## Lesson2

欧拉函数: 1~n中与n互质的数的个数

### 计算公式

•  $N = p1^a1*p2^a2...pk^ak$ 

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**)
  - 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)
  - 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))



具体实现2(筛法求欧拉函数):借助线性筛

作用: O(n)时间内求出1~n号点中每个点的欧拉函数

```
1 static int N = 1000010;

2 static int n;

4 static int[] phi = new int[N]; //phi[i]表示i的欧拉函数值

5 static int[] primes = new int[N];

6 static int cnt;

7 static boolean[] st = new boolean[N];

8 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) {
    phi[primes[j]*i] = primes[j]*phi[i];
    break;

phi[primes[j]*i] = phi[i]*(primes[j]-1);

phi[primes[j]*i] = phi[i]*(primes[j]-1);

phi[primes[j]*i] = phi[i]*(primes[j]-1);

for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) res += phi[i];

return res;

public static void main(string[] args) throws Exception {
    ins.nextToken(); n = (int)ins.nval;

    out.println(getEulers(n));

out.flush();

out.flush();

out.flush();

</pre>
```

## 快速幂

作用

快速求出 a<sup>k</sup> 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)</li>

### 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
  - $a^{(2^0)} = a^1$
  - $\circ$  a^(2^1) = (a^(2^0))^2
  - 0 ...
  - $\circ$  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(2^x1) * a^2(2^x2) * ... * a^2(2^xt) = a^2(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 (mod 10)
  - $\circ$  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;
```

```
while (k > 0) {
    if ((k&l) == 1) res = res*a % p;
    k >>= 1;
    a = a*a % p;
}

return res;

public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    ins.nextToken(); int n = (int)ins.nval;

while (n-- > 0) {
    ins.nextToken(); int a = (int)ins.nval;
    ins.nextToken(); int b = (int)ins.nval;
    ins.nextToken(); int p = (int)ins.nval;
    out.println(qmi(a, b, p));
}

out.flush();

out.flush();
```

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 = a\*x(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

```
1  static long qmi(long a, long k, long p) {
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;
7    }
8
9    return res;
10 }
11
12
13 public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
4    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:
  - o 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)

• 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 (mod 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) {
    if (b == 0) {
        x[0] = 1; y[0] = 0;
    int d = exgcd(b, a \% b, y, x);
    y[0] -= a/b*x[0];
    return d;
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    ins.nextToken(); int n = (int)ins.nval;
    while (n-- > 0) {
        ins.nextToken(); int a = (int)ins.nval;
        ins.nextToken(); int b = (int)ins.nval;
        ins.nextToken(); int m = (int)ins.nval;
        int[] x = {0}, y = {0};
        int d = exgcd(a, m, x, y);
        if (b % d == 0) out.println((long)x[0]*(b/d) % m); //注意数据范
        else out.println("impossible");
   out.flush();
```

## 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
    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 \pmod{m}
```

• 证明:

对于从1到k的每一项,分别模m1, m2,..., mk,则可知与原方程组等价

### 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∈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

```
static long exgcd(long a, long b, long[] x, long[] y) {
    if (b == 0) {
        x[0] = 1; y[0] = 0;
        return a;
    long d = exgcd(b, a \% b, y, x);
    y[0] = a/b*x[0];
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
    ins.nextToken(); int n = (int)ins.nval;
    boolean flag = true;
    ins.nextToken(); long a1 = (long)ins.nval;
    ins.nextToken(); long m1 = (long)ins.nval;
    while (n-- > 1) {
        ins.nextToken(); long a2 = (long)ins.nval;
        ins.nextToken(); long m2 = (long)ins.nval;
        long[] x = \{0\}, y = \{0\};
        long d = exgcd(a1, a2, x, y);
```

```
if ((m2-m1) % d != 0) {
    flag = false; break;
}

long k1 = x[0]*(m2-m1)/d;
long t = a2/d;
k1 = (k1 % t+t) % t; //正数范围内最小化k1

//更新m1, a1
    m1 = a1*k1+m1;
a1 = Math.abs(a1*t); //abs保证最终x为正数

if (flag) out.println((m1%a1+a1)%a1);
else out.println(-1);

out.flush();

d

out.flush();
```