快速数论变换

Number Theory Transfrom

Idea: 只需将 FFT 与 NTT 之间建立起映射关系即可。

 ${f FFT}$ 的关键在于**单位复数根** ω ,它定义为 $\omega^n=1$,其中**主** n 次复数根定义为 $\omega_n=e^{2\pi i/n}$,满足消去、折半、求和引理。

那么在模 p 意义下,考虑 p 的**原根** g,与 ω_n 对应的便是 $g^{\frac{p-1}{n}}$,满足 $\left(g^{\frac{p-1}{n}}\right)^n \equiv g^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod p$,当然这里要求 n **是** p-1 **的 因子**。下面证明 $g^{\frac{p-1}{n}}$ 也满足消去、折半、求和引理:

• 消去引理:
$$\left(g^{\frac{p-1}{dn}}\right)^{dk} = \left(g^{\frac{p-1}{n}}\right)^k$$
, 证明显然;

• 折半引理:
$$\left(g^{\frac{p-1}{n}}\right)^2=g^{\frac{p-1}{n/2}}$$
, 证明显然;

• 求和引理:
$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left(g^{\frac{p-1}{n}} \right)^{kj} \equiv \frac{\left(g^{\frac{p-1}{n}} \right)^{kn} - 1}{\left(g^{\frac{p-1}{n}} \right)^{k} - 1} \equiv \frac{g^{(p-1)k} - 1}{g^{(p-1)k/n} - 1} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \ \text{证明显然.}$$

于是乎,关于 \mathbf{FFT} 的一切也成立于 \mathbf{NTT} ,只需将 ω_n 换成 $g^{\frac{p-1}{n}}$ 即可。

由于 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 的幂次,又是 p-1 的因子,所以 p 是形如 $c \cdot 2^k + 1$ 形式的素数,常用:

p	g	$\operatorname{inv}(g)$	n 的上界
$998244353 = 7 \times 17 \times 2^{23} + 1$	3	332748118	$n\leqslant 2^{23}=8388608$
$1004535809 = 479 \times 2^{21} + 1$	3	334845270	$n\leqslant 2^{21}=2097152$
$469762049 = 7 \times 2^{26} + 1$	3	156587350	$n\leqslant 2^{26}=67108864$

Code:

```
const LL MOD = 998244353;
     const LL G = 3;
    const LL invG = 332748118;
 5
    namespace NTT{
 6
         int n;
7
         vector<int> rev;
8
         inline void preprocess(int _n, int _m){
9
             int cntBit = 0;
10
             for(n = 1; n <= _n + _m; n <<= 1, cntBit++);
11
             // n == 2^cntBit is a upper bound of _n+_m
12
             rev.resize(n);
             for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
13
                 rev[i] = (rev[i>>1]>>1) | ((i&1) << (cntBit-1));
14
                 // rev[k] is bit-reversal permutation of k
15
16
         inline void ntt(vector<LL> &A, int flag){
17
             // flag == 1: NTT; flag == -1: INTT
18
19
             A.resize(n);
             for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) if(i < rev[i]) swap(A[i], A[rev[i]]);</pre>
20
             for(int m = 2; m <= n; m <<= 1){
21
```

```
22
                  LL wm = flag == 1 ? fpow(G, (MOD-1)/m) : fpow(invG, (MOD-1)/m);
23
                   for(int k = 0; k < n; k += m){
24
                       LL w = 1;
25
                       for(int j = 0; j < m / 2; j++){
                           LL t = w * A[k+j+m/2] % MOD, u = A[k+j];
26
27
                           A[k+j] = (u + t) \% MOD;
28
                           A[k+j+m/2] = (u - t + MOD) \% MOD;
29
                           w = w * wm % MOD;
30
                       }
31
                  }
32
              }
33
              if(flag == -1){
34
                  LL inv = fpow(n, MOD-2);
35
                  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
                       (A[i] *= inv) %= MOD;
36
37
38
          }
39
40
41
     int main(){
42
          // ... input
43
          NTT::preprocess(n, m);
44
          NTT::ntt(f, 1); // f used to be coefficients, now they're point-values
45
          NTT::ntt(g, 1); // g used to be coefficients, now they're point-values
46
          for(int i = 0; i < NTT::n; i++) f[i] = f[i] * g[i];
47
          \label{eq:now_theorem} \mbox{NTT::ntt}(f, \ \mbox{-1}); \ \mbox{$//$ f$ used to be point-values, now they're coefficients}
48
          // ... output
49
          return 0;
50 }
```