数论

forgottenese

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数论

```
初等数论
求 n 以内所有数的所有因子
vector<int> ds[N];
int main() {
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
        for (int j = i; j \le n; j += i)
            ds[i].push_back(j);
}
整数分解
vector<ll> ifd(ll n) {
    vector<11> v;
    for (ll d = 1; d * d <= n; ++d) {
        if (n % d) continue; v.push_back(d);
        if (d * d != n) v.push_back(n / d);
    }
    return v;
}
质因数分解
#define W 1000001
bool ip[W]; vector<ll> ps;
void sieve() {
    ps.reserve(W * 1.3 / log(W));
    memset(ip, 1, sizeof(ip)); ip[1] = 0;
    for (int i = 2; i != W; ++i) {
        if (ip[i]) ps.push_back(i);
        for (int p : ps) {
            if (i * p \ge W) break;
            ip[i * p] = 0;
            if (i % p == 0) break;
    }
}
vector<pair<11, 11>> pfd(11 n) {
    vector<pair<11, 11>> res;
    for (ll p : ps) {
        if (p * p > n) break;
        if (n % p) continue;
        res.emplace_back(p, 0);
```

do res.back().second++;

```
while ((n /= p) % p == 0);
}
if (n != 1) res.emplace_back(n, 1);
return res;
}
```

二元一次不定方程

定理: ax + by = c 有解当且仅当 gcd(a,b)|c

先考虑 c=0 的形式,此时存在无穷组形如

$$x = \frac{b}{d}t, y = -\frac{a}{d}t$$

的正整数解。

由裴蜀定理,ax + by = c 有无数组整数解。

扩展欧几里得算法可找出 ax + by = d 的一组特解 (x_0, y_0) , 这里 $d = \gcd(a, b)$ 。

// find (u,v) s.t. au+bv=gcd(a,v)

```
11 exgcd(l1 a, l1 b, l1& u, l1& v) { l1 d;
   if (b) d = exgcd(b, a % b, v, u), v -= (a / b) * u;
   else d = a, u = 1, v = 0; return d;
}
```

于是可得所有解

$$x = \frac{cx_0 + bt}{d}, y = \frac{cy_0 - at}{d}$$

一次同余方程

定理: $ax \equiv b \mod m$ 有解当且仅当 $gcd(a, m) \mid b$

 $mathbb{M} ax \equiv b \mod m$ 等价于解二元一次不定方程 ax + km = b。

使用扩展欧几里得算法找到一组特解 (x_0, k_0) 后, 易得

$$x = \frac{bx_0 + mt}{d}, k = \frac{bk_0 - at}{d}$$

即

$$x \equiv \frac{bx_0}{d} \mod \frac{m}{d}$$

```
bool lce(ll& a, ll& b, ll& p) {
    ll x, k, d = exgcd(a, p, x, k);
    if (b % d == 0) {
        a = 1; p /= d;
        b = ((x * b / d) % p + p) % p;
    }
    return a == 1;
}
```

一次同余方程组

中国剩余定理: 同余方程组

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv b_1 \mod m_1 \\ x \equiv b_2 \mod m_2 \\ \dots \\ x \equiv b_m \mod m_m \end{cases}$$

有解

$$x \equiv \sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k u_k v_k \mod M$$

其中 m_i 两两互质,且

$$M = \prod_{k=1}^{n} m_k, u_k = \frac{M}{m_k}, u_k v_k \equiv 1 \mod m_k$$

扩展中国剩余定理 同余方程组

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x \equiv b_1 \mod m_1 \\ x \equiv b_2 \mod m_2 \end{array} \right.$$

有解当且仅当一次同余方程 $b_1 + km_1 \equiv b_2 \mod m_2$ 有解

二次剩余

勒让德符号:

$$\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1, p \ q \\ -1, p \ q \end{array} \right.$$

(广义) 互倒定律: 若 p,q 是两个不同的奇素数,则

$$\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)\left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}\frac{q-1}{2}}$$

模质数意义下的二次剩余 a 是模 p 的二次剩余当且仅当

$$a^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv 1 (mod p)$$

模非质数意义下的二次剩余 a 是模 $m=\prod p_i$ 的二次剩余当且仅当 a 是模任意 p_i 的二次剩余。

求二次剩余 时间复杂度 $O(\log^2(p))$ 。

```
// Tonelli-Shanks algorithm. 1s~5e3
11 msqrt(ll n, ll p) {
   if (!n) return 0;
   11 q = p - 1, s = 0, z = 2;
    //while (~q & 1) q >>= 1, s++;
    q >>= (s = __builtin_ctzll(q));
    if (s == 1) return qpm(n, (p + 1) / 4, p);
    while(qpm(z, (p - 1) / 2, p) == 1) ++z;
    11 c = qpm(z, q, p), t = qpm(n, q, p),
       r = qpm(n, (q + 1) / 2, p), m = s;
    while(t % p != 1) {
        11 i = 1; while(qpm(t, 111 << i, p) != 1) ++i;</pre>
        ll b = qpm(c, 111 << (m - i - 1), p);
        r = r * b % p; c = (b * b) % p;
        t = (t * c) % p; m = i;
   return min(r, p - r); // r^2=(p-r)^2=n
}
```

解一元二次同余方程

```
// assert(a ៩ isprime(p) と p > 2);
bool qce(ll a, ll b, ll c, ll p, ll& x1, ll& x2) {
    ll d = ((b * b - 4 * a * c) % p + p) % p;
    if (qpm(d, (p - 1) / 2, p) == p - 1) return false;
    d = msqrt(d, p); a = inv(2 * a % p, p);
    x1 = (p - b + d) * a % p; x2 = (2 * p - b - d) * a % p;
    return true;
}

高次不定方程
```

勾股数 高次不定方程

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

的所有正整数解被称为勾股数。

通过枚举 a > b > 0, $gcd(a, b) = 1, 2 \nmid (a + b)$ 可以获得所有本原勾股数, 枚举这些勾股数的所有倍数可以获得所有勾股数。

$$\begin{cases} x = 2ab \\ y = a^2 - b^2 \\ z = a^2 + b^2 \end{cases}$$

```
// Primitive Pythagorean Triple
void get() {
    ll sum = 0;
    for (ll b = 1;; ++b) {
        for (ll a = b + 1;; a += 2) {
            if (gcd(a, b) != 1) continue;
            ll x = 2 * a * b;
            ll y = a * a - b * b;
            ll z = a * a + b * b;
            //cout << x << ' ' << y << ' ' << z << endl;
    }
}</pre>
```

佩尔方程 佩尔方程是形如

$$x^2 - dy^2 = 1$$

的二次不定方程。

若 d < -1 则只有 \$\$

```
bool pell_roots(ll d, ll& x, ll& y) {
    static 11 a[20000];
    double s = sqrt(d); ll m = s;
    if (m * m == d) return false;
    11 1 = 0, b = m, c = 1; a[1++] = m;
        c = (d - b * b) / c;
        a[l++] = floor((s + b) / c);
        b = a[1 - 1] * c - b;
    } while (a[1 - 1] != 2 * a[0]);
    11 p = 1, q = 0;
    for (int i = 1 - 2; i \ge 0; --i)
        swap(p, q), p += q * a[i];
    if (1 \% 2) x = p, y = q;
    else x = 2 * p * p + 1, y = 2 * p * q;
    return true;
}
```

卢卡斯定理:

```
\binom{n}{k} \equiv \binom{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{p} \right\rfloor}{\left\lfloor \frac{k}{p} \right\rfloor} * \binom{n \mod p}{k \mod p}
ll mbinom(ll n, ll k, ll p) {
    static ll f[N];
    for (int i = f[0] = 1; i != p; ++i) f[i] = f[i - 1] * i % p;
    ll ans = 1;
    do {
        if (n % p < k % p) return 0;</pre>
        ans = ans * (f[n \% p] * inv(f[k \% p] * f[(n - k) \% p], p) \% p) \% p;
        n /= p; k /= p;
    } while (n);
    return ans;
}
扩展卢卡斯定理
11 mfac(ll n, ll p, ll q) {
    if (!n) return 1;
    static map<11, vector<11>> m;
    vector<ll>& v = m[p]; if (v.empty()) v.push_back(1);
    for (int i = v.size(); i <= q; ++i)</pre>
        v.push_back(v.back() * (i % p ? i : 1) % q);
    return qpm(v[q], n / q, q) * v[n % q] % q * mfac(n / p, p, q) % q;
}
11 mbinom(ll n, ll k, ll p, ll q) {
    11 c = 0;
    for (ll i = n; i; i /= p) c += i / p;
    for (ll i = k; i; i /= p) c -= i / p;
    for (ll i = n - k; i; i \neq p) c = i \neq p;
    return mfac(n, p, q) * inv(mfac(k, p, q), q) % q
    * inv(mfac(n - k, p, q), q) % q * qpm(p, c, q) % q;
}
11 mbinom(ll n, ll k, ll m) {
    vector<pair<11, 11>> ps = pfd(m);
    11 b = 0, w = 1;
    for (pair<ll, ll> pp : ps) {
        ll p = pp.first, q = 1;
        while(pp.second--) q *= p;
        crt(b, w, mbinom(n, k, p, q), q);
    }
    return b;
}
原根与离散对数
原根
当模 m 乘法群为循环群时, 其生成元被称为原根。
模 m 意义下的原根存在当且仅当 m=2,4,p^t,2p^t, 其中 p 为奇素数。
当 p 有超过一个大素因子时需要使用 Pollard's Rho 寻找原根。
ll primitive_root(ll p) {
    vector<ll> ds; ll n = p - 1;
    for (ll d = 2; d * d <= n; ++d) {
        if (n % d) continue;
```

```
ds.push_back(d);
        while (n \% d == 0) n /= d;
    }
    if (n != 1) ds.push_back(n);
    int g = 1;
    while(1) {
        bool fail = 0;
        for (int d : ds)
            if (qpm(g, (p-1) / d, p) == 1)
                fail = 1;
        if (!fail) return g; else g++;
    }
}
BSGS
解方程 a^x \equiv b \mod p, 其中 p 是质数。
复杂度 O(\sqrt{p})。
// Usage: bsgs.init(a, p); bsgs.solve(b);
struct bsgs_t {
    static const int S = 1 << 19;
    static const int msk = S - 1;
    ll a, p, m, w;
    int c, h[S], g[S], k[S], v[S];
    int fin(int x) {
        for (int i = h[x & msk]; ~i; i = g[i])
            if (k[i] == x) return v[i];
        return -1;
    }
    void ins(int x, int e) {
        g[c] = h[x \& msk]; k[c] = x;
        v[c] = e; h[x \& msk] = c++;
    }
    void init(ll a_, ll p_) {
        c = 0; a = a_{}; p = p_{}; w = 1;
        m = ceil(sqrt(p));
        memset(h, 0xff, sizeof(h));
        for (int i = 0; i != m; ++i) {
            if (fin(w) == -1) ins(w, i);
            w = w * a \% p;
        }
        assert(gcd(w, p) == 1);
        w = inv(w, p);
        //w = qpm(w, p - 2, p);
    }
    int solve(ll b) {
        for (int i = 0; i != m; ++i) {
            int r = fin(b);
            if (r != -1) return i * m + r;
            b = b * w \% p;
        return -1;
} bsgs;
```

```
扩展 BSGS
```

```
解方程 a^x \equiv b \mod p, a, p 任意, p = 1 可能需要特判。
复杂度 O(\sqrt{p})。
ll exbsgs(ll a, ll b, ll m) {
    if (b == 1) return 0;
    11 d, w = 1; int c = 0;
    for (11 d; (d = gcd(a, m)) != 1;) {
        if (b \% d) return -1;
        b /= d; m /= d; ++c;
        w = (w * (a / d)) % m;
        if (w == b) return c;
    }
    b = b * inv(w, m) % m;
    bsgs.init(a, m);
    ll res = bsgs.solve(b);
    return res == -1 ? -1 : res + c;
}
Pohlig-Hellman
解方程 a^x \equiv b \mod p, 其中 p 是最大质因子较小的的大质数。
设 p-1=\prod_{i=1}^n p_i^{c_i},则时间复杂度为 O(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \sqrt{p_i})
// Solve g^x=a
11 mlog0(ll g, ll a, ll p) {
    vector<pf> pfs = pfd(p - 1);
    11 x = 0, b = 1;
    for (pf f : pfs) {
        11 q = qpm(f.p, f.c, p), w = 1, t = a, r = 0;
        11 h = qpm(g, (p - 1) / f.p, p);
        bsgs.init(h, p, f.p);
        for (int i = 0; i != f.c; ++i) {
            11 z = bsgs.solve(qpm(t, (p - 1) / (w * f.p), p));
            t = mul(t, qpm(qpm(g, w * z, p), p - 2, p), p);
            r += w * z; w *= f.p;
        crt(x, b, r, q);
    }
    return x;
}
// Solve a^x=b \pmod{p}
11 mlog(ll a, ll b, ll p) {
    11 g = primitive_root(p);
    ll u = mlog0(g, a, p), v = mlog0(g, b, p), m = p - 1;
    if (!lce(u, v, m))
        return -1;
    else
        return v;
}
素性测试与大整数分解
Miller-Rabin
// Miller-Rabin primality test(Deterministic)
// { 2, 7, 61 } for 2^32
// { 2, 3, 7, 61, 24251 } for 1e16 (except 46856248255981)
// { 2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022 } for 2^64
bool mr(ll n) {
    if (n \% 2 == 0) return n == 2;
```

```
if (n < 128) return (0X816D129A64B4CB6E >> (n / 2)) & 1;
    const int 1[7] = { 2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022 };
    11 d0 = n - 1; do d0 >>= 1; while(!(d0 & 1));
    for (ll a : 1) {
        if (a % n == 0) return true;
        11 d = d0, t = qpm(a, d, n);
        while(d != n - 1 && t != 1 && t != n - 1)
            d \ll 1, t = mul(t, t, n);
        if (t != n - 1 && !(d & 1)) return false;
    return true;
}
Pollard's Rho
11 pr(11 n) {
    11 x = 0, y = 0, t = 1, q = 1, c = rand() % <math>(n - 1) + 1;
    for (int k = 2; k \ll 1, y = x, q = 1) {
        for (int i = 1; i <= k; ++i) {</pre>
            x = (mul(x, x, n) + c) \% n;
            q = mul(q, abs(x - y), n);
            if (!(i&127) && (t = gcd(q, n) > 1))
                break;
        }
        if (t > 1 || (t = gcd(q, n)) > 1) break;
    return t;
}
void pfd_pr(vector<ll>& ds, ll n) {
    if (mr(n)) return ds.push_back(n);
    ll p = n; while(p \ge n) p = pr(n);
    pfd_pr(ds, p); pfd_pr(ds, n / p);
}
struct pf { ll p, c; };
vector<pf> pfd(ll n) {
    vector<ll> v; pfd_pr(v, n);
    vector<pf> res(1, { v[0], 0 });
    sort(v.begin(), v.end());
    for (ll p : v) {
        if (res.back().p != p)
            res.push_back({ p, 1 });
        else res.back().c++;
    }
    return res;
积性函数与筛法
积性函数
函数 f(x) 是积性函数当且仅当 \forall a, b, \gcd(a, b) = 1, f(a)f(b) = f(ab)。
常见的积性函数:
                                                e(n) = [n == 1]
                                                   1(n) = 1
```

 $id^k(n) = n$

```
ll eulerphi(ll n) {
    11 \text{ res} = 1;
    for (ll p : ps) {
        if (p * p > n) break;
        if (n % p) continue;
        n \neq p; res *= (p - 1);
        while (n \% p == 0) \{ n \neq p; res *= p; \}
    if (n != 1) res *= n - 1;
    return res;
}
11 moebiusmu(ll n) {
    11 \text{ res} = 1;
    for (ll p : ps) {
        if (p * p > n) break;
        if (n % p) continue;
        n \neq p; res = -res;
        if (n % p == 0) return 0;
    }
    if (n != 1) res = -res;
    return res;
}
```

狄利克雷卷积

两个函数的狄利克雷卷积为

$$(f*g)(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d)g(\frac{n}{d})$$

常见积性函数的卷积关系:

\$

 $e = \mu * 1$

d = 1 * 1

 $\sigma = id * 1$

 $\varphi = id * \mu$

欧拉筛

| | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 最小质因子幂次 | pk[i] | 0 | 1 | 1 | pk[i]+1 |
| 最小质因子的幂 | px[i] | 1 | i | p | px[i]*p |
| 莫比乌斯 μ 函数 | mu[i] | 1 | -1 | -mu[i] | 0 |
| 欧拉 φ 函数 | ph[i] | 1 | i-1 | ph[i]*(j-1) | ph[i]*j |
| 除数函数 $d(i)$ | dc[i] | 1 | 2 | dc[i]*2 | dc[i]+dc[i]/(pk[i]+1) |
| 除数和函数 $\sigma(i)$ | ds[i] | 1 | i+1 | ds[i]*(p+1) | ds[i/px[i]]*((px[i]*p*p)-1)/(p-1) |
| $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i[\gcd(i,n) = 1]$ | sigma[i] | i * ph[i] / 2 | | | |

```
#define W 1000001
bool ip[W]; vector<ll> ps;
void eulersieve() {
    ps.reserve(N * 1.2 / log(N));
    memset(ip, 1, sizeof(ip)); ip[1] = 0;
    // f[1] = (1)
    for (int i = 2; i != N; ++i) {
        if (ip[i]) {
            ps.push_back(i);
        }
}
```

```
// f[i] = (2)
}
for (ll j : ps) {
    if (i * j >= N) break;
    ip[i * j] = 0;
    if (i % j) {
        // f[i * j] = (3)
    }
    else {
        // f[i * j] = (4)
        break;
    }
}
```

杜教筛

目的: 求积性函数 f(x) 的前缀和 $S_f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(i)$ 。

若存在积性函数 g,h 满足 f*g=h,且 S_g 与 S_h 能快速求出,则 $S_f(n)$ 能在 $O(n^{\frac{2}{3}})$ 内求出。推导:

$$S_h(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n h(i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{d \mid i} g(d) f(\frac{i}{d}) = \sum_{d=1}^n g(d) \sum_{d \mid i \wedge i \leq n} f(\frac{i}{d}) = \sum_{d=1}^n g(d) \sum_{j=1}^{\left \lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right \rfloor} f(j) = \sum_{d=1}^n g(d) S_f(\left \lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right \rfloor)$$

右式可数论分块,用线性筛法处理出前 $n^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 个 $S_f(n)$ 可将复杂度降至 $O(n^{\frac{2}{3}})$ 。 常见的 f 与 g 和 h。

| f | g | h | 推导 |
|----------------------------|--------|------------|---|
| $\overline{i^k\varphi(i)}$ | id^k | id^{k+1} | |
| | | | $\sum_{d n} d^k \left(\frac{n}{d}\right)^k \varphi(\frac{n}{d}) = n^k \sum_{d n} \varphi(\frac{n}{d}) = n^k \sum$ |
| $i^k \mu(i)$ | id^k | e | |
| | | | $\sum_{d n} d^k \left(\frac{n}{d}\right)^k \mu(\frac{n}{d}) = n^k \sum_{d n} \mu(\frac{n}{d}) = n$ |
| $\varphi*\mu$ | 1 | arphi | $(\varphi*\mu)*1 = \varphi*(\mu*1) = \varphi*e = \varphi$ |

```
namespace mfps_du {

ll m[N], n, s;
function<ll(ll)> sf, sg, sh;

void init(ll n_) {
    n = n_; s = sqrt(n) + 2;
    fill(m, m + s, 0);
}

ll get(ll x) {
    if (x < N) return sf(x);
    ll& sum = m[n / x];</pre>
```

```
if (sum) return sum;
    sum = sh(x);
    for (11 1 = 2, r; 1 \le x; 1 = r + 1) {
        r = x / (x / 1);
        sum = M(sum - M((sg(r) - sg(1 - 1)) * get(x / 1)));
    return sum;
}
}
```

min25 筛

目的: 求积性函数 f(x) 的前缀和 $S_f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(i)$ 。

若 f(p) 可以表达为关于 p 的简单多项式且 $f(p^e)$ 可以快速求,则可以在 $O(\frac{n^{\frac{3}{4}}}{\log n})$ 内求出 $S_f(n)$ 。 定义:

- $1. p_i$ 表示第 i 个质数。
- 2. m_i 表示 i 的最小质因子。 3. e_i 表示 i 的最小质因子在 i 中的幂次。

共分两步,求出 $g_k(n) = \sum_{p_i \le n} p_i^k$,再用 $g_k(n)$ 求出 $S_f(n)$ 。

预处理 预处理出 $k > \sqrt{n}$ 时 k 被映射至的位置。

预处理出 $m \leq \sqrt{n}$ 时所有的 $s_k(m) = \sum_{i=1}^m p_i^k$

第一步:求出 $g_k(n)$ 观察到 i^k 是完全积性函数,考虑利用完全积性筛出 $g_k(n)$,即一步步把最小质因子为某个质数的数的 k 次方筛

定义 $g_k(n,j)$ 表示筛掉了最小质因子小于等于 p_j 的所有 i^k 后余下所有 i^k 的和(只筛合数不筛质数)。也可写作

$$g_k(n,j) = \sum_{i=1}^j p_i^k + \sum_{i \leq n, m_i > p_i} i^k$$

我们要求的 $g_k(n) = g_k(n, \infty)$ 。经过简单推导可以得到:

$$g_k(n,j) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} g_k(n,j-1) & p_j > \sqrt{n} \\ g_k(n,j-1) - p_j^k \left(g_k(\lfloor \frac{n}{p_j} \rfloor, j-1) - s_k(j)\right) & p_j \leq \sqrt{n} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n i^k & j = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

注:第 j 步筛掉的是所有最小质因子为 p_j 的合数的 k 次方之和。在第 j-1 步的基础上,所有 n 以内的最小质因子为 p_j 的合数在除以 p_j 后余下部分的 k 次方之和即为 $g(\lfloor \frac{n}{p_j} \rfloor, j-1)$ 减去未被筛去的小于 p_j 的质数的 k 次方之和。

第二步:求出 $S_f(n)$ 这一步需要将 f(n) 在第一步中筛去的在合数位置的取值按相反的顺序加回来。

定义 S(n,j) 为将最小质因子小于等于 p_j 的合数位置上的取值筛去后的 $S_f(n)$, 即

$$S(n,j) = \sum_{i \leq n, m_i > p_j} f(i)$$

枚举所有最小质因子大于等于 p_j 且最小质因子形如 p_k^e 的数

$$S(n,j) = \sum_{k>j} \sum_e f(p_k^e) \left(1 + S(\lfloor \frac{n}{p_k^e} \rfloor, k+1)\right)$$

最终所求即为 S(n,0)。

```
namespace mfps min25 {
bool ip[N]; ll ps[N], pc;
void sieve() {
    fill(ip + 2, ip + N, 1);
    for (int i = 2; i != N; ++i) {
        if (ip[i]) ps[++pc] = i;
        for (int j = 1; j <= pc; ++j) {
            if (i * ps[j] >= N) break;
            ip[i * ps[j]] = 0;
            if (i % ps[j] == 0) break;
        }
    }
}
ll s1(ll x) { x = M(x); return M(M(x * (x + 1)) * inv2); }
ll s2(ll x) { x = M(x); return M(M(x * (x + 1)) * M((2 * x + 1) * inv6)); }
ll n, sq, r, w[N], c, id1[N], id2[N];
ll sp[3][N], g[3][N];
inline ll id(ll x) { return x <= sq ? id1[x] : id2[n / x]; }
void init(ll n_) {
    if (!pc) sieve();
    n = n_{;} sq = sqrt(n_{)}; c = 0;
    for (r = 1; ps[r] \le sq; ++r);
    for (int i = 1; i <= r; ++i) {
        sp[0][i] = M(sp[0][i-1]+1);
        sp[1][i] = M(sp[1][i - 1] + ps[i]);
        sp[2][i] = M(sp[1][i - 1] + M(ps[i] * ps[i]));
    }
    for (11 1 = 1, r; 1 \le n; 1 = r + 1) {
        ll v = w[++c] = n / l; r = n / v;
        (v \le sq ? id1[v] : id2[n/v]) = c;
        g[0][c] = M(v - 1);
        g[1][c] = M(s1(v) - 1);
        g[2][c] = M(s2(v) - 1);
    for (int i = 1; i <= r; ++i) {
        ll p = ps[i];
        for (int j = 1; j \le c \&\& p * p \le w[j]; ++j) {
            ll k = id(w[j] / p);
            g[0][j] = M(g[0][j] - M(g[0][k] - sp[0][i - 1]));
            g[1][j] = M(g[1][j] - M((p) * M(g[1][k] - sp[1][i - 1])));
            g[2][j] = M(g[2][j] - M(M(p * p) * M(g[2][k] - sp[2][i - 1])));
        }
    }
}
11 get_f(ll p, ll e, ll q) {
    return 114514;
}
11 get_s(ll n, ll i = 0) {
    if (ps[i] >= n) return 0;
    ll k = id(n), s[3];
    for (int j = 0; j != 3; ++j) s[j] = M(g[j][k] - sp[j][i]);
    11 sum = M(s[2] - s[1] + s[0]); // f(p) = p^2-p+1
    for (int j = i + 1; j \le r \&\& ps[j] * ps[j] \le n; ++j)
```

顶和底

| 顶 | 底 |
|---|---|
| | |

```
ll sgn(ll x) { return x < 0 ? -1 : x > 0; }
ll ceil(ll b, ll a) { return b / a + (b % a != 0 && sgn(a) * sgn(b) > 0); }
ll floor(ll b, ll a) { return b / a - (b % a != 0 && sgn(a) * sgn(b) < 0); }</pre>
```

类欧几里得

主要参考 https://www.cnblogs.com/zzqsblog/p/8904010.html

$$f(k_1, k_2, a, b, c, n) = \sum_{x=0}^{n} x^{k_1} \left[\frac{ax + b}{c} \right]^{k_2}$$

若 $a \ge c$ 或 $b \ge c$,令 $a = q_a c + r_a, b = q_b c + r_b$

$$\begin{split} f(k_1,k_2,a,b,c,n) &= \sum_{x=0}^n x^{k_1} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{r_a x + r_b}{c} \right\rfloor + q_a x + q_b \right)^{k_2} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{k_2} \binom{k_2}{i} \sum_{x=0}^n x^{k_1} \left\lfloor \frac{r_a x + r_b}{c} \right\rfloor^{k_2 - i} (q_a x + q_b)^i \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{k_2} \binom{k_2}{i} \sum_{j=0}^i \binom{i}{j} q_a^j q_b^{i-j} \sum_{x=0}^n x^{k_1 + j} \left\lfloor \frac{r_a x + r_b}{c} \right\rfloor^{k_2 - i} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{k_2} \binom{k_2}{i} \sum_{j=0}^i \binom{i}{j} q_a^j q_b^{i-j} f(k_1 + j, k_2 - i, r_a, r_b, c, n) \end{split}$$

若 a=0

$$f(k_1,k_2,a,b,c,n) = \sum_{x=0}^n x^{k_1} \left\lfloor \frac{b}{c} \right\rfloor^{k_2} = \left\lfloor \frac{b}{c} \right\rfloor^{k_2} \sum_{x=0}^n x^{k_1}$$

若 $k_2 = 0$

$$f(k_1,k_2,a,b,c,n) = \sum_{x=0}^{n} x^{k_1}$$

若 $an+b \leq c$

$$f(k_1, k_2, a, b, c, n) = 0$$

否则有 $a \le c$ 且 $b \le c$, 进行代换

$$w^{k_2} = \sum_{y=0}^{w-1} \left((y+1)^{k_2} - y^{k_2} \right)$$

$$f(k_1,k_2,a,b,c,n) = \sum_{x=0}^n x^{k_1} \sum_{y=0}^{\left \lfloor \frac{ax+b}{c} \right \rfloor - 1} ((y+1)^{k_2} - y^{k_2})$$

杂项

大整数相乘取模

```
typedef unsigned long long ull;
typedef long double ld;
ull mul(ull a, ull b, ull p) {
    ll res = a * b - p * (ull)((ld)a * (ld)b / (ld)M);
    return res + p * (res < 0) - p * (ret >= (11)p);
}
完全数
偶完全数据有形式 2^{n-1}(2^n-1), 目前未发现奇完全数。
反素数
// 求在因子数最多的前提下最小的数 x
pair<ll, ll> dfs(ll n, int c, int i, ll a, ll b) {
    if (i == 12) return { -a, b };
    else {
       int p = ps[i]; 11 q = 1;
       pair<ll, 11> res = { 0, 0 };
       for (int e = 0; e <= c && n / q; ++e, q *= p)</pre>
           res = min(res, dfs(n / q, e, i + 1, a * (e + 1), b * q));
       return res;
    }
}
// Usage:
// pair<ll, ll> res = dfs(n, 114514, 0, 1, 1);
// -res.first: d(x)
// res.second: x
```

10ⁿ 以内因子最多的数

| \overline{n} = | x= | d(x) |
|------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 1 | 6 | 4 |
| 2 | 60 | 12 |
| 3 | 840 | 32 |
| 4 | 7560 | 64 |
| 5 | 83160 | 128 |
| 6 | 720720 | 240 |
| 7 | 8648640 | 448 |
| 8 | 73513440 | 768 |
| 9 | 735134400 | 1344 |
| 10 | 6983776800 | 2304 |
| 11 | 97772875200 | 4032 |
| 12 | 963761198400 | 6720 |
| 13 | 9316358251200 | 10752 |
| 14 | 97821761637600 | 17280 |
| 15 | 866421317361600 | 26880 |
| 16 | 8086598962041600 | 41472 |
| 17 | 74801040398884800 | 64512 |
| 18 | 897612484786617600 | 103680 |

常见推导与结论

$$d(ij) = \sum_{x|i} \sum_{y|j} [\gcd(x,y) == 1]$$

展开 [gcd(i,n)=1]

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} i^{k} [gcd(i,n) = 1] = \sum_{i=1}^{m} i^{k} \sum_{d | i \wedge d | n} \mu(d) = \sum_{d | n} \mu(d) \sum_{d | i \wedge i \leq m} i^{k} = \sum_{d | n} \mu(d) \sum_{j=1}^{\left \lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right \rfloor} (dj)^{k} = \sum_{d | n} \mu(d) d^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{\left \lfloor \frac{m}{d} \right \rfloor} j^{k}$$

当 m=n 时有

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^k[\gcd(i,n)=1] = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) d^k s_k(\frac{n}{d})$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\frac{\varphi\left(i\right)\varphi\left(j^{2}\right)\varphi\left(k^{3}\right)}{\varphi\left(i\right)\varphi\left(j\right)\varphi\left(k\right)}\varphi\left(\gcd\left(i,j,k\right)\right)$$

由

$$\frac{\varphi\left(p^{k}\right)}{\varphi\left(p\right)} = \frac{\prod p_{i}^{k} \cdot^{-1}\left(p_{i}-1\right)}{\prod p_{i}^{a_{i}-1}\left(p_{i}-1\right)} = p^{k-1}$$

有原式

$$\begin{split} &=\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\sum_{k=1}^{m}jk^{2}\varphi\left(\gcd\left(i,j,k\right)\right)=\sum_{d=1}^{m}\varphi\left(d\right)\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\sum_{k=1}^{m}jk^{2}\left[\gcd\left(i,j,k\right)=d\right]\\ &=\sum_{d=1}^{m}\varphi\left(d\right)d^{3}\sum_{i=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}\sum_{j=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}\sum_{k=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}jk^{2}\left[\gcd\left(i,j,k\right)=1\right]=\sum_{d=1}^{m}\varphi\left(d\right)d^{3}\sum_{i=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}\sum_{j=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}\sum_{k=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}jk^{2}\sum_{e|i,e|j,e|k}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}\mu\left(e\right)\\ &=\sum_{d=1}^{m}\varphi\left(d\right)d^{3}\sum_{i=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}\sum_{j=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}jk^{2}\sum_{e=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}\mu\left(e\right)\left[e|i\right]\left[e|j\right]\left[e|k\right]\\ &=\sum_{d=1}^{m}\varphi\left(d\right)d^{3}\sum_{e=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}\mu\left(e\right)\sum_{i=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}\left[e|i\right]\sum_{j=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}j\left[e|j\right]\sum_{k=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}k^{2}\left[e|k\right]\\ &=\sum_{d=1}^{m}\varphi\left(d\right)d^{3}\sum_{e=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}\sum_{i=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}\sum_{j=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}j\left[e|j\right]\sum_{k=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}k^{2}\left[e|k\right]\\ &=\sum_{d=1}^{m}\varphi\left(d\right)d^{3}\sum_{e=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}\sum_{i=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}\sum_{k=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{d}\right\rfloor}k^{2}=\sum_{f=1}^{m}\left(f^{3}\sum_{i=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{f}\right\rfloor}\sum_{j=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{f}\right\rfloor}\sum_{k=1}^{\left\lfloor\frac{m}{f}\right\rfloor}k^{2}\right)\sum_{d|f}\varphi\left(d\right)\mu\left(\frac{f}{d}\right)\\ &=\sum_{t=1}^{m}\left[f^{3}s_{0}\left(\left\lfloor\frac{m}{f}\right\rfloor\right)s_{1}\left(\left\lfloor\frac{m}{f}\right\rfloor\right)s_{2}\left(\left\lfloor\frac{m}{f}\right\rfloor\right)\right]\sum_{d|f}\varphi\left(d\right)\mu\left(\frac{f}{d}\right) \end{split}$$

2019 西安邀请赛 **Product** 题意: 求

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^n \prod_{k=1}^n m^{\gcd(i,j)[k|\gcd(i,j)]}$$

解:

$$\prod_{i=1}^{m}\prod_{j=1}^{m}\prod_{k=1}^{m}w^{\gcd(i,j)[k|\gcd(i,j)]}=\operatorname{pow}\left(w,\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\sum_{k=1}^{m}\gcd\left(i,j\right)[k|\gcd\left(i,j\right)]\right)$$

$$\begin{split} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \gcd(i,j) \left[k | \gcd(i,j) \right] &= \sum_{d=1}^{m} d \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left[\gcd(i,j) = d \right] \sum_{k=1}^{m} \left[k | d \right] \\ &= \sum_{d=1}^{m} d\sigma\left(d\right) \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left[\gcd(i,j) = d \right] = \sum_{d=1}^{m} d\sigma\left(d\right) \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \rfloor} \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \rfloor} \left[\gcd(i,j) = 1 \right] \\ &= \sum_{d=1}^{m} d\sigma\left(d\right) \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \rfloor} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{e|i,e|j} \mu\left(e\right) = \sum_{d=1}^{m} d\sigma\left(d\right) \sum_{e}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \rfloor} \mu\left(e\right) \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \rfloor} \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor e|i|} \left[e|i| \right] \\ &= \sum_{d=1}^{m} d\sigma\left(d\right) \sum_{e}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \rfloor} \mu\left(e\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \rfloor} \left[e|i| \right] \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \rfloor} \left[e|j| \right) \right) = \sum_{d=1}^{m} d\sigma\left(d\right) \sum_{e=1}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{d} \rfloor} \mu\left(e\right) \left\lfloor \frac{m}{de} \right\rfloor^{2} \\ &= \sum_{f=1}^{m} \left\lfloor \frac{m}{f} \right\rfloor^{2} \sum_{d|f} d\sigma\left(d\right) \mu\left(\frac{f}{d}\right) \end{split}$$

CF1097F Alex and a TV Show 题意: 四种操作:

- 1. 设第 i 个集合为 $\{x\}$
- 2. 设第 i 个集合为第 j 个集合与第 k 个集合的并
- 3. 设第 i 个集合为第 j 个集合与第 k 个集合的笛卡儿积并将每个有序对取 gcd 所得集合
- 4. 求第 i 个集合中 x 的出现次数模 2

定义 f(S,x) 为集合 $S \to x$ 的出现次数, g(S,x) 为集合 $S \to x$ 的倍数的出现次数。

$$g(S,x) = \sum_{y \in S} [x|y] = \sum_{x|y} f(S,y)$$

$$f(S,x) = \sum_{y \in S} [x=y] = \sum_{x|y} \mu(\frac{y}{x}) g(S,y)$$

操作 2:

$$\begin{split} f(S \cup T, x) &= \sum_{y \in S} [x = y] + \sum_{y \in T} [x = y] = f(S, x) + f(T, x) \\ g(S \cup T, x) &= \sum_{x \mid y} f(S \cup T, y) = \sum_{x \mid y} (f(S, y) + f(T, y)) = g(S, x) + g(T, y) \end{split}$$

操作 3:

$$f(S\times T,x)=\sum_{y_1\in S}\sum_{y_2\in T}[x=\gcd(y_1,y_2)]$$

$$g(S\times T,x) = \sum_{y_1\in S} \sum_{y_2\in T} [x|y_1][x|y_2] = g(S,x)g(T,x)$$

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