

[2019 Multi-University Training Contest 1] Function

Siyuan (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/author/1/>)
 2019 年 07 月 26 日
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 6852 字数
 题解 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/category/Problem/>)

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题目链接: HDU 6588 (<http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=6588>) (加强版)
 LOJ 6686 (<https://loj.ac/problem/6686>)

本文为加强版题解。

给定正整数 n , 请你求如下式子的值:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \gcd(\lfloor \sqrt[3]{i} \rfloor, i)$$

答案对 998244353 取模。

数据范围: $1 \leq n \leq 10^{30}$ 。

Solution

当时订正多校赛题目时, 花了一上午时间把这题变毒瘤了 (

首先枚举 $\lfloor \sqrt[3]{i} \rfloor$ 的值 a 得到:

$$\sum_{a=1}^{\lfloor \sqrt[3]{n} \rfloor} \sum_{i=1}^n [\lfloor \sqrt[3]{i} \rfloor = a] \gcd(a, i)$$

又因为 $\lfloor \sqrt[3]{i} \rfloor = a$ 等价于 $a^3 \leq i \leq (a+1)^3 - 1$, 所以上述式子化为:

$$\sum_{a=1}^{\lfloor \sqrt[3]{n} \rfloor} \sum_{i=a^3}^{\min((a+1)^3-1, n)} \gcd(a, i)$$

这样我们把 $1 \sim n$ 分为了若干块，最后一块可能不完整。设 $r = \lfloor \sqrt[3]{n} \rfloor - 1$ ，带回原式子得到：

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^n \gcd(\lfloor \sqrt[3]{i} \rfloor, i) \\ &= \sum_{i=\lfloor \sqrt[3]{n} \rfloor^3}^n \gcd(\lfloor \sqrt[3]{n} \rfloor, i) + \sum_{a=1}^r \sum_{i=a^3}^{(a+1)^3-1} \gcd(a, i) \end{aligned}$$

考虑一个子问题：

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^n \gcd(a, i) \\ &= \sum_{d|a} d \sum_{i=1}^n [\gcd(a, i) = d] \\ &= \sum_{d|a} d \sum_{td|i, td|a} \mu(t) \\ &= \sum_{T|a} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{T} \right\rfloor \sum_{d|T} d \cdot \mu\left(\frac{T}{d}\right) \\ &= \sum_{T|a} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{T} \right\rfloor \varphi(T) \end{aligned}$$

第一个和式

前半部分我们需要求出 $\lfloor \sqrt[3]{n} \rfloor$ 的所有约数的欧拉函数值。

暴力求解和线性筛的复杂度都是不正确的，它们都没有利用约数之间的有机关系。考虑先得到唯一分解，根据 φ 的性质可以 DFS 求得所有约数的 φ 值。

该部分的时间复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(n^{\frac{1}{6}})$ 。

第二个和式

依旧按照子问题的推导：

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{a=1}^r \sum_{i=a^3}^{(a+1)^3-1} \gcd(a, i) \\
&= \sum_{a=1}^r \sum_{T|a} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{(a+1)^3-1}{T} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{a^3-1}{T} \right\rfloor \right) \cdot \varphi(T) \\
&= \sum_{T=1}^r \varphi(T) \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{r}{T} \rfloor} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{(iT+1)^3-1}{T} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{(iT)^3-1}{T} \right\rfloor \right) \\
&= \sum_{T=1}^r \varphi(T) \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{r}{T} \rfloor} 3Ti^2 + 3i + 1 \\
&= \sum_{T=1}^r \left(T\varphi(T) \cdot 3 \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{r}{T} \rfloor} i^2 \right) + \left(\varphi(T) \cdot 3 \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor \frac{r}{T} \rfloor} i \right) + \left(\varphi(T) \left\lfloor \frac{r}{T} \right\rfloor \right)
\end{aligned}$$

对于 10^{21} 的数据，直接暴力求解就行了。但是对于 10^{30} 的数据，发现 $\lfloor \frac{r}{T} \rfloor$ 可以数论分块。我们使用「杜教筛」分别求出 $T\varphi(T)$, $\varphi(T)$ 的前缀和（卷上的函数分别为 $g(x) = x, g(x) = 1$ ）即可。

该部分的时间复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(n^{\frac{2}{9}})$ 。

时间复杂度： $\mathcal{O}(n^{\frac{2}{9}})$ 。

Code

```
1  #include <cstdio>
2  #include <cmath>
3  #include <algorithm>
4  #include <vector>
5  #include <unordered_map>
6
7  typedef std::pair<long long, int> pli;
8  typedef std::pair<long long, long long> pll;
9
10 const int LIM = 1e7 + 5;
11 const int MOD = 998244353, I2 = (MOD + 1) / 2, I6 = (MOD + 1) / 6;
12
13 int tot, phi[LIM], s1[LIM], s2[LIM];
14 bool flg[LIM];
15 std::vector<int> p;
16 std::unordered_map<long long, int> S1, S2;
17
18 template <class Tp>
19 void read(Tp &x) {
```

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上一篇 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-1-Typewriter/>)

7 条评论



happydef

February 12th, 2020 at 14:56

一些 php 和 md 文件，似乎是一篇博客文章。从博客名 (orzsiyuan.com) 可以看出即使对于个人，膜拜 Siyuan 也非常重要。

回复 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-1-Function/?replyTo=373#respond-post-10>)



Y15BeTa (<https://y15beta.cnblogs.com>)

November 9th, 2019 at 09:32

膜Siyuan文档D (

回复 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-1-Function/?replyTo=350#respond-post-10>)



blunt_axe (<https://blunt-axe.github.io/>)

August 14th, 2019 at 22:08

Siyuan 啊你这个式子推复杂了啊 建议您看看我写的博客 QwQ

回复 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-1-Function/?replyTo=288#respond-post-10>)



Siyuan (<http://orzsiyuan.com>) 博主

August 15th, 2019 at 13:51

@blunt_axe 第二个和式好像确实繁琐了一点, 谢谢指点! 😊 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/usr/themes/handsome/usr/img/emotion/twemoji/smile.png>)

回复 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-1-Function/?replyTo=289#respond-post-10>)



Mkozex (<https://Mkozex.github.io>)

August 2nd, 2019 at 14:03

Siyuan 又 D 出题人了 QAQ

回复 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-1-Function/?replyTo=281#respond-post-10>)



LMoliver (<http://lmoliver.github.io/>)

July 28th, 2019 at 19:28

Siyuan 又 D 出题人了 QAQ

回复 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-1-Function/?replyTo=273#respond-post-10>)



Anonymous (<https://orzsiyuan.com/action/logout>)

July 28th, 2019 at 18:09

Siyuan 又 D 出题人了 QAQ

回复 (<https://blog.orzsiyuan.com/archives/2019-Multi-University-Training-Contest-1-Function/?replyTo=272#respond-post-10>)

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2019- 843

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文章数目	187
评论数目	243
运行天数	1年25天
最后活动	4 个月前