Lesson2

计算公式

欧拉函数: 1~n中与n互质的数的个数

• N = p1^a1*p2^a2...pk^ak

```
则欧拉函数 f(N) = N * (1-1/p1) * (1-1/p2) * .... * (1-1/pk)
   例如 N = 6 = 2 * 3;
   则 f(6) = 6(1-1/2)(1-3) = 2
 • 证明: (使用容斥原理)
     o 从1~n中去掉p1, p2, ..., pk的所有倍数
       n - n/p1 - n/p2 - ... - n/pk (可能存在多次去除的数)
     o 加上所有pi * pj的倍数 (枚举)
       n - n/p1 - n/p2 - ... - n/pk + n/p1p2 + n/p1p3 + ...
     。 减去所有pi*pj*pk的倍数 (第一步减去3次,第二部加上3次,但实际需要减去)
     ○ 加上所有pi * pj * pm * pn的倍数...
     ○ 减去....
     。 化简后和f(x)相等
作用
 • 欧拉定理:若a与n互质,则有a^phi(n) 模 n 同余 1,即a^(phi(n)) = 1 (mod n) (=表示同余)
   a = 5, n= 6 则5^phi(6) mod 6 = 25 模 6 同余 1
   证明:
    假设1~n中与n互质的数为: a1, a2, ..., a(phi[n])
    且由于a与n互质,则aa1, aa2, ..., aa(phi[n])与n互质,且两两不相同,
    因此两组数是同一组数 (在模n情况下), 只可能顺序发生变化, 所以两组数乘积相同
   所以a^phi(n) * (a1 * a2 * ... *an) 模 n 同余 (a1 * a2 * ... *an)
   所以a^phi(n) 模 n 同余 1
   推论
     ○ 当n是质数时, a^phi(p) 模 p 同余 1, 且phi(p) = p-1, 所以a^(p-1)模p同余1 (费马定理)
       a ^ (p - 1) = 1 (mod p) (费马定理)
具体实现1 (定义求法): 对一个数求欧拉函数,时间复杂度为O(sqrt(n))
  1 // 返回欧拉函数值
  2 static int phi(int x) {
  3
         int res = x;
  4
        for (int i=2; i<=x/i; i++) {
  5
   6
            if (x \% i == 0) {
                res = res/i*(i-1); //整数不支持小数除法,将res*(1-1/i)变换为res/i*(i-1)
  7
                while (x \% i == 0) x /= i;
  8
  9
 10
         }
 11
        if (x > 1) res = res/x*(x-1);
  12
  13
         return res;
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
 19
         ins.nextToken(); int n = (int)ins.nval;
 20
 21
         while (n-- > 0) {
             ins.nextToken(); int x = (int)ins.nval;
 22
 23
             out.println(phi(x));
 24
         }
 25
```

具体实现2 (筛法求欧拉函数): 借助线性筛

out.flush();

26

27 }

```
1 | static int N = 1000010;
2
3 static int n;
4 | static int[] phi = new int[N]; //phi[i]表示i的欧拉函数值
    static int[] primes = new int[N];
   static int cnt;
6
7
    static boolean[] st = new boolean[N];
9
    static long getEulers(int n) {
10
       phi[1] = 1; //注意边界
11
12
       for (int i=2; i<=n; i++) {
13
           if (!st[i]) {
14
               primes[cnt++] = i;
15
               phi[i] = i-1; //当i时质数时,有定义知1~i-1与i互质,故phi[i] = i-1;
16
           }
17
18
           for (int j=0; primes[j]<=n/i; j++) {
19
               st[primes[j]*i] = true;
20
               if (i % primes[j] == 0) {
21
22
                   phi[primes[j]*i] = primes[j]*phi[i];
23
                   break;
24
               }
25
               phi[primes[j]*i] = phi[i]*(primes[j]-1);
26
27
           }
28
       }
29
30
       long res = 0;
31
        for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) res += phi[i];
32
        return res;
33
   }
34
35
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
36
       ins.nextToken(); n = (int)ins.nval;
37
38
       out.println(getEulers(n));
39
40
       out.flush();
41 }
```

快速幂

作用

● 快速求出 a^k mod p 的结果,时间复杂度为O(logk),其中a, k, p的范围为 1<= a, p, k <= O(1e9)。注意暴力算法时间复杂度为O(k)

思路

- 预处理出a^(2^0) mod p, a^(2^1) mod p, ..., a^(2^logk) mod p, 一共logk+1个
 - o a^(2^0) = a^1
 - \circ a^(2^1) = (a^(2^0))^2
 - 0 ...
- o a^(2^logk) = (a^(2^(logk-1))^2
- 将a^k 拆分为若干个上述预处理结果的乘积形式a^k = a^(2^x1) * a^(2^x2) * ... * a^(2^xt) = a ^ (2^x1+2^x2+...+2^xt)
- 将k化为二进制数,例如(k)10 = (110110)2,则k = 2^1+2^2+2^4+2^5;

例子

- 4^5 mod 10
 - 4^(2^0) = 4 (mod10) (等号表示同余)
 - \circ 4^(2^1) = 6 (mod10)
 - \circ 4^(2^2) = 6 (mod10)
 - \circ 4^5 = 4^(101) = 4^(2^0) + 4(2^2) = 24 = 4 (mod 10)

具体实现:时间复杂度时O(logk)

```
1 static long qmi(long a, long k, long p) { //Java实现时需扩大为long类型
2 long res = 1 % p;
3 while (k > 0) {
4 if ((k&1) == 1) res = res*a % p;
5 k >>= 1;
6 a = a*a % p;
```

```
8
9
        return res;
10 }
11
12
13
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        ins.nextToken(); int n = (int)ins.nval;
14
15
        while (n-- > 0) {
16
            ins.nextToken(); int a = (int)ins.nval;
17
18
            ins.nextToken(); int b = (int)ins.nval;
            ins.nextToken(); int p = (int)ins.nval;
19
20
            out.println(qmi(a, b, p));
21
       }
22
23
       out.flush();
24 }
```

应用: 快速幂求乘法逆元(把除法变为乘法)

• 若**b**|a时 (a表示任意整数), 使得a/b = ax (mod m) (等号表示同余)

两边同时乘b得a = a* x *b (mod m)

当m是质数且b与m互质时,**b** * x = 1 (mod p),由费马定理b^(p-1) = 1 (mod p)

所以乘法逆元 x = b^(p-2) (mod p)

• 当m时不是质数时,使用扩展欧几里得算法求逆元

```
static long qmi(long a, long k, long p) {
1
2
       long res = 1 \% p;
 3
       while (k > 0) {
           if ((k&1) == 1) res = res*a % p;
 4
 5
            k >>= 1;
 6
           a = a*a \% p;
7
       }
8
9
        return res;
10 }
11
12
13
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
14
        ins.nextToken(); int n = (int)ins.nval;
15
16
       while (n-- > 0) {
17
            ins.nextToken(); int a = (int)ins.nval;
18
            ins.nextToken(); int p = (int)ins.nval;
19
20
            if (a % p == 0) out.println("impossible");
21
            else out.println(qmi(a, p-2, p));
22
       }
23
24
        out.flush();
25 }
```

扩展欧几里得算法

裴蜀定理:对于任意一对正整数a,b,一定存在整数x,y,使得ax+by=gcd(a,b),即a,b的最大公约数是a与b凑出来的最小正整数

- 证明:
 - 。 正推:ax+by = d,则d一定是gcd(a, b)的倍数,所以ax+by凑出来的最小正整数即是gcd(a, b)
 - 反推:构造x,y (使用扩展欧几里得算法)

扩展欧几里得具体实现: 时间复杂度O(logn)

```
1 static int exgcd(int a, int b, int[] x, int[] y) { //数组模拟C++中引用
2
       if (b == 0) {
3
           x[0] = 1; y[0] = 0;
4
           return a;
5
       }
6
       int d = exgcd(b, a \% b, y, x);
7
 8
       y[0] = a/b*x[0];
9
       return d;
10 }
```

```
12
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
13
        ins.nextToken(); int n = (int)ins.nval;
14
15
        while (n-- > 0) {
16
            ins.nextToken(); int a = (int)ins.nval;
17
            ins.nextToken(); int b = (int)ins.nval;
18
19
            int[] x = \{0\}, y = \{0\};
20
            exgcd(a, b, x, y);
            \verb"out.println"(x[0]+" "+y[0])";
21
22
23
24
        out.flush();
25 }
```

• 扩展: (x, y)不唯一, 通解如下

```
x = x0 - b/gcd(a, b)*k

y = y0 + a/gcd(a, b)*k
```

应用: 求解线性同余方程

ax = b (mod m) (等号表示同余符号)
 4x = 3 (mod 5) 则x = 2, x=7,

存在y∈Z,使得 $ax = b \pmod{m}$ 等价于 ax = my + b,即ax - my = b,另m=-m,所以ax + my = b则题意相当于给定a,m,b求x,y。且有解的充分必要条件为gcd(a, m) | b

```
static int exgcd(int a, int b, int[] x, int[] y) {
 2
       if (b == 0) {
 3
            x[0] = 1; y[0] = 0;
 4
            return a;
 5
       }
 6
        int d = exgcd(b, a \% b, y, x);
 7
 8
        y[0] = a/b*x[0];
 9
        return d;
10
11
12
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
13
        ins.nextToken(); int n = (int)ins.nval;
14
15
        while (n-- > 0) {
16
            ins.nextToken(); int a = (int)ins.nval;
17
            ins.nextToken(); int b = (int)ins.nval;
18
            ins.nextToken(); int m = (int)ins.nval;
19
20
            int[] x = \{0\}, y = \{0\};
21
            int d = exgcd(a, m, x, y);
22
23
            if (b % d == 0) out.println((long)x[0]*(b/d) % m); //注意数据范围,乘法可能越界
24
            else out.println("impossible");
25
26
27
        out.flush();
28 }
```

中国剩余定理

定义

```
给定一组两两互质的序列: m1, m2, .., mk (两两互质), 求解线性同余方程组
x = a1 (mod m1) x mod m1 = a1
x = a2 (mod m2) x mod m2 = a2
...
x = ak (mod mk) x mod mk = ak
4 = ak (mod mk) x mod mk = ak
M = m1 * m2 * ... * mk
Mi = M/mi, 故Mi与mi互质, 令Mi^(-1) (mod mi)表示Mi 模 mi的逆
则通解 x = a1 * M1 * M1^(-1) + a2 * M2 * M2^(-1) + ... + ak * Mk * Mk^(-1)
求逆可以使用扩展欧几里得算法解 ax = 1 (mod m)
```

证明:

```
应用:表达整数的奇怪方式
```

```
x mod a1 = m1 x = k1*a1+m1
x mod a2 = m2 x = k2*a2+m2
...
x mod ak = mk x = kk*ak+mk
k1 * a1+m1 = k2 * a2 + m2 k1 * a1 - k2 * a2 = m2 - m1
通过扩展欧几里得算法求解,有解则等价于 gcd(a1, a2) | m2 - m1, 且 x = k1*a1+m1
且k1 * a1 - k2 * a2 = m2 - m1 通解为
k1' = k1 + a2/gcd(a1, a2) *k (k \in Z)
k2' = k2 + a1/gcd(a1, a2) *k,
所以x = (k1 + a2/gcd(a1, a2) *k)a1 + m1 = a1 * k1 + m1 + k * (a1*a2/gcd(a1, a2))
a1 * k1 + m1 + k*lcm(最小公倍数)(a1, a2), 所以 x = k * a + m (a = lcm(a1, a2), m = a1 * k1 + m1)
合并n-1次得x = k*a + m, 即x mod a = m, 即x = m mod a的最小正整数
```

具体实现

```
1 | static long exgcd(long a, long b, long[] x, long[] y) {
 2
       if (b == 0) {
3
           x[0] = 1; y[0] = 0;
            return a;
4
 5
 6
 7
       long d = exgcd(b, a \% b, y, x);
 8
        y[0] = a/b*x[0];
9
        return d;
10 }
11
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
12
13
        ins.nextToken(); int n = (int)ins.nval;
14
15
        boolean flag = true;
16
        ins.nextToken(); long a1 = (long)ins.nval;
17
        ins.nextToken(); long m1 = (long)ins.nval;
18
19
        while (n-- > 1) {
20
            ins.nextToken(); long a2 = (long)ins.nval;
21
           ins.nextToken(); long m2 = (long)ins.nval;
22
           long[] x = \{0\}, y = \{0\};
23
24
           long d = exgcd(a1, a2, x, y);
25
           if ((m2-m1) % d != 0) {
               flag = false; break;
26
27
28
29
           long k1 = x[0]*(m2-m1)/d;
30
            long t = a2/d;
31
           k1 = (k1 % t+t) % t; //正数范围内最小化k1
32
33
           //更新m1, a1
34
           m1 = a1*k1+m1;
           a1 = Math.abs(a1*t); //abs保证最终x为正数
35
36
37
        if (flag) out.println((m1%a1+a1)%a1);
38
39
        else out.println(-1);
40
41
        out.flush();
42 }
```