【51nod1227】平均最小公倍数(杜教筛)



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展开

传送门

题解:

利用差分, 我们要求的实际上是这个玩意:

$$Ans = \sum_{n=1}^{N} rac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} lcm(i,n)}{n}$$

根据LCMSUM的推导我们知道:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n lcm(i,n) = rac{n}{2} + rac{n}{2} \sum_{d|n} doldsymbol{\phi}(d)$$

所以这里我们知道:

$$egin{align} Ans &= & \sum_{n=1}^{N} (rac{1}{2} + rac{1}{2} \sum_{d \mid n} d oldsymbol{\phi}(d)) \ &= & rac{N}{2} + rac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{d \mid n} d oldsymbol{\phi}(d) \ &= & rac{N}{2} + rac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{d \mid n}^{\left \lfloor rac{N}{n}
ight \rfloor} d oldsymbol{\phi}(d) \end{array}$$

都是很套路的转换。

构造 $f = Id \cdot \phi, g = Id$, 就可以直接杜教筛求出f的前缀和了。

代码:

```
1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
 2 #define 11 long long
 3 #define re register
 4 #define cs const
 6 using std::cerr;
    using std::cout;
 8
9
    cs int mod=1e9+7;
10
    inline int add(int a,int b){return (a+=b)>=mod?a-mod:a;}
11
    inline int dec(int a,int b){return (a-=b)<0?a+mod:a;}</pre>
    inline void Inc(int &a,int b){(a+=b)>=mod&&(a-=mod);}
    inline void Dec(int &a,int b)\{(a-b)<0&&(a+mod);\}
    inline int mul(int a,int b){ll r=(ll)a*b;return r>=mod?r%mod:r;}
15
    cs int inv2=mod+1>>1,inv3=(mod+1)/3,inv6=mul(inv2,inv3);
16
17
    int l,r;
18
19 cs int P=1e6+6, lim=P-6;
20 | int prime[P],pcnt;
21
    bool mark[P];
22
    int f[P];
23
24
    inline void linear_sieves(){
25
26
        for(int re i=2;i<=lim;++i){</pre>
27
            if(!mark[i])prime[++pcnt]=i,f[i]=i-1;
```

```
28
             for(int re j=1;i*prime[j]<=lim;++j){</pre>
29
                 mark[i*prime[j]]=true;
30
                 if(i%prime[j]){f[i*prime[j]]=f[i]*(prime[j]-1);}
31
                 else {f[i*prime[j]]=f[i]*prime[j];break;}
32
33
         for(int re i=1;i<=lim;++i)f[i]=add(f[i-1],mul(f[i],i));
34
35
36
37
    struct Map{
        static cs int magic=1898599;
38
39
        int val[magic];
        int key[magic];
40
41
        Map(){memset(key,-1,sizeof key);}
42
        cs int &operator[](cs int &k)cs{
43
             int h=k%magic;
44
             while((\simkey[h])&&(key[h]^k))h=(h+1)%magic;
45
             return val[h];
46
        }
47
        int &operator[](cs int &k){
48
             int h=k%magic;
             \label{lem:while((~key[h])&&(key[h]^k))h=(h+1)%magic;} \\
49
50
             if((key[h]^k))\{key[h]=k;\}
51
             return val[h];
52
        }
53
        bool find(cs int &k){
54
             int h=k%magic;
55
             while((\simkey[h])&&(key[h]^k))h=(h+1)%magic;
56
             return key[h]==k;
57
58
    }sumf;
59
60
    inline int Sum1(int n){return mul(mul(n,n+1),inv2);}
61
     inline int Sum2(int n){return mul(mul(mul(n,n+1),add(n,n)+1),inv6);}
62
63
    inline int F(int n){
64
        if(n<=lim)return f[n];</pre>
65
        if(sumf.find(n))return sumf[n];
66
        int ans=Sum2(n);
67
        for(int re i=2,j;i<=n;i=j+1){</pre>
68
             j=n/(n/i);
69
             Dec(ans,mul(dec(Sum1(j),Sum1(i-1)),F(n/i)));
70
71
         return sumf[n]=ans;
72 }
73
    inline int calc(int n){
74
75
        int ans=0;
        for(int re i=1,j;i<=n;i=j+1){</pre>
76
77
             j=n/(n/i);
78
             Inc(ans,mul(j-i+1,F(n/i)));
79
80
        return mul(n+ans,inv2);
81
82
83
    signed main(){
84
         scanf("%d%d",&l,&r);
85
        linear_sieves();
86
         cout<<dec(calc(r),calc(l-1));</pre>
         return 0;
87
88 }
```