HDOJ 2256 – Problem of Precision

----by A Code Rabbit

Description

求题中那个有根号,有幂,有下取整的变态公式的值。

Types

Maths:: Matrix

Analysis

这题首先要注意不能将一个实数取模,即使你把它拆成整数部分和小数部分。 要用数学方法来解这题,我是解释不来的,所以这里引用一下牛人的推导:

$$(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^{2n} = (5 + 2\sqrt{6})^n = x_n + y_n \sqrt{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_n + y_n \sqrt{6} = (x_{n-1} + y_{n-1} \sqrt{6}) \cdot (5 + 2\sqrt{6}) = 5x_{n-1} + 12y_{n-1} + (2x_{n-1} + 5y_{n-1})\sqrt{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_n = 5x_{n-1} + 12y_{n-1}, y_n = 2x_{n-1} + 5y_{n-1}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 12 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_{n-1} \\ y_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(5-2\sqrt{6})^n = x_n - y_n \sqrt{6} = (0.101...)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow x_n + y_n \sqrt{6} = x_n + y_n \sqrt{6} + x_n - y_n \sqrt{6} - (x_n - y_n \sqrt{6}) = 2x_n - (0.101..)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow ans = 2x_n - 1$$

推倒~之后,我们就可以利用矩阵乘法去求 Xn,然后计算出梦寐以求的 ans 了。

Solution

```
// HD0J 2256

// Problem of Precision

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#include <cstdio>
#include <cmath>

const int DIVISOR = 1024;
```

http://blog.csdn.net/Ra_WinDing

```
struct Matrix {
    int element[2][2];
};
int t;
int n;
Matrix mat_one;
Matrix mat_ans;
void INIT();
void Multiply(Matrix& mat_a, Matrix mat_b);
int main() {
    scanf("%d", &t);
    while (t--) {
       // Inputs.
        scanf("%d", &n);
        // INIT.
        INIT();
        // Quick Power.
        --n;
        /* Just need to compete to n - 1 */
        while (n) {
            if (n & 1) {
                Multiply(mat_ans, mat_one);
            }
            n >>= 1;
            Multiply(mat_one, mat_one);
            //printf("%d %d\n", mat_ans.element[0][0], mat_ans.element[0][1]);
            //printf("%d %d\n", mat_ans.element[1][0], mat_ans.element[1][1]);
        }
        // Compete.
        int x_n = (5 * mat_ans.element[0][0] + 2 * mat_ans.element[1][0]) % DIVISOR;
        printf("%d\n", (x_n * 2 - 1) % DIVISOR);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

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```
void INIT() {
   mat_one.element[0][0] = 5;
   mat_one.element[0][1] = 2;
   mat_one.element[1][0] = 12;
   mat_one.element[1][1] = 5;
   mat_ans.element[0][0] = 1;
   mat_ans.element[0][1] = 0;
   mat_ans.element[1][0] = 0;
   mat_ans.element[1][1] = 1;
}
void Multiply(Matrix& mat_a, Matrix mat_b) {
   Matrix mat_c;
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; ++i) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 2; ++j) {
            mat_c.element[i][j] = 0;
            for (int k = 0; k < 2; k++) {
                mat_c.element[i][j] += mat_a.element[i][k] * mat_b.element[k][j];
            }
            mat_c.element[i][j] %= DIVISOR;
        }
    }
   mat_a = mat_c;
```