

数论

GCD最大公约数

ExGCD扩展GCD

求解 $ax + by = \gcd(a, b)$

$$ax_1 + by_1 = \gcd(a, b) \quad (1)$$

$$bx_2 + (a \bmod b)y_2 = \gcd(b, a \bmod b) \quad (2)$$

$$\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(b, a \bmod b)$$

$$ax_1 + by_2 = bx_2 + (a - \lfloor \frac{a}{b} \rfloor \times b)y_2$$

$$ax_1 + by_2 = ay_2 + b(x_2 - \lfloor \frac{a}{b} \rfloor y_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y_2 \\ y_1 = x_1 - \lfloor \frac{a}{b} \rfloor y_2 \end{cases}$$

```
def exgcd(a, b):  
    if b == 0:  
        return a, 1, 0  
    d, x, y = exgcd(b, a % b)  
    return d, y, x - (a // b) * y
```

欧拉函数

定义: $\varphi(n)$ 表示小于等于 n 并且和 n 互质的个数

- $\varphi(1) = 1$
- 积性函数, 若 $\gcd(a, b) = 1$, 那么 $\varphi(a \times b) = \varphi(a) \times \varphi(b)$
- n 为奇数时, $\varphi(2n) = \varphi(n)$

欧拉定理

若 $\gcd(a, m) = 1$, 则 $a^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$

若m为质数时， $\varphi(m) = m - 1$,可以得到费马小定理

扩展欧拉定理

$$a^b \equiv \begin{cases} a^{b \bmod \varphi(m)}, & \gcd(a, m) = 1 \\ a^b, & \gcd(a, m) \neq 1, b < \varphi(m) \\ a^{(b \bmod \varphi(m)) + \varphi(m)}, & \gcd(a, m) \neq 1, b \geq \varphi(m) \end{cases}$$

Lucas定理

lucas定理

$$\binom{n}{m} \bmod p = \binom{\lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor}{\lfloor \frac{m}{p} \rfloor} \times \binom{n \bmod p}{m \bmod p} \bmod p$$

- 要求p较小，不超过1e5

中国剩余定理

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ x \equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2} \\ \dots \\ x \equiv a_k \pmod{m_k} \end{cases}$$

求一个最小的正整数x满足以上所有的线性同余方程(m_1, m_2, m_i 互质)

$$\text{设 } M = \prod_{i=1}^k m_i, \quad M_i = \frac{M}{m_i}, \quad M_i t_i \equiv 1 \pmod{m_i}$$

$$\text{构造一个解 } x = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i M_i t_i$$

证明如下：

- 当 $i \neq j$ 时, $a_j M_j t_j \equiv 0 \pmod{m_i}$
 - 因为 M 包含 m_i , $M_j = \frac{M}{m_j}$
- 当 $i = j$ 时, $a_i M_i t_i \equiv a_i \pmod{m_i}$

所以 $x = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i M_i t_i \pmod{m_i}$ 满足题意

所以首先求 M ，然后求 M_i 和 $t_i(M_i^{-1})$

```
def exgcd(a, b):  
    if b == 0: return a, 1, 0
```

```

d, x, y = exgcd(b, a % b)
return d, y, x - a // b * y

```

```

def CRT(k, a, p):
    n, res = 1, 0
    for i in p: n *= i
    for i in range(k):
        m = n // p[i]
        d, x, y = exgcd(m, p[i])
        res = (res + a[i] * m * x % n) % n
    return (res + n) % n

```

```

void exgcd(LL a, LL b, LL &x, LL &y){
    if(!b){x = 1, y = 0; return;}
    exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
    y -= a/b*x;
}

LL CRT(int k, LL *a, LL *p){
    LL P = 1, res = 0;
    rep(i, 1, k) P *= p[i];
    rep(i, 1, k){
        LL m = P / p[i];
        LL x, y;
        exgcd(m, p[i], x, y);
        res = (res + a[i] * m * x % P) % P;
    }
    return (res + P) % P;
}

```