# GCD最大公约数

#### ExGCD扩展GCD

求解ax + by = gcd(a, b)

$$ax_1 + by_1 = gcd(a, b)$$
 (1)  
 $bx_2 + (a \mod b)y_2 = gcd(b, a \mod b)$  (2)  
 $gcd(a, b) = gcd(b, a \mod b)$   
 $ax_1 + by_2 = bx_2 + (a - \lfloor \frac{a}{b} \rfloor \times b)y_2$   
 $ax_1 + by_2 = ay_2 + b(x_2 - \lfloor \frac{a}{b} \rfloor y_2)$   

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

```
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^{arphi(m)}\equiv 1 ({
m mod}\ 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

$$a^b \equiv egin{cases} a^{b {
m mod} arphi(m)}, & gcd(a,m) = 1 \ a^b, & gcd(a,m) 
eq 1, b < arphi(m) \ a^{(b {
m mod} arphi(m)) + arphi(m)}, & gcd(a,m) 
eq 1, b \geq arphi(m) \end{cases}$$

#### Lucas定理

lucas定理

$$egin{pmatrix} n \ m \end{pmatrix} mod p = egin{pmatrix} \lfloor rac{n}{p} 
floor \\ \lfloor rac{m}{p} 
floor \end{pmatrix} imes egin{pmatrix} n mod p \\ m mod p \end{pmatrix} mod p$$

• 要求p较小,不超过1e5

### 中国剩余定理

$$egin{cases} x \equiv a1 (mod \ m1) \ x \equiv a2 (mod \ m2) \ \dots \ x \equiv ak (mod \ mk) \end{cases}$$

求一个最小的正整数x满足以上所有的线性同余方程(m1, m2, mi互质)

设
$$M = \prod_{i=1}^k \qquad M_i = rac{M}{m_i} \qquad M_i t_i \equiv 1 ( ext{mod } m_i)$$

构造一个解 $x = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i M_i t_i$ 

证明如下:

- 当i 
  eq j时,  $a_j M_j t_j \equiv 0 ({
  m mod} \ m_i)$ 
  - 。 因为M包含 $m_i$ , $M_j = rac{M}{m_j}$
- 当i=j时, $a_iM_it_i\equiv a_i ({
  m mod}\ m_i)$

所以 $x = \sum_{i=2} k a_i M_i t_i \pmod{mi}$ 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;
}
```