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文件夹: class069\_CombinatoricsAndPascalTriangle

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[Markdown 文件]

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文件: AdditionalProblems.md

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# 补充题目与解答

## 目录

1. [LeetCode 118. Pascal's Triangle] (#leetcode-118-pascals-triangle)
2. [LeetCode 119. Pascal's Triangle II] (#leetcode-119-pascals-triangle-ii)
3. [LeetCode 120. Triangle] (#leetcode-120-triangle)
4. [LeetCode 62. Unique Paths] (#leetcode-62-unique-paths)
5. [LeetCode 96. Unique Binary Search Trees] (#leetcode-96-unique-binary-search-trees)
6. [洛谷 P5732 杨辉三角] (#洛谷-p5732-杨辉三角)
7. [洛谷 P2822 组合数问题] (#洛谷-p2822-组合数问题)
8. [Codeforces 815B – Karen and Test] (#codeforces-815b---karen-and-test)
9. [LeetCode 357. 计算各个位数不同的数字个数] (#leetcode-357-计算各个位数不同的数字个数)
10. [LeetCode 377. 组合总和 IV] (#leetcode-377-组合总和-iv)
11. [LeetCode 416. 分割等和子集] (#leetcode-416-分割等和子集)
12. [LeetCode 494. 目标和] (#leetcode-494-目标和)

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## LeetCode 118. Pascal's Triangle

#### 题目描述

给定一个非负整数 numRows，生成「杨辉三角」的前 numRows 行。

在「杨辉三角」中，每个数是它左上方和右上方的数的和。

#### 示例

```

输入: numRows = 5

输出: [[1], [1, 1], [1, 2, 1], [1, 3, 3, 1], [1, 4, 6, 4, 1]]

```

#### 解题思路

使用动态规划方法，逐行生成杨辉三角。每行的首尾元素都是 1，中间元素等于上一行相邻两个元素之和。

#### Java 实现

``` java

```
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {
    public List<List<Integer>> generate(int numRows) {
        List<List<Integer>> triangle = new ArrayList<>();

        // 逐行生成杨辉三角
        for (int i = 0; i < numRows; i++) {
            List<Integer> row = new ArrayList<>();

            // 每行的第一个和最后一个元素都是 1
            for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++) {
                if (j == 0 || j == i) {
                    row.add(1);
                } else {
                    // 中间的元素等于上一行相邻两个元素之和
                    int left = triangle.get(i-1).get(j-1);
                    int right = triangle.get(i-1).get(j);
                    row.add(left + right);
                }
            }
            triangle.add(row);
        }

        return triangle;
    }
}
```

```
```
### Python 实现
```python
class Solution:
    def generate(self, numRows):
        """
        生成杨辉三角的前 numRows 行
        """

Args:
```

    numRows: 非负整数，要生成的行数

Returns:

    二维列表，表示杨辉三角

````

```

# 初始化结果列表
triangle = []

# 逐行生成杨辉三角
for i in range(numRows):
    # 创建当前行，长度为 i+1
    row = [1] * (i + 1)

    # 计算中间的元素值
    for j in range(1, i):
        row[j] = triangle[i-1][j-1] + triangle[i-1][j]

    # 将当前行添加到结果中
    triangle.append(row)

return triangle
```
#### C++ 实现
```cpp
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

class Solution {
public:
    vector<vector<int>> generate(int numRows) {
        vector<vector<int>> triangle;

        // 逐行生成杨辉三角
        for (int i = 0; i < numRows; i++) {
            vector<int> row(i + 1, 1); // 初始化为 1

            // 计算中间的元素值
            for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
                row[j] = triangle[i-1][j-1] + triangle[i-1][j];
            }

            triangle.push_back(row);
        }

        return triangle;
    }
};

```

```

#### #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(\text{numRows}^2)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(\text{numRows}^2)$

---

### ## LeetCode 119. Pascal's Triangle II

#### #### 题目描述

给定一个非负索引 rowIndex，返回「杨辉三角」的第 rowIndex 行。  
在「杨辉三角」中，每个数是它左上方和右上方的数的和。

#### #### 示例

```

输入: rowIndex = 3

输出: [1, 3, 3, 1]

```

#### #### 解题思路

使用滚动数组优化空间复杂度，只保存当前行和上一行的数据。

#### #### Java 实现

```java

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
public class Solution {
```

```
    public List<Integer>getRow(int rowIndex) {
```

```
        List<Integer> row = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        // 初始化第一行为[1]
```

```
        row.add(1);
```

```
        // 逐行计算到目标行
```

```
        for (int i = 1; i <= rowIndex; i++) {
```

```
            // 从右向左更新，避免覆盖还需要使用的值
```

```
            for (int j = i - 1; j > 0; j--) {
```

```
                row.set(j, row.get(j) + row.get(j-1));
```

```
}
```

```
        // 每行末尾添加 1
```

```
        row.add(1);
```

```
}
```

```

        return row;
    }
}

```
#### Python 实现
```python
class Solution:
    def.getRow(self, rowIndex):
        """
        获取杨辉三角的第 rowIndex 行

        Args:
            rowIndex: 非负整数, 行索引

        Returns:
            列表, 表示杨辉三角的第 rowIndex 行
        """
        # 初始化第一行为[1]
        row = [1]

        # 逐行计算到目标行
        for i in range(1, rowIndex + 1):
            # 从右向左更新, 避免覆盖还需要使用的值
            for j in range(i - 1, 0, -1):
                row[j] = row[j] + row[j-1]
            # 每行末尾添加 1
            row.append(1)

        return row
```
#### C++ 实现
```cpp
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> getRow(int rowIndex) {
        vector<int> row(1, 1); // 初始化第一行为[1]

```

```

// 逐行计算到目标行
for (int i = 1; i <= rowIndex; i++) {
    // 从右向左更新，避免覆盖还需要使用的值
    for (int j = i - 1; j > 0; j--) {
        row[j] = row[j] + row[j-1];
    }
    // 每行末尾添加 1
    row.push_back(1);
}

return row;
}
};

```

```

### #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(rowIndex^2)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(rowIndex)$

---

## ## LeetCode 120. Triangle

### #### 题目描述

给定一个三角形 triangle，找出自顶向下的最小路径和。

每一步只能移动到下一行中相邻的结点上。相邻的结点 在这里指的是 下标 与 上一层结点下标 相同或者等于上一层结点下标 + 1 的两个结点。

### #### 示例

```

输入: triangle = [[2], [3, 4], [6, 5, 7], [4, 1, 8, 3]]

输出: 11

解释: 最小路径是  $2 + 3 + 5 + 1 = 11$

```

### #### 解题思路

使用动态规划，从底向上计算每个位置到最底层的最小路径和。

### #### Java 实现

```java

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
public class Solution {
```

```

public int minimumTotal(List<List<Integer>> triangle) {
    int n = triangle.size();
    // dp[i][j] 表示从位置(i, j)到底部的最小路径和
    int[][] dp = new int[n+1][n+1];

    // 从最后一行开始向上计算
    for (int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--) {
        for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++) {
            dp[i][j] = Math.min(dp[i+1][j], dp[i+1][j+1]) + triangle.get(i).get(j);
        }
    }

    return dp[0][0];
}
```
```

```

#### Python 实现

```

```python
class Solution:

    def minimumTotal(self, triangle):
        """
        计算三角形最小路径和
        """

Args:
```

triangle: 二维列表, 表示三角形

Returns:

整数, 最小路径和

"""

```

n = len(triangle)
# dp[i][j] 表示从位置(i, j)到底部的最小路径和
dp = [[0] * (n+1) for _ in range(n+1)]
```

# 从最后一行开始向上计算

```

for i in range(n-1, -1, -1):
    for j in range(i+1):
        dp[i][j] = min(dp[i+1][j], dp[i+1][j+1]) + triangle[i][j]
```

```
return dp[0][0]
```
```

```

#### C++ 实现

```

```cpp
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;

class Solution {
public:
    int minimumTotal(vector<vector<int>>& triangle) {
        int n = triangle.size();
        // dp[i][j] 表示从位置(i, j)到底部的最小路径和
        vector<vector<int>> dp(n+1, vector<int>(n+1, 0));

        // 从最后一行开始向上计算
        for (int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--) {
            for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++) {
                dp[i][j] = min(dp[i+1][j], dp[i+1][j+1]) + triangle[i][j];
            }
        }

        return dp[0][0];
    }
};

```

```

### ### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$

---

## ## LeetCode 62. Unique Paths

### ### 题目描述

一个机器人位于一个  $m \times n$  网格的左上角。机器人每次只能向下或者向右移动一步。机器人试图达到网格的右下角。问总共有多少条不同的路径？

### ### 示例

---

输入:  $m = 3, n = 7$

输出: 28

---

### ### 解题思路

这是一个组合数学问题。机器人总共需要走  $(m-1) + (n-1) = m+n-2$  步，其中需要选择  $m-1$  步向下走，所以答案是  $C(m+n-2, m-1)$ 。

#### Java 实现

```
```java
public class Solution {
    public int uniquePaths(int m, int n) {
        // 计算组合数 C(m+n-2, m-1)
        long result = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i <= m-1; i++) {
            result = result * (n-1+i) / i;
        }
        return (int)result;
    }
}
````
```

#### Python 实现

```
```python
class Solution:
    def uniquePaths(self, m, n):
        """
        计算不同路径数
        """

```

Args:

    m: 网格行数  
    n: 网格列数

Returns:

    整数, 不同路径数

```
"""
# 计算组合数 C(m+n-2, m-1)
result = 1
for i in range(1, m):
    result = result * (n-1+i) // i
return result
````
```

#### C++ 实现

```
```cpp
class Solution {
public:
    int uniquePaths(int m, int n) {
```

```

// 计算组合数 C(m+n-2, m-1)
long long result = 1;
for (int i = 1; i <= m-1; i++) {
    result = result * (n-1+i) / i;
}
return (int)result;
}
};

```

```

### #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(\min(m, n))$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(1)$

---

## ## LeetCode 96. Unique Binary Search Trees

### #### 题目描述

给定一个整数  $n$ , 求恰由  $n$  个节点组成且节点值从 1 到  $n$  互不相同的二叉搜索树有多少种?

### #### 示例

``

输入:  $n = 3$

输出: 5

``

### #### 解题思路

这是卡塔兰数 (Catalan Number) 的应用。第  $n$  个卡塔兰数等于  $C(2n, n) / (n+1)$ 。

### #### Java 实现

``` java

```

public class Solution {
    public int numTrees(int n) {
        // 计算第 n 个卡塔兰数
        long catalan = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            catalan = catalan * 2 * (2 * i + 1) / (i + 2);
        }
        return (int)catalan;
    }
};
```

```

```

#### Python 实现
```python
class Solution:
    def numTrees(self, n):
        """
        计算不同的二叉搜索树数量

        Args:
            n: 节点数

        Returns:
            整数, 不同的二叉搜索树数量
        """
        # 计算第 n 个卡塔兰数
        catalan = 1
        for i in range(n):
            catalan = catalan * 2 * (2 * i + 1) // (i + 2)
        return catalan
```

```

```

#### C++ 实现
```cpp
class Solution {
public:
    int numTrees(int n) {
        // 计算第 n 个卡塔兰数
        long long catalan = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            catalan = catalan * 2 * (2 * i + 1) / (i + 2);
        }
        return (int)catalan;
    }
};
```

```

#### 复杂度分析  
- 时间复杂度:  $O(n)$   
- 空间复杂度:  $O(1)$

---  
## 洛谷 P5732 杨辉三角

### ### 题目描述

给出  $n$  ( $1 \leq n \leq 20$ )，输出杨辉三角的前  $n$  行。

### ### 解题思路

与 LeetCode 118 类似，生成杨辉三角的前  $n$  行。

### ### Java 实现

``` java

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
public class Main {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        int n = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
        // 生成杨辉三角
```

```
        long[][] triangle = new long[n][n];
```

```
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
            triangle[i][0] = triangle[i][i] = 1;
```

```
        }
```

```
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
```

```
            for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
```

```
                triangle[i][j] = triangle[i-1][j] + triangle[i-1][j-1];
```

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
        // 输出结果
```

```
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```
            for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++) {
```

```
                System.out.print(triangle[i][j] + " ");
```

```
            }
```

```
            System.out.println();
```

```
        }
```

```
}
```

```
```
```

### ### Python 实现

``` python

```
n = int(input())
```

```
# 生成杨辉三角
```

```
triangle = []
for i in range(n):
    row = [1] * (i + 1)
    for j in range(1, i):
        row[j] = triangle[i-1][j-1] + triangle[i-1][j]
    triangle.append(row)
```

```
# 输出结果
for row in triangle:
    print(' '.join(map(str, row)))
```

```

```
#### C++ 实现
```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
```

```
int main() {
    int n;
    cin >> n;

    // 生成杨辉三角
    vector<vector<long long>> triangle(n, vector<long long>(n));
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        triangle[i][0] = triangle[i][i] = 1;
    }
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
            triangle[i][j] = triangle[i-1][j] + triangle[i-1][j-1];
        }
    }
}
```

```
// 输出结果
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++) {
        cout << triangle[i][j] << " ";
    }
    cout << endl;
}

return 0;
}
```

```

#### #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$

---

#### ## 洛谷 P2822 组合数问题

##### #### 题目描述

组合数  $C(i, j)$  表示从  $i$  个物品中选出  $j$  个物品的方案数。如果该数值是  $k$  的整数倍，那么称  $(i, j)$  是一个合法对。给定具体的一组数字  $n$  和  $m$ ，当  $i$  和  $j$  满足:  $0 \leq i \leq n$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq \min(i, m)$  时，返回有多少合法对。

##### #### 解题思路

预处理所有可能的组合数模  $k$  的值，构建前缀和数组用于快速查询。

##### #### Java 实现

```
```java
import java.util.*;

public class Main {
    static final int MAXN = 2002;
    static int[][] c = new int[MAXN][MAXN];
    static int[][] f = new int[MAXN][MAXN];
    static int[][] sum = new int[MAXN][MAXN];

    public static void build(int k) {
        for (int i = 0; i <= 2000; i++) {
            c[i][0] = 1;
            for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++) {
                c[i][j] = (c[i-1][j] + c[i-1][j-1]) % k;
            }
        }
        for (int i = 1; i <= 2000; i++) {
            for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++) {
                f[i][j] = c[i][j] % k == 0 ? 1 : 0;
            }
        }
        for (int i = 2; i <= 2000; i++) {
            for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++) {
                sum[i][j] = sum[i][j-1] + sum[i-1][j] - sum[i-1][j-1] + f[i][j];
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

        sum[i][i+1] = sum[i][i];
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    int t = scanner.nextInt();
    int k = scanner.nextInt();

    build(k);

    for (int i = 0; i < t; i++) {
        int n = scanner.nextInt();
        int m = scanner.nextInt();
        if (m > n) {
            System.out.println(sum[n][n]);
        } else {
            System.out.println(sum[n][m]);
        }
    }
}
```

```

```

#### Python 实现
```python
MAXN = 2002
c = [[0] * MAXN for _ in range(MAXN)]
f = [[0] * MAXN for _ in range(MAXN)]
sum_arr = [[0] * MAXN for _ in range(MAXN)]

def build(k):
    for i in range(2001):
        c[i][0] = 1
        for j in range(1, i+1):
            c[i][j] = (c[i-1][j] + c[i-1][j-1]) % k

    for i in range(1, 2001):
        for j in range(1, i+1):
            f[i][j] = 1 if c[i][j] % k == 0 else 0

    for i in range(2, 2001):
        for j in range(1, i+1):
            f[i][j] = f[i-1][j] + f[i-1][j-1]

```

```
sum_arr[i][j] = sum_arr[i][j-1] + sum_arr[i-1][j] - sum_arr[i-1][j-1] + f[i][j]
sum_arr[i][i+1] = sum_arr[i][i]
```

```
# 读取输入
```

```
t, k = map(int, input().split())
build(k)
```

```
for _ in range(t):
    n, m = map(int, input().split())
    if m > n:
        print(sum_arr[n][n])
    else:
        print(sum_arr[n][m])
```

```

```
### C++ 实现
```

```
```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
```

```
const int MAXN = 2002;
int c[MAXN][MAXN];
int f[MAXN][MAXN];
int sum[MAXN][MAXN];
```

```
void build(int k) {
    memset(c, 0, sizeof(c));
    memset(f, 0, sizeof(f));
    memset(sum, 0, sizeof(sum));

    for (int i = 0; i <= 2000; i++) {
        c[i][0] = 1;
        for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++) {
            c[i][j] = (c[i-1][j] + c[i-1][j-1]) % k;
        }
    }
    for (int i = 1; i <= 2000; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++) {
            f[i][j] = c[i][j] % k == 0 ? 1 : 0;
        }
    }
    for (int i = 2; i <= 2000; i++) {
```

```

        for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++) {
            sum[i][j] = sum[i][j-1] + sum[i-1][j] - sum[i-1][j-1] + f[i][j];
        }
        sum[i][i+1] = sum[i][i];
    }

}

int main() {
    int t, k;
    cin >> t >> k;

    build(k);

    for (int i = 0; i < t; i++) {
        int n, m;
        cin >> n >> m;
        if (m > n) {
            cout << sum[n][n] << endl;
        } else {
            cout << sum[n][m] << endl;
        }
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```

### ### 复杂度分析

- 预处理时间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$
- 查询时间复杂度:  $O(1)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$

----

## Codeforces 815B – Karen and Test

### ### 题目描述

给定一个长度为  $n$  的数组，每次操作将数组中相邻的两个元素进行加法或减法运算（交替进行），直到只剩下一个元素。求最终结果。

### ### 解题思路

这个问题可以通过杨辉三角的系数来解决。每一轮操作后，每个原始元素的系数符合杨辉三角的规律。

### Java 实现

```java

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
public class Solution {
```

```
    static final long MOD = 1000000007;
```

```
// 计算组合数 C(n, k) % MOD
```

```
public static long comb(int n, int k) {
```

```
    if (k > n || k < 0) return 0;
```

```
    if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;
```

```
    long[] fact = new long[n+1];
```

```
    fact[0] = 1;
```

```
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
```

```
        fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % MOD;
```

```
}
```

```
    long result = fact[n];
```

```
    result = (result * modInverse(fact[k], MOD)) % MOD;
```

```
    result = (result * modInverse(fact[n-k], MOD)) % MOD;
```

```
    return result;
```

```
}
```

```
// 计算模逆元
```

```
public static long modInverse(long a, long mod) {
```

```
    return power(a, mod-2, mod);
```

```
}
```

```
// 快速幂
```

```
public static long power(long base, long exp, long mod) {
```

```
    long result = 1;
```

```
    while (exp > 0) {
```

```
        if (exp % 2 == 1) {
```

```
            result = (result * base) % mod;
```

```
}
```

```
        base = (base * base) % mod;
```

```
        exp /= 2;
```

```
}
```

```
    return result;
```

```
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
int n = scanner.nextInt();
long[] a = new long[n];
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    a[i] = scanner.nextLong();
}

long result = 0;
// 根据杨辉三角系数计算最终结果
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    long coeff = comb(n-1, i);
    if ((n-1-i) % 2 == 1) {
        coeff = (MOD - coeff) % MOD; // 负系数
    }
    result = (result + (coeff * a[i]) % MOD) % MOD;
}

System.out.println(result);
}
}
```

```

```

#### Python 实现
```python
MOD = 1000000007

# 计算模逆元
def mod_inverse(a, mod):
    return power(a, mod-2, mod)

# 快速幂
def power(base, exp, mod):
    result = 1
    while exp > 0:
        if exp % 2 == 1:
            result = (result * base) % mod
        base = (base * base) % mod
        exp //= 2
    return result

# 计算组合数 C(n, k) % MOD
def comb(n, k):
    if k > n or k < 0:

```

```

    return 0
if k == 0 or k == n:
    return 1

fact = [1] * (n+1)
for i in range(1, n+1):
    fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % MOD

result = fact[n]
result = (result * mod_inverse(fact[k], MOD)) % MOD
result = (result * mod_inverse(fact[n-k], MOD)) % MOD
return result

# 读取输入
n = int(input())
a = list(map(int, input().split()))

result = 0
# 根据杨辉三角系数计算最终结果
for i in range(n):
    coeff = comb(n-1, i)
    if (n-1-i) % 2 == 1:
        coeff = (MOD - coeff) % MOD # 负系数
    result = (result + (coeff * a[i]) % MOD) % MOD

print(result)
```

#### C++ 实现
```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

const long long MOD = 1000000007;

// 快速幂
long long power(long long base, long long exp, long long mod) {
    long long result = 1;
    while (exp > 0) {
        if (exp % 2 == 1) {
            result = (result * base) % mod;
        }
```

```

```

base = (base * base) % mod;
exp /= 2;
}
return result;
}

// 计算模逆元
long long modInverse(long long a, long long mod) {
    return power(a, mod-2, mod);
}

// 计算组合数 C(n, k) % MOD
long long comb(int n, int k) {
    if (k > n || k < 0) return 0;
    if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;

    vector<long long> fact(n+1);
    fact[0] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % MOD;
    }

    long long result = fact[n];
    result = (result * modInverse(fact[k], MOD)) % MOD;
    result = (result * modInverse(fact[n-k], MOD)) % MOD;
    return result;
}

int main() {
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    vector<long long> a(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        cin >> a[i];
    }

    long long result = 0;
    // 根据杨辉三角系数计算最终结果
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        long long coeff = comb(n-1, i);
        if ((n-1-i) % 2 == 1) {
            coeff = (MOD - coeff) % MOD; // 负系数
        }
    }
}

```

```
        result = (result + (coeff * a[i]) % MOD) % MOD;
    }

    cout << result << endl;
    return 0;
}
~~~
```

### #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(n)$

## ## 9. LeetCode 357. 计算各个位数不同的数字个数

### #### 题目描述

给定一个非负整数  $n$ , 计算各位数字都不同的数字  $x$  的个数, 其中  $0 \leq x < 10^n$ 。

### #### 示例

```
~~~

输入: n = 2
输出: 91
解释: 答案应为除去 11, 22, ..., 99 外, 在 [0, 100) 区间内的所有数字, 共有 91 个。
~~~
```

### #### 解题思路

- 对于  $n$  位数, 第一位有 9 种选择 (1-9), 第二位有 9 种选择 (0-9 排除第一位), 第三位有 8 种选择, 以此类推
- 需要累加 1 位、2 位、...、 $n$  位的情况, 再加上 0 的情况

### #### Java 实现

```
~~~ java
public class Solution {
    public int countNumbersWithUniqueDigits(int n) {
        if (n == 0) {
            return 1; // 只有 0
        }
        if (n == 1) {
            return 10; // 0-9
        }

        int result = 10; // 包含 0-9
        int current = 9; // 第一位的选择数
        int available = 9; // 第二位的可用数字数
```

```

        for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
            current *= available;
            result += current;
            available--;
        }

        return result;
    }
}

```
#### Python 实现
```python
class Solution:
    def countNumbersWithUniqueDigits(self, n):
        if n == 0:
            return 1
        if n == 1:
            return 10

        result = 10 # 包含 0-9
        current = 9 # 第一位的选择数
        available = 9 # 第二位的可用数字数

        for i in range(2, n + 1):
            current *= available
            result += current
            available -= 1

        return result
```
#### C++ 实现
```cpp
class Solution {
public:
    int countNumbersWithUniqueDigits(int n) {
        if (n == 0) return 1;
        if (n == 1) return 10;

        int result = 10;
        int current = 9;
```

```

```
int available = 9;

for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
    current *= available;
    result += current;
    available--;
}

return result;
}

};

```
```

```

#### #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(n)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(1)$

## ## 10. LeetCode 377. 组合总和 IV

#### #### 题目描述

给定一个由正整数组成且不存在重复数字的数组，找出和为给定目标正整数的组合的个数。

#### #### 示例

``

输入: `nums = [1, 2, 3]`, `target = 4`

输出: 7

解释:

可能的组合方式为:

(1, 1, 1, 1)

(1, 1, 2)

(1, 2, 1)

(1, 3)

(2, 1, 1)

(2, 2)

(3, 1)

顺序不同的序列被视为不同的组合。

``

#### #### 解题思路

- 使用动态规划，`dp[i]` 表示和为  $i$  的组合数
- 状态转移方程:  $dp[i] = \sum(dp[i - num] \text{ for } num \text{ in } \text{nums} \text{ if } i \geq num)$
- 初始条件:  $dp[0] = 1$  (空组合和为 0)

#### Java 实现

```
```java
public class Solution {
    public int combinationSum4(int[] nums, int target) {
        // dp[i] 表示和为 i 的组合数
        int[] dp = new int[target + 1];
        dp[0] = 1; // 空组合和为 0

        for (int i = 1; i <= target; i++) {
            for (int num : nums) {
                if (i >= num) {
                    dp[i] += dp[i - num];
                }
            }
        }

        return dp[target];
    }
}
```

```

#### Python 实现

```
```python
class Solution:
    def combinationSum4(self, nums, target):
        # dp[i] 表示和为 i 的组合数
        dp = [0] * (target + 1)
        dp[0] = 1 # 空组合和为 0

        for i in range(1, target + 1):
            for num in nums:
                if i >= num:
                    dp[i] += dp[i - num]

        return dp[target]
```

```

#### C++ 实现

```
```cpp
class Solution {
public:
    int combinationSum4(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
        // dp[i] 表示和为 i 的组合数

```

```

vector<unsigned int> dp(target + 1, 0);
dp[0] = 1; // 空组合和为 0

for (int i = 1; i <= target; i++) {
    for (int num : nums) {
        if (i >= num) {
            dp[i] += dp[i - num];
        }
    }
}

return dp[target];
}
};

```

```

#### #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(target * \text{len}(\text{nums}))$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(target)$

## ## 11. LeetCode 416. 分割等和子集

#### #### 题目描述

给定一个只包含正整数的非空数组。判断是否可以将这个数组分割成两个子集，使得两个子集的元素和相等。

#### #### 示例

```

输入: [1, 5, 11, 5]

输出: true

解释: 数组可以分割成 [1, 5, 5] 和 [11].

```

#### #### 解题思路

- 转化为 0-1 背包问题: 是否存在子集和为总和的一半
- 首先判断总和是否为偶数, 否则不可能分割
- $dp[i]$  表示是否可以凑出和为  $i$  的子集
- 状态转移方程:  $dp[i] = dp[i] \text{ or } dp[i - num]$
- 初始条件:  $dp[0] = \text{true}$  (空子集和为 0)

#### #### Java 实现

``` java

```

public class Solution {
    public boolean canPartition(int[] nums) {

```

```

int totalSum = 0;
for (int num : nums) {
    totalSum += num;
}

// 如果总和是奇数，无法分割成两个等和子集
if (totalSum % 2 != 0) {
    return false;
}

int target = totalSum / 2;
// dp[i] 表示是否可以凑出和为 i 的子集
boolean[] dp = new boolean[target + 1];
dp[0] = true; // 空子集和为 0

for (int num : nums) {
    // 从大到小遍历，避免重复使用同一元素
    for (int i = target; i >= num; i--) {
        dp[i] = dp[i] || dp[i - num];
    }
}

return dp[target];
}
```

```

```

### Python 实现
```python
class Solution:

    def canPartition(self, nums):
        total_sum = sum(nums)
        # 如果总和是奇数，无法分割成两个等和子集
        if total_sum % 2 != 0:
            return False

        target = total_sum // 2
        # dp[i] 表示是否可以凑出和为 i 的子集
        dp = [False] * (target + 1)
        dp[0] = True  # 空子集和为 0

        for num in nums:
            # 从大到小遍历，避免重复使用同一元素

```

```

        for i in range(target, num - 1):
            dp[i] = dp[i] or dp[i - num]

    return dp[target]
```

```

#### C++ 实现

```

```cpp
class Solution {
public:
    bool canPartition(vector<int>& nums) {
        int totalSum = 0;
        for (int num : nums) {
            totalSum += num;
        }

        // 如果总和是奇数，无法分割成两个等和子集
        if (totalSum % 2 != 0) {
            return false;
        }

        int target = totalSum / 2;
        // dp[i] 表示是否可以凑出和为 i 的子集
        vector<bool> dp(target + 1, false);
        dp[0] = true; // 空子集和为 0

        for (int num : nums) {
            // 从大到小遍历，避免重复使用同一元素
            for (int i = target; i >= num; i--) {
                dp[i] = dp[i] || dp[i - num];
            }
        }

        return dp[target];
    }
};
```

```

#### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(n * \sum/2)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(\sum/2)$

## 12. LeetCode 494. 目标和

#### ### 题目描述

给你一个整数数组 `nums` 和一个整数 `target`。向数组中的每个整数前添加'+'或'-'，然后串联起所有整数，可以构造一个表达式。找出并返回可以构造出和为 `target` 的不同表达式的数目。

#### ### 示例

```

输入: `nums = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1]`, `target = 3`

输出: 5

解释:

`-1+1+1+1+1 = 3`

`+1-1+1+1+1 = 3`

`+1+1-1+1+1 = 3`

`+1+1+1-1+1 = 3`

`+1+1+1+1-1 = 3`

共有 5 种方法使最终目标和为 3。

```

#### ### 解题思路

- 数学推导: 设正数和为 P, 负数和为 N, 则  $P - N = target$ , 且  $P + N = \text{sum}(\text{nums})$
- 联立方程得:  $P = (\text{sum} + \text{target}) / 2$
- 问题转化为: 在数组中找出和为 P 的子集数目
- 特殊情况处理:  $\text{sum} + \text{target}$  必须为偶数, 且  $\text{sum} \geq |\text{target}|$

#### ### Java 实现

```java

```
public class Solution {  
    public int findTargetSumWays(int[] nums, int target) {  
        int totalSum = 0;  
        for (int num : nums) {  
            totalSum += num;  
        }  
  
        // 数学推导: 正数和 - 负数和 = target, 正数和 + 负数和 = totalSum  
        // 所以正数和 = (totalSum + target) / 2  
        if ((totalSum + target) % 2 != 0 || totalSum < Math.abs(target)) {  
            return 0;  
        }  
  
        int positiveSum = (totalSum + target) / 2;  
        // dp[i] 表示和为 i 的子集数目  
        int[] dp = new int[positiveSum + 1];  
        dp[0] = 1;
```

```

for (int num : nums) {
    // 从大到小遍历，避免重复使用同一元素
    for (int i = positiveSum; i >= num; i--) {
        dp[i] += dp[i - num];
    }
}

return dp[positiveSum];
}

```
```python
### Python 实现
```
class Solution:
    def findTargetSumWays(self, nums, target):
        total_sum = sum(nums)
        # 数学推导：正数和 - 负数和 = target, 正数和 + 负数和 = total_sum
        # 所以正数和 = (total_sum + target) / 2
        if (total_sum + target) % 2 != 0 or total_sum < abs(target):
            return 0

        positive_sum = (total_sum + target) // 2
        # dp[i] 表示和为 i 的子集数目
        dp = [0] * (positive_sum + 1)
        dp[0] = 1

        for num in nums:
            # 从大到小遍历，避免重复使用同一元素
            for i in range(positive_sum, num - 1, -1):
                dp[i] += dp[i - num]

        return dp[positive_sum]
```
```
### C++ 实现
```
class Solution {
public:
    int findTargetSumWays(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
        int totalSum = 0;
        for (int num : nums) {
```

```

```

        totalSum += num;
    }

    // 数学推导: 正数和 - 负数和 = target, 正数和 + 负数和 = totalSum
    // 所以正数和 = (totalSum + target) / 2
    if ((totalSum + target) % 2 != 0 || totalSum < abs(target)) {
        return 0;
    }

    int positiveSum = (totalSum + target) / 2;
    // dp[i] 表示和为 i 的子集数目
    vector<int> dp(positiveSum + 1, 0);
    dp[0] = 1;

    for (int num : nums) {
        // 从大到小遍历, 避免重复使用同一元素
        for (int i = positiveSum; i >= num; i--) {
            dp[i] += dp[i - num];
        }
    }

    return dp[positiveSum];
}

};

```

```

#### #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(n * P)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(P)$

#### ## 工程化实践建议

##### 1. \*\*性能优化\*\*:

- 对于大规模组合数计算, 使用预处理和模运算
- 考虑使用 Lucas 定理处理超大 n 和 k 的情况
- 注意整数溢出问题, 适当使用长整型

##### 2. \*\*边界处理\*\*:

- 注意处理  $k=0$ 、 $n=0$  等特殊情况
- 对于可能的溢出情况进行检测

##### 3. \*\*测试用例\*\*:

- 覆盖边界情况: 空数组、单元素数组、大规模输入

- 测试异常输入：负数、超范围值等

#### 4. \*\*算法选择\*\*：

- 小 n 时可以使用暴力计算
- 中等 n 时使用动态规划
- 大 n 时使用数学公式和模运算优化

#### 5. \*\*跨语言实现注意事项\*\*：

- Java 中注意 int 溢出问题，适当使用 long
- C++ 中注意数据类型选择
- Python 中注意递归深度限制

通过这些算法的学习和练习，可以深入理解组合数学的核心概念和应用场景，为解决更复杂的算法问题打下坚实的基础。

```

---

文件: AdditionalProblems\_Extended.md

---

## # 组合数学与杨辉三角扩展题目

本文件包含组合数学与杨辉三角相关的扩展题目，涵盖更复杂的应用场景和解题思路，覆盖 LeetCode、Codeforces、AtCoder、洛谷、牛客网等多个平台。

### ## 题目列表

1. LeetCode 343 - 整数拆分
2. LeetCode 518 - 零钱兑换 II
3. Codeforces 1117D - Magic Gems
4. AtCoder ABC165D - Floor Function
5. 洛谷 P1313 - 计算系数
6. 杭电 OJ 2032 - 杨辉三角
7. SPOJ MSUBSTR - Substring
8. UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth
9. CodeChef INV\_CNT - Inversion Count
10. 计蒜客 T1565 - 组合数计算

### ## 题目详情

#### ## 1. LeetCode 343. Integer Break

---

### ### 题目描述

给定一个正整数  $n$ ，将其拆分为至少两个正整数的和，并使这些整数的乘积最大化。返回最大乘积。

### ### 题目来源

- [LeetCode 343] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/integer-break/>)

### ### 示例

```

输入:  $n = 10$

输出: 36

解释:  $10 = 3 + 3 + 4$ ,  $3 \times 3 \times 4 = 36$

```

### ### 解题思路

- 数学分析: 尽可能多的拆分成 3, 剩下的用 2 填充
- 当余数为 0 时, 全部为 3
- 当余数为 1 时, 拆成两个 2 和剩下的 3 (因为  $2 \times 2 > 3 \times 1$ )
- 当余数为 2 时, 拆成一个 2 和剩下的 3

### ### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(\log n)$ , 使用快速幂计算 3 的幂次
- 空间复杂度:  $O(1)$

### ### Java 实现

```java

```
public class Solution {  
    public int integerBreak(int n) {  
        if (n <= 3) return n - 1;  
  
        int quotient = n / 3;  
        int remainder = n % 3;  
  
        if (remainder == 0) {  
            return (int) Math.pow(3, quotient);  
        } else if (remainder == 1) {  
            return (int) Math.pow(3, quotient - 1) * 4;  
        } else {  
            return (int) Math.pow(3, quotient) * 2;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

```
#### Python 实现
```python
class Solution:
    def integerBreak(self, n):
        """
        将正整数 n 拆分为 k 个正整数的和，使乘积最大化
        """

Args:
    n: 正整数

Returns:
    最大乘积
"""

if n <= 3:
    return n - 1

quotient = n // 3
remainder = n % 3

if remainder == 0:
    return 3 ** quotient
elif remainder == 1:
    return 3 ** (quotient - 1) * 4
else:
    return 3 ** quotient * 2
```

```

```
#### C++ 实现
```cpp
#include <cmath>
using namespace std;

class Solution {
public:
    int integerBreak(int n) {
        if (n <= 3) return n - 1;

        int quotient = n / 3;
        int remainder = n % 3;

        if (remainder == 0) {
            return (int) pow(3, quotient);
        }
    }
}
```

```

    } else if (remainder == 1) {
        return (int) pow(3, quotient - 1) * 4;
    } else {
        return (int) pow(3, quotient) * 2;
    }
}
};

```

```

## ## 数学与工程实践

组合数学是计算机科学中非常重要的基础学科，它与许多领域都有密切的联系：

### 1. \*\*机器学习与深度学习\*\*:

- 概率模型中的贝叶斯定理应用
- 排列组合在特征选择中的应用
- 组合优化在神经网络结构设计中的应用

### 2. \*\*自然语言处理\*\*:

- n-gram 模型中的组合计数
- 文本生成中的概率分布计算
- 词向量空间中的组合问题

### 3. \*\*图像处理\*\*:

- 图像分割中的组合优化
- 图像特征描述子中的排列问题
- 像素组合的排列计算

### 4. \*\*工程化实现建议\*\*:

- \*\*可复用组件设计\*\*: 将组合数计算封装为独立的工具类
- \*\*缓存机制\*\*: 对于频繁计算的组合数，可以使用缓存提高性能
- \*\*线程安全\*\*: 在多线程环境中确保计算的正确性
- \*\*单元测试\*\*: 覆盖各种边界情况和异常输入
- \*\*性能优化\*\*: 根据数据规模选择合适的算法实现

通过学习和实践组合数学算法，我们可以更深入地理解计算机科学中的许多核心概念，为解决复杂问题提供更有效的思路。

## #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(1)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(1)$

---

## ## 2. LeetCode 518. Coin Change 2

### #### 题目描述

给你一个整数数组 coins 表示不同面额的硬币，另给一个整数 amount 表示总金额。请你计算并返回可以凑成总金额的硬币组合数。

### #### 题目来源

- [LeetCode 518] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/coin-change-2/>)

### #### 示例

```

输入: amount = 5, coins = [1, 2, 5]

输出: 4

解释: 有四种方式可以凑成总金额:

5=5

5=2+2+1

5=2+1+1+1

5=1+1+1+1+1

```

### #### 解题思路

- 完全背包问题的应用
- $dp[i]$  表示凑成金额  $i$  的硬币组合数
- 状态转移方程:  $dp[i] += dp[i - \text{coin}]$ , 其中  $\text{coin}$  是当前考虑的硬币面额
- 注意遍历顺序: 外层遍历硬币, 内层遍历金额, 确保每个硬币只被使用一次

### #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(amount * \text{len(coins)})$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(amount)$

### #### Java 实现

```java

```
public class Solution {  
    public int change(int amount, int[] coins) {  
        // dp[i] 表示凑成金额 i 的组合数  
        int[] dp = new int[amount + 1];  
        dp[0] = 1; // 空组合凑成金额 0  
  
        // 外层遍历硬币, 内层遍历金额  
        // 这种顺序确保每个硬币只被使用一次, 得到的是组合数而非排列数  
        for (int coin : coins) {  
            // 更新 dp 数组  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

        for (int i = coin; i <= amount; i++) {
            dp[i] += dp[i - coin];
        }
    }

    return dp[amount];
}
```

```

### ## 3. Codeforces 1117D – Magic Gems

#### #### 题目描述

有  $n$  个魔法宝石，每个魔法宝石可以变成  $m$  个普通宝石。同时，每  $k$  个普通宝石可以变成一个魔法宝石。计算最终可能的魔法宝石数量。

#### #### 题目来源

- [Codeforces 1117D] (<https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1117/D>)

#### #### 解题思路

- 使用矩阵快速幂优化递推关系
- 递推公式:  $dp[n] = dp[n-1] + dp[n-k] * (m-1)$
- 初始条件:  $dp[1]=1, dp[2]=1, \dots, dp[k]=1, dp[k+1]=m$

#### #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(k^3 \log n)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(k^2)$

#### #### Java 实现

```

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main {
    private static final int MOD = 1000000007;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        long n = scanner.nextLong();
        int m = scanner.nextInt();
        int k = scanner.nextInt();
        scanner.close();

        System.out.println(magicGems(n, m, k));
    }
}
```

```

```

}

private static long magicGems(long n, int m, int k) {
    if (k == 1) {
        return pow(m, n, MOD);
    }

    long[][] trans = new long[k][k];
    // 构建转移矩阵
    trans[0][0] = 1; // dp[i] += dp[i-1]
    trans[0][k-1] = (m - 1) % MOD; // dp[i] += dp[i-k] * (m-1)

    for (int i = 1; i < k; i++) {
        trans[i][i-1] = 1; // 单位矩阵的一部分
    }

    // 初始向量 [dp[1], dp[2], ..., dp[k]]
    long[] initial = new long[k];
    for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
        initial[i] = 1;
    }

    // 矩阵快速幂
    long[][] mat = matrixPower(trans, n - 1, MOD);
    long result = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
        result = (result + initial[i] * mat[0][i]) % MOD;
    }

    return result;
}

private static long[][] matrixPower(long[][] a, long power, int mod) {
    int n = a.length;
    long[][] result = new long[n][n];
    // 初始化为单位矩阵
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        result[i][i] = 1;
    }

    while (power > 0) {
        if (power % 2 == 1) {
            result = multiplyMatrix(result, a, mod);
        }
        power /= 2;
        a = multiplyMatrix(a, a, mod);
    }

    return result;
}

```

```

        }

        a = multiplyMatrix(a, a, mod);
        power /= 2;
    }

    return result;
}

private static long[][] multiplyMatrix(long[][] a, long[][] b, int mod) {
    int n = a.length;
    long[][] result = new long[n][n];

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            for (int l = 0; l < n; l++) {
                result[i][j] = (result[i][j] + a[i][l] * b[l][j]) % mod;
            }
        }
    }

    return result;
}

private static long pow(long base, long exponent, int mod) {
    long result = 1;
    base %= mod;
    while (exponent > 0) {
        if (exponent % 2 == 1) {
            result = (result * base) % mod;
        }
        base = (base * base) % mod;
        exponent /= 2;
    }
    return result;
}
}
```

```

### C++ 实现

```

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

```

```

const int MOD = 1000000007;

vector<vector<long long>> multiplyMatrix(const vector<vector<long long>>& a, const
vector<vector<long long>>& b, int mod) {
    int n = a.size();
    vector<vector<long long>> result(n, vector<long long>(n, 0));

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
            for (int l = 0; l < n; l++) {
                result[i][j] = (result[i][j] + a[i][l] * b[l][j]) % mod;
            }
        }
    }

    return result;
}

vector<vector<long long>> matrixPower(vector<vector<long long>> a, long long power, int mod) {
    int n = a.size();
    vector<vector<long long>> result(n, vector<long long>(n, 0));
    // 初始化为单位矩阵
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        result[i][i] = 1;
    }

    while (power > 0) {
        if (power % 2 == 1) {
            result = multiplyMatrix(result, a, mod);
        }
        a = multiplyMatrix(a, a, mod);
        power /= 2;
    }

    return result;
}

long long powMod(long long base, long long exponent, int mod) {
    long long result = 1;
    base %= mod;
    while (exponent > 0) {
        if (exponent % 2 == 1) {

```

```

        result = (result * base) % mod;
    }
    base = (base * base) % mod;
    exponent /= 2;
}
return result;
}

long long magicGems(long long n, int m, int k) {
    if (k == 1) {
        return powMod(m, n, MOD);
    }

    vector<vector<long long>> trans(k, vector<long long>(k, 0));
    // 构建转移矩阵
    trans[0][0] = 1; // dp[i] += dp[i-1]
    trans[0][k-1] = (m - 1) % MOD; // dp[i] += dp[i-k] * (m-1)

    for (int i = 1; i < k; i++) {
        trans[i][i-1] = 1; // 单位矩阵的一部分
    }

    // 初始向量 [dp[1], dp[2], ..., dp[k]]
    vector<long long> initial(k, 1);

    // 矩阵快速幂
    vector<vector<long long>> mat = matrixPower(trans, n - 1, MOD);
    long long result = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
        result = (result + initial[i] * mat[0][i]) % MOD;
    }

    return result;
}

int main() {
    long long n;
    int m, k;
    cin >> n >> m >> k;
    cout << magicGems(n, m, k) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

```

```

#### Python 实现
```python
def multiply_matrix(a, b, mod):
    n = len(a)
    result = [[0]*n for _ in range(n)]

    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(n):
            for l in range(n):
                result[i][j] = (result[i][j] + a[i][l] * b[l][j]) % mod

    return result

def matrix_power(a, power, mod):
    n = len(a)
    # 初始化为单位矩阵
    result = [[0]*n for _ in range(n)]
    for i in range(n):
        result[i][i] = 1

    while power > 0:
        if power % 2 == 1:
            result = multiply_matrix(result, a, mod)
        a = multiply_matrix(a, a, mod)
        power //= 2

    return result

def pow_mod(base, exponent, mod):
    result = 1
    base %= mod
    while exponent > 0:
        if exponent % 2 == 1:
            result = (result * base) % mod
        base = (base * base) % mod
        exponent //= 2

    return result

def magic_gems(n, m, k):
    MOD = 10**9 + 7

    if k == 1:

```

```

    return pow_mod(m, n, MOD)

# 构建转移矩阵
trans = [[0]*k for _ in range(k)]
trans[0][0] = 1 # dp[i] += dp[i-1]
trans[0][k-1] = (m - 1) % MOD # dp[i] += dp[i-k] * (m-1)

for i in range(1, k):
    trans[i][i-1] = 1 # 单位矩阵的一部分

# 初始向量 [dp[1], dp[2], ..., dp[k]]
initial = [1] * k

# 矩阵快速幂
mat = matrix_power(trans, n - 1, MOD)
result = 0
for i in range(k):
    result = (result + initial[i] * mat[0][i]) % MOD

return result

```

```

# 输入示例
n, m, k = map(int, input().split())
print(magic_gems(n, m, k))
```

```

```

#### Python 实现
```python
class Solution:
    def change(self, amount, coins):
        """
        计算凑成总金额的硬币组合数
        """

```

Args:

amount: 总金额  
coins: 硬币面额数组

Returns:

组合数

"""

# dp[i] 表示凑成金额 i 的组合数  
dp = [0] \* (amount + 1)  
dp[0] = 1 # 凑成金额 0 的组合数为 1 (不选任何硬币)

```
# 遍历每种硬币
for coin in coins:
    # 更新 dp 数组
    for i in range(coin, amount + 1):
        dp[i] += dp[i - coin]

return dp[amount]
```

```

#### C++ 实现

```
```cpp
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

class Solution {
public:
    int change(int amount, vector<int>& coins) {
        // dp[i] 表示凑成金额 i 的组合数
        vector<int> dp(amount + 1, 0);
        dp[0] = 1; // 凑成金额 0 的组合数为 1 (不选任何硬币)

        // 遍历每种硬币
        for (int coin : coins) {
            // 更新 dp 数组
            for (int i = coin; i <= amount; i++) {
                dp[i] += dp[i - coin];
            }
        }

        return dp[amount];
    }
};

```

```

#### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(\text{amount} \times \text{coins.length})$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(\text{amount})$

---  
## LeetCode 629. K Inverse Pairs Array

### ### 题目描述

给出两个整数  $n$  和  $k$ , 找出所有包含从 1 到  $n$  的数字, 且恰好拥有  $k$  个逆序对的不同的数组的个数。

### ### 示例

```

输入:  $n = 3, k = 1$

输出: 2

解释: 数组 [1, 3, 2] 和 [2, 1, 3] 都有 1 个逆序对。

```

### ### 解题思路

使用动态规划,  $dp[i][j]$  表示使用数字 1 到  $i$  构成的数组中恰好有  $j$  个逆序对的数组个数。

### ### Java 实现

``` java

```
public class Solution {
    public int kInversePairs(int n, int k) {
        int MOD = 1000000007;
        // dp[i][j] 表示使用 1 到 i 的数字构成的数组中恰好有 j 个逆序对的数组个数
        int[][] dp = new int[n+1][k+1];

        // 初始化: 使用 1 个数字构成的数组有 0 个逆序对
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
            dp[i][0] = 1;
        }

        // 动态规划填表
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
            for (int j = 1; j <= k; j++) {
                // 状态转移方程
                dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j-1] + dp[i-1][j]) % MOD;
                if (j >= i) {
                    dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j] - dp[i-1][j-i] + MOD) % MOD;
                }
            }
        }

        return dp[n][k];
    }
}
```

### ### Python 实现

```

``` python
class Solution:
    def kInversePairs(self, n, k):
        """
        计算恰好拥有 k 个逆序对的不同数组个数

        Args:
            n: 数字范围 1 到 n
            k: 逆序对数量

        Returns:
            数组个数
        """
        MOD = 1000000007
        # dp[i][j] 表示使用 1 到 i 的数字构成的数组中恰好有 j 个逆序对的数组个数
        dp = [[0] * (k+1) for _ in range(n+1)]

        # 初始化: 使用 1 个数字构成的数组有 0 个逆序对
        for i in range(1, n+1):
            dp[i][0] = 1

        # 动态规划填表
        for i in range(1, n+1):
            for j in range(1, k+1):
                # 状态转移方程
                dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j-1] + dp[i-1][j]) % MOD
                if j >= i:
                    dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j] - dp[i-1][j-i] + MOD) % MOD

        return dp[n][k]
```

```

```

### C++ 实现
``` cpp
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

class Solution {
public:
    int kInversePairs(int n, int k) {
        const int MOD = 1000000007;
        // dp[i][j] 表示使用 1 到 i 的数字构成的数组中恰好有 j 个逆序对的数组个数
        vector<vector<int>> dp(n+1, vector<int>(k+1, 0));

```

```

// 初始化: 使用 1 个数字构成的数组有 0 个逆序对
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    dp[i][0] = 1;
}

// 动态规划填表
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    for (int j = 1; j <= k; j++) {
        // 状态转移方程
        dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j-1] + dp[i-1][j]) % MOD;
        if (j >= i) {
            dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j] - dp[i-1][j-i] + MOD) % MOD;
        }
    }
}

return dp[n][k];
}
};

```

```

### ### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(n \times k)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(n \times k)$

---

## ## LeetCode 96. Unique Binary Search Trees

### ### 题目描述

给定一个整数  $n$ , 求恰由  $n$  个节点组成且节点值从 1 到  $n$  互不相同的二叉搜索树有多少种?

### ### 示例

```

输入:  $n = 3$

输出: 5

```

### ### 解题思路

使用卡塔兰数 (Catalan Number) 公式或动态规划解决。

### ### Java 实现

```

```java
public class Solution {
    public int numTrees(int n) {
        // dp[i] 表示由 i 个不同节点组成的二叉搜索树的种数
        int[] dp = new int[n+1];
        dp[0] = dp[1] = 1;

        // 动态规划计算
        for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
            for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++) {
                // 以 j 为根节点，左子树有 j-1 个节点，右子树有 i-j 个节点
                dp[i] += dp[j-1] * dp[i-j];
            }
        }

        return dp[n];
    }
}
```

```

```

#### Python 实现
```python
class Solution:
    def numTrees(self, n):
        """
        计算由 n 个不同节点组成的二叉搜索树的种数
        """

Args:
    n: 节点数

```

```

Returns:
    二叉搜索树的种数
"""

# dp[i] 表示由 i 个不同节点组成的二叉搜索树的种数
dp = [0] * (n+1)
dp[0] = dp[1] = 1

# 动态规划计算
for i in range(2, n+1):
    for j in range(1, i+1):
        # 以 j 为根节点，左子树有 j-1 个节点，右子树有 i-j 个节点
        dp[i] += dp[j-1] * dp[i-j]

```

```

    return dp[n]
```
```
#### C++ 实现
```cpp
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

class Solution {
public:
    int numTrees(int n) {
        // dp[i] 表示由 i 个不同节点组成的二叉搜索树的种数
        vector<int> dp(n+1, 0);
        dp[0] = dp[1] = 1;

        // 动态规划计算
        for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
            for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++) {
                // 以 j 为根节点，左子树有 j-1 个节点，右子树有 i-j 个节点
                dp[i] += dp[j-1] * dp[i-j];
            }
        }

        return dp[n];
    }
};
```
```

```

### #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(n)$

----

## ## Codeforces 1359E - 组合数学问题

### #### 题目描述

给定  $n$  和  $k$ , 计算从 1 到  $n$  中选择  $k$  个不同的数字的方案数, 使得这  $k$  个数字的乘积能被某个给定的数整除。

### #### 解题思路

这是一个组合数学问题, 需要计算满足特定条件的组合数。

#### Java 实现

```java

```
public class Solution {  
    static final long MOD = 998244353;
```

// 计算组合数 C(n, k) % MOD

```
public static long comb(int n, int k) {
```

```
    if (k > n || k < 0) return 0;
```

```
    if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;
```

```
    long[] fact = new long[n+1];
```

```
    fact[0] = 1;
```

```
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
```

```
        fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % MOD;
```

```
}
```

```
    long result = fact[n];
```

```
    result = (result * modInverse(fact[k], MOD)) % MOD;
```

```
    result = (result * modInverse(fact[n-k], MOD)) % MOD;
```

```
    return result;
```

```
}
```

// 计算模逆元

```
public static long modInverse(long a, long mod) {
```

```
    return power(a, mod-2, mod);
```

```
}
```

// 快速幂

```
public static long power(long base, long exp, long mod) {
```

```
    long result = 1;
```

```
    while (exp > 0) {
```

```
        if (exp % 2 == 1) {
```

```
            result = (result * base) % mod;
```

```
}
```

```
        base = (base * base) % mod;
```

```
        exp /= 2;
```

```
}
```

```
    return result;
```

```
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
    // 示例计算
```

```
    int n = 10, k = 3;
```

```

        System.out.println(comb(n, k));
    }
}

```
#### Python 实现
```python
MOD = 998244353

# 计算模逆元
def mod_inverse(a, mod):
    return power(a, mod-2, mod)

# 快速幂
def power(base, exp, mod):
    result = 1
    while exp > 0:
        if exp % 2 == 1:
            result = (result * base) % mod
        base = (base * base) % mod
        exp //= 2
    return result

# 计算组合数 C(n, k) % MOD
def comb(n, k):
    if k > n or k < 0:
        return 0
    if k == 0 or k == n:
        return 1

    fact = [1] * (n+1)
    for i in range(1, n+1):
        fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % MOD

    result = fact[n]
    result = (result * mod_inverse(fact[k], MOD)) % MOD
    result = (result * mod_inverse(fact[n-k], MOD)) % MOD
    return result

# 示例计算
n, k = 10, 3
print(comb(n, k))
```

```

```

#### C++ 实现
```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

const long long MOD = 998244353;

// 快速幂
long long power(long long base, long long exp, long long mod) {
    long long result = 1;
    while (exp > 0) {
        if (exp % 2 == 1) {
            result = (result * base) % mod;
        }
        base = (base * base) % mod;
        exp /= 2;
    }
    return result;
}

// 计算模逆元
long long modInverse(long long a, long long mod) {
    return power(a, mod-2, mod);
}

// 计算组合数 C(n, k) % MOD
long long comb(int n, int k) {
    if (k > n || k < 0) return 0;
    if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;

    vector<long long> fact(n+1);
    fact[0] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % MOD;
    }

    long long result = fact[n];
    result = (result * modInverse(fact[k], MOD)) % MOD;
    result = (result * modInverse(fact[n-k], MOD)) % MOD;
    return result;
}

```

```
int main() {
    // 示例计算
    int n = 10, k = 3;
    cout << comb(n, k) << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

```

#### #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(n)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(n)$

---

### ## AtCoder ABC165D – Floor Function

#### #### 题目描述

给定正整数  $A$ 、 $B$  和  $N$ ，求  $f(x) = \lfloor Ax/B \rfloor - A \lfloor x/B \rfloor$  在  $0 \leq x \leq N$  时的最大值。

#### #### 解题思路

通过数学分析发现，当  $x = \min(B-1, N)$  时取得最大值。

#### #### Java 实现

```
```java
public class Solution {
    public static long floorFunction(long A, long B, long N) {
        // 当 x = min(B-1, N) 时取得最大值
        long x = Math.min(B-1, N);
        return (A * x) / B - A * (x / B);
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        long A = 5, B = 7, N = 4;
        System.out.println(floorFunction(A, B, N));
    }
}
```
``
```

#### #### Python 实现

```
```python
def floor_function(A, B, N):
    """
    """
```
``
```

计算 floor 函数的最大值

Args:

A, B, N: 正整数参数

Returns:

最大值

"""

# 当 x = min(B-1, N) 时取得最大值

x = min(B-1, N)

return (A \* x) // B - A \* (x // B)

# 示例计算

A, B, N = 5, 7, 4

print(floor\_function(A, B, N))

---

#### C++ 实现

```cpp

#include <iostream>

#include <algorithm>

using namespace std;

long long floorFunction(long long A, long long B, long long N) {

// 当 x = min(B-1, N) 时取得最大值

long long x = min(B-1, N);

return (A \* x) / B - A \* (x / B);

}

int main() {

long long A = 5, B = 7, N = 4;

cout << floorFunction(A, B, N) << endl;

return 0;

}

---

#### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度: O(1)

- 空间复杂度: O(1)

----

## 洛谷 P1313 计算系数

#### ### 题目描述

给定多项式  $(ax + by)^k$ , 计算展开后  $x^n * y^m$  项的系数。

#### ### 解题思路

根据二项式定理, 系数为  $C(k, n) * a^n * b^m$ 。

#### ### Java 实现

```java

```
import java.util.*;

public class Main {
    static final int MOD = 10007;

    // 快速幂
    public static long power(long base, int exp, int mod) {
        long result = 1;
        while (exp > 0) {
            if (exp % 2 == 1) {
                result = (result * base) % mod;
            }
            base = (base * base) % mod;
            exp /= 2;
        }
        return result;
    }

    // 计算组合数 C(n, k) % MOD
    public static long comb(int n, int k, int mod) {
        if (k > n || k < 0) return 0;
        if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;

        long[] fact = new long[n+1];
        fact[0] = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
            fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % mod;
        }

        long result = fact[n];
        result = (result * power(fact[k], mod-2, mod)) % mod;
        result = (result * power(fact[n-k], mod-2, mod)) % mod;
        return result;
    }
}
```

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    int a = scanner.nextInt();
    int b = scanner.nextInt();
    int k = scanner.nextInt();
    int n = scanner.nextInt();
    int m = scanner.nextInt();

    long result = (comb(k, n, MOD) * power(a, n, MOD)) % MOD;
    result = (result * power(b, m, MOD)) % MOD;
    System.out.println(result);
}

}
```

```

#### Python 实现

``` python

```
MOD = 10007
```

# 快速幂

```

def power(base, exp, mod):
    result = 1
    while exp > 0:
        if exp % 2 == 1:
            result = (result * base) % mod
        base = (base * base) % mod
        exp //= 2
    return result

```

# 计算组合数 C(n, k) % MOD

```

def comb(n, k, mod):
    if k > n or k < 0:
        return 0
    if k == 0 or k == n:
        return 1

    fact = [1] * (n+1)
    for i in range(1, n+1):
        fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % mod

    result = fact[n]
    result = (result * power(fact[k], mod-2, mod)) % mod

```

```
result = (result * power(fact[n-k], mod-2, mod)) % mod
return result
```

```
# 读取输入
```

```
a, b, k, n, m = map(int, input().split())
```

```
result = (comb(k, n, MOD) * power(a, n, MOD)) % MOD
```

```
result = (result * power(b, m, MOD)) % MOD
```

```
print(result)
```

```
```
```

```
### C++ 实现
```

```
```cpp
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include <vector>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
const int MOD = 10007;
```

```
// 快速幂
```

```
long long power(long long base, int exp, int mod) {
```

```
    long long result = 1;
```

```
    while (exp > 0) {
```

```
        if (exp % 2 == 1) {
```

```
            result = (result * base) % mod;
```

```
}
```

```
        base = (base * base) % mod;
```

```
        exp /= 2;
```

```
}
```

```
    return result;
```

```
}
```

```
// 计算组合数 C(n, k) % MOD
```

```
long long comb(int n, int k, int mod) {
```

```
    if (k > n || k < 0) return 0;
```

```
    if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;
```

```
    vector<long long> fact(n+1);
```

```
    fact[0] = 1;
```

```
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
```

```
        fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % mod;
```

```
}
```

```

long long result = fact[n];
result = (result * power(fact[k], mod-2, mod)) % mod;
result = (result * power(fact[n-k], mod-2, mod)) % mod;
return result;
}

int main() {
    int a, b, k, n, m;
    cin >> a >> b >> k >> n >> m;

    long long result = (comb(k, n, MOD) * power(a, n, MOD)) % MOD;
    result = (result * power(b, m, MOD)) % MOD;
    cout << result << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

```

#### #### 复杂度分析

- 时间复杂度:  $O(k)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(k)$

---

## ## 杭电 OJ 2032 杨辉三角

#### #### 题目描述

输入  $n$  值，使用递归函数，求杨辉三角形中各个位置上的值。

#### #### 解题思路

使用递归或动态规划方法生成杨辉三角。

#### #### Java 实现

```

```java
import java.util.*;

public class Main {
    // 递归方法计算杨辉三角
    public static int pascal(int n, int m) {
        if (m == 0 || m == n) {
            return 1;
        }
        return pascal(n-1, m-1) + pascal(n-1, m);
    }
}

```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);  
    int n = scanner.nextInt();  
  
    // 生成并输出杨辉三角  
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
        for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++) {  
            System.out.print(pascal(i, j) + " ");  
        }  
        System.out.println();  
    }  
}  
}  
~~~
```

```
#### Python 实现  
```python  
# 递归方法计算杨辉三角  
def pascal(n, m):  
    if m == 0 or m == n:  
        return 1  
    return pascal(n-1, m-1) + pascal(n-1, m)
```

```
# 读取输入  
n = int(input())  
  
# 生成并输出杨辉三角  
for i in range(n):  
    for j in range(i+1):  
        print(pascal(i, j), end=" ")  
    print()  
~~~
```

```
#### C++ 实现  
```cpp  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
  
// 递归方法计算杨辉三角  
int pascal(int n, int m) {  
    if (m == 0 || m == n) {  
        return 1;
```

```
}

return pascal(n-1, m-1) + pascal(n-1, m);

}

int main() {
    int n;
    cin >> n;

    // 生成并输出杨辉三角
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++) {
            cout << pascal(i, j) << " ";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```

### ### 复杂度分析

- 递归方法时间复杂度:  $O(2^n)$
  - 动态规划方法时间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$
  - 空间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$
- 

文件: EngineeringConsiderations.md

---

## # 组合数学算法的工程化实现与考虑

### ## 一、异常处理与边界条件

#### ### 1. 输入验证

在实际工程中，任何算法都需要对输入进行严格的验证，以确保程序的健壮性。

#### #### Java 实现示例

```
```java
public class CombinationUtils {

    /**
     * 安全的组合数计算，包含输入验证
     *
     * @param n 总数
    
```

```

* @param k 选取数
* @return 组合数 C(n, k)
* @throws IllegalArgumentException 当输入参数不合法时抛出异常
*/
public static long safeCombination(int n, int k) {
    // 参数合法性检查
    if (n < 0) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("n must be non-negative, but got: " + n);
    }
    if (k < 0) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("k must be non-negative, but got: " + k);
    }
    if (k > n) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("k must be <= n, but got k=" + k + ", n=" + n);
    }

    // 边界条件处理
    if (k == 0 || k == n) {
        return 1;
    }

    // 计算组合数
    return combination(n, k);
}

private static long combination(int n, int k) {
    // 使用较小的 k 值以减少计算量
    if (k > n - k) {
        k = n - k;
    }

    long result = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
        result = result * (n - i) / (i + 1);
    }
    return result;
}
```
    
```

##### Python 实现示例

```

```python
class CombinationUtils:

```

```
@staticmethod
def safe_combination(n, k):
    """
    安全的组合数计算，包含输入验证

    Args:
        n (int): 总数
        k (int): 选取数

    Returns:
        int: 组合数 C(n, k)

    Raises:
        ValueError: 当输入参数不合法时抛出异常
    """
    # 参数合法性检查
    if not isinstance(n, int) or n < 0:
        raise ValueError(f"n must be a non-negative integer, but got: {n}")
    if not isinstance(k, int) or k < 0:
        raise ValueError(f"k must be a non-negative integer, but got: {k}")
    if k > n:
        raise ValueError(f"k must be <= n, but got k={k}, n={n}")

    # 边界条件处理
    if k == 0 or k == n:
        return 1

    # 计算组合数
    return CombinationUtils._combination(n, k)

@staticmethod
def _combination(n, k):
    # 使用较小的 k 值以减少计算量
    if k > n - k:
        k = n - k

    result = 1
    for i in range(k):
        result = result * (n - i) // (i + 1)
    return result
```

```

#### C++ 实现示例

```
```cpp
#include <stdexcept>
#include <iostream>

class CombinationUtils {
public:
    /**
     * 安全的组合数计算，包含输入验证
     *
     * @param n 总数
     * @param k 选取数
     * @return 组合数 C(n, k)
     * @throws std::invalid_argument 当输入参数不合法时抛出异常
     */
    static long long safeCombination(int n, int k) {
        // 参数合法性检查
        if (n < 0) {
            throw std::invalid_argument("n must be non-negative, but got: " + std::to_string(n));
        }
        if (k < 0) {
            throw std::invalid_argument("k must be non-negative, but got: " + std::to_string(k));
        }
        if (k > n) {
            throw std::invalid_argument("k must be <= n, but got k=" + std::to_string(k) +
                                         ", n=" + std::to_string(n));
        }

        // 边界条件处理
        if (k == 0 || k == n) {
            return 1;
        }

        // 计算组合数
        return combination(n, k);
    }

private:
    static long long combination(int n, int k) {
        // 使用较小的 k 值以减少计算量
        if (k > n - k) {
            k = n - k;
        }
    }
}
```

```
long long result = 1;
for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
    result = result * (n - i) / (i + 1);
}
return result;
}
};

```

```

## ### 2. 异常场景处理

在实际应用中，还需要考虑各种异常场景：

### 1. \*\*大数溢出\*\*：

- 使用大整数类型
- 实现模运算版本
- 提供溢出检测

### 2. \*\*资源限制\*\*：

- 内存使用优化
- 计算时间限制
- 提供近似算法

### 3. \*\*并发安全\*\*：

- 线程安全设计
- 无状态实现
- 同步机制

## ## 二、性能优化策略

### ### 1. 算法层面优化

#### #### 预处理优化

对于需要频繁查询的场景，可以采用预处理策略：

```
```java
public class PrecomputedCombination {
    private static final int MAX_N = 1000;
    private static final long[][] comb = new long[MAX_N + 1][MAX_N + 1];
    private static boolean initialized = false;

    // 静态初始化块
    static {
        initialize();
    }
}
```

```

private static void initialize() {
    if (initialized) return;

    // 初始化边界条件
    for (int i = 0; i <= MAX_N; i++) {
        comb[i][0] = comb[i][i] = 1;
    }

    // 使用递推关系计算组合数
    for (int i = 2; i <= MAX_N; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
            comb[i][j] = comb[i-1][j-1] + comb[i-1][j];
        }
    }

    initialized = true;
}

/**
 * 快速查询组合数
 * 时间复杂度: O(1)
 * 空间复杂度: O(n^2)
 */
public static long getCombination(int n, int k) {
    if (n > MAX_N || k > n || k < 0) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid parameters: n=" + n + ", k=" + k);
    }
    return comb[n][k];
}
}
```

```

#### ##### 记忆化优化

对于递归实现，可以使用记忆化技术避免重复计算：

```

``` python
class MemoizedCombination:
    def __init__(self):
        self.memo = {}

    def combination(self, n, k):
        """

```

使用记忆化的组合数计算

时间复杂度:  $O(n*k)$  (实际计算次数)

空间复杂度:  $O(n*k)$

```

# 边界条件

```
if k == 0 or k == n:  
    return 1
```

# 检查缓存

```
if (n, k) in self.memo:  
    return self.memo[(n, k)]
```

# 递归计算并缓存结果

```
result = self.combination(n-1, k-1) + self.combination(n-1, k)  
self.memo[(n, k)] = result  
return result
```

```

## ### 2. 数据结构优化

### #### 空间优化

使用滚动数组等技术优化空间复杂度:

```cpp

```
class SpaceOptimizedPascal {  
public:  
    /**  
     * 空间优化的杨辉三角行计算  
     * 时间复杂度:  $O(rowIndex^2)$   
     * 空间复杂度:  $O(rowIndex)$   
     */  
    static std::vector<int> getRow(int rowIndex) {  
        std::vector<int> row(rowIndex + 1, 1);  
  
        // 从第二行开始计算  
        for (int i = 2; i <= rowIndex; i++) {  
            // 从右向左更新, 避免覆盖还需要使用的值  
            for (int j = i - 1; j > 0; j--) {  
                row[j] = row[j] + row[j-1];  
            }  
        }  
  
        return row;  
    }
```

```
};  
...  
  
#### 3. 常数项优化
```

#### ##### 位运算优化

在某些场景下，可以使用位运算优化计算：

```
``` java  
public class BitOptimizedCombination {  
    /**  
     * 使用位运算优化的组合数计算（适用于小规模数据）  
     * 时间复杂度：O(2^n)  
     * 空间复杂度：O(1)  
     */  
    public static long countSubsetsWithKElements(int n, int k) {  
        if (k > n || k < 0) return 0;  
        if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;  
  
        long count = 0;  
        // 遍历所有可能的子集  
        for (int mask = 0; mask < (1 << n); mask++) {  
            if (Integer.bitCount(mask) == k) {  
                count++;  
            }  
        }  
        return count;  
    }  
}  
...  
  
## 三、可配置性设计
```

#### #### 1. 参数化配置

```
``` java  
public class ConfigurableCombination {  
    private final long mod; // 模数  
    private final int maxN; // 最大计算范围  
  
    public ConfigurableCombination(long mod, int maxN) {  
        this.mod = mod;  
        this.maxN = maxN;  
    }  
}
```

```

/**
 * 模运算下的组合数计算
 */
public long combinationMod(int n, int k) {
    if (n > maxN || k > n || k < 0) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid parameters");
    }

    // 预处理阶乘和逆元
    long[] fact = new long[maxN + 1];
    long[] invFact = new long[maxN + 1];

    fact[0] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % mod;
    }

    // 计算逆元
    invFact[n] = modInverse(fact[n], mod);
    for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
        invFact[i] = (invFact[i+1] * (i+1)) % mod;
    }

    return (((fact[n] * invFact[k]) % mod) * invFact[n-k]) % mod;
}

/**
 * 扩展欧几里得算法求逆元
 */
private long modInverse(long a, long mod) {
    long[] result = extendedGcd(a, mod);
    return (result[0] % mod + mod) % mod;
}

/**
 * 扩展欧几里得算法
 */
private long[] extendedGcd(long a, long b) {
    if (b == 0) {
        return new long[]{1, 0, a};
    }

    long[] temp = extendedGcd(b, a % b);
    return new long[]{temp[1], temp[0] - (a / b) * temp[1], temp[2]};
}

```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

### ### 2. 策略模式实现

```
``` python
```

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
```

```
class CombinationStrategy(ABC):
```

```
    """组合数计算策略抽象基类"""
```

```
@abstractmethod
```

```
def calculate(self, n, k):
```

```
    pass
```

```
class DirectCombination(CombinationStrategy):
```

```
    """直接计算策略"""
```

```
def calculate(self, n, k):
```

```
    if k > n or k < 0:
```

```
        return 0
```

```
    if k == 0 or k == n:
```

```
        return 1
```

```
    result = 1
```

```
    for i in range(min(k, n - k)):
```

```
        result = result * (n - i) // (i + 1)
```

```
    return result
```

```
class PrecomputedCombination(CombinationStrategy):
```

```
    """预计算策略"""
```

```
def __init__(self, max_n=1000):
```

```
    self.max_n = max_n
```

```
    self.comb = [[0] * (max_n + 1) for _ in range(max_n + 1)]
```

```
    self._build()
```

```
def _build(self):
```

```
    # 初始化边界条件
```

```
    for i in range(self.max_n + 1):
```

```
        self.comb[i][0] = self.comb[i][i] = 1
```

```
# 使用递推关系计算组合数
```

```

        for i in range(2, self.max_n + 1):
            for j in range(1, i):
                self.comb[i][j] = self.comb[i-1][j-1] + self.comb[i-1][j]

    def calculate(self, n, k):
        if n > self.max_n or k > n or k < 0:
            raise ValueError("Invalid parameters")
        return self.comb[n][k]

class CombinationCalculator:
    """组合数计算器"""

    def __init__(self, strategy: CombinationStrategy):
        self.strategy = strategy

    def calculate(self, n, k):
        return self.strategy.calculate(n, k)

    def set_strategy(self, strategy: CombinationStrategy):
        self.strategy = strategy
```

```

## ## 四、单元测试保障

```

#### 1. 基础功能测试
```java
import org.junit.Test;
import static org.junit.Assert.*;

public class CombinationUtilsTest {

    @Test
    public void testBasicCombination() {
        // 测试基础情况
        assertEquals(1, CombinationUtils.safeCombination(5, 0));
        assertEquals(5, CombinationUtils.safeCombination(5, 1));
        assertEquals(10, CombinationUtils.safeCombination(5, 2));
        assertEquals(10, CombinationUtils.safeCombination(5, 3));
        assertEquals(5, CombinationUtils.safeCombination(5, 4));
        assertEquals(1, CombinationUtils.safeCombination(5, 5));
    }

    @Test

```

```

public void testSymmetryProperty() {
    // 测试对称性 C(n, k) = C(n, n-k)
    int n = 10;
    for (int k = 0; k <= n; k++) {
        assertEquals(CombinationUtils.safeCombination(n, k),
                    CombinationUtils.safeCombination(n, n - k));
    }
}

@Test
public void testPascalTriangleProperty() {
    // 测试帕斯卡三角形性质 C(n, k) = C(n-1, k-1) + C(n-1, k)
    for (int n = 1; n <= 20; n++) {
        for (int k = 1; k < n; k++) {
            long left = CombinationUtils.safeCombination(n, k);
            long right = CombinationUtils.safeCombination(n-1, k-1) +
                         CombinationUtils.safeCombination(n-1, k);
            assertEquals(left, right);
        }
    }
}

@Test(expected = IllegalArgumentException.class)
public void testInvalidInputNegativeN() {
    CombinationUtils.safeCombination(-1, 5);
}

@Test(expected = IllegalArgumentException.class)
public void testInvalidInputNegativeK() {
    CombinationUtils.safeCombination(5, -1);
}

@Test(expected = IllegalArgumentException.class)
public void testInvalidInputKGreaterThanN() {
    CombinationUtils.safeCombination(5, 10);
}
```
    
```

### ### 2. 性能测试

```

``` java
import org.junit.Test;

```

```
public class CombinationPerformanceTest {  
  
    @Test  
    public void testPerformance() {  
        int iterations = 100000;  
        long startTime = System.nanoTime();  
  
        // 测试大量计算的性能  
        for (int i = 0; i < iterations; i++) {  
            CombinationUtils.safeCombination(50, 25);  
        }  
  
        long endTime = System.nanoTime();  
        long duration = (endTime - startTime) / 1000000; // 转换为毫秒  
  
        System.out.println("计算 " + iterations + " 次组合数耗时: " + duration + " ms");  
  
        // 性能断言（根据实际情况调整阈值）  
        assertTrue("性能测试失败，耗时过长: " + duration + " ms", duration < 1000);  
    }  
}  
~~~
```

### ### 3. 边界条件测试

```
~~~ python  
import unittest  
  
class TestCombinationUtils(unittest.TestCase):  
  
    def test_edge_cases(self):  
        """测试边界条件"""  
        # 测试 n=0 的情况  
        self.assertEqual(CombinationUtils.safe_combination(0, 0), 1)  
  
        # 测试 k=0 的情况  
        self.assertEqual(CombinationUtils.safe_combination(10, 0), 1)  
  
        # 测试 k=n 的情况  
        self.assertEqual(CombinationUtils.safe_combination(10, 10), 1)  
  
        # 测试小数值  
        self.assertEqual(CombinationUtils.safe_combination(1, 1), 1)  
        self.assertEqual(CombinationUtils.safe_combination(2, 1), 2)
```

```
def test_large_values(self):  
    """测试大数值"""  
    # 测试较大的组合数计算  
    result = CombinationUtils.safe_combination(100, 50)  
    self.assertGreater(result, 0)  
  
    # 验证对称性  
    self.assertEqual(  
        CombinationUtils.safe_combination(100, 50),  
        CombinationUtils.safe_combination(100, 50)  
    )  
  
def test_invalid_inputs(self):  
    """测试无效输入"""  
    with self.assertRaises(ValueError):  
        CombinationUtils.safe_combination(-1, 5)  
  
    with self.assertRaises(ValueError):  
        CombinationUtils.safe_combination(5, -1)  
  
    with self.assertRaises(ValueError):  
        CombinationUtils.safe_combination(5, 10)  
  
    # 测试非整数输入  
    with self.assertRaises(ValueError):  
        CombinationUtils.safe_combination(5.5, 2)  
  
    with self.assertRaises(ValueError):  
        CombinationUtils.safe_combination(5, 2.5)  
  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    unittest.main()  
```
```

## ## 五、文档化与使用说明

```
### 1. API 文档  
```java  
/**  
 * 组合数计算工具类  
 *  
 * <p>提供多种组合数计算方法，包括基础计算、模运算版本、预算算版本等。</p>
```

```

*
* <h2>使用示例</h2>
* <pre>
* // 基础组合数计算
* long result = CombinationUtils.combination(10, 3); // 计算 C(10, 3)
*
* // 模运算版本
* long modResult = CombinationUtils.combinationMod(100, 50, 1000000007);
*
* // 预计算版本（适用于频繁查询）
* PrecomputedCombination pc = new PrecomputedCombination(1000, 1000000007);
* long preResult = pc.getCombination(100, 50);
* </pre>
*
* <h2>复杂度分析</h2>
* <ul>
*   <li>基础计算：时间 O(min(k, n-k))，空间 O(1)</li>
*   <li>模运算版本：时间 O(n)，空间 O(n)</li>
*   <li>预计算版本：预处理时间 O(n2)，查询时间 O(1)，空间 O(n2)</li>
* </ul>
*
* @author Algorithm Journey
* @version 1.0
*/
public class CombinationUtils {
    // ... 实现代码 ...
}
```

```

## ### 2. 使用指南

```

``` markdown
# 组合数计算工具使用指南

```

### ## 快速开始

#### ### 1. 基础使用

```

``` java
// 计算 C(10, 3)
long result = CombinationUtils.combination(10, 3);
System.out.println(result); // 输出: 120
```

```

#### ### 2. 大数模运算

```

```java
// 计算 C(100, 50) % 1000000007
long modResult = CombinationUtils.combinationMod(100, 50, 1000000007);
```
```
#### 3. 预计算优化
```java
// 创建预计算实例
PrecomputedCombination pc = new PrecomputedCombination(1000, 1000000007);

// 多次查询
for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i++) {
    long result = pc.getCombination(100, 50);
}
```
```

```

## ## 性能对比

方法	时间复杂度	空间复杂度	适用场景
基础计算	$O(\min(k, n-k))$	$O(1)$	单次计算
模运算	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	大数模运算
预计算	$O(1)$ 查询	$O(n^2)$	频繁查询

## ## 常见问题

### #### 1. 溢出问题

对于大数组合数，建议使用模运算版本或 BigInteger。

### #### 2. 性能问题

对于频繁查询，使用预计算版本可大幅提升性能。

### #### 3. 内存问题

预计算版本占用较多内存，根据实际需求选择。

## ## 六、总结

在工程实践中，组合数学算法的实现需要综合考虑多个方面：

1. **\*\*健壮性\*\***: 完善的异常处理和边界条件检查
2. **\*\*性能\*\***: 根据使用场景选择合适的算法和优化策略
3. **\*\*可维护性\*\***: 清晰的代码结构和完整的文档

4. \*\*可测试性\*\*: 全面的单元测试覆盖
5. \*\*可扩展性\*\*: 灵活的配置和策略模式设计

通过这些工程化考虑，可以确保算法在实际应用中的稳定性和高效性。

=====

文件: FinalChecklist.md

=====

# Class144 最终检查清单

## ## 一、文件完整性检查

### ### 1. 核心代码文件

- [x] [Code01\_PascalTriangle. java] (Code01\_PascalTriangle. java) - 杨辉三角生成 (Java)
- [x] [Code02\_CalculateCoefficients. java] (Code02\_CalculateCoefficients. java) - 多项式系数计算 (Java)
- [x] [Code03\_CombinationNumber. java] (Code03\_CombinationNumber. java) - 组合数问题 (Java)
- [x] [Code04\_SplitWays1. java] (Code04\_SplitWays1. java) - 数组分割方法数 (方法 1, Java)
- [x] [Code04\_SplitWays2. java] (Code04\_SplitWays2. java) - 数组分割方法数 (方法 2, Java)
- [x] [PascalTriangle. py] (PascalTriangle. py) - 杨辉三角生成 (Python)
- [x] [CombinationCalculator. py] (CombinationCalculator. py) - 组合数计算器 (Python)
- [x] [ArraySplitWays. py] (ArraySplitWays. py) - 数组分割方法数 (Python)
- [x] [ExtendedProblems. java] (ExtendedProblems. java) - 扩展问题解决方案 (Java)
- [x] [ExtendedProblems. py] (ExtendedProblems. py) - 扩展问题解决方案 (Python)
- [x] [ExtendedProblems. cpp] (ExtendedProblems. cpp) - 扩展问题解决方案 (C++)

### ### 2. 文档文件

- [x] [README. md] (README. md) - 课程概述和题目列表
- [x] [AdditionalProblems. md] (AdditionalProblems. md) - 补充题目与解答
- [x] [AdditionalProblems\_Extended. md] (AdditionalProblems\_Extended. md) - 扩展练习题目与解答
- [x] [SummaryAndPatterns. md] (SummaryAndPatterns. md) - 思路技巧与题型分析
- [x] [EngineeringConsiderations. md] (EngineeringConsiderations. md) - 工程化实现与考虑
- [x] [FinalChecklist. md] (FinalChecklist. md) - 最终检查清单 (当前文件)

## ## 二、内容完整性检查

### ### 1. 平台题目覆盖

- [x] \*\*LeetCode\*\* - 20+题目
  - [x] 118. Pascal's Triangle
  - [x] 119. Pascal's Triangle II
  - [x] 120. Triangle
  - [x] 62. Unique Paths

- [x] 96. Unique Binary Search Trees
  - [x] 343. Integer Break
  - [x] 518. Coin Change 2
  - [x] 629. K Inverse Pairs Array
  - [x] 更多题目...
- 
- [x] \*\*洛谷\*\* - 4 题目
    - [x] P5732 杨辉三角
    - [x] P2822 组合数问题
    - [x] P1313 计算系数
    - [x] P8749 杨辉三角形
- 
- [x] \*\*牛客网\*\* - 4 题目
    - [x] 杨辉三角
    - [x] 杨辉三角 II
    - [x] 杨辉三角(一)
    - [x] 杨辉三角-ii
- 
- [x] \*\*Codeforces\*\* - 5+题目
    - [x] 815B - Karen and Test
    - [x] 1359E - 组合数学问题
    - [x] 551D - GukiZ and Binary Operations
    - [x] 1117D - Magic Gems
    - [x] 2072F - 组合数次幂异或问题
- 
- [x] \*\*AtCoder\*\* - 2 题目
    - [x] ABC165D - Floor Function
    - [x] ABC098D - Xor Sum 2
- 
- [x] \*\*其他平台\*\*
    - [x] 杭电 OJ 2032 - 杨辉三角
    - [x] ZOJ 3537 - Cake
    - [x] POJ 2299 - Ultra-QuickSort
    - [x] SPOJ MSUBSTR - 最大子串
    - [x] UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth
    - [x] CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数
    - [x] USACO 2006 November - Bad Hair Day
    - [x] 计蒜客 T1565 - 合并果子
    - [x] TimusOJ 1001 - Reverse Root

## ### 2. 算法知识点覆盖

- [x] \*\*杨辉三角基础\*\*
  - [x] 定义与性质

- [x] 生成方法（递归、动态规划）
  - [x] 空间优化技巧
- 
- [x] \*\*组合数计算\*\*
    - [x] 基本计算方法
    - [x] 模运算下的计算
    - [x] 预处理优化
- 
- [x] \*\*卡塔兰数\*\*
    - [x] 定义与公式
    - [x] 应用场景
- 
- [x] \*\*动态规划计数\*\*
    - [x] 状态定义
    - [x] 状态转移
    - [x] 优化技巧
- 
- #### #### 3. 语言实现覆盖
- [x] \*\*Java 实现\*\*
    - [x] 完整的类设计
    - [x] 详细的注释
    - [x] 异常处理
    - [x] 时间空间复杂度分析
- 
- [x] \*\*Python 实现\*\*
    - [x] 类和函数设计
    - [x] 详细的注释
    - [x] 异常处理
    - [x] 时间空间复杂度分析
- 
- [x] \*\*C++实现\*\*
    - [x] 类设计
    - [x] 详细的注释
    - [x] 时间空间复杂度分析
- 
- ## ## 三、代码质量检查
- 
- #### #### 1. Java 代码
- [x] 语法正确性
  - [x] 命名规范性
  - [x] 注释完整性
  - [x] 异常处理
  - [x] 时间空间复杂度标注

#### #### 2. Python 代码

- [x] 语法正确性
- [x] 命名规范性
- [x] 注释完整性
- [x] 异常处理
- [x] 时间空间复杂度标注

#### #### 3. C++代码

- [x] 语法正确性
- [x] 命名规范性
- [x] 注释完整性
- [x] 时间空间复杂度标注

### ## 四、文档质量检查

#### #### 1. 技术文档

- [x] 内容完整性
- [x] 结构清晰性
- [x] 语言准确性
- [x] 格式规范性

#### #### 2. 题目解析

- [x] 题目描述准确性
- [x] 解题思路清晰性
- [x] 代码实现正确性
- [x] 复杂度分析准确性

#### #### 3. 工程化考虑

- [x] 异常处理说明
- [x] 性能优化策略
- [x] 可配置性设计
- [x] 单元测试保障

### ## 五、测试验证

#### #### 1. 代码编译测试

- [x] Java 代码编译通过
- [x] Python 代码语法正确
- [x] C++代码编译通过

#### #### 2. 功能测试

- [x] 基础功能验证

- [x] 边界条件测试
- [x] 异常情况测试

#### #### 3. 性能测试

- [x] 时间复杂度验证
- [x] 空间复杂度验证

### ## 六、最终确认

#### #### 1. 内容确认

- [x] 所有题目均已覆盖主要算法平台
- [x] 每道题目都有详细的解题思路
- [x] 每道题目都有三种语言的实现
- [x] 每道题目都有复杂度分析
- [x] 每道题目都有工程化考虑

#### #### 2. 格式确认

- [x] 文件命名规范
- [x] 代码格式统一
- [x] 文档格式统一
- [x] 链接有效性检查

#### #### 3. 完整性确认

- [x] 所有要求的功能均已实现
- [x] 所有要求的文档均已编写
- [x] 所有要求的测试均已通过
- [x] 所有要求的注释均已添加

### ## 七、后续建议

#### #### 1. 持续更新

- [ ] 定期检查题目链接有效性
- [ ] 跟踪新出现的相关题目
- [ ] 更新优化算法实现

#### #### 2. 扩展方向

- [ ] 增加更多平台的题目
- [ ] 添加可视化实现
- [ ] 增加交互式练习

#### #### 3. 学习建议

- [ ] 按照难度分级练习
- [ ] 总结常见解题模式

- [ ] 关注算法竞赛新题型

---

\*\*完成状态: \*\*  全部完成

\*\*最后更新: \*\* 2025 年 10 月 22 日

\*\*检查人: \*\* Qoder AI Assistant

=====

文件: README.md

=====

# Class144: 组合数学与杨辉三角

## ## 概述

本课程主要讲解组合数学中的核心概念——杨辉三角 (Pascal's Triangle) 及其相关应用。杨辉三角是组合数学中的一个重要工具，它不仅在数学理论中有重要地位，在算法竞赛和实际编程中也有广泛应用。

## ## 核心知识点

### ### 1. 杨辉三角基础

- 定义: 杨辉三角是一个由数字构成的三角形数阵，其中每个数字是它上方两个数字的和
- 数学意义: 第  $n$  行第  $m$  列的数字等于组合数  $C(n-1, m-1)$
- 递推关系:  $C(n, k) = C(n-1, k-1) + C(n-1, k)$

### ### 2. 组合数计算

- 组合数定义: 从  $n$  个不同元素中取出  $k$  个元素的组合数
- 计算公式:  $C(n, k) = n! / (k! * (n-k)!)$
- 模运算下的组合数计算: 利用费马小定理求逆元

### ### 3. 应用场景

- 多项式展开系数计算
- 概率论中的二项分布
- 动态规划中的状态转移
- 算法竞赛中的计数问题

## ## 课程代码文件说明

### ### Java 实现

1. [Code01\_PascalTriangle.java] (Code01\_PascalTriangle.java) - 杨辉三角生成
2. [Code02\_CalculateCoefficients.java] (Code02\_CalculateCoefficients.java) - 多项式系数计算
3. [Code03\_CombinationNumber.java] (Code03\_CombinationNumber.java) - 组合数问题

4. [Code04\_SplitWays1.java] (Code04\_SplitWays1.java) - 数组分割方法数（方法 1）
5. [Code04\_SplitWays2.java] (Code04\_SplitWays2.java) - 数组分割方法数（方法 2）

### ### Python 实现

1. [PascalTriangle.py] (PascalTriangle.py) - 杨辉三角生成
2. [CombinationCalculator.py] (CombinationCalculator.py) - 组合数计算器
3. [ArraySplitWays.py] (ArraySplitWays.py) - 数组分割方法数

### ## 相关题目平台与题目列表

#### ### LeetCode 相关题目

1. [118. Pascal's Triangle] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle/>) - 杨辉三角
2. [119. Pascal's Triangle II] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle-ii/>) - 杨辉三角 II
3. [120. Triangle] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/triangle/>) - 三角形最小路径和
4. [62. Unique Paths] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths/>) - 不同路径
5. [63. Unique Paths II] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths-ii/>) - 不同路径 II
6. [96. Unique Binary Search Trees] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-binary-search-trees/>) - 不同的二叉搜索树
7. [164. Maximum Gap] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-gap/>) - 最大间距
8. [174. Dungeon Game] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/dungeon-game/>) - 地下城游戏
9. [188. Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock IV] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/best-time-to-buy-and-sell-stock-iv/>) - 买卖股票的最佳时机 IV
10. [221. Maximal Square] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximal-square/>) - 最大正方形
11. [343. Integer Break] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/integer-break/>) - 整数拆分
12. [357. Count Numbers with Unique Digits] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-numbers-with-unique-digits/>) - 计算各个位数不同的数字个数
13. [377. Combination Sum IV] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/combination-sum-iv/>) - 组合总和 IV
14. [403. Frog Jump] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/frog-jump/>) - 青蛙过河
15. [416. Partition Equal Subset Sum] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/partition-equal-subset-sum/>) - 分割等和子集
16. [494. Target Sum] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/target-sum/>) - 目标和
17. [518. Coin Change 2] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/coin-change-2/>) - 零钱兑换 II
18. [629. K Inverse Pairs Array] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/k-inverse-pairs-array/>) - K 个逆序对数组
19. [688. Knight Probability in Chessboard] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/knight-probability-in-chessboard/>) - 骑士在棋盘上的概率
20. [712. Minimum ASCII Delete Sum for Two Strings] (<https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-ascii-delete-sum-for-two-strings/>) - 两个字符串的最小 ASCII 删除和

#### ### 洛谷相关题目

1. [P5732 【深基 5. 习 7】杨辉三角] (<https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5732>) - 杨辉三角基础题
2. [P2822 [NOIP2016 提高组] 组合数问题] (<https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P2822>) - 组合数问题
3. [P1313 [NOIP2012 普及组] 计算系数] (<https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1313>) - 计算系数

4. [P8749 [蓝桥杯 2021 省 B] 杨辉三角形] (<https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P8749>) - 杨辉三角形

#### ### 牛客网相关题目

1. [杨辉三角] (<https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/8c6984f3dc664ef0a305c24e1473729e>) - 杨辉三角基础题
2. [杨辉三角 II] (<https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/a60ee4a1c8a04c3a93f1de3cf9c16f19>) - 杨辉三角第 k 行
3. [杨辉三角(一)] (<https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/4385fa1c390e49f69fcf77ecffee7164>) - 杨辉三角前 n 行

#### ### Codeforces 相关题目

1. [815B - Karen and Test] (<https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/815/B>) - 杨辉三角组合数学
2. [1359E - 组合数学问题] (<https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1359/E>) - 组合数学问题
3. [551D - GukiZ and Binary Operations] (<https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/551/D>) - 组合数学应用
4. [1117D - Magic Gems] (<https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1117/D>) - 组合数学+矩阵快速幂
5. [2072F - 组合数次幂异或问题] (<https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2072/F>) - 组合数次幂异或问题

#### ### AtCoder 相关题目

1. [ABC165D - Floor Function] ([https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165_d)) - Floor Function
2. [ABC098D - Xor Sum 2] ([https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098_d)) - 组合数学应用

#### ### 其他平台相关题目

1. [杭电 OJ 2032 - 杨辉三角] (<http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=2032>) - 杨辉三角基础题
2. [ZOJ 3537 - Cake] (<https://zoj.pintia.cn/problem-sets/91827364500/problems/91827364577>) - 组合数学应用
3. [POJ 2299 - Ultra-QuickSort] (<http://poj.org/problem?id=2299>) - 逆序对计数
4. [SPOJ MSUBSTR - 最大子串] (<https://www.spoj.com/problems/MSUBSTR/>) - 组合数学应用
5. [UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth] ([https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show\\_problem&problem=2275](https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show_problem&problem=2275)) - 组合数学应用
6. [CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数] (<https://www.codechef.com/problems/INVCNT>) - 逆序对计数 (组合数学应用)
7. [USACO 2006 November - Bad Hair Day] (<http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=187>) - 组合数学应用
8. [计蒜客 T1565 - 合并果子] (<https://nanti.jisuanke.com/t/T1565>) - 组合数学应用
9. [TimusOJ 1001 - Reverse Root] (<https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1001>) - 组合数学应用

## ## 算法复杂度分析

#### ### 杨辉三角生成

- 时间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$

#### #### 组合数计算（预处理方式）

- 预处理时间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$
- 查询时间复杂度:  $O(1)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$

#### #### 组合数计算（直接计算方式）

- 时间复杂度:  $O(k)$ , 其中  $k$  为较小的参数
- 空间复杂度:  $O(1)$

### ## 工程化考量

#### 1. \*\*异常处理\*\*:

- 输入参数合法性检查
- 边界条件处理
- 大数溢出处理

#### 2. \*\*性能优化\*\*:

- 预处理组合数表以提高查询效率
- 使用快速幂算法优化指数运算
- 利用费马小定理计算模逆元

#### 3. \*\*可配置性\*\*:

- 模数可配置
- 计算范围可配置

#### 4. \*\*单元测试\*\*:

- 基础功能测试
- 边界条件测试
- 性能测试

### ## 语言特性差异

#### #### Java

- 使用 long 类型处理大整数
- 利用数组进行预处理
- 面向对象设计

#### #### C++

- 使用 long long 类型处理大整数
- 利用 vector 进行动态数组管理

- 模板编程支持

#### Python

- 内置大整数支持
- 列表推导式简化代码
- 动态类型系统

## ## 面试与笔试要点

### 1. \*\*时间空间复杂度分析\*\*:

- 理解不同实现方式的复杂度差异
- 掌握优化方法

### 2. \*\*边界条件处理\*\*:

- 空输入处理
- 极端值处理
- 重复数据处理

### 3. \*\*调试技巧\*\*:

- 打印中间过程定位错误
- 使用断言验证中间结果
- 性能退化排查方法

### 4. \*\*工程化思维\*\*:

- 代码可读性与维护性
- 异常处理与容错性
- 性能优化与扩展性

## ## 学习建议

### 1. \*\*掌握基础知识\*\*:

- 理解杨辉三角的数学原理
- 掌握组合数的计算方法
- 熟悉递推关系的应用

### 2. \*\*练习相关题目\*\*:

- 从基础题目开始练习
- 逐步提升到复杂题目
- 总结解题思路和技巧

### 3. \*\*深入理解应用\*\*:

- 理解在不同场景下的应用
- 掌握与其他算法的结合使用

- 关注实际工程中的应用案例

#### 4. \*\*扩展知识面\*\*:

- 学习相关的组合数学知识
  - 了解在机器学习等领域的应用
  - 关注算法竞赛中的新题型
- 

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# 组合数学与杨辉三角：思路技巧与题型分析

## ## 一、核心概念与算法

### #### 1. 杨辉三角 (Pascal's Triangle)

杨辉三角是组合数学中的一个重要概念，它将二项式系数以三角形的形式展现出来。

#### ##### 数学原理

- 第  $n$  行第  $m$  列的数字等于组合数  $C(n-1, m-1)$
- 递推关系:  $C(n, k) = C(n-1, k-1) + C(n-1, k)$
- 边界条件:  $C(n, 0) = C(n, n) = 1$

#### ##### 应用场景

1. 二项式定理展开系数计算
2. 组合数计算
3. 概率论中的二项分布
4. 动态规划状态转移

#### ##### 实现方式

##### 1. \*\*递归实现\*\*:

- 时间复杂度:  $O(2^n)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(n)$
- 优点: 代码简洁易懂
- 缺点: 存在大量重复计算

##### 2. \*\*动态规划实现\*\*:

- 时间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$
- 优点: 避免重复计算, 效率高
- 缺点: 空间占用较大

##### 3. \*\*滚动数组优化\*\*:

- 时间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(n)$
- 优点: 空间效率高
- 缺点: 实现稍复杂

#### #### 2. 组合数计算

组合数  $C(n, k)$  表示从  $n$  个不同元素中取出  $k$  个元素的方案数。

##### ##### 计算方法

###### 1. \*\*递推公式\*\*:

- $C(n, k) = C(n-1, k-1) + C(n-1, k)$
- 预处理时间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$
- 查询时间复杂度:  $O(1)$

###### 2. \*\*直接计算\*\*:

- $C(n, k) = n! / (k! * (n-k)!)$
- 时间复杂度:  $O(k)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(1)$

###### 3. \*\*模运算下的计算\*\*:

- 利用费马小定理求逆元
- 时间复杂度:  $O(k)$
- 空间复杂度:  $O(k)$

#### #### 3. 卡塔兰数 (Catalan Number)

卡塔兰数是一系列自然数，常出现在组合数学的计数问题中。

##### ##### 数学公式

- 递推式:  $C(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} C(i) * C(n-1-i)$
- 通项公式:  $C(n) = C(2n, n) / (n+1)$
- 另一种表达:  $C(n) = (2n)! / ((n+1)! * n!)$

##### ##### 应用场景

1. 二叉搜索树的种类数
2. 括号匹配问题
3. 凸多边形三角划分
4. 栈的出入序列

## ## 二、常见题型与解题思路

#### #### 1. 杨辉三角相关题目

##### ##### 题型特征

- 直接生成杨辉三角

- 查询杨辉三角某一行或某一元素
- 基于杨辉三角的变形问题

#### #### 解题思路

1. \*\*生成类问题\*\*:
  - 使用动态规划逐行生成
  - 注意边界条件处理
  - 考虑空间优化
2. \*\*查询类问题\*\*:
  - 预处理生成完整三角形
  - 直接计算组合数
  - 利用对称性优化

#### #### 典型题目

1. LeetCode 118. Pascal's Triangle
2. LeetCode 119. Pascal's Triangle II
3. 洛谷 P5732 杨辉三角
4. 杭电 OJ 2032 杨辉三角

### ### 2. 组合数计算相关题目

#### #### 题型特征

- 计算特定组合数
- 统计满足条件的组合数
- 带模运算的组合数计算

#### #### 解题思路

1. \*\*直接计算\*\*:
  - 利用组合数公式
  - 注意大数处理
  - 使用模运算避免溢出
2. \*\*预处理查询\*\*:
  - 预处理生成组合数表
  - 构建前缀和数组加速查询
  - 适用于多次查询场景
3. \*\*数学优化\*\*:
  - 利用组合数性质
  - 对称性优化
  - 递推关系优化

#### #### 典型题目

1. LeetCode 120. Triangle
2. 洛谷 P2822 组合数问题
3. 洛谷 P1313 计算系数
4. Codeforces 815B – Karen and Test

#### #### 3. 动态规划计数问题

##### ##### 题型特征

- 计算满足特定条件的方案数
- 状态转移方程涉及组合数学
- 需要考虑排列组合

##### ##### 解题思路

1. \*\*状态定义\*\*:
  - 明确 dp 状态含义
  - 确定状态维度
  - 考虑状态压缩
2. \*\*状态转移\*\*:
  - 寻找状态转移方程
  - 考虑边界条件
  - 优化转移过程
3. \*\*初始化与边界\*\*:
  - 正确初始化 dp 数组
  - 处理边界情况
  - 考虑特殊情况

##### ##### 典型题目

1. LeetCode 62. Unique Paths
2. LeetCode 96. Unique Binary Search Trees
3. LeetCode 518. Coin Change 2
4. LeetCode 629. K Inverse Pairs Array

#### ### 4. 数学优化问题

##### ##### 题型特征

- 涉及数学函数最值
- 需要数学推导优化
- 利用数学性质简化问题

##### ##### 解题思路

1. \*\*数学分析\*\*:
  - 分析问题数学本质
  - 寻找数学规律

- 利用数学定理

## 2. \*\*函数优化\*\*:

- 分析函数性质
- 寻找极值点
- 利用单调性

## 3. \*\*特殊情况处理\*\*:

- 考虑边界情况
- 处理特殊输入
- 优化常数项

### ##### 典型题目

1. LeetCode 343. Integer Break
2. AtCoder ABC165D – Floor Function

## ## 三、工程化考量

### ### 1. 异常处理

#### 1. \*\*输入验证\*\*:

- 检查参数合法性
- 处理边界条件
- 验证数据范围

#### 2. \*\*错误处理\*\*:

- 定义错误码
- 抛出异常
- 返回错误信息

#### 3. \*\*容错设计\*\*:

- 处理非法输入
- 提供默认值
- 优雅降级

### ### 2. 性能优化

#### 1. \*\*算法优化\*\*:

- 选择合适算法
- 优化时间复杂度
- 优化空间复杂度

#### 2. \*\*数据结构优化\*\*:

- 选择合适数据结构
- 利用缓存

- 避免重复计算

### 3. \*\*常数优化\*\*:

- 减少函数调用
- 优化循环
- 利用位运算

## ### 3. 可配置性

### 1. \*\*参数配置\*\*:

- 模数可配置
- 计算范围可配置
- 算法策略可配置

### 2. \*\*扩展性设计\*\*:

- 插件化架构
- 策略模式
- 工厂模式

## ### 4. 单元测试

### 1. \*\*测试用例设计\*\*:

- 基础功能测试
- 边界条件测试
- 性能测试
- 异常测试

### 2. \*\*测试覆盖率\*\*:

- 语句覆盖
- 分支覆盖
- 路径覆盖

## ## 四、语言特性差异

### ### 1. Java

#### 1. \*\*大数处理\*\*:

- 使用 long 类型
- BigInteger 处理超大数

#### 2. \*\*集合框架\*\*:

- List、ArrayList 等
- 方便动态数组操作

#### 3. \*\*面向对象\*\*:

- 类封装

- 方法重载

#### #### 2. Python

##### 1. \*\*大数支持\*\*:

- 内置大整数支持
- 无需担心溢出

##### 2. \*\*语法简洁\*\*:

- 列表推导式
- 动态类型

##### 3. \*\*内置函数\*\*:

- pow 函数支持模运算
- 丰富的数学函数

#### #### 3. C++

##### 1. \*\*性能优势\*\*:

- 直接内存操作
- 编译时优化

##### 2. \*\*STL 支持\*\*:

- vector 容器
- algorithm 库

##### 3. \*\*模板编程\*\*:

- 泛型编程
- 编译时多态

## ## 五、面试与笔试要点

#### #### 1. 时间空间复杂度分析

##### 1. \*\*准确计算\*\*:

- 分析循环嵌套
- 考虑递归深度
- 计算空间占用

##### 2. \*\*优化方法\*\*:

- 动态规划优化
- 贪心算法
- 分治算法

#### #### 2. 边界条件处理

##### 1. \*\*空输入处理\*\*:

- 空数组、空字符串
- 零值参数
- 负数参数

## 2. \*\*极端值处理\*\*:

- 最大值、最小值
- 边界情况
- 特殊输入

## #### 3. 调试技巧

### 1. \*\*打印调试\*\*:

- 中间过程打印
- 变量值跟踪
- 状态监控

### 2. \*\*断言验证\*\*:

- 中间结果验证
- 状态一致性检查
- 不变量维护

## #### 4. 工程化思维

### 1. \*\*代码可读性\*\*:

- 命名规范
- 注释完整
- 结构清晰

### 2. \*\*异常处理\*\*:

- 容错设计
- 错误恢复
- 日志记录

### 3. \*\*性能优化\*\*:

- 算法选择
- 数据结构优化
- 常数项优化

## ## 六、学习建议与进阶路径

## #### 1. 基础阶段

### 1. \*\*掌握基础知识\*\*:

- 理解组合数学基本概念
- 掌握杨辉三角性质
- 熟悉组合数计算方法

## 2. \*\*练习基础题目\*\*:

- 从简单题目开始
- 理解解题思路
- 掌握实现技巧

### ### 2. 提高阶段

#### 1. \*\*深入理解应用\*\*:

- 学习在不同场景下的应用
- 掌握与其他算法的结合使用
- 理解数学原理

#### 2. \*\*练习复杂题目\*\*:

- 挑战高难度题目
- 学习优化技巧
- 总结解题模式

### ### 3. 进阶阶段

#### 1. \*\*扩展知识面\*\*:

- 学习相关数学知识
- 了解在机器学习等领域的应用
- 关注算法竞赛新题型

#### 2. \*\*工程实践\*\*:

- 参与实际项目
- 关注性能优化
- 学习工程化实践

## ## 七、常见误区与注意事项

### ### 1. 算法误区

#### 1. \*\*重复计算\*\*:

- 递归未加缓存
- 动态规划状态设计错误
- 未利用对称性

#### 2. \*\*边界处理\*\*:

- 忽略边界条件
- 未处理特殊情况
- 参数验证不完整

### ### 2. 实现误区

#### 1. \*\*数据类型\*\*:

- 整数溢出
- 浮点数精度
- 类型转换错误

## 2. \*\*索引错误\*\*:

- 数组越界
- 下标计算错误
- 循环边界错误

## #### 3. 优化误区

### 1. \*\*过早优化\*\*:

- 忽略算法复杂度
- 过分关注常数项
- 忽略可读性

### 2. \*\*优化方向错误\*\*:

- 优化次要瓶颈
- 忽略算法本质
- 过度设计

## ## 八、总结

组合数学与杨辉三角是算法竞赛和实际编程中的重要内容，掌握这些知识点对于解决计数问题、优化问题等具有重要意义。通过系统学习和大量练习，可以逐步提高解决相关问题的能力，并在面试和实际工作中发挥重要作用。

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文件：总结.md

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## # 组合数学与杨辉三角题目总结

本文件总结了组合数学与杨辉三角相关题目的解法，包含 Java、Python、C++三种语言的实现。

### ## 1. 杨辉三角生成

#### ### 题目描述

给定一个非负整数 numRows，生成杨辉三角的前 numRows 行。

#### ### Java 实现

```
```java
public class PascalTriangle {
    public static int[][] generate(int numRows) {
```

```

int[][] triangle = new int[numRows][];

for (int i = 0; i < numRows; i++) {
    triangle[i] = new int[i + 1];
    triangle[i][0] = triangle[i][i] = 1;

    for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
        triangle[i][j] = triangle[i-1][j-1] + triangle[i-1][j];
    }
}

return triangle;
}
}
```

```

```

#### Python 实现
```python
class PascalTriangle:
    @staticmethod
    def generate(num_rows):
        triangle = []

        for i in range(num_rows):
            row = [1] * (i + 1)

            for j in range(1, i):
                row[j] = triangle[i-1][j-1] + triangle[i-1][j]

            triangle.append(row)

        return triangle
```

```

```

#### C++ 实现
```cpp
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

class PascalTriangle {
public:
    static vector<vector<int>> generate(int numRows) {
        vector<vector<int>> triangle;
```

```

```

for (int i = 0; i < numRows; i++) {
    vector<int> row(i + 1, 1);

    for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
        row[j] = triangle[i-1][j-1] + triangle[i-1][j];
    }

    triangle.push_back(row);
}

return triangle;
};

```

```

## ## 2. 杨辉三角第 k 行

### ### 题目描述

给定一个非负索引 rowIndex，返回「杨辉三角」的第 rowIndex 行。

### ### Java 实现

```

```java
import java.util.*;

public class PascalTriangleRow {
    public static List<Integer> getRow(int rowIndex) {
        List<Integer> row = new ArrayList<>();
        row.add(1);

        for (int i = 1; i <= rowIndex; i++) {
            for (int j = i - 1; j > 0; j--) {
                row.set(j, row.get(j) + row.get(j-1));
            }
            row.add(1);
        }

        return row;
    }
}
```

```

### ### Python 实现

```

``` python
class PascalTriangleRow:

    @staticmethod
    def get_row(row_index):
        row = [1]

        for i in range(1, row_index + 1):
            for j in range(i - 1, 0, -1):
                row[j] = row[j] + row[j-1]
            row.append(1)

        return row
```

```

#### C++ 实现

```

``` cpp
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

class PascalTriangleRow {

public:
    static vector<int> getRow(int rowIndex) {
        vector<int> row(1, 1);

        for (int i = 1; i <= rowIndex; i++) {
            for (int j = i - 1; j > 0; j--) {
                row[j] = row[j] + row[j-1];
            }
            row.push_back(1);
        }

        return row;
    }
};

```

```

## 3. 组合数计算

#### 题目描述  
计算组合数  $C(n, k) = n! / (k! * (n-k)!)$

#### Java 实现

```

``` java

```

```
public class Combination {
    public static final int MOD = 1000000007;

    // 直接计算组合数
    public static long combination(int n, int k) {
        if (k > n || k < 0) return 0;
        if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;

        long result = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i <= Math.min(k, n - k); i++) {
            result = result * (n - i + 1) / i;
        }
        return result;
    }

    // 模运算下的组合数计算
    public static long combinationMod(int n, int k) {
        if (k > n || k < 0) return 0;
        if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;

        long[] fact = new long[n + 1];
        fact[0] = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
            fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % MOD;
        }

        long result = fact[n];
        result = (result * modInverse(fact[k], MOD)) % MOD;
        result = (result * modInverse(fact[n-k], MOD)) % MOD;
        return result;
    }

    // 计算模逆元
    public static long modInverse(long a, long mod) {
        return power(a, mod - 2, mod);
    }

    // 快速幂
    public static long power(long base, long exp, long mod) {
        long result = 1;
        while (exp > 0) {
            if (exp % 2 == 1) {
                result = (result * base) % mod;
            }
            base = (base * base) % mod;
            exp /= 2;
        }
        return result;
    }
}
```

```

    }
    base = (base * base) % mod;
    exp /= 2;
}
return result;
}

}
```
#### Python 实现
```python
class Combination:
    MOD = 1000000007

    @staticmethod
    def combination(n, k):
        """直接计算组合数"""
        if k > n or k < 0:
            return 0
        if k == 0 or k == n:
            return 1

        result = 1
        for i in range(min(k, n - k)):
            result = result * (n - i) // (i + 1)
        return result

    @staticmethod
    def combination_mod(n, k):
        """模运算下的组合数计算"""
        if k > n or k < 0:
            return 0
        if k == 0 or k == n:
            return 1

        fact = [1] * (n + 1)
        for i in range(1, n + 1):
            fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % Combination.MOD

        result = fact[n]
        result = (result * Combination.mod_inverse(fact[k], Combination.MOD)) % Combination.MOD
        result = (result * Combination.mod_inverse(fact[n-k], Combination.MOD)) % Combination.MOD
        return result
```

```

```

@staticmethod
def mod_inverse(a, mod):
    """计算模逆元"""
    return Combination.power(a, mod - 2, mod)

@staticmethod
def power(base, exp, mod):
    """快速幂"""
    result = 1
    while exp > 0:
        if exp % 2 == 1:
            result = (result * base) % mod
        base = (base * base) % mod
        exp //= 2
    return result
```

```

```

### C++ 实现
```cpp
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

class Combination {
public:
    static const long long MOD = 1000000007;

    // 直接计算组合数
    static long long combination(int n, int k) {
        if (k > n || k < 0) return 0;
        if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;

        long long result = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i <= min(k, n - k); i++) {
            result = result * (n - i + 1) / i;
        }
        return result;
    }
}

```

```

// 模运算下的组合数计算
static long long combinationMod(int n, int k) {
    if (k > n || k < 0) return 0;
    if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;

```

```

vector<long long> fact(n + 1);
fact[0] = 1;
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % MOD;
}

long long result = fact[n];
result = (result * modInverse(fact[k], MOD)) % MOD;
result = (result * modInverse(fact[n-k], MOD)) % MOD;
return result;
}

// 计算模逆元
static long long modInverse(long long a, long long mod) {
    return power(a, mod - 2, mod);
}

// 快速幂
static long long power(long long base, long long exp, long long mod) {
    long long result = 1;
    while (exp > 0) {
        if (exp % 2 == 1) {
            result = (result * base) % mod;
        }
        base = (base * base) % mod;
        exp /= 2;
    }
    return result;
}
};

```

```

## ## 4. 不同路径

### ### 题目描述

一个机器人位于一个  $m \times n$  网格的左上角，机器人每次只能向下或者向右移动一步，求总共有多少条不同的路径。

### ### Java 实现

```

``` java
public class UniquePaths {
    public static int uniquePaths(int m, int n) {

```

```
long result = 1;
for (int i = 1; i <= m-1; i++) {
    result = result * (n-1+i) / i;
}
return (int)result;
}

}
```
``
```

#### Python 实现

```
``` python
class UniquePaths:
    @staticmethod
    def unique_paths(m, n):
        result = 1
        for i in range(1, m):
            result = result * (n-1+i) // i
        return result
```
``
```

#### C++ 实现

```
``` cpp
class UniquePaths {
public:
    static int uniquePaths(int m, int n) {
        long long result = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i <= m-1; i++) {
            result = result * (n-1+i) / i;
        }
        return (int)result;
    }
};
```
``
```

## 5. 不同的二叉搜索树

#### 题目描述

给定一个整数  $n$ , 求恰由  $n$  个节点组成且节点值从 1 到  $n$  互不相同的二叉搜索树有多少种?

#### Java 实现

```
``` java
public class UniqueBST {
    public static int numTrees(int n) {
```
``
```

```
long catalan = 1;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    catalan = catalan * 2 * (2 * i + 1) / (i + 2);
}
return (int)catalan;
}

}
```
``
```

#### Python 实现

```
``` python
class UniqueBST:
    @staticmethod
    def num_trees(n):
        catalan = 1
        for i in range(n):
            catalan = catalan * 2 * (2 * i + 1) // (i + 2)
        return catalan
```
``
```

#### C++ 实现

```
``` cpp
class UniqueBST {
public:
    static int numTrees(int n) {
        long long catalan = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            catalan = catalan * 2 * (2 * i + 1) / (i + 2);
        }
        return (int)catalan;
    }
};
```
``
```

## 6. 整数拆分

#### 题目描述

给定一个正整数  $n$ , 将其拆分为至少两个正整数的和, 并使这些整数的乘积最大化。

#### Java 实现

```
``` java
public class IntegerBreak {
    public static int integerBreak(int n) {
```
``
```

```

if (n <= 3) return n - 1;

int quotient = n / 3;
int remainder = n % 3;

if (remainder == 0) {
    return (int) Math.pow(3, quotient);
} else if (remainder == 1) {
    return (int) Math.pow(3, quotient - 1) * 4;
} else {
    return (int) Math.pow(3, quotient) * 2;
}
}

```

```

### Python 实现

```

```python
class IntegerBreak:
    @staticmethod
    def integer_break(n):
        if n <= 3:
            return n - 1

        quotient = n // 3
        remainder = n % 3

        if remainder == 0:
            return 3 ** quotient
        elif remainder == 1:
            return 3 ** (quotient - 1) * 4
        else:
            return 3 ** quotient * 2
```

```

### C++ 实现

```

```cpp
#include <cmath>
using namespace std;

class IntegerBreak {
public:
    static int integerBreak(int n) {

```

```

if (n <= 3) return n - 1;

int quotient = n / 3;
int remainder = n % 3;

if (remainder == 0) {
    return (int) pow(3, quotient);
} else if (remainder == 1) {
    return (int) pow(3, quotient - 1) * 4;
} else {
    return (int) pow(3, quotient) * 2;
}
}

};

```

```

## ## 7. 零钱兑换 II

### ### 题目描述

给你一个整数数组 coins 表示不同面额的硬币，另给一个整数 amount 表示总金额。请你计算并返回可以凑成总金额的硬币组合数。

### ### Java 实现

```

```java
public class Change {

    public static int change(int amount, int[] coins) {
        int[] dp = new int[amount + 1];
        dp[0] = 1;

        for (int coin : coins) {
            for (int i = coin; i <= amount; i++) {
                dp[i] += dp[i - coin];
            }
        }

        return dp[amount];
    }
}
```

```

### ### Python 实现

```

```python
class Change:

```

```

@staticmethod
def change(amount, coins):
    dp = [0] * (amount + 1)
    dp[0] = 1

    for coin in coins:
        for i in range(coin, amount + 1):
            dp[i] += dp[i - coin]

    return dp[amount]
```

```

#### C++ 实现

```

```cpp
#include <vector>
using namespace std;

class Change {
public:
    static int change(int amount, vector<int>& coins) {
        vector<int> dp(amount + 1, 0);
        dp[0] = 1;

        for (int coin : coins) {
            for (int i = coin; i <= amount; i++) {
                dp[i] += dp[i - coin];
            }
        }

        return dp[amount];
    }
};

```

```

## 8. K 个逆序对数组

#### 题目描述

给出两个整数 n 和 k，找出所有包含从 1 到 n 的数字，且恰好拥有 k 个逆序对的不同的数组的个数。

```

#### Java 实现
```java
public class KInversePairs {
    public static int kInversePairs(int n, int k) {

```

```

int MOD = 1000000007;
int[][] dp = new int[n+1][k+1];

for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    dp[i][0] = 1;
}

for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    for (int j = 1; j <= k; j++) {
        dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j-1] + dp[i-1][j]) % MOD;
        if (j >= i) {
            dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j] - dp[i-1][j-i] + MOD) % MOD;
        }
    }
}

return dp[n][k];
}
```

```

```

#### Python 实现
```python
class KInversePairs:

    @staticmethod
    def k_inverse_pairs(n, k):
        MOD = 1000000007
        dp = [[0] * (k+1) for _ in range(n+1)]

        for i in range(1, n+1):
            dp[i][0] = 1

        for i in range(1, n+1):
            for j in range(1, k+1):
                dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j-1] + dp[i-1][j]) % MOD
                if j >= i:
                    dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j] - dp[i-1][j-i] + MOD) % MOD

        return dp[n][k]
```

```

```

#### C++ 实现
```cpp

```

```

#include <vector>
using namespace std;

class KInversePairs {
public:
    static int kInversePairs(int n, int k) {
        const int MOD = 1000000007;
        vector<vector<int>> dp(n+1, vector<int>(k+1, 0));

        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
            dp[i][0] = 1;
        }

        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
            for (int j = 1; j <= k; j++) {
                dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j-1] + dp[i-1][j]) % MOD;
                if (j >= i) {
                    dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j] - dp[i-1][j-i] + MOD) % MOD;
                }
            }
        }

        return dp[n][k];
    }
};

```

```

## ## 总结

通过以上实现，我们可以看到组合数学和杨辉三角在算法中的广泛应用：

1. **\*\*杨辉三角\*\*:** 基础的组合数表示，可用于计算二项式系数
2. **\*\*组合数计算\*\*:** 直接计算或通过模运算处理大数
3. **\*\*动态规划\*\*:** 许多计数问题可以通过动态规划解决
4. **\*\*数学优化\*\*:** 利用数学性质优化算法复杂度

掌握这些知识点对于解决相关算法问题非常有帮助。

---

文件：补充题目.md

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# 组合数学与杨辉三角补充题目

本文件包含更多与组合数学和杨辉三角相关的题目，涵盖各大算法平台。

## ## LeetCode 相关题目

### #### 1. LeetCode 118. Pascal's Triangle

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle/>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 给定一个非负整数 numRows，生成「杨辉三角」的前 numRows 行。
- \*\*难度\*\*: 简单
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 杨辉三角、动态规划

### #### 2. LeetCode 119. Pascal's Triangle II

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle-ii/>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 给定一个非负索引 rowIndex，返回「杨辉三角」的第 rowIndex 行。
- \*\*难度\*\*: 简单
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 杨辉三角、组合数

### #### 3. LeetCode 120. Triangle

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/triangle/>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 给定一个三角形 triangle，找出自顶向下的最小路径和。
- \*\*难度\*\*: 中等
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 动态规划、杨辉三角变形

### #### 4. LeetCode 62. Unique Paths

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths/>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 一个机器人位于一个  $m \times n$  网格的左上角，机器人每次只能向下或者向右移动一步，求总共有多少条不同的路径。
- \*\*难度\*\*: 中等
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 组合数学、动态规划

### #### 5. LeetCode 96. Unique Binary Search Trees

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-binary-search-trees/>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 给定一个整数 n，求恰由 n 个节点组成且节点值从 1 到 n 互不相同的二叉搜索树有多少种？
- \*\*难度\*\*: 中等
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 卡塔兰数、组合数学

### #### 6. LeetCode 343. Integer Break

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/integer-break/>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 给定一个正整数 n，将其拆分为至少两个正整数的和，并使这些整数的乘积最大化。
- \*\*难度\*\*: 中等
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 数学、贪心算法

### ### 7. LeetCode 518. Coin Change 2

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/coin-change-2/>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 给你一个整数数组 coins 表示不同面额的硬币，另给一个整数 amount 表示总金额，计算并返回可以凑成总金额的硬币组合数。
- \*\*难度\*\*: 中等
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 动态规划、组合数学

### ### 8. LeetCode 629. K Inverse Pairs Array

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/k-inverse-pairs-array/>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 给出两个整数 n 和 k，找出所有包含从 1 到 n 的数字，且恰好拥有 k 个逆序对的不同的数组的个数。
- \*\*难度\*\*: 困难
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 动态规划、组合数学

## ## 洛谷相关题目

### ### 1. 洛谷 P5732 【深基 5. 习 7】杨辉三角

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5732>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 给出  $n(1 \leq n \leq 20)$ ，输出杨辉三角的前 n 行。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 杨辉三角

### ### 2. 洛谷 P2822 [NOIP2016 提高组] 组合数问题

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P2822>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 组合数  $C(i, j)$  表示从 i 个物品中选出 j 个物品的方案数，如果该数值是 k 的整数倍，那么称  $(i, j)$  是一个合法对。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 组合数、杨辉三角、前缀和

### ### 3. 洛谷 P1313 [NOIP2011 提高组] 计算系数

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1313>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 给定多项式  $(ax + by)^k$ ，计算展开后  $x^n * y^m$  项的系数。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 二项式定理、组合数

### ### 4. 洛谷 P3414 SAC#1 - 组合数

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3414>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 求  $C(n, 1) + C(n, 3) + C(n, 5) + \dots + C(n, 2k+1)$  的值。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 组合数性质

## ## Codeforces 相关题目

### ### 1. Codeforces 815B - Karen and Test

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/815/B>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 给定一个长度为 n 的数组，每次操作将数组中相邻的两个元素进行加法或减法运算（交替进行），直到只剩下一个元素。

- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 杨辉三角系数、组合数学

#### 2. Codeforces 1359E – 组合数学问题

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1359/E>

- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 给定  $n$  和  $k$ , 计算从 1 到  $n$  中选择  $k$  个不同的数字的方案数, 使得这  $k$  个数字的乘积能被某个给定的数整除。

- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 组合数、数论

#### 3. Codeforces 551D – GukiZ and Binary Operations

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/551/D>

- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 计算满足特定条件的二进制数组合数。

- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 组合数学、位运算

#### 4. Codeforces 1117D – Magic Gems

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1117/D>

- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 动态规划计数问题, 需要使用矩阵快速幂优化。

- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 动态规划、矩阵快速幂、组合数学

#### 5. Codeforces 2072F – 组合数次幂异或问题

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2072/F>

- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 涉及组合数次幂和异或运算的数学问题。

- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 组合数学、位运算

## AtCoder 相关题目

#### 1. AtCoder ABC165D – Floor Function

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165_d)

- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 给定正整数  $A$ 、 $B$  和  $N$ , 求  $f(x) = \text{floor}(Ax/B) - A*\text{floor}(x/B)$  在  $0 \leq x \leq N$  时的最大值。

- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 数学分析、组合数学

#### 2. AtCoder ABC098D – Xor Sum 2

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098_d)

- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 计算满足特定条件的区间异或和。

- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 位运算、组合数学

## 牛客网相关题目

#### 1. 牛客网 杨辉三角

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/8c6984f3dc664ef0a305c24e1473729e>

- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 生成杨辉三角的前  $n$  行。

- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 杨辉三角

### ### 2. 牛客网 杨辉三角 II

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/a60ee4a1c8a04c3a93f1de3cf9c16f19>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 返回杨辉三角的第 k 行。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 杨辉三角、组合数

### ### 3. 牛客网 NC95 - 数组中的逆序对

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/8c6984f3dc664ef0a305c24e1473729e>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 计算数组中逆序对的个数。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 归并排序、组合数学

## ## 其他平台相关题目

### ### 1. 杭电 OJ 2032 - 杨辉三角

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=2032>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 输入 n 值，使用递归函数，求杨辉三角形中各个位置上的值。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 杨辉三角、递归

### ### 2. ZOJ 3537 - Cake

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://zoj.pintia.cn/problem-sets/91827364500/problems/91827364577>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 凸多边形三角划分问题。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 组合数学、动态规划

### ### 3. POJ 2299 - Ultra-QuickSort

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <http://poj.org/problem?id=2299>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 计算逆序对数量。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 归并排序、逆序对

### ### 4. SPOJ MSUBSTR - 最大子串

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://www.spoj.com/problems/MSUBSTR/>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 计算回文子串的数量。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 字符串处理、组合数学

### ### 5. UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth

- \*\*题目链接\*\*:

[https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show\\_problem&problem=2275](https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show_problem&problem=2275)

- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 财富分配问题。

- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 中位数、组合数学

### ### 6. CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://www.codechef.com/problems/INVCNT>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 计算数组中逆序对的个数。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 归并排序、逆序对

#### #### 7. USACO 2006 November – Bad Hair Day

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=187>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 奶牛排队问题。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 栈、组合数学

#### #### 8. 计蒜客 T1565 – 合并果子

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://nanti.jisuanke.com/t/T1565>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 贪心算法合并果子。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 贪心、优先队列

#### #### 9. TimusOJ 1001 – Reverse Root

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1001>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 计算平方根并逆序输出。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 数学计算

#### #### 10. LintCode 1297 – 统计右侧小于当前元素的个数

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1297/>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 计算每个元素右侧比它小的元素个数。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 归并排序、逆序对

#### #### 11. LintCode 1497 – 区间和的个数

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1497/>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 计算满足条件的区间和个数。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 前缀和、组合数学

#### #### 12. HackerRank – Merge Sort: Counting Inversions

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/ctci-merge-sort/problem>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 使用归并排序计算逆序对。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 归并排序、逆序对

#### #### 13. HDU 1394 – Minimum Inversion Number

- \*\*题目链接\*\*: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=1394>
- \*\*题目描述\*\*: 计算最小逆序对数。
- \*\*相关算法\*\*: 逆序对、数学

## ## 总结

通过以上题目，我们可以看到组合数学和杨辉三角在算法竞赛中的广泛应用。这些题目涵盖了从基础的杨辉三角生成到复杂的组合数计算，以及在动态规划、数论、字符串处理等领域的应用。掌握这些知识点对于解决相关问题非常有帮助。

=====

[代码文件]

```
=====
```

文件: ArraySplitWays.py

```
=====
```

"""

数组分割方法数 (Array Split Ways)

题目描述:

给定一个长度为 n 的数组 A，将其分割成数组 B 和数组 C，满足  $A[i] = B[i] + C[i]$ 。

要求  $B[i], C[i] \geq 1$ ，同时 B 数组从左到右不降序，C 数组从左到右不升序。

返回有多少种有效的划分方式。

算法思路:

1. 通过数学推导将问题转化为组合数计算
2. 根据约束条件推导出 k 值
3. 结果为  $C(k+n-1, n)$

时间复杂度:  $O(n)$

空间复杂度:  $O(1)$

相关题目:

1. LeetCode 62 – Unique Paths (不同路径)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths/>
2. LeetCode 96 – Unique Binary Search Trees (不同的二叉搜索树)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-binary-search-trees/>
3. 洛谷 相关组合数学问题
4. LeetCode 118 – 杨辉三角 (Pascal's Triangle)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle/>
5. LeetCode 119 – 杨辉三角 II (Pascal's Triangle II)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle-ii/>
6. LeetCode 120 – 三角形最小路径和 (Triangle)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/triangle/>
7. LeetCode 63 – 不同路径 II (Unique Paths II)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths-ii/>
8. LeetCode 64 – 最小路径和 (Minimum Path Sum)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-path-sum/>
9. LeetCode 164 – 最大间距 (Maximum Gap)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-gap/>
10. LeetCode 174 – 地下城游戏 (Dungeon Game)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/dungeon-game/>
11. LeetCode 188 – 买卖股票的最佳时机 IV (Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock IV)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/best-time-to-buy-and-sell-stock-iv/>

12. LeetCode 221 - 最大正方形 (Maximal Square)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximal-square/>
13. LeetCode 343 - 整数拆分 (Integer Break)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/integer-break/>
14. LeetCode 357 - 计算各个位数不同的数字个数 (Count Numbers with Unique Digits)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-numbers-with-unique-digits/>
15. LeetCode 377 - 组合总和 IV (Combination Sum IV)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/combination-sum-iv/>
16. LeetCode 403 - 青蛙过河 (Frog Jump)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/frog-jump/>
17. LeetCode 416 - 分割等和子集 (Partition Equal Subset Sum)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/partition-equal-subset-sum/>
18. LeetCode 494 - 目标和 (Target Sum)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/target-sum/>
19. LeetCode 518 - 零钱兑换 II (Coin Change 2)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/coin-change-2/>
20. LeetCode 629 - K 个逆序对数组 (K Inverse Pairs Array)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/k-inverse-pairs-array/>
21. LeetCode 688 - 骑士在棋盘上的概率 (Knight Probability in Chessboard)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/knight-probability-in-chessboard/>
22. LeetCode 712 - 两个字符串的最小 ASCII 删除和 (Minimum ASCII Delete Sum for Two Strings)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-ascii-delete-sum-for-two-strings/>
23. LeetCode 741 - 摘樱桃 (Cherry Pickup)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup/>
24. LeetCode 790 - 多米诺和托米诺平铺 (Domino and Tromino Tiling)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/domino-and-tromino-tiling/>
25. LeetCode 801 - 使序列递增的最小交换次数 (Minimum Swaps To Make Sequences Increasing)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-swaps-to-make-sequences-increasing/>
26. LeetCode 808 - 分汤 (Soup Servings)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/soup-servings/>
27. LeetCode 813 - 最大平均值和的分组 (Largest Sum of Averages)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/largest-sum-of-averages/>
28. LeetCode 823 - 带因子的二叉树 (Binary Trees With Factors)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/binary-trees-with-factors/>
29. LeetCode 877 - 石子游戏 (Stone Game)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/stone-game/>
30. LeetCode 887 - 鸡蛋掉落 (Super Egg Drop)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/super-egg-drop/>
31. LeetCode 902 - 最大为 N 的数字组合 (Numbers At Most N Given Digit Set)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/numbers-at-most-n-given-digit-set/>
32. LeetCode 907 - 子数组的最小值之和 (Sum of Subarray Minimums)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/sum-of-subarray-minimums/>
33. LeetCode 920 - 播放列表的数量 (Number of Music Playlists)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-music-playlists/>

34. LeetCode 940 - 不同的子序列 II (Distinct Subsequences II)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distinct-subsequences-ii/>

35. LeetCode 956 - 最高的广告牌 (Tallest Billboard)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/tallest-billboard/>

36. LeetCode 960 - 删列造序 III (Delete Columns to Make Sorted III)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/delete-columns-to-make-sorted-iii/>

37. LeetCode 1025 - 除数博弈 (Divisor Game)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divisor-game/>

38. LeetCode 1027 - 最长等差数列 (Longest Arithmetic Sequence)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-arithmetic-sequence/>

39. LeetCode 1035 - 不相交的线 (Uncrossed Lines)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/uncrossed-lines/>

40. LeetCode 1049 - 最后一块石头的重量 II (Last Stone Weight II)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/last-stone-weight-ii/>

41. LeetCode 1105 - 填充书架 (Filling Bookcase Shelves)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/filling-bookcase-shelves/>

42. LeetCode 1155 - 掷骰子的 N 种方法 (Number of Dice Rolls With Target Sum)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-dice-rolls-with-target-sum/>

43. LeetCode 1216 - 验证回文字符串 III (Valid Palindrome III)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/valid-palindrome-iii/>

44. LeetCode 1220 - 统计元音字母序列的数目 (Count Vowels Permutation)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-vowels-permutation/>

45. LeetCode 1231 - 分享巧克力 (Divide Chocolate)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divide-chocolate/>

46. LeetCode 1269 - 停在原地的方案数 (Number of Ways to Stay in the Same Place After Some Steps)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-stay-in-the-same-place-after-some-steps/>

47. LeetCode 1312 - 让字符串成为回文串的最少插入次数 (Minimum Insertion Steps to Make a String Palindrome)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-insertion-steps-to-make-a-string-palindrome/>

48. LeetCode 1320 - 二指输入的最小距离 (Minimum Distance to Type a Word Using Two Fingers)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-distance-to-type-a-word-using-two-fingers/>

49. LeetCode 1335 - 工作计划的最低难度 (Minimum Difficulty of a Job Schedule)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-difficulty-of-a-job-schedule/>

50. LeetCode 1411 - 给  $N \times 3$  网格图涂色的方案数 (Number of Ways to Paint  $N \times 3$  Grid)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-paint-n-3-grid/>

51. LeetCode 1420 - 生成数组 (Build Array Where You Can Find The Maximum Exactly K Comparisons)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/build-array-where-you-can-find-the-maximum-exactly-k-comparisons/>

52. LeetCode 1463 - 摘樱桃 II (Cherry Pickup II)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup-ii/>

53. LeetCode 1531 - 压缩字符串 II (String Compression II)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/string-compression-ii/>

54. LeetCode 1575 – 统计所有可行路径 (Count All Possible Routes)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-all-possible-routes/>

55. LeetCode 1594 – 矩阵的最大非负积 (Maximum Non Negative Product in a Matrix)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-non-negative-product-in-a-matrix/>

56. LeetCode 1621 – 大小为 K 的不重叠线段的数目 (Number of Sets of K Non-overlapping Line Segments)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-sets-of-k-non-overlapping-line-segments/>

57. LeetCode 1639 – 通过给定词典构造目标字符串的方案数 (Number of Ways to Form a Target String Given a Dictionary)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-form-a-target-string-given-a-dictionary/>

58. LeetCode 1641 – 统计字典序元音字符串的数目 (Count Sorted Vowel Strings)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-sorted-vowel-strings/>

59. LeetCode 1655 – 分配重复整数 (Distribute Repeating Integers)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distribute-repeating-integers/>

60. LeetCode 1692 – 计算分配糖果的不同方式 (Count Ways to Distribute Candies)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-distribute-candies/>

61. LeetCode 1723 – 完成所有工作的最短时间 (Find Minimum Time to Finish All Jobs)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/find-minimum-time-to-finish-all-jobs/>

62. LeetCode 1735 – 生成乘积数组的方案数 (Count Ways to Make Array With Product)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-make-array-with-product/>

63. LeetCode 1745 – 回文串分割 IV (Palindrome Partitioning IV)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/palindrome-partitioning-iv/>

64. LeetCode 1787 – 使所有区间的异或结果为零 (Make the XOR of All Segments Equal to Zero)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/make-the-xor-of-all-segments-equal-to-zero/>

65. LeetCode 1866 – 恰有 K 根木棍可以看到的排列数目 (Number of Ways to Rearrange Sticks With K Sticks Visible)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-rearrange-sticks-with-k-sticks-visible/>

66. LeetCode 1955 – 统计特殊子序列的数目 (Count Number of Special Subsequences)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-special-subsequences/>

67. LeetCode 1981 – 最小化目标值与所选元素的差 (Minimize the Difference Between Target and Chosen Elements)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimize-the-difference-between-target-and-chosen-elements/>

68. LeetCode 1987 – 不同的好子序列数目 (Number of Unique Good Subsequences)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-unique-good-subsequences/>

69. LeetCode 2088 – 统计农场中肥沃金字塔的数目 (Count Fertile Pyramids in a Land)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-fertile-pyramids-in-a-land/>

70. LeetCode 2140 – 解决智力问题 (Solving Questions With Brainpower)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/solving-questions-with-brainpower/>

71. LeetCode 2266 – 统计打字方案数 (Count Number of Texts)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-texts/>

72. LeetCode 2318 - 不同骰子序列的数目 (Number of Distinct Roll Sequences)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-distinct-roll-sequences/>

73. LeetCode 2320 - 统计放置房子的方式数 (Count Number of Ways to Place Houses)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-ways-to-place-houses/>

74. LeetCode 2370 - 最长理想子序列 (Longest Ideal Subsequence)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-ideal-subsequence/>

75. LeetCode 2400 - 恰好移动 k 步到达某一位置的方法数目 (Number of Ways to Reach a Position After Exactly k Steps)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-reach-a-position-after-exactly-k-steps/>

76. LeetCode 2431 - 最大限度地提高购买水果的性价比 (Maximize Total Tastiness of Purchased Fruits)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximize-total-tastiness-of-purchased-fruits/>

77. Codeforces 1359E - 组合数学问题

题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1359/E>

78. Codeforces 551D - GukiZ and Binary Operations (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/551/D>

79. Codeforces 1117D - Magic Gems (组合数学+矩阵快速幂)

题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1117/D>

80. Codeforces 2072F - 组合数次幂异或问题

题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2072/F>

81. AtCoder ABC165D - Floor Function

题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165_d)

82. AtCoder ABC098D - Xor Sum 2 (组合数学应用)

题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098_d)

83. USACO 2006 November - Bad Hair Day (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=187>

84. 计蒜客 T1565 - 合并果子 (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://nanti.jisuanke.com/t/T1565>

85. ZOJ 3537 - Cake (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://zoj.pintia.cn/problem-sets/91827364500/problems/91827364577>

86. TimusOJ 1001 - Reverse Root (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1001>

87. 牛客网 NC95 - 数组中的逆序对

题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/8c6984f3dc664ef0a305c24e1473729e>

88. 牛客网 - 计算数组的小和

题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/4385fa1c390e49f69fcf77ecfee7164>

89. LintCode 1297 - 统计右侧小于当前元素的个数

题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1297/>

90. LintCode 1497 - 区间和的个数

题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1497/>

91. LintCode 3653 - Meeting Scheduler (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/3653/>

92. HackerRank - Merge Sort: Counting Inversions (归并排序逆序对计数)

题目链接: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/ctci-merge-sort/problem>

93. POJ 2299 - Ultra-QuickSort (逆序对计数)

题目链接: <http://poj.org/problem?id=2299>

94. HDU 1394 - Minimum Inversion Number (最小逆序对数)

题目链接: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=1394>

95. SPOJ MSUBSTR - 最大子串 (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://www.spoj.com/problems/MSUBSTR/>

96. UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth (组合数学应用)

题目链接:

[https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show\\_problem&problem=2275](https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show_problem&problem=2275)

97. CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数 (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://www.codechef.com/problems/INVCNT>

98. 洛谷 P3414 - SAC#1 - 组合数

题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3414>

99. 洛谷 P2822 - 组合数问题

题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P2822>

100. 洛谷 P1313 - 计算系数

题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1313>

101. 洛谷 P5732 - 杨辉三角

题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5732>

"""

class ArraySplitWays:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, mod=1000000007):

"""

初始化数组分割计算器

Args:

mod: 模数, 用于大数取模

"""

self.mod = mod

def count\_ways(self, arr):

"""

计算数组分割方法数

Args:

arr: 输入数组

Returns:

## 有效的分割方法数

```
"""
n = len(arr)
if n == 0:
    return 0

# 计算 k 值
k = arr[0] - 1
for i in range(1, n):
    if arr[i-1] > arr[i]:
        k -= arr[i-1] - arr[i]

# 如果 k <= 0, 无有效分割方法
if k <= 0:
    return 0

# 返回组合数 C(k+n-1, n)
return self._combination(k + n - 1, n)
```

```
def _combination(self, n, k):
```

```
"""
计算组合数 C(n, k) % mod
```

Args:

n: 总数

k: 选取数

Returns:

组合数 C(n, k) % mod

```
"""
if k > n or k < 0:
    return 0

# 优化: C(n, k) = C(n, n-k)
if k > n - k:
    k = n - k

# 计算分子和分母
numerator = 1 # 分子
denominator = 1 # 分母

for i in range(k):
    numerator = (numerator * (n - i)) % self.mod
```

# 计算分子和分母

numerator = 1 # 分子

denominator = 1 # 分母

for i in range(k):

numerator = (numerator \* (n - i)) % self.mod

```
denominator = (denominator * (i + 1)) % self.mod

# 计算分母的逆元
inv_denominator = self._mod_inverse(denominator, self.mod)

# 返回结果
return (numerator * inv_denominator) % self.mod

def _mod_inverse(self, a, mod):
    """
    计算 a 在模 mod 下的逆元，使用费马小定理
    """
```

Args:

a: 要计算逆元的数  
mod: 模数（必须为质数）

Returns:

a 的逆元

"""

```
return self._power(a, mod - 2, mod)
```

```
def _power(self, base, exp, mod):
    """
    快速幂运算
    """
```

Args:

base: 底数  
exp: 指数  
mod: 模数

Returns:

$(base^exp) \% mod$

"""

```
result = 1
```

```
base = base % mod
```

```
while exp > 0:
```

```
    if exp % 2 == 1:
        result = (result * base) % mod
    exp = exp >> 1
    base = (base * base) % mod
```

```
return result
```

```

def test_array_split_ways():
    """测试数组分割方法数计算"""
    print("== 数组分割方法数测试 ==")

    # 创建计算器实例
    calculator = ArraySplitWays()

    # 测试用例 1: 基本情况
    print("测试用例 1:")
    arr1 = [5, 4, 5]
    ways1 = calculator.count_ways(arr1)
    print(f"数组 {arr1} 的分割方法数: {ways1}")
    print()

    # 测试用例 2: 递增数组
    print("测试用例 2:")
    arr2 = [3, 4, 5]
    ways2 = calculator.count_ways(arr2)
    print(f"数组 {arr2} 的分割方法数: {ways2}")
    print()

    # 测试用例 3: 相同元素数组
    print("测试用例 3:")
    arr3 = [4, 4, 4]
    ways3 = calculator.count_ways(arr3)
    print(f"数组 {arr3} 的分割方法数: {ways3}")
    print()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    test_array_split_ways()

```

=====

文件: Code01\_PascalTriangle.java

```

=====
package class144;

// 杨辉三角 (Pascal's Triangle)
// 题目来源: 洛谷 P5732 【深基 5. 习 7】杨辉三角
// 题目链接: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5732
// 题目描述: 给定数字 n, 打印杨辉三角的前 n 行
// 约束条件: 1 <= n <= 20

```

```
// 提交说明：提交时请把类名改成"Main"，可以通过所有测试用例

/*
 * 题目解析：
 * 杨辉三角是组合数学中的一个重要概念，它的每个数字等于上一行相邻两个数字之和
 * 第 n 行第 m 列的数字等于组合数 C(n-1, m-1)
 *
 * 算法思路：
 * 方法 1：动态规划 - 利用杨辉三角的性质，每个数等于它左上方和右上方的数的和
 * 方法 2：组合数公式 - 直接计算 C(n, m) 的值
 * 方法 3：空间优化 - 只使用 O(n) 的空间来生成第 n 行
 *
 * 时间复杂度分析：
 * 方法 1: O(n^2) - 需要计算前 n 行的所有数字
 * 方法 2: O(n^3) - 对每个位置都计算组合数
 * 方法 3: O(n^2) - 优化空间后的动态规划
 *
 * 空间复杂度分析：
 * 方法 1: O(n^2) - 需要存储整个三角形
 * 方法 2: O(1) - 只需要常数空间计算单个组合数
 * 方法 3: O(n) - 只需要存储当前行
 *
 * 相关题目扩展：
 * 1. LeetCode 118. Pascal's Triangle - 生成杨辉三角前 n 行
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle/
 * 2. LeetCode 119. Pascal's Triangle II - 生成杨辉三角第 k 行
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle-ii/
 * 3. Codeforces 2072F - 组合数次幂异或问题
 *   题目链接: https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2072/F
 * 4. 洛谷 P2822 - 组合数问题
 *   题目链接: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P2822
 * 5. 洛谷 P3414 - SAC#1 - 组合数
 *   题目链接: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3414
 * 6. AtCoder ABC165D - Floor Function
 *   题目链接: https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165\_d
 * 7. CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数（组合数学应用）
 *   题目链接: https://www.codechef.com/problems/INVCNT
 * 8. SPOJ MSUBSTR - 最大子串（组合数学应用）
 *   题目链接: https://www.spoj.com/problems/MSUBSTR/
 * 9. UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth (组合数学应用)
 *   题目链接:
```

[https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show\\_problem&problem=2275](https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show_problem&problem=2275)

- \* 10. POJ 2299 - Ultra-QuickSort (逆序对计数)  
\* 题目链接: <http://poj.org/problem?id=2299>
- \* 11. HDU 1394 - Minimum Inversion Number (最小逆序对数)  
\* 题目链接: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=1394>
- \* 12. HackerRank - Merge Sort: Counting Inversions (归并排序逆序对计数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/ctci-merge-sort/problem>
- \* 13. 牛客网 NC95 - 数组中的逆序对  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/8c6984f3dc664ef0a305c24e1473729e>
- \* 14. 牛客网 - 计算数组的小和  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/4385fa1c390e49f69fcf77ecfee7164>
- \* 15. LintCode 1297 - 统计右侧小于当前元素的个数  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1297/>
- \* 16. LintCode 1497 - 区间和的个数  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1497/>
- \* 17. LintCode 3653 - Meeting Scheduler (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/3653/>
- \* 18. Codeforces 1359E - 组合数学问题  
\* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1359/E>
- \* 19. Codeforces 551D - GukiZ and Binary Operations (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/551/D>
- \* 20. Codeforces 1117D - Magic Gems (组合数学+矩阵快速幂)  
\* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1117/D>
- \* 21. AtCoder ABC098D - Xor Sum 2 (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098_d)
- \* 22. USACO 2006 November - Bad Hair Day (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=187>
- \* 23. 计蒜客 T1565 - 合并果子 (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://nanti.jisuanke.com/t/T1565>
- \* 24. ZOJ 3537 - Cake (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://zoj.pintia.cn/problem-sets/91827364500/problems/91827364577>
- \* 25. TimusOJ 1001 - Reverse Root (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1001>

\*/

```
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.io.OutputStreamWriter;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import java.io.StreamTokenizer;

public class Code01_PascalTriangle {
```

```

public static int MAXN = 20;

public static long[][] tri = new long[MAXN][MAXN];

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
    StreamTokenizer in = new StreamTokenizer(br);
    PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter(new OutputStreamWriter(System.out));
    in.nextToken();
    int n = (int) in.nval;
    // 初始化杨辉三角的第一列和对角线元素为1
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        tri[i][0] = tri[i][i] = 1;
    }
    // 根据杨辉三角的性质计算其他元素：每个数等于它左上方和右上方的数的和
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
            tri[i][j] = tri[i - 1][j] + tri[i - 1][j - 1];
        }
    }
    // 输出杨辉三角的前 n 行
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++) {
            out.print(tri[i][j] + " ");
        }
        out.println();
    }
    out.flush();
    out.close();
    br.close();
}
}

```

=====

文件: Code02\_CalculateCoefficients.java

=====

```

package class144;

// 计算系数 (Calculate Coefficients)
// 题目来源: 洛谷 P1313 [NOIP2012 普及组] 计算系数
// 题目链接: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1313

```

```
// 题目描述: 多项式为, (ax + by)的 k 次方, 其中 a、b、k 为常数, 计算这个多项式展开后, x 的 n 次方 * y 的 m 次方, 这一项的系数
// 约束条件: 0 <= k <= 1000, 0 <= a、b <= 10^6, n + m == k
// 提交说明: 提交时请把类名改成"Main", 可以通过所有测试用例

/*
 * 题目解析:
 * 根据二项式定理,  $(ax + by)^k$  的展开式中,  $x^n * y^m$  项的系数是  $C(k, n) * a^n * b^m$ 
 * 其中  $C(k, n)$  是组合数, 表示从 k 个不同元素中取出 n 个元素的组合数
 *
 * 算法思路:
 * 1. 使用快速幂计算  $a^n$  和  $b^m$ 
 * 2. 预处理阶乘和阶乘的逆元, 用于计算组合数  $C(k, n)$ 
 * 3. 根据公式计算最终结果
 *
 * 时间复杂度分析:
 * 1. 快速幂:  $O(\log k)$ 
 * 2. 预处理阶乘和逆元:  $O(k)$ 
 * 3. 计算组合数:  $O(1)$ 
 * 总体时间复杂度:  $O(k)$ 
 *
 * 空间复杂度分析:
 * 存储阶乘和逆元数组:  $O(k)$ 
 *
 * 相关题目扩展:
 * 1. LeetCode 77 - 组合 (Combinations)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/combinations/
 * 2. LeetCode 60 - 第 k 个排列 (Permutation Sequence)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/permutation-sequence/
 * 3. LeetCode 31 - 下一个排列 (Next Permutation)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/next-permutation/
 * 4. LeetCode 46 - 全排列 (Permutations)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/permute/
 * 5. LeetCode 47 - 全排列 II (Permutations II)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/permute-linked-list/
 * 6. LeetCode 62 - 不同路径 (Unique Paths)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths/
 * 7. LeetCode 63 - 不同路径 II (Unique Paths II)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths-ii/
 * 8. LeetCode 64 - 最小路径和 (Minimum Path Sum)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-path-sum/
 * 9. LeetCode 96 - 不同的二叉搜索树 (Unique Binary Search Trees)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-binary-search-trees/
```

- \* 10. LeetCode 118 - 杨辉三角 (Pascal's Triangle)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle/>
- \* 11. LeetCode 119 - 杨辉三角 II (Pascal's Triangle II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle-ii/>
- \* 12. LeetCode 120 - 三角形最小路径和 (Triangle)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/triangle/>
- \* 13. LeetCode 164 - 最大间距 (Maximum Gap)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-gap/>
- \* 14. LeetCode 174 - 地下城游戏 (Dungeon Game)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/dungeon-game/>
- \* 15. LeetCode 188 - 买卖股票的最佳时机 IV (Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock IV)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/best-time-to-buy-and-sell-stock-iv/>
- \* 16. LeetCode 221 - 最大正方形 (Maximal Square)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximal-square/>
- \* 17. LeetCode 343 - 整数拆分 (Integer Break)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/integer-break/>
- \* 18. LeetCode 357 - 计算各个位数不同的数字个数 (Count Numbers with Unique Digits)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-numbers-with-unique-digits/>
- \* 19. LeetCode 377 - 组合总和 IV (Combination Sum IV)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/combination-sum-iv/>
- \* 20. LeetCode 403 - 青蛙过河 (Frog Jump)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/frog-jump/>
- \* 21. LeetCode 416 - 分割等和子集 (Partition Equal Subset Sum)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/partition-equal-subset-sum/>
- \* 22. LeetCode 494 - 目标和 (Target Sum)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/target-sum/>
- \* 23. LeetCode 518 - 零钱兑换 II (Coin Change 2)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/coin-change-2/>
- \* 24. LeetCode 629 - K 个逆序对数组 (K Inverse Pairs Array)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/k-inverse-pairs-array/>
- \* 25. LeetCode 688 - 骑士在棋盘上的概率 (Knight Probability in Chessboard)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/knight-probability-in-chessboard/>
- \* 26. LeetCode 712 - 两个字符串的最小 ASCII 删除和 (Minimum ASCII Delete Sum for Two Strings)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-ascii-delete-sum-for-two-strings/>
- \* 27. LeetCode 741 - 摘樱桃 (Cherry Pickup)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup/>
- \* 28. LeetCode 790 - 多米诺和托米诺平铺 (Domino and Tromino Tiling)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/domino-and-tromino-tiling/>
- \* 29. LeetCode 801 - 使序列递增的最小交换次数 (Minimum Swaps To Make Sequences Increasing)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-swaps-to-make-sequences-increasing/>
- \* 30. LeetCode 808 - 分汤 (Soup Servings)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/soup-servings/>
- \* 31. LeetCode 813 - 最大平均值和的分组 (Largest Sum of Averages)

- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/largest-sum-of-averages/>
- \* 32. LeetCode 823 - 带因子的二叉树 (Binary Trees With Factors)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/binary-trees-with-factors/>
- \* 33. LeetCode 877 - 石子游戏 (Stone Game)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/stone-game/>
- \* 34. LeetCode 887 - 鸡蛋掉落 (Super Egg Drop)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/super-egg-drop/>
- \* 35. LeetCode 902 - 最大为 N 的数字组合 (Numbers At Most N Given Digit Set)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/numbers-at-most-n-given-digit-set/>
- \* 36. LeetCode 907 - 子数组的最小值之和 (Sum of Subarray Minimums)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/sum-of-subarray-minimums/>
- \* 37. LeetCode 920 - 播放列表的数量 (Number of Music Playlists)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-music-playlists/>
- \* 38. LeetCode 940 - 不同的子序列 II (Distinct Subsequences II)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distinct-subsequences-ii/>
- \* 39. LeetCode 956 - 最高的广告牌 (Tallest Billboard)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/tallest-billboard/>
- \* 40. LeetCode 960 - 删列造序 III (Delete Columns to Make Sorted III)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/delete-columns-to-make-sorted-iii/>
- \* 41. LeetCode 1025 - 除数博弈 (Divisor Game)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divisor-game/>
- \* 42. LeetCode 1027 - 最长等差数列 (Longest Arithmetic Sequence)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-arithmetic-sequence/>
- \* 43. LeetCode 1035 - 不相交的线 (Uncrossed Lines)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/uncrossed-lines/>
- \* 44. LeetCode 1049 - 最后一块石头的重量 II (Last Stone Weight II)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/last-stone-weight-ii/>
- \* 45. LeetCode 1105 - 填充书架 (Filling Bookcase Shelves)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/filling-bookcase-shelves/>
- \* 46. LeetCode 1155 - 掷骰子的 N 种方法 (Number of Dice Rolls With Target Sum)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-dice-rolls-with-target-sum/>
- \* 47. LeetCode 1216 - 验证回文字符串 III (Valid Palindrome III)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/valid-palindrome-iii/>
- \* 48. LeetCode 1220 - 统计元音字母序列的数目 (Count Vowels Permutation)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-vowels-permutation/>
- \* 49. LeetCode 1231 - 分享巧克力 (Divide Chocolate)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divide-chocolate/>
- \* 50. LeetCode 1269 - 停在原地的方案数 (Number of Ways to Stay in the Same Place After Some Steps)
- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-stay-in-the-same-place-after-some-steps/>
- \* 51. LeetCode 1312 - 让字符串成为回文串的最少插入次数 (Minimum Insertion Steps to Make a String Palindrome)

- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-insertion-steps-to-make-a-string-palindrome/>
- \* 52. LeetCode 1320 - 二指输入的最小距离 (Minimum Distance to Type a Word Using Two Fingers)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-distance-to-type-a-word-using-two-fingers/>
- \* 53. LeetCode 1335 - 工作计划的最低难度 (Minimum Difficulty of a Job Schedule)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-difficulty-of-a-job-schedule/>
- \* 54. LeetCode 1411 - 给 N x 3 网格图涂色的方案数 (Number of Ways to Paint N × 3 Grid)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-paint-n-3-grid/>
- \* 55. LeetCode 1420 - 生成数组 (Build Array Where You Can Find The Maximum Exactly K Comparisons)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/build-array-where-you-can-find-the-maximum-exactly-k-comparisons/>
- \* 56. LeetCode 1463 - 摘樱桃 II (Cherry Pickup II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup-ii/>
- \* 57. LeetCode 1531 - 压缩字符串 II (String Compression II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/string-compression-ii/>
- \* 58. LeetCode 1575 - 统计所有可行路径 (Count All Possible Routes)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-all-possible-routes/>
- \* 59. LeetCode 1594 - 矩阵的最大非负积 (Maximum Non Negative Product in a Matrix)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-non-negative-product-in-a-matrix/>
- \* 60. LeetCode 1621 - 大小为 K 的不重叠线段的数目 (Number of Sets of K Non-overlapping Line Segments)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-sets-of-k-non-overlapping-line-segments/>
- \* 61. LeetCode 1639 - 通过给定词典构造目标字符串的方案数 (Number of Ways to Form a Target String Given a Dictionary)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-form-a-target-string-given-a-dictionary/>
- \* 62. LeetCode 1641 - 统计字典序元音字符串的数目 (Count Sorted Vowel Strings)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-sorted-vowel-strings/>
- \* 63. LeetCode 1655 - 分配重复整数 (Distribute Repeating Integers)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distribute-repeating-integers/>
- \* 64. LeetCode 1692 - 计算分配糖果的不同方式 (Count Ways to Distribute Candies)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-distribute-candies/>
- \* 65. LeetCode 1723 - 完成所有工作的最短时间 (Find Minimum Time to Finish All Jobs)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/find-minimum-time-to-finish-all-jobs/>
- \* 66. LeetCode 1735 - 生成乘积数组的方案数 (Count Ways to Make Array With Product)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-make-array-with-product/>
- \* 67. LeetCode 1745 - 回文串分割 IV (Palindrome Partitioning IV)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/palindrome-partitioning-iv/>
- \* 68. LeetCode 1787 - 使所有区间的异或结果为零 (Make the XOR of All Segments Equal to Zero)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/make-the-xor-of-all-segments-equal-to-zero/>
- \* 69. LeetCode 1866 - 恰有 K 根木棍可以看到的排列数目 (Number of Ways to Rearrange Sticks With K Sticks Visible)

- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-rearrange-sticks-with-k-sticks-visible/>
  - \* 70. LeetCode 1955 - 统计特殊子序列的数目 (Count Number of Special Subsequences)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-special-subsequences/>
  - \* 71. LeetCode 1981 - 最小化目标值与所选元素的差 (Minimize the Difference Between Target and Chosen Elements)
    - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimize-the-difference-between-target-and-chosen-elements/>
  - \* 72. LeetCode 1987 - 不同的好子序列数目 (Number of Unique Good Subsequences)
    - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-unique-good-subsequences/>
  - \* 73. LeetCode 2088 - 统计农场中肥沃金字塔的数目 (Count Fertile Pyramids in a Land)
    - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-fertile-pyramids-in-a-land/>
  - \* 74. LeetCode 2140 - 解决智力问题 (Solving Questions With Brainpower)
    - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/solving-questions-with-brainpower/>
  - \* 75. LeetCode 2266 - 统计打字方案数 (Count Number of Texts)
    - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-texts/>
  - \* 76. LeetCode 2318 - 不同骰子序列的数目 (Number of Distinct Roll Sequences)
    - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-distinct-roll-sequences/>
  - \* 77. LeetCode 2320 - 统计放置房子的方式数 (Count Number of Ways to Place Houses)
    - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-ways-to-place-houses/>
  - \* 78. LeetCode 2370 - 最长理想子序列 (Longest Ideal Subsequence)
    - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-ideal-subsequence/>
  - \* 79. LeetCode 2400 - 恰好移动 k 步到达某一位置的方法数目 (Number of Ways to Reach a Position After Exactly k Steps)
    - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-reach-a-position-after-exactly-k-steps/>
  - \* 80. LeetCode 2431 - 最大限度地提高购买水果的性价比 (Maximize Total Tastiness of Purchased Fruits)
    - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximize-total-tastiness-of-purchased-fruits/>
  - \* 81. Codeforces 1359E - 组合数学问题
    - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1359/E>
  - \* 82. Codeforces 551D - GukiZ and Binary Operations (组合数学应用)
    - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/551/D>
  - \* 83. Codeforces 1117D - Magic Gems (组合数学+矩阵快速幂)
    - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1117/D>
  - \* 84. Codeforces 2072F - 组合数次幂异或问题
    - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2072/F>
  - \* 85. AtCoder ABC165D - Floor Function
    - \* 题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165_d)
  - \* 86. AtCoder ABC098D - Xor Sum 2 (组合数学应用)
    - \* 题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098_d)
  - \* 87. USACO 2006 November - Bad Hair Day (组合数学应用)
    - \* 题目链接: <http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=187>

- \* 88. 计蒜客 T1565 - 合并果子 (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://nanti.jisuanke.com/t/T1565>
- \* 89. ZOJ 3537 - Cake (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://zoj.pintia.cn/problem-sets/91827364500/problems/91827364577>
- \* 90. TimusOJ 1001 - Reverse Root (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1001>
- \* 91. 牛客网 NC95 - 数组中的逆序对
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/8c6984f3dc664ef0a305c24e1473729e>
- \* 92. 牛客网 - 计算数组的小和
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/4385fa1c390e49f69fcf77ecfee7164>
- \* 93. LintCode 1297 - 统计右侧小于当前元素的个数
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1297/>
- \* 94. LintCode 1497 - 区间和的个数
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1497/>
- \* 95. LintCode 3653 - Meeting Scheduler (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/3653/>
- \* 96. HackerRank - Merge Sort: Counting Inversions (归并排序逆序对计数)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/ctci-merge-sort/problem>
- \* 97. POJ 2299 - Ultra-QuickSort (逆序对计数)
  - \* 题目链接: <http://poj.org/problem?id=2299>
- \* 98. HDU 1394 - Minimum Inversion Number (最小逆序对数)
  - \* 题目链接: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=1394>
- \* 99. SPOJ MSUBSTR - 最大子串 (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.spoj.com/problems/MSUBSTR/>
- \* 100. UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接:

[https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show\\_problem&problem=2275](https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show_problem&problem=2275)

- \* 101. CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数 (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.codechef.com/problems/INVCNT>
- \* 102. 洛谷 P3414 - SAC#1 - 组合数
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3414>
- \* 103. 洛谷 P2822 - 组合数问题 (当前题目)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P2822>
- \* 104. 洛谷 P1313 - 计算系数 (类似题目)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1313>
- \* 105. 洛谷 P5732 - 杨辉三角 (类似题目)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5732>

```
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
```

```
import java.io.OutputStreamWriter;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import java.io.StreamTokenizer;

public class Code02_CalculateCoefficients {

    public static int MAXK = 1001;

    public static int MOD = 10007;

    // fac[i]代表 i! 在 %MOD 意义下的余数
    public static long[] fac = new long[MAXK + 1];

    // inv[i]代表 i! 在 %MOD 意义下的逆元
    public static long[] inv = new long[MAXK + 1];

    public static int a, b, k, n, m;

    // 来自讲解 098，乘法快速幂，x 的 p 次方 % MOD
    public static long power(long x, int p) {
        long ans = 1;
        while (p > 0) {
            if ((p & 1) == 1) {
                ans = (ans * x) % MOD;
            }
            x = (x * x) % MOD;
            p >>= 1;
        }
        return ans;
    }

    // 来自讲解 099，生成阶乘表和逆元表
    public static void build() {
        // 阶乘表线性递推
        fac[1] = 1;
        for (int i = 2; i <= MAXK; i++) {
            fac[i] = ((long) i * fac[i - 1]) % MOD;
        }
        // 逆元表线性递推
        inv[MAXK] = power(fac[MAXK], MOD - 2);
        for (int i = MAXK - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
            inv[i] = ((long) (i + 1) * inv[i + 1]) % MOD;
        }
    }
}
```

```

}

// 组合公式
public static long c(int n, int k) {
    return (((fac[n] * inv[k]) % MOD) * inv[n - k]) % MOD;
}

public static long compute() {
    build();
    return (((power(a, n) * power(b, m)) % MOD) * c(k, k - n)) % MOD;
}

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
    StringTokenizer in = new StringTokenizer(br);
    PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter(new OutputStreamWriter(System.out));
    in.nextToken(); a = (int) in.nval;
    in.nextToken(); b = (int) in.nval;
    in.nextToken(); k = (int) in.nval;
    in.nextToken(); n = (int) in.nval;
    in.nextToken(); m = (int) in.nval;
    out.println(compute());
    out.flush();
    out.close();
    br.close();
}
}

```

}

=====

文件: Code03\_CombinationNumber.java

=====

package class14;

```

// 组合数问题 (Combination Number Problem)
// 题目来源: 洛谷 P2822 [NOIP2016 提高组] 组合数问题
// 题目链接: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P2822
// 题目描述: 组合公式  $c(i, j)$ , 表示从  $i$  个物品中选出  $j$  个物品的方案数, 如果该数值是  $k$  的整数倍, 那么称  $(i, j)$  是一个合法对
// 给定具体的一组数字  $n$  和  $m$ , 当  $i$  和  $j$  满足:  $0 \leq i \leq n$ ,  $0 \leq j \leq \min(i, m)$ , 返回有多少合法对
// 约束条件:  $1 \leq t \leq 10^4$  (测试组数),  $2 \leq k \leq 21$ ,  $0 \leq n, m \leq 2000$ 
// 提交说明: 提交时请把类名改成"Main", 可以通过所有测试用例

```

```
/*
 * 题目解析:
 * 需要统计满足条件的组合数对(i, j)，其中 C(i, j)是 k 的倍数
 *
 * 算法思路:
 * 1. 预处理所有可能的组合数模 k 的值
 * 2. 构建前缀和数组用于快速查询
 * 3. 对每组查询，利用前缀和数组快速计算结果
 *
 * 时间复杂度分析:
 * 1. 预处理: O(n^2)
 * 2. 查询: O(1)
 * 总体时间复杂度: O(n^2 + t)
 *
 * 空间复杂度分析:
 * 存储组合数和前缀和数组: O(n^2)
 *
 * 相关题目扩展:
 * 1. LeetCode 118 - 杨辉三角 (Pascal's Triangle)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle/
 * 2. LeetCode 119 - 杨辉三角 II (Pascal's Triangle II)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle-ii/
 * 3. LeetCode 120 - 三角形最小路径和 (Triangle)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/triangle/
 * 4. LeetCode 62 - 不同路径 (Unique Paths)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths/
 * 5. LeetCode 63 - 不同路径 II (Unique Paths II)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths-ii/
 * 6. LeetCode 64 - 最小路径和 (Minimum Path Sum)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-path-sum/
 * 7. LeetCode 96 - 不同的二叉搜索树 (Unique Binary Search Trees)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-binary-search-trees/
 * 8. LeetCode 164 - 最大间距 (Maximum Gap)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-gap/
 * 9. LeetCode 174 - 地下城游戏 (Dungeon Game)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/dungeon-game/
 * 10. LeetCode 188 - 买卖股票的最佳时机 IV (Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock IV)
 *    题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/best-time-to-buy-and-sell-stock-iv/
 * 11. LeetCode 221 - 最大正方形 (Maximal Square)
 *    题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximal-square/
 * 12. LeetCode 343 - 整数拆分 (Integer Break)
 *    题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/integer-break/
```

- \* 13. LeetCode 357 - 计算各个位数不同的数字个数 (Count Numbers with Unique Digits)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-numbers-with-unique-digits/>
- \* 14. LeetCode 377 - 组合总和 IV (Combination Sum IV)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/combination-sum-iv/>
- \* 15. LeetCode 403 - 青蛙过河 (Frog Jump)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/frog-jump/>
- \* 16. LeetCode 416 - 分割等和子集 (Partition Equal Subset Sum)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/partition-equal-subset-sum/>
- \* 17. LeetCode 494 - 目标和 (Target Sum)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/target-sum/>
- \* 18. LeetCode 518 - 零钱兑换 II (Coin Change 2)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/coin-change-2/>
- \* 19. LeetCode 629 - K 个逆序对数组 (K Inverse Pairs Array)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/k-inverse-pairs-array/>
- \* 20. LeetCode 688 - 骑士在棋盘上的概率 (Knight Probability in Chessboard)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/knight-probability-in-chessboard/>
- \* 21. LeetCode 712 - 两个字符串的最小 ASCII 删除和 (Minimum ASCII Delete Sum for Two Strings)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-ascii-delete-sum-for-two-strings/>
- \* 22. LeetCode 741 - 摘樱桃 (Cherry Pickup)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup/>
- \* 23. LeetCode 790 - 多米诺和托米诺平铺 (Domino and Tromino Tiling)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/domino-and-tromino-tiling/>
- \* 24. LeetCode 801 - 使序列递增的最小交换次数 (Minimum Swaps To Make Sequences Increasing)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-swaps-to-make-sequences-increasing/>
- \* 25. LeetCode 808 - 分汤 (Soup Servings)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/soup-servings/>
- \* 26. LeetCode 813 - 最大平均值和的分组 (Largest Sum of Averages)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/largest-sum-of-averages/>
- \* 27. LeetCode 823 - 带因子的二叉树 (Binary Trees With Factors)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/binary-trees-with-factors/>
- \* 28. LeetCode 877 - 石子游戏 (Stone Game)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/stone-game/>
- \* 29. LeetCode 887 - 鸡蛋掉落 (Super Egg Drop)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/super-egg-drop/>
- \* 30. LeetCode 902 - 最大为 N 的数字组合 (Numbers At Most N Given Digit Set)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/numbers-at-most-n-given-digit-set/>
- \* 31. LeetCode 907 - 子数组的最小值之和 (Sum of Subarray Minimums)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/sum-of-subarray-minimums/>
- \* 32. LeetCode 920 - 播放列表的数量 (Number of Music Playlists)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-music-playlists/>
- \* 33. LeetCode 940 - 不同的子序列 II (Distinct Subsequences II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distinct-subsequences-ii/>
- \* 34. LeetCode 956 - 最高的广告牌 (Tallest Billboard)

- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/tallest-billboard/>
- \* 35. LeetCode 960 - 删列造序 III (Delete Columns to Make Sorted III)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/delete-columns-to-make-sorted-iii/>
- \* 36. LeetCode 1025 - 除数博弈 (Divisor Game)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divisor-game/>
- \* 37. LeetCode 1027 - 最长等差数列 (Longest Arithmetic Sequence)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-arithmetic-sequence/>
- \* 38. LeetCode 1035 - 不相交的线 (Uncrossed Lines)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/uncrossed-lines/>
- \* 39. LeetCode 1049 - 最后一块石头的重量 II (Last Stone Weight II)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/last-stone-weight-ii/>
- \* 40. LeetCode 1105 - 填充书架 (Filling Bookcase Shelves)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/filling-bookcase-shelves/>
- \* 41. LeetCode 1155 - 掷骰子的 N 种方法 (Number of Dice Rolls With Target Sum)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-dice-rolls-with-target-sum/>
- \* 42. LeetCode 1216 - 验证回文字符串 III (Valid Palindrome III)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/valid-palindrome-iii/>
- \* 43. LeetCode 1220 - 统计元音字母序列的数目 (Count Vowels Permutation)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-vowels-permutation/>
- \* 44. LeetCode 1231 - 分享巧克力 (Divide Chocolate)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divide-chocolate/>
- \* 45. LeetCode 1269 - 停在原地的方案数 (Number of Ways to Stay in the Same Place After Some Steps)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-stay-in-the-same-place-after-some-steps/>
- \* 46. LeetCode 1312 - 让字符串成为回文串的最少插入次数 (Minimum Insertion Steps to Make a String Palindrome)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-insertion-steps-to-make-a-string-palindrome/>
- \* 47. LeetCode 1320 - 二指输入的最小距离 (Minimum Distance to Type a Word Using Two Fingers)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-distance-to-type-a-word-using-two-fingers/>
- \* 48. LeetCode 1335 - 工作计划的最低难度 (Minimum Difficulty of a Job Schedule)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-difficulty-of-a-job-schedule/>
- \* 49. LeetCode 1411 - 给 N x 3 网格图涂色的方案数 (Number of Ways to Paint N × 3 Grid)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-paint-n-3-grid/>
- \* 50. LeetCode 1420 - 生成数组 (Build Array Where You Can Find The Maximum Exactly K Comparisons)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/build-array-where-you-can-find-the-maximum-exactly-k-comparisons/>
- \* 51. LeetCode 1463 - 摘樱桃 II (Cherry Pickup II)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup-ii/>
- \* 52. LeetCode 1531 - 压缩字符串 II (String Compression II)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/string-compression-ii/>

- \* 53. LeetCode 1575 – 统计所有可行路径 (Count All Possible Routes)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-all-possible-routes/>
- \* 54. LeetCode 1594 – 矩阵的最大非负积 (Maximum Non Negative Product in a Matrix)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-non-negative-product-in-a-matrix/>
- \* 55. LeetCode 1621 – 大小为 K 的不重叠线段的数目 (Number of Sets of K Non-overlapping Line Segments)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-sets-of-k-non-overlapping-line-segments/>
- \* 56. LeetCode 1639 – 通过给定词典构造目标字符串的方案数 (Number of Ways to Form a Target String Given a Dictionary)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-form-a-target-string-given-a-dictionary/>
- \* 57. LeetCode 1641 – 统计字典序元音字符串的数目 (Count Sorted Vowel Strings)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-sorted-vowel-strings/>
- \* 58. LeetCode 1655 – 分配重复整数 (Distribute Repeating Integers)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distribute-repeating-integers/>
- \* 59. LeetCode 1692 – 计算分配糖果的不同方式 (Count Ways to Distribute Candies)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-distribute-candies/>
- \* 60. LeetCode 1723 – 完成所有工作的最短时间 (Find Minimum Time to Finish All Jobs)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/find-minimum-time-to-finish-all-jobs/>
- \* 61. LeetCode 1735 – 生成乘积数组的方案数 (Count Ways to Make Array With Product)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-make-array-with-product/>
- \* 62. LeetCode 1745 – 回文串分割 IV (Palindrome Partitioning IV)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/palindrome-partitioning-iv/>
- \* 63. LeetCode 1787 – 使所有区间的异或结果为零 (Make the XOR of All Segments Equal to Zero)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/make-the-xor-of-all-segments-equal-to-zero/>
- \* 64. LeetCode 1866 – 恰有 K 根木棍可以看到的排列数目 (Number of Ways to Rearrange Sticks With K Sticks Visible)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-rearrange-sticks-with-k-sticks-visible/>
- \* 65. LeetCode 1955 – 统计特殊子序列的数目 (Count Number of Special Subsequences)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-special-subsequences/>
- \* 66. LeetCode 1981 – 最小化目标值与所选元素的差 (Minimize the Difference Between Target and Chosen Elements)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimize-the-difference-between-target-and-chosen-elements/>
- \* 67. LeetCode 1987 – 不同的好子序列数目 (Number of Unique Good Subsequences)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-unique-good-subsequences/>
- \* 68. LeetCode 2088 – 统计农场中肥沃金字塔的数目 (Count Fertile Pyramids in a Land)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-fertile-pyramids-in-a-land/>
- \* 69. LeetCode 2140 – 解决智力问题 (Solving Questions With Brainpower)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/solving-questions-with-brainpower/>
- \* 70. LeetCode 2266 – 统计打字方案数 (Count Number of Texts)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-texts/>

- \* 71. LeetCode 2318 - 不同骰子序列的数目 (Number of Distinct Roll Sequences)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-distinct-roll-sequences/>
- \* 72. LeetCode 2320 - 统计放置房子的方式数 (Count Number of Ways to Place Houses)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-ways-to-place-houses/>
- \* 73. LeetCode 2370 - 最长理想子序列 (Longest Ideal Subsequence)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-ideal-subsequence/>
- \* 74. LeetCode 2400 - 恰好移动 k 步到达某一位置的方法数目 (Number of Ways to Reach a Position After Exactly k Steps)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-reach-a-position-after-exactly-k-steps/>
- \* 75. LeetCode 2431 - 最大限度地提高购买水果的性价比 (Maximize Total Tastiness of Purchased Fruits)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximize-total-tastiness-of-purchased-fruits/>
- \* 76. Codeforces 1359E - 组合数学问题  
\* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1359/E>
- \* 77. Codeforces 551D - GukiZ and Binary Operations (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/551/D>
- \* 78. Codeforces 1117D - Magic Gems (组合数学+矩阵快速幂)  
\* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1117/D>
- \* 79. Codeforces 2072F - 组合数次幂异或问题  
\* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2072/F>
- \* 80. AtCoder ABC165D - Floor Function  
\* 题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165_d)
- \* 81. AtCoder ABC098D - Xor Sum 2 (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098_d)
- \* 82. USACO 2006 November - Bad Hair Day (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=187>
- \* 83. 计蒜客 T1565 - 合并果子 (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://nanti.jisuanke.com/t/T1565>
- \* 84. ZOJ 3537 - Cake (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://zoj.pintia.cn/problem-sets/91827364500/problems/91827364577>
- \* 85. TimusOJ 1001 - Reverse Root (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1001>
- \* 86. 牛客网 NC95 - 数组中的逆序对  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/8c6984f3dc664ef0a305c24e1473729e>
- \* 87. 牛客网 - 计算数组的小和  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/4385falc390e49f69fcf77ecfee7164>
- \* 88. LintCode 1297 - 统计右侧小于当前元素的个数  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1297/>
- \* 89. LintCode 1497 - 区间和的个数  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1497/>
- \* 90. LintCode 3653 - Meeting Scheduler (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/3653/>

- \* 91. HackerRank - Merge Sort: Counting Inversions (归并排序逆序对计数)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/ctci-merge-sort/problem>
- \* 92. POJ 2299 - Ultra-QuickSort (逆序对计数)
  - \* 题目链接: <http://poj.org/problem?id=2299>
- \* 93. HDU 1394 - Minimum Inversion Number (最小逆序对数)
  - \* 题目链接: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=1394>
- \* 94. SPOJ MSUBSTR - 最大子串 (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.spoj.com/problems/MSUBSTR/>
- \* 95. UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接:

[https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show\\_problem&problem=2275](https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show_problem&problem=2275)

- \* 96. CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数 (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.codechef.com/problems/INVCNT>
- \* 97. 洛谷 P3414 - SAC#1 - 组合数
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3414>
- \* 98. 洛谷 P2822 - 组合数问题 (当前题目)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P2822>
- \* 99. 洛谷 P1313 - 计算系数 (类似题目)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1313>
- \* 100. 洛谷 P5732 - 杨辉三角 (类似题目)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5732>

\*/

```

import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.io.OutputStreamWriter;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import java.io.StreamTokenizer;

public class Code03_CombinationNumber {

    public static int MAXV = 2000;

    public static int MAXN = 2002;

    public static int[][] c = new int[MAXN][MAXN];

    public static int[][] f = new int[MAXN][MAXN];

    public static int[][] sum = new int[MAXN][MAXN];
  
```

```

public static int t, k, n, m;

public static void build() {
    // 预处理组合数模 k 的值
    for (int i = 0; i <= MAXV; i++) {
        c[i][0] = 1;
        for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++) {
            c[i][j] = (c[i - 1][j] + c[i - 1][j - 1]) % k;
        }
    }

    // 标记哪些组合数是 k 的倍数
    for (int i = 1; i <= MAXV; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++) {
            f[i][j] = c[i][j] % k == 0 ? 1 : 0;
        }
    }

    // 构建二维前缀和数组用于快速查询
    for (int i = 2; i <= MAXV; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++) {
            sum[i][j] = sum[i][j - 1] + sum[i - 1][j] - sum[i - 1][j - 1] + f[i][j];
        }
        sum[i][i + 1] = sum[i][i];
    }
}

}

public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
    BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
    StreamTokenizer in = new StreamTokenizer(br);
    PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter(new OutputStreamWriter(System.out));
    in.nextToken();
    t = (int) in.nval;
    in.nextToken();
    k = (int) in.nval;
    build();
    for (int i = 1; i <= t; i++) {
        in.nextToken();
        n = (int) in.nval;
        in.nextToken();
        m = (int) in.nval;
        // 根据前缀和数组快速查询结果
        if (m > n) {
            out.println(sum[n][n]);
        } else {

```

```

        out.println(sum[n][m]);
    }
}

out.flush();
out.close();
br.close();
}

}
=====
```

文件: Code04\_SplitWays1.java

```

package class144;

// 分割的方法数 (Split Ways Count)
// 题目描述: 给定一个长度为 n 的数组 A, 将其分割成数组 B 和数组 C, 满足 A[i] = B[i] + C[i]
// 也就是一个数字分成两份, 然后各自进入 B 和 C, 要求 B[i], C[i] >= 1
// 同时要求, B 数组从左到右不能降序, C 数组从左到右不能升序
// 比如, A = { 5, 4, 5 }, 一种有效的划分, B = { 2, 2, 3 }, C = { 3, 2, 2 }
// 返回有多少种有效的划分方式
// 约束条件: 1 <= n <= 10^7, 1 <= A[i] <= 10^7
// 最终结果可能很大, 答案对 1000000007 取模
// 来自真实大厂笔试题, 该实现为对数器版本
// 有同学找到了测试链接, 就是 Code04_SplitWays2 文件

/*
 * 题目解析:
 * 将数组 A 分割为两个数组 B 和 C, 满足:
 * 1. A[i] = B[i] + C[i]
 * 2. B[i], C[i] >= 1
 * 3. B 数组不降序
 * 4. C 数组不升序
 *
 * 算法思路:
 * 1. 观察约束条件, B 数组不降序, C 数组不升序
 * 2. 由于 A[i] = B[i] + C[i], 可以推导出:
 *    B[i] >= B[i-1] 且 C[i] <= C[i-1]
 *    即 A[i] - C[i] >= A[i-1] - C[i-1] 且 C[i] <= C[i-1]
 *    整理得 C[i-1] - C[i] >= A[i] - A[i-1]
 * 3. 令 D[i] = C[i] - C[i+1], 则 D[i] >= A[i+1] - A[i]
 * 4. 问题转化为计算满足约束的 C 数组数量, 进一步转化为组合数学问题
 * 5. 通过数学推导, 最终结果为 C(k+n-1, n), 其中 k 是根据数组 A 计算得出的参数
```

\*

\* 时间复杂度分析:

\* 1. 计算 k 值:  $O(n)$

\* 2. 计算组合数:  $O(n)$

\* 总体时间复杂度:  $O(n)$

\*

\* 空间复杂度分析:

\* 只使用常数额外空间:  $O(1)$

\*

\* 相关题目扩展:

\* 1. LeetCode 118 - 杨辉三角 (Pascal's Triangle)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle/>

\* 2. LeetCode 119 - 杨辉三角 II (Pascal's Triangle II)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle-ii/>

\* 3. LeetCode 120 - 三角形最小路径和 (Triangle)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/triangle/>

\* 4. LeetCode 62 - 不同路径 (Unique Paths)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths/>

\* 5. LeetCode 63 - 不同路径 II (Unique Paths II)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths-ii/>

\* 6. LeetCode 64 - 最小路径和 (Minimum Path Sum)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-path-sum/>

\* 7. LeetCode 96 - 不同的二叉搜索树 (Unique Binary Search Trees)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-binary-search-trees/>

\* 8. LeetCode 164 - 最大间距 (Maximum Gap)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-gap/>

\* 9. LeetCode 174 - 地下城游戏 (Dungeon Game)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/dungeon-game/>

\* 10. LeetCode 188 - 买卖股票的最佳时机 IV (Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock IV)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/best-time-to-buy-and-sell-stock-iv/>

\* 11. LeetCode 221 - 最大正方形 (Maximal Square)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximal-square/>

\* 12. LeetCode 343 - 整数拆分 (Integer Break)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/integer-break/>

\* 13. LeetCode 357 - 计算各个位数不同的数字个数 (Count Numbers with Unique Digits)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-numbers-with-unique-digits/>

\* 14. LeetCode 377 - 组合总和 IV (Combination Sum IV)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/combination-sum-iv/>

\* 15. LeetCode 403 - 青蛙过河 (Frog Jump)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/frog-jump/>

\* 16. LeetCode 416 - 分割等和子集 (Partition Equal Subset Sum)

\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/partition-equal-subset-sum/>

\* 17. LeetCode 494 - 目标和 (Target Sum)

- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/target-sum/>
- \* 18. LeetCode 518 - 零钱兑换 II (Coin Change 2)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/coin-change-2/>
- \* 19. LeetCode 629 - K 个逆序对数组 (K Inverse Pairs Array)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/k-inverse-pairs-array/>
- \* 20. LeetCode 688 - 骑士在棋盘上的概率 (Knight Probability in Chessboard)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/knight-probability-in-chessboard/>
- \* 21. LeetCode 712 - 两个字符串的最小 ASCII 删除和 (Minimum ASCII Delete Sum for Two Strings)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-ascii-delete-sum-for-two-strings/>
- \* 22. LeetCode 741 - 摘樱桃 (Cherry Pickup)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup/>
- \* 23. LeetCode 790 - 多米诺和托米诺平铺 (Domino and Tromino Tiling)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/domino-and-tromino-tiling/>
- \* 24. LeetCode 801 - 使序列递增的最小交换次数 (Minimum Swaps To Make Sequences Increasing)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-swaps-to-make-sequences-increasing/>
- \* 25. LeetCode 808 - 分汤 (Soup Servings)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/soup-servings/>
- \* 26. LeetCode 813 - 最大平均值和的分组 (Largest Sum of Averages)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/largest-sum-of-averages/>
- \* 27. LeetCode 823 - 带因子的二叉树 (Binary Trees With Factors)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/binary-trees-with-factors/>
- \* 28. LeetCode 877 - 石子游戏 (Stone Game)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/stone-game/>
- \* 29. LeetCode 887 - 鸡蛋掉落 (Super Egg Drop)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/super-egg-drop/>
- \* 30. LeetCode 902 - 最大为 N 的数字组合 (Numbers At Most N Given Digit Set)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/numbers-at-most-n-given-digit-set/>
- \* 31. LeetCode 907 - 子数组的最小值之和 (Sum of Subarray Minimums)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/sum-of-subarray-minimums/>
- \* 32. LeetCode 920 - 播放列表的数量 (Number of Music Playlists)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-music-playlists/>
- \* 33. LeetCode 940 - 不同的子序列 II (Distinct Subsequences II)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distinct-subsequences-ii/>
- \* 34. LeetCode 956 - 最高的广告牌 (Tallest Billboard)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/tallest-billboard/>
- \* 35. LeetCode 960 - 删列造序 III (Delete Columns to Make Sorted III)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/delete-columns-to-make-sorted-iii/>
- \* 36. LeetCode 1025 - 除数博弈 (Divisor Game)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divisor-game/>
- \* 37. LeetCode 1027 - 最长等差数列 (Longest Arithmetic Sequence)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-arithmetic-sequence/>
- \* 38. LeetCode 1035 - 不相交的线 (Uncrossed Lines)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/uncrossed-lines/>

- \* 39. LeetCode 1049 - 最后一块石头的重量 II (Last Stone Weight II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/last-stone-weight-ii/>
- \* 40. LeetCode 1105 - 填充书架 (Filling Bookcase Shelves)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/filling-bookcase-shelves/>
- \* 41. LeetCode 1155 - 掷骰子的 N 种方法 (Number of Dice Rolls With Target Sum)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-dice-rolls-with-target-sum/>
- \* 42. LeetCode 1216 - 验证回文字符串 III (Valid Palindrome III)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/valid-palindrome-iii/>
- \* 43. LeetCode 1220 - 统计元音字母序列的数目 (Count Vowels Permutation)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-vowels-permutation/>
- \* 44. LeetCode 1231 - 分享巧克力 (Divide Chocolate)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divide-chocolate/>
- \* 45. LeetCode 1269 - 停在原地的方案数 (Number of Ways to Stay in the Same Place After Some Steps)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-stay-in-the-same-place-after-some-steps/>
- \* 46. LeetCode 1312 - 让字符串成为回文串的最少插入次数 (Minimum Insertion Steps to Make a String Palindrome)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-insertion-steps-to-make-a-string-palindrome/>
- \* 47. LeetCode 1320 - 二指输入的最小距离 (Minimum Distance to Type a Word Using Two Fingers)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-distance-to-type-a-word-using-two-fingers/>
- \* 48. LeetCode 1335 - 工作计划的最低难度 (Minimum Difficulty of a Job Schedule)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-difficulty-of-a-job-schedule/>
- \* 49. LeetCode 1411 - 给 N x 3 网格图涂色的方案数 (Number of Ways to Paint N × 3 Grid)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-paint-n-3-grid/>
- \* 50. LeetCode 1420 - 生成数组 (Build Array Where You Can Find The Maximum Exactly K Comparisons)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/build-array-where-you-can-find-the-maximum-exactly-k-comparisons/>
- \* 51. LeetCode 1463 - 摘樱桃 II (Cherry Pickup II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup-ii/>
- \* 52. LeetCode 1531 - 压缩字符串 II (String Compression II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/string-compression-ii/>
- \* 53. LeetCode 1575 - 统计所有可行路径 (Count All Possible Routes)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-all-possible-routes/>
- \* 54. LeetCode 1594 - 矩阵的最大非负积 (Maximum Non Negative Product in a Matrix)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-non-negative-product-in-a-matrix/>
- \* 55. LeetCode 1621 - 大小为 K 的不重叠线段的数目 (Number of Sets of K Non-overlapping Line Segments)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-sets-of-k-non-overlapping-line-segments/>
- \* 56. LeetCode 1639 - 通过给定词典构造目标字符串的方案数 (Number of Ways to Form a Target String Given a Dictionary)

- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-form-a-target-string-given-a-dictionary/>
- \* 57. LeetCode 1641 - 统计字典序元音字符串的数目 (Count Sorted Vowel Strings)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-sorted-vowel-strings/>
- \* 58. LeetCode 1655 - 分配重复整数 (Distribute Repeating Integers)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distribute-repeating-integers/>
- \* 59. LeetCode 1692 - 计算分配糖果的不同方式 (Count Ways to Distribute Candies)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-distribute-candies/>
- \* 60. LeetCode 1723 - 完成所有工作的最短时间 (Find Minimum Time to Finish All Jobs)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/find-minimum-time-to-finish-all-jobs/>
- \* 61. LeetCode 1735 - 生成乘积数组的方案数 (Count Ways to Make Array With Product)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-make-array-with-product/>
- \* 62. LeetCode 1745 - 回文串分割 IV (Palindrome Partitioning IV)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/palindrome-partitioning-iv/>
- \* 63. LeetCode 1787 - 使所有区间的异或结果为零 (Make the XOR of All Segments Equal to Zero)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/make-the-xor-of-all-segments-equal-to-zero/>
- \* 64. LeetCode 1866 - 恰有 K 根木棍可以看到的排列数目 (Number of Ways to Rearrange Sticks With K Sticks Visible)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-rearrange-sticks-with-k-sticks-visible/>
- \* 65. LeetCode 1955 - 统计特殊子序列的数目 (Count Number of Special Subsequences)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-special-subsequences/>
- \* 66. LeetCode 1981 - 最小化目标值与所选元素的差 (Minimize the Difference Between Target and Chosen Elements)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimize-the-difference-between-target-and-chosen-elements/>
- \* 67. LeetCode 1987 - 不同的好子序列数目 (Number of Unique Good Subsequences)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-unique-good-subsequences/>
- \* 68. LeetCode 2088 - 统计农场中肥沃金字塔的数目 (Count Fertile Pyramids in a Land)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-fertile-pyramids-in-a-land/>
- \* 69. LeetCode 2140 - 解决智力问题 (Solving Questions With Brainpower)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/solving-questions-with-brainpower/>
- \* 70. LeetCode 2266 - 统计打字方案数 (Count Number of Texts)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-texts/>
- \* 71. LeetCode 2318 - 不同骰子序列的数目 (Number of Distinct Roll Sequences)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-distinct-roll-sequences/>
- \* 72. LeetCode 2320 - 统计放置房子的方式数 (Count Number of Ways to Place Houses)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-ways-to-place-houses/>
- \* 73. LeetCode 2370 - 最长理想子序列 (Longest Ideal Subsequence)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-ideal-subsequence/>
- \* 74. LeetCode 2400 - 恰好移动 k 步到达某一位置的方法数目 (Number of Ways to Reach a Position After Exactly k Steps)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-reach-a-position-after-exactly-k-steps/>

steps/

- \* 75. LeetCode 2431 - 最大限度地提高购买水果的性价比 (Maximize Total Tastiness of Purchased Fruits)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximize-total-tastiness-of-purchased-fruits/>
- \* 76. Codeforces 1359E - 组合数学问题
  - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1359/E>
- \* 77. Codeforces 551D - GukiZ and Binary Operations (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/551/D>
- \* 78. Codeforces 1117D - Magic Gems (组合数学+矩阵快速幂)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1117/D>
- \* 79. Codeforces 2072F - 组合数次幂异或问题
  - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2072/F>
- \* 80. AtCoder ABC165D - Floor Function
  - \* 题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165_d)
- \* 81. AtCoder ABC098D - Xor Sum 2 (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098_d)
- \* 82. USACO 2006 November - Bad Hair Day (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=187>
- \* 83. 计蒜客 T1565 - 合并果子 (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://nanti.jisuanke.com/t/T1565>
- \* 84. ZOJ 3537 - Cake (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://zoj.pintia.cn/problem-sets/91827364500/problems/91827364577>
- \* 85. TimusOJ 1001 - Reverse Root (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1001>
- \* 86. 牛客网 NC95 - 数组中的逆序对
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/8c6984f3dc664ef0a305c24e1473729e>
- \* 87. 牛客网 - 计算数组的小和
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/4385fa1c390e49f69fcf77ecfee7164>
- \* 88. LintCode 1297 - 统计右侧小于当前元素的个数
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1297/>
- \* 89. LintCode 1497 - 区间和的个数
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1497/>
- \* 90. LintCode 3653 - Meeting Scheduler (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/3653/>
- \* 91. HackerRank - Merge Sort: Counting Inversions (归并排序逆序对计数)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/ctci-merge-sort/problem>
- \* 92. POJ 2299 - Ultra-QuickSort (逆序对计数)
  - \* 题目链接: <http://poj.org/problem?id=2299>
- \* 93. HDU 1394 - Minimum Inversion Number (最小逆序对数)
  - \* 题目链接: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=1394>
- \* 94. SPOJ MSUBSTR - 最大子串 (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.spoj.com/problems/MSUBSTR/>
- \* 95. UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth (组合数学应用)

\* 题目链接:  
[https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show\\_problem&problem=2275](https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show_problem&problem=2275)

\* 96. CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数 (组合数学应用)

\* 题目链接: <https://www.codechef.com/problems/INVCNT>

\* 97. 洛谷 P3414 - SAC#1 - 组合数

\* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3414>

\* 98. 洛谷 P2822 - 组合数问题

\* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P2822>

\* 99. 洛谷 P1313 - 计算系数

\* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1313>

\* 100. 洛谷 P5732 - 杨辉三角

\* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5732>

\*/

```
public class Code04_SplitWays1 {

    // 暴力方法
    // 为了验证
    public static int ways1(int[] arr) {
        int ans = 0;
        for (int b = 1, c = arr[0] - 1; b < arr[0]; b++, c--) {
            ans += f(arr, 1, b, c);
        }
        return ans;
    }

    public static int f(int[] arr, int i, int preb, int prec) {
        if (i == arr.length) {
            return 1;
        }
        int ans = 0;
        for (int b = 1, c = arr[i] - 1; b < arr[i]; b++, c--) {
            if (preb <= b && prec >= c) {
                ans += f(arr, i + 1, b, c);
            }
        }
        return ans;
    }

    // 正式方法
    // 转化成杨辉三角
    public static final int MOD = 1000000007;
```

```

public static int ways2(int[] arr) {
    int n = arr.length;
    // 计算 k 值, 根据题目要求, 初始 k = arr[0] - 1
    int k = arr[0] - 1;
    // 根据约束条件更新 k 值
    for (int i = 1; i < n && k > 0; i++) {
        if (arr[i - 1] > arr[i]) {
            k -= arr[i - 1] - arr[i];
        }
    }
    // 如果 k <= 0, 说明无有效分割方法
    if (k <= 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    // 返回组合数 C(k+n-1, n)
    return c(k + n - 1, n);
}

```

```

// 组合公式
public static int c(int n, int k) {
    long fac = 1;
    long inv1 = 1;
    long inv2 = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        fac = (fac * i) % MOD;
        if (i == k) {
            inv1 = power(fac, MOD - 2); // 费马小定理求逆元
        }
        if (i == n - k) {
            inv2 = power(fac, MOD - 2); // 费马小定理求逆元
        }
    }
    return (int) (((((fac * inv1) % MOD) * inv2) % MOD));
}

```

```

// 乘法快速幂
public static long power(long x, long p) {
    long ans = 1;
    while (p > 0) {
        if ((p & 1) == 1) {
            ans = (ans * x) % MOD;
        }
        p >>= 1;
    }
}

```

```
x = (x * x) % MOD;
p >>= 1;
}
return ans;
}

// 为了测试
public static int[] randomArray(int n, int v) {
    int[] ans = new int[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        ans[i] = (int) (Math.random() * v) + 1;
    }
    return ans;
}

// 为了测试
public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println("功能测试开始");
    int N = 10;
    int V = 20;
    int test = 20000;
    for (int i = 0; i < test; i++) {
        int n = (int) (Math.random() * N) + 1;
        int[] arr = randomArray(n, V);
        int ans1 = ways1(arr);
        int ans2 = ways2(arr);
        if (ans1 != ans2) {
            System.out.println("出错了!");
        }
    }
    System.out.println("功能测试结束");

    System.out.println("=====");
    System.out.println("性能测试开始");
    int n = 10000000;
    int v = 10000000;
    long start, end;
    int[] arr = new int[n];
    System.out.println("随机生成的数据测试");
    System.out.println("数组长度 : " + n);
    System.out.println("数值范围 : [" + 1 + ", " + v + "]");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```

```

        arr[i] = (int) (Math.random() * v) + 1;
    }

    start = System.currentTimeMillis();
    ways2(arr);
    end = System.currentTimeMillis();
    System.out.println("运行时间：" + (end - start) + " 毫秒");

    System.out.println();

    System.out.println("运行最慢的数据测试");
    System.out.println("数组长度：" + n);
    System.out.println("数值都是：" + v);
    System.out.println("这种情况其实是复杂度最高的情况");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        arr[i] = v;
    }

    start = System.currentTimeMillis();
    ways2(arr);
    end = System.currentTimeMillis();
    System.out.println("运行时间：" + (end - start) + " 毫秒");
    System.out.println("性能测试结束");
}

}

```

文件: Code04\_SplitWays2.java

```

=====
package class144;

// 分割的方法数 (Split Ways Count)
// 题目来源: LeetCode 2974. Find the Count of Monotonic Pairs II
// 题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/find-the-count-of-monotonic-pairs-ii/
// 题目描述: 有同学找到了测试链接, 题意几乎一样, 而且数据量小很多
// 唯一的区别是:
// 课上讲的题意, 单独的 3 可以分裂成(1, 2)、(2, 1), 一共两种方式
// 测试链接题意, 单独的 3 可以分裂成(0, 3)、(1, 2)、(2, 1)、(3, 0), 一共四种方式
// 也就是对单独的 v 来说, 课上讲的题意, 分裂方式为 v-1 种。测试链接题意, 分裂方式为 v+1 种
// 别的没有任何区别, 实现代码中唯一有注释的那行, 是仅有的改动

/*
 * 题目解析:

```

- \* 这是 LeetCode 上的一个困难题目，与 Code04\_SplitWays1 类似但有细微差别
- \* 主要区别在于元素的分割方式，本题允许分割为(0, v)和(v, 0)的形式
- \*
- \* 算法思路：
- \* 与 Code04\_SplitWays1 相同，使用组合数学的方法解决
- \* 通过数学推导，将问题转化为计算组合数  $C(k+n-1, n)$
- \*
- \* 时间复杂度分析：
- \* 1. 计算 k 值:  $O(n)$
- \* 2. 计算组合数:  $O(n)$
- \* 总体时间复杂度:  $O(n)$
- \*
- \* 空间复杂度分析：
- \* 只使用常数额外空间:  $O(1)$
- \*
- \* 相关题目扩展：
- \* 1. LeetCode 118 – 杨辉三角 (Pascal's Triangle)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle/>
- \* 2. LeetCode 119 – 杨辉三角 II (Pascal's Triangle II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle-ii/>
- \* 3. LeetCode 120 – 三角形最小路径和 (Triangle)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/triangle/>
- \* 4. LeetCode 62 – 不同路径 (Unique Paths)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths/>
- \* 5. LeetCode 63 – 不同路径 II (Unique Paths II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths-ii/>
- \* 6. LeetCode 64 – 最小路径和 (Minimum Path Sum)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-path-sum/>
- \* 7. LeetCode 96 – 不同的二叉搜索树 (Unique Binary Search Trees)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-binary-search-trees/>
- \* 8. LeetCode 164 – 最大间距 (Maximum Gap)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-gap/>
- \* 9. LeetCode 174 – 地下城游戏 (Dungeon Game)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/dungeon-game/>
- \* 10. LeetCode 188 – 买卖股票的最佳时机 IV (Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock IV)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/best-time-to-buy-and-sell-stock-iv/>
- \* 11. LeetCode 221 – 最大正方形 (Maximal Square)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximal-square/>
- \* 12. LeetCode 343 – 整数拆分 (Integer Break)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/integer-break/>
- \* 13. LeetCode 357 – 计算各个位数不同的数字个数 (Count Numbers with Unique Digits)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-numbers-with-unique-digits/>
- \* 14. LeetCode 377 – 组合总和 IV (Combination Sum IV)

- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/combination-sum-iv/>
- \* 15. LeetCode 403 - 青蛙过河 (Frog Jump)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/frog-jump/>
- \* 16. LeetCode 416 - 分割等和子集 (Partition Equal Subset Sum)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/partition-equal-subset-sum/>
- \* 17. LeetCode 494 - 目标和 (Target Sum)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/target-sum/>
- \* 18. LeetCode 518 - 零钱兑换 II (Coin Change 2)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/coin-change-2/>
- \* 19. LeetCode 629 - K 个逆序对数组 (K Inverse Pairs Array)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/k-inverse-pairs-array/>
- \* 20. LeetCode 688 - 骑士在棋盘上的概率 (Knight Probability in Chessboard)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/knight-probability-in-chessboard/>
- \* 21. LeetCode 712 - 两个字符串的最小 ASCII 删除和 (Minimum ASCII Delete Sum for Two Strings)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-ascii-delete-sum-for-two-strings/>
- \* 22. LeetCode 741 - 摘樱桃 (Cherry Pickup)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup/>
- \* 23. LeetCode 790 - 多米诺和托米诺平铺 (Domino and Tromino Tiling)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/domino-and-tromino-tiling/>
- \* 24. LeetCode 801 - 使序列递增的最小交换次数 (Minimum Swaps To Make Sequences Increasing)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-swaps-to-make-sequences-increasing/>
- \* 25. LeetCode 808 - 分汤 (Soup Servings)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/soup-servings/>
- \* 26. LeetCode 813 - 最大平均值和的分组 (Largest Sum of Averages)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/largest-sum-of-averages/>
- \* 27. LeetCode 823 - 带因子的二叉树 (Binary Trees With Factors)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/binary-trees-with-factors/>
- \* 28. LeetCode 877 - 石子游戏 (Stone Game)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/stone-game/>
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- \* 30. LeetCode 902 - 最大为 N 的数字组合 (Numbers At Most N Given Digit Set)  
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- \* 31. LeetCode 907 - 子数组的最小值之和 (Sum of Subarray Minimums)  
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- \* 33. LeetCode 940 - 不同的子序列 II (Distinct Subsequences II)  
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- \* 34. LeetCode 956 - 最高的广告牌 (Tallest Billboard)  
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- \* 35. LeetCode 960 - 删列造序 III (Delete Columns to Make Sorted III)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/delete-columns-to-make-sorted-iii/>

- \* 36. LeetCode 1025 - 除数博弈 (Divisor Game)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divisor-game/>
- \* 37. LeetCode 1027 - 最长等差数列 (Longest Arithmetic Sequence)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-arithmetic-sequence/>
- \* 38. LeetCode 1035 - 不相交的线 (Uncrossed Lines)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/uncrossed-lines/>
- \* 39. LeetCode 1049 - 最后一块石头的重量 II (Last Stone Weight II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/last-stone-weight-ii/>
- \* 40. LeetCode 1105 - 填充书架 (Filling Bookcase Shelves)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/filling-bookcase-shelves/>
- \* 41. LeetCode 1155 - 掷骰子的 N 种方法 (Number of Dice Rolls With Target Sum)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-dice-rolls-with-target-sum/>
- \* 42. LeetCode 1216 - 验证回文字符串 III (Valid Palindrome III)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/valid-palindrome-iii/>
- \* 43. LeetCode 1220 - 统计元音字母序列的数目 (Count Vowels Permutation)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-vowels-permutation/>
- \* 44. LeetCode 1231 - 分享巧克力 (Divide Chocolate)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divide-chocolate/>
- \* 45. LeetCode 1269 - 停在原地的方案数 (Number of Ways to Stay in the Same Place After Some Steps)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-stay-in-the-same-place-after-some-steps/>
- \* 46. LeetCode 1312 - 让字符串成为回文串的最少插入次数 (Minimum Insertion Steps to Make a String Palindrome)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-insertion-steps-to-make-a-string-palindrome/>
- \* 47. LeetCode 1320 - 二指输入的最小距离 (Minimum Distance to Type a Word Using Two Fingers)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-distance-to-type-a-word-using-two-fingers/>
- \* 48. LeetCode 1335 - 工作计划的最低难度 (Minimum Difficulty of a Job Schedule)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-difficulty-of-a-job-schedule/>
- \* 49. LeetCode 1411 - 给 N × 3 网格图涂色的方案数 (Number of Ways to Paint N × 3 Grid)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-paint-n-3-grid/>
- \* 50. LeetCode 1420 - 生成数组 (Build Array Where You Can Find The Maximum Exactly K Comparisons)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/build-array-where-you-can-find-the-maximum-exactly-k-comparisons/>
- \* 51. LeetCode 1463 - 摘樱桃 II (Cherry Pickup II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup-ii/>
- \* 52. LeetCode 1531 - 压缩字符串 II (String Compression II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/string-compression-ii/>
- \* 53. LeetCode 1575 - 统计所有可行路径 (Count All Possible Routes)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-all-possible-routes/>
- \* 54. LeetCode 1594 - 矩阵的最大非负积 (Maximum Non Negative Product in a Matrix)

- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-non-negative-product-in-a-matrix/>
- \* 55. LeetCode 1621 - 大小为 K 的不重叠线段的数目 (Number of Sets of K Non-overlapping Line Segments)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-sets-of-k-non-overlapping-line-segments/>
- \* 56. LeetCode 1639 - 通过给定词典构造目标字符串的方案数 (Number of Ways to Form a Target String Given a Dictionary)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-form-a-target-string-given-a-dictionary/>
- \* 57. LeetCode 1641 - 统计字典序元音字符串的数目 (Count Sorted Vowel Strings)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-sorted-vowel-strings/>
- \* 58. LeetCode 1655 - 分配重复整数 (Distribute Repeating Integers)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distribute-repeating-integers/>
- \* 59. LeetCode 1692 - 计算分配糖果的不同方式 (Count Ways to Distribute Candies)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-distribute-candies/>
- \* 60. LeetCode 1723 - 完成所有工作的最短时间 (Find Minimum Time to Finish All Jobs)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/find-minimum-time-to-finish-all-jobs/>
- \* 61. LeetCode 1735 - 生成乘积数组的方案数 (Count Ways to Make Array With Product)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-make-array-with-product/>
- \* 62. LeetCode 1745 - 回文串分割 IV (Palindrome Partitioning IV)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/palindrome-partitioning-iv/>
- \* 63. LeetCode 1787 - 使所有区间的异或结果为零 (Make the XOR of All Segments Equal to Zero)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/make-the-xor-of-all-segments-equal-to-zero/>
- \* 64. LeetCode 1866 - 恰有 K 根木棍可以看到的排列数目 (Number of Ways to Rearrange Sticks With K Sticks Visible)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-rearrange-sticks-with-k-sticks-visible/>
- \* 65. LeetCode 1955 - 统计特殊子序列的数目 (Count Number of Special Subsequences)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-special-subsequences/>
- \* 66. LeetCode 1981 - 最小化目标值与所选元素的差 (Minimize the Difference Between Target and Chosen Elements)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimize-the-difference-between-target-and-chosen-elements/>
- \* 67. LeetCode 1987 - 不同的好子序列数目 (Number of Unique Good Subsequences)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-unique-good-subsequences/>
- \* 68. LeetCode 2088 - 统计农场中肥沃金字塔的数目 (Count Fertile Pyramids in a Land)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-fertile-pyramids-in-a-land/>
- \* 69. LeetCode 2140 - 解决智力问题 (Solving Questions With Brainpower)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/solving-questions-with-brainpower/>
- \* 70. LeetCode 2266 - 统计打字方案数 (Count Number of Texts)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-texts/>
- \* 71. LeetCode 2318 - 不同骰子序列的数目 (Number of Distinct Roll Sequences)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-distinct-roll-sequences/>
- \* 72. LeetCode 2320 - 统计放置房子的方式数 (Count Number of Ways to Place Houses)

- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-ways-to-place-houses/>
- \* 73. LeetCode 2370 - 最长理想子序列 (Longest Ideal Subsequence)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-ideal-subsequence/>
- \* 74. LeetCode 2400 - 恰好移动 k 步到达某一位置的方法数目 (Number of Ways to Reach a Position After Exactly k Steps)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-reach-a-position-after-exactly-k-steps/>
- \* 75. LeetCode 2431 - 最大限度地提高购买水果的性价比 (Maximize Total Tastiness of Purchased Fruits)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximize-total-tastiness-of-purchased-fruits/>
- \* 76. Codeforces 1359E - 组合数学问题
  - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1359/E>
- \* 77. Codeforces 551D - GukiZ and Binary Operations (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/551/D>
- \* 78. Codeforces 1117D - Magic Gems (组合数学+矩阵快速幂)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1117/D>
- \* 79. Codeforces 2072F - 组合数次幂异或问题
  - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2072/F>
- \* 80. AtCoder ABC165D - Floor Function
  - \* 题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165_d)
- \* 81. AtCoder ABC098D - Xor Sum 2 (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098_d)
- \* 82. USACO 2006 November - Bad Hair Day (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=187>
- \* 83. 计蒜客 T1565 - 合并果子 (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://nanti.jisuanke.com/t/T1565>
- \* 84. ZOJ 3537 - Cake (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://zoj.pintia.cn/problem-sets/91827364500/problems/91827364577>
- \* 85. TimusOJ 1001 - Reverse Root (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1001>
- \* 86. 牛客网 NC95 - 数组中的逆序对
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/8c6984f3dc664ef0a305c24e1473729e>
- \* 87. 牛客网 - 计算数组的小和
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/4385fa1c390e49f69fcf77ecfee7164>
- \* 88. LintCode 1297 - 统计右侧小于当前元素的个数
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1297/>
- \* 89. LintCode 1497 - 区间和的个数
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1497/>
- \* 90. LintCode 3653 - Meeting Scheduler (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/3653/>
- \* 91. HackerRank - Merge Sort: Counting Inversions (归并排序逆序对计数)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/ctci-merge-sort/problem>
- \* 92. POJ 2299 - Ultra-QuickSort (逆序对计数)

- \* 题目链接: <http://poj.org/problem?id=2299>
- \* 93. HDU 1394 - Minimum Inversion Number (最小逆序对数)
- \* 题目链接: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=1394>
- \* 94. SPOJ MSUBSTR - 最大子串 (组合数学应用)
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.spoj.com/problems/MSUBSTR/>
- \* 95. UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth (组合数学应用)
- \* 题目链接: [https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show\\_problem&problem=2275](https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show_problem&problem=2275)
- \* 96. CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数 (组合数学应用)
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.codechef.com/problems/INVCNT>
- \* 97. 洛谷 P3414 - SAC#1 - 组合数
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3414>
- \* 98. 洛谷 P2822 - 组合数问题
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P2822>
- \* 99. 洛谷 P1313 - 计算系数
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1313>
- \* 100. 洛谷 P5732 - 杨辉三角
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5732>

\*/

```

public class Code04_SplitWays2 {

    public static final int MOD = 1000000007;

    public static int countOfPairs(int[] arr) {
        int n = arr.length;
        // 原始题意, k = arr[0] - 1, 这里改成, k = arr[0] + 1
        // 其他代码毫无区别
        int k = arr[0] + 1;
        for (int i = 1; i < n && k > 0; i++) {
            if (arr[i - 1] > arr[i]) {
                k -= arr[i - 1] - arr[i];
            }
        }
        if (k <= 0) {
            return 0;
        }
        return c(k + n - 1, n);
    }

    public static int c(int n, int k) {
        long fac = 1;

```

```

long inv1 = 1;
long inv2 = 1;
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    fac = (fac * i) % MOD;
    if (i == k) {
        inv1 = power(fac, MOD - 2);
    }
    if (i == n - k) {
        inv2 = power(fac, MOD - 2);
    }
}
return (int) (((((fac * inv1) % MOD) * inv2) % MOD));
}

public static long power(long x, long p) {
    long ans = 1;
    while (p > 0) {
        if ((p & 1) == 1) {
            ans = (ans * x) % MOD;
        }
        x = (x * x) % MOD;
        p >>= 1;
    }
    return ans;
}

}

```

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文件: CombinationCalculator.py

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组合数计算 (Combination Calculator)

题目描述:

实现组合数  $C(n, k)$  的计算，即从  $n$  个不同元素中取出  $k$  个元素的组合数。

算法思路:

1. 使用动态规划预处理组合数表
2. 利用组合数的递推关系:  $C(n, k) = C(n-1, k-1) + C(n-1, k)$
3. 边界条件:  $C(n, 0) = C(n, n) = 1$

时间复杂度：

- 预处理:  $O(n^2)$
- 查询:  $O(1)$

空间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$

相关题目：

1. LeetCode 118 – Pascal’s Triangle (杨辉三角)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle/>
2. LeetCode 119 – Pascal’s Triangle II (杨辉三角 II)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle-ii/>
3. 洛谷 P2822 – 组合数问题  
题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P2822>
4. 洛谷 P1313 – 计算系数  
题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1313>
5. Codeforces 1359E – 组合数学问题  
题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1359/E>
6. AtCoder ABC165D – Floor Function  
题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165_d)
7. LeetCode 120 – 三角形最小路径和 (Triangle)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/triangle/>
8. LeetCode 62 – 不同路径 (Unique Paths)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths/>
9. LeetCode 63 – 不同路径 II (Unique Paths II)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths-ii/>
10. LeetCode 96 – 不同的二叉搜索树 (Unique Binary Search Trees)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-binary-search-trees/>
11. LeetCode 164 – 最大间距 (Maximum Gap)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-gap/>
12. LeetCode 174 – 地下城游戏 (Dungeon Game)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/dungeon-game/>
13. LeetCode 188 – 买卖股票的最佳时机 IV (Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock IV)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/best-time-to-buy-and-sell-stock-iv/>
14. LeetCode 221 – 最大正方形 (Maximal Square)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximal-square/>
15. LeetCode 343 – 整数拆分 (Integer Break)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/integer-break/>
16. LeetCode 357 – 计算各个位数不同的数字个数 (Count Numbers with Unique Digits)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-numbers-with-unique-digits/>
17. LeetCode 377 – 组合总和 IV (Combination Sum IV)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/combination-sum-iv/>
18. LeetCode 403 – 青蛙过河 (Frog Jump)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/frog-jump/>

19. LeetCode 416 - 分割等和子集 (Partition Equal Subset Sum)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/partition-equal-subset-sum/>
20. LeetCode 494 - 目标和 (Target Sum)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/target-sum/>
21. LeetCode 518 - 零钱兑换 II (Coin Change 2)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/coin-change-2/>
22. LeetCode 629 - K 个逆序对数组 (K Inverse Pairs Array)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/k-inverse-pairs-array/>
23. LeetCode 688 - 骑士在棋盘上的概率 (Knight Probability in Chessboard)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/knight-probability-in-chessboard/>
24. LeetCode 712 - 两个字符串的最小 ASCII 删除和 (Minimum ASCII Delete Sum for Two Strings)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-ascii-delete-sum-for-two-strings/>
25. LeetCode 741 - 摘樱桃 (Cherry Pickup)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup/>
26. LeetCode 790 - 多米诺和托米诺平铺 (Domino and Tromino Tiling)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/domino-and-tromino-tiling/>
27. LeetCode 801 - 使序列递增的最小交换次数 (Minimum Swaps To Make Sequences Increasing)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-swaps-to-make-sequences-increasing/>
28. LeetCode 808 - 分汤 (Soup Servings)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/soup-servings/>
29. LeetCode 813 - 最大平均值和的分组 (Largest Sum of Averages)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/largest-sum-of-averages/>
30. LeetCode 823 - 带因子的二叉树 (Binary Trees With Factors)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/binary-trees-with-factors/>
31. LeetCode 877 - 石子游戏 (Stone Game)  
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37. LeetCode 956 - 最高的广告牌 (Tallest Billboard)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/tallest-billboard/>
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40. LeetCode 1027 - 最长等差数列 (Longest Arithmetic Sequence)

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41. LeetCode 1035 - 不相交的线 (Uncrossed Lines)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/uncrossed-lines/>

42. LeetCode 1049 - 最后一块石头的重量 II (Last Stone Weight II)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/last-stone-weight-ii/>

43. LeetCode 1105 - 填充书架 (Filling Bookcase Shelves)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/filling-bookcase-shelves/>

44. LeetCode 1155 - 掷骰子的 N 种方法 (Number of Dice Rolls With Target Sum)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-dice-rolls-with-target-sum/>

45. LeetCode 1216 - 验证回文字符串 III (Valid Palindrome III)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/valid-palindrome-iii/>

46. LeetCode 1220 - 统计元音字母序列的数目 (Count Vowels Permutation)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-vowels-permutation/>

47. LeetCode 1231 - 分享巧克力 (Divide Chocolate)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divide-chocolate/>

48. LeetCode 1269 - 停在原地的方案数 (Number of Ways to Stay in the Same Place After Some Steps)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-stay-in-the-same-place-after-some-steps/>

49. LeetCode 1312 - 让字符串成为回文串的最少插入次数 (Minimum Insertion Steps to Make a String Palindrome)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-insertion-steps-to-make-a-string-palindrome/>

50. LeetCode 1320 - 二指输入的的最小距离 (Minimum Distance to Type a Word Using Two Fingers)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-distance-to-type-a-word-using-two-fingers/>

51. LeetCode 1335 - 工作计划的最低难度 (Minimum Difficulty of a Job Schedule)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-difficulty-of-a-job-schedule/>

52. LeetCode 1411 - 给  $N \times 3$  网格图涂色的方案数 (Number of Ways to Paint  $N \times 3$  Grid)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-paint-n-3-grid/>

53. LeetCode 1420 - 生成数组 (Build Array Where You Can Find The Maximum Exactly K Comparisons)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/build-array-where-you-can-find-the-maximum-exactly-k-comparisons/>

54. LeetCode 1463 - 摘樱桃 II (Cherry Pickup II)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup-ii/>

55. LeetCode 1531 - 压缩字符串 II (String Compression II)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/string-compression-ii/>

56. LeetCode 1575 - 统计所有可行路径 (Count All Possible Routes)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-all-possible-routes/>

57. LeetCode 1594 - 矩阵的最大非负积 (Maximum Non Negative Product in a Matrix)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-non-negative-product-in-a-matrix/>

58. LeetCode 1621 - 大小为 K 的不重叠线段的数目 (Number of Sets of K Non-overlapping Line Segments)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-sets-of-k-non-overlapping-line-segments/>

59. LeetCode 1639 - 通过给定词典构造目标字符串的方案数 (Number of Ways to Form a Target String Given a Dictionary)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-form-a-target-string-given-a-dictionary/>

60. LeetCode 1641 - 统计字典序元音字符串的数目 (Count Sorted Vowel Strings)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-sorted-vowel-strings/>

61. LeetCode 1655 - 分配重复整数 (Distribute Repeating Integers)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distribute-repeating-integers/>

62. LeetCode 1692 - 计算分配糖果的不同方式 (Count Ways to Distribute Candies)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-distribute-candies/>

63. LeetCode 1723 - 完成所有工作的最短时间 (Find Minimum Time to Finish All Jobs)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/find-minimum-time-to-finish-all-jobs/>

64. LeetCode 1735 - 生成乘积数组的方案数 (Count Ways to Make Array With Product)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-make-array-with-product/>

65. LeetCode 1745 - 回文串分割 IV (Palindrome Partitioning IV)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/palindrome-partitioning-iv/>

66. LeetCode 1787 - 使所有区间的异或结果为零 (Make the XOR of All Segments Equal to Zero)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/make-the-xor-of-all-segments-equal-to-zero/>

67. LeetCode 1866 - 恰有 K 根木棍可以看到的排列数目 (Number of Ways to Rearrange Sticks With K Sticks Visible)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-rearrange-sticks-with-k-sticks-visible/>

68. LeetCode 1955 - 统计特殊子序列的数目 (Count Number of Special Subsequences)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-special-subsequences/>

69. LeetCode 1981 - 最小化目标值与所选元素的差 (Minimize the Difference Between Target and Chosen Elements)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimize-the-difference-between-target-and-chosen-elements/>

70. LeetCode 1987 - 不同的好子序列数目 (Number of Unique Good Subsequences)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-unique-good-subsequences/>

71. LeetCode 2088 - 统计农场中肥沃金字塔的数目 (Count Fertile Pyramids in a Land)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-fertile-pyramids-in-a-land/>

72. LeetCode 2140 - 解决智力问题 (Solving Questions With Brainpower)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/solving-questions-with-brainpower/>

73. LeetCode 2266 - 统计打字方案数 (Count Number of Texts)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-texts/>

74. LeetCode 2318 - 不同骰子序列的数目 (Number of Distinct Roll Sequences)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-distinct-roll-sequences/>

75. LeetCode 2320 - 统计放置房子的方式数 (Count Number of Ways to Place Houses)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-ways-to-place-houses/>

76. LeetCode 2370 - 最长理想子序列 (Longest Ideal Subsequence)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-ideal-subsequence/>

77. LeetCode 2400 - 恰好移动 k 步到达某一位置的方法数目 (Number of Ways to Reach a Position After Exactly k Steps)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-reach-a-position-after-exactly-k-steps/>

steps/

78. LeetCode 2431 - 最大限度地提高购买水果的性价比 (Maximize Total Tastiness of Purchased Fruits)

题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximize-total-tastiness-of-purchased-fruits/>

79. Codeforces 551D - GukiZ and Binary Operations (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/551/D>

80. Codeforces 1117D - Magic Gems (组合数学+矩阵快速幂)

题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1117/D>

81. Codeforces 2072F - 组合数次幂异或问题

题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2072/F>

82. AtCoder ABC098D - Xor Sum 2 (组合数学应用)

题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098_d)

83. USACO 2006 November - Bad Hair Day (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=187>

84. 计蒜客 T1565 - 合并果子 (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://nanti.jisuanke.com/t/T1565>

85. ZOJ 3537 - Cake (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://zoj.pintia.cn/problem-sets/91827364500/problems/91827364577>

86. TimusOJ 1001 - Reverse Root (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1001>

87. 牛客网 NC95 - 数组中的逆序对

题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/8c6984f3dc664ef0a305c24e1473729e>

88. 牛客网 - 计算数组的小和

题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/4385fa1c390e49f69fcf77ecfee7164>

89. LintCode 1297 - 统计右侧小于当前元素的个数

题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1297/>

90. LintCode 1497 - 区间和的个数

题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1497/>

91. LintCode 3653 - Meeting Scheduler (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/3653/>

92. HackerRank - Merge Sort: Counting Inversions (归并排序逆序对计数)

题目链接: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/ctci-merge-sort/problem>

93. POJ 2299 - Ultra-QuickSort (逆序对计数)

题目链接: <http://poj.org/problem?id=2299>

94. HDU 1394 - Minimum Inversion Number (最小逆序对数)

题目链接: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=1394>

95. SPOJ MSUBSTR - 最大子串 (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://www.spoj.com/problems/MSUBSTR/>

96. UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth (组合数学应用)

题目链接:

[https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show\\_problem&problem=2275](https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show_problem&problem=2275)

97. CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数 (组合数学应用)

题目链接: <https://www.codechef.com/problems/INVCNT>

98. 洛谷 P3414 - SAC#1 - 组合数

题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3414>

99. 洛谷 P5732 - 杨辉三角 (类似题目)

题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5732>

"""

```
class CombinationCalculator:
```

```
    def __init__(self, max_n=1000, mod=1000000007):
```

```
        """
```

```
    初始化组合数计算器
```

```
Args:
```

```
    max_n: 最大计算范围
```

```
    mod: 模数, 用于大数取模
```

```
        """
```

```
    self.max_n = max_n
```

```
    self.mod = mod
```

```
    self.comb = [[0] * (max_n + 1) for _ in range(max_n + 1)]
```

```
    self._build()
```

```
def _build(self):
```

```
    """预处理组合数表"""
    # 初始化边界条件
```

```
    for i in range(self.max_n + 1):
```

```
        self.comb[i][0] = 1
```

```
        self.comb[i][i] = 1
```

```
    # 使用递推关系计算组合数
```

```
    for i in range(2, self.max_n + 1):
```

```
        for j in range(1, i):
```

```
            self.comb[i][j] = (self.comb[i-1][j-1] + self.comb[i-1][j]) % self.mod
```

```
def calculate(self, n, k):
```

```
    """
```

```
    计算组合数 C(n, k)
```

```
Args:
```

```
    n: 总数
```

```
    k: 选取数
```

```
Returns:
```

```
    组合数 C(n, k)
```

```
"""
if k > n or k < 0:
    return 0
return self.comb[n][k]

def calculate_with_mod(self, n, k, mod=None):
    """
    计算组合数 C(n, k) % mod

    Args:
        n: 总数
        k: 选取数
        mod: 模数

    Returns:
        组合数 C(n, k) % mod
    """
    if mod is None:
        mod = self.mod

    if k > n or k < 0:
        return 0
    return self.comb[n][k] % mod

def test_combination_calculator():
    """测试组合数计算器"""
    print("== 组合数计算器测试 ==")

    # 创建计算器实例
    calc = CombinationCalculator(100, 10007)

    # 测试用例 1: 基本组合数计算
    print("基本组合数计算:")
    test_cases = [(5, 2), (10, 3), (7, 0), (7, 7), (8, 4)]
    for n, k in test_cases:
        result = calc.calculate(n, k)
        print(f"C({n}, {k}) = {result}")
    print()

    # 测试用例 2: 大数组合数计算
    print("大数组合数计算:")
    large_test_cases = [(50, 25), (100, 50)]
    for n, k in large_test_cases:
        result = calc.calculate(n, k)
        print(f"C({n}, {k}) = {result}")
```

```
    result = calc.calculate(n, k)
    print(f"C({n}, {k}) % {calc.mod} = {result}")
print()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    test_combination_calculator()
```

---

文件: ExtendedProblems.cpp

---

```
/***
 * 扩展问题解决方案集合（简化版）
 * 包含 LeetCode、Codeforces、AtCoder 等平台的相关题目解答
 *
 * 相关题目：
 * 1. LeetCode 118 – Pascal's Triangle (杨辉三角)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle/
 * 2. LeetCode 62 – Unique Paths (不同路径)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths/
 * 3. LeetCode 343 – Integer Break (整数拆分)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/integer-break/
 * 4. LeetCode 119 – Pascal's Triangle II (杨辉三角 II)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle-ii/
 * 5. LeetCode 120 – Triangle (三角形最小路径和)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/triangle/
 * 6. LeetCode 96 – Unique Binary Search Trees (不同的二叉搜索树)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-binary-search-trees/
 * 7. LeetCode 164 – Maximum Gap (最大间距)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-gap/
 * 8. LeetCode 174 – Dungeon Game (地下城游戏)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/dungeon-game/
 * 9. LeetCode 188 – Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock IV (买卖股票的最佳时机 IV)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/best-time-to-buy-and-sell-stock-iv/
 * 10. LeetCode 221 – Maximal Square (最大正方形)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximal-square/
 * 11. LeetCode 357 – Count Numbers with Unique Digits (计算各个位数不同的数字个数)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-numbers-with-unique-digits/
 * 12. LeetCode 377 – Combination Sum IV (组合总和 IV)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/combination-sum-iv/
 * 13. LeetCode 403 – Frog Jump (青蛙过河)
 *   题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/frog-jump/
 * 14. LeetCode 416 – Partition Equal Subset Sum (分割等和子集)
```

- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/partition-equal-subset-sum/>
- \* 15. LeetCode 494 – Target Sum (目标和)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/target-sum/>
- \* 16. LeetCode 518 – Coin Change 2 (零钱兑换 II)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/coin-change-2/>
- \* 17. LeetCode 629 – K Inverse Pairs Array (K 个逆序对数组)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/k-inverse-pairs-array/>
- \* 18. LeetCode 688 – Knight Probability in Chessboard (骑士在棋盘上的概率)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/knight-probability-in-chessboard/>
- \* 19. LeetCode 712 – Minimum ASCII Delete Sum for Two Strings (两个字符串的最小 ASCII 删除和)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-ascii-delete-sum-for-two-strings/>
- \* 20. LeetCode 741 – Cherry Pickup (摘樱桃)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup/>
- \* 21. LeetCode 790 – Domino and Tromino Tiling (多米诺和托米诺平铺)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/domino-and-tromino-tiling/>
- \* 22. LeetCode 801 – Minimum Swaps To Make Sequences Increasing (使序列递增的最小交换次数)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-swaps-to-make-sequences-increasing/>
- \* 23. LeetCode 808 – Soup Servings (分汤)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/soup-servings/>
- \* 24. LeetCode 813 – Largest Sum of Averages (最大平均值和的分组)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/largest-sum-of-averages/>
- \* 25. LeetCode 823 – Binary Trees With Factors (带因子的二叉树)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/binary-trees-with-factors/>
- \* 26. LeetCode 877 – Stone Game (石子游戏)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/stone-game/>
- \* 27. LeetCode 887 – Super Egg Drop (鸡蛋掉落)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/super-egg-drop/>
- \* 28. LeetCode 902 – Numbers At Most N Given Digit Set (最大为N的数字组合)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/numbers-at-most-n-given-digit-set/>
- \* 29. LeetCode 907 – Sum of Subarray Minimums (子数组的最小值之和)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/sum-of-subarray-minimums/>
- \* 30. LeetCode 920 – Number of Music Playlists (播放列表的数量)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-music-playlists/>
- \* 31. LeetCode 940 – Distinct Subsequences II (不同的子序列 II)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distinct-subsequences-ii/>
- \* 32. LeetCode 956 – Tallest Billboard (最高的广告牌)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/tallest-billboard/>
- \* 33. LeetCode 960 – Delete Columns to Make Sorted III (删列造序 III)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/delete-columns-to-make-sorted-iii/>
- \* 34. LeetCode 1025 – Divisor Game (除数博奕)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divisor-game/>
- \* 35. LeetCode 1027 – Longest Arithmetic Sequence (最长等差数列)  
题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-arithmetic-sequence/>

- \* 36. LeetCode 1035 – Uncrossed Lines (不相交的线)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/uncrossed-lines/>
- \* 37. LeetCode 1049 – Last Stone Weight II (最后一块石头的重量 II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/last-stone-weight-ii/>
- \* 38. LeetCode 1105 – Filling Bookcase Shelves (填充书架)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/filling-bookcase-shelves/>
- \* 39. LeetCode 1155 – Number of Dice Rolls With Target Sum (掷骰子的 N 种方法)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-dice-rolls-with-target-sum/>
- \* 40. LeetCode 1216 – Valid Palindrome III (验证回文字符串 III)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/valid-palindrome-iii/>
- \* 41. LeetCode 1220 – Count Vowels Permutation (统计元音字母序列的数目)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-vowels-permutation/>
- \* 42. LeetCode 1231 – Divide Chocolate (分享巧克力)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divide-chocolate/>
- \* 43. LeetCode 1269 – Number of Ways to Stay in the Same Place After Some Steps (停在原地的方案数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-stay-in-the-same-place-after-some-steps/>
- \* 44. LeetCode 1312 – Minimum Insertion Steps to Make a String Palindrome (让字符串成为回文串的最少插入次数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-insertion-steps-to-make-a-string-palindrome/>
- \* 45. LeetCode 1320 – Minimum Distance to Type a Word Using Two Fingers (二指输入的最小距离)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-distance-to-type-a-word-using-two-fingers/>
- \* 46. LeetCode 1335 – Minimum Difficulty of a Job Schedule (工作计划的最低难度)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-difficulty-of-a-job-schedule/>
- \* 47. LeetCode 1411 – Number of Ways to Paint  $N \times 3$  Grid (给  $N \times 3$  网格图涂色的方案数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-paint-n-3-grid/>
- \* 48. LeetCode 1420 – Build Array Where You Can Find The Maximum Exactly K Comparisons (生成数组)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/build-array-where-you-can-find-the-maximum-exactly-k-comparisons/>
- \* 49. LeetCode 1463 – Cherry Pickup II (摘樱桃 II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup-ii/>
- \* 50. LeetCode 1531 – String Compression II (压缩字符串 II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/string-compression-ii/>
- \* 51. LeetCode 1575 – Count All Possible Routes (统计所有可行路径)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-all-possible-routes/>
- \* 52. LeetCode 1594 – Maximum Non Negative Product in a Matrix (矩阵的最大非负积)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-non-negative-product-in-a-matrix/>
- \* 53. LeetCode 1621 – Number of Sets of K Non-overlapping Line Segments (大小为 K 的不重叠线段的数目)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-sets-of-k-non-overlapping-line-segments/>

- \* 54. LeetCode 1639 – Number of Ways to Form a Target String Given a Dictionary (通过给定词典构造目标字符串的方案数)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-form-a-target-string-given-a-dictionary/>
- \* 55. LeetCode 1641 – Count Sorted Vowel Strings (统计字典序元音字符串的数目)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-sorted-vowel-strings/>
- \* 56. LeetCode 1655 – Distribute Repeating Integers (分配重复整数)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distribute-repeating-integers/>
- \* 57. LeetCode 1692 – Count Ways to Distribute Candies (计算分配糖果的不同方式)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-distribute-candies/>
- \* 58. LeetCode 1723 – Find Minimum Time to Finish All Jobs (完成所有工作的最短时间)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/find-minimum-time-to-finish-all-jobs/>
- \* 59. LeetCode 1735 – Count Ways to Make Array With Product (生成乘积数组的方案数)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-make-array-with-product/>
- \* 60. LeetCode 1745 – Palindrome Partitioning IV (回文串分割 IV)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/palindrome-partitioning-iv/>
- \* 61. LeetCode 1787 – Make the XOR of All Segments Equal to Zero (使所有区间的异或结果为零)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/make-the-xor-of-all-segments-equal-to-zero/>
- \* 62. LeetCode 1866 – Number of Ways to Rearrange Sticks With K Sticks Visible (恰有 K 根木棍可以看到的排列数目)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-rearrange-sticks-with-k-sticks-visible/>
- \* 63. LeetCode 1955 – Count Number of Special Subsequences (统计特殊子序列的数目)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-special-subsequences/>
- \* 64. LeetCode 1981 – Minimize the Difference Between Target and Chosen Elements (最小化目标值与所选元素的差)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimize-the-difference-between-target-and-chosen-elements/>
- \* 65. LeetCode 1987 – Number of Unique Good Subsequences (不同的好子序列数目)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-unique-good subsequences/>
- \* 66. LeetCode 2088 – Count Fertile Pyramids in a Land (统计农场中肥沃金字塔的数目)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-fertile-pyramids-in-a-land/>
- \* 67. LeetCode 2140 – Solving Questions With Brainpower (解决智力问题)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/solving-questions-with-brainpower/>
- \* 68. LeetCode 2266 – Count Number of Texts (统计打字方案数)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-texts/>
- \* 69. LeetCode 2318 – Number of Distinct Roll Sequences (不同骰子序列的数目)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-distinct-roll-sequences/>
- \* 70. LeetCode 2320 – Count Number of Ways to Place Houses (统计放置房子的方式数)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-ways-to-place-houses/>
- \* 71. LeetCode 2370 – Longest Ideal Subsequence (最长理想子序列)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-ideal-subsequence/>
- \* 72. LeetCode 2400 – Number of Ways to Reach a Position After Exactly k Steps (恰好移动 k 步到达)

某一位置的方法数目)

- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-reach-a-position-after-exactly-k-steps/>
- \* 73. LeetCode 2431 – Maximize Total Tastiness of Purchased Fruits (最大限度地提高购买水果的性价比)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximize-total-tastiness-of-purchased-fruits/>
- \* 74. Codeforces 1359E – 组合数学问题
  - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1359/E>
- \* 75. Codeforces 551D – GukiZ and Binary Operations (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/551/D>
- \* 76. Codeforces 1117D – Magic Gems (组合数学+矩阵快速幂)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1117/D>
- \* 77. Codeforces 2072F – 组合数次幂异或问题
  - \* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2072/F>
- \* 78. AtCoder ABC165D – Floor Function
  - \* 题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165_d)
- \* 79. AtCoder ABC098D – Xor Sum 2 (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098_d)
- \* 80. USACO 2006 November – Bad Hair Day (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=187>
- \* 81. 计蒜客 T1565 – 合并果子 (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://nanti.jisuanke.com/t/T1565>
- \* 82. ZOJ 3537 – Cake (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://zoj.pintia.cn/problem-sets/91827364500/problems/91827364577>
- \* 83. TimusOJ 1001 – Reverse Root (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1001>
- \* 84. 牛客网 NC95 – 数组中的逆序对
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/8c6984f3dc664ef0a305c24e1473729e>
- \* 85. 牛客网 – 计算数组的小和
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/4385fa1c390e49f69fcf77ecfee7164>
- \* 86. LintCode 1297 – 统计右侧小于当前元素的个数
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1297/>
- \* 87. LintCode 1497 – 区间和的个数
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1497/>
- \* 88. LintCode 3653 – Meeting Scheduler (组合数学应用)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/3653/>
- \* 89. HackerRank – Merge Sort: Counting Inversions (归并排序逆序对计数)
  - \* 题目链接: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/ctci-merge-sort/problem>
- \* 90. POJ 2299 – Ultra-QuickSort (逆序对计数)
  - \* 题目链接: <http://poj.org/problem?id=2299>
- \* 91. HDU 1394 – Minimum Inversion Number (最小逆序对数)
  - \* 题目链接: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=1394>
- \* 92. SPOJ MSUBSTR – 最大子串 (组合数学应用)

- \* 题目链接: <https://www.spoj.com/problems/MSUBSTR/>
- \* 93. UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth (组合数学应用)
- \* 题目链接:  
[https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show\\_problem&problem=2275](https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show_problem&problem=2275)
- \* 94. CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数 (组合数学应用)
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.codechef.com/problems/INVCNT>
- \* 95. 洛谷 P3414 - SAC#1 - 组合数
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3414>
- \* 96. 洛谷 P2822 - 组合数问题
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P2822>
- \* 97. 洛谷 P1313 - 计算系数
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1313>
- \* 98. 洛谷 P5732 - 杨辉三角
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5732>

\*/

```

class ExtendedProblems {
public:
    static const long long MOD = 1000000007;

    // ===== LeetCode 118. Pascal's Triangle =====
    /**
     * 生成杨辉三角的前 numRows 行
     * 时间复杂度: O(numRows^2)
     * 空间复杂度: O(numRows^2)
     */
    static void generate(int numRows) {
        // 使用二维数组存储杨辉三角
        int triangle[20][20]; // 假设最多 20 行

        // 逐行生成杨辉三角
        for (int i = 0; i < numRows; i++) {
            // 每行的第一个和最后一个元素都是 1
            triangle[i][0] = triangle[i][i] = 1;

            // 计算中间的元素值
            for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
                triangle[i][j] = triangle[i-1][j-1] + triangle[i-1][j];
            }
        }

        // 输出结果 (伪输出, 实际需要打印函数)
    }
}
```

```

// 这里只是示意，实际需要根据具体环境实现输出
}

// ===== LeetCode 62. Unique Paths =====
/***
 * 计算不同路径数
 * 时间复杂度: O(min(m, n))
 * 空间复杂度: O(1)
 */
static int uniquePaths(int m, int n) {
    // 计算组合数 C(m+n-2, m-1)
    long long result = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= m-1; i++) {
        result = result * (n-1+i) / i;
    }
    return (int)result;
}

// ===== LeetCode 343. Integer Break =====
/***
 * 将正整数 n 拆分为 k 个正整数的和，使乘积最大化
 * 时间复杂度: O(1)
 * 空间复杂度: O(1)
 */
static int integerBreak(int n) {
    if (n <= 3) return n - 1;

    int quotient = n / 3;
    int remainder = n % 3;

    if (remainder == 0) {
        // 使用循环计算 3 的幂
        int result = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < quotient; i++) {
            result *= 3;
        }
        return result;
    } else if (remainder == 1) {
        // 使用循环计算 3 的幂
        int result = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < quotient - 1; i++) {
            result *= 3;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        return result * 4;
    } else {
        // 使用循环计算 3 的幂
        int result = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < quotient; i++) {
            result *= 3;
        }
        return result * 2;
    }
}

// ===== 快速幂 =====
/***
 * 快速幂
 * 时间复杂度: O(log exp)
 * 空间复杂度: O(1)
 */
static long long power(long long base, long long exp, long long mod) {
    long long result = 1;
    while (exp > 0) {
        if (exp % 2 == 1) {
            result = (result * base) % mod;
        }
        base = (base * base) % mod;
        exp /= 2;
    }
    return result;
}

// ===== LeetCode 119. Pascal's Triangle II =====
/***
 * 返回杨辉三角的第 rowIndex 行
 * 时间复杂度: O(rowIndex^2)
 * 空间复杂度: O(rowIndex)
 */
static vector<int> getRow(int rowIndex) {
    vector<int> row(1, 1);

    for (int i = 1; i <= rowIndex; i++) {
        for (int j = i - 1; j > 0; j--) {
            row[j] = row[j] + row[j-1];
        }
        row.push_back(1);
    }
}

```

```

    }

    return row;
}

// ===== LeetCode 96. Unique Binary Search Trees =====
/***
 * 计算不同的二叉搜索树数量（卡塔兰数）
 * 时间复杂度: O(n)
 * 空间复杂度: O(1)
 */
static int numTrees(int n) {
    long long catalan = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        catalan = catalan * 2 * (2 * i + 1) / (i + 2);
    }
    return (int)catalan;
}

// ===== LeetCode 518. Coin Change 2 =====
/***
 * 零钱兑换 II: 计算凑成总金额的硬币组合数
 * 时间复杂度: O(amount * coins.size())
 * 空间复杂度: O(amount)
 */
static int change(int amount, vector<int>& coins) {
    vector<int> dp(amount + 1, 0);
    dp[0] = 1;

    for (int coin : coins) {
        for (int i = coin; i <= amount; i++) {
            dp[i] += dp[i - coin];
        }
    }
}

return dp[amount];
}

// ===== LeetCode 629. K Inverse Pairs Array =====
/***
 * K 个逆序对数组: 计算恰好有 k 个逆序对的排列数
 * 时间复杂度: O(n * k)
 * 空间复杂度: O(k)
*/

```

```

*/
static int kInversePairs(int n, int k) {
    const int MOD = 1000000007;
    vector<vector<int>> dp(n+1, vector<int>(k+1, 0));

    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        dp[i][0] = 1;
    }

    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= k; j++) {
            dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j-1] + dp[i-1][j]) % MOD;
            if (j >= i) {
                dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j] - dp[i-1][j-i] + MOD) % MOD;
            }
        }
    }

    return dp[n][k];
}

// ===== 组合数计算（预处理方式） =====
/***
 * 预处理组合数表
 * 时间复杂度: O(n^2)
 * 空间复杂度: O(n^2)
 */
static vector<vector<long long>> precomputeCombinations(int n) {
    vector<vector<long long>> comb(n+1, vector<long long>(n+1, 0));

    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
        comb[i][0] = comb[i][i] = 1;
        for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
            comb[i][j] = comb[i-1][j-1] + comb[i-1][j];
        }
    }

    return comb;
}

// ===== 组合数计算（模运算） =====
/***
 * 模运算下的组合数计算

```

```

* 时间复杂度: O(n)
* 空间复杂度: O(n)
*/
static long long combinationMod(int n, int k, long long mod) {
    if (k > n || k < 0) return 0;
    if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;

    vector<long long> fact(n + 1);
    fact[0] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % mod;
    }

    long long result = fact[n];
    result = (result * modInverse(fact[k], mod)) % mod;
    result = (result * modInverse(fact[n-k], mod)) % mod;
    return result;
}

// ===== 模逆元计算 =====
/***
 * 计算模逆元（费马小定理）
 * 时间复杂度: O(log mod)
 * 空间复杂度: O(1)
 */
static long long modInverse(long long a, long long mod) {
    return power(a, mod - 2, mod);
}

// ===== 测试函数 =====
static void test() {
    cout << "==== 扩展问题测试 ===" << endl;

    // 测试不同路径
    cout << "不同路径测试:" << endl;
    int paths = uniquePaths(3, 7);
    cout << "3x7 网格的不同路径数: " << paths << endl;
    cout << endl;

    // 测试整数拆分
    cout << "整数拆分测试:" << endl;
    int maxProduct = integerBreak(10);
    cout << "整数 10 拆分后的最大乘积: " << maxProduct << endl;
}

```

```

cout << endl;

// 测试杨辉三角第 k 行
cout << "杨辉三角第 k 行测试:" << endl;
vector<int> row = getRow(4);
cout << "第 4 行: ";
for (int num : row) {
    cout << num << " ";
}
cout << endl << endl;

// 测试不同的二叉搜索树
cout << "不同的二叉搜索树测试:" << endl;
int trees = numTrees(3);
cout << "3 个节点的不同二叉搜索树数量: " << trees << endl;
cout << endl;

// 测试零钱兑换 II
cout << "零钱兑换 II 测试:" << endl;
vector<int> coins = {1, 2, 5};
int ways = change(5, coins);
cout << "凑成 5 元的硬币组合数: " << ways << endl;
cout << endl;

// 测试 K 个逆序对数组
cout << "K 个逆序对数组测试:" << endl;
int inversePairs = kInversePairs(3, 1);
cout << "3 个元素恰好有 1 个逆序对的排列数: " << inversePairs << endl;
cout << endl;

// 测试组合数计算
cout << "组合数计算测试:" << endl;
long long comb = combinationMod(5, 2, MOD);
cout << "C(5,2) mod 10^9+7: " << comb << endl;
cout << endl;
}

};

// 主函数
int main() {
    ExtendedProblems::test();
    return 0;
}

```

```
=====
文件: ExtendedProblems.java
=====

package class144;

// 扩展问题解决方案集合 (Extended Problems Solutions)
// 包含 LeetCode、Codeforces、AtCoder 等平台的相关题目解答

/*
 * 相关题目扩展 (新增题目):
 * 100. LeetCode 119 - Pascal's Triangle II (杨辉三角 II)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle-ii/
 * 101. LeetCode 120 - Triangle (三角形最小路径和)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/triangle/
 * 102. LeetCode 63 - Unique Paths II (不同路径 II)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-paths-ii/
 * 103. LeetCode 96 - Unique Binary Search Trees (不同的二叉搜索树)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/unique-binary-search-trees/
 * 104. LeetCode 164 - Maximum Gap (最大间距)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-gap/
 * 105. LeetCode 174 - Dungeon Game (地下城游戏)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/dungeon-game/
 * 106. LeetCode 188 - Best Time to Buy and Sell Stock IV (买卖股票的最佳时机 IV)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/best-time-to-buy-and-sell-stock-iv/
 * 107. LeetCode 221 - Maximal Square (最大正方形)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximal-square/
 * 108. LeetCode 357 - Count Numbers with Unique Digits (计算各个位数不同的数字个数)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-numbers-with-unique-digits/
 * 109. LeetCode 377 - Combination Sum IV (组合总和 IV)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/combination-sum-iv/
 * 110. LeetCode 403 - Frog Jump (青蛙过河)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/frog-jump/
 * 111. LeetCode 416 - Partition Equal Subset Sum (分割等和子集)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/partition-equal-subset-sum/
 * 112. LeetCode 494 - Target Sum (目标和)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/target-sum/
 * 113. LeetCode 518 - Coin Change 2 (零钱兑换 II)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/coin-change-2/
 * 114. LeetCode 629 - K Inverse Pairs Array (K 个逆序对数组)
 *      题目链接: https://leetcode.cn/problems/k-inverse-pairs-array/
 * 115. LeetCode 688 - Knight Probability in Chessboard (骑士在棋盘上的概率)
```

- \* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/knight-probability-in-chessboard/>
- \* 116. LeetCode 712 – Minimum ASCII Delete Sum for Two Strings (两个字符串的最小 ASCII 删除和)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-ascii-delete-sum-for-two-strings/>
- \* 117. LeetCode 741 – Cherry Pickup (摘樱桃)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup/>
- \* 118. LeetCode 790 – Domino and Tromino Tiling (多米诺和托米诺平铺)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/domino-and-tromino-tiling/>
- \* 119. LeetCode 801 – Minimum Swaps To Make Sequences Increasing (使序列递增的最小交换次数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-swaps-to-make-sequences-increasing/>
- \* 120. LeetCode 808 – Soup Servings (分汤)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/soup-servings/>
- \* 121. LeetCode 813 – Largest Sum of Averages (最大平均值和的分组)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/largest-sum-of-averages/>
- \* 122. LeetCode 823 – Binary Trees With Factors (带因子的二叉树)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/binary-trees-with-factors/>
- \* 123. LeetCode 877 – Stone Game (石子游戏)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/stone-game/>
- \* 124. LeetCode 887 – Super Egg Drop (鸡蛋掉落)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/super-egg-drop/>
- \* 125. LeetCode 902 – Numbers At Most N Given Digit Set (最大为N的数字组合)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/numbers-at-most-n-given-digit-set/>
- \* 126. LeetCode 907 – Sum of Subarray Minimums (子数组的最小值之和)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/sum-of-subarray-minimums/>
- \* 127. LeetCode 920 – Number of Music Playlists (播放列表的数量)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-music-playlists/>
- \* 128. LeetCode 940 – Distinct Subsequences II (不同的子序列 II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distinct-subsequences-ii/>
- \* 129. LeetCode 956 – Tallest Billboard (最高的广告牌)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/tallest-billboard/>
- \* 130. LeetCode 960 – Delete Columns to Make Sorted III (删列造序 III)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/delete-columns-to-make-sorted-iii/>
- \* 131. LeetCode 1025 – Divisor Game (除数博弈)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divisor-game/>
- \* 132. LeetCode 1027 – Longest Arithmetic Sequence (最长等差数列)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-arithmetic-sequence/>
- \* 133. LeetCode 1035 – Uncrossed Lines (不相交的线)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/uncrossed-lines/>
- \* 134. LeetCode 1049 – Last Stone Weight II (最后一块石头的重量 II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/last-stone-weight-ii/>
- \* 135. LeetCode 1105 – Filling Bookcase Shelves (填充书架)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/filling-bookcase-shelves/>
- \* 136. LeetCode 1155 – Number of Dice Rolls With Target Sum (掷骰子的 N 种方法)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-dice-rolls-with-target-sum/>

- \* 137. LeetCode 1216 – Valid Palindrome III (验证回文字符串 III)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/valid-palindrome-iii/>
- \* 138. LeetCode 1220 – Count Vowels Permutation (统计元音字母序列的数目)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-vowels-permutation/>
- \* 139. LeetCode 1231 – Divide Chocolate (分享巧克力)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/divide-chocolate/>
- \* 140. LeetCode 1269 – Number of Ways to Stay in the Same Place After Some Steps (停在原地的方案数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-stay-in-the-same-place-after-some-steps/>
- \* 141. LeetCode 1312 – Minimum Insertion Steps to Make a String Palindrome (让字符串成为回文串的最少插入次数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-insertion-steps-to-make-a-string-palindrome/>
- \* 142. LeetCode 1320 – Minimum Distance to Type a Word Using Two Fingers (二指输入的最小距离)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-distance-to-type-a-word-using-two-fingers/>
- \* 143. LeetCode 1335 – Minimum Difficulty of a Job Schedule (工作计划的最低难度)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimum-difficulty-of-a-job-schedule/>
- \* 144. LeetCode 1411 – Number of Ways to Paint N × 3 Grid (给N×3网格图涂色的方案数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-paint-n-3-grid/>
- \* 145. LeetCode 1420 – Build Array Where You Can Find The Maximum Exactly K Comparisons (生成数组)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/build-array-where-you-can-find-the-maximum-exactly-k-comparisons/>
- \* 146. LeetCode 1463 – Cherry Pickup II (摘樱桃 II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/cherry-pickup-ii/>
- \* 147. LeetCode 1531 – String Compression II (压缩字符串 II)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/string-compression-ii/>
- \* 148. LeetCode 1575 – Count All Possible Routes (统计所有可行路径)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-all-possible-routes/>
- \* 149. LeetCode 1594 – Maximum Non Negative Product in a Matrix (矩阵的最大非负积)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximum-non-negative-product-in-a-matrix/>
- \* 150. LeetCode 1621 – Number of Sets of K Non-overlapping Line Segments (大小为K的不重叠线段的数目)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-sets-of-k-non-overlapping-line-segments/>
- \* 151. LeetCode 1639 – Number of Ways to Form a Target String Given a Dictionary (通过给定词典构造目标字符串的方案数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-form-a-target-string-given-a-dictionary/>
- \* 152. LeetCode 1641 – Count Sorted Vowel Strings (统计字典序元音字符串的数目)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-sorted-vowel-strings/>
- \* 153. LeetCode 1655 – Distribute Repeating Integers (分配重复整数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/distribute-repeating-integers/>

- \* 154. LeetCode 1692 – Count Ways to Distribute Candies (计算分配糖果的不同方式)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-distribute-candies/>
- \* 155. LeetCode 1723 – Find Minimum Time to Finish All Jobs (完成所有工作的最短时间)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/find-minimum-time-to-finish-all-jobs/>
- \* 156. LeetCode 1735 – Count Ways to Make Array With Product (生成乘积数组的方案数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-ways-to-make-array-with-product/>
- \* 157. LeetCode 1745 – Palindrome Partitioning IV (回文串分割 IV)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/palindrome-partitioning-iv/>
- \* 158. LeetCode 1787 – Make the XOR of All Segments Equal to Zero (使所有区间的异或结果为零)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/make-the-xor-of-all-segments-equal-to-zero/>
- \* 159. LeetCode 1866 – Number of Ways to Rearrange Sticks With K Sticks Visible (恰有 K 根木棍可以看到的排列数目)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-rearrange-sticks-with-k-sticks-visible/>
- \* 160. LeetCode 1955 – Count Number of Special Subsequences (统计特殊子序列的数目)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-special-subsequences/>
- \* 161. LeetCode 1981 – Minimize the Difference Between Target and Chosen Elements (最小化目标值与所选元素的差)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/minimize-the-difference-between-target-and-chosen-elements/>
- \* 162. LeetCode 1987 – Number of Unique Good Subsequences (不同的好子序列数目)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-unique-good subsequences/>
- \* 163. LeetCode 2088 – Count Fertile Pyramids in a Land (统计农场中肥沃金字塔的数目)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-fertile-pyramids-in-a-land/>
- \* 164. LeetCode 2140 – Solving Questions With Brainpower (解决智力问题)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/solving-questions-with-brainpower/>
- \* 165. LeetCode 2266 – Count Number of Texts (统计打字方案数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-texts/>
- \* 166. LeetCode 2318 – Number of Distinct Roll Sequences (不同骰子序列的数目)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-distinct-roll-sequences/>
- \* 167. LeetCode 2320 – Count Number of Ways to Place Houses (统计放置房子的方式数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/count-number-of-ways-to-place-houses/>
- \* 168. LeetCode 2370 – Longest Ideal Subsequence (最长理想子序列)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/longest-ideal-subsequence/>
- \* 169. LeetCode 2400 – Number of Ways to Reach a Position After Exactly k Steps (恰好移动 k 步到达某一位置的方法数目)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/number-of-ways-to-reach-a-position-after-exactly-k-steps/>
- \* 170. LeetCode 2431 – Maximize Total Tastiness of Purchased Fruits (最大限度地提高购买水果的性价比)  
\* 题目链接: <https://leetcode.cn/problems/maximize-total-tastiness-of-purchased-fruits/>
- \* 171. Codeforces 1359E – 组合数学问题  
\* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1359/E>

- \* 172. Codeforces 551D - GukiZ and Binary Operations (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/551/D>
- \* 173. Codeforces 1117D - Magic Gems (组合数学+矩阵快速幂)  
\* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1117/D>
- \* 174. Codeforces 2072F - 组合数次幂异或问题  
\* 题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2072/F>
- \* 175. AtCoder ABC165D - Floor Function  
\* 题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165_d)
- \* 176. AtCoder ABC098D - Xor Sum 2 (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098_d)
- \* 177. USACO 2006 November - Bad Hair Day (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=187>
- \* 178. 计蒜客 T1565 - 合并果子 (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://nanti.jisuanke.com/t/T1565>
- \* 179. ZOJ 3537 - Cake (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://zoj.pintia.cn/problem-sets/91827364500/problems/91827364577>
- \* 180. TimusOJ 1001 - Reverse Root (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1001>
- \* 181. 牛客网 NC95 - 数组中的逆序对  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/8c6984f3dc664ef0a305c24e1473729e>
- \* 182. 牛客网 - 计算数组的小和  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/4385fa1c390e49f69fcf77ecffee7164>
- \* 183. LintCode 1297 - 统计右侧小于当前元素的个数  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1297/>
- \* 184. LintCode 1497 - 区间和的个数  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1497/>
- \* 185. LintCode 3653 - Meeting Scheduler (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/3653/>
- \* 186. HackerRank - Merge Sort: Counting Inversions (归并排序逆序对计数)  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/ctci-merge-sort/problem>
- \* 187. POJ 2299 - Ultra-QuickSort (逆序对计数)  
\* 题目链接: <http://poj.org/problem?id=2299>
- \* 188. HDU 1394 - Minimum Inversion Number (最小逆序对数)  
\* 题目链接: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=1394>
- \* 189. SPOJ MSUBSTR - 最大子串 (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.spoj.com/problems/MSUBSTR/>
- \* 190. UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接:  
[https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show\\_problem&problem=2275](https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show_problem&problem=2275)
- \* 191. CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数 (组合数学应用)  
\* 题目链接: <https://www.codechef.com/problems/INVCNT>
- \* 192. 洛谷 P3414 - SAC#1 - 组合数

- \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3414>
- \* 193. 洛谷 P2822 - 组合数问题
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P2822>
- \* 194. 洛谷 P1313 - 计算系数
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1313>
- \* 195. 洛谷 P5732 - 杨辉三角
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5732>
- \* 196. 洛谷 P8749 - 蓝桥杯 2021 省 B 杨辉三角形
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P8749>
- \* 197. 杭电 OJ 2032 - 杨辉三角
- \* 题目链接: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=2032>
- \* 198. 杭电 OJ 1394 - 最小逆序对数
- \* 题目链接: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=1394>
- \* 199. POJ 2299 - Ultra-QuickSort
- \* 题目链接: <http://poj.org/problem?id=2299>
- \* 200. SPOJ MSUBSTR - 最大子串
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.spoj.com/problems/MSUBSTR/>
- \* 201. UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth
- \* 题目链接:

[https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show\\_problem&problem=2275](https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show_problem&problem=2275)

- \* 202. CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.codechef.com/problems/INVCNT>
- \* 203. USACO 2006 November - Bad Hair Day
- \* 题目链接: <http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=187>
- \* 204. 计蒜客 T1565 - 合并果子
- \* 题目链接: <https://nanti.jisuanke.com/t/T1565>
- \* 205. TimusOJ 1001 - Reverse Root
- \* 题目链接: <https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1001>
- \* 206. ZOJ 3537 - Cake
- \* 题目链接: <https://zoj.pintia.cn/problem-sets/91827364500/problems/91827364577>
- \* 207. 牛客网 杨辉三角 II
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/a60ee4a1c8a04c3a93f1de3cf9c16f19>
- \* 208. 牛客网 杨辉三角(一)
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/4385fa1c390e49f69fcf77ecfee7164>
- \* 209. LintCode 1297 - 统计右侧小于当前元素的个数
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1297/>
- \* 210. LintCode 1497 - 区间和的个数
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1497/>
- \* 211. HackerRank - Merge Sort: Counting Inversions
- \* 题目链接: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/ctci-merge-sort/problem>

\*/

```

public class ExtendedProblems {
    public static final long MOD = 1000000007;

    // ===== LeetCode 118. Pascal's Triangle =====
    /**
     * 生成杨辉三角的前 numRows 行
     * 时间复杂度: O(numRows^2)
     * 空间复杂度: O(numRows^2)
     */
    public static int[][] generate(int numRows) {
        // 使用二维数组存储杨辉三角
        int[][] triangle = new int[numRows][];
        for (int i = 0; i < numRows; i++) {
            triangle[i] = new int[i + 1];
            triangle[i][0] = triangle[i][i] = 1;
            for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
                triangle[i][j] = triangle[i-1][j-1] + triangle[i-1][j];
            }
        }
        return triangle;
    }

    // ===== LeetCode 62. Unique Paths =====
    /**
     * 计算不同路径数
     * 时间复杂度: O(min(m, n))
     * 空间复杂度: O(1)
     */
    public static int uniquePaths(int m, int n) {
        // 计算组合数 C(m+n-2, m-1)
        long result = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i <= m-1; i++) {
            result = result * (n-1+i) / i;
        }
        return (int)result;
    }
}

```

```

// ===== LeetCode 343. Integer Break =====
/***
 * 将正整数 n 拆分为 k 个正整数的和，使乘积最大化
 * 时间复杂度: O(1)
 * 空间复杂度: O(1)
 */
public static int integerBreak(int n) {
    if (n <= 3) return n - 1;

    int quotient = n / 3;
    int remainder = n % 3;

    if (remainder == 0) {
        // 使用循环计算 3 的幂
        int result = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < quotient; i++) {
            result *= 3;
        }
        return result;
    } else if (remainder == 1) {
        // 使用循环计算 3 的幂
        int result = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < quotient - 1; i++) {
            result *= 3;
        }
        return result * 4;
    } else {
        // 使用循环计算 3 的幂
        int result = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < quotient; i++) {
            result *= 3;
        }
        return result * 2;
    }
}

// ===== 快速幂 =====
/***
 * 快速幂
 * 时间复杂度: O(log exp)
 * 空间复杂度: O(1)
 */
public static long power(long base, long exp, long mod) {

```

```

long result = 1;
while (exp > 0) {
    if (exp % 2 == 1) {
        result = (result * base) % mod;
    }
    base = (base * base) % mod;
    exp /= 2;
}
return result;
}

// ===== LeetCode 119. Pascal's Triangle II =====
/***
 * 返回杨辉三角的第 rowIndex 行
 * 时间复杂度: O(rowIndex^2)
 * 空间复杂度: O(rowIndex)
 */
public static List<Integer> getRow(int rowIndex) {
    List<Integer> row = new ArrayList<>();
    row.add(1);

    for (int i = 1; i <= rowIndex; i++) {
        for (int j = i - 1; j > 0; j--) {
            row.set(j, row.get(j) + row.get(j-1));
        }
        row.add(1);
    }

    return row;
}

// ===== LeetCode 96. Unique Binary Search Trees =====
/***
 * 计算不同的二叉搜索树数量 (卡塔兰数)
 * 时间复杂度: O(n)
 * 空间复杂度: O(1)
 */
public static int numTrees(int n) {
    long catalan = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        catalan = catalan * 2 * (2 * i + 1) / (i + 2);
    }
    return (int)catalan;
}

```

```

}

// ===== LeetCode 518. Coin Change 2 =====
/***
 * 零钱兑换 II: 计算凑成总金额的硬币组合数
 * 时间复杂度: O(amount * coins.length)
 * 空间复杂度: O(amount)
 */
public static int change(int amount, int[] coins) {
    int[] dp = new int[amount + 1];
    dp[0] = 1;

    for (int coin : coins) {
        for (int i = coin; i <= amount; i++) {
            dp[i] += dp[i - coin];
        }
    }

    return dp[amount];
}

// ===== LeetCode 629. K Inverse Pairs Array =====
/***
 * K个逆序对数组: 计算恰好有 k 个逆序对的排列数
 * 时间复杂度: O(n * k)
 * 空间复杂度: O(k)
 */
public static int kInversePairs(int n, int k) {
    int MOD = 1000000007;
    int[][] dp = new int[n+1][k+1];

    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        dp[i][0] = 1;
    }

    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= k; j++) {
            dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j-1] + dp[i-1][j]) % MOD;
            if (j >= i) {
                dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j] - dp[i-1][j-i] + MOD) % MOD;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    return dp[n][k];
}

// ===== 组合数计算（预处理方式） =====
/***
 * 预处理组合数表
 * 时间复杂度: O(n^2)
 * 空间复杂度: O(n^2)
 */
public static long[][] precomputeCombinations(int n) {
    long[][] comb = new long[n+1][n+1];

    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
        comb[i][0] = comb[i][i] = 1;
        for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
            comb[i][j] = comb[i-1][j-1] + comb[i-1][j];
        }
    }

    return comb;
}

// ===== 组合数计算（模运算） =====
/***
 * 模运算下的组合数计算
 * 时间复杂度: O(n)
 * 空间复杂度: O(n)
 */
public static long combinationMod(int n, int k, long mod) {
    if (k > n || k < 0) return 0;
    if (k == 0 || k == n) return 1;

    long[] fact = new long[n + 1];
    fact[0] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % mod;
    }

    long result = fact[n];
    result = (result * modInverse(fact[k], mod)) % mod;
    result = (result * modInverse(fact[n-k], mod)) % mod;
    return result;
}

```

```
}

// ===== 模逆元计算 =====
/***
 * 计算模逆元（费马小定理）
 * 时间复杂度: O(log mod)
 * 空间复杂度: O(1)
 */
public static long modInverse(long a, long mod) {
    return power(a, mod - 2, mod);
}

// ===== 测试函数 =====
public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println("== 扩展问题测试 ==");

    // 测试杨辉三角
    System.out.println("杨辉三角测试:");
    int[][] triangle = generate(5);
    for (int[] row : triangle) {
        for (int num : row) {
            System.out.print(num + " ");
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
    System.out.println();

    // 测试不同路径
    System.out.println("不同路径测试:");
    int paths = uniquePaths(3, 7);
    System.out.println("3x7 网格的不同路径数: " + paths);
    System.out.println();

    // 测试整数拆分
    System.out.println("整数拆分测试:");
    int maxProduct = integerBreak(10);
    System.out.println("整数 10 拆分后的最大乘积: " + maxProduct);
    System.out.println();

    // 测试杨辉三角第 k 行
    System.out.println("杨辉三角第 k 行测试:");
    List<Integer> row = getRow(4);
    System.out.println("第 4 行: " + row);
```

```

System.out.println();

// 测试不同的二叉搜索树
System.out.println("不同的二叉搜索树测试:");
int trees = numTrees(3);
System.out.println("3 个节点的不同二叉搜索树数量: " + trees);
System.out.println();

// 测试零钱兑换 II
System.out.println("零钱兑换 II 测试:");
int[] coins = {1, 2, 5};
int ways = change(5, coins);
System.out.println("凑成 5 元的硬币组合数: " + ways);
System.out.println();

// 测试 K 个逆序对数组
System.out.println("K 个逆序对数组测试:");
int inversePairs = kInversePairs(3, 1);
System.out.println("3 个元素恰好有 1 个逆序对的排列数: " + inversePairs);
System.out.println();

// 测试组合数计算
System.out.println("组合数计算测试:");
long comb = combinationMod(5, 2, MOD);
System.out.println("C(5, 2) mod 10^9+7: " + comb);
System.out.println();
}

}
=====

文件: ExtendedProblems.py
=====

"""
扩展问题解决方案集合 (Extended Problems Solutions)
包含 LeetCode、Codeforces、AtCoder 等平台的相关题目解答
"""

=====

class ExtendedProblems:
    MOD = 1000000007

    # ===== LeetCode 118. Pascal's Triangle =====
    """

```

```

class ExtendedProblems:

    MOD = 1000000007

    # ===== LeetCode 118. Pascal's Triangle =====
    """

```

生成杨辉三角的前 numRows 行

时间复杂度: O( $\text{numRows}^2$ )

空间复杂度: O( $\text{numRows}^2$ )

"""

@staticmethod

def generate(numRows):

# 使用二维数组存储杨辉三角

triangle = []

# 逐行生成杨辉三角

for i in range(numRows):

# 创建当前行, 长度为 i+1

row = [1] \* (i + 1)

# 计算中间的元素值

for j in range(1, i):

row[j] = triangle[i-1][j-1] + triangle[i-1][j]

triangle.append(row)

return triangle

# ===== LeetCode 62. Unique Paths =====

"""

计算不同路径数

时间复杂度: O( $\min(m, n)$ )

空间复杂度: O(1)

"""

@staticmethod

def uniquePaths(m, n):

# 计算组合数 C(m+n-2, m-1)

result = 1

for i in range(1, m):

result = result \* (n-1+i) // i

return result

# ===== LeetCode 343. Integer Break =====

"""

将正整数 n 拆分为 k 个正整数的和, 使乘积最大化

时间复杂度: O(1)

空间复杂度: O(1)

"""

@staticmethod

```

def integerBreak(n):
    if n <= 3:
        return n - 1

    quotient = n // 3
    remainder = n % 3

    if remainder == 0:
        return 3 ** quotient
    elif remainder == 1:
        return 3 ** (quotient - 1) * 4
    else:
        return 3 ** quotient * 2

# ===== 快速幂 =====
"""

快速幂
时间复杂度: O(log exp)
空间复杂度: O(1)
"""

@staticmethod
def power(base, exp, mod):
    result = 1
    while exp > 0:
        if exp % 2 == 1:
            result = (result * base) % mod
        base = (base * base) % mod
        exp //= 2
    return result

# ===== LeetCode 119. Pascal's Triangle II =====
"""

返回杨辉三角的第 rowIndex 行
时间复杂度: O(rowIndex^2)
空间复杂度: O(rowIndex)
"""

@staticmethod
def get_row(rowIndex):
    row = [1]

    for i in range(1, rowIndex + 1):
        for j in range(i - 1, 0, -1):
            row[j] = row[j] + row[j-1]

```

```

        row.append(1)

    return row

# ===== LeetCode 96. Unique Binary Search Trees =====
"""
计算不同的二叉搜索树数量（卡塔兰数）
时间复杂度: O(n)
空间复杂度: O(1)
"""

@staticmethod
def num_trees(n):
    catalan = 1
    for i in range(n):
        catalan = catalan * 2 * (2 * i + 1) // (i + 2)
    return catalan

# ===== LeetCode 518. Coin Change 2 =====
"""
零钱兑换 II: 计算凑成总金额的硬币组合数
时间复杂度: O(amount * len(coins))
空间复杂度: O(amount)
"""

@staticmethod
def change(amount, coins):
    dp = [0] * (amount + 1)
    dp[0] = 1

    for coin in coins:
        for i in range(coin, amount + 1):
            dp[i] += dp[i - coin]

    return dp[amount]

# ===== LeetCode 629. K Inverse Pairs Array =====
"""
K 个逆序对数组: 计算恰好有 k 个逆序对的排列数
时间复杂度: O(n * k)
空间复杂度: O(k)
"""

@staticmethod
def k_inverse_pairs(n, k):
    MOD = 1000000007

```

```

dp = [[0] * (k+1) for _ in range(n+1)]

for i in range(1, n+1):
    dp[i][0] = 1

for i in range(1, n+1):
    for j in range(1, k+1):
        dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j-1] + dp[i-1][j]) % MOD
        if j >= i:
            dp[i][j] = (dp[i][j] - dp[i-1][j-i] + MOD) % MOD

return dp[n][k]

```

```
# ===== 组合数计算（预处理方式） =====
"""

```

预处理组合数表

时间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$

空间复杂度:  $O(n^2)$

```
"""

```

@staticmethod

```
def precompute_combinations(n):
    comb = [[0] * (n+1) for _ in range(n+1)]

    for i in range(n+1):
        comb[i][0] = comb[i][i] = 1
        for j in range(1, i):
            comb[i][j] = comb[i-1][j-1] + comb[i-1][j]

    return comb

```

```
# ===== 组合数计算（模运算） =====
"""

```

模运算下的组合数计算

时间复杂度:  $O(n)$

空间复杂度:  $O(n)$

```
"""

```

@staticmethod

```
def combination_mod(n, k, mod):
    if k > n or k < 0:
        return 0
    if k == 0 or k == n:
        return 1

```

```
fact = [1] * (n + 1)
for i in range(1, n + 1):
    fact[i] = (fact[i-1] * i) % mod

result = fact[n]
result = (result * ExtendedProblems.mod_inverse(fact[k], mod)) % mod
result = (result * ExtendedProblems.mod_inverse(fact[n-k], mod)) % mod
return result

# ===== 模逆元计算 =====
"""

计算模逆元（费马小定理）
时间复杂度: O(log mod)
空间复杂度: O(1)
"""

@staticmethod
def mod_inverse(a, mod):
    return ExtendedProblems.power(a, mod - 2, mod)

# 测试函数
def test_extended_problems():
    print("== 扩展问题测试 ==")

    # 测试杨辉三角
    print("杨辉三角测试:")
    triangle = ExtendedProblems.generate(5)
    for row in triangle:
        print(' '.join(map(str, row)))
    print()

    # 测试不同路径
    print("不同路径测试:")
    paths = ExtendedProblems.uniquePaths(3, 7)
    print(f"3x7 网格的不同路径数: {paths}")
    print()

    # 测试整数拆分
    print("整数拆分测试:")
    max_product = ExtendedProblems.integerBreak(10)
    print(f"整数 10 拆分后的最大乘积: {max_product}")
    print()

    # 测试杨辉三角第 k 行
```

```

print("杨辉三角第 k 行测试:")
row = ExtendedProblems.get_row(4)
print(f"第 4 行: {row}")
print()

# 测试不同的二叉搜索树
print("不同的二叉搜索树测试:")
trees = ExtendedProblems.num_trees(3)
print(f"3 个节点的不同二叉搜索树数量: {trees}")
print()

# 测试零钱兑换 II
print("零钱兑换 II 测试:")
coins = [1, 2, 5]
ways = ExtendedProblems.change(5, coins)
print(f"凑成 5 元的硬币组合数: {ways}")
print()

# 测试 K 个逆序对数组
print("K 个逆序对数组测试:")
inverse_pairs = ExtendedProblems.k_inverse_pairs(3, 1)
print(f"3 个元素恰好有 1 个逆序对的排列数: {inverse_pairs}")
print()

# 测试组合数计算
print("组合数计算测试:")
comb = ExtendedProblems.combination_mod(5, 2, ExtendedProblems.MOD)
print(f"C(5, 2) mod 10^9+7: {comb}")
print()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    test_extended_problems()

```

=====

文件: PascalTriangle.py

=====

"""

杨辉三角 (Pascal's Triangle)

题目来源: 洛谷 P5732 【深基 5. 习 7】杨辉三角

题目链接: <https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5732>

题目描述:

给定一个非负整数 numRows，生成杨辉三角的前 numRows 行。

在杨辉三角中，每个数是它左上方和右上方的数的和。

示例：

输入：5

输出：

[

```
[1],  
[1, 1],  
[1, 2, 1],  
[1, 3, 3, 1],  
[1, 4, 6, 4, 1]
```

]

算法思路：

1. 使用二维数组存储杨辉三角
2. 每行的第一个和最后一个元素都是 1
3. 中间的元素等于上一行相邻两个元素之和

时间复杂度： $O(n^2)$ ，需要计算 n 行，每行平均有  $n/2$  个元素

空间复杂度： $O(n^2)$ ，需要存储整个三角形

相关题目：

1. LeetCode 118 – Pascal's Triangle

题目链接：<https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle/>

2. LeetCode 119 – Pascal's Triangle II

题目链接：<https://leetcode.cn/problems/pascals-triangle-ii/>

3. 洛谷 P5732 – 杨辉三角

题目链接：<https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5732>

4. Codeforces 2072F – 组合数次幂异或问题

题目链接：<https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/2072/F>

5. AtCoder ABC165D – Floor Function

题目链接：[https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc165/tasks/abc165_d)

6. 洛谷 P2822 – 组合数问题

题目链接：<https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P2822>

7. 洛谷 P1313 – 计算系数

题目链接：<https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1313>

8. 牛客网 杨辉三角

题目链接：<https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/8c6984f3dc664ef0a305c24e1473729e>

9. 杭电 OJ 2032 – 杨辉三角

题目链接：<http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=2032>

10. ZOJ 3537 – Cake (组合数学应用)

题目链接：<https://zoj.pintia.cn/problem-sets/91827364500/problems/91827364577>

11. POJ 2299 - Ultra-QuickSort (逆序对计数)  
题目链接: <http://poj.org/problem?id=2299>
  12. SPOJ MSUBSTR - 最大子串 (组合数学应用)  
题目链接: <https://www.spoj.com/problems/MSUBSTR/>
  13. UVa 11300 - Spreading the Wealth (组合数学应用)  
题目链接:  
[https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com\\_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show\\_problem&problem=2275](https://onlinejudge.org/index.php?option=com_onlinejudge&Itemid=8&category=25&page=show_problem&problem=2275)
  14. CodeChef INVCNT - 逆序对计数 (组合数学应用)  
题目链接: <https://www.codechef.com/problems/INVCNT>
  15. USACO 2006 November - Bad Hair Day (组合数学应用)  
题目链接: <http://www.usaco.org/index.php?page=viewproblem2&cpid=187>
  16. 计蒜客 T1565 - 合并果子 (组合数学应用)  
题目链接: <https://nanti.jisuanke.com/t/T1565>
  17. TimusOJ 1001 - Reverse Root (组合数学应用)  
题目链接: <https://acm.timus.ru/problem.aspx?space=1&num=1001>
  18. 牛客网 - 计算数组的小和  
题目链接: <https://www.nowcoder.com/practice/4385fa1c390e49f69fcf77ecffee7164>
  19. LintCode 1297 - 统计右侧小于当前元素的个数  
题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1297/>
  20. LintCode 1497 - 区间和的个数  
题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/1497/>
  21. LintCode 3653 - Meeting Scheduler (组合数学应用)  
题目链接: <https://www.lintcode.com/problem/3653/>
  22. HackerRank - Merge Sort: Counting Inversions (归并排序逆序对计数)  
题目链接: <https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/ctci-merge-sort/problem>
  23. HDU 1394 - Minimum Inversion Number (最小逆序对数)  
题目链接: <http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=1394>
  24. Codeforces 1359E - 组合数学问题  
题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1359/E>
  25. Codeforces 551D - GukiZ and Binary Operations (组合数学应用)  
题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/551/D>
  26. Codeforces 1117D - Magic Gems (组合数学+矩阵快速幂)  
题目链接: <https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1117/D>
  27. AtCoder ABC098D - Xor Sum 2 (组合数学应用)  
题目链接: [https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098\\_d](https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc098/tasks/abc098_d)
- """

```
class PascalTriangle:  
    @staticmethod  
    def generate(num_rows):  
        """  
        生成杨辉三角的前 num_rows 行  
        """
```

Args:

    num\_rows: 非负整数, 要生成的行数

Returns:

    二维列表, 表示杨辉三角

"""

# 初始化结果列表

triangle = []

# 逐行生成杨辉三角

for i in range(num\_rows):

    # 创建当前行, 长度为 i+1

    row = [1] \* (i + 1)

    # 计算中间的元素值

    for j in range(1, i):

        row[j] = triangle[i-1][j-1] + triangle[i-1][j]

    # 将当前行添加到结果中

    triangle.append(row)

return triangle

@staticmethod

def print\_triangle(triangle):

"""

打印杨辉三角

Args:

    triangle: 二维列表, 表示杨辉三角

"""

for row in triangle:

    print(' '.join(map(str, row)))

def test\_pascal\_triangle():

"""测试杨辉三角函数"""

print("== 杨辉三角测试 ==")

# 测试用例 1

n1 = 5

print(f"生成前 {n1} 行杨辉三角:")

result1 = PascalTriangle.generate(n1)

```
PascalTriangle.print_triangle(result1)
print()

# 测试用例 2
n2 = 1
print(f"生成前 {n2} 行杨辉三角:")
result2 = PascalTriangle.generate(n2)
PascalTriangle.print_triangle(result2)
print()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    test_pascal_triangle()
=====
```