

# 数论 3

## 杜教筛

### 算法简介

一种  $O(\left\lfloor n^{\frac{2}{3}} \right\rfloor)$  计算积性函数前缀和的算法。

### 算法思路

设  $f \circ g$  为积性函数  $S(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(i)$  考虑  $f \circ g$  的狄利克雷卷积的前缀和

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (f \circ g)(i) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{d \mid i} f\left(\frac{id}{g(d)}\right) \\ &= \sum_{d=1}^n \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor} f(k) \right) = \sum_{d=1}^n g(d)S\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor\right) \end{aligned}$$

所以有

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (f \circ g)(i) = g(1)S(n) + \sum_{d=2}^n g(d)S\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor\right)$$

移项得

$$g(1)S(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n (f \circ g)(i) - \sum_{d=2}^n g(d)S\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor\right)$$

观察式子，发现如果能快速求出  $(f \circ g)(n)$  和  $g(n)$  的前缀和，就可以通过整数分块和记忆化搜索快速求出  $S(n)$

### 复杂度证明

下面假设  $(f \circ g)(n)$  和  $g(n)$  的前缀和可以  $O(1)$  求出。

若要求出  $S(n)$  需要先求出  $S(\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor)$  ( $d=2 \sim n$ )

事实上，有  $\{x \mid \exists d \in ((2 \leq d \leq n) \wedge (\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor = x))\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, \dots, \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor\} \cup \{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor} \rfloor\}$

对  $m \in \{x \mid \exists d \in ((2 \leq d \leq n) \wedge (\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor = x))\}$  有

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\{ \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{m} \rfloor \right\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, \dots, \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor\} \cup \{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor} \rfloor\} \end{aligned}$$

因为首先  $m < n$  于是

$$\left\{ \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{m} \rfloor \right\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, \dots, \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor\}$$

$n\rfloor\}\rfloor\end{equation}$

设  $m=\lfloor\frac{n}{d}\rfloor$  有

$$\begin{aligned} & \lfloor\frac{n}{2d}\rfloor, \lfloor\frac{n}{3d}\rfloor, \lfloor\frac{n}{4d}\rfloor, \dots \\ & \lfloor\frac{n}{\lfloor\sqrt{m}\rfloor d}\rfloor \subset \lfloor\frac{n}{2d}\rfloor, \lfloor\frac{n}{3d}\rfloor, \dots \lfloor\frac{n}{\lfloor\sqrt{n}\rfloor d}\rfloor \end{aligned}$$

所以记忆化搜索只需要求出最开始的  $O(\sqrt{n})$  个状态，即  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, \lfloor\sqrt{n}\rfloor\}$

根据整数分块，每个状态统计答案的时间复杂度为  $O(\sqrt{n})$  总时间复杂度为

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor\sqrt{n}\rfloor} O(\sqrt{i}) = O(\int_{1}^{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{x} dx) = O(n^{1.5})$$

考虑线性筛预处理前  $k$  个前缀和  $(k \geq \sqrt{n})$

总时间复杂度变为

$$O(k) + \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor\sqrt{n}\rfloor} O(\sqrt{\frac{n}{k}}) = O(k) + O(\int_{1}^{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{n}{x}} dx) = O(k) + O(n^{1.5})$$

发现取  $k \approx n^{2/3}$  时可以达到最佳时间复杂度  $O(n^{2/3})$

另外关于记忆化搜索的答案，建议用哈希表存储。

## 算法练习

### 习题一

[洛谷p4213](#)

题意

给定正整数  $n$  求

$$\text{ans}_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(i)$$

$$\text{ans}_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(i)$$

题解

取  $f = \varphi, g = \mu$  则  $f \ast g = \text{id}$  根据杜教筛有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{\backslash begin\{equation\}} & I(1)S(n)=\sum_{i=1}^n id(i)-\sum_{d=2}^n I(d)S(\lfloor\frac{n}{d}\rfloor) \\ \text{\backslash end\{equation\}} \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \text{\backslash begin\{equation\}} S(n)=\frac{n(n+1)}{2}-\sum_{d=2}^n S(\lfloor\frac{n}{d}\rfloor) \\ \text{\backslash end\{equation\}} \end{aligned}$$

取  $f=\mu, g=I$  则  $f \circ g = e$  根据杜教筛有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{\backslash begin\{equation\}} & I(1)S(n)=\sum_{i=1}^n e(i)-\sum_{d=2}^n I(d)S(\lfloor\frac{n}{d}\rfloor) \\ \text{\backslash end\{equation\}} \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \text{\backslash begin\{equation\}} S(n)=1-\sum_{d=2}^n S(\lfloor\frac{n}{d}\rfloor) \\ \text{\backslash end\{equation\}} \end{aligned}$$

```

const int MAXP=5e6+5;
bool vis[MAXP];
int prime[MAXP], mu[MAXP], cnt;
LL phi[MAXP];
template <typename T1, typename T2>
struct HASH_Table{
    static const int HASH_MOD=3000017, MAXS=5e6;
    struct cell{
        T1 key; T2 val;
        int next;
    }e[MAXS];
    int head[HASH_MOD], cnt;
    void clear(){mem(head, 0); cnt=0;}
    T2 insert(T1 Key, T2 Value){
        int h=Key%HASH_MOD;
        e[++cnt].key=Key, e[cnt].val=Value, e[cnt].next=head[h];
        head[h]=cnt;
        return Value;
    }
    T2 find(T1 Key){
        int h=Key%HASH_MOD;
        for(int i=head[h]; i; i=e[i].next){
            if(e[i].key==Key)
                return e[i].val;
        }
        return -1;
    }
};
HASH_Table<int, int> S_Mu;
HASH_Table<int, LL> S_Phi;
void Pre(){
    vis[1]=true, mu[1]=1, phi[1]=1;
    for(i, 2, MAXP){
        if(!vis[i]) mu[i]=-1, phi[i]=i-1, prime[cnt++]=i;
        for(int j=0; j<cnt&&i*prime[j]<MAXP; j++){

```

```
        vis[i*prime[j]]=true;
        if(i%prime[j])
            mu[i*prime[j]]=-mu[i],phi[i*prime[j]]=phi[i]*(prime[j]-1);
        else{
            mu[i*prime[j]]=0,phi[i*prime[j]]=phi[i]*prime[j];
            break;
        }
    }
}
for(i,2,MAXP)
    mu[i]+=mu[i-1],phi[i]+=phi[i-1];
}

int S_mu(int n){
    if(n<MAXP)
        return mu[n];
    if(S_Mu.find(n)!=-1)
        return S_Mu.find(n);
    int ans=1,lef=2,rig;
    while(lef<=n){
        rig=n/(n/lef);
        ans-=(rig-lef+1)*S_mu(n/lef);
        lef=rig+1;
    }
    return S_Mu.insert(n,ans);
}

LL S_phi(int n){
    if(n<MAXP)
        return phi[n];
    if(S_Phi.find(n)!=-1)
        return S_Phi.find(n);
    LL ans=LLL*n*(n+1)/2;
    int lef=2,rig;
    while(lef<=n){
        rig=n/(n/lef);
        ans-=LLL*(rig-lef+1)*S_phi(n/lef);
        lef=rig+1;
    }
    return S_Phi.insert(n,ans);
}

int main()
{
    int t=read_int(),n;
    Pre();
    while(t--){
        n=read_int();
        space(S_phi(n));
        enter(S_mu(n));
    }
    return 0;
}
```

}

## 习题二

### 洛谷 p3768

#### 题意

给定  $n, p$  计算

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n ij \text{gcd}(i,j) \bmod p$$

#### 题解

先把  $\text{gcd}$  转化为莫比乌斯函数，有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n ij \text{gcd}(i,j) &= \sum_{d=1}^n d^3 \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n/d \rfloor} \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor n/d \rfloor} ij \delta(i,j) \\ &= \sum_{d=1}^n d^3 \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n/d \rfloor} i \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor n/d \rfloor} j \sum_{k \mid (i,j)} \mu(k) \end{aligned}$$

改变枚举顺序，有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d=1}^n d^3 \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n/d \rfloor} i \sum_{k \mid (i,j)} \mu(k) &= \sum_{d=1}^n d^3 \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n/d \rfloor} i \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor n/d \rfloor} j \sum_{k \mid (i,j)} \mu(k) \\ &= \sum_{d=1}^n d^3 \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n/d \rfloor} i \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor n/d \rfloor} j \sum_{dk \mid n} \mu(k) \end{aligned}$$

设  $dk = T, S(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n i$  将  $k = \frac{T}{d}$  代入，有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d=1}^n d^3 \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n/d \rfloor} i \sum_{dk \mid n} \mu(k) &= \sum_{T=1}^n S(\lfloor \frac{n}{T} \rfloor)^2 \mu(k) \\ &= \sum_{T=1}^n S(\lfloor \frac{n}{T} \rfloor)^2 \sum_{d \mid T} \mu(d) \end{aligned}$$

考虑数论分块 + 杜教筛，设  $F(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n i^n f(i), f(n) = n^2 \varphi(n), g(n) = n^2$  有

$$\begin{aligned} F(n) - \sum_{d \mid n} f(d)g\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) &= \sum_{d \mid n} d^2 \varphi(d) \left( \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n/d \rfloor} i^2 \right)^2 \\ &= n^2 \sum_{d \mid n} \varphi(d) \end{aligned}$$

根据杜教筛公式，有

$$F(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 - \sum_{d=2}^n d^2 F\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor\right)$$

再根据  $\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2, \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$  便可以快速计算出  $F(n)$

事实上，杜教筛在计算出  $F(n)$  的同时也计算出了所有  $F(\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor)$  的值。

所以利用记忆化搜索，外层嵌套分块不影响时间复杂度，仍为  $O(\log(n) \cdot \frac{23}{d})$

```
int mod,inv2,inv6;
int quick_pow(LL a,LL b,int mod){
    LL t=1;
    while(b){
        if(b&1)
            t=t*a%mod;
        a=a*a%mod;
        b>>=1;
    }
    return t%mod;
}
template <typename T1,typename T2>
struct HASH_Table{
    static const int HASH_MOD=3000017,MAXS=5e6;
    struct cell{
        T1 key;T2 val;
        int next;
    }e[MAXS];
    int head[HASH_MOD],cnt;
    void clear(){mem(head,0);cnt=0;}
    T2 insert(T1 Key,T2 Value){
        int h=Key%HASH_MOD;
        e[++cnt].key=Key,e[cnt].val=Value,e[cnt].next=head[h];
        head[h]=cnt;
        return Value;
    }
    T2 find(T1 Key){
        int h=Key%HASH_MOD;
        for(int i=head[h];i;i=e[i].next){
            if(e[i].key==Key)
                return e[i].val;
        }
        return -1;
    }
};
HASH_Table<LL,int> pre_2;
const int MAXP=8e6;
bool vis[MAXP];
int prime[MAXP],pre_1[MAXP],cnt;
void Pre(){
    vis[1]=true,pre_1[1]=1;
    for(i,2[MAXP]){
        if(!vis[i])pre_1[i]=i-1,prime[cnt++]=i;
        for(int j=0;j<cnt&&i*prime[j]<MAXP;j++){
            vis[i*prime[j]]=true;
        }
    }
}
```

```
if(i%prime[j])
    pre_1[i*prime[j]]=pre_1[i]*(prime[j]-1);
else{
    pre_1[i*prime[j]]=pre_1[i]*prime[j];
    break;
}
}
_for(i,2,MAXP)
pre_1[i]=(1LL*i*i%mod*pre_1[i]+pre_1[i-1])%mod;
}

int Pow_1s(LL n){n%=mod; return n*(n+1)%mod*inv2%mod;}
int Pow_2s(LL n){n%=mod; return n*(n+1)%mod*(2*n+1)%mod*inv6%mod;}
int Pow_3s(LL n){n%=mod; LL t=n*(n+1)%mod*inv2%mod; return t*t%mod;}
int S(LL n){
    if(n<MAXP)
        return pre_1[n];
    if(pre_2.find(n)!=-1)
        return pre_2.find(n);
    LL ans=Pow_3s(n),lef=2,rig;
    while(lef<=n){
        rig=n/(n/lef);
        ans=(ans-1LL*(Pow_2s(rig)-Pow_2s(lef-1))*S(n/lef))%mod;
        lef=rig+1;
    }
    return pre_2.insert(n,ans);
}
int cal(LL n){
    LL ans=0,lef=1,rig,t;
    while(lef<=n){
        rig=n/(n/lef);
        t=Pow_1s(n/lef);t=t*t%mod;
        ans=(ans+t*(S(rig)-S(lef-1)))%mod;
        lef=rig+1;
    }
    return (ans+mod)%mod;
}
int main()
{
    mod=read_int();
    inv2=quick_pow(2,mod-2,mod);
    inv6=quick_pow(6,mod-2,mod);
    Pre();
    enter(cal(read_LL()));
    return 0;
}
```

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