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幂运算a^b的计算结果与 1337 取模(mod,也就是余数)后的结果
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取模计算可以有如下计算方法: \$\$(a * b) % k = (a%k)*(b%k)%k \$\$

利用递归方式求解:

```
class Solution {
public:
  int superPow(int a, std::vector<int>& b) {
    if (b.empty()) {
     return 1;
    }
    int last = b.back();
    b.pop_back();
    int part1 = mypow(a, last);
    int part2 = mypow(superPow(a, b), 10);
   return part1 * part2 % base;
  }
private:
 int mypow(int a, int k) {
    // 对因子取模
    a %= base;
    int res = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
     res *= a;
      res %= base;
    }
   return res;
  }
 int base = 1337;
};
```

优化

```
class Solution {
public:
   int superPow(int a, std::vector<int>& b) {
    if (b.empty()) {
       return 1;
    }
}
```

```
int last = b.back();
    b.pop_back();
    int part1 = mypow(a, last);
    int part2 = mypow(superPow(a, b), 10);
   return part1 * part2 % base;
  }
private:
  int mypow(int a, int k) {
   if (k == 0) {
    return 1;
    }
   if (k \% 2 == 0) {
    int sub = mypow(a, k / 2);
     return sub * sub % base;
    } else {
     return a * mypow(a, k - 1) % base;
   }
  }
  int base = 1337;
};
```

当幂指数为偶数时,可以转换成\$a^k = (a^{k/2})^2\$,减少乘法运算。