

### 格雷码:

给定整数  $i$ ，其  $n$  位格雷码 为:

$$G(i) = i \oplus (i \gg 1)$$

即当前数和其右移一位异或。

```
1  int grayToBinary(int g) {
2      for (int mask = g >> 1; mask; mask >>= 1)
3          g ^= mask;
4      return g;
5  }
6
```

### Miller-RaBin:

快速判断质数

```
1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  using u64 = unsigned long long;
4  using u128 = __uint128_t;
5
6  // 快速乘 (防止溢出)
7  u64 mul(u64 a, u64 b, u64 mod) {
8      return (u128)a * b % mod;
9  }
10
11 // 快速幂
12 u64 power(u64 a, u64 d, u64 mod) {
13     u64 res = 1;
14     while (d) {
15         if (d & 1) res = mul(res, a, mod);
16         a = mul(a, a, mod);
17         d >>= 1;
18     }
19     return res;
20 }
21
22 // Miller-Rabin 判断是否为质数
23 bool isPrime(u64 n) {
24     if (n < 2) return false;
25     static u64 testPrimes[] = {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37};
26     for (u64 p : testPrimes)
27         if (n % p == 0) return n == p;
28
29     // 分解 n-1 = d * 2^s
30     u64 d = n - 1, s = 0;
31     while ((d & 1) == 0) d >>= 1, ++s;
32
33     // 保证对 64-bit 整数是确定性的底数集合
34     for (u64 a : {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022}) {
```

```

35     if (a % n == 0) continue;
36     u64 x = power(a, d, n);
37     if (x == 1 || x == n - 1) continue;
38     bool composite = true;
39     for (u64 r = 1; r < s; ++r) {
40         x = mul(x, x, n);
41         if (x == n - 1) { composite = false; break; }
42     }
43     if (composite) return false;
44 }
45 return true;
46 }
47
48 int main() {
49     u64 n;
50     cin >> n;
51     cout << (isPrime(n) ? "Prime" : "Composite") << endl;
52 }
53

```

#### 快速gcd:

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  using u64 = unsigned long long;
4
5  // ⚡ 极致优化版 gcd: Stein算法 (Binary GCD)
6  inline u64 fast_gcd(u64 a, u64 b) {
7      if (!a) return b;
8      if (!b) return a;
9      int shift = __builtin_ctzll(a | b); // 公共2因子个数
10     a >>= __builtin_ctzll(a);
11     do {
12         b >>= __builtin_ctzll(b);
13         if (a > b) swap(a, b);
14         b -= a;
15     } while (b);
16     return a << shift;
17 }
18

```

#### 裴蜀定理:

`exgcd` (扩展欧几里得, 返回 gcd 并求出 x,y 满足  $ax+by=g$ )

模逆 `mod_inv`

线性同余方程求解 `solve_linear_congruence` (求解  $a*x \equiv b \pmod{m}$ )

两个同余的 CRT (支持非互质模) 与多模 CRT 接口

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  using i64 = long long;
4  using u64 = unsigned long long;
5
6  /*
7   * exgcd: 扩展欧几里得
8   * 输入 a, b (可为负)
9   * 输出 g = gcd(|a|, |b|), 并通过引用返回 x, y, 使得 a*x + b*y = g
10  * 复杂度 O(log min(|a|, |b|))
11  */
12  i64 exgcd(i64 a, i64 b, i64 &x, i64 &y) {
13      if (b == 0) {
14          x = (a >= 0) ? 1 : -1; // 确保符号一致 (可选)
15          y = 0;
16          return std::llabs(a);
17      }
18      i64 x1, y1;
19      i64 g = exgcd(b, a % b, x1, y1);
20      x = y1;
21      y = x1 - (a / b) * y1;
22      return g;
23  }
24
25  /*
26   * mod_inv: 模逆 (若不存在返回 -1)
27   * 返回 x 使得 (a * x) % mod == 1
28   * 要求 mod > 0
29   */
30  i64 mod_inv(i64 a, i64 mod) {
31      i64 x, y;
32      i64 g = exgcd(a, mod, x, y);
33      if (g != 1) return -1; // 不可逆
34      x %= mod;
35      if (x < 0) x += mod;
36      return x;
37  }
38
39  /*
40   * solve_linear_congruence:
41   * 求解 a * x ≡ b (mod m)
42   * 返回 pair(has_solution, pair(x0, mod')):
43   *   - has_solution: 是否有解
44   *   - x0: 一个解, 使得所有解为 x = x0 + k * (m / g)
45   *   - mod': 模长 m / g (解的步长)
46   */
47  pair<bool, pair<i64, i64>> solve_linear_congruence(i64 a, i64 b, i64 m) {
48      if (m < 0) m = -m;
49      if (m == 0) { // 特殊: 模为0 -> a*x = b over integers
50          if (a == 0) return {b == 0, {0, 0}}; // 任意 x 或 无解
51          if (b % a != 0) return {false, {0, 0}};
52          return {true, {b / a, 0}}; // 唯一解 x = b/a
53      }

```

```

54     i64 x, y;
55     i64 g = exgcd(a, m, x, y);
56     if (b % g != 0) return {false, {0, 0}};
57     i64 m2 = m / g;
58     i64 x0 = ( (__int128)x * (b / g) ) % m2; // 避免溢出
59     if (x0 < 0) x0 += m2;
60     return {true, {x0, m2}};
61 }
62
63 /*
64  * crt_pair: 两个同余合并 (支持非互质模)
65  * 解  $x \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1}$ 
66  *     $x \equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2}$ 
67  * 返回 pair(has_solution, pair(x_mod, lcm_mod))
68  * 若无解 has_solution=false
69  * 若模为0的特殊处理同上 (0 表示 "无模", 即等式为整数等式)
70  */
71 pair<bool, pair<i64,i64>> crt_pair(i64 a1, i64 m1, i64 a2, i64 m2) {
72     // 规范化: 处理模为0的情况
73     if (m1 < 0) m1 = -m1;
74     if (m2 < 0) m2 = -m2;
75     if (m1 == 0 && m2 == 0) {
76         if (a1 == a2) return {true, {a1, 0}};
77         return {false, {0, -1}};
78     }
79     if (m1 == 0) {
80         // a1 must equal a2 (mod m2)
81         if ((a1 - a2) % m2 == 0) return {true, {a1, 0}};
82         return {false, {0, -1}};
83     }
84     if (m2 == 0) {
85         if ((a2 - a1) % m1 == 0) return {true, {a2, 0}};
86         return {false, {0, -1}};
87     }
88
89     // 一般情况
90     i64 x, y;
91     i64 g = exgcd(m1, m2, x, y);
92     if ((a2 - a1) % g != 0) return {false, {0, -1}};
93     i64 l = m1 / g * m2; // lcm
94     // 计算乘子: (a2 - a1)/g * x mod (m2/g)
95     i64 t = ( (__int128)(a2 - a1) / g * x ) % (m2 / g);
96     if (t < 0) t += m2 / g;
97     __int128 res = (__int128)a1 + (__int128)m1 * t;
98     i64 r = (i64)(res % l);
99     if (r < 0) r += l;
100    return {true, {r, l}};
101 }
102
103 /*
104  * crt: 多模 CRT (传入 a[], m[])
105  * 返回 (has_solution, pair(x_mod, mod)), 与 crt_pair 约定一致
106  */

```

```

107 pair<bool, pair<i64,i64>> crt(const vector<i64>& a, const vector<i64>& m) {
108     if (a.size() != m.size()) return {false, {0, -1}};
109     pair<i64,i64> cur = {a[0], m[0]};
110     for (size_t i = 1; i < a.size(); ++i) {
111         auto res = crt_pair(cur.first, cur.second, a[i], m[i]);
112         if (!res.first) return {false, {0, -1}};
113         cur = res.second;
114     }
115     return {true, cur};
116 }
117
118 /* ----- 简短使用示例 -----
119 int main() {
120     // exgcd
121     i64 x, y;
122     i64 g = exgcd(30, 18, x, y); // g=6, 30*x + 18*y = 6
123     // mod_inv
124     cout << mod_inv(3, 11) << "\n"; // 4
125     // 线性同余
126     auto sol = solve_linear_congruence(4, 6, 14); // 4x ≡ 6 (mod 14)
127     if (sol.first) cout << "x0=" << sol.second.first << " step=" << sol.second.second
128     << "\n";
129     // CRT
130     vector<i64> a = {2, 3, 2}, m = {3, 5, 7};
131     auto crtres = crt(a, m);
132     if (crtres.first) cout << "x = " << crtres.second.first << " (mod " <<
133     crtres.second.second << ")\n";
134 }
135 */

```

#### 拓展中国剩余定理:

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  using i64 = long long;
4  using i128 = __int128_t;
5
6  /*
7   * exgcd: 扩展欧几里得
8   * 返回 gcd(a,b), 并求出 x, y 满足 a*x + b*y = gcd(a,b)
9   */
10 i64 exgcd(i64 a, i64 b, i64 &x, i64 &y) {
11     if (b == 0) {
12         x = 1; y = 0;
13         return a;
14     }
15     i64 x1, y1;
16     i64 g = exgcd(b, a % b, x1, y1);
17     x = y1;

```

```

18     y = x1 - (a / b) * y1;
19     return g;
20 }
21
22 /*
23  * 拓展中国剩余定理 (Extended CRT)
24  * 输入:
25  *   a[i] ≡ x (mod m[i])
26  * 允许 m[i] 不互质
27  *
28  * 返回:
29  *   pair {x, lcm}, 表示最终解为:
30  *       x ≡ ans (mod lcm)
31  *   若无解, 返回 {0, -1}
32  *
33  * 复杂度: O(k log M), k=方程数
34  */
35 pair<i64, i64> exCRT(const vector<i64> &a, const vector<i64> &m) {
36     i64 x = a[0];
37     i64 mod = m[0];
38     for (size_t i = 1; i < a.size(); ++i) {
39         i64 a2 = a[i], m2 = m[i];
40         i64 k1, k2;
41         i64 g = exgcd(mod, m2, k1, k2);
42         if ((a2 - x) % g != 0)
43             return {0, -1}; // 无解
44
45         // 注意防溢出: 使用 __int128
46         __int128 t = (__int128)(a2 - x) / g * k1;
47         t %= (m2 / g);
48         if (t < 0) t += m2 / g;
49
50         x = (__int128)x + (__int128)mod * t;
51         mod = mod / g * m2;
52         x = (x % mod + mod) % mod;
53     }
54     return {x, mod};
55 }
56 int main() {
57     vector<i64> a = {2, 3, 2};
58     vector<i64> m = {3, 5, 7};
59     auto res = exCRT(a, m);
60     if (res.second == -1)
61         cout << "No solution\n";
62     else
63         cout << "x = " << res.first << " (mod " << res.second << ")\n";
64 }

```

lucas:

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 typedef long long ll;

```

```

4
5 ll mod_pow(ll a, ll b, ll p) {
6     ll res = 1;
7     while (b) {
8         if (b & 1) res = res * a % p;
9         a = a * a % p;
10        b >>= 1;
11    }
12    return res;
13 }
14
15 // ----- 预处理阶乘和逆元 -----
16 const int MAXP = 1000005; // 根据需要设置 <= p
17 ll fac[MAXP], invfac[MAXP];
18 ll p;
19
20 // 计算 n! mod p
21 void init_fac(ll prime) {
22     p = prime;
23     fac[0] = 1;
24     for (ll i = 1; i < p; ++i)
25         fac[i] = fac[i - 1] * i % p;
26     invfac[p - 1] = mod_pow(fac[p - 1], p - 2, p);
27     for (ll i = p - 2; i >= 0; --i)
28         invfac[i] = invfac[i + 1] * (i + 1) % p;
29 }
30
31 // 计算组合数 C(n, m) mod p (要求 n, m < p)
32 ll C_mod_p(ll n, ll m) {
33     if (m > n) return 0;
34     return fac[n] * invfac[m] % p * invfac[n - m] % p;
35 }
36
37 // Lucas 定理递归部分
38 ll Lucas(ll n, ll m) {
39     if (m == 0) return 1;
40     return C_mod_p(n % p, m % p) * Lucas(n / p, m / p) % p;
41 }
42
43 int main() {
44     ll n, m;
45     cin >> n >> m >> p; // 输入 n, m, p (p 为质数)
46     init_fac(p);
47     cout << Lucas(n, m) % p << "\n";
48     return 0;
49 }
50

```

欧拉筛：

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 const int N = 1000005;

```

```

4
5 int phi[N];          // 欧拉函数
6 bool vis[N];         // 是否被标记
7 vector<int> prime;    // 素数表
8
9 void euler_sieve(int n) {
10     phi[1] = 1;
11     for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
12         if (!vis[i]) {
13             prime.push_back(i);
14             phi[i] = i - 1;    // 素数 phi(p) = p-1
15         }
16         for (int p : prime) {
17             if (i * p > n) break;
18             vis[i * p] = true;
19             if (i % p == 0) {
20                 phi[i * p] = phi[i] * p; // p | i
21                 break;
22             } else {
23                 phi[i * p] = phi[i] * (p - 1);
24             }
25         }
26     }
27 }
28

```

#### 欧拉函数求逆元:

```

1 // 快速幂
2 long long mod_pow(long long a, long long b, long long mod) {
3     long long res = 1;
4     a %= mod;
5     while (b) {
6         if (b & 1) res = res * a % mod;
7         a = a * a % mod;
8         b >>= 1;
9     }
10    return res;
11 }
12
13 // a 的模逆元 mod m
14 long long mod_inv(long long a, long long mod) {
15     // 如果 mod 是质数
16     return mod_pow(a, mod - 2, mod);
17 }
18

```

#### 快速求组合数: (大整数组合数取模 或 组合数学计数类问题)

阶乘预处理 + 模逆 (质数模)



当  $p$  是质数，并且  $n$  较小（比如  $n \leq 10^6$ ）：

## 1 公式

$$C(n, k) \equiv \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \pmod{p}$$

使用 **模逆元** 代替除法：

$$C(n, k) \equiv n! \cdot (k!)^{-1} \cdot ((n-k)!)^{-1} \pmod{p}$$

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 typedef long long ll;
4
5 const int N = 1000005;
6 ll fac[N], invfac[N];
7 ll p;
8
9 ll mod_pow(ll a, ll b, ll mod) {
10     ll res = 1;
11     a %= mod;
12     while (b) {
13         if (b & 1) res = res * a % mod;
14         a = a * a % mod;
15         b >>= 1;
16     }
17     return res;
18 }
19
20 void init_fac(ll prime) {
21     p = prime;
22     fac[0] = 1;
23     for (ll i = 1; i < p; ++i) fac[i] = fac[i-1] * i % p;
24     invfac[p-1] = mod_pow(fac[p-1], p-2, p); // mod p 逆元
25     for (ll i = p-2; i >= 0; --i) invfac[i] = invfac[i+1] * (i+1) % p;
26 }
27
28 ll C_mod_p(ll n, ll k) {
29     if (k > n) return 0;
30     return fac[n] * invfac[k] % p * invfac[n-k] % p;
31 }
32
33 int main() {
34     ll n, k, prime;
35     cin >> n >> k >> prime;
36     init_fac(prime);
37     cout << C_mod_p(n, k) << "\n";
38 }
39
```

### exgcd:

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 typedef long long ll;
4
5 // 扩展欧几里得
6 ll exgcd(ll a, ll b, ll &x, ll &y) {
7     if (b == 0) {
8         x = 1; y = 0;
9         return a;
10    }
11    ll d = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
12    y -= (a / b) * x;
13    return d;
14 }
15
16 // a 的模逆元 mod m
17 ll mod_inv(ll a, ll m) {
18     ll x, y;
19     ll g = exgcd(a, m, x, y);
20     if (g != 1) {
21         // 无逆元
22         return -1;
23     }
24     x %= m;
25     if (x < 0) x += m;
26     return x;
27 }
28
29 int main() {
30     ll a = 3, m = 7;
31     ll inv = mod_inv(a, m);
32     if (inv == -1) cout << "No inverse\n";
33     else cout << "Inverse of " << a << " mod " << m << " = " << inv << "\n";
34 }
35
```

### 快速幂:

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 using u64 = unsigned long long;
4 using u128 = __uint128_t;
5
6 // ⚡ 快速乘, 防止溢出
7 u64 mul(u64 a, u64 b, u64 mod) {
8     return (u128)a * b % mod;
9 }
10
11 // 快速幂 (大数取模)
12 u64 mod_pow(u64 a, u64 b, u64 mod) {
```

```

13     u64 res = 1;
14     a %= mod;
15     while (b) {
16         if (b & 1) res = mul(res, a, mod);
17         a = mul(a, a, mod);
18         b >>= 1;
19     }
20     return res;
21 }
22
23 // 示例: 阶乘分块求 n! % mod (大数)
24 u64 factorial_mod(u64 n, u64 mod) {
25     u64 res = 1;
26     for (u64 i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
27         res = mul(res, i, mod);
28     }
29     return res;
30 }
31
32 int main() {
33     u64 a = 123456789012345, b = 98765432109876, mod = 1000000007;
34
35     cout << "mod_pow(a,b,mod) = " << mod_pow(a, b, mod) << endl;
36
37     u64 n = 100000;
38     cout << n << "! mod " << mod << " = " << factorial_mod(n, mod) << endl;
39 }
40

```