康托展开初步

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变进制数

- 给定无穷数集 $S = \{a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots\}$, $a_0 = 1$
- 定义变进制数:第i位的单位是上一位单位的 a_i 倍
- 要求变进制数 $(A)_s = \overline{x_n x_{n-1} \cdots x_1 x_0}$, $0 \le x_i$
- k 进制数: $\forall i > 0$, $a_i = k$

变进制数

• 直观的形式: $(A)_s = \overline{x_n x_{n-1} \cdots x_1 x_0}$, $0 \le x_i < a_{i+1}$

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(x_i \prod_{j=0}^{i} a_j \right)$$

$$= x_n \prod_{i=0}^{n} a_i + x_{n-1} \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i + \dots + x_1 a_1 a_0 + x_0 a_0$$

广义康托展开

(aus + xT;)] x/c

• 变进制数下的进制变换

$$\begin{cases} A \% \alpha, \\ A / = \alpha, \end{cases}$$

- •对于两个变进制 S_1, S_2 ,给出 $(A)_{S_1}$,求 $(A)_{S_2}$
- 一种可操作的思路是 $(A)_{S_1} (A)_{10} (A)_{S_2}$
- 考虑一下复杂度和实现方式

广义康托展开

• 变进制 $S = \{a_0, a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n, \cdots\}$, $a_0 = 1$

• 记号 $(A)_s = \overline{x_n x_{n-1} \cdots x_1 x_0}$, $(A)_{10} = A$

```
//(A)s -> (A)10

for (int i = n; ~i; --i) A = (A + x[i]) * a[i];

//(A)10 -> (A)s

for (int i = 0; A; ++i)

x[i] = A % a[i + 1], A = A / a[i + 1];
```

康托展开

- 康托展开:将任意 **进制自然数** (A)₁₀ 变换 **阶乘进制数** (A)_!
- 阶乘进制数:要求 $a_i = i$
- 直观的形式:若 $(A)_! = \overline{x_n x_{n-1} \cdots x_1 x_0}$, 有

$$A = x_n * n! + x_{n-1} * (n-1)! + \dots + x_2 * 2! + x_1 * 1! + x_0 * 1!$$

• 要求 $\forall i \in [0, n], 0 \le x_i < i + 1$,此时**康托展开唯**一

逆康托展开

- 将任意**阶乘进制数** $(A)_{!}$ 变换为十进制自然数 $(A)_{10}$
- 实现思路与广义康托展开一致,注意这里 $\prod_{i=0}^n a_i = i!$

```
//Cantor Expansion

for (int i = 0; A; ++i)

x[i] = A % a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a = A / a =
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引例 - 火星人

• 给定 1,…, $n (n \le 10^3)$ 的排列 $p_1, p_2, ..., p_n$ 和正整数 $k (k \le 100)$

· 计算当前排列的字典序排名 rank/

• 输出 $1, \dots, n$ 对应的排名为 rank + k 的排列,保证答案存在

• Bonus : $n \le 10^5, k \le 10^{18}$

排列与变进制数



• 任何一个 $1, \dots, n$ 的排列 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n 都对应唯一的阶乘进制数

• 构造双射变换 $f: P \rightarrow S_!: x_i = rank_suf(p_i)$

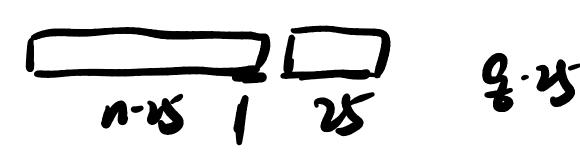
• 即 p_i 在后缀 $\{p_i, p_{i+1}, \dots, p_n\}$ 中的排名,从 0 开始

• 思考一下构造的正确性

实现

- •排列 ⇒ 阶乘进制数:维护数集,支持插入/删除,查询排名
- 阶乘进制数 \Rightarrow 排列:维护数集,支持查询排名为 k 的数并删除
- 暴力都是 $O(n^2)$, 树状数组 $O(n\log^2 n)$, 线段树 $O(n\log n)$
- 代码实现见板书

板板



•操作1:将当前排列排名增加 $k (k \le 10^{18})$

•操作 2:输出当前排列对应的 $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \times \alpha^i \mod 998244353$

• Tips : $20! \approx 2 \times 10^{18}$, $25! \approx 1.5 \times 10^{25}$

· Bonus:操作1改为继承历史版本,操作2中《联询词给出

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define N 100007
#define ls (rt << 1)</pre>
#define rs (rt \ll 1 | 1)
#define mid ((l + r) >> 1)
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
int c[N << 2];
inline void pushup(int rt) {
  c[rt] = c[ls] + c[rs];
void add(int rt, int l, int r, int p, int x) {
  if (l == r) \{c[rt] += x; return;\}
  if (p \ll mid) add(ls, l, mid, p, x);
  else add(rs, mid + 1, r, p, x);
  pushup(rt);
}
int sum(int rt, int l, int r, int L, int R) {
  if (L <= l && r <= R) return c[rt];</pre>
  int res = 0;
  if (L \le mid) res += sum(ls, l, mid, L, R);
  if (R > mid) res += sum(rs, mid + 1, r, L, R);
  return res;
int query(int rt, int l, int r, int cnt)
  if (l == r) return l;
```

```
if (cnt <= c[ls]) return query(ls, l, mid, cnt);</pre>
  return query(rs, mid + 1, r, cnt - c[ls]);
ll n, dlt, a[N], x[N];
int main() {
  scanf("%lld%lld", &n, &dlt);
  for (int i = n; i; --i) scanf("%lld", &a[i]);
  //Cantor Expansion
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
    x[i] = sum(1, 1, n, 1, a[i]);
    add(1, 1, n, a[i], •1);
  //Add Rank
  x[1] += dlt;
  for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) {
    if (x[i] < i) break;
    x[i + 1] += x[i] / i;
    x[i] = x[i] \% i;
  //Inverse Cantor Expansion
  for (int i = n; i; --i) {
    a[i] = query(1, 1, n, x[i] + 1);
    add(1, 1, n, a[i], -1);
  for (int i = n; i; --i) printf("%lld ", a[i]);
  return 0;
```

逆序对

• 给定 1,…, $n (n \le 10^5)$ 的排列 $p_1, p_2, ..., p_n$:

• 操作 1: 将当前排列排名增加 $k (k \le 10^{18})$

• 操作 2:输出当前排列的逆序数 mod 998244353

• Tips : $20! \approx 2 \times 10^{18}$, $25! \approx 1.5 \times 10^{25}$

n < 165





·给定多重集 $S = \{a_1, \cdots, a_n\}$ 的排列 p_1, p_2, \cdots, p_n

• 求该多重集有多少 本质不同的排列,字典顺序小于当前排列

• 答案对某给定常数 m 取膜,不保证质数

谢谢大家

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