

基础算法 II

高精度算法

- ① $A+B$ 10^6 (位数)
- ② $A-B$ 10^6 (位数)
- ③ $A \times a$ $\text{len}(A) \leq 10^6$ $a \leq 10^9$
- ④ $A \div a$

1. 如何存储

① 将大整数存在数组

② 低位存在 0, 高位存在 n

↳ 方便进位

2. 如何运算?

模拟人工加法(1)

$$\begin{array}{r} A_3 \ A_2 \ A_1 \ A_0 \\ + \quad B_2 \ B_1 \ B_0 \\ \hline C_4 \ C_3 \ C_2 \ C_1 \ C_0 \end{array}$$

三个数相加 A, B, 1 进位

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
const int N = 100010;
```

```
vector<int> add(vector<int>& A, vector<int>& B)
{
```

```
    int t = 0;
    vector<int> C;
    for(int i=0; i<A.size() || i<B.size(); i++)
    {
        if(i<A.size()) t+=A[i];
        if(i<B.size()) t+=B[i];
        C.push_back(t % 10);
        t /= 10;
    }
```

```
    if(t) C.push_back(1);
    return C;
}
```

```
int main()
{
```

```
    vector<int> A, B;
    string a, b;
    cin >> a >> b;
    for(int i=a.size()-1; i>=0; i--)
    {
        A.push_back(a[i]-'0');
    }
```

```
    for(int i=b.size()-1; i>=0; i--)
    {
        B.push_back(b[i]-'0');
    }
```

```
    auto C = add(A, B);
    for(int i=C.size()-1; i>=0; i--) printf("%d", C[i]);
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

高精度减法

$$\begin{array}{r} A_1 \ A_2 \ A_3 \ A_4 \\ - \quad \quad B_1 \ B_2 \ B_3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

是否需要借位

$$A_i - B_i - t \begin{cases} \geq 0 & A_i - B_i - t \\ < 0 & A_i - B_i + 10 - t \end{cases}$$

假定: $A \geq B$

若 $A < B \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow$ 加负号 $(-(B-A))$

Q: 如果有负数?

判断符号, 打标记

两个数相减, 一定可以转化成, 打符号标记, 分类讨论

$$a - b \begin{cases} |a| - |b| \\ |a| + |b| \end{cases}$$

a 正, b 正 \rightarrow normal $|a| - |b|$

a 负, b 负 $\rightarrow a - b = -|a| + |b| = |b| - |a|$

a 正, b 负 $\rightarrow a - b = |a| + |b|$

a 负, b 正 $\rightarrow a - b = -|a| - |b| = -(|a| + |b|)$

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

const int N = 100010;

// A >= B
bool cmp(vector<int>& A, vector<int>& B)
{
    if(A.size() != B.size()) return A.size() > B.size();
    else{
        for(int i = A.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- )
        {
            if(A[i] != B[i]) return A[i] > B[i];
        }
        return true;
    }
}

vector<int> sub(vector<int>& A, vector<int>& B)
{
    int t = 0;
    vector<int> C;
    for(int i = 0; i < A.size(); i++)
    {
        t = A[i] - t;
        if(i < B.size()) t -= B[i];
        C.push_back((t + 10) % 10);
        if(t < 0) t = 1;
        else t = 0;
    }
    while(C.size() > 1 && C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
    return C;
}

int main()
{
    vector<int> A, B;
    string a, b;
    cin >> a >> b;
    for(int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- )
    {
        A.push_back(a[i] - '0');
    }

    for(int i = b.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- )
    {
        B.push_back(b[i] - '0');
    }

    if(cmp(A, B))
    {
        auto C = sub(A, B);
        for(int i = C.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- ) printf("%d", C[i]);
    }
    else{
        auto C = sub(B, A);
        printf("-");
        for(int i = C.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- ) printf("%d", C[i]);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

高精度乘法

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A_5 \quad A_4 \quad A_3 \quad A_2 \quad A_1 \quad A_0 \\
 \times \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad a \\
 \hline
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{个位: } A_0 \times b \quad \% 10 \\ \text{进位: } A_0 \times b / 10 \end{array} \right\} \\
 \text{进位: } \underline{A_1 \times b + t_1} \quad \text{进位}
 \end{array}$$

实例:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A \quad \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\
 B \times \quad \quad 1 \quad 2 \\
 \hline
 C_3 \quad C_2 \quad C_1 \quad C_0
 \end{array}$$

$$C_0 = 3 \times 12 \% 10 = 6 \quad t_1 = 3 \times 12 / 10$$

$$C_1 = (2 \times 12 + t_1) \% 10 = 7 \quad t_2 = (2 \times 12 + t_1) / 10 = 2$$

$$C_2 = (1 \times 12 + t_2) \% 10 = 4 \quad t_3 = (1 \times 12 + t_2) / 10 = 1$$

$$C_3 = 1$$

```

#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

vector<int> mul(vector<int>& A, int b)
{
    int t = 0;
    vector<int> C;
    for(int i=0; i<A.size() || t; i++)
    {
        if(i < A.size()) t += (A[i] * b);
        C.push_back(t % 10);
        t /= 10;
    }
    return C;
}

int main()
{
    vector<int> A;
    string a;
    int b;
    cin >> a >> b;
    if(b==0){ printf("%d", 0); return 0; }
    for(int i=a.size()-1; i>=0; i--)
    {
        A.push_back(a[i]-'0');
    }

    auto C = mul(A, b);
    for(int i=C.size()-1; i>=0; i--)
        printf("%d", C[i]);

    return 0;
}

```

高精度除法

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0112 \\
 11 \overline{) 1234} \\
 \underline{0} \\
 12 \\
 \underline{11}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 C_3 \\
 b \overline{) A_3 A_2 A_1 A_0}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 C_3 = A_3 / b \\
 \underline{A_3 \% b + A_2}
 \end{array}
 \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \\ \text{继续} \end{array}$$

```

#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

vector<int> div(vector<int>& A,int b,int &r)
{
    vector<int> C;
    for(int i=A.size()-1;i>=0;i--)
    {
        r = r*10 + A[i];
        C.push_back(r/b);
        r %= b;
    }
    reverse(C.begin(),C.end());
    while(C.size()>1 && C.back()==0) C.pop_back();
    return C;
}

int main()
{
    vector<int> A;
    string a;
    int b,r=0;
    cin>>a>>b;
    if(b==0){ printf("%d",0);return 0;}
    for(int i=a.size()-1;i>=0;i--)
    {
        A.push_back(a[i]-'0');
    }

    auto C = div(A,b,r);
    for(int i=C.size()-1;i>=0;i--) printf("%d",C[i]);
    printf("\n%d",r);

    return 0;
}

```