

**ЛЕКСИКОГРАФІЧНО
ВПОРЯДКОВАНІ ПЕРЕСТАНОВКИ**

[1 – 3].

[4],

50

65-

50! =

304140932017133780436126081660647688443
77641568960512000000000000.

n-

n!

π	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
	1	1	2	2	3	3	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	1	1	2	2
	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	0	3	0	2	1	3	0	3	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	1
	3	2	3	1	2	1	3	2	3	0	2	0	3	1	3	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

. 1.

4

n ,

π

p ,

π .

. 3

π, Ord

p

0.

$p = \text{PermutationToPosition}(\pi, Ord)$

$\pi = \text{PositionToPermutation}(p, Ord)$

Input: π -

Input: p -

Ord -

Ord -

Output: p -

Output: π -

```
for(int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++){
     $p_i = \text{Index of } \pi_i \text{ in } Ord;$ 
     $Ord = Ord \setminus \{\pi_i\};$ 
}
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
     $\pi_i = Ord_{p_i};$ 
     $Ord = Ord \setminus \{\pi_i\};$ 
}
```

$p_{n-1} = 0;$

. 2.

. 3.

1.

$p = (p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}),$

$p = \text{PermutationToPosition}(\pi, Ord)$

$\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_{n-1}).$

$p = (p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1})$
 $p_i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-i-1\}, i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$
 $\pi.$
 p_i $power_i,$ $power_i = n - i, i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1.$
PositionToPermutation *Ord* *PermutationToPosition*
Ord. $Ord = (0, 1, \dots, n-1)$
 $Ord = (1, 3, 0, 2),$ *PermutationToPosition*
PositionToPermutation
 . 4.

π	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	0	0	0
	0	2	3	2	3	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	0	1	0	1	3	3
	2	0	2	3	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	0	3	0	1	3	1	1
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	

. 4. $Ord = (1, 3, 0, 2)$

. 5
PermutationToPosition,
 . 1, *Ord*
 . 4.
Ord
PermutationToPosition.
 0.

p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	
	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		

. 5. 4

n

$$p = (p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}),$$

$$\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_{n-1})$$

Ord
PermutationToPosition
PositionToPermutation.

$$p = (p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{n-1}),$$

$$\pi = (\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_{n-1}).$$

$$i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1.$$

$$p_i \in \{x \in Z \mid 0 \leq x < n - i\},$$

$$\{ \pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_{i-1} \} \cap \text{Ord} = \emptyset,$$

$$0 \leq p_i < |\text{Ord}|$$

$$a \bmod b = a - a \text{ div } b \cdot b.$$

$$p_k \text{ (power)}$$

$$(3, 2, 0, 0) + (0, 1, 1, 0),$$

$$(0, 0, 1, 0).$$

$$p_k - p_k^2 - carry_{k+1} < 0, \quad (carry_k = 1),$$

$$p_k^1 = p_k - p_k^2 + carry_k * power_k.$$

$$p = p^1 + p^2, \quad p^1 = p - p^2 \quad p^2 = p - p^1$$

2.
$$p = p^1 + p^2$$

AddPositions
 SubPositions
$$p^1 = p - p^2 \quad p^2 = p - p^1$$

8 9

$$carry > 0,$$

$$p^1.$$

$$p = MulPositions(p^1, multiplier) \quad p = DivPositions(p^1, divider)$$

Input: p^1 - ; multiplier -
 Input: p^1 - ; divider -

Output:

$$p = multiplier * p^1$$

$$p = \frac{p^1}{divider}$$

$$p_{n-1} = 0; \quad int\ carry = 0;$$

$$p_{n-1} = 0; \quad int\ carry = 0;$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} for(int\ k = n - 2; k \ge 0; k --)\{ \\ \quad int\ power = n - k; \\ \quad int\ mul = multiplier * p_k^1 + carry; \\ \quad p_k = mul\ mod\ power; \\ \quad carry = mul\ div\ power; \\ \} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} for(int\ k = 0; k < n - 1; k ++)\{ \\ \quad int\ power = n - k; \\ \quad p_k = (p_k^1 + power * carry) \div divider; \\ \quad carry = ((p_k^1 + power * carry) \mod divider); \\ \} \end{array} \right.$$

. 8.

. 9.

$$p^2 \neq s * \left(\frac{p^2}{s} \right).$$

carry > 0,

$$n : \bar{1} = \left(\underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{n-2}, 1, 0 \right)$$

$$rem \quad p^2 = s * \left(\frac{p^2}{s} \right) + rem * \hat{p}.$$

$$2. \quad \left(\underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_n \right)$$

$\bar{0}.$

$$3. \quad \left(\underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{n-2}, 1, 0 \right)$$

$\bar{1}.$

. 5,

$$: p + \bar{0} = p, \quad p - \bar{0} = p, \quad d * \bar{0} = \bar{0}, \quad p - p = \bar{0}, \quad p -$$

, d -

$$p^1 \quad p^2,$$

$$p^1 >^L p^2. \quad p^1 + \bar{1} = p^2, \quad p^2 - p^1 = \bar{1}.$$

. 8.

$$\begin{cases} d * p_{n-2}^2 = carry_{n-2} * power_{n-2} + p_{n-2}^1 \\ d * p_{n-3}^2 + carry_{n-2} = carry_{n-3} * power_{n-3} + p_{n-3}^1 \\ \dots \\ d * p_k^2 + carry_{k+1} = carry_k * power_k + p_k^1 \\ \dots \\ d * p_0^2 + carry_1 = p_0^1. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{matrix} p^2, & (1) & p^1 & - \\ & & d. & - \\ & & & carry_0 = 0, \\ & & & \cdot \\ & (1) & & carry_k - \\ k- & & & : \end{matrix}$$

$$carry_k = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} p_j^1 \prod_{i=j+1}^{k-1} power_i - d \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} p_j^2 \prod_{i=j+1}^{k-1} power_i, \quad k=1,2,\dots,n-1.$$

$$, \quad carry_{n-1} = 0,$$

$$: \quad d \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} p_j^2 \prod_{i=j+1}^{n-2} power_i = \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} p_j^1 \prod_{i=j+1}^{n-2} power_i, \quad , \quad power_i = n-i,$$

$$: \quad \prod_{i=j+1}^{n-2} power_i = (n-i-1)! \quad d \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} p_j^2 (n-j-1)! = \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} p_j^1 (n-j-1)!.$$

$$\mathbf{3.} \quad p^1 \quad p^2 \quad ,$$

$$p^1 >^L p^2 >^L \bar{0}, \quad d = \frac{p^1}{p^2} \quad , \quad d = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{n-2} p_j^1 (n-j-1)!}{\sum_{j=0}^{n-2} p_j^2 (n-j-1)!}.$$

$$\bar{0} \leq^L p \leq^L p^2,$$

$$\bar{0} \leq^L p \leq^L p^1.$$

3,

1.

IndexOf(*p*)

$$IndexOf(p) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} p_j (n-j-1)!.$$

2. , $Index < n!$,

3. , $n.$ $d < n!$,

$$d : p * d = p * p^d, \quad p^d -$$

4. $p^1 \cdot p^2$, $m, d -$

$$p^{sum} = p^1 + p^2, \quad p^{sub} = p^1 - p^2, \quad p^{mul} = m * p^1, \quad p^{div} = \frac{p^1}{d}$$

$$IndexOf(p^{sum}) = IndexOf(p^1) + IndexOf(p^2), \quad IndexOf(p^{sub}) = IndexOf(p^1) -$$

$$- IndexOf(p^2), \quad IndexOf(p^{mul}) = m * IndexOf(p^1), \quad IndexOf(p^{div}) = \frac{1}{d} * IndexOf(p^1).$$

$$p^{sum} = p^1 + p^2.$$

$$IndexOf(p^{sum}) = IndexOf(p^1) + IndexOf(p^2).$$

$$(\quad \cdot \quad \cdot \quad 6) \quad k- \quad p_k^1 + p_k^2 = carry_{k+1} = p_k^{sum} + carry_k * power_k = p_k^{sum} +$$

$$+ carry_k * (n - k).$$

$$IndexOf(p^{sum}) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} p_j^{sum} (n - j - 1)! = \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} (p_j^1 + p_j^2) (n - j - 1)! + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} carry_{j+1} * (n - j - 1)! -$$

$$- \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} carry_j * (n - j)!. \quad carry_{n-1} \quad carry_0$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-3} carry_{j+1} * (n - j - 1)! - \sum_{j=1}^{n-2} carry_j * (n - j)! = 0.$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-2} (p_j^1 + p_j^2) (n - j - 1)! + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} carry_{j+1} * (n - j - 1)! -$$

$$- \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} carry_j * (n - j)! = \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} (p_j^1 + p_j^2) (n - j - 1)! = \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} p_j^1 (n - j - 1)! + \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} p_j^2 (n - j - 1)! =$$

$$= IndexOf(p^1) + IndexOf(p^2).$$

