## **Number Theory Algorithms**

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#### 递归

```
int gcd(int a, int b) {
  if (b == 0) return a;
  else return gcd(b, a % b);
}
```

#### 迭代

```
int gcd(int a, int b) {
  while (b) {
    a %= b;
    swap(a, b);
  }
  return a;
}
```

# #include <algorithm> ... -\_gcd(a, b);

#### 浮点数最大公约数

```
#define eps 1e-8
double fgcd(double a, double b) {
  if (b > -eps \&\& b < eps) {
    return a;
  } else {
    return fgcd( b, fmod(a, b) );
```

#### 扩展欧几里得

```
int ext_gcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y) {
  int t, ret;
  if (!b) {
   x = 1, y = 0;
    return a;
  ret = ext_gcd(b, a \% b, x, y);
 t = x, x = y, y = t - a / b * y;
  return ret;
```

#### Example

给出整数a, b, 以及四种操作:

- 将一个数+x
- 将一个数-x
- 将一个数+y
- 将一个数-y

现在想让a变成b,是否可以实现?若可以求出最小操作次数。

处理器Intel Core i5-2430M @ 2.40Ghz

筛1~10000000的素数(总数:664579)

#### 筛素数算法比较

方法	用时
朴素暴力	8515ms
暴力+优化	1694ms
朴素的Eratosthenes筛	339ms
优化的Eratosthenes筛	202ms
均摊的Eratosthenes筛	139ms
均摊的Eratosthenes筛+常数优化	79ms

#### 埃拉托色尼筛

```
int const maxn = 1e7:
int pri[maxn], mark[maxn], cnt;
//mark[i]: the minimum factor of i (when prime, mark[i]=i)
void sieve() {
  cnt = 0, mark[0] = mark[1] = 1;
  for (int i = 2; i < maxn; ++i) {
    if (! mark[i]) pri[cnt++] = mark[i] = i;
    for (int i = 0; pri[i] * i < maxn; ++i) {
      mark[i * pri[i]] = pri[i];
      if (i \% pri[j] == 0) break;
```

#### 线性求约数个数

```
int nod[maxn];
void sieve_nod() {
  for (int i = 1; i < maxn; ++i)
    for (int j = i; j < maxn; j += i)
        ++nod[j];
}</pre>
```

#### 线性求约数个数O(n)

```
int pri [maxn], e[maxn], divs[maxn], cnt;
void sieve_nod() {
 cnt = 0, divs [0] = divs [1] = 1;
  for (int i = 2; i < maxn; ++i) {
    if (! divs[i]) divs[i] = 2, e[i] = 1, pri[cnt++] = i;
    for (int j = 0; i * pri[j] < maxn; ++j) {
      int k = i * pri[i];
      if (i \% pri[j] == 0) {
        e[k] = e[i] + 1, divs[k] = divs[i] / (e[i] + 1) * (e[i] + 2);
        break:
      } else {
        e[k] = 1, divs[k] = divs[i] << 1;
```

#### 线性求phi(O(log(n))

```
int pri[maxn], phi[maxn], cnt;
void sieve_phi () {
   cnt = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < maxn; ++i) phi[i] = i;
    for (int i = 2; i < maxn; ++i) {
        if (phi[i] == i) {
            pri[cnt++] = i;
            for (int j = i; j < maxn; j += i) {
                phi[j] = phi[j] / i * (i - 1);
```

#### 线性求phi(O(n))

```
int pri [maxn], phi [maxn], cnt;
void sieve_phi () {
 cnt = 0, phi [1] = 1;
  for (int i = 2; i < maxn; ++i) {
    if (!phi[i]) pri[cnt++] = i, phi[i] = i - 1;
    for (int i = 0; pri[i] * i < maxn; ++i) {
      if (!(i % pri[j])) {
        phi[i * pri[j]] = phi[i] * pri[j];
       break:
      } else {
        phi[i * pri[j]] = phi[i] * (pri[j] - 1);
```

#### Example (筛10<sup>12</sup>之后的100000个素数)

由素数密度函数 $\pi(x)\sim\frac{x}{\log x}$ ,对于 $10^{12}$ 之后的1e5个素数,只需筛300万左右即可

定义start = 1e12, end = 1e12 + 3e6;

- 先筛出 $1 \sim \sqrt{end}$ 的素数
- 用这些素数对[start, end]之间的数进行Eratosthenes筛
- 扫描[start, end]的mark数组,得到结果

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或者用java BigInteger的nextProbablePrime()。

#### 筛10<sup>12</sup>之后的100000个素数

```
typedef long long II;
int const maxn = 4e6; Il const start = 1e12, end = start + 3e6;
II pl[maxn]; int pnt; bool markl[maxn];
void sieve_large () {
    sieve();
    Il pos;
    for (int i = 0; i < cnt; ++i) {
        if ( start \% pri[i] == 0 ) pos = start;
        else pos = start - start % pri[i] + pri[i];
        for (; pos \leq end; pos += pri[i]) markl[pos - start] = true;
    pnt = 0:
    for (int i = 0; i \le end - start; ++i) if (!markl[i])
        pl[pnt++] = start + i;
```

#### 快速幂

Example ( $ar{x}a^{b^c} \mod p$ , (p是素数))

#### 

由欧拉定理 $a^{\varphi(n)}\equiv 1\,(\mathrm{mod}\,n)$ ,  $\gcd(a,n)=1$ , 所 以 $a^{b^c}\bmod p=a^{(b^c\bmod \varphi(p))}\bmod p$  通过快速幂可解。

#### 快速幂plus

```
long long mulMod(long long a, long long b, long long c) {
 long long ret = 0:
  for (; b; a = (a << 1) \% c, b >>= 1)
    if (b & 1) ret = (ret + a) % c;
  return ret;
long long powMod(long long a, long long b, long long c) {
 long long ret = 1 \% c;
  for (; b; a = mulMod(a, a, c), b >>= 1)
    if (b \& 1) ret = mulMod(ret, a, c);
  return ret;
```

## 素数判定法

#### Miller-Rabin

```
bool suspect(long long a, int s, long long d, long long n) {
 long long x = powMod(a, d, n);
  if (x == 1) return true;
  for (int r = 0; r < s; ++r) {
    if (x == n - 1) return true;
   x = mulMod(x, x, n);
  return false;
int const test [] = \{2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,-1\}; // for n < 10^{16}
bool isPrime(long long n) {
  if (n \le 1 \mid | (n > 2 \&\& n \% 2 == 0)) return false:
 long long d = n - 1, s = 0:
 while (d \% 2 == 0) ++s, d /= 2:
  for (int i = 0; test[i] < n && "test[i]; ++i)
    if (!suspect(test[i], s, d, n)) return false;
  return true:
```

## 素数判定法

#### Pollard-Rho找到一个n的约数

```
long long pollard_rho (long long n, long long c) {
 long long d, x = rand() \% n, y = x;
  for (long long i = 1, k = 2; ++i) {
   x = (mulMod(x, x, n) + c) \% n;
   d = gcd(v - x, n):
    if (d > 1 \&\& d < n) return d;
    if (x == y) return n;
    if (i == k) y = x, k <<= 1;
  return 0;
```

# 欧拉函数

#### Definition

$$\begin{split} \varphi(n) &= p_1^{a_1-1} p_2^{a_2-1} ... p_s^{a_s-1} (p_1-1) (p_2-1) ... (p_s-1) \\ \varphi(n) &= n \cdot \frac{(p_1-1)}{p_1} \cdot \frac{(p_2-1)}{p_2} \cdot ... \cdot \frac{(p_s-1)}{p_s} \end{split}$$

# 欧拉函数

#### 欧拉函数

```
int phi(int n) {
  int ret = n:
  for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i += (i == 2) ? 1 : 2) {
    if (!(n % i)) {
      ret = ret / i * (i - 1);
      while (n \% i == 0) n /= i;
  if (n > 1) ret = ret / n * (n - 1);
  return ret;
```