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。

FFT 的关键在于单位复数根 ω,它定义为 $ω^n=1$,其中主 n 次复数根定义为 $ω_n=e^{2\pi i/n}$,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:
$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left(g^{\frac{p-1}{n}}\right)^{kj} \equiv \frac{\left(\frac{g-1}{n}\right)^{kn}-1}{\left(g^{\frac{p-1}{n}}\right)^k-1} \equiv \frac{g^{(p-1)k}-1}{g^{(p-1)k/n}-1} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \ \text{证明显然}.$$

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

由于 n 是 2 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 | $\mathrm{inv}(g)$ | 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{
        int n;
7
         vector<int> rev;
8
         inline void preprocess(int _n, int _m){
9
             int cntBit = 0;
1.0
             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
18
             // flag == 1: NTT; flag == -1: INTT
19
             A.resize(n);
             for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) if(i < rev[i]) swap(A[i], A[rev[i]]);</pre>
20
21
             for(int m = 2; m <= n; m <<= 1){
                 LL wm = flag == 1 ? fpow(G, (MOD-1)/m) : fpow(invG, (MOD-1)/m);
22
23
                 for(int k = 0; k < n; k += m){
                     LL w = 1;
24
                     for(int j = 0; j < m / 2; j++){
25
                         LL t = w * A[k+j+m/2] % MOD, u = A[k+j];
26
                         A[k+j] = (u + t) \% MOD;
27
```

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