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# 常用公式:

# 一些数论公式

- 当 $x \ge \phi(p)$ 时有 $a^x \equiv a^{x \bmod \phi(p) + \phi(p)} \pmod{p}$
- $\bullet \ \ \overrightarrow{\mu^2(n)} = \sum_{d^2|n} \mu(d)$
- $\sum_{d|n} \varphi(d) = n$
- $\sum_{d|n} 2^{\omega(d)} = \sigma_0(n^2)$ ,其中  $\omega$  是不同素因子个数
- $\sum_{d|n} \mu^2(d) = 2^{\omega(d)}$

## 一些数论函数求和的例子

- $\begin{array}{l} \bullet \ \, \sum_{i=1}^n i[gcd(i,n)=1] = \frac{n\varphi(n)+[n=1]}{2} \\ \bullet \ \, \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m [gcd(i,j)=x] = \sum_d \mu(d) \lfloor \frac{n}{dx} \rfloor \lfloor \frac{m}{dx} \rfloor \\ \bullet \ \, \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m gcd(i,j) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{d|gcd(i,j)} \varphi(d) = \sum_d \varphi(d) \lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor \lfloor \frac{m}{d} \rfloor \end{array}$
- $S(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(i) = 1 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{d|i,d < i} \mu(d) \stackrel{t = \frac{i}{d}}{=} 1 \sum_{t=2}^n S(\lfloor \frac{n}{t} \rfloor)$  利用  $[n=1] = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d)$
- $\bullet \ \, S(n) = \textstyle \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(i) = \sum_{i=1}^n i \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{d|i,d < i} \varphi(i) \stackrel{t = \frac{i}{d}}{=} \frac{i(i+1)}{2} \sum_{t=2}^n S(\tfrac{n}{t})$ - 利用  $n = \sum_{d|n} \varphi(d)$
- $\sum_{i=1}^n \mu^2(i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{d^2 \mid n} \mu(d) = \sum_{d=1}^{\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor} \mu(d) \lfloor \frac{n}{d^2} \rfloor$

$$\begin{array}{l} \bullet \; \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n gcd^2(i,j) = \sum_d d^2 \sum_t \mu(t) \lfloor \frac{n}{dt} \rfloor^2 \\ \stackrel{x=dt}{=} \sum_x \lfloor \frac{n}{x} \rfloor^2 \sum_{d \mid x} d^2 \mu(\frac{x}{d}) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \overset{x=dt}{=} \sum_x \lfloor \frac{n}{x} \rfloor^2 \sum_{d \mid x} d^2 \mu(\frac{x}{d}) \\ \bullet \ \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(i) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n [i \perp j] - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(i) \cdot \lfloor \frac{n}{i} \rfloor^2 - 1 \end{array}$$

## 斐波那契数列性质

• 
$$F_{a+b} = F_{a-1} \cdot F_b + F_a \cdot F_{b+1}$$

$$\begin{split} \bullet & \ F_{a+b} = F_{a-1} \cdot F_b + F_a \cdot F_{b+1} \\ \bullet & \ F_1 + F_3 + \dots + F_{2n-1} = F_{2n}, F_2 + F_4 + \dots + F_{2n} = F_{2n+1} - 1 \\ \bullet & \ \sum_{i=1}^n F_i = F_{n+2} - 1 \\ \bullet & \ \sum_{i=1}^n F_i^2 = F_n \cdot F_{n+1} \\ \bullet & \ F_n^2 = (-1)^{n-1} + F_{n-1} \cdot F_{n+1} \end{split}$$

$$\bullet \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i = F_{n+2} - 1$$

$$\bullet \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i^2 = F_n \cdot F_{n+1}$$

• 
$$F_n^2 = (-1)^{n-1} + F_{n-1} \cdot F_{n+1}$$

• 
$$gcd(F_a, F_b) = F_{gcd(a,b)}$$
  
• 模  $n$  周期(皮萨诺周期)

$$-\pi(p^k) = p^{k-1}\pi(p)$$

$$-\pi(nm) = lcm(\pi(n), \pi(m)), \forall n \perp m$$

$$-\pi(2) = 3, \pi(5) = 20$$

- 
$$\forall p \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{10}, \pi(p)|p-1$$

$$- \forall p \equiv \pm 2 \pmod{5}, \pi(p)|2p+2$$

#### 常见生成函数

• 
$$(1+ax)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k x^k$$

• 
$$\frac{1-x^{r+1}}{1-x} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} x^k$$

• 
$$(1+ax)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k x^k$$
  
•  $\frac{1-x^{r+1}}{1-x} = \sum_{k=0}^n x^k$   
•  $\frac{1}{1-ax} = \sum_{k=0}^\infty a^k x^k$ 

• 
$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)x^k$$

• 
$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)x^k$$
  
•  $\frac{1}{(1-x)^n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {n+k-1 \choose k} x^k$ 

$$\bullet \ e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

• 
$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{k!}$$
  
•  $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k} x^k$ 

#### 佩尔方程

若一个丢番图方程具有以下的形式:  $x^2 - ny^2 = 1$ 。且 n 为正整数,则称此二元二次不定方程为**佩尔方程**。

若 n 是完全平方数,则这个方程式只有平凡解  $(\pm 1,0)$  (实际上对任意的 n,  $(\pm 1,0)$  都是解)。对于其余情况,拉格朗日证明了佩尔方

若 
$$n$$
 是完全平方数,则这个方程式只有平凡解( $\pm 1,0$ )(实程总有非平凡解。而这些解可由  $\sqrt{n}$  的连分数求出。 
$$x=[a_0;a_1,a_2,a_3]=x=a_0+\cfrac{1}{a_1+\cfrac{1}{a_2+\cfrac{1}{\ddots}}}$$

设  $\frac{p_i}{a}$  是  $\sqrt{n}$  的连分数表示:  $[a_0; a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots]$  的渐近分数列,由连分数理论知存在 i 使得  $(p_i, q_i)$  为佩尔方程的解。取其中最小的 i,将 对应的  $(p_i,q_i)$  称为佩尔方程的基本解,或最小解,记作  $(x_1,y_1)$ ,则所有的解  $(x_i,y_i)$  可表示成如下形式:  $x_i+y_i\sqrt{n}=(x_1+y_1\sqrt{n})^i$ 。 或者由以下的递回关系式得到:

$$x_{i+1} = x_1x_i + ny_1y_i, y_{i+1} = x_1y_i + y_1x_{i^{\diamond}}$$

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**但是:**佩尔方程千万不要去推(虽然推起来很有趣,但结果不一定好看,会是两个式子)。记住佩尔方程结果的形式通常是  $a_n =$  $ka_{n-1}-a_{n-2}$   $(a_{n-2}$  前的系数通常是 -1)。暴力 / 凑出两个基础解之后加上一个 0,容易解出 k 并验证。

#### **Burnside & Polya**

•  $|X/G| = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |X^g|$ 

注:  $X^g$  是 g 下的不动点数量,也就是说有多少种东西用 g 作用之后可以保持不变。

• 
$$|Y^X/G| = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} m^{c(g)}$$

注:用m种颜色染色,然后对于某一种置换g,有c(g)个置换环,为了保证置换后颜色仍然相同,每个置换环必须染成同色。

#### 皮克定理

2S = 2a + b - 2

- S 多边形面积
- a 多边形内部点数
- b 多边形边上点数

#### 莫比乌斯反演

- $g(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d) \Leftrightarrow f(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d)g(\frac{n}{d})$
- $f(n) = \sum_{n|d} g(d) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \sum_{n|d} \mu(\frac{d}{n}) f(d)$

#### 低阶等幂求和

- $\begin{array}{l} \bullet \ \, \sum_{i=1}^n i^1 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n \\ \bullet \ \, \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = \frac{1}{3}n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{6}n \end{array}$
- $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^3 = \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right]^2 = \frac{1}{4}n^4 + \frac{1}{2}n^3 + \frac{1}{4}n^2$

#### 一些组合公式

- 错排公式:  $D_1=0, D_2=1, D_n=(n-1)(D_{n-1}+D_{n-2})=n!(\frac{1}{2!}-\frac{1}{3!}+\cdots+(-1)^n\frac{1}{n!})=\lfloor\frac{n!}{e}+0.5\rfloor$  卡塔兰数(n 对括号合法方案数,n 个结点二叉树个数, $n\times n$  方格中对角线下方的单调路径数,凸 n+2 边形的三角形划分数,n 个元素的合法出栈序列数):  $C_n=\frac{1}{n+1}\binom{2n}{n}=\frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}$

# 数论

## 1. 光速幂:

```
int p = 998244353;
const int BL = 1 << 16;
int qp[BL+10][2]; //0:a^t%p 1:a^is%p
int base;
void init(int a)
{
    base = sqrt(p);
    qp[0][0]=qp[0][1]=1;
    for(int i=1;i<=base;i++)qp[i][0]=qp[i-1][0]*a%p;
    for(int i=1;i<=base;i++)qp[i][1]=qp[i-1][1]*qp[base][0]%p;
}
```

```
int phi(int x)
{
    int res=x;
    for(int i=2;i*i<=x;i++)
    {
        if(x%i==0) res=res/i*(i-1);
        while(x%i==0) x/=i;
    }
    if(x>1) res=res/x*(x-1);
    return res;
}

int ask(int b)//return a^b%p
{
    b%=phi(p);//这里phi(p)可以预处理
    return qp[b%base][0]*qp[b/base][1]%p;
}
```

### 2. 二次剩余:

求解 $x^2 = a \pmod{p}$ 的解,x至多有两个,至少一个

```
namespace QR//二次剩余相关,只考虑模数为奇素数的情况
   int ksm(int a,int b,int p)
   {
       int ans=1;
       while(b>0)
       {
           if(b&1)ans=ans*a%p;
           a=a*a%p;
           b>>=1;
       return ans;
   //欧拉判别法,判断a是否是p的二次剩余
   int euler(int a,int p)
       if(ksm(a,(p-1)/2,p)==1)return 1;
       else return 0;
   }
   int w, mod; //w^2 = (r*r-a) \pmod{p}, mod = p;
   struct Complex//类似复数的数域
       int x,y;
       Complex(int xx=0, int yy=0)
           x=xx%mod;y=yy%mod;
   };
```

```
Complex operator+(Complex a, Complex b)
   {
        return Complex((a.x+b.x)%mod,(a.y+b.y)%mod);
   Complex operator-(Complex a, Complex b)
        return Complex((a.x-b.x+mod)%mod,(a.y-b.y+mod)%mod);
   }
   Complex operator*(Complex a, Complex b)
        return Complex((a.x*b.x+a.y*b.y%mod*w)%mod,(a.x*b.y+a.y*b.x)%mod);
   Complex power(Complex a, int b)
       Complex ans(1,0);
       while(b>0)
        {
           if(b&1)ans=ans*a;
           a=a*a;
           b>>=1;
        return ans;
   }
   //Cipolla算法求解x^2=a(mod p)
   //返回一个解(-1无解),相反数为另一个解
   int cipolla(int a,int p)
   {
       mod=p;
        srand((unsigned)time(NULL));
        if(a%p==0)return 0;
       if(!euler(a,p))return -1;
        int r;
        do{
            r=rand()%p;
           w=(r*r\%p-a+p)\%p;
           if(!euler(w,p))break;
        }while(1);
        Complex ans(r,1);
        ans=power(ans,(p+1)/2);
        return ans.x;
}
```

### 3. 扩展欧几里得算法: 给出ax+by=gcd(a,b)的一组解

```
int exgcd(int a,int b,int &x,int &y)
{
    if(b==0)
    {
        x=1,y=0;
        return a;
    }
}
```

```
}
int d=exgcd(b,a%b,x,y);
int k=x;
x=y;
y=k-a/b*y;
return d;
}
```

### 4. 前缀异或和: 计算1~n的异或和

```
int calc_xor(int n){
    if(n < 0) return 0;
    int rem = n % 4;
    if(rem == 0) return n;
    if(rem == 1) return 1;
    if(rem == 2) return n + 1;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

### 5. 莫比乌斯函数:

```
//线性筛求莫比乌斯函数
const int MAXN = 1e6+10;
int mu[MAXN],p[MAXN],flg[MAXN];//莫比乌斯函数,素数序列,是否为素数
int tot=0;//素数个数
void getMu(int n)//得出n内的莫比乌斯函数
   mu[1]=1;
   for(int i=2;i<=n;i++)</pre>
       if(!flg[i])p[++tot]=i,mu[i]=-1;
       for(int j=1;j<=tot&&i*p[j]<=n;j++)</pre>
           flg[i*p[j]]=1;
           if(i%p[j]==0)
               mu[i*p[j]]=0;
               break;
           mu[i*p[j]]=-mu[i];
       }
   }
}
```

## 6. 杜教筛: 用于求解积性函数前缀和

```
//杜教筛用于处理一类数论函数的前缀和
//求莫比乌斯函数前缀
const int MAXN = 2e6+10;
int mu[MAXN],p[MAXN],flg[MAXN];//莫比乌斯函数,素数序列,是否为素数
int tot=0;//素数个数
int con=2e6;
void getMu(int n)//得出n内的莫比乌斯函数
   mu[1]=1;
   for(int i=2;i<=n;i++)</pre>
       if(!flg[i])p[++tot]=i,mu[i]=-1;
       for(int j=1;j<=tot&&i*p[j]<=n;j++)</pre>
           flg[i*p[j]]=1;
           if(i%p[j]==0)
               mu[i*p[j]]=0;
               break;
           mu[i*p[j]]=-mu[i];
       }
   }
}
//考虑杜教筛求莫比乌斯函数前缀,欧拉函数前缀用迪利克雷卷积求得
map<int,int> pre_mu,pre_phi;//记录
int getsummu(int n)
   if(n<=con)return mu[n];</pre>
   if(pre_mu[n]!=0)return pre_mu[n];
   int sum=0,i=2;
   while(i<=n)
       int j=n/(n/i);
       sum+=(j-i+1)*getsummu(n/i);
       i=j+1;
   pre_mu[n]=1-sum;
   return 1-sum;
}
int getsumphi(int n)
   if(pre_phi[n]!=0)return pre_phi[n];
   int ans=0,i=1;
   while(i<=n)
       int j=n/(n/i);
```

```
ans+=(getsummu(j)-getsummu(i-1))*(n/i)*(n/i);
    i=j+1;
}
pre_phi[n]=(ans+1)/2;
return (ans+1)/2;
}
```

## 7. 中国剩余定理(与扩展中国剩余定理):

```
//给出ax+by=gcd(a,b)的一组解(这里用来求逆元,x是a的逆元)
//注意x可能为负数, x=(x+b)%b即可;
int exgcd(int a,int b,int &x,int &y)
   if(b==0)
   {
       x=1, y=0;
       return a;
   int d=exgcd(b,a%b,x,y);
   int k=x;
   x=y;
   y=k-a/b*y;
   return d;
}
//求解一元线性同余方程组
const int MAXN = 2e5+10;
int a[MAXN],r[MAXN];//r为模数数组
int CRT(int k)//k为方程数目
{
   int n=1,ans=0;
   for(int i=1;i<=k;i++)n=n*r[i];</pre>
   for(int i=1;i<=k;i++)</pre>
   {
       int m=n/r[i], m1, x, y;
       exgcd(m,r[i],x,y);
       m1=(x+r[i])%r[i];//注意x才是结果
       ans+=m*m1*a[i];
       ans%=n;
   return ans;
}
//扩展中国剩余定理(模数不互质的情况)
int excrt(int k)//k为方程数目
{
   int ma=a[1],mp=r[1];
   for(int i=2; i<=k; i++)
```

```
int x,y;
if((ma-a[i])%__gcd(mp,r[i])!=0)return -1;
exgcd(mp,r[i],x,y);
if(x<0)x=(x+r[i])%r[i];
x=x*(a[i]-ma)/__gcd(mp,r[i]);
}
}</pre>
```

## 8. BSGS算法: 求解a^x = b (mod p)的一个解

```
typedef long long 11;
map<11, 11> mp;
ll a, b, p, ans;
ll exgcd(ll a, ll b, ll& x, ll& y) { //求逆元和 gcd 都可以使用扩欧, 非常方便 QwQ
    if(!b) {
       x = 1, y = 0;
        return a;
    }
    ll ans = exgcd(b, a \% b, y, x);
    y -= a / b * x;
    return ans;
}
ll inv(ll a, ll p) { //求 a 模 p 的逆元
    11 x, y;
    exgcd(a, p, x, y);
    return (x \% p + p) \% p;
}
ll qpow(ll a, ll b, ll p) { //快速幂
   11 \text{ ans} = 1;
    while(b) {
       if(b \& 1) ans = (ans * a) % p;
        a = (a * a) % p; b >>= 1;
    }
    return ans;
}
ll BSGS(ll a, ll b, ll p) { //BSGS 主体, 不解释了
    11 unit = (11)ceil(sqrt(p)), tmp = qpow(a, unit, p);
    for(int i = 0; i <= unit; ++i)
        mp[b] = i, b = (b * a) % p;
    b = 1;
    for(int i = 1; i <= unit; ++i) {
        b = (b * tmp) % p;
        if(mp[b]) return i * unit - mp[b];
```

```
return -1;
}
11 exBSGS(11 a, 11 b, 11 p) {
   //特判几个特殊情况
   for(int i=0;i<=5;i++)
       if(qpow(a,i,p)%p==b%p)
       {
           return i;
       }
   }
   11 x, y, g = exgcd(a, p, x, y), k = 0, tmp = 1;
   while(g != 1) { //当 gcd(a, p) 不为 1 时, 就不断除以 gcd(a, p) 直到 a 与 p 互质
       if(b % g) return -1; //b 不能被 gcd(a, p) 整除, 当然不互质
       ++k, b /= g, p /= g, tmp = tmp * (a / g) % p;
       if(tmp == b) return k;
       g = exgcd(a, p, x, y);
   //用传统 BSGS 来解决问题
   ll ans = BSGS(a, b * inv(tmp, p) % p, p);
   if(ans == -1) return -1;
   return ans + k;
}
```

# 组合数学

### 1. 十二重计数法:

```
int ksm(int a,int b,int p)
{
    int ans=1;
    while(b>0)
    {
        if(b&1)ans=ans*a%p;
        a=a*a%p;
        b>>=1;
    return ans;
}
int a[MAXN], inv[MAXN]; //阶乘与逆元
void init(int n)
{
    a[0]=1;
    for(int i=1;i<=4e5;i++)a[i]=a[i-1]*i%mod;
    inv[0]=1,inv[(int)4e5]=ksm(a[(int)4e5],mod-2,mod);
    for(int i=4e5-1; i>=1; i--)inv[i]=inv[i+1]*(i+1)%mod;
int c(int n,int m)//组合数
```

```
if(m<0 || m>n)return 0;
   return a[n]*inv[m]%mod*inv[n-m]%mod;
}
//有n个球和m个盒子,要全部装进盒子里。还有一些限制条件,那么有多少种方法放球?
//1.球之间互不相同,盒子之间也互不相同。
int count1(int n,int m)
{
   return ksm(m,n,mod);
}
//2.球之间互不相同,盒子之间互不相同,每个盒子至多装一个球。
int count2(int n,int m)
{
   if(n>m)return ∅;
   return c(m,n)*a[n]%mod;
}
//3.球之间互不相同,盒子之间互不相同,每个盒子至少装一个球。(对有几个空盒进行容斥)
int count3(int n,int m)
{
   if(m>n)return ∅;
   int ans=0, f=1;
   for(int i=0;i<=m;i++)</pre>
       if((m-i)\%2==1)ans=(ans+(mod-c(m,i)*ksm(i,n,mod)\%mod)\%mod)\%mod)
       else ans=(ans+(c(m,i)*ksm(i,n,mod)%mod)%mod+mod)%mod;
   return ans;
}
//4.球之间互不相同,盒子全部相同。(第二类斯特林数行的和)
int count4(int n,int m)
{
   int limit=getl((n+1)<<1);</pre>
   vector<int> f1(limit),g1(limit);
   int sign=1;
   for(int i=0;i<=n;i++)
       f1[i]=(sign*inv[i]+mod)%mod;
       g1[i]=ksm(i,n,mod)*inv[i]%mod;
       sign*=-1;
   }
   NTT(f1,limit,1);NTT(g1,limit,1);
   for(int i=0;i<limit;i++)f1[i]=f1[i]*g1[i]%mod;</pre>
   NTT(f1,limit, ∅);
   int ans=0;
   for(int i=0;i<=min(m,n);i++)ans=(ans+f1[i])%mod;</pre>
   return ans;
}
//5.球之间互不相同,盒子全部相同,每个盒子最多装一个。
```

```
int count5(int n,int m)
{
             if(n<=m)return 1;</pre>
             else return 0;
}
//6.球之间互不相同,盒子全部相同,每个盒子最少装一个。
int count6(int n,int m)
{
             if(m>n)return ∅;
            int ans=0,f=1;
            for(int i=0;i<=m;i++)</pre>
                           if((m-i)\%2==1)ans=(ans+(mod-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-inv[m-
i]*inv[i]%mod)*ksm(i,n,mod)%mod+mod)%mod;
                          else ans=(ans+inv[m-i]*inv[i]%mod*ksm(i,n,mod)%mod+mod)%mod;
             }
            return ans;
}
//7.球相同,盒子不同
int count7(int n,int m)
            return c(n+m-1,m-1);
}
//8.球全部相同,盒子之间互不相同,每个盒子至多装一个球。
int count8(int n,int m)
             if(n>m)return ∅;
             return c(m,n);
}
//9.球全部相同,盒子之间互不相同,每个盒子至少装一个球。
int count9(int n,int m)
{
             if(m>n)return ∅;
            return c(n-1,m-1);
}
vector<int> f1(MAXN),g1(MAXN);
//10.球全部相同,盒子全部相同
int count10(int n,int m)
{
             int limit=getl(n+1);
            for(int i=1;i<=m;i++)</pre>
             {
                          for(int j=i;j<=n;j+=i)</pre>
                          {
                                       f1[j]+=ksm(j/i,mod-2);
                          }
             }
             polyexp(f1,g1,limit);
             int t=g1[n];
             for(int i=0;i<limit;i++)f1[i]=g1[i]=0;</pre>
```

```
return t;
}

//11.球全部相同, 盒子全部相同, 每个盒子至多装一个球。
int count11(int n,int m)
{
    if(m<n)return 0;
    return 1;
}

//12.球全部相同, 盒子全部相同, 每个盒子至少装一个球。
int count12(int n,int m)
{
    if(m>n)return 0;
    return count10(n-m,m);
}
```

# 线性代数

### 1. 矩阵与向量:

```
const int MAXN = 101;
#define T double
//向量直接vector表示
struct matrix//下标从1开始
{
    int n=101, m=101; //默认为100x100矩阵
    matrix(int x,int y)
    {
        n=x;m=y;
    vector<vector<T>> a;
    void init(void)
    {
        for(int i=0;i<=n;i++)a.push_back(vector<T>(m+1));
};
matrix operator+(matrix a, matrix b)
    int n=a.n,m=a.m;
    matrix res(n,m);
    res.init();
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)res.a[i][j]=a.a[i][j]+b.a[i][j];</pre>
    return res;
matrix operator-(matrix a, matrix b)
```

```
int n=a.n,m=a.m;
    matrix res(n,m);
    res.init();
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)res.a[i][j]=a.a[i][j]-b.a[i][j];
    return res;
matrix operator*(matrix a, matrix b)
    int n1=a.n,m1=a.m,n2=b.n,m2=b.m;
    matrix res(n1,m2);
    res.init();
    for(int i=1;i<=n1;i++)</pre>
        for(int j=1;j <= m2;j++)
             for(int k=1;k<=m1;k++)res.a[i][j]+=a.a[i][k]*b.a[k][j];</pre>
    }
    return res;
vector<T> operator*(vector<T> a,T k)//向量数乘
{
    vector<T> res(a.size());
    for(int i=0;i<a.size();i++)res[i]=a[i]*k;</pre>
    return res;
}
vector<T> operator-(vector<T> a, vector<T> b)//向量减法
{
    vector<T> res(a.size());
    for(int i=0;i<a.size();i++)res[i]=a[i]-b[i];</pre>
    return res;
vector<T> operator+(vector<T> a, vector<T> b)//向量减法
{
    vector<T> res(a.size());
    for(int i=0;i<a.size();i++)res[i]=a[i]+b[i];</pre>
    return res;
}
void show(matrix a)
{
    for(int i=1;i<=a.n;i++)</pre>
    {
        for(int j=1;j<=a.m;j++)</pre>
             cout<<a.a[i][j]<<" ";</pre>
        cout<<"\n";</pre>
    }
}
```

### 2. 高斯消元:

```
//利用增广矩阵进行高斯消元 (可以直接输入)
//高斯消元可以用于求行列式的值, 转化为对角线即可
const double esp = 1e-9;//处理精度问题
matrix operator+(matrix a, vector<int> b)//得到增广矩阵
    matrix res(a.n,a.m+1);
    for(int i=1;i<=a.n;i++)</pre>
        for(int j=1;j<=res.m;j++)</pre>
            if(j==res.m)
                res.a[i][j]=b[i];
            else res.a[i][j]=a.a[i][j];
        }
    }
    return res;
}
matrix Gauss(matrix a)
{
    int n=a.n,m=a.m-1;
    for(int i=1;i<=m;i++)</pre>
        int tmp=-1;
        for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)</pre>
            if(abs(a.a[j][i])>=esp)//不为0
            {
                int f=1;
                for(int k=1; k <= j-1; k++)
                    if(abs(a.a[k][i])>=esp)
                    {
                        f=0;
                        break;
                if(f)tmp=j;
                break;
            }
        if(tmp==-1)continue;
        for(int j=1;j<tmp;j++)</pre>
        {
            if(abs(a.a[j][i])<esp)continue;</pre>
            a.a[j]=a.a[j]-a.a[tmp]*(a.a[j][i]/a.a[tmp][i]);
```

```
for(int j=tmp+1;j<=n;j++)
{
        if(abs(a.a[j][i])<esp)continue;
        a.a[j]=a.a[j]-a.a[tmp]*(a.a[j][i]/a.a[tmp][i]);
    }
}
return a;
}</pre>
```

# 多项式与生成函数:

### 1. 多项式全家桶:

```
double pi = acos(-1.0);
const int mod=998244353,g=3,ig=332748118;//模数,原根,ig是g的逆元
//一般多项式长度不超过8e6可以用上面的模数
const int MAXN = 4e6+10;
int inv2=(mod+1)/2;
vector<int> t1(MAXN),t2(MAXN),t3(MAXN),t4(MAXN);
int ksm(int a,int b)
    int ans=1;
    while(b>0)
        if(b&1)ans=ans*a%mod;
        a=a*a%mod;
        b>>=1;
    }
    return ans;
}
void fft(vector<complex<double>> &a,int n,int mode)
{
    if(n==1)return;
    vector<complex<double>> a1(n/2),a2(n/2);
    for(int i=0; i< n; i+=2)
    {
        a1[i>>1]=a[i];a2[i>>1]=a[i+1];
    fft(a1,n>>1,mode);
    fft(a2,n>>1,mode);
    complex<double> Wn{cos(2.0*pi/n),mode*sin(2.0*pi/n)},k{1,0};//单位根,k次根
    for(int i=0; i<(n>>1); i++, k=k*Wn)
    {
        a[i]=a1[i]+k*a2[i];
        a[i+(n>>1)]=a1[i]-k*a2[i];
    }
}
```

```
//mode=1为DFT, mode=0为逆变换
//注意所有运算要在模mod意义下进行
***** for(int i=0;i<limit;++i)rev[i]=(rev[i/2]/2+(i%2)*limit/2);
       rev数组处理方法,limit为数组元素上限,是2的幂次
*/
int rev[2100000];
int getl(int len)
{
    int n=1;
    while(n<=len)n<<=1;</pre>
    for(int i=0; i< n; i++) rev[i]=(rev[i>>1]>>1)|((i&1)?(n>>1):0);
    return n;
}
void NTT(vector<int> &x,int n,int mode)//每次NTT前调用getl进行初始化rev,n为2的幂次
    for(int i=0; i< n; i++) if(i< rev[i]) swap(x[i], x[rev[i]]);
    for(int len=1;len<n;len<<=1)</pre>
        int Wn=ksm(mode?g:ig,(mod-1)/(2*len));
        for(int i=0;i<n;i+=2*len)</pre>
        {
            int W=1,X,Y;
            for(int j=i;j<i+len;j++)</pre>
            {
                X=x[j];Y=W*x[j+len]%mod;
                x[j]=(X+Y)\%mod;x[j+len]=(X-Y+mod)\%mod;
                W=(W*Wn)%mod;
            }
        }
    }
    if(!mode)
        int invs=ksm(n,mod-2);
        for(int i=0; i< n; i++)x[i]=(x[i]*invs)%mod;
    }
}
void polymul(vector<int> &a, vector<int> &b, vector<int> &c, int n, int m)//n为
deg(a), m为deg(b) // c = a * b
{
    int limit=1,len=0;
    limit=getl(n+m);
    for(int i=0;i<=n;i++)t1[i]=a[i];
    for(int i=0;i<=m;i++)t2[i]=b[i];
    NTT(t1,limit,1);NTT(t2,limit,1);
    for(int i=0;i<limit;i++)t1[i]=t1[i]*t2[i]%mod;</pre>
    NTT(t1,limit, ∅);
    for(int i=0;i<=m+n;i++)c[i]=t1[i];
}
```

```
//以下所有的n均为2的幂次,即先求一次getl(deg(f)+1);
void polyinv(vector<int> &f, vector<int> &g, int n)//求f的乘法逆元, f->g
{
    if(n==1){g[0]=ksm(f[0],mod-2);return;}
    polyinv(f,g,n>>1);
    int l=getl(n);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)t1[i]=f[i],t2[i]=g[i];
    for(int i=n;i<l;i++)t1[i]=t2[i]=0;
    NTT(t1,1,1); NTT(t2,1,1);
    for(int i=0;i<1;i++)t1[i]=t1[i]*t2[i]%mod*t2[i]%mod;
   NTT(t1,1,0);
   for(int i=0; i< n; i++)g[i]=(2*g[i]-t1[i]+mod)%mod;
}
//n=getl(deg(f)+1)
void polysqrt(vector<int> &f, vector<int> &g, int n)
{
    if(n==1){g[0]=1;return;}//这里根据题目确定
    polysqrt(f,g,n>>1);
    int l=getl(n<<1);</pre>
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)t3[i]=f[i],t4[i]=0;
    for(int i=n;i<l;i++)t3[i]=t4[i]=0;
    polyinv(g,t4,n);l=getl(n<<1);</pre>
   NTT(t3,1,1);NTT(t4,1,1);
   for(int i=0;i<1;i++)t3[i]=t3[i]*t4[i]%mod;
   NTT(t3,1,0);
   for(int i=0; i< n; i++)g[i]=(g[i]+t3[i])*inv2%mod;
}
//多项式对数函数
//n=getl(def(f)+1)
void polyln(vector<int> &f,vector<int> &g,int n)//g=ln(f) 一定要有[0]f=1否则没有符
合条件的
{
    g[0]=0;
    polyinv(f,t3,n);//求逆
    for(int i=0;i<n-1;i++)t4[i]=f[i+1]*(i+1)%mod;//求导
    int limit=n<<1;</pre>
    NTT(t3,limit,1);NTT(t4,limit,1);
    for(int i=0;i<limit;i++)t3[i]=t3[i]*t4[i]%mod;
    NTT(t3,limit,∅);
   for(int i=1;i<n;i++)g[i]=t3[i-1]*ksm(i,mod-2)%mod;//积分
   for(int i=0;i<limit;i++)t3[i]=t4[i]=0;//求完后更新t3,t4为0,不然exp会错
}
vector<int> t5(MAXN),t6(MAXN);
//多项式指数函数
//n=getl(def(f)+1)
void polyexp(vector<int> &f, vector<int> &g, int n)//g=exp(f) 一定要有[0]f=0,否则没有
符合条件的
{
    if(n==1){g[0]=1;return;}
    polyexp(f,g,n>>1);
    polyln(g,t5,n);
```

```
int l=getl(n<<1);
  for(int i=0;i<n;i++)t6[i]=f[i];
  for(int i=n;i<l;i++)t5[i]=t6[i]=0;
  NTT(t5,l,1);NTT(t6,l,1);NTT(g,l,1);
  for(int i=0;i<l;i++)g[i]=g[i]*(1-t5[i]+t6[i]+mod)%mod;
  NTT(g,l,0);
  for(int i=n;i<l;i++)g[i]=0;
}</pre>
```