

최대공약수

두 수 a, b 공약수 중

가장 큰 것

for ($i=1$; $i \leq \min(a, b)$; $i++$) {

$(a \% i == 0 \text{ \& \& }$

$b \% i == 0)$ {

$gcd = i;$

$O(N)$

↓

유clid 호시법

$$\underline{\text{GCD}(a, b) = \text{GCD}(b, a \% b)}$$

```
int gcd(a, b) {
```

```
    if (b == 0) return a;
```

```
    else return gcd(b, a % b);
```

```
}
```

a	b
24	16
16	8
8	0

GCD

```
int gcd(a, b) {
```

```
    if (b == 0) return a;
```

```
    else return gcd(b, a % b);
```

```
}
```

```
while (b != 0) {
```

```
    int r = a % b;
```

```
    a = b;
```

```
    b = r;
```

```
}
```

```
return a;
```

DP \rightarrow 경우의 수 기약분수
화 기약분수

DP DP DP

5C2

$$nC_r = \underbrace{n-1C_{r-1}} + \underbrace{n-1C_r}$$

$$D[i][j][k] = D[i-1][j-1] + D[i-1][j][k]$$

$$D[n][k]$$

$$\nwarrow \underline{nC_r}$$

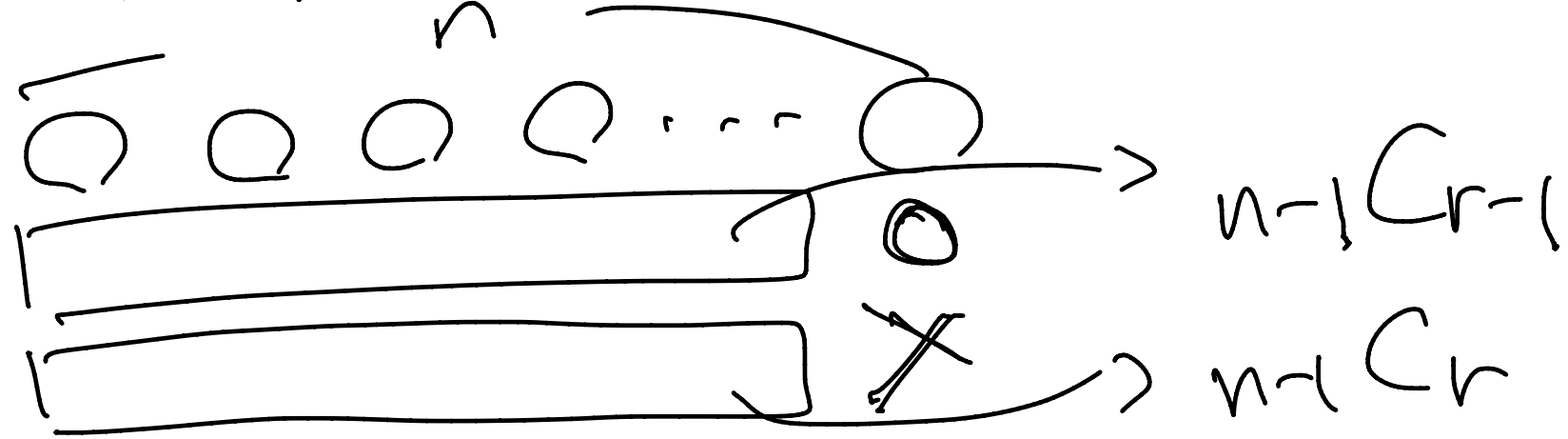
$$O(N^2)$$

$$nC_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$$1000 \quad C_2$$

$$\underline{D[\hat{1}][\hat{3}] = D[\hat{1}-1][\hat{3}-1] + D[\hat{1}-1][\hat{3}]}$$

$$= n C_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} r! \binom{n-1}{r-1}$$



○_ठ ठाँ माला

A^B $\lg B$

$$\frac{n!}{r! (n-r)!} \% \text{mod}$$



$$n! \times (r! (n-r)!)^{r-2} \% \text{mod}$$

$$(A/B) \bmod M$$

$$\uparrow$$
$$(A \times B^{M-2}) \bmod M$$

푸에르타마요 소정리