

5 Fibonacci Number Again

Problem Introduction

In this problem, your goal is to compute F_n modulo m , where n may be really huge: up to 10^{18} . For such values of n , an algorithm looping for n iterations will not fit into one second for sure. Therefore we need to avoid such a loop.

To get an idea how to solve this problem without going through all F_i for i from 0 to n , let's see what happens when m is small — say, $m = 2$ or $m = 3$.

i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
F_i	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55	89	144	233	377	610
$F_i \bmod 2$	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
$F_i \bmod 3$	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	1

Take a detailed look at this table. Do you see? Both these sequences are periodic! For $m = 2$, the period is 011 and has length 3, while for $m = 3$ the period is 01120221 and has length 8. Therefore, to compute, say, $F_{2015} \bmod 3$ we just need to find the remainder of 2015 when divided by 8. Since $2015 = 251 \cdot 8 + 7$, we conclude that $F_{2015} \bmod 3 = F_7 \bmod 3 = 1$.

This is true in general: for any integer $m \geq 2$, the sequence $F_n \bmod m$ is periodic. The period always starts with 01 and is known as Pisano period.

Problem Description

Task. Given two integers n and m , output $F_n \bmod m$ (that is, the remainder of F_n when divided by m).

Input Format. The input consists of two integers n and m given on the same line (separated by a space).

Constraints. $1 \leq n \leq 10^{18}$, $2 \leq m \leq 10^5$.

Output Format. Output $F_n \bmod m$.

Sample 1.

Input:

239 1000

Output:

161

$F_{239} \bmod 1\,000 = 39\,679\,027\,332\,006\,820\,581\,608\,740\,953\,902\,289\,877\,834\,488\,152\,161 \pmod{1\,000} = 161$.

Sample 2.

Input:

2816213588 30524

Output:

10249

$F_{2\,816\,213\,588}$ does not fit into one page of this file, but $F_{2\,816\,213\,588} \bmod 30\,524 = 10\,249$.

Need Help?

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