```
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```

问题A: OH哥的倍数问题 (Easy Version)

本系列问题公倍数用lcm表示

• 问题I 旭旭被赶走了

```
可以先计算一下n以内a的倍数的和
首项 a, 尾项 n / a * a , 个数 n / a, 公式: ( a + n / a * a ) * (n / a) / 2
同理b的是 (b + n / b * b) * (n / b) / 2
发现重复计算了a和b的公倍数,那么就加回来,(lcm(a, b) + n / lcm(a, b) * lcm(a, b)) * (n / lcm(a, b)) / 2
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define ll long long

ll n;

inline ll get (ll x) {
    return (x + n / x * x) * (n / x) / 2;
}

inline ll gcd (ll a, ll b) {
    return b? gcd (b, a % b) : a;
}

inline ll lcm (ll a, ll b) {
    return a * b / gcd(a, b);
}

int moin () {
    int cass;
    for (scanf("Md", &cass); cass; cass -- ) {
        scanf("Mld", &n);
        ll a, b; scanf("Mld%ld", &a, &b);
        printf("Mld\n", get(a) + get(b) - get(lcm(a, b)));
}
```

问题B: OH哥的倍数问题 (Hard Version)

是上一个问题的扩展版本

a的倍数b的倍数c的倍数d的倍数e的倍数加上后,重复计算了lcm(两个数)的倍数,要删去同时删掉后多删去了lcm(三个数)的倍数,要加上同时加上后多加上了lcm(四个数)的倍数,要减去同时减去后多减去了lcm(五个数)的倍数,要加上

```
finclude catdio.ho
sdefine ll long long

ll n;

intine ll get (ll x) {
    returm (x * n / x * x) * (n / x) / 2;
}

intine ll ged (ll a, ll b) {
    returm b ? ged (b, a % b) : a;
}

intine ll nc (ll a, ll b) lc, ll d, ll e) {
    l1 x = a * b / ged(c, b);
    x = x * d / ged(c, a);
    x = x * d / ged(c, a);
    x = x * d / ged(c, a);
    x = x * e / ged(c, a);
    z = x * e / ged(c, a);
    int moin O {
        int coss;
        for (senf("Ma", Accas); cass; cass - ) {
            senf(mid-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-ladical-
```

the,hello的二进制枚举解法

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
    long long len=n/a;
    return (a*len*(len+1))>>1;
int gcd(int a,int b){
    return gcd(b,a%b);
long long lcm(int a,int b){
   int gcd_=gcd(a,b);
    return 1LL*a*b/gcd_;
int main()
   scanf("%d",&t);
        memset(pd,0,sizeof(pd));
        scanf("%d",&n);
            scanf("%d",&j);
            if(!pd[j]){
               pd[j]=1;
            printf("%lld\n",sum(1,n));
            long long num=1;
            int statu=0;
                if((i>>(j-1))&1){
                    statu+=1;
            if(statu%2!=0)statu=1;
            else statu=-1;
            sum_+=statu*sum(num,n);
        printf("%lld\n",sum_);
```

问题C: 浅谈——如何更简单地设计程序

通过平方差公式展开分母, 再和分子最后一项相消

```
\frac{a^{2^{x}}-b^{2^{x}}}{(a^{2^{0}}+b^{2^{0}})(a^{2^{1}}+b^{2^{1}})(a^{2^{2}}+b^{2^{2}})(a^{2^{3}}+b^{2^{3}})...(a^{2^{x-1}}+b^{2^{x-1}})}=\frac{(a^{2^{x-1}}+b^{2^{x-1}})(a^{2^{x-1}}-b^{2^{x-1}})}{(a^{2^{0}}+b^{2^{0}})(a^{2^{1}}+b^{2^{1}})(a^{2^{2}}+b^{2^{2}})(a^{2^{3}}+b^{2^{3}})...(a^{2^{x-1}}+b^{2^{x-1}})}=\frac{a^{2^{x-1}}-b^{2^{x-1}}}{(a^{2^{0}}+b^{2^{0}})(a^{2^{1}}+b^{2^{1}})(a^{2^{2}}+b^{2^{2}})(a^{2^{3}}+b^{2^{3}})...(a^{2^{x-1}}+b^{2^{x-1}})}}=\frac{(a^{2^{x-2}}+b^{2^{x-1}})(a^{2^{2}}+b^{2^{2}})(a^{2^{3}}+b^{2^{3}})...(a^{2^{x-1}}+b^{2^{x-1}})}}{(a^{2^{0}}+b^{2^{0}})(a^{2^{1}}+b^{2^{1}})(a^{2^{2}}+b^{2^{2}})(a^{2^{3}}+b^{2^{3}})...(a^{2^{x-2}}+b^{2^{x-2}})}}=\frac{a^{2^{x-2}}-b^{2^{x-2}}}{(a^{2^{0}}+b^{2^{0}})(a^{2^{1}}+b^{2^{1}})(a^{2^{2}}+b^{2^{2}})(a^{2^{3}}+b^{2^{3}})...(a^{2^{x-2}}+b^{2^{x-2}})}}=....
```

....

可得,分子每一层指数×可以和分母的指数×-1相消 所以最后可以只剩下分子的 $a^{2^0}-b^{2^0}=a-b$ 那么a-b可能出现负数,就(a % mod -b % mod + mod) % mod 即可

```
#include <stdio.h>
const int mod = 1e9 + 7;
int main () {
    int t; scanf("%d", &t); while ( t -- ) {
        long long x, a, b; scanf("%lld%lld%lld", &x, &a, &b);
        a %= mod, b %= mod;
        printf("%lld\n", (a + mod - b) % mod);
    }
}
```

问题D: 旭旭又来了

签到题懂的都懂

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        printf("xuxu loves Honor of Kings %%%%%%\n");
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

问题E: 旭旭双来了

观察规律, 可以分成上下两部分打印

问题F: 旭旭叒来了

签到题,注意多实例,输入有负数,NO是两个字母都大写

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
int check(int x)
{
    if (x < 2) return 0;
    for (int i = 2; i <= sqrt(x); i++)
        if (x % i == 0) return 0;
    return 1;
}
int main()
{
    int x;
    while (-scanf("%d", &x))
        printf("%s\n", check(x) ? "Yes" : "NO");
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

问题G: 旭旭叕来了

最基础的计算日期问题, 给大家提供模板

```
int a[2][13] = {{0, 31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31}, {0, 31, 29, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31}; //可以直接表示某月有多少天
int leap(int n) //判断闰年
    if (n % 400 == 0 || n % 100 && n % 4 == 0) return 1;
    return 0;
}
int main()
    int y1, y2, m1, m2, d1, d2;
    while (~scanf("%d%d%d%d%d%d", &y1, &m1, &d1, &y2, &m2, &d2))
        for (int i = y1; i < y2; i++) ans += leap(i) ? 366 : 365; //先计算差了多少年 for (int i = 1; i <= m1; i++) //计算day1距1月1日的天数
            if (i == m1) ans -= d1;
            else ans -= a[leap(y1)][i];
         for (int i = 1; i <= m2; i++) //计算day2距1月1日的天数
            if (i == m2) ans += d2;
            else ans += a[leap(y2)][i];
        printf("%d\n", ans);
}
```

问题H: 旭旭不走了

在两个0之间计算即可。

```
#include <stdio.h>
char s[1000010];
int k;
int main()
    s[0] = '0'; //将第一个数设为0, 方便后面计算
    while (~scanf("%s%d", s + 1, &k)) //字符串从s+1开始读
        long long ans = 0; //注意k最大为19, 计算结果用long long保存
        for (int i = 0; s[i]; i++)
            if (s[i] == '0') //找到一个0开始的区间
                int flag = 1, pos; //pos记录当前位置, flag记录是否找到长度大于等于k的区间
long long fact = 1; //记录乘积
                 for (pos = i + 1; pos <= i + k; pos++)
                     if (s[pos] == '0' || s[pos] == '\0') //区间长度不足k, 直接退出
                         break;
                     fact *= (s[pos] - '0'); //计算乘积
                 if (flag) //此时已经得到k个连续数字的乘积
                    if (ans < fact) ans = fact; //更新最大值
for (; s[pos] && s[pos] != '0'; pos++) //只要不是0继续遍历
                        fact = fact / (s[pos - k] - '0') * (s[pos] - '0'); //计算乘积 if (ans < fact) ans = fact; //更新最大值
                i = pos - 1; //更新当前位置
        printf("%lld\n", ans);
    return 0;
```

问题I旭旭被赶走了

两个大数字相乘,都可以拆分成多个质数相乘,而质数相乘结果尾数为0的,只可能是2*5。如果想到了这一点,那么就可以进一步想到:两个数相乘尾数0的个数其 实就是依赖于2和5因子的个数。又因为每两个连续数字就会有一个因子2,个数非常充足,所以此时只需要关心5因子的个数就行了。

标程是用二分,但是某巨佬用奇妙的方法解决了这个问题。先放标程,可以在学习二分算法之后再来理解标程

```
#include -stdio.h>

typedef long long ll;

ll num(ll x) // 计数对阶隔的承围的介数
{
    ll t = 5, sum = 0;
    white (t c = x)
    {
        sum += x / t;
        t *= 5;
    }
    return sum;
}

int main()
{
    int m, i, j;
    ll mid, l = 0, r = lel8;
    scanf("%d", &m);
    white (t < r)
    {
        ind = ((l + r + 1) / 2;
        if (rum(mid) >= m) r = mid - 1;
        else l = mid;
    }
    printf("%ild", l + 1);
    return 0;
}
```

某巨佬的奇妙方法

每次加1000, 计算时间大幅缩小

```
#include <stdio.h>
typedef long long LL;
 LL pan0(LL num)
                   LL cnt = 0;
                   while (num > 0)
                                     cnt += num / 5;
                                     num /= 5;
                   return cnt;
}
 int main()
                   LL m;
scanf("%lld", &m);
for (LL i = 1;; i++)
                                       if (pan0(i) < m)</pre>
                                                         if (pan0(i + 1000) < m) i += 1000;
else if (pan0(i + 900) < m) i += 900;
else if (pan0(i + 800) < m) i += 800;
else if (pan0(i + 800) < m) i += 700;
else if (pan0(i + 600) < m) i += 600;
else if (pan0(i + 500) < m) i += 500;
else if (pan0(i + 400) < m) i += 400;
else if (pan0(i + 300) < m) i += 300;
else if (pan0(i + 200) < m) i += 200;
else if (pan0(i + 200) < m) i += 200;
else if (pan0(i + 100) < m) i += 100;
                                       }
if (pan0(i) >= m)
                                                          printf("%lld", i);
                                                          return 0;
                   return 0;
}
```