

Mysterious Sequence

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As a Start...

- ☐ Have you read the solution of Practice 3_Q1: Fibonacci Sequence?
- ☐ If yes, currently, do you have clear thoughts about how to solve Practice 3_Q1: Fibonacci Sequence?
- ☐ The idea of Mysterious Sequence comes from the problems on Formosa OJ:
1218_Big Mod, 1221_大大的費式數列, 1230_大大的神秘數列

Break Down the Problem Description

In this problem, you are asked to calculate the value of the i th term of a given sequence modulo $10^7 + 7$. Below is the definition of the sequence's i th term F_i :

When $i < t$: $F_i = x_i$

When $i \geq t$: $F_i = \sum_{j=1}^t C_j * F_{i-j}$

The first term of the sequence is $i = 0$.

t is a positive integer, and both x_i and C_j are nonnegative integers.

Explanation 0

$t = 3, x_0 = 76, x_1 = 62, x_2 = 8, C_1 = 89, C_2 = 36, C_3 = 35, i = 5$

$F_3 = C_1 * F_2 + C_2 * F_1 + C_3 * F_0 = 89 * 8 + 36 * 62 + 35 * 76 = 5604$

$F_4 = C_1 * F_3 + C_2 * F_2 + C_3 * F_1 = 89 * 5604 + 36 * 8 + 35 * 62 = 501214$

$F_5 = C_1 * F_4 + C_2 * F_3 + C_3 * F_2 = 89 * 501214 + 36 * 5604 + 35 * 8 = 44810070$

$44810070 \% 10000007 = 4810042$

Constraints

$1 \leq t \leq 6$

$0 \leq x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{t-1} \leq 10^6$

$0 \leq C_1, C_2, \dots, C_t \leq 10^6$

$0 \leq i \leq 10^9$

Time limit: 1 seconds.

Memory limit: 256 MB.

❑ The difference between Iteration Version and Recursion Version?

At least 10 points!!

The Fast Power Approach

❑ Calculate 2 to the power of 8

Iteration: $2 * 2 \Rightarrow 4 * 2 \Rightarrow 8 * 2 \Rightarrow 16 * 2 \Rightarrow 32 * 2 \Rightarrow 64 * 2 \Rightarrow 128 * 2 \Rightarrow 256$

Fast Power: $2 * 2 \Rightarrow 4 * 4 \Rightarrow 16 * 16 \Rightarrow 256$

7 times v.s. 3 times

❑ $F_i = F_{i-1} + F_{i-2}$ (when $i \geq 2$)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} F_{i-1} \\ F_{i-2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_i \\ F_{i-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} F_i = 1 * F_{i-1} + 1 * F_{i-2} \\ F_{i-1} = 1 * F_{i-1} + 0 * F_{i-2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_2 \\ F_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} F_2 \\ F_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_3 \\ F_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^n \cdot \begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_i \\ F_{i-1} \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{bmatrix} F_{i+1} \\ F_i \end{bmatrix}$$

❑ $F_i = C_1 * F_{i-1} + C_2 * F_{i-2} + C_3 * F_{i-3}$ (when $i \geq 3$)

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{0,0} & a_{0,1} & a_{0,2} \\ a_{1,0} & a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} \\ a_{2,0} & a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} F_2 \\ F_1 \\ F_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_3 \\ F_2 \\ F_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} F_3 = a_{0,0} * F_2 + a_{0,1} * F_1 + a_{0,2} * F_0 \\ F_2 = a_{1,0} * F_2 + a_{1,1} * F_1 + a_{1,2} * F_0 \\ F_1 = a_{2,0} * F_2 + a_{2,1} * F_1 + a_{2,2} * F_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{❑ In this problem: } \begin{bmatrix} a_{0,0} & \cdots & a_{0,t-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{t-1,0} & \cdots & a_{t-1,t-1} \end{bmatrix}^n \cdot \begin{bmatrix} F_{t-1} \\ \vdots \\ F_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_{?} \\ \vdots \\ F_{?} \end{bmatrix}$$

Constraints:
 $1 \leq t \leq 6$

Implementation details

- ❑ Clean Code: naming style, divide your program into small blocks

```
int main(void) {
```

```
    read t;
```

```
    initializeMatrices(firstTerms, baseMatrix, resultMatrix);
```

```
    read i;
```

```
    fastPower(baseMatrix, resultMatrix, t, n);
```

```
    // copyMatrix(copied, origin), multiplyMatrix(dest, src1, src2) in fastPower()
```

```
    calculate the final result;
```

```
    print the final result;
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Tips: Debug one block at a time!

3
76 62 8
89 36 35
5

- ❑ Which might generate error message during compilation?

1. `void func(int arr[]);` 2. `void func(int arr[][]);` 3. `void func(int arr[][][]);`

Alternatives: global variable, pointer

Implementation details (cont.)

Explanation 0

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$$44810070 \% 10000007 = 4810042$$

❑ Be aware of possible arithmetic overflows

Print the ranges of different data types using [<limit.h>](#)

❑ Integers modulo n

Let a and b are arbitrary integers and n is a positive integer:

- $(a + b) \% n = (a \% n) + (b \% n)$
- $(ab) \% n = (a \% n) * (b \% n)$

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$$0 \leq i \leq 10^9$$

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❑ Practice, Practice, and Practice!

Questions?

Supplemental Materials

- ❑ How to debug?
 - ❑ Use "printf()" on HackerRank directly => limited output length
(demo: kTimesTransaction_withMsg.c)
 - ❑ Redirect I/O
(demo: kTimesTransaction_withMsg.c)
 - ❑ Debugger
(demo: matMultiplication.c, kTimesTransaction.c)
- ❑ Make sure your program terminated
(demo: matMultiplication.c)
- ❑ How to improve yourself?
 - ❑ homework, lab practices, Formosa OJ, some online judge platforms...