

BOJ 31987 - ESCI가 좋다 1 (C++26)

$$i, j, k \rightarrow \sum_{\alpha=i}^j (a_{k\alpha} + b_{k\alpha} + c_{k\alpha}) \quad - \text{by aflat}$$

$$ESC^{(n)}(\alpha) = a_n e^\alpha \sin^2 \alpha + b_n e^\alpha \cos^2 \alpha + c_n e^\alpha \sin \alpha \cos \alpha.$$

$$\begin{aligned} ESC^{(n+1)}(\alpha) &= a_n e^\alpha (\sin^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) \\ &\quad + b_n e^\alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) \\ &\quad + c_n e^\alpha (\sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$= (a_n - c_n) e^\alpha \sin^2 \alpha + (b_n + c_n) e^\alpha \cos^2 \alpha + (2a_n - 2b_n + c_n) e^\alpha \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = a_n - c_n & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ b_{n+1} = b_n + c_n & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ c_{n+1} = 2a_n - 2b_n + c_n & \dots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} + b_{n+1} &= a_n + b_n = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{4} \\ (\because \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}) &\quad \text{이므로} \quad \sum_{\alpha=i}^j (a_{k\alpha} + b_{k\alpha} + c_{k\alpha}) = \sum_{\alpha=i}^j c_{k\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

④을 ③에 대입하면

$$c_{n+1} = 4a_n + c_n \quad \dots \textcircled{5}$$

$$\text{따라서 } V_n = \begin{bmatrix} a_n \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{에 대해 } V_n = B^n V_0 \quad (V_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}) \text{ 이다.}$$

$\Rightarrow c_n$ 을  $O(\log n)$ 에 구할 수 있다

하지만  $\sum_{k=i}^j c_{k\alpha}$ 를 그냥 구하게 되면  $O(j \log(j))$ 나 걸려서, 이 부분은 다른 접근이 필요하다.  
반복문은 3

$C_n$ 의 recurrence relation 이 linear 하므로  
eigendecomposition 을 통해 일반항을 직접 구해보기로 했다.

(Linear Algebra의 Difference Equation 참고)

\* 2 by 2 matrix  $B$ 를 발견하기 전에 풀은거라  $A$ 를 이용해서 고생하며 구했다...

$$U_n = \begin{bmatrix} a_n \\ b_n \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left( u_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$A$ 의 eigendecomposition 하면  $A = X \Lambda X^{-1}$

$$\text{where } X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i & i \\ 1 & i & -i \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-2i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1+2i \end{bmatrix}, \quad X^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ i & -i & 1 \\ -i & i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v = X^{-1} u_0 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \lambda_1 = 1, \quad \lambda_2 = 1-2i, \quad \lambda_3 = 1+2i$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_n &= \sum_{t=1}^3 v_t (\lambda_t)^n \alpha_t \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (1-2i)^n \begin{bmatrix} -i \\ i \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} (1+2i)^n \begin{bmatrix} i \\ -i \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a_n \\ b_n \\ \frac{(1-2i)^n + (1+2i)^n}{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad \therefore C_n = \frac{(1-2i)^n + (1+2i)^n}{2}$$

$$\alpha = (1-2i)^k, \quad \beta = (1+2i)^k \quad (\alpha^n + \beta^n = 2C_{kn}, \quad \alpha\beta = 5^k)$$

$$C_{k\alpha} = \frac{\alpha^k + \beta^k}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^S C_{k\alpha} &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1-\alpha^{S+1}}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1-\beta^{S+1}}{1-\beta} \right) \\ &= \frac{(1-\alpha^{S+1})(1-\beta) + (1-\beta^{S+1})(1-\alpha)}{2(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1-\alpha)(1-\beta) &= 1 - (\alpha + \beta) + \alpha\beta \\ &= 1 - 2C_k + 5^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \left| \begin{aligned} (1-\alpha^{S+1})(1-\beta) &= 1 - (\alpha^{S+1} + \beta) + \alpha^S 5^k \\ (1-\beta^{S+1})(1-\alpha) &= 1 - (\beta^{S+1} + \alpha) + \beta^S 5^k \end{aligned} \right. \\ &= 2 - (\alpha^{S+1} + \beta^{S+1}) + 5^k(\alpha^S + \beta^S) - (\alpha + \beta) \\ &= 2 - 2C_{k(S+1)} + 2 \cdot 5^k C_{kS} - 2C_k \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^S C_{k\alpha} = \frac{1 - C_{k(S+1)} + 5^k C_{kS} - C_k}{1 - 2C_k + 5^k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\bar{J}} C_{k\alpha} - \sum_{k=0}^{\bar{I}-1} C_{k\alpha} &= \frac{\{1 - C_{k(\bar{J}+1)} + 5^k C_{k\bar{J}} - C_k\} - \{1 - C_{k\bar{I}} + 5^k C_{k(\bar{I}-1)} - C_k\}}{1 - 2C_k + 5^k} \\ &= \frac{5^k(C_{k\bar{J}} - C_{k(\bar{I}-1)}) - (C_{k(\bar{J}+1)} - C_{k\bar{I}})}{5^k - 2C_k + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{x=i}^j (a_{kx} + b_{kx} + c_{kx}) = \frac{5^k (c_{kj} - c_{k(i-1)}) - (c_{k(j+1)} - c_{ki})}{5^k - 2c_k + 1}$$

time complexity:  $O(Q \log(jk))$

$10^9+7$  은 소수이고,  $5^k - 2c_k + 1$  의 곱셈 역원을 구하기 위해 페르마 소정리(FIT)를 이용할 수 있다.

<소수  $p$  에 대해  $a^{p-2} \equiv a^{-1} \pmod{p}$  (단,  $\gcd(a, p) = 1$ )>

유의 사항: C++ 에서 matrix exponentiation by squaring 을 vector 를 이용해 구현했는데 시간 초과를 받아버려서, 2차원 array 로 다시 구현했다.