

扩展中国剩余定理

例题

【模板】扩展中国剩余定理

题意：求解以下同余方程组

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1} \\ x \equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2} \\ \vdots \\ x \equiv a_n \pmod{m_n} \end{array} \right.$$

不保证 m_i 互质，保证有解

题解

对于只有 2 个方程的情况 $x \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1}; x \equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2}$ 等价于

代码

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int N=1e5+5;
typedef long long ll;
ll m[N],a[N];
ll gcd(ll x,ll y){
    return !y?x:gcd(y,x%y);
}
ll lcm(ll x,ll y){
    return y/gcd(x,y)*x;
}
void exgcd(ll a,ll b,ll &x,ll &y){
    if(!b){
        x=1,y=0;return;
    }
    exgcd(b,a%b,y,x);
    y-=x*(a/b);
}
ll mul(ll x,ll y,ll mod){
    ll ans=0;
    x%=mod;y%=mod;
    while(y){
        if(y&1) ans=(ans+x)%mod;
        x=(x+x)%mod;
        y>>=1;
    }
    return ans;
}
ll calc(ll M,ll mi,ll c,ll x0){
    ll g=gcd(M,mi);
```

```
ll x,y;
exgcd(M,mi,x,y);
ll temp=lcm(M,mi);
c=(c%mi+mi)%mi;
ll ret=mul(x,c/g,mi);
ret=(ret%mi+mi)%mi;
return (mul(ret,M,temp)+x0%temp)%temp;
}
int main(){
int n;
scanf("%d",&n);
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) scanf("%lld %lld",&m[i],&a[i]);
ll M=m[1];
ll ans=a[1]%M;
for(int i=2;i<=n;i++){
ans=calc(M,m[i],a[i]-ans,ans);
M=lcm(M,m[i]);
ans=(ans+M)%M;
}
printf("%lld",ans);
return 0;
}
```

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Last update: 2021/01/21 11:46