

NCKU Programming Contest Training Course

Math

2016/03/09

葉冠廷

xns77477@gmail.com

Department of Computer Science and Information Engineering
National Cheng Kung University
Tainan, Taiwan



Greatest Common Divisor

Greatest Common Divisor

- 輾轉相除法 (Euclid's Algorithm)

```
int gcd(int a, int b)
{
    if (a == 0) return b;
    return gcd(b % a, a);
}
```

Greatest Common Divisor

- 輾轉相除法 (Euclid's Algorithm)

```
int gcd(int a, int b)
{
    if (a == 0) return b;
    return gcd(b % a, a);
}
```

- $a \times b = \text{GCD}(a, b) \times \text{LCM}(a, b)$
- $\text{GCB}(a, b) = \text{GCD}(b, a \% b)$

Practice

UVA 408 Uniform Generator

Extended Euclid's Algorithm

- $aX + bY = \text{GCD}(a, b)$, find a particular solution of (X, Y) .
- Ex: $12X + 9Y = 3$, $(X, Y) = (1, -1)$

Extended Euclid's Algorithm

- $aX + bY = \text{GCD}(a, b)$, find a particular solution of (X, Y) .
- Ex: $12X + 9Y = 3$, $(X, Y) = (1, -1)$

- Theorem: $\text{GCD}(a, b) = \text{GCD}(b, a \% b)$

- $aX + bY = \text{GCD}(a, b) = \text{GCD}(b, a \% b) = bX' + (a \% b)Y'$

$$aX + bY = bX' + [a - (a/b)b]Y' = aY' + b(X' - (a/b)Y')$$

$$X = Y'$$

$$Y = X' - (a/b)Y'$$

Extended Euclid's Algorithm

```
int exGCD(int a, int b, int &X, int &Y)
{
    if (b == 0) {
        X = 1;
        Y = 0;
        return a;
    } else {
        int gcd = exGCD(b, a % b, X, Y);
        int tmp = X;
        X = Y;
        Y = tmp - (a/b)*Y;
        return gcd;
    }
}
```


Extended Euclid's Algorithm

找出等式 $AX + BY = N$ 的所有解:

1. 確認 N 是否能整除 $\text{GCD}(A, B)$
- 若不能 \Rightarrow 無解
2. 等式兩邊同除以 $\text{GCD}(A, B)$ ，變成
 $aX + bY = n$ ，其中 $\text{GCD}(a, b) = 1$
3. 使用 exGCD 找出特定解 (x, y)
4. 則可以得到 $X = n * x + b * t$
 $Y = n * y - a * t$ 其中 t 為整數

ex: $12X + 9Y = 9$

$$4X + 3Y = 3$$

$$\text{exGCD}(4, 3) \Rightarrow (x, y) = (1, -1)$$

$$(X, Y) = (3 + 3t, -3 - 4t)$$

Practice

UVA 10104 Euclid Problem

Prime Number

Prime Number

- 用篩選方式建質數表
 - 由小到大選擇質數，並刪除其倍數

Prime Number

- 用篩選方式建質數表
 - 由小到大選擇質數，並刪除其倍數

```
#include <cstring>
#include <cmath>
#define MAX 1000000
bool isprime[MAX];
void Sieve()
{
    memset(isprime, true, sizeof(isprime));
    isprime[0] = isprime[1] = false;
    for (int i = 2; i <= sqrt(MAX); ++i)
        if (isprime[i])
            for (int j = i + i; j < MAX; j += i)
                isprime[j] = false;
}
```

Prime Number

- 質數從 5 開始後，只會出現在+2，+4，+2，+4...的數字上

Prime Number

- 質數從 5 開始後，只會出現在+2，+4，+2，+4...的數字上
- 5、7、11、13、17、19、21、23、27、29.....

Prime Number

```
#define MAX 1000000
vector<int> prime;
bool isPrime(int n)
{
    for (int i = 0; prime[i] * prime[i] <= n; ++i)
        if (n % prime[i] == 0)
            return false;
    return true;
}
void MakePrime()
{
    prime.push_back(2);
    prime.push_back(3);
    for (int i=5, gap=2; i < MAX; i+=gap, gap=6-gap)
        if (isPrime(i)) prime.push_back(i);
}
```


Prime Number

- 方法二比方法一慢，但較省空間
- 其他方法：
[演算法筆記 - Prime](#)
- 但是前頁的方法已經可以解幾乎所有的題目

Practice

UVA 10392 Factoring Large Numbers

Epsilon



Epsilon

Float:

- 數值範圍: $-3.4e-38 \sim 3.4e38$
- 十進位精確度位數: 6~7

Double:

- 數值範圍: $-1.7e-308 \sim 1.7e308$
- 十進位精確度位數: 14~15

Epsilon

Example:

```
#include <stdio>
#include <cmath>
int main()
{
    double a = asin(sqrt(2.0) / 2) * 4.0;
    double b = acos(-1.0);

    printf("a = %.20lf\n", a);
    printf("b = %.20lf\n", b);
    printf("a - b = %.20lf\n", a - b);
    printf("a == b? %s\n", a == b ? "True" : "False");
}
```

Epsilon

Result:

```
a = 3.14159265358979360000  
b = 3.14159265358979310000  
a - b = 0.000000000000000044409  
a == b? False
```

Epsilon

引入eps，來判斷浮點數是否相等

$\text{eps} = 1\text{e-}8$

Epsilon

引入eps，來判斷浮點數是否相等

$\text{eps} = 1\text{e-}8$

整數	浮點數
$a == b$	$ a - b < \text{eps}$
$a != b$	$ a - b > \text{eps}$
$a < b$	$a - b < -\text{eps}$
$a > b$	$a - b > \text{eps}$

Practice

UVA 906 Rational Neighbor

Big Number

Big Number

- Array
- 習慣將低位數放在 index 比較小的位置

Big Number

- Array
- 習慣將低位數放在 index 比較小的位置
- ex: 680468975231245

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...									
5	4	2	1	3	2	5	7	9	8	6	4	0	8	6	_	_	_	...	

- 右方補0

Big Number

- 加法: 位數各自相加後，由低至高位依序進位
- 減法: 位數各自相減後，由低至高位依序借位
- 乘法: 直式乘法
- 除法: 長除法

Big Number

Ex: 加法

```
void add(int a[100], int b[100], int c[100])
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 100; ++i)
        c[i] = a[i] + b[i];

    for (int i = 0; i < 100-1; ++i) {
        c[i+1] += c[i] / 10;
        c[i] %= 10;
    }
}
```

Practice

UVA 10106
Product

Problem List

UVA

113, 11538, 10035, 338, 375, 10494, 746,
12404, 906, 10867, 10311, 11408, 10407,
10606, 10090