

$$a \equiv b \pmod{p}$$

$$a \bmod p = b \bmod p$$

$$1 \equiv 6 \pmod{5} \quad \%$$

$$-4 \equiv 1$$

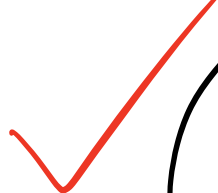
$$-4 \% 5 = -4$$

$$(-4 + p) \% p$$

0, 1, 2, 3, 4

$$\underline{3 \times 4 \times 6 \times 7 \times 2 \times 3} \bmod 5$$

边乘边模



$$3^{10000}$$

mod 5

$$a = 3$$

$$a \times = 4$$

$$a \% = 5$$

$$a \times = 6$$

$$a \% = 5$$

int 不会
溢出

边除边模?

$$128 \div 6$$

$$\times 81$$

mod 5

$$\frac{128}{6} \times 81$$

\rightarrow

int

mod 5

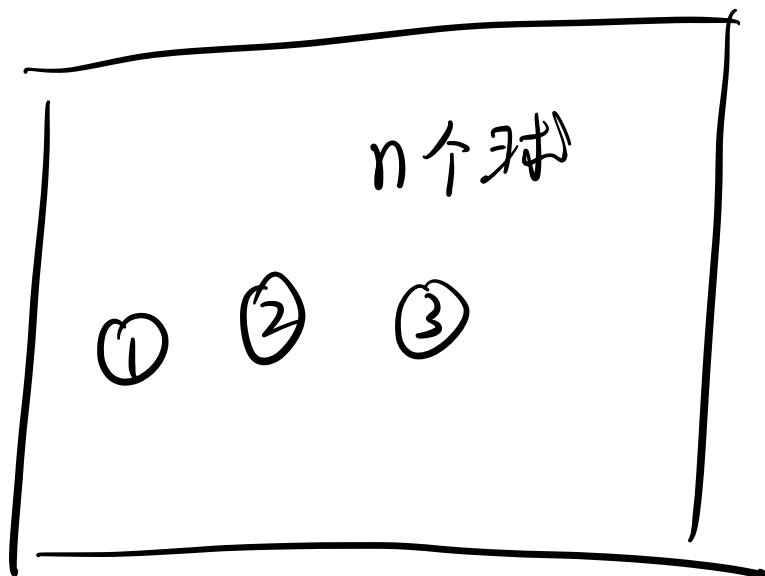
$$\left(\left\lfloor \frac{128}{6} \right\rfloor \right)$$

mod 5

$$\times 81$$

mod 5

验证：上述结果不对。



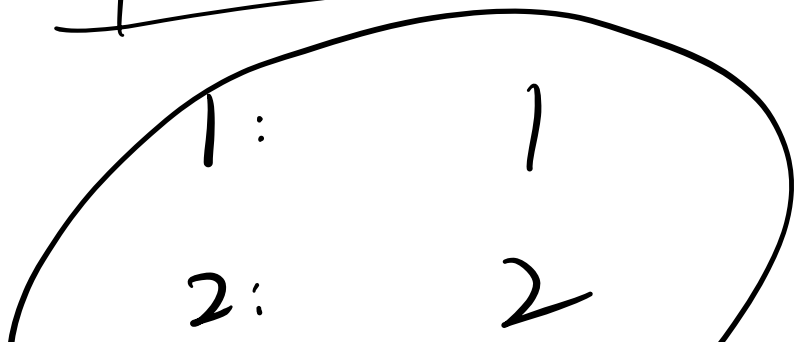
取 m 个球
有多少种可能

$$\binom{n}{m} \text{ — } C_n^m$$

$$\binom{n}{m} = \frac{n!}{m! (n-m)!}$$



1 2
2 1



1 2 3
1 3 2
2 1 3

3:

6

2	3	1
3	1	2
3	2	1

$$P(n) = n!$$

“归纳法”.

$$P(1) = 1$$

$$P(2) = 2$$

$$P(3) = 6$$

假设已知 $P(n-1) = (n-1)!$



$$P(n) = n!$$

① ② ... ⑥

⑦ n-1 ↑

$$P(n) = n \cdot P(n-1) = n \cdot (n-1)! = n!$$

“全排列数” : $P(n) = n!$

“排列数” : A_n^m :

在 ① ② ... ④ 球里
选 m 个 排成一排. 有几种
可能的 序列

① ② ③ ④

2.

1 2

2 3

3 4

2 1

3 2

4 3

1 3

2 4

3 1

4 2

1 4

4 1

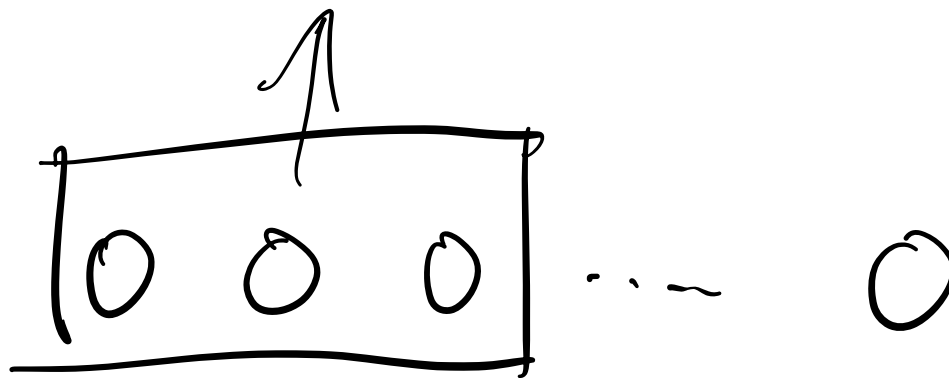
12

$$A_4^2 = 12$$

$$A_n^n = P(n) = n!$$

$$m \leq n$$

$$A_n^m$$



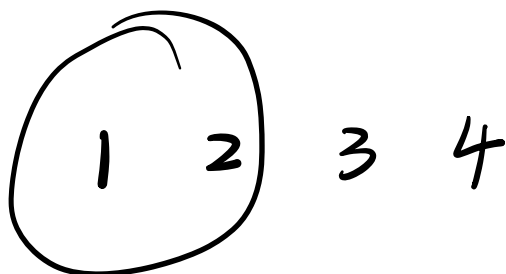
n个球

排-排: $n!$ 种序列

截取前 m 个

$$n=4$$

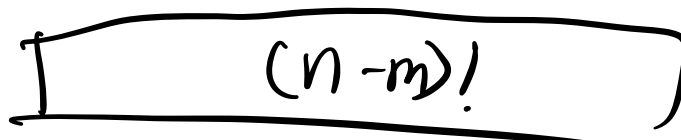
$$m=2$$



$$(n-2)!$$

n

① ②



$$(n-m)!$$

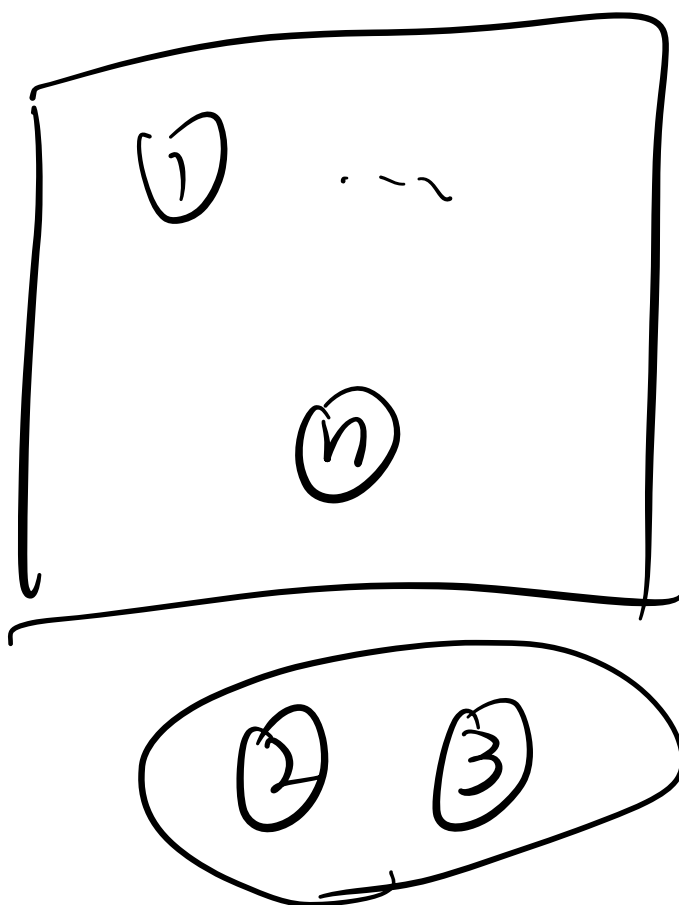
$m \uparrow$

被统计了 $(n-m)!$ 次

$$A_n^m = \frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$$

$$\binom{n}{m} = \frac{A_n^m}{m!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$$



杨辉三角

$$\binom{n}{0} = 1$$
$$\binom{2}{1}$$

$n \backslash m$	0	1	2	3	4
0	1			1	
1	1	1		2	
2	1	2	1	4	
3	1	3	3	1	8
4	1	4	6	4	16

$$\binom{n}{m} = \binom{n}{n-m} \quad \binom{n}{m} = \binom{n-1}{m} + \binom{n-1}{m-1}$$

$$\binom{n-1}{m} + \binom{n-1}{m-1} = \frac{(n-1)!}{m!(n-m-1)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{(m-1)!(n-m)!}$$

$$= \frac{(n-m)(n-1)!}{m!(n-m)!} + \frac{m(n-1)!}{m!(n-m)!}$$

$$= \frac{(\cancel{n-m} + \cancel{m})(n-1)!}{m!(n-m)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} = \binom{n}{m}$$

C[][]

for i = 0 to n

C[i][0] = 1

for j = 1 to i

C[i][j] = (C[i-1][j] + C[i-1][j-1])

$$O(n^2)$$

$$+ C[i-1][j-1]) \%$$

取模 P

$$n=32$$

$$\binom{n}{n/2}:$$

$$\frac{32!}{16! \times 16!}$$

大大大

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \dots + \binom{n}{n}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n$$

$$(x+y)^n = \boxed{1} \boxed{x^n} + \boxed{n} \boxed{x^{n-1}y} + \dots + \boxed{} x y^{n-1} + \boxed{} y^n$$

$$(x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$$

$$(x+y)^3 = (x+y)(x^2 + 2xy + y^2) \\ = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$

$$(x+y) \cdot (x+y) \cdots (x+y) \quad (n \text{ 项})$$

$n-1$ 个括号中选 x
 1 个括号中选 y

n 种结果.

$$\binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$$

k 个 $()$ 选 x
 ~~$n-k$ 个 $()$ 选 y~~

$$\binom{n}{k}$$

$$\frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!}$$

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$$

$x=y=1$ 代入

二项式定理.

$$2^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}$$

Ex. 已知 $k < n$, $m \geq 1$

$$\text{求 } \binom{n}{k} + \binom{n+1}{k} + \dots + \binom{n+m}{k}$$

结果是 两个组合数相减.

HINT: 用杨辉三角.

输入 n, m, p . 求 $\binom{n}{m} \bmod p$.

$O(n^2)$: ✓

$< O(n \log n)$

$$n! \quad O(n)$$

$$\text{fact}[i] = i * \text{fact}[i-1]$$

$\% p$

$$\binom{n}{m} = \frac{\text{fact}[n]}{\text{fact}[m] * \text{fact}[n-m]}$$

↑ ↑

不行

“乘法逆元”

a 模 p 的乘法逆元是 a^{-1}

$$a \cdot a^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

2 模 5 的乘法逆元是 3

$$2 \times 3 \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$$

当 p 是质数时, 除 0 以外,

每个数都有乘法逆元

求逆元：

Theorem (Fermat)

If p is prime, $a \neq 0$.

Then: $a^{p-2} \equiv a^{-1} \pmod{p}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^5 &\equiv 2^{-1} = 4 \\ &= 32 \div 7 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

mod 7

$$2 \times 4 \pmod{7} = 1$$

$$2^5 \equiv 4 \pmod{7}$$

$$2^{-1} \equiv 4$$

$$2^{-1} \equiv 2^5 \pmod{7}$$

$$(3^{-1}) \equiv (3^5) \pmod{7}$$

$$p = 10^9 + 7 \quad (a^{p-2})$$

$$p = 998244353 \quad (\text{NTT})$$

Algorithm. 快速幂 求 $a^n \% p$

quick-power(a, n)

b = quick-power(a, n/2)

if (n % 2 == 0)

return (long long) b * b % p

else

else
return (long long) $b \times b \% p \times a \% p$

$O(\log n)$

inv(a)

return quick-power(a, p-2)

$$\binom{n}{m} = \text{fact}[n] \times \text{inv}(\text{fact}[m]) \% p \\ \times \text{inv}(\text{fact}[n-m]) \% p$$

$$\frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$$

取模

除 $a \Rightarrow$ 乘 a^{-1}

$O(n)$ 预处理 fact, $O(\log n)$ 求 $\binom{n}{m}$

$$O(n) \text{ 预处理 } ifact[n] \\ = inv(fact[n])$$

$$O(1): \binom{n}{m} = fact[n] \times \underbrace{ifact[m]}_{O(1)} \times ifact[n-m]$$

$$1) \quad ifact[n] = inv(fact[n])$$

$$\frac{1}{n!} \quad \frac{1}{(n-1)!} = \frac{1}{n!} \times n$$

$$2) \text{ for } i = n \text{ to } 1$$

$$ifact[i-1] = ifact[i] \times i \% p$$

$$O(\log p) + \underbrace{O(n)} = O(n)$$