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一切的开始

宏定义

- 需要 C++11

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 using LL = long long;
4 #define FOR(i, x, y) for (decay<decltype(y)>::type i = (x), _##i = (y); i < _##i; ++i)
5 #define FORD(i, x, y) for (decay<decltype(x)>::type i = (x), _##i = (y); i > _##i; --i)
6 #ifdef zero1
7 #define dbg(args...) do { cout << "\033[32;1m" << #args << " -> "; err(args); } while (0)
8 #else
9 #define dbg(...)
10 #endif
11 void err() { cout << "\033[39;0m" << endl; }
12 template<typename... Args> class T, typename t, typename... Args>
13 void err(T<t> a, Args... args) { for (auto x: a) cout << x << ' '; err(args...); }
14 template<typename T, typename... Args>
15 void err(T a, Args... args) { cout << a << ' '; err(args...); }
16 // -----
```

- POJ/BZOJ version

```
1 #include <cstdio>
2 #include <iostream>
3 #include <algorithm>
4 #include <cmath>
5 #include <string>
6 #include <vector>
7 #include <set>
8 #include <queue>
9 #include <cstring>
10 #include <cassert>
11 using namespace std;
12 typedef long long LL;
13 #define FOR(i, x, y) for (LL i = (x), _##i = (y); i < _##i; ++i)
14 #define FORD(i, x, y) for (LL i = (x), _##i = (y); i > _##i; --i)
15 #ifdef zero1
16 #define dbg(args...) do { cout << "\033[32;1m" << #args << " -> "; err(args); } while (0)
17 #else
18 #define dbg(...)
19 #endif
20 void err() { cout << "\033[39;0m" << endl; }
21 template<typename T, typename... Args>
22 void err(T a, Args... args) {
23     cout << a << ' '; err(args...);
24 }
25 // -----
```

- HDU Assert Patch

```
1 #ifdef ONLINE_JUDGE
2 #define assert(condition) if (!(condition)) { int x = 1, y = 0; cout << x / y << endl; }
3 #endif
```

快速读

```
1 inline char next_char() {
2     static char buf[100000], *p1 = buf, *p2 = buf;
3     return p1 == p2 && (p2 = (p1 = buf) + fread(buf, 1, 100000, stdin), p1 == p2) ? EOF : *p1++;
4 }
5 inline bool maybe_digit(char c) {
6     return c >= '0' && c <= '9';
7 }
8 template<typename T>
9 void rn(T& _v) {
10     static char ch;
```

```

11     static bool negative = false;
12     _v = 0;
13     while (!maybe_digit(ch)) {
14         negative = ch == '-';
15         ch = next_char();
16     }
17     do _v = (_v << 1) + (_v << 3) + ch - '0';
18     while (maybe_digit(ch = next_char()));
19     if (negative) _v = -_v;
20 }
21
22 template <typename T>
23 void o(T p) {
24     static int stk[70], tp;
25     if (p == 0) {
26         putchar('0');
27         return;
28     }
29     if (p < 0) { p = -p; putchar('-'); }
30     while (p) stk[++tp] = p % 10, p /= 10;
31     while (tp) putchar(stk[tp--] + '0');
32 }

```

- 需要初始化
- 需要一次读入
- 不支持负数

```

1  const int MAXS = 100 * 1024 * 1024;
2  char buf[MAXS];
3  template<typename T>
4  inline bool read(T& x) {
5      static char* p = buf;
6      x = 0;
7      while (*p && !isdigit(*p)) ++p;
8      if (!*p) return false;
9      while (isdigit(*p)) x = x * 10 + *p++ - 48;
10     return true;
11 }
12
13 fread(buf, 1, MAXS, stdin);

```

对拍

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env bash
2  g++ -o r main.cpp -O2 -std=c++11
3  g++ -o std std.cpp -O2 -std=c++11
4  while true; do
5      python gen.py > in
6      ./std < in > stdout
7      ./r < in > out
8      if test $? -ne 0; then
9          exit 0
10     fi
11     if diff stdout out; then
12         printf "AC\n"
13     else
14         printf "GG\n"
15         exit 0
16     fi
17 done

```

为什么 C++ 不自带这个？

```

1  LL bin(LL x, LL n, LL MOD) {
2      LL ret = MOD - 1;
3      for (x %= MOD; n; n >>= 1, x = x * x % MOD)
4          if (n & 1) ret = ret * x % MOD;

```

```

5     return ret;
6 }
7 inline LL get_inv(LL x, LL p) { return bin(x, p - 2, p); }

```

数据结构

ST 表

• 二维

```

1 int f[maxn][maxn][10][10];
2 inline int highbit(int x) { return 31 - __builtin_clz(x); }
3 inline int calc(int x, int y, int xx, int yy, int p, int q) {
4     return max(
5         max(f[x][y][p][q], f[xx - (1 << p) + 1][yy - (1 << q) + 1][p][q]),
6         max(f[xx - (1 << p) + 1][y][p][q], f[x][yy - (1 << q) + 1][p][q])
7     );
8 }
9 void init() {
10     FOR (x, 0, highbit(n) + 1)
11     FOR (y, 0, highbit(m) + 1)
12     FOR (i, 0, n - (1 << x) + 1)
13     FOR (j, 0, m - (1 << y) + 1) {
14         if (!x && !y) { f[i][j][x][y] = a[i][j]; continue; }
15         f[i][j][x][y] = calc(
16             i, j,
17             i + (1 << x) - 1, j + (1 << y) - 1,
18             max(x - 1, 0), max(y - 1, 0)
19         );
20     }
21 }
22 inline int get_max(int x, int y, int xx, int yy) {
23     return calc(x, y, xx, yy, highbit(xx - x + 1), highbit(yy - y + 1));
24 }

```

• 一维

```

1 struct RMQ {
2     int f[maxn][20];
3     inline int highbit(int x) { return 31 - __builtin_clz(x); }
4     void init(int* v, int n) {
5         FOR (i, 0, n) f[i][0] = v[i];
6         FOR (x, 1, highbit(n) + 1)
7             FOR (i, 0, n - (1 << x) + 1)
8                 f[i][x] = min(f[i][x - 1], f[i + (1 << (x - 1))][x - 1]);
9     }
10    int get_min(int l, int r) {
11        assert(l <= r);
12        int t = highbit(r - l + 1);
13        return min(f[l][t], f[r - (1 << t) + 1][t]);
14    }
15 } rmq;

```

线段树

• 普适

```

1 namespace sg {
2     struct Q {
3         LL setv;
4         explicit Q(LL setv = -1): setv(setv) {}
5         void operator += (const Q& q) { if (q.setv != -1) setv = q.setv; }
6     };
7     struct P {
8         LL min;
9         explicit P(LL min = INF): min(min) {}

```

```

10     void up(Q& q) { if (q.setv != -1) min = q.setv; }
11 };
12 template<typename T>
13 P operator & (T&& a, T&& b) {
14     return P(min(a.min, b.min));
15 }
16 P p[maxn << 2];
17 Q q[maxn << 2];
18 #define lson o * 2, l, (l + r) / 2
19 #define rson o * 2 + 1, (l + r) / 2 + 1, r
20 void up(int o, int l, int r) {
21     if (l == r) p[o] = P();
22     else p[o] = p[o * 2] & p[o * 2 + 1];
23     p[o].up(q[o]);
24 }
25 void down(int o, int l, int r) {
26     q[o * 2] += q[o]; q[o * 2 + 1] += q[o];
27     q[o] = Q();
28     up(lson); up(rson);
29 }
30 template<typename T>
31 void build(T&& f, int o = 1, int l = 1, int r = n) {
32     if (l == r) q[o] = f(l);
33     else { build(f, lson); build(f, rson); q[o] = Q(); }
34     up(o, l, r);
35 }
36 P query(int ql, int qr, int o = 1, int l = 1, int r = n) {
37     if (ql > r || l > qr) return P();
38     if (ql <= l && r <= qr) return p[o];
39     down(o, l, r);
40     return query(ql, qr, lson) & query(ql, qr, rson);
41 }
42 void update(int ql, int qr, const Q& v, int o = 1, int l = 1, int r = n) {
43     if (ql > r || l > qr) return;
44     if (ql <= l && r <= qr) q[o] += v;
45     else {
46         down(o, l, r);
47         update(ql, qr, v, lson); update(ql, qr, v, rson);
48     }
49     up(o, l, r);
50 }
51 }

```

• ADD

```

1 struct IntervalTree {
2     #define lson o * 2, l, m
3     #define rson o * 2 + 1, m + 1, r
4     int sum[maxn], add[maxn];
5     void init() { memset(sum, 0, sizeof sum); memset(add, 0, sizeof add); }
6     void maintain(int o, int l, int r) {
7         if (l < r) {
8             int lc = o * 2, rc = o * 2 + 1;
9             sum[o] = sum[lc] + sum[rc];
10        } else sum[o] = 0;
11        sum[o] += add[o] * (r - l + 1);
12    }
13    void build(int o, int l, int r) {
14        if (l > r) return;
15        if (l == r) add[o] = a[l];
16        else {
17            int m = (l + r) / 2;
18            build(lson); build(rson);
19        }
20        maintain(o, l, r);
21    }
22    void update(int p, int q, int o, int l, int r, int v) {
23        if (p > r || l > q) return;
24        if (p <= l && r <= q) add[o] += v;
25        else {
26            int m = (l + r) / 2;
27            update(p, q, lson, v); update(p, q, rson, v);

```

```

28     }
29     maintain(o, l, r);
30 }
31 LL query(int p, int q, int o, int l, int r, LL addv = 0) {
32     if (p > r || l > q) return 0;
33     if (p <= l && r <= q) return sum[o] + addv * (r - l + 1);
34     int m = (l + r) / 2;
35     return query(p, q, lson, addv + add[o]) +
36            query(p, q, rson, addv + add[o]);
37 }
38 } IT;

```

• SET

```

1  struct IntervalTree {
2      #define lson o * 2, l, m
3      #define rson o * 2 + 1, m + 1, r
4      int setv[maxn], sumv[maxn];
5      void init() { memset(setv, -1, sizeof setv); memset(sumv, 0, sizeof sumv); }
6      void maintain(int o, int l, int r) {
7          if (l < r) {
8              int lc = o * 2, rc = o * 2 + 1;
9              sumv[o] = sumv[lc] + sumv[rc];
10         }
11         if (setv[o] >= 0) sumv[o] = (r - l + 1) * setv[o];
12     }
13     void pushdown(int o) {
14         if (setv[o] >= 0) {
15             int lc = o * 2, rc = o * 2 + 1;
16             setv[lc] = setv[rc] = setv[o];
17             setv[o] = -1;
18         }
19     }
20     void update(int p, int q, int o, int l, int r, int v) {
21         if (p <= r && l <= q)
22             if (p <= l && r <= q) setv[o] = v;
23         else {
24             pushdown(o);
25             int m = (l + r) / 2;
26             update(p, q, lson, v); update(p, q, rson, v);
27         }
28         maintain(o, l, r);
29     }
30     int query(int p, int q, int o, int l, int r) {
31         if (p > r || l > q) return 0;
32         if (setv[o] >= 0) return setv[o] * (min(r, q) - max(l, p) + 1);
33         if (p <= l && r <= q) return sumv[o];
34         int m = (l + r) / 2;
35         return query(p, q, lson) + query(p, q, rson);
36     }
37 } IT;

```

• SET + ADD

```

1  struct IntervalTree {
2      #define ls o * 2, l, m
3      #define rs o * 2 + 1, m + 1, r
4      static const LL M = maxn * 4, RS = 1E18 - 1;
5      LL addv[M], setv[M], minv[M], maxv[M], sumv[M];
6      void init() {
7          memset(addv, 0, sizeof addv);
8          fill(setv, setv + M, RS);
9          memset(minv, 0, sizeof minv);
10         memset(maxv, 0, sizeof maxv);
11         memset(sumv, 0, sizeof sumv);
12     }
13     void maintain(LL o, LL l, LL r) {
14         if (l < r) {
15             LL lc = o * 2, rc = o * 2 + 1;
16             sumv[o] = sumv[lc] + sumv[rc];
17             minv[o] = min(minv[lc], minv[rc]);
18             maxv[o] = max(maxv[lc], maxv[rc]);

```

```

19         } else sumv[o] = minv[o] = maxv[o] = 0;
20         if (setv[o] != RS) { minv[o] = maxv[o] = setv[o]; sumv[o] = setv[o] * (r - l + 1); }
21         if (addv[o]) { minv[o] += addv[o]; maxv[o] += addv[o]; sumv[o] += addv[o] * (r - l + 1); }
22     }
23     void build(LL o, LL l, LL r) {
24         if (l == r) addv[o] = a[l];
25         else {
26             LL m = (l + r) / 2;
27             build(ls); build(rs);
28         }
29         maintain(o, l, r);
30     }
31     void pushdown(LL o) {
32         LL lc = o * 2, rc = o * 2 + 1;
33         if (setv[o] != RS) {
34             setv[lc] = setv[rc] = setv[o];
35             addv[lc] = addv[rc] = 0;
36             setv[o] = RS;
37         }
38         if (addv[o]) {
39             addv[lc] += addv[o]; addv[rc] += addv[o];
40             addv[o] = 0;
41         }
42     }
43     void update(LL p, LL q, LL o, LL l, LL r, LL v, LL op) {
44         if (p <= r && l <= q)
45             if (p <= l && r <= q) {
46                 if (op == 2) { setv[o] = v; addv[o] = 0; }
47                 else addv[o] += v;
48             } else {
49                 pushdown(o);
50                 LL m = (l + r) / 2;
51                 update(p, q, ls, v, op); update(p, q, rs, v, op);
52             }
53         maintain(o, l, r);
54     }
55     void query(LL p, LL q, LL o, LL l, LL r, LL add, LL& ssum, LL& smin, LL& smax) {
56         if (p > r || l > q) return;
57         if (setv[o] != RS) {
58             LL v = setv[o] + add + addv[o];
59             ssum += v * (min(r, q) - max(l, p) + 1);
60             smin = min(smin, v);
61             smax = max(smax, v);
62         } else if (p <= l && r <= q) {
63             ssum += sumv[o] + add * (r - l + 1);
64             smin = min(smin, minv[o] + add);
65             smax = max(smax, maxv[o] + add);
66         } else {
67             LL m = (l + r) / 2;
68             query(p, q, ls, add + addv[o], ssum, smin, smax);
69             query(p, q, rs, add + addv[o], ssum, smin, smax);
70         }
71     }
72 } IT;

```

均摊复杂度线段树

- 区间取 max, 区间求和。

```

1 namespace R {
2     #define lson o * 2, l, (l + r) / 2
3     #define rson o * 2 + 1, (l + r) / 2 + 1, r
4     int m1[N], m2[N], cm1[N];
5     LL sum[N];
6     void up(int o) {
7         int lc = o * 2, rc = lc + 1;
8         m1[o] = max(m1[lc], m1[rc]);
9         sum[o] = sum[lc] + sum[rc];
10        if (m1[lc] == m1[rc]) {

```



```

11         cm1[o] = cm1[lc] + cm1[rc];
12         m2[o] = max(m2[lc], m2[rc]);
13     } else {
14         cm1[o] = m1[lc] > m1[rc] ? cm1[lc] : cm1[rc];
15         m2[o] = max(min(m1[lc], m1[rc]), max(m2[lc], m2[rc]));
16     }
17 }
18 void mod(int o, int x) {
19     if (x >= m1[o]) return;
20     assert(x > m2[o]);
21     sum[o] -= 1LL * (m1[o] - x) * cm1[o];
22     m1[o] = x;
23 }
24 void down(int o) {
25     int lc = o * 2, rc = lc + 1;
26     mod(lc, m1[o]); mod(rc, m1[o]);
27 }
28 void build(int o, int l, int r) {
29     if (l == r) { int t; read(t); sum[o] = m1[o] = t; m2[o] = -1; cm1[o] = 1; }
30     else { build(lson); build(rson); up(o); }
31 }
32 void update(int ql, int qr, int x, int o, int l, int r) {
33     if (r < ql || qr < l || m1[o] <= x) return;
34     if (ql <= l && r <= qr && m2[o] < x) { mod(o, x); return; }
35     down(o);
36     update(ql, qr, x, lson); update(ql, qr, x, rson);
37     up(o);
38 }
39 int qmax(int ql, int qr, int o, int l, int r) {
40     if (r < ql || qr < l) return -INF;
41     if (ql <= l && r <= qr) return m1[o];
42     down(o);
43     return max(qmax(ql, qr, lson), qmax(ql, qr, rson));
44 }
45 LL qsum(int ql, int qr, int o, int l, int r) {
46     if (r < ql || qr < l) return 0;
47     if (ql <= l && r <= qr) return sum[o];
48     down(o);
49     return qsum(ql, qr, lson) + qsum(ql, qr, rson);
50 }
51 }

```

持久化线段树

• ADD

```

1 namespace tree {
2     #define mid ((l + r) >> 1)
3     #define lson ql, qr, l, mid
4     #define rson ql, qr, mid + 1, r
5     struct P {
6         LL add, sum;
7         int ls, rs;
8     } tr[maxn * 45 * 2];
9     int sz = 1;
10    int N(LL add, int l, int r, int ls, int rs) {
11        tr[sz] = {add, tr[ls].sum + tr[rs].sum + add * (len[r] - len[l - 1]), ls, rs};
12        return sz++;
13    }
14    int update(int o, int ql, int qr, int l, int r, LL add) {
15        if (ql > r || l > qr) return o;
16        const P& t = tr[o];
17        if (ql <= l && r <= qr) return N(add + t.add, l, r, t.ls, t.rs);
18        return N(t.add, l, r, update(t.ls, lson, add), update(t.rs, rson, add));
19    }
20    LL query(int o, int ql, int qr, int l, int r, LL add = 0) {
21        if (ql > r || l > qr) return 0;
22        const P& t = tr[o];
23        if (ql <= l && r <= qr) return add * (len[r] - len[l - 1]) + t.sum;

```

```

24     return query(t.ls, lson, add + t.add) + query(t.rs, rson, add + t.add);
25 }
26 }

```

K-D Tree

最优化问题一定要用全局变量大力剪枝，而且左右儿子先递归潜力大的

- 维护信息
- 带重构（适合在线）
- 插入时左右儿子要标记为 null。

```

1  namespace kd {
2      const int K = 2, inf = 1E9, M = N;
3      const double lim = 0.7;
4      struct P {
5          int d[K], l[K], r[K], sz, val;
6          LL sum;
7          P *ls, *rs;
8          P* up() {
9              sz = ls->sz + rs->sz + 1;
10             sum = ls->sum + rs->sum + val;
11             FOR (i, 0, K) {
12                 l[i] = min(d[i], min(ls->l[i], rs->l[i]));
13                 r[i] = max(d[i], max(ls->r[i], rs->r[i]));
14             }
15             return this;
16         }
17     } pool[M], *null = new P, *pit = pool;
18     static P *tmp[M], **pt;
19     void init() {
20         null->ls = null->rs = null;
21         FOR (i, 0, K) null->l[i] = inf, null->r[i] = -inf;
22         null->sum = null->val = 0;
23         null->sz = 0;
24     }
25
26     P* build(P** l, P** r, int d = 0) { // [l, r)
27         if (d == K) d = 0;
28         if (l >= r) return null;
29         P** m = l + (r - l) / 2; assert(l <= m && m < r);
30         nth_element(l, m, r, [&](const P* a, const P* b){
31             return a->d[d] < b->d[d];
32         });
33         P* o = *m;
34         o->ls = build(l, m, d + 1); o->rs = build(m + 1, r, d + 1);
35         return o->up();
36     }
37     P* Build() {
38         pt = tmp; FOR (it, pool, pit) *pt++ = it;
39         return build(tmp, pt);
40     }
41     inline bool inside(int p[], int q[], int l[], int r[]) {
42         FOR (i, 0, K) if (r[i] < q[i] || p[i] < l[i]) return false;
43         return true;
44     }
45     LL query(P* o, int l[], int r[]) {
46         if (o == null) return 0;
47         FOR (i, 0, K) if (o->r[i] < l[i] || r[i] < o->l[i]) return 0;
48         if (inside(o->l, o->r, l, r)) return o->sum;
49         return query(o->ls, l, r) + query(o->rs, l, r) +
50             (inside(o->d, o->d, l, r) ? o->val : 0);
51     }
52     void dfs(P* o) {
53         if (o == null) return;
54         *pt++ = o; dfs(o->ls); dfs(o->rs);
55     }
56     P* ins(P* o, P* x, int d = 0) {
57         if (d == K) d = 0;

```

```

58     if (o == null) return x->up();
59     P*& oo = x->d[d] <= o->d[d] ? o->ls : o->rs;
60     if (oo->sz > o->sz * lim) {
61         pt = tmp; dfs(o); *pt++ = x;
62         return build(tmp, pt, d);
63     }
64     oo = ins(oo, x, d + 1);
65     return o->up();
66 }
67 }

```

- 维护信息
- 带修改 (适合离线)

```

1 namespace kd {
2     const int K = 3, inf = 1E9, M = N << 3;
3     extern struct P* null;
4     struct P {
5         int d[K], l[K], r[K], val;
6         int Max;
7         P *ls, *rs, *fa;
8         P* up() {
9             Max = max(val, max(ls->Max, rs->Max));
10             FOR (i, 0, K) {
11                 l[i] = min(d[i], min(ls->l[i], rs->l[i]));
12                 r[i] = max(d[i], max(ls->r[i], rs->r[i]));
13             }
14             return ls->fa = rs->fa = this;
15         }
16     } pool[M], *null = new P, *pit = pool;
17     void upd(P* o, int val) {
18         o->val = val;
19         for (; o != null; o = o->fa)
20             o->Max = max(o->Max, val);
21     }
22     static P *tmp[M], **pt;
23     void init() {
24         null->ls = null->rs = null;
25         FOR (i, 0, K) null->l[i] = inf, null->r[i] = -inf;
26         null->Max = null->val = 0;
27     }
28     P* build(P** l, P** r, int d = 0) { // [l, r)
29         if (d == K) d = 0;
30         if (l == r) return null;
31         P** m = l + (r - l) / 2; assert(l <= m && m < r);
32         nth_element(l, m, r, [&](const P* a, const P* b){
33             return a->d[d] < b->d[d];
34         });
35         P* o = *m;
36         o->ls = build(l, m, d + 1); o->rs = build(m + 1, r, d + 1);
37         return o->up();
38     }
39     P* Build() {
40         pt = tmp; FOR (it, pool, pit) *pt++ = it;
41         P* ret = build(tmp, pit); ret->fa = null;
42         return ret;
43     }
44     inline bool inside(int p[], int q[], int l[], int r[]) {
45         FOR (i, 0, K) if (r[i] < q[i] || p[i] < l[i]) return false;
46         return true;
47     }
48     int query(P* o, int l[], int r[]) {
49         if (o == null) return 0;
50         FOR (i, 0, K) if (o->r[i] < l[i] || r[i] < o->l[i]) return 0;
51         if (inside(o->l, o->r, l, r)) return o->Max;
52         int ret = 0;
53         if (o->val > ret && inside(o->d, o->d, l, r)) ret = max(ret, o->val);
54         if (o->ls->Max > ret) ret = max(ret, query(o->ls, l, r));
55         if (o->rs->Max > ret) ret = max(ret, query(o->rs, l, r));
56         return ret;
57     }

```

58 }

- 最近点对
- 要用全局变量大力剪枝

```
1 namespace kd {
2     const int K = 3;
3     const int M = N;
4     const int inf = 1E9 + 100;
5     struct P {
6         int d[K];
7         int l[K], r[K];
8         P *ls, *rs;
9         P* up() {
10             FOR (i, 0, K) {
11                 l[i] = min(d[i], min(ls->l[i], rs->l[i]));
12                 r[i] = max(d[i], max(ls->r[i], rs->r[i]));
13             }
14             return this;
15         }
16     } pool[M], *null = new P, *pit = pool;
17     static P *tmp[M], **pt;
18     void init() {
19         null->ls = null->rs = null;
20         FOR (i, 0, K) null->l[i] = inf, null->r[i] = -inf;
21     }
22     P* build(P** l, P** r, int d = 0) { // [l, r)
23         if (d == K) d = 0;
24         if (l >= r) return null;
25         P** m = l + (r - l) / 2;
26         nth_element(l, m, r, [&](const P* a, const P* b){
27             return a->d[d] < b->d[d];
28         });
29         P* o = *m;
30         o->ls = build(l, m, d + 1); o->rs = build(m + 1, r, d + 1);
31         return o->up();
32     }
33     LL eval(P* o, int d[]) {
34         // ...
35     }
36     LL dist(int d1[], int d2[]) {
37         // ...
38     }
39     LL S;
40     LL query(P* o, int d[]) {
41         if (o == null) return 0;
42         S = max(S, dist(o->d, d));
43         LL mdl = eval(o->ls, d), mdr = eval(o->rs, d);
44         if (mdl < mdr) {
45             if (S > mdl) S = max(S, query(o->ls, d));
46             if (S > mdr) S = max(S, query(o->rs, d));
47         } else {
48             if (S > mdr) S = max(S, query(o->rs, d));
49             if (S > mdl) S = max(S, query(o->ls, d));
50         }
51         return S;
52     }
53     P* Build() {
54         pt = tmp; FOR (it, pool, pit) *pt++ = it;
55         return build(tmp, pt);
56     }
57 }
```

树状数组

- 注意: 0 是无效下标

```
1 namespace bit {
2     LL c[M];
3     inline int lowbit(int x) { return x & -x; }
```

```

4 void add(int x, LL v) {
5     for (; x < M; x += lowbit(x))
6         c[x] += v;
7 }
8 LL sum(int x) {
9     LL ret = 0;
10    for (; x > 0; x -= lowbit(x))
11        ret += c[x];
12    return ret;
13 }
14 int kth(LL k) {
15     int ret = 0;
16     LL cnt = 0;
17     FORD (i, 20, -1) {
18         ret += 1 << i;
19         if (ret >= M || cnt + c[ret] >= k)
20             ret -= 1 << i;
21         else cnt += c[ret];
22     }
23     return ret + 1;
24 }
25 }

```

● 区间修改 & 区间查询

```

1 namespace bit {
2     int c[maxn], cc[maxn];
3     inline int lowbit(int x) { return x & -x; }
4     void add(int x, int v) {
5         for (int i = x; i <= n; i += lowbit(i)) {
6             c[i] += v; cc[i] += x * v;
7         }
8     }
9     void add(int l, int r, int v) { add(l, v); add(r + 1, -v); }
10    int sum(int x) {
11        int ret = 0;
12        for (int i = x; i > 0; i -= lowbit(i))
13            ret += (x + 1) * c[i] - cc[i];
14        return ret;
15    }
16    int sum(int l, int r) { return sum(r) - sum(l - 1); }
17 }

```

● 三维

```

1 inline int lowbit(int x) { return x & -x; }
2 void update(int x, int y, int z, int d) {
3     for (int i = x; i <= n; i += lowbit(i))
4         for (int j = y; j <= n; j += lowbit(j))
5             for (int k = z; k <= n; k += lowbit(k))
6                 c[i][j][k] += d;
7 }
8 LL query(int x, int y, int z) {
9     LL ret = 0;
10    for (int i = x; i > 0; i -= lowbit(i))
11        for (int j = y; j > 0; j -= lowbit(j))
12            for (int k = z; k > 0; k -= lowbit(k))
13                ret += c[i][j][k];
14    return ret;
15 }
16 LL solve(int x, int y, int z, int xx, int yy, int zz) {
17     return
18         query(xx, yy, zz)
19         - query(xx, yy, z - 1)
20         - query(xx, y - 1, zz)
21         - query(x - 1, yy, zz)
22         + query(xx, y - 1, z - 1)
23         + query(x - 1, yy, z - 1)
24         + query(x - 1, y - 1, zz)
25         - query(x - 1, y - 1, z - 1);

```

主席树

● 正常主席树

```
1 namespace tree {
2 #define mid ((l + r) >> 1)
3 #define lson l, mid
4 #define rson mid + 1, r
5     const int MAGIC = M * 30;
6     struct P {
7         int sum, ls, rs;
8     } tr[MAGIC] = {{0, 0, 0}};
9     int sz;
10    int N(int sum, int ls, int rs) {
11        if (sz == MAGIC) while(1);
12        tr[sz] = {sum, ls, rs};
13        return sz++;
14    }
15    int ins(int o, int x, int v, int l = 1, int r = ls) {
16        if (x < l || x > r) return o;
17        const P& t = tr[o];
18        if (l == r) return N(t.sum + v, 0, 0);
19        return N(t.sum + v, ins(t.ls, x, v, lson), ins(t.rs, x, v, rson));
20    }
21    int query(int o, int ql, int qr, int l = 1, int r = ls) {
22        if (ql > r || l > qr) return 0;
23        const P& t = tr[o];
24        if (ql <= l && r <= qr) return t.sum;
25        return query(t.ls, ql, qr, lson) + query(t.rs, ql, qr, rson);
26    }
27 }
```

● 第k大

```
1 struct TREE {
2 #define mid ((l + r) >> 1)
3 #define lson l, mid
4 #define rson mid + 1, r
5     struct P {
6         int w, ls, rs;
7     } tr[maxn * 20];
8     int sz = 1;
9     TREE() { tr[0] = {0, 0, 0}; }
10    int N(int w, int ls, int rs) {
11        tr[sz] = {w, ls, rs};
12        return sz++;
13    }
14    int ins(int tt, int l, int r, int x) {
15        if (x < l || r < x) return tt;
16        const P& t = tr[tt];
17        if (l == r) return N(t.w + 1, 0, 0);
18        return N(t.w + 1, ins(t.ls, lson, x), ins(t.rs, rson, x));
19    }
20    int query(int pp, int qq, int l, int r, int k) {
21        if (l == r) return l;
22        const P &p = tr[pp], &q = tr[qq];
23        int w = tr[q.ls].w - tr[p.ls].w;
24        if (k <= w) return query(p.ls, q.ls, lson, k);
25        else return query(p.rs, q.rs, rson, k - w);
26    }
27 } tree;
```

● 树状数组套主席树

```
1 typedef vector<int> VI;
2 struct TREE {
3 #define mid ((l + r) >> 1)
4 #define lson l, mid
5 #define rson mid + 1, r
6     struct P {
7         int w, ls, rs;
8     } tr[maxn * 20 * 20];
```

```

9     int sz = 1;
10    TREE() { tr[0] = {0, 0, 0}; }
11    int N(int w, int ls, int rs) {
12        tr[sz] = {w, ls, rs};
13        return sz++;
14    }
15    int add(int tt, int l, int r, int x, int d) {
16        if (x < l || r < x) return tt;
17        const P& t = tr[tt];
18        if (l == r) return N(t.w + d, 0, 0);
19        return N(t.w + d, add(t.ls, lson, x, d), add(t.rs, rson, x, d));
20    }
21    int ls_sum(const VI& rt) {
22        int ret = 0;
23        FOR (i, 0, rt.size())
24            ret += tr[tr[rt[i]].ls].w;
25        return ret;
26    }
27    inline void ls(VI& rt) { transform(rt.begin(), rt.end(), rt.begin(), [&](int x)->int{ return tr[x].ls; }); }
28    inline void rs(VI& rt) { transform(rt.begin(), rt.end(), rt.begin(), [&](int x)->int{ return tr[x].rs; }); }
29    int query(VI& p, VI& q, int l, int r, int k) {
30        if (l == r) return l;
31        int w = ls_sum(q) - ls_sum(p);
32        if (k <= w) {
33            ls(p); ls(q);
34            return query(p, q, lson, k);
35        }
36        else {
37            rs(p); rs(q);
38            return query(p, q, rson, k - w);
39        }
40    }
41    } tree;
42    struct BIT {
43        int root[maxn];
44        void init() { memset(root, 0, sizeof root); }
45        inline int lowbit(int x) { return x & -x; }
46        void update(int p, int x, int d) {
47            for (int i = p; i <= m; i += lowbit(i))
48                root[i] = tree.add(root[i], 1, m, x, d);
49        }
50        int query(int l, int r, int k) {
51            VI p, q;
52            for (int i = l - 1; i > 0; i -= lowbit(i)) p.push_back(root[i]);
53            for (int i = r; i > 0; i -= lowbit(i)) q.push_back(root[i]);
54            return tree.query(p, q, 1, m, k);
55        }
56    } bit;
57
58    void init() {
59        m = 10000;
60        tree.sz = 1;
61        bit.init();
62        FOR (i, 1, m + 1)
63            bit.update(i, a[i], 1);
64    }

```

左偏树

```

1    namespace LTree {
2        extern struct P* null, *pit;
3        queue<P*> trash;
4        const int M = 1E5 + 100;
5        struct P {
6            P *ls, *rs;
7            LL v;
8            int d;
9            void operator delete (void* ptr) {
10                trash.push((P*)ptr);

```

```

11     }
12     void* operator new(size_t size) {
13         if (trash.empty()) return pit++;
14         void* ret = trash.front(); trash.pop(); return ret;
15     }
16
17     void prt() {
18         if (this == null) return;
19         cout << v << ' ';
20         ls->prt(); rs->prt();
21     }
22 } pool[M], *pit = pool, *null = new P{0, 0, -1, -1};
23 P* N(LL v) {
24     return new P{null, null, v, 0};
25 }
26 P* merge(P* a, P* b) {
27     if (a == null) return b;
28     if (b == null) return a;
29     if (a->v > b->v) swap(a, b);
30     a->rs = merge(a->rs, b);
31     if (a->ls->d < a->rs->d) swap(a->ls, a->rs);
32     a->d = a->rs->d + 1;
33     return a;
34 }
35
36 LL pop(P*& o) {
37     LL ret = o->v;
38     P* t = o;
39     o = merge(o->ls, o->rs);
40     delete t;
41     return ret;
42 }
43 }

```

可持久化

```

1 namespace LTree {
2     extern struct P* null, *pit;
3     queue<P*> trash;
4     const int M = 1E6 + 100;
5     struct P {
6         P *ls, *rs;
7         LL v;
8         int d;
9         void operator delete (void* ptr) {
10             trash.push((P*)ptr);
11         }
12         void* operator new(size_t size) {
13             if (trash.empty()) return pit++;
14             void* ret = trash.front(); trash.pop(); return ret;
15         }
16     } pool[M], *pit = pool, *null = new P{0, 0, -1, -1};
17     P* N(LL v, P* ls = null, P* rs = null) {
18         if (ls->d < rs->d) swap(ls, rs);
19         return new P{ls, rs, v, rs->d + 1};
20     }
21     P* merge(P* a, P* b) {
22         if (a == null) return b;
23         if (b == null) return a;
24         if (a->v < b->v)
25             return N(a->v, a->ls, merge(a->rs, b));
26         else
27             return N(b->v, b->ls, merge(b->rs, a));
28     }
29
30     LL pop(P*& o) {
31         LL ret = o->v;
32         o = merge(o->ls, o->rs);
33         return ret;
34     }
35 }

```


Treap

- 非旋 Treap
- v 小根堆
- 模板题 bzoj 3224
- lower 第一个大于等于的是第几个 (0-based)
- upper 第一个大于的是第几个 (0-based)
- split 左侧分割出 rk 个元素
- 树套树略

```
1 namespace treap {
2     const int M = maxn * 17;
3     extern struct P* const null;
4     struct P {
5         P *ls, *rs;
6         int v, sz;
7         unsigned rd;
8         P(int v): ls(null), rs(null), v(v), sz(1), rd(rnd()) {}
9         P(): sz(0) {}
10
11         P* up() { sz = ls->sz + rs->sz + 1; return this; }
12         int lower(int v) {
13             if (this == null) return 0;
14             return this->v >= v ? ls->lower(v) : rs->lower(v) + ls->sz + 1;
15         }
16         int upper(int v) {
17             if (this == null) return 0;
18             return this->v > v ? ls->upper(v) : rs->upper(v) + ls->sz + 1;
19         }
20     } *const null = new P, pool[M], *pit = pool;
21
22     P* merge(P* l, P* r) {
23         if (l == null) return r; if (r == null) return l;
24         if (l->rd < r->rd) { l->rs = merge(l->rs, r); return l->up(); }
25         else { r->ls = merge(l, r->ls); return r->up(); }
26     }
27
28     void split(P* o, int rk, P*& l, P*& r) {
29         if (o == null) { l = r = null; return; }
30         if (o->ls->sz >= rk) { split(o->ls, rk, l, o->ls); r = o->up(); }
31         else { split(o->rs, rk - o->ls->sz - 1, o->rs, r); l = o->up(); }
32     }
33 }
```

- 持久化 Treap

```
1 namespace treap {
2     const int M = maxn * 17 * 12;
3     extern struct P* const null, *pit;
4     struct P {
5         P *ls, *rs;
6         int v, sz;
7         LL sum;
8         P(P* ls, P* rs, int v): ls(ls), rs(rs), v(v), sz(ls->sz + rs->sz + 1),
9             sum(ls->sum + rs->sum + v) {}
10         P() {}
11
12         void* operator new(size_t _) { return pit++; }
13         template<typename T>
14         int rk(int v, T&& cmp) {
15             if (this == null) return 0;
16             return cmp(this->v, v) ? ls->rk(v, cmp) : rs->rk(v, cmp) + ls->sz + 1;
17         }
18         int lower(int v) { return rk(v, greater_equal<int>()); }
19         int upper(int v) { return rk(v, greater<int>()); }
20     } pool[M], *pit = pool, *const null = new P;
21     P* merge(P* l, P* r) {
22         if (l == null) return r; if (r == null) return l;
23         if (rnd() % (l->sz + r->sz) < l->sz) return new P{l->ls, merge(l->rs, r), l->v};
24         else return new P{merge(l, r->ls), r->rs, r->v};
25     }
26 }
```

```

25     }
26     void split(P* o, int rk, P*& l, P*& r) {
27         if (o == null) { l = r = null; return; }
28         if (o->ls->sz >= rk) { split(o->ls, rk, l, r); r = new P{r, o->rs, o->v}; }
29         else { split(o->rs, rk - o->ls->sz - 1, l, r); l = new P{o->ls, l, o->v}; }
30     }
31 }

```

- 带 pushdown 的持久化 Treap
- 注意任何修改操作前一定要 FIX

```

1  int now;
2  namespace Treap {
3      const int M = 100000000;
4      extern struct P* const null, *pit;
5      struct P {
6          P *ls, *rs;
7          int sz, time;
8          LL cnt, sc, pos, add;
9          bool rev;
10
11         P* up() { sz = ls->sz + rs->sz + 1; sc = ls->sc + rs->sc + cnt; return this; } // MOD
12         P* check() {
13             if (time == now) return this;
14             P* t = new(pit++) P; *t = *this; t->time = now; return t;
15         };
16         P* _do_rev() { rev ^= 1; add *= -1; pos *= -1; swap(ls, rs); return this; } // MOD
17         P* _do_add(LL v) { add += v; pos += v; return this; } // MOD
18         P* do_rev() { if (this == null) return this; return check()->_do_rev(); } // FIX & MOD
19         P* do_add(LL v) { if (this == null) return this; return check()->_do_add(v); } // FIX & MOD
20         P* _down() { // MOD
21             if (rev) { ls = ls->do_rev(); rs = rs->do_rev(); rev = 0; }
22             if (add) { ls = ls->do_add(add); rs = rs->do_add(add); add = 0; }
23             return this;
24         }
25         P* down() { return check()->_down(); } // FIX & MOD
26         void _split(LL p, P*& l, P*& r) { // MOD
27             if (pos >= p) { ls->split(p, l, r); ls = r; r = up(); }
28             else { rs->split(p, l, r); rs = l; l = up(); }
29         }
30         void split(LL p, P*& l, P*& r) { // FIX & MOD
31             if (this == null) l = r = null;
32             else down()->_split(p, l, r);
33         }
34     } pool[M], *pit = pool, *const null = new P;
35     P* merge(P* a, P* b) {
36         if (a == null) return b; if (b == null) return a;
37         if (rand() % (a->sz + b->sz) < a->sz) { a = a->down(); a->rs = merge(a->rs, b); return a->up(); }
38         else { b = b->down(); b->ls = merge(a, b->ls); return b->up(); }
39     }
40 }

```

Treap-序列

- 区间 ADD, SUM

```

1  namespace treap {
2      const int M = 8E5 + 100;
3      extern struct P* const null;
4      struct P {
5          P *ls, *rs;
6          int sz, val, add, sum;
7          P(int v, P* ls = null, P* rs = null): ls(ls), rs(rs), sz(1), val(v), add(0), sum(v) {}
8          P(): sz(0), val(0), add(0), sum(0) {}
9
10         P* up() {
11             assert(this != null);
12             sz = ls->sz + rs->sz + 1;
13             sum = ls->sum + rs->sum + val + add * sz;
14             return this;
15         }
16     };
17     P* newP(int v) { return new P(v); }
18     P* nullP() { return new P(); }
19     P* merge(P* a, P* b) {
20         if (!a) return b; if (!b) return a;
21         if (rand() < a->sz) { a->rs = merge(a->rs, b); return a->up(); }
22         else { b->ls = merge(a, b->ls); return b->up(); }
23     }
24     P* split(P* a, int k) {
25         if (!a) return nullP();
26         if (a->sz <= k) return a->up();
27         if (a->ls->sz >= k) {
28             P* l, *r;
29             split(a->ls, k);
30             l = a->ls->up();
31             a->ls = nullP();
32             return l->up();
33         } else {
34             P* l, *r;
35             split(a->rs, k - a->ls->sz);
36             r = a->rs->up();
37             a->rs = nullP();
38             return r->up();
39         }
40     }
41     P* query(P* a, int l, int r) {
42         P* p = nullP();
43         while (a) {
44             if (a->ls) p = a->ls;
45             else p = a;
46             a = a->rs;
47         }
48         return p;
49     }
50     P* add(P* a, int v) {
51         if (!a) return nullP();
52         a->add += v;
53         return a->up();
54     }
55     P* sum(P* a) {
56         if (!a) return nullP();
57         return a->sum;
58     }
59 }

```

```

15     }
16     void upd(int v) {
17         if (this == null) return;
18         add += v;
19         sum += sz * v;
20     }
21     P* down() {
22         if (add) {
23             ls->upd(add); rs->upd(add);
24             val += add;
25             add = 0;
26         }
27         return this;
28     }
29
30     P* select(int rk) {
31         if (rk == ls->sz + 1) return this;
32         return ls->sz >= rk ? ls->select(rk) : rs->select(rk - ls->sz - 1);
33     }
34 } pool[M], *pit = pool, *const null = new P, *rt = null;
35
36 P* merge(P* a, P* b) {
37     if (a == null) return b->up();
38     if (b == null) return a->up();
39     if (rand() % (a->sz + b->sz) < a->sz) {
40         a->down()->rs = merge(a->rs, b);
41         return a->up();
42     } else {
43         b->down()->ls = merge(a, b->ls);
44         return b->up();
45     }
46 }
47
48 void split(P* o, int rk, P*& l, P*& r) {
49     if (o == null) { l = r = null; return; }
50     o->down();
51     if (o->ls->sz >= rk) {
52         split(o->ls, rk, l, o->ls);
53         r = o->up();
54     } else {
55         split(o->rs, rk - o->ls->sz - 1, o->rs, r);
56         l = o->up();
57     }
58 }
59
60 inline void insert(int k, int v) {
61     P *l, *r;
62     split(rt, k - 1, l, r);
63     rt = merge(merge(l, new (pit++) P(v)), r);
64 }
65
66 inline void erase(int k) {
67     P *l, *r, *_ , *t;
68     split(rt, k - 1, l, t);
69     split(t, 1, _, r);
70     rt = merge(l, r);
71 }
72
73 P* build(int l, int r, int* a) {
74     if (l > r) return null;
75     if (l == r) return new (pit++) P(a[l]);
76     int m = (l + r) / 2;
77     return (new (pit++) P(a[m], build(l, m - 1, a), build(m + 1, r, a)))->up();
78 }
79 };

```

- 区间 REVERSE, ADD, MIN

```

1 namespace treap {
2     extern struct P*const null;
3     struct P {
4         P *ls, *rs;

```

```

5      int sz, v, add, m;
6      bool flip;
7      P(int v, P* ls = null, P* rs = null): ls(ls), rs(rs), sz(1), v(v), add(0), m(v), flip(0) {}
8      P(): sz(0), v(INF), m(INF) {}
9
10     void upd(int v) {
11         if (this == null) return;
12         add += v; m += v;
13     }
14     void rev() {
15         if (this == null) return;
16         swap(ls, rs);
17         flip ^= 1;
18     }
19     P* up() {
20         assert(this != null);
21         sz = ls->sz + rs->sz + 1;
22         m = min(min(ls->m, rs->m), v) + add;
23         return this;
24     }
25     P* down() {
26         if (add) {
27             ls->upd(add); rs->upd(add);
28             v += add;
29             add = 0;
30         }
31         if (flip) {
32             ls->rev(); rs->rev();
33             flip = 0;
34         }
35         return this;
36     }
37
38     P* select(int k) {
39         if (ls->sz + 1 == k) return this;
40         if (ls->sz >= k) return ls->select(k);
41         return rs->select(k - ls->sz - 1);
42     }
43
44 } pool[M], *const null = new P, *pit = pool, *rt = null;
45
46 P* merge(P* a, P* b) {
47     if (a == null) return b;
48     if (b == null) return a;
49     if (rnd() % (a->sz + b->sz) < a->sz) {
50         a->down()->rs = merge(a->rs, b);
51         return a->up();
52     } else {
53         b->down()->ls = merge(a, b->ls);
54         return b->up();
55     }
56 }
57
58 void split(P* o, int k, P*& l, P*& r) {
59     if (o == null) { l = r = null; return; }
60     o->down();
61     if (o->ls->sz >= k) {
62         split(o->ls, k, l, o->ls);
63         r = o->up();
64     } else {
65         split(o->rs, k - o->ls->sz - 1, o->rs, r);
66         l = o->up();
67     }
68 }
69
70 P* build(int l, int r, int* v) {
71     if (l > r) return null;
72     int m = (l + r) >> 1;
73     return (new (pit++) P(v[m], build(l, m - 1, v), build(m + 1, r, v)))->up();
74 }
75

```

```

76 void go(int x, int y, void f(P*&)) {
77     P *l, *m, *r;
78     split(rt, y, l, r);
79     split(l, x - 1, l, m);
80     f(m);
81     rt = merge(merge(l, m), r);
82 }
83 }
84 using namespace treap;
85 int a[maxn], n, x, y, Q, v, k, d;
86 char s[100];
87
88 int main() {
89     cin >> n;
90     FOR (i, 1, n + 1) scanf("%d", &a[i]);
91     rt = build(1, n, a);
92     cin >> Q;
93     while (Q--) {
94         scanf("%s", s);
95         if (s[0] == 'A') {
96             scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &v);
97             go(x, y, [](P*& o){ o->upd(v); });
98         } else if (s[0] == 'R' && s[3] == 'E') {
99             scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
100             go(x, y, [](P*& o){ o->rev(); });
101         } else if (s[0] == 'R' && s[3] == 'O') {
102             scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &d);
103             d %= y - x + 1;
104             go(x, y, [](P*& o){
105                 P *l, *r;
106                 split(o, o->sz - d, l, r);
107                 o = merge(r, l);
108             });
109         } else if (s[0] == 'I') {
110             scanf("%d%d", &k, &v);
111             go(k + 1, k, [](P*& o){ o = new (pit++) P(v); });
112         } else if (s[0] == 'D') {
113             scanf("%d", &k);
114             go(k, k, [](P*& o){ o = null; });
115         } else if (s[0] == 'M') {
116             scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
117             go(x, y, [](P*& o) {
118                 printf("%d\n", o->m);
119             });
120         }
121     }
122 }

```

● 持久化

```

1 namespace treap {
2     struct P;
3     extern P*const null;
4     P* N(P* ls, P* rs, LL v, bool fill);
5     struct P {
6         P *const ls, *const rs;
7         const int sz, v;
8         const LL sum;
9         bool fill;
10        int cnt;
11
12        void split(int k, P*& l, P*& r) {
13            if (this == null) { l = r = null; return; }
14            if (ls->sz >= k) {
15                ls->split(k, l, r);
16                r = N(r, rs, v, fill);
17            } else {
18                rs->split(k - ls->sz - fill, l, r);
19                l = N(ls, l, v, fill);
20            }
21        }
22    }

```

```

23 } *const null = new P{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1};
24
25
26 P* N(P* ls, P* rs, LL v, bool fill) {
27     ls->cnt++; rs->cnt++;
28     return new P{ls, rs, ls->sz + rs->sz + fill, v, ls->sum + rs->sum + v, fill, 1};
29 }
30
31 P* merge(P* a, P* b) {
32     if (a == null) return b;
33     if (b == null) return a;
34     if (rand() % (a->sz + b->sz) < a->sz)
35         return N(a->ls, merge(a->rs, b), a->v, a->fill);
36     else
37         return N(merge(a, b->ls), b->rs, b->v, b->fill);
38 }
39
40 void go(P* o, int x, int y, P*& l, P*& m, P*& r) {
41     o->split(y, l, r);
42     l->split(x - 1, l, m);
43 }
44 }

```

可回滚并查集

- 注意这个不是可持久化并查集
- 查找时不进行路径压缩
- 复杂度靠按秩合并解决

```

1 namespace uf {
2     int fa[maxn], sz[maxn];
3     int undo[maxn], top;
4     void init() { memset(fa, -1, sizeof fa); memset(sz, 0, sizeof sz); top = 0; }
5     int findset(int x) { while (fa[x] != -1) x = fa[x]; return x; }
6     bool join(int x, int y) {
7         x = findset(x); y = findset(y);
8         if (x == y) return false;
9         if (sz[x] > sz[y]) swap(x, y);
10        undo[top++] = x;
11        fa[x] = y;
12        sz[y] += sz[x] + 1;
13        return true;
14    }
15    inline int checkpoint() { return top; }
16    void rewind(int t) {
17        while (top > t) {
18            int x = undo[--top];
19            sz[fa[x]] -= sz[x] + 1;
20            fa[x] = -1;
21        }
22    }
23 }

```

舞蹈链

- 注意 link 的 y 的范围是 [1, n]
- 注意在某些情况下替换掉 memset
- 精确覆盖

```

1 struct P {
2     P *L, *R, *U, *D;
3     int x, y;
4 };
5
6 const int INF = 1E9;

```

```

7
8 struct DLX {
9     #define TR(i, D, s) for (P* i = s->D; i != s; i = i->D)
10    static const int M = 2E5;
11    P pool[M], *h[M], *r[M], *pit;
12    int sz[M];
13    bool solved;
14    stack<int> ans;
15    void init(int n) {
16        pit = pool;
17        ++n;
18        solved = false;
19        while (!ans.empty()) ans.pop();
20        memset(r, 0, sizeof r);
21        memset(sz, 0, sizeof sz);
22        FOR (i, 0, n)
23            h[i] = new (pit++) P;
24        FOR (i, 0, n) {
25            h[i]->L = h[(i + n - 1) % n];
26            h[i]->R = h[(i + 1) % n];
27            h[i]->U = h[i]->D = h[i];
28            h[i]->y = i;
29        }
30    }
31
32    void link(int x, int y) {
33        sz[y]++;
34        auto p = new (pit++) P;
35        p->x = x; p->y = y;
36        p->U = h[y]->U; p->D = h[y];
37        p->D->U = p->U->D = p;
38        if (!r[x]) r[x] = p->L = p->R = p;
39        else {
40            p->L = r[x]; p->R = r[x]->R;
41            p->L->R = p->R->L = p;
42        }
43    }
44
45    void remove(P* p) {
46        p->L->R = p->R; p->R->L = p->L;
47        TR (i, D, p)
48            TR (j, R, i) {
49                j->D->U = j->U; j->U->D = j->D;
50                sz[j->y]--;
51            }
52    }
53
54    void recall(P* p) {
55        p->L->R = p->R->L = p;
56        TR (i, U, p)
57            TR (j, L, i) {
58                j->D->U = j->U->D = j;
59                sz[j->y]++;
60            }
61    }
62
63    bool dfs(int d) {
64        if (solved) return true;
65        if (h[0]->R == h[0]) return solved = true;
66        int m = INF;
67        P* c;
68        TR (i, R, h[0])
69            if (sz[i->y] < m) { m = sz[i->y]; c = i; }
70        remove(c);
71        TR (i, D, c) {
72            ans.push(i->x);
73            TR (j, R, i) remove(h[j->y]);
74            if (dfs(d + 1)) return true;
75            TR (j, L, i) recall(h[j->y]);
76            ans.pop();
77        }

```

```

78         recall(c);
79         return false;
80     }
81 } dlx;

```

- 可重复覆盖

```

1  struct P {
2      P *L, *R, *U, *D;
3      int x, y;
4  };
5
6  const int INF = 1E9;
7
8  struct DLX {
9      #define TR(i, D, s) for (P* i = s->D; i != s; i = i->D)
10     static const int M = 2E5;
11     P pool[M], *h[M], *r[M], *pit;
12     int sz[M], vis[M], ans, clk;
13     void init(int n) {
14         clk = 0;
15         ans = INF;
16         pit = pool;
17         ++n;
18         memset(r, 0, sizeof r);
19         memset(sz, 0, sizeof sz);
20         memset(vis, -1, sizeof vis);
21         FOR (i, 0, n)
22             h[i] = new (pit++) P;
23         FOR (i, 0, n) {
24             h[i]->L = h[(i + n - 1) % n];
25             h[i]->R = h[(i + 1) % n];
26             h[i]->U = h[i]->D = h[i];
27             h[i]->y = i;
28         }
29     }
30
31     void link(int x, int y) {
32         sz[y]++;
33         auto p = new (pit++) P;
34         p->x = x; p->y = y;
35         p->U = h[y]->U; p->D = h[y];
36         p->D->U = p->U->D = p;
37         if (!r[x]) r[x] = p->L = p->R = p;
38         else {
39             p->L = r[x]; p->R = r[x]->R;
40             p->L->R = p->R->L = p;
41         }
42     }
43
44     void remove(P* p) {
45         TR (i, D, p) {
46             i->L->R = i->R;
47             i->R->L = i->L;
48         }
49     }
50
51     void recall(P* p) {
52         TR (i, U, p)
53             i->L->R = i->R->L = i;
54     }
55
56     int eval() {
57         ++clk;
58         int ret = 0;
59         TR (i, R, h[0])
60             if (vis[i->y] != clk) {
61                 ++ret;
62                 vis[i->y] = clk;
63                 TR (j, D, i)
64                     TR (k, R, j)
65                         vis[k->y] = clk;

```



```

66     }
67     return ret;
68 }
69
70 void dfs(int d) {
71     if (h[0]->R == h[0]) { ans = min(ans, d); return; }
72     if (eval() + d >= ans) return;
73     P* c;
74     int m = INF;
75     TR (i, R, h[0])
76         if (sz[i->y] < m) { m = sz[i->y]; c = i; }
77     TR (i, D, c) {
78         remove(i);
79         TR (j, R, i) remove(j);
80         dfs(d + 1);
81         TR (j, L, i) recall(j);
82         recall(i);
83     }
84 }
85 } dlx;

```

CDQ 分治

```

1  const int maxn = 2E5 + 100;
2  struct P {
3      int x, y;
4      int* f;
5      bool d1, d2;
6  } a[maxn], b[maxn], c[maxn];
7  int f[maxn];
8
9  void go2(int l, int r) {
10     if (l + 1 == r) return;
11     int m = (l + r) >> 1;
12     go2(l, m); go2(m, r);
13     FOR (i, l, m) b[i].d2 = 0;
14     FOR (i, m, r) b[i].d2 = 1;
15     merge(b + l, b + m, b + m, b + r, c + l, [](const P& a, const P& b)->bool {
16         if (a.y != b.y) return a.y < b.y;
17         return a.d2 > b.d2;
18     });
19     int mx = -1;
20     FOR (i, l, r) {
21         if (c[i].d1 && c[i].d2) *c[i].f = max(*c[i].f, mx + 1);
22         if (!c[i].d1 && !c[i].d2) mx = max(mx, *c[i].f);
23     }
24     FOR (i, l, r) b[i] = c[i];
25 }
26
27 void gol(int l, int r) { // [l, r)
28     if (l + 1 == r) return;
29     int m = (l + r) >> 1;
30     gol(l, m);
31     FOR (i, l, m) a[i].d1 = 0;
32     FOR (i, m, r) a[i].d1 = 1;
33     copy(a + l, a + r, b + l);
34     sort(b + l, b + r, [](const P& a, const P& b)->bool {
35         if (a.x != b.x) return a.x < b.x;
36         return a.d1 > b.d1;
37     });
38     go2(l, r);
39     gol(m, r);
40 }

```

• k 维 LIS

```

1  struct P {
2      int v[K];
3      LL f;
4      bool d[K];

```

```

5 } o[N << 10];
6 P* a[K][N << 10];
7 int k;
8 void go(int now, int l, int r) {
9     if (now == 0) {
10         if (l + 1 == r) return;
11         int m = (l + r) / 2;
12         go(now, l, m);
13         FOR (i, l, m) a[now][i]->d[now] = 0;
14         FOR (i, m, r) a[now][i]->d[now] = 1;
15         copy(a[now] + l, a[now] + r, a[now + 1] + l);
16         sort(a[now + 1] + l, a[now + 1] + r, [now](const P* a, const P* b){
17             if (a->v[now] != b->v[now]) return a->v[now] < b->v[now];
18             return a->d[now] > b->d[now];
19         });
20         go(now + 1, l, r);
21         go(now, m, r);
22     } else {
23         if (l + 1 == r) return;
24         int m = (l + r) / 2;
25         go(now, l, m); go(now, m, r);
26         FOR (i, l, m) a[now][i]->d[now] = 0;
27         FOR (i, m, r) a[now][i]->d[now] = 1;
28         merge(a[now] + l, a[now] + m, a[now] + m, a[now] + r, a[now + 1] + l, [now](const P* a, const P* b){
29             if (a->v[now] != b->v[now]) return a->v[now] < b->v[now];
30             return a->d[now] > b->d[now];
31         });
32         copy(a[now + 1] + l, a[now + 1] + r, a[now] + l);
33         if (now < k - 2) {
34             go(now + 1, l, r);
35         } else {
36             LL sum = 0;
37             FOR (i, l, r) {
38                 dbg(a[now][i]->v[0], a[now][i]->v[1], a[now][i]->f,
39                     a[now][i]->d[0], a[now][i]->d[1]);
40                 int cnt = 0;
41                 FOR (j, 0, now + 1) cnt += a[now][i]->d[j];
42                 if (cnt == 0) {
43                     sum += a[now][i]->f;
44                 } else if (cnt == now + 1) {
45                     a[now][i]->f = (a[now][i]->f + sum) % MOD;
46                 }
47             }
48         }
49     }
50 }

```

哈希表

- 必须初始化
- 备选素数 1572869, 3145739, 6291469, 12582917, 25165843, 50331653

```

1 const LL HASH_MOD=1572869;
2 LL key[HASH_MOD], val[HASH_MOD];
3 int head[HASH_MOD], next[HASH_MOD];
4 struct Hash {
5     int sz;
6     void init() {
7         memset(head, -1, sizeof head);
8         sz = 0;
9     }
10    LL insert(LL x, LL y) {
11        int k = x % HASH_MOD;
12        key[sz] = x;
13        val[sz] = y;
14        next[sz] = head[k];
15        head[k] = sz++;
16    }
17    LL find(LL x) {

```

```

18     int k = x % HASH_MOD;
19     for (int i = head[k]; i != -1; i = next[i])
20         if (key[i] == x)
21             return val[i];
22     return -1;
23 }
24 };

```

笛卡尔树

```

1 void build(const vector<int>& a) {
2     static P *stack[M], *x, *last;
3     int p = 0;
4     FOR (i, 0, a.size()) {
5         x = new P(i + 1, a[i]);
6         last = null;
7         while (p && stack[p - 1]->v > x->v) {
8             stack[p - 1]->maintain();
9             last = stack[--p];
10        }
11        if (p) stack[p - 1]->rs = x;
12        x->ls = last;
13        stack[p++] = x;
14    }
15    while (p)
16        stack[--p]->maintain();
17    rt = stack[0];
18 }

1 void build() {
2     static int s[N], last;
3     int p = 0;
4     FOR (x, 1, n + 1) {
5         last = 0;
6         while (p && val[s[p - 1]] > val[x]) last = s[--p];
7         if (p) G[s[p - 1]][1] = x;
8         if (last) G[x][0] = last;
9         s[p++] = x;
10    }
11    rt = s[0];
12 }

```

Trie

- Trie 二进制版
- M 为二进制的位数
- 使用前必须初始化

```

1 struct Trie2 {
2     int ch[N * M][2], sz;
3     void init() {
4         memset(ch, 0, sizeof ch);
5         sz = 1;
6     }
7     void insert(LL x) {
8         int u = 0;
9         FOR (i, M, -1) {
10            bool b = x & (1LL << i);
11            if (!ch[u][b])
12                ch[u][b] = sz++;
13            u = ch[u][b];
14        }
15    }
16 } trie;

```

pb_ds

- 优先队列
- binary_heap_tag
- pairing_heap_tag 支持修改
- thin_heap_tag 如果修改只有 increase 则较快, 不支持 join

```
1 #include<ext/pb_ds/priority_queue.hpp>
2 template<typename _Tv,
3         typename Cmp_Fn = std::less<_Tv>,
4         typename Tag = pairing_heap_tag,
5         typename _Alloc = std::allocator<char> >
6 class priority_queue;

1 #include<ext/pb_ds/priority_queue.hpp>
2 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
3
4 typedef __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<LL, less<LL>, pairing_heap_tag> PQ;
5 __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<int, cmp, pairing_heap_tag>::point_iterator it;
6 PQ pq, pq2;
7
8 int main() {
9     auto it = pq.push(2);
10    pq.push(3);
11    assert(pq.top() == 3);
12    pq.modify(it, 4);
13    assert(pq.top() == 4);
14    pq2.push(5);
15    pq.join(pq2);
16    assert(pq.top() == 5);
17 }
```

- 树
- ov_tree_tag
- rb_tree_tag
- splay_tree_tag
- mapped: null_type 或 null_mapped_type (旧版本) 为空
- Node_Update 为 tree_order_statistics_node_update 时才可以 find_by_order & order_of_key
- find_by_order 找 order + 1 小的元素 (其实都是从 0 开始计数)
- order_of_key 有多少个比 r_key 小的元素
- join & split

```
1 template<typename Key, typename Mapped, typename Cmp_Fn = std::less<Key>,
2         typename Tag = rb_tree_tag,
3         template<typename Node_CItr, typename Node_Itr,
4                 typename Cmp_Fn_, typename _Alloc_>
5         class Node_Update = null_node_update,
6         typename _Alloc = std::allocator<char> >
7 class tree
8
9 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
10 using Tree = tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
11 Tree t;
```

Link-Cut Tree

- 图中相邻的结点在伸展树中不一定是父子关系
- 判断两个点是否连通要用 findroot_

```

1  struct P {
2      P *fa, *ls, *rs;
3      int v, maxv;
4      bool rev;
5
6      bool has_fa() { return fa->ls == this || fa->rs == this; }
7      bool d() { return fa->ls == this; }
8      P*& c(bool x) { return x ? ls : rs; }
9      void do_rev() {
10         if (this == null) return;
11         rev ^= 1;
12         swap(ls, rs);
13     }
14     P* up() {
15         maxv = max(v, max(ls->maxv, rs->maxv));
16         return this;
17     }
18     void down() {
19         if (rev) {
20             rev = 0;
21             ls->do_rev(); rs->do_rev();
22         }
23     }
24     void all_down() { if (has_fa()) fa->all_down(); down(); }
25 } *const null = new P{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}, pool[M], *pit = pool;
26
27 void rot(P* o) {
28     bool dd = o->d();
29     P *f = o->fa, *t = o->c(!dd);
30     if (f->has_fa()) f->fa->c(f->d()) = o; o->fa = f->fa;
31     if (t != null) t->fa = f; f->c(dd) = t;
32     o->c(!dd) = f->up(); f->fa = o;
33 }
34 void splay(P* o) {
35     o->all_down();
36     while (o->has_fa()) {
37         if (o->fa->has_fa())
38             rot(o->d() ^ o->fa->d() ? o : o->fa);
39         rot(o);
40     }
41     o->up();
42 }
43 void access(P* u, P* v = null) {
44     if (u == null) return;
45     splay(u); u->rs = v;
46     access(u->up()->fa, u);
47 }
48 void make_root(P* o) {
49     access(o); splay(o); o->do_rev();
50 }
51 void split(P* o, P* u) {
52     make_root(o); access(u); splay(u);
53 }
54 void link(P* u, P* v) {
55     make_root(u); u->fa = v;
56 }
57 void cut(P* u, P* v) {
58     split(u, v);
59     u->fa = v->ls = null; v->up();
60 }
61 bool adj(P* u, P* v) {
62     split(u, v);
63     return v->ls == u && u->ls == null && u->rs == null;
64 }
65 bool linked(P* u, P* v) {
66     split(u, v);
67     return u == v || u->fa != null;
68 }
69 P* findrt(P* o) {
70     access(o); splay(o);
71     while (o->ls != null) o = o->ls;

```

```

72     return o;
73 }

```

莫队

- [l, r)

```

1 while (l > q.l) mv(--l, 1);
2 while (r < q.r) mv(r++, 1);
3 while (l < q.l) mv(l++, -1);
4 while (r > q.r) mv(--r, -1);

```

- 树上莫队
- 注意初始状态 $u = v = 1$, flip(1)

```

1 struct Q {
2     int u, v, idx;
3     bool operator < (const Q& b) const {
4         const Q& a = *this;
5         return blk[a.u] < blk[b.u] || (blk[a.u] == blk[b.u] && in[a.v] < in[b.v]);
6     }
7 };
8
9 void dfs(int u = 1, int d = 0) {
10     static int S[maxn], sz = 0, blk_cnt = 0, clk = 0;
11     in[u] = clk++;
12     dep[u] = d;
13     int btm = sz;
14     for (int v: G[u]) {
15         if (v == fa[u]) continue;
16         fa[v] = u;
17         dfs(v, d + 1);
18         if (sz - btm >= B) {
19             while (sz > btm) blk[S[--sz]] = blk_cnt;
20             ++blk_cnt;
21         }
22     }
23     S[sz++] = u;
24     if (u == 1) while (sz) blk[S[--sz]] = blk_cnt - 1;
25 }
26
27 void flip(int k) {
28     dbg(k);
29     if (vis[k]) {
30         // ...
31     } else {
32         // ...
33     }
34     vis[k] ^= 1;
35 }
36
37 void go(int& k) {
38     if (bug == -1) {
39         if (vis[k] && !vis[fa[k]]) bug = k;
40         if (!vis[k] && vis[fa[k]]) bug = fa[k];
41     }
42     flip(k);
43     k = fa[k];
44 }
45
46 void mv(int a, int b) {
47     bug = -1;
48     if (vis[b]) bug = b;
49     if (dep[a] < dep[b]) swap(a, b);
50     while (dep[a] > dep[b]) go(a);
51     while (a != b) {
52         go(a); go(b);
53     }
54     go(a); go(bug);
55 }

```

```

56
57 for (Q& q: query) {
58     mv(u, q.u); u = q.u;
59     mv(v, q.v); v = q.v;
60     ans[q.idx] = Ans;
61 }

```

数学

矩阵运算

```

1 struct Mat {
2     static const LL M = 2;
3     LL v[M][M];
4     Mat() { memset(v, 0, sizeof v); }
5     void eye() { FOR (i, 0, M) v[i][i] = 1; }
6     LL* operator [] (LL x) { return v[x]; }
7     const LL* operator [] (LL x) const { return v[x]; }
8     Mat operator * (const Mat& B) {
9         const Mat& A = *this;
10        Mat ret;
11        FOR (i, 0, M)
12            FOR (j, 0, M)
13                FOR (k, 0, M)
14                    ret[i][j] = (ret[i][j] + A[i][k] * B[k][j]) % MOD;
15        return ret;
16    }
17    Mat pow(LL n) const {
18        Mat A = *this, ret; ret.eye();
19        for (; n >= 1, A = A * A)
20            if (n & 1) ret = ret * A;
21        return ret;
22    }
23    Mat operator + (const Mat& B) {
24        const Mat& A = *this;
25        Mat ret;
26        FOR (i, 0, M)
27            FOR (j, 0, M)
28                ret[i][j] = (A[i][j] + B[i][j]) % MOD;
29        return ret;
30    }
31    void prt() const {
32        FOR (i, 0, M)
33            FOR (j, 0, M)
34                printf("%lld%c", (*this)[i][j], j == M - 1 ? '\n' : ' ');
35    }
36 };

```

筛

- 线性筛

```

1 const LL p_max = 1E6 + 100;
2 LL pr[p_max], p_sz;
3 void get_prime() {
4     static bool vis[p_max];
5     FOR (i, 2, p_max) {
6         if (!vis[i]) pr[p_sz++] = i;
7         FOR (j, 0, p_sz) {
8             if (pr[j] * i >= p_max) break;
9             vis[pr[j] * i] = 1;
10            if (i % pr[j] == 0) break;
11        }
12    }
13 }

```

- 线性筛 + 欧拉函数

```

1  const LL p_max = 1E5 + 100;
2  LL phi[p_max] = {-1, 1};
3  void get_phi() {
4      static bool vis[p_max];
5      static LL prime[p_max], p_sz, d;
6      FOR (i, 2, p_max) {
7          if (!vis[i]) {
8              prime[p_sz++] = i;
9              phi[i] = i - 1;
10         }
11         for (LL j = 0; j < p_sz && (d = i * prime[j]) < p_max; ++j) {
12             vis[d] = 1;
13             if (i % prime[j] == 0) {
14                 phi[d] = phi[i] * prime[j];
15                 break;
16             }
17             else phi[d] = phi[i] * (prime[j] - 1);
18         }
19     }
20 }

```

- 线性筛 + 莫比乌斯函数

```

1  const LL p_max = 1E5 + 100;
2  LL mu[p_max] = {-1, 1};
3  void get_mu() {
4      static bool vis[p_max];
5      static LL prime[p_max], p_sz, d;
6      mu[1] = 1;
7      FOR (i, 2, p_max) {
8          if (!vis[i]) {
9              prime[p_sz++] = i;
10             mu[i] = -1;
11         }
12         for (LL j = 0; j < p_sz && (d = i * prime[j]) < p_max; ++j) {
13             vis[d] = 1;
14             if (i % prime[j] == 0) {
15                 mu[d] = 0;
16                 break;
17             }
18             else mu[d] = -mu[i];
19         }
20     }
21 }

```

素数测试

- 前置：快速乘、快速幂
- int 范围内只需检查 2, 7, 61
- long long 范围 2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022
- 3E15 内 2, 2570940, 880937, 610386380, 4130785767
- 4E13 内 2, 2570940, 211991001, 3749873356
- <http://miller-rabin.appspot.com/>

```

1  bool checkQ(LL a, LL n) {
2      if (n == 2 || a >= n) return 1;
3      if (n == 1 || !(n & 1)) return 0;
4      LL d = n - 1;
5      while (!(d & 1)) d >>= 1;
6      LL t = bin(a, d, n); // 不一定需要快速乘
7      while (d != n - 1 && t != 1 && t != n - 1) {
8          t = mul(t, t, n);
9          d <<= 1;
10     }
11     return t == n - 1 || d & 1;
12 }
13

```



```

14 bool primeQ(LL n) {
15     static vector<LL> t = {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022};
16     if (n <= 1) return false;
17     for (LL k: t) if (!checkQ(k, n)) return false;
18     return true;
19 }

```

线性递推

```

1 // k 为 m 最高次数 且 a[m] == 1
2 namespace BerlekampMassey {
3     inline void up(LL& a, LL b) { (a += b) %= MOD; }
4
5     V mul(const V& a, const V& b, const V& m, int k) {
6         V r; r.resize(2 * k - 1);
7         FOR (i, 0, k)
8             FOR (j, 0, k)
9                 up(r[i + j], a[i] * b[j]);
10        FORD (i, k - 2, -1) {
11            FOR (j, 0, k)
12                up(r[i + j], r[i + k] * m[j]);
13            r.pop_back();
14        }
15        return r;
16    }
17
18    V pow(LL n, const V& m) {
19        int k = (int)m.size() - 1; assert(m[k] == -1 || m[k] == MOD - 1);
20        V r(k, x(k)); r[0] = x[1] = 1;
21        for (; n; n >>= 1, x = mul(x, x, m, k))
22            if (n & 1) r = mul(x, r, m, k);
23        return r;
24    }
25
26    LL go(const V& a, const V& x, LL n) {
27        // a: (-1, a1, a2, ..., ak).reverse
28        // x: x1, x2, ..., xk
29        // x[n] = sum[a[i]*x[n-i], {i,1,k}]
30        int k = (int)a.size() - 1;
31        if (n <= k) return x[n - 1];
32        V r = pow(n - 1, a);
33        LL ans = 0;
34        FOR (i, 0, k)
35            up(ans, r[i] * x[i]);
36        return ans;
37    }
38
39    V BM(const V& x) {
40        V a = {-1}, b = {233};
41        FOR (i, 1, x.size()) {
42            b.push_back(0);
43            LL d = 0, la = a.size(), lb = b.size();
44            FOR (j, 0, la) up(d, a[j] * x[i - la + 1 + j]);
45            if (d == 0) continue;
46            V t; for (auto& v: b) t.push_back(d * v % MOD);
47            FOR (j, 0, a.size()) up(t[lb - 1 - j], a[la - 1 - j]);
48            if (lb > la) {
49                b = a;
50                LL inv = -get_inv(d, MOD);
51                for (auto& v: b) v = v * inv % MOD;
52            }
53            a.swap(t);
54        }
55        for (auto& v: a) up(v, MOD);
56        return a;
57    }
58 }

```

扩展欧几里得

- 求 $ax + by = \gcd(a, b)$ 的一组解
- 如果 a 和 b 互素, 那么 x 是 a 在模 b 下的逆元
- 注意 x 和 y 可能是负数

```
1 LL ex_gcd(LL a, LL b, LL &x, LL &y) {
2     if (b == 0) {
3         x = 1;
4         y = 0;
5         return a;
6     }
7     LL ret = ex_gcd(b, a % b, y, x);
8     y -= a / b * x;
9     return ret;
10 }
```

类欧几里得

- $m = \lfloor \frac{an+b}{c} \rfloor$.
- $f(a, b, c, n) = \sum_{i=0}^n \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor$: 当 $a \geq c$ or $b \geq c$ 时, $f(a, b, c, n) = (\frac{a}{c})n(n+1)/2 + (\frac{b}{c})(n+1) + f(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n)$; 否则 $f(a, b, c, n) = nm - f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1)$ 。
- $g(a, b, c, n) = \sum_{i=0}^n i \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor$: 当 $a \geq c$ or $b \geq c$ 时, $g(a, b, c, n) = (\frac{a}{c})n(n+1)(2n+1)/6 + (\frac{b}{c})n(n+1)/2 + g(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n)$; 否则 $g(a, b, c, n) = \frac{1}{2}(n(n+1)m - f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) - h(c, c-b-1, a, m-1))$ 。
- $h(a, b, c, n) = \sum_{i=0}^n \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor^2$: 当 $a \geq c$ or $b \geq c$ 时, $h(a, b, c, n) = (\frac{a}{c})^2 n(n+1)(2n+1)/6 + (\frac{b}{c})^2 (n+1) + (\frac{a}{c})(\frac{b}{c})n(n+1) + h(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n) + 2(\frac{a}{c})g(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n) + 2(\frac{b}{c})f(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n)$; 否则 $h(a, b, c, n) = nm(m+1) - 2g(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) - 2f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) - f(a, b, c, n)$ 。

逆元

- $ax \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$
- 如果 p 不是素数, 使用拓展欧几里得
- 模数是素数, 求一个数的逆元
- 前置模板: 快速幂

```
1 inline LL get_inv(LL x, LL p) { return bin(x, p - 2, p); }
```

- 预处理

$$1 - n$$

的逆元

```
1 LL inv[N];
2 void inv_init(LL n, LL p) {
3     inv[1] = 1;
4     FOR (i, 2, n)
5         inv[i] = (p - p / i) * inv[p % i] % p;
6 }
```

- 预处理阶乘及其逆元

```
1 LL invf[M], fac[M];
2 void fac_inv_init(LL n, LL p) {
3     fac[0] = 1;
4     FOR (i, 1, n)
5         fac[i] = i * fac[i - 1] % p;
6     invf[n - 1] = bin(fac[n - 1], p - 2, p);
7     FORD (i, n - 2, -1)
8         invf[i] = invf[i + 1] * (i + 1) % p;
9 }
```

组合数

- 如果数较小，模较大时使用逆元
- 前置模板：逆元-预处理阶乘及其逆元

```
1 inline LL C(LL n, LL m) { // n >= m >= 0
2     return n < m || m < 0 ? 0 : fac[n] * invf[m] % MOD * invf[n - m] % MOD;
3 }
```

- 如果模数较小，数字较大，使用 Lucas 定理
- 前置模板可选 1：求组合数（如果使用阶乘逆元，需 fac_inv_init(MOD, MOD);）
- 前置模板可选 2：模数不固定下使用，无法单独使用。

```
1 LL C(LL n, LL m) { // m >= n >= 0
2     if (m - n < n) n = m - n;
3     if (n < 0) return 0;
4     LL ret = 1;
5     FOR (i, 1, n + 1)
6         ret = ret * (m - n + i) % MOD * bin(i, MOD - 2, MOD) % MOD;
7     return ret;
8 }

1 LL Lucas(LL n, LL m) { // m >= n >= 0
2     return m ? C(n % MOD, m % MOD) * Lucas(n / MOD, m / MOD) % MOD : 1;
3 }
```

- 组合数预处理

```
1 LL C[M][M];
2 void init_C(int n) {
3     FOR (i, 0, n) {
4         C[i][0] = C[i][i] = 1;
5         FOR (j, 1, i)
6             C[i][j] = (C[i - 1][j] + C[i - 1][j - 1]) % MOD;
7     }
8 }
```

FFT & NTT & FWT

- NTT
- 前置：快速幂

```
1 const int MOD = 998244353;
2 const int G = 3;
3 typedef vector<LL> V;
4
5 void ntt(V& a, LL N, LL f) {
6     LL i, j = 0, t, k;
7     for (i = 1; i < N - 1; i++) {
8         for (t = N; j ^= t >>= 1, ~j & t;);
9         if (i < j) {
10             swap(a[i], a[j]);
11         }
12     }
13     for (i = 1; i < N; i <= 1) {
14         t = i << 1;
15         LL wn = bin(G, (MOD - 1) / t, MOD);
16         for (j = 0; j < N; j += t) {
17             LL w = 1;
18             for (k = 0; k < i; k++, w = w * wn % MOD) {
19                 LL x = a[j + k], y = w * a[j + k + i] % MOD;
20                 a[j + k] = (x + y) % MOD, a[j + k + i] = (x - y + MOD) % MOD;
21             }
22         }
23     }
24     if (f == -1) {
25         reverse(a.begin() + 1, a.begin() + N);
26         LL inv = bin(N, MOD - 2);
27         for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
28             a[i] = a[i] * inv % MOD;
29     }
30 }
```

```

31
32 void solve(V& a, V& b) {
33     LL N = 1, n = max(a.size(), b.size()) - 1;
34     while (N <= 2 * n)
35         N <<= 1;
36     a.resize(N); b.resize(N);
37     ntt(a, N, 1);
38     ntt(b, N, 1);
39     FOR (i, 0, N)
40         a[i] = a[i] * b[i] % MOD;
41     ntt(a, N, -1);
42 }

```

- FFT
- n 需补成 2 的幂 (n 必须超过 a 和 b 的最高指数之和)

```

1  typedef double LD;
2  const LD PI = acos(-1);
3  struct C {
4      LD r, i;
5      C(LD r = 0, LD i = 0): r(r), i(i) {}
6  };
7  C operator + (const C& a, const C& b) {
8      return C(a.r + b.r, a.i + b.i);
9  }
10 C operator - (const C& a, const C& b) {
11     return C(a.r - b.r, a.i - b.i);
12 }
13 C operator * (const C& a, const C& b) {
14     return C(a.r * b.r - a.i * b.i, a.r * b.i + a.i * b.r);
15 }
16
17 void FFT(C x[], int n, int p) {
18     for (int i = 0, t = 0; i < n; ++i) {
19         if (i > t) swap(x[i], x[t]);
20         for (int j = n >> 1; (t ^= j) < j; j >>= 1);
21     }
22     for (int h = 2; h <= n; h <<= 1) {
23         C wn(cos(p * 2 * PI / h), sin(p * 2 * PI / h));
24         for (int i = 0; i < n; i += h) {
25             C w(1, 0), u;
26             for (int j = i, k = h >> 1; j < i + k; ++j) {
27                 u = x[j + k] * w;
28                 x[j + k] = x[j] - u;
29                 x[j] = x[j] + u;
30                 w = w * wn;
31             }
32         }
33     }
34     if (p == -1)
35         FOR (i, 0, n)
36             x[i].r /= n;
37 }
38
39 void conv(C a[], C b[], int n) {
40     FFT(a, n, 1);
41     FFT(b, n, 1);
42     FOR (i, 0, n)
43         a[i] = a[i] * b[i];
44     FFT(a, n, -1);
45 }

```

- FWT

```

1  template<typename T>
2  void fwt(LL a[], int n, T f) {
3      for (int d = 1; d < n; d *= 2)
4          for (int i = 0, t = d * 2; i < n; i += t)
5              FOR (j, 0, d)
6                  f(a[i + j], a[i + j + d]);
7  }
8

```

```

9 void AND(LL& a, LL& b) { a += b; }
10 void OR(LL& a, LL& b) { b += a; }
11 void XOR (LL& a, LL& b) {
12     LL x = a, y = b;
13     a = (x + y) % MOD;
14     b = (x - y + MOD) % MOD;
15 }

```

simpson 自适应积分

```

1 LD simpson(LD l, LD r) {
2     LD c = (l + r) / 2;
3     return (f(l) + 4 * f(c) + f(r)) * (r - l) / 6;
4 }
5
6 LD asr(LD l, LD r, LD eps, LD S) {
7     LD m = (l + r) / 2;
8     LD L = simpson(l, m), R = simpson(m, r);
9     if (fabs(L + R - S) < 15 * eps) return L + R + (L + R - S) / 15;
10    return asr(l, m, eps / 2, L) + asr(m, r, eps / 2, R);
11 }
12
13 LD asr(LD l, LD r, LD eps) { return asr(l, r, eps, simpson(l, r)); }

```

• FWT

```

1 template<typename T>
2 void fwt(LL a[], int n, T f) {
3     for (int d = 1; d < n; d *= 2)
4         for (int i = 0, t = d * 2; i < n; i += t)
5             FOR (j, 0, d)
6                 f(a[i + j], a[i + j + d]);
7 }
8
9 auto f = [](LL& a, LL& b) { // xor
10     LL x = a, y = b;
11     a = (x + y) % MOD;
12     b = (x - y + MOD) % MOD;
13 };

```

快速乘

```

1 LL mul(LL a, LL b, LL m) {
2     LL ret = 0;
3     while (b) {
4         if (b & 1) {
5             ret += a;
6             if (ret >= m) ret -= m;
7         }
8         a += a;
9         if (a >= m) a -= m;
10        b >>= 1;
11    }
12    return ret;
13 }

```

• O(1)

```

1 LL mul(LL u, LL v, LL p) {
2     return (u * v - LL((long double) u * v / p) * p + p) % p;
3 }

```

快速幂

- 如果模数是素数，则可在函数体内加上 $n \% = \text{MOD} - 1$ ；（费马小定理）。

```

1 LL bin(LL x, LL n, LL MOD) {
2     LL ret = MOD != 1;
3     for (x %= MOD; n; n >>= 1, x = x * x % MOD)
4         if (n & 1) ret = ret * x % MOD;
5     return ret;
6 }

```

- 防爆 LL
- 前置模板：快速乘

```

1 LL bin(LL x, LL n, LL MOD) {
2     LL ret = MOD != 1;
3     for (x %= MOD; n; n >>= 1, x = mul(x, x, MOD))
4         if (n & 1) ret = mul(ret, x, MOD);
5     return ret;
6 }

```

高斯消元

- n - 方程个数, m - 变量个数, a 是 $n * (m + 1)$ 的增广矩阵, free 是否为自由变量
- 返回自由变量个数, -1 无解, -2 无整数解
- 浮点数版本

```

1 typedef double LD;
2 const LD eps = 1E-10;
3 const int maxn = 2000 + 10;
4
5 int n, m;
6 LD a[maxn][maxn], x[maxn];
7 bool free_x[maxn];
8
9 inline int sgn(LD x) { return (x > eps) - (x < -eps); }
10
11
12 int guass(LD a[maxn][maxn], int n, int m) {
13     memset(free_x, 1, sizeof free_x); memset(x, 0, sizeof x);
14     int r = 0, c = 0;
15     while (r < n && c < m) {
16         int m_r = r;
17         FOR (i, r + 1, n)
18             if (fabs(a[i][c]) > fabs(a[m_r][c])) m_r = i;
19         if (m_r != r)
20             FOR (j, c, m + 1) swap(a[r][j], a[m_r][j]);
21         if (!sgn(a[r][c])) {
22             a[r][c] = 0;
23             ++c;
24             continue;
25         }
26         FOR (i, r + 1, n)
27             if (a[i][c]) {
28                 LD t = a[i][c] / a[r][c];
29                 FOR (j, c, m + 1) a[i][j] -= a[r][j] * t;
30             }
31         ++r; ++c;
32         // FOR (i, 0, n)
33         //     FOR (j, 0, m + 1)
34         //         printf("%.2f%c", a[i][j], j == _j - 1 ? '\n' : ' '); puts("");
35     }
36     FOR (i, r, n)
37         if (sgn(a[i][m])) return -1;
38     if (r < m) {
39         FOR (i, r - 1, -1) {
40             int f_cnt = 0, k = -1;
41             FOR (j, 0, m)
42                 if (sgn(a[i][j]) && free_x[j]) {
43                     ++f_cnt;
44                     k = j;
45                 }

```

```

46     }
47     if(f_cnt > 0) continue;
48     LD s = a[i][m];
49     FOR (j, 0, m)
50         if (j != k) s -= a[i][j] * x[j];
51     x[k] = s / a[i][k];
52     free_x[k] = 0;
53 }
54 return m - r;
55 }
56 FORD (i, m - 1, -1) {
57     LD s = a[i][m];
58     FOR (j, i + 1, m)
59         s -= a[i][j] * x[j];
60     x[i] = s / a[i][i];
61 }
62 return 0;
63 }

```

- 数据

```

3 4
1 1 -2 2
2 -3 5 1
4 -1 1 5
5 0 -1 7
// many

```

```

3 4
1 1 -2 2
2 -3 5 1
4 -1 -1 5
5 0 -1 0 2
// no

```

```

3 4
1 1 -2 2
2 -3 5 1
4 -1 1 5
5 0 1 0 7
// one

```

质因数分解

- 前置模板：素数筛

- 带指数

```

1 LL factor[30], f_sz, factor_exp[30];
2 void get_factor(LL x) {
3     f_sz = 0;
4     LL t = sqrt(x + 0.5);
5     for (LL i = 0; pr[i] <= t; ++i)
6         if (x % pr[i] == 0) {
7             factor_exp[f_sz] = 0;
8             while (x % pr[i] == 0) {
9                 x /= pr[i];
10                ++factor_exp[f_sz];
11            }
12            factor[f_sz++] = pr[i];
13        }
14     if (x > 1) {
15         factor_exp[f_sz] = 1;
16         factor[f_sz++] = x;
17     }
18 }

```

```

17     }
18 }

    • 不带指数

1  LL factor[30], f_sz;
2  void get_factor(LL x) {
3      f_sz = 0;
4      LL t = sqrt(x + 0.5);
5      for (LL i = 0; pr[i] <= t; ++i)
6          if (x % pr[i] == 0) {
7              factor[f_sz++] = pr[i];
8              while (x % pr[i] == 0) x /= pr[i];
9          }
10     if (x > 1) factor[f_sz++] = x;
11 }

```

原根

- 前置模板：素数筛，快速幂，分解质因数
- 要求 p 为质数

```

1  LL find_smallest_primitive_root(LL p) {
2      get_factor(p - 1);
3      FOR (i, 2, p) {
4          bool flag = true;
5          FOR (j, 0, f_sz)
6              if (bin(i, (p - 1) / factor[j], p) == 1) {
7                  flag = false;
8                  break;
9              }
10         if (flag) return i;
11     }
12     assert(0); return -1;
13 }

```

公式

- 当 $x \geq \phi(p)$ 时有 $a^x \equiv a^{x \bmod \phi(p) + \phi(p)} \pmod{p}$
- $F_{a+b} = F_{a-1} \cdot F_b + F_a \cdot F_{b+1}$

中国剩余定理

- 无解返回 -1
- 前置模板：拓展欧几里得

```

1  LL CRT(LL *m, LL *r, LL n) {
2      if (!n) return 0;
3      LL M = m[0], R = r[0], x, y, d;
4      FOR (i, 1, n) {
5          d = ex_gcd(M, m[i], x, y);
6          if ((r[i] - R) % d) return -1;
7          x = (r[i] - R) / d * x % (m[i] / d);
8          R += x * M;
9          M = M / d * m[i];
10         R %= M;
11     }
12     return R >= 0 ? R : R + M;
13 }

```

伯努利数和等幂求和

- 预处理逆元

- 预处理组合数
- $\sum_{i=0}^n i^k = \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k+1}{i} B_{k+1-i} (n+1)^i$.
- 也可以 $\sum_{i=0}^n i^k = \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k+1}{i} B_{k+1-i}^+ n^i$ 。区别在于 $B_1^+ = 1/2$ 。(心态崩了)

```

1 namespace Bernoulli {
2     const int M = 100;
3     LL inv[M] = {-1, 1};
4     void inv_init(LL n, LL p) {
5         FOR (i, 2, n)
6             inv[i] = (p - p / i) * inv[p % i] % p;
7     }
8
9     LL C[M][M];
10    void init_C(int n) {
11        FOR (i, 0, n) {
12            C[i][0] = C[i][i] = 1;
13            FOR (j, 1, i)
14                C[i][j] = (C[i - 1][j] + C[i - 1][j - 1]) % MOD;
15        }
16    }
17
18    LL B[M] = {1};
19    void init() {
20        inv_init(M, MOD);
21        init_C(M);
22        FOR (i, 1, M - 1) {
23            LL& s = B[i] = 0;
24            FOR (j, 0, i)
25                s += C[i + 1][j] * B[j] % MOD;
26            s = (s % MOD * -inv[i + 1] % MOD + MOD) % MOD;
27        }
28    }
29
30    LL p[M] = {1};
31    LL go(LL n, LL k) {
32        n %= MOD;
33        if (k == 0) return n;
34        FOR (i, 1, k + 2)
35            p[i] = p[i - 1] * (n + 1) % MOD;
36        LL ret = 0;
37        FOR (i, 1, k + 2)
38            ret += C[k + 1][i] * B[k + 1 - i] % MOD * p[i] % MOD;
39        ret = ret % MOD * inv[k + 1] % MOD;
40        return ret;
41    }
42 }

```

Min_25 筛

```

1 namespace min25 {
2     const int M = 1E6 + 100;
3     LL B, N;
4
5     // g(x)
6     inline LL pg(LL x) { return 1; }
7     inline LL ph(LL x) { return x % MOD; }
8     // Sum[g(i), {x, 2, x}]
9     inline LL psg(LL x) { return x % MOD - 1; }
10    inline LL psh(LL x) {
11        static LL inv2 = (MOD + 1) / 2;
12        x = x % MOD;
13        return x * (x + 1) % MOD * inv2 % MOD - 1;
14    }
15    // f(pp=p^k)
16    inline LL fpk(LL p, LL e, LL pp) { return (pp - pp / p) % MOD; }
17    // f(p) = fgh(g(p), h(p))
18    inline LL fgh(LL g, LL h) { return h - g; }
19
20    LL pr[M], pc, sg[M], sh[M];

```

```

21 void get_prime(LL n) {
22     static bool vis[M]; pc = 0;
23     FOR (i, 2, n + 1) {
24         if (!vis[i]) {
25             pr[pc++] = i;
26             sg[pc] = (sg[pc - 1] + pg(i)) % MOD;
27             sh[pc] = (sh[pc - 1] + ph(i)) % MOD;
28         }
29         FOR (j, 0, pc) {
30             if (pr[j] * i > n) break;
31             vis[pr[j] * i] = 1;
32             if (i % pr[j] == 0) break;
33         }
34     }
35 }
36
37 LL w[M];
38 LL id1[M], id2[M], h[M], g[M];
39 inline LL id(LL x) { return x <= B ? id1[x] : id2[N / x]; }
40
41 LL go(LL x, LL k) {
42     if (x <= 1 || (k >= 0 && pr[k] > x)) return 0;
43     LL t = id(x);
44     LL ans = fgh((g[t] - sg[k + 1]), (h[t] - sh[k + 1]));
45     FOR (i, k + 1, pc) {
46         LL p = pr[i];
47         if (p * p > x) break;
48         ans -= fgh(pg(p), ph(p));
49         for (LL pp = p, e = 1; pp <= x; ++e, pp = pp * p)
50             ans += fpk(p, e, pp) * (1 + go(x / pp, i)) % MOD;
51     }
52     return ans % MOD;
53 }
54
55 LL solve(LL _N) {
56     N = _N;
57     B = sqrt(N + 0.5);
58     get_prime(B);
59     int sz = 0;
60     for (LL l = 1, v, r; l <= N; l = r + 1) {
61         v = N / l; r = N / v;
62         w[sz] = v; g[sz] = psg(v); h[sz] = psh(v);
63         if (v <= B) id1[v] = sz; else id2[r] = sz;
64         sz++;
65     }
66     FOR (k, 0, pc) {
67         LL p = pr[k];
68         FOR (i, 0, sz) {
69             LL v = w[i]; if (p * p > v) break;
70             LL t = id(v / p);
71             g[i] = (g[i] - (g[t] - sg[k]) * pg(p)) % MOD;
72             h[i] = (h[i] - (h[t] - sh[k]) * ph(p)) % MOD;
73         }
74     }
75     return (go(N, -1) % MOD + MOD + 1) % MOD;
76 }
77 }

```

图论

LCA

- 倍增

```

1 void dfs(int u, int fa) {
2     pa[u][0] = fa; dep[u] = dep[fa] + 1;
3     FOR (i, 1, SP) pa[u][i] = pa[pa[u][i - 1]][i - 1];
4     for (int& v: G[u]) {

```

```

5         if (v == fa) continue;
6         dfs(v, u);
7     }
8 }
9
10 int lca(int u, int v) {
11     if (dep[u] < dep[v]) swap(u, v);
12     int t = dep[u] - dep[v];
13     FOR (i, 0, SP) if (t & (1 << i)) u = pa[u][i];
14     FORD (i, SP - 1, -1) {
15         int uu = pa[u][i], vv = pa[v][i];
16         if (uu != vv) { u = uu; v = vv; }
17     }
18     return u == v ? u : pa[u][0];
19 }

```

最短路

```

1 bool BF() {
2     queue<int> q;
3     FOR (i, 1, n) d[i] = INF;
4     d[0] = 0; inq[0] = true; q.push(0);
5     while (!q.empty()) {
6         int u = q.front(); q.pop();
7         inq[u] = false;
8         for (E& e: G[u]) {
9             int v = e.to;
10            if (d[u] < INF && d[v] > d[u] + e.d) {
11                d[v] = d[u] + e.d;
12                if (!inq[v]) {
13                    q.push(v); inq[v] = true;
14                    if (++cnt[v] > n) return false;
15                }
16            }
17        }
18    }
19    return true;
20 }

```

网络流

● 最大流

```

1 struct E {
2     int to, cp;
3     E(int to, int cp): to(to), cp(cp) {}
4 };
5
6 struct Dinic {
7     static const int M = 1E5 * 5;
8     int m, s, t;
9     vector<E> edges;
10    vector<int> G[M];
11    int d[M];
12    int cur[M];
13
14    void init(int n, int s, int t) {
15        this->s = s; this->t = t;
16        for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) G[i].clear();
17        edges.clear(); m = 0;
18    }
19
20    void addedge(int u, int v, int cap) {
21        edges.emplace_back(v, cap);
22        edges.emplace_back(u, 0);
23        G[u].push_back(m++);
24        G[v].push_back(m++);
25    }

```

```

26
27 bool BFS() {
28     memset(d, 0, sizeof d);
29     queue<int> Q;
30     Q.push(s); d[s] = 1;
31     while (!Q.empty()) {
32         int x = Q.front(); Q.pop();
33         for (int& i: G[x]) {
34             E &e = edges[i];
35             if (!d[e.to] && e.cp > 0) {
36                 d[e.to] = d[x] + 1;
37                 Q.push(e.to);
38             }
39         }
40     }
41     return d[t];
42 }
43
44 int DFS(int u, int cp) {
45     if (u == t || !cp) return cp;
46     int tmp = cp, f;
47     for (int& i = cur[u]; i < G[u].size(); i++) {
48         E& e = edges[G[u][i]];
49         if (d[u] + 1 == d[e.to]) {
50             f = DFS(e.to, min(cp, e.cp));
51             e.cp -= f;
52             edges[G[u][i] ^ 1].cp += f;
53             cp -= f;
54             if (!cp) break;
55         }
56     }
57     return tmp - cp;
58 }
59
60 int go() {
61     int flow = 0;
62     while (BFS()) {
63         memset(cur, 0, sizeof cur);
64         flow += DFS(s, INF);
65     }
66     return flow;
67 }
68 } DC;

```

● 费用流

```

1 struct E {
2     int from, to, cp, v;
3     E() {}
4     E(int f, int t, int cp, int v) : from(f), to(t), cp(cp), v(v) {}
5 };
6
7 struct MCMF {
8     int n, m, s, t;
9     vector<E> edges;
10    vector<int> G[maxn];
11    bool inq[maxn]; //是否在队列
12    int d[maxn]; //Bellman_ford 单源最短路径
13    int p[maxn]; //p[i] 表从 s 到 i 的最小费用路径上的最后一条弧编号
14    int a[maxn]; //a[i] 表示从 s 到 i 的最小残量
15
16    void init(int _n, int _s, int _t) {
17        n = _n; s = _s; t = _t;
18        FOR (i, 0, n + 1) G[i].clear();
19        edges.clear(); m = 0;
20    }
21
22    void addedge(int from, int to, int cap, int cost) {
23        edges.emplace_back(from, to, cap, cost);
24        edges.emplace_back(to, from, 0, -cost);
25        G[from].push_back(m++);
26        G[to].push_back(m++);

```

```

27     }
28
29     bool BellmanFord(int &flow, int &cost) {
30         FOR (i, 0, n + 1) d[i] = INF;
31         memset(inq, 0, sizeof inq);
32         d[s] = 0, a[s] = INF, inq[s] = true;
33         queue<int> Q; Q.push(s);
34         while (!Q.empty()) {
35             int u = Q.front(); Q.pop();
36             inq[u] = false;
37             for (int& idx: G[u]) {
38                 E &e = edges[idx];
39                 if (e.cp && d[e.to] > d[u] + e.v) {
40                     d[e.to] = d[u] + e.v;
41                     p[e.to] = idx;
42                     a[e.to] = min(a[u], e.cp);
43                     if (!inq[e.to]) {
44                         Q.push(e.to);
45                         inq[e.to] = true;
46                     }
47                 }
48             }
49         }
50         if (d[t] == INF) return false;
51         flow += a[t];
52         cost += a[t] * d[t];
53         int u = t;
54         while (u != s) {
55             edges[p[u]].cp -= a[t];
56             edges[p[u] ^ 1].cp += a[t];
57             u = edges[p[u]].from;
58         }
59         return true;
60     }
61
62     int go() {
63         int flow = 0, cost = 0;
64         while (BellmanFord(flow, cost));
65         return cost;
66     }
67 } MM;

```

- zkw 费用流（代码长度没有优势）
- 不允许有负权边

```

1  struct E {
2      int to, cp, v;
3      E() {}
4      E(int to, int cp, int v): to(to), cp(cp), v(v) {}
5  };
6
7  struct MCMF {
8      int n, m, s, t, cost, D;
9      vector<E> edges;
10     vector<int> G[maxn];
11     bool vis[maxn];
12
13     void init(int _n, int _s, int _t) {
14         n = _n; s = _s; t = _t;
15         FOR (i, 0, n + 1) G[i].clear();
16         edges.clear(); m = 0;
17     }
18
19     void addedge(int from, int to, int cap, int cost) {
20         edges.emplace_back(to, cap, cost);
21         edges.emplace_back(from, 0, -cost);
22         G[from].push_back(m++);
23         G[to].push_back(m++);
24     }
25
26     int aug(int u, int cp) {

```

```

27     if (u == t) {
28         cost += D * cp;
29         return cp;
30     }
31     vis[u] = true;
32     int tmp = cp;
33     for (int idx: G[u]) {
34         E& e = edges[idx];
35         if (e.cp && !e.v && !vis[e.to]) {
36             int f = aug(e.to, min(cp, e.cp));
37             e.cp -= f;
38             edges[idx ^ 1].cp += f;
39             cp -= f;
40             if (!cp) break;
41         }
42     }
43     return tmp - cp;
44 }
45
46 bool modlabel() {
47     int d = INF;
48     FOR (u, 0, n + 1)
49         if (vis[u])
50             for (int& idx: G[u]) {
51                 E& e = edges[idx];
52                 if (e.cp && !vis[e.to]) d = min(d, e.v);
53             }
54     if (d == INF) return false;
55     FOR (u, 0, n + 1)
56         if (vis[u])
57             for (int& idx: G[u]) {
58                 edges[idx].v -= d;
59                 edges[idx ^ 1].v += d;
60             }
61     D += d;
62     return true;
63 }
64
65 int go(int k) {
66     cost = D = 0;
67     int flow = 0;
68     while (true) {
69         memset(vis, 0, sizeof vis);
70         int t = aug(s, INF);
71         if (!t && !modlabel()) break;
72         flow += t;
73     }
74     return cost;
75 }
76 } MM;

```

树上路径交

```

1 int intersection(int x, int y, int xx, int yy) {
2     int t[4] = {lca(x, xx), lca(x, yy), lca(y, xx), lca(y, yy)};
3     sort(t, t + 4);
4     int r = lca(x, y), rr = lca(xx, yy);
5     if (dep[t[0]] < min(dep[r], dep[rr]) || dep[t[2]] < max(dep[r], dep[rr]))
6         return 0;
7     int tt = lca(t[2], t[3]);
8     int ret = 1 + dep[t[2]] + dep[t[3]] - dep[tt] * 2;
9     return ret;
10 }

```

树上点分治

```

1 int get_sz(int u, int fa) {
2     int& s = sz[u] = 1;

```

```

3     for (E& e: G[u]) {
4         int v = e.to;
5         if (vis[v] || v == fa) continue;
6         s += get_sz(v, u);
7     }
8     return s;
9 }
10
11 void get_rt(int u, int fa, int s, int& m, int& rt) {
12     int t = s - sz[u];
13     for (E& e: G[u]) {
14         int v = e.to;
15         if (vis[v] || v == fa) continue;
16         get_rt(v, u, s, m, rt);
17         t = max(t, sz[v]);
18     }
19     if (t < m) { m = t; rt = u; }
20 }
21
22 void dfs(int u) {
23     int tmp = INF; get_rt(u, -1, get_sz(u, -1), tmp, u);
24     vis[u] = true;
25     get_dep(u, -1, 0);
26     // ...
27     for (E& e: G[u]) {
28         int v = e.to;
29         if (vis[v]) continue;
30         // ...
31         dfs(v);
32     }
33 }

```

● 动态点分治

```

1  const int maxn = 15E4 + 100, INF = 1E9;
2  struct E {
3      int to, d;
4  };
5  vector<E> G[maxn];
6  int n, Q, w[maxn];
7  LL A, ans;
8
9  bool vis[maxn];
10 int sz[maxn];
11
12 int get_rt(int u) {
13     // dbg(u);
14     static int q[N], fa[N], sz[N], mx[N];
15     int p = 0, cur = -1;
16     q[p++] = u; fa[u] = -1;
17     while (++cur < p) {
18         u = q[cur]; mx[u] = 0; sz[u] = 1;
19         for (int& v: G[u])
20             if (!vis[v] && v != fa[u]) fa[q[p++]] = v;
21     }
22     FORD (i, p - 1, -1) {
23         u = q[i];
24         mx[u] = max(mx[u], p - sz[u]);
25         if (mx[u] * 2 <= p) return u;
26         sz[fa[u]] += sz[u];
27         mx[fa[u]] = max(mx[fa[u]], sz[u]);
28     }
29     assert(0);
30 }
31
32 int get_sz(int u, int fa) {
33     int& s = sz[u] = 1;
34     for (E& e: G[u]) {
35         int v = e.to;
36         if (vis[v] || v == fa) continue;
37         s += get_sz(v, u);
38     }

```

```

39     return s;
40 }
41
42 void get_rt(int u, int fa, int s, int& m, int& rt) {
43     int t = s - sz[u];
44     for (E& e: G[u]) {
45         int v = e.to;
46         if (vis[v] || v == fa) continue;
47         get_rt(v, u, s, m, rt);
48         t = max(t, sz[v]);
49     }
50     if (t < m) { m = t; rt = u; }
51 }
52
53 int dep[maxn], md[maxn];
54 void get_dep(int u, int fa, int d) {
55     dep[u] = d; md[u] = 0;
56     for (E& e: G[u]) {
57         int v = e.to;
58         if (vis[v] || v == fa) continue;
59         get_dep(v, u, d + e.d);
60         md[u] = max(md[u], md[v] + 1);
61     }
62 }
63
64 struct P {
65     int w;
66     LL s;
67 };
68 using VP = vector<P>;
69 struct R {
70     VP *rt, *rt2;
71     int dep;
72 };
73 VP pool[maxn << 1], *pit = pool;
74 vector<R> tr[maxn];
75
76 void go(int u, int fa, VP* rt, VP* rt2) {
77     tr[u].push_back({rt, rt2, dep[u]});
78     for (E& e: G[u]) {
79         int v = e.to;
80         if (v == fa || vis[v]) continue;
81         go(v, u, rt, rt2);
82     }
83 }
84
85 void dfs(int u) {
86     int tmp = INF; get_rt(u, -1, get_sz(u, -1), tmp, u);
87     vis[u] = true;
88     get_dep(u, -1, 0);
89     VP* rt = pit++; tr[u].push_back({rt, nullptr, 0});
90     for (E& e: G[u]) {
91         int v = e.to;
92         if (vis[v]) continue;
93         go(v, u, rt, pit++);
94         dfs(v);
95     }
96 }
97
98 bool cmp(const P& a, const P& b) { return a.w < b.w; }
99
100 LL query(VP& p, int d, int l, int r) {
101     l = lower_bound(p.begin(), p.end(), P{l, -1}, cmp) - p.begin();
102     r = upper_bound(p.begin(), p.end(), P{r, -1}, cmp) - p.begin() - 1;
103     return p[r].s - p[l].s + 1LL * (r - l + 1) * d;
104 }
105
106 int main() {
107     cin >> n >> Q >> A;
108     FOR (i, 1, n + 1) scanf("%d", &w[i]);
109     FOR (_, 1, n) {

```



```

110     int u, v, d; scanf("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &d);
111     G[u].push_back({v, d}); G[v].push_back({u, d});
112 }
113 dfs(1);
114 FOR (i, 1, n + 1)
115     for (R& x: tr[i]) {
116         x.rt->push_back({w[i], x.dep});
117         if (x.rt2) x.rt2->push_back({w[i], x.dep});
118     }
119 FOR (it, pool, pit) {
120     it->push_back({-INF, 0});
121     sort(it->begin(), it->end(), cmp);
122     FOR (i, 1, it->size())
123         (*it)[i].s += (*it)[i - 1].s;
124 }
125 while (Q--) {
126     int u; LL a, b; scanf("%d%lld%lld", &u, &a, &b);
127     a = (a + ans) % A; b = (b + ans) % A;
128     int l = min(a, b), r = max(a, b);
129     ans = 0;
130     for (R& x: tr[u]) {
131         ans += query(*(x.rt), x.dep, l, r);
132         if (x.rt2) ans -= query(*(x.rt2), x.dep, l, r);
133     }
134     printf("%lld\n", ans);
135 }
136 }

```

树链剖分

```

1  int fa[maxn], dep[maxn], idx[maxn], out[maxn], ridx[maxn];
2  namespace hld {
3      int sz[maxn], son[maxn], top[maxn], clk;
4      void predfs(int u, int d) {
5          dep[u] = d; sz[u] = 1;
6          int& maxs = son[u] = -1;
7          for (int& v: G[u]) {
8              if (v == fa[u]) continue;
9              fa[v] = u;
10             predfs(v, d + 1);
11             sz[u] += sz[v];
12             if (maxs == -1 || sz[v] > sz[maxs]) maxs = v;
13         }
14     }
15     void dfs(int u, int tp) {
16         top[u] = tp; idx[u] = ++clk; ridx[clk] = u;
17         if (son[u] != -1) dfs(son[u], tp);
18         for (int& v: G[u])
19             if (v != fa[u] && v != son[u]) dfs(v, v);
20         out[u] = clk;
21     }
22     template<typename T>
23     int go(int u, int v, T&& f = [](int, int) {}){
24         int uu = top[u], vv = top[v];
25         while (uu != vv) {
26             if (dep[uu] < dep[vv]) { swap(uu, vv); swap(u, v); }
27             f(idx[uu], idx[u]);
28             u = fa[uu]; uu = top[u];
29         }
30         if (dep[u] < dep[v]) swap(u, v);
31         // f(idx[v], idx[u]);
32         // if (u != v) f(idx[v] + 1, idx[u]);
33         return v;
34     }
35     int up(int u, int d) {
36         while (d) {
37             if (dep[u] - dep[top[u]] < d) {
38                 d -= dep[u] - dep[top[u]];
39                 u = top[u];

```

```

40         } else return ridx[idx[u] - d];
41         u = fa[u]; --d;
42     }
43     return u;
44 }
45 }

```

• HDU 3966

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  typedef long long LL;
4  #define FOR(i, x, y) for (decay<decltype(y)>::type i = (x), _##i = (y); i < _##i; ++i)
5  #define FORD(i, x, y) for (decay<decltype(x)>::type i = (x), _##i = (y); i > _##i; --i)
6  #ifdef zerol
7  #define dbg(args...) do { cout << "\033[32;1m" << #args << " -> "; err(args); } while (0)
8  #else
9  #define dbg(...)
10 #endif
11 void err() { cout << "\033[39;0m" << endl; }
12 template<typename T, typename... Args>
13 void err(T a, Args... args) { cout << a << ' '; err(args...); }
14 // -----
15 const int maxn = 5E4 + 100;
16 vector<int> G[maxn];
17 int dep[maxn], sz[maxn], son[maxn], fa[maxn], idx[maxn], top[maxn];
18 int clk, n, Q;
19
20 struct IntervalTree {
21     #define ls o * 2, l, (l + r) >> 1
22     #define rs o * 2 + 1, ((l + r) >> 1) + 1, r
23     static const int M = maxn << 2;
24     int addv[M];
25     void init() { memset(addv, 0, sizeof addv); }
26     int query(int k, int o, int l, int r, int add = 0) {
27         if (k < l || r < k) return 0;
28         if (l == r) return add + addv[o];
29         return query(k, ls, add + addv[o]) + query(k, rs, add + addv[o]);
30     }
31     void update(int p, int q, int o, int l, int r, int add) {
32         assert(l <= r && r <= n);
33         if (q < l || r < p) return;
34         if (p <= l && r <= q) addv[o] += add;
35         else { update(p, q, ls, add); update(p, q, rs, add); }
36     }
37 } IT;
38
39 void predfs(int u, int d) {
40     dep[u] = d;
41     sz[u] = 1;
42     int& maxs = son[u] = -1;
43     for (int v : G[u])
44         if (v != fa[u]) {
45             fa[v] = u;
46             predfs(v, d + 1);
47             sz[u] += sz[v];
48             if (maxs == -1 || sz[v] > sz[maxs])
49                 maxs = v;
50         }
51 }
52
53 void dfs(int u, int tp) {
54     top[u] = tp;
55     idx[u] = ++clk;
56     if (son[u] != -1) dfs(son[u], tp);
57     for (int v : G[u])
58         if (v != son[u] && v != fa[u])
59             dfs(v, v);
60 }
61
62 void update(int u, int v, int add) {
63     int uu = top[u], vv = top[v];

```

```

64     while (uu != vv) {
65         if (dep[uu] < dep[vv]) { swap(uu, vv); swap(u, v); }
66         IT.update(idx[uu], idx[u], 1, 1, n, add);
67         u = fa[uu];
68         uu = top[u];
69     }
70     if (dep[u] < dep[v]) swap(u, v);
71     dbg(u, v, idx[u], idx[v]);
72     IT.update(idx[v], idx[u], 1, 1, n, add);
73 }
74
75 int a[maxn];
76 void init();
77 int main() {
78     int u, v, l, r, k, d;
79     char s[100];
80     while (cin >> n >> Q >> Q) {
81         init();
82         FOR (i, 1, n + 1) scanf("%d", &a[i]);
83         FOR (i, 1, n) {
84             scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
85             G[u].push_back(v);
86             G[v].push_back(u);
87         }
88         predfs(1, 1);
89         dfs(1, 1);
90         while (Q--) {
91             scanf("%s", s);
92             if (s[0] == 'I') {
93                 scanf("%d%d%d", &l, &r, &d);
94                 update(l, r, d);
95             } else if (s[0] == 'D') {
96                 scanf("%d%d%d", &l, &r, &d);
97                 update(l, r, -d);
98             } else {
99                 scanf("%d", &k);
100                 printf("%d\n", a[k] + IT.query(idx[k], 1, 1, n));
101             }
102         }
103     }
104 }
105
106 void init() {
107     clk = 0;
108     fa[1] = 0;
109     IT.init();
110     FOR (i, 0, n + 1) G[i].clear();
111 }

```

• SPOJ QTREE

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  typedef long long LL;
4  #define FOR(i, x, y) for (decay<decltype(y)>::type i = (x), _##i = (y); i < _##i; ++i)
5  #define FORD(i, x, y) for (decay<decltype(x)>::type i = (x), _##i = (y); i > _##i; --i)
6  #ifdef zero1
7  #define dbg(args...) do { cout << "\033[32;1m" << #args << " -> "; err(args); } while (0)
8  #else
9  #define dbg(...)
10 #endif
11 void err() { cout << "\033[39m" << endl; }
12 template<typename T, typename... Args>
13 void err(T a, Args... args) {
14     cout << a << ' ';
15     err(args...);
16 }
17 // -----
18 const int maxn = 10000 * 2 * 4 + 100;
19 struct Edge {
20     int from, to, c;
21     Edge(int u, int v, int c): from(u), to(v), c(c) {}

```

```

22 };
23 vector<Edge> edge;
24 vector<int> G[maxn];
25 int fa[maxn], dep[maxn], sz[maxn], son[maxn], top[maxn], idx[maxn], w[maxn], val[maxn];
26 LL sum[maxn];
27 int n, clk, len;
28
29 struct IntervalTree {
30     #define lson p, q, o * 2, l, m
31     #define rson p, q, o * 2 + 1, m + 1, r
32     int maxv[maxn];
33     void init() { memset(maxv, 0, sizeof maxv); }
34     int query(int p, int q, int o, int l, int r) {
35         // dbg(p, q);
36         assert(p <= q);
37         if (p > r || q < l) return 0;
38         if (p <= l && r <= q) return maxv[o];
39         int m = (l + r) / 2;
40         return max(query(lson), query(rson));
41     }
42     void maintain(int o, int l, int r) {
43         if (l < r)
44             maxv[o] = max(maxv[o * 2], maxv[o * 2 + 1]);
45     }
46     void update(int p, int q, int o, int l, int r, int v) {
47         // dbg(p, q, o, l, r, v);
48         assert(p <= q);
49         if (p > r || q < l) return;
50         if (p <= l && r <= q) maxv[o] = v;
51         else {
52             int m = (l + r) / 2;
53             update(lson, v); update(rson, v);
54             maintain(o, l, r);
55         }
56     }
57 } IT;
58
59 void dfs1(int u, int d) {
60     dep[u] = d;
61     sz[u] = 1;
62     FOR (i, 0, G[u].size()) {
63         Edge& e = edge[G[u][i]];
64         int v = e.to;
65         if (v == fa[u]) continue;
66         val[v] = e.c;
67         // dbg(v, e.from, e.to, e.c);
68         fa[v] = u;
69         dfs1(v, d + 1);
70         sz[u] += sz[v];
71         if (son[u] == -1 || sz[v] > sz[son[u]])
72             son[u] = v;
73     }
74 }
75
76 void dfs2(int u, int tp) {
77     top[u] = tp;
78     idx[u] = ++clk;
79     w[idx[u]] = tp;
80     if (son[u] == -1) return;
81     dfs2(son[u], tp);
82     FOR (i, 0, G[u].size()) {
83         int v = edge[G[u][i]].to;
84         if (v != son[u] && v != fa[u])
85             dfs2(v, v);
86     }
87 }
88
89 int query(int u, int v) {
90     dbg(u, v);
91     int uu = top[u], vv = top[v], ret = 0;
92     while (uu != vv) {

```

```

93         if (dep[uu] < dep[vv]) { swap(u, v); swap(uu, vv); }
94         //      dbg(u, v, uu, vv, dep[uu], dep[vv], idx[uu], idx[u]);
95         ret = max(ret, IT.query(idx[uu], idx[u], 1, 1, len));
96         u = fa[uu];
97         uu = top[u];
98     }
99     if (dep[u] < dep[v]) swap(u, v);
100    //      dbg(idx[v], idx[u]);
101    if (u != v) ret = max(ret, IT.query(idx[v] + 1, idx[u], 1, 1, len));
102    return ret;
103 }
104
105 void init();
106 void add_edge(int u, int v, int c);
107
108 int main() {
109     #ifdef zerol
110         freopen("in", "r", stdin);
111     #endif
112     int T, u, v, c;
113     char s[100];
114     cin >> T;
115     while (T--) {
116         cin >> n;
117         for (len = 1; len < n; len *= 2);
118         init();
119         FOR (i, 1, n) {
120             scanf("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &c);
121             add_edge(u, v, c);
122             add_edge(v, u, c);
123         }
124         dfs1(1, 0);
125         dfs2(1, 1);
126         //      FOR (i, 1, n + 1) dbg(idx[i], w[i]);
127         FOR (i, 2, n + 1)
128             IT.update(idx[i], idx[i], 1, 1, len, val[i]);
129         while (scanf("%s", s) && s[0] != 'D') {
130             scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
131             if (s[0] == 'C') {
132                 Edge& e = edge[u * 2 - 1];
133                 dbg(u, e.from, e.to);
134                 int t = max(idx[e.from], idx[e.to]);
135                 IT.update(t, t, 1, 1, len, v);
136                 dbg("upd", t, v);
137             }
138             if (s[0] == 'Q') printf("%d\n", query(u, v));
139         }
140         FOR (i, 1, n + 1) if (idx[i] == 2) dbg(i, idx[i]);
141         dbg(IT.query(idx[2], idx[2], 1, 1, len));
142         dbg(IT.query(idx[6], idx[6], 1, 1, len));
143     }
144 }
145
146 void init() {
147     edge.clear();
148     memset(son, -1, sizeof son);
149     memset(sum, 0, sizeof sum);
150     IT.init();
151     FOR (i, 0, n + 1) G[i].clear();
152     clk = 0;
153     fa[1] = 0;
154     sum[0] = sum[1] = 0;
155 }
156
157 void add_edge(int u, int v, int c) {
158     edge.emplace_back(u, v, c);
159     G[u].push_back(edge.size() - 1);
160 }

```

二分图匹配

- 最小覆盖数 = 最大匹配数
- 最大独立集 = 顶点数 - 二分图匹配数
- DAG 最小路径覆盖数 = 结点数 - 拆点后二分图最大匹配数

```
1 struct MaxMatch {
2     int n;
3     vector<int> G[maxn];
4     int vis[maxn], left[maxn], clk;
5
6     void init(int n) {
7         this->n = n;
8         FOR (i, 0, n + 1) G[i].clear();
9         memset(left, -1, sizeof left);
10        memset(vis, -1, sizeof vis);
11    }
12
13    bool dfs(int u) {
14        for (int v: G[u])
15            if (vis[v] != clk) {
16                vis[v] = clk;
17                if (left[v] == -1 || dfs(left[v])) {
18                    left[v] = u;
19                    return true;
20                }
21            }
22        return false;
23    }
24
25    int match() {
26        int ret = 0;
27        for (clk = 0; clk <= n; ++clk)
28            if (dfs(clk)) ++ret;
29        return ret;
30    }
31 } MM;
```

- 二分图最大权完美匹配 KM

```
1 namespace R {
2     const int maxn = 300 + 10;
3     int n, m;
4     int left[maxn], L[maxn], R[maxn];
5     int w[maxn][maxn], slack[maxn];
6     bool visL[maxn], visR[maxn];
7
8     bool dfs(int u) {
9         visL[u] = true;
10        FOR (v, 0, m) {
11            if (visR[v]) continue;
12            int t = L[u] + R[v] - w[u][v];
13            if (t == 0) {
14                visR[v] = true;
15                if (left[v] == -1 || dfs(left[v])) {
16                    left[v] = u;
17                    return true;
18                }
19            } else slack[v] = min(slack[v], t);
20        }
21        return false;
22    }
23
24    int go() {
25        memset(left, -1, sizeof left);
26        memset(R, 0, sizeof R);
27        memset(L, 0, sizeof L);
28        FOR (i, 0, n)
29            FOR (j, 0, m)
30                L[i] = max(L[i], w[i][j]);
31    }
```

```

32     FOR (i, 0, n) {
33         memset(slack, 0x3f, sizeof slack);
34         while (1) {
35             memset(visL, 0, sizeof visL); memset(visR, 0, sizeof visR);
36             if (dfs(i)) break;
37             int d = 0x3f3f3f3f;
38             FOR (j, 0, m) if (!visR[j]) d = min(d, slack[j]);
39             FOR (j, 0, n) if (visL[j]) L[j] -= d;
40             FOR (j, 0, m) if (visR[j]) R[j] += d; else slack[j] -= d;
41         }
42     }
43     int ret = 0;
44     FOR (i, 0, m) if (left[i] != -1) ret += w[left[i]][i];
45     return ret;
46 }
47 }

```

虚树

```

1 void go(vector<int>& V, int& k) {
2     int u = V[k]; f[u] = 0;
3     dbg(u, k);
4     for (auto& e: G[u]) {
5         int v = e.to;
6         if (v == pa[u][0]) continue;
7         while (k + 1 < V.size()) {
8             int to = V[k + 1];
9             if (in[to] <= out[v]) {
10                 go(V, ++k);
11                 if (key[to]) f[u] += w[to];
12                 else f[u] += min(f[to], (LL)w[to]);
13             } else break;
14         }
15     }
16     dbg(u, f[u]);
17 }
18 inline bool cmp(int a, int b) { return in[a] < in[b]; }
19 LL solve(vector<int>& V) {
20     static vector<int> a; a.clear();
21     for (int& x: V) a.push_back(x);
22     sort(a.begin(), a.end(), cmp);
23     FOR (i, 1, a.size())
24         a.push_back(lca(a[i], a[i - 1]));
25     a.push_back(1);
26     sort(a.begin(), a.end(), cmp);
27     a.erase(unique(a.begin(), a.end()), a.end());
28     dbg(a);
29     int tmp; go(a, tmp = 0);
30     return f[1];
31 }

```

计算几何

圆的反演

```

1 typedef double LD;
2 const LD PI = 3.14159265358979323846;
3 const LD eps = 1E-10;
4 const LD R2 = 1.0;
5 int sgn(LD x) { return fabs(x) < eps ? 0 : (x > 0 ? 1 : -1); }
6 struct P {
7     LD x, y;
8     P(LD x = 0, LD y = 0): x(x), y(y) {}
9     P operator * (LD k) { return P(x * k, y * k); }
10    P operator / (LD k) { return P(x / k, y / k); }
11    string prt() const {

```

```

12     char s[100];
13     sprintf(s, "(%.2f, %.2f)", x, y);
14     return string(s);
15 }
16 };
17 typedef P V;
18 P operator - (const P& a, const P& b) { return P(a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y); }
19 P operator + (const P& a, const P& b) { return P(a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y); }
20 struct C {
21     P p;
22     LD r;
23     C(LD x = 0, LD y = 0, LD r = 0): p(x, y), r(r) {}
24 };
25 LD dist(V v) { return sqrt(v.x * v.x + v.y * v.y); }
26
27 C inv(C c, const P& o) {
28     LD d = dist(c.p - o);
29     assert(sgn(d) != 0);
30     LD a = 1 / (d - c.r);
31     LD b = 1 / (d + c.r);
32     c.r = (a - b) / 2 * R2;
33     c.p = o + (c.p - o) * ((a + b) * R2 / 2 / d);
34     return c;
35 }

```

二维

- nxt 宏要求多边形变量名为 s
- L 可隐式转换为 V(P)
- 可以自定义结构体 PP, 可隐式转换为 P

```

1  #define y1 yy1
2  #define nxt(i) ((i + 1) % s.size())
3  typedef double LD;
4  const LD PI = 3.14159265358979323846;
5  const LD eps = 1E-10;
6  int sgn(LD x) { return fabs(x) < eps ? 0 : (x > 0 ? 1 : -1); }
7  struct L;
8  struct P;
9  //struct PP;
10 typedef P V;
11 struct P {
12     LD x, y;
13     explicit P(LD x = 0, LD y = 0): x(x), y(y) {}
14     P(const L& l);
15     // P(const PP& pp);
16     string prt() const {
17         char s[100];
18         sprintf(s, "(%.2f, %.2f)", x, y);
19         return string(s);
20     }
21 };
22 struct L {
23     P s, t;
24     L() {}
25     L(P s, P t): s(s), t(t) {}
26 };
27
28 P operator + (const P& a, const P& b) { return P(a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y); }
29 P operator - (const P& a, const P& b) { return P(a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y); }
30 P operator * (const P& a, LD k) { return P(a.x * k, a.y * k); }
31 P operator / (const P& a, LD k) { return P(a.x / k, a.y / k); }
32 bool operator == (const P& a, const P& b) { return !sgn(a.x - b.x) && !sgn(a.y - b.y); }
33 P::P(const L& l) { *this = l.t - l.s; }
34
35 // -----
36
37 //struct PP {
38 //    P p;

```



```

39 // LD v, l;
40 //};
41 //P::P(const PP& pp) { *this = pp.p; }
42 typedef P PP;
43
44 typedef vector<PP> S;
45
46 // -----
47 LD dist(const P& p) { return sqrt(p.x * p.x + p.y * p.y); }
48 LD dot(const V& a, const V& b) { return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y; }
49 LD det(const V& a, const V& b) { return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x; }
50 LD cross(const P& s, const P& t, const P& o) { return det(s - o, t - o); }
51
52 // 如需支持 unique, 需要加 eps
53 bool cmp_xy(const P& a, const P& b) { return a.x < b.x || a.x == b.x && a.y < b.y; }
54
55 // 象限
56 int quad(P p) {
57     int x = sgn(p.x), y = sgn(p.y);
58     if (x > 0 && y >= 0) return 1;
59     if (x <= 0 && y > 0) return 2;
60     if (x < 0 && y <= 0) return 3;
61     if (x >= 0 && y < 0) return 4;
62     assert(0);
63 }
64
65 // 仅适用于参照点在所有点一侧的情况
66 struct cmp_angle {
67     P p;
68     bool operator () (const P& a, const P& b) {
69         // int qa = quad(a), qb = quad(b);
70         // if (qa != qb) return qa < qb;
71         int d = sgn(cross(a, b, p));
72         if (d) return d > 0;
73         return dist(a - p) < dist(b - p);
74     }
75 };
76
77 // -----线-----
78
79 // 是否平行
80 bool parallel(const L& a, const L& b) {
81     return !sgn(det(a, b));
82 }
83
84 // 直线是否相等
85 bool l_eq(const L& a, const L& b) {
86     return parallel(a, b) && parallel(L(a.s, b.t), L(b.s, a.t));
87 }
88 // 逆时针旋转 r 弧度
89 P rotation(const P& p, const LD& r) { return P(p.x * cos(r) - p.y * sin(r), p.x * sin(r) + p.y * cos(r)); }
90 // 单位法向量
91 V normal(const V& v) { return V(-v.y, v.x) / dist(v); }
92
93 // -----点和线-----
94
95 // 点在线段上 <= 0 包含端点 < 0 则不包含
96 bool p_on_seg(const P& p, const L& seg) {
97     P a = seg.s, b = seg.t;
98     return !sgn(det(p - a, b - a)) && sgn(dot(p - a, p - b)) <= 0;
99 }
100
101 // 点到直线距离
102 LD dist_to_line(const P& p, const L& l) {
103     return fabs(cross(l.s, l.t, p)) / dist(l);
104 }
105 // 点到线段距离
106 LD dist_to_seg(const P& p, const L& l) {
107     if (l.s == l.t) return dist(p - l);
108     V vs = p - l.s, vt = p - l.t;
109     if (sgn(dot(l, vs)) < 0) return dist(vs);

```

```

110     else if (sgn(dot(l, vt)) > 0) return dist(vt);
111     else return dist_to_line(p, l);
112 }
113
114 // -----线和线-----
115
116 // 求直线交 需要事先保证有界
117 P l_intersection(const L& a, const L& b) {
118     LD s1 = det(a, b.s - a.s), s2 = det(a, b.t - a.s);
119     return (b.s * s2 - b.t * s1) / (s2 - s1);
120 }
121
122 // 向量夹角的弧度
123 LD angle(const V& a, const V& b) {
124     LD r = asin(fabs(det(a, b)) / dist(a) / dist(b));
125     if (sgn(dot(a, b)) < 0) r = PI - r;
126     return r;
127 }
128 // 线段和直线是否有交 1 = 规范, 2 = 不规范
129 int s_l_cross(const L& seg, const L& line) {
130     int d1 = sgn(cross(line.s, line.t, seg.s));
131     int d2 = sgn(cross(line.s, line.t, seg.t));
132     if ((d1 ^ d2) == -2) return 1; // proper
133     if (d1 == 0 || d2 == 0) return 2;
134     return 0;
135 }
136 // 线段的交 1 = 规范, 2 = 不规范
137 int s_cross(const L& a, const L& b, P& p) {
138     int d1 = sgn(cross(a.t, b.s, a.s)), d2 = sgn(cross(a.t, b.t, a.s));
139     int d3 = sgn(cross(b.t, a.s, b.s)), d4 = sgn(cross(b.t, a.t, b.s));
140     if ((d1 ^ d2) == -2 && (d3 ^ d4) == -2) { p = l_intersection(a, b); return 1; }
141     if (!d1 && p_on_seg(b.s, a)) { p = b.s; return 2; }
142     if (!d2 && p_on_seg(b.t, a)) { p = b.t; return 2; }
143     if (!d3 && p_on_seg(a.s, b)) { p = a.s; return 2; }
144     if (!d4 && p_on_seg(a.t, b)) { p = a.t; return 2; }
145     return 0;
146 }
147
148 // -----多边形-----
149
150 // 点是否在多边形中 0 = 在外部 1 = 在内部 -1 = 在边界上
151 int inside(const S& s, const P& p) {
152     int cnt = 0;
153     FOR (i, 0, s.size()) {
154         P a = s[i], b = s[nxt(i)];
155         if (p_on_seg(p, L(a, b))) return -1;
156         if (sgn(a.y - b.y) <= 0) swap(a, b);
157         if (sgn(p.y - a.y) > 0) continue;
158         if (sgn(p.y - b.y) <= 0) continue;
159         cnt += sgn(cross(b, a, p)) > 0;
160     }
161     return bool(cnt & 1);
162 }
163
164 // 多边形面积
165 LD polygon_area(const S& s) {
166     LD ret = 0;
167     FOR (i, 1, (LL)s.size() - 1)
168         ret += cross(s[i], s[i + 1], s[0]);
169     return ret / 2;
170 }
171 // 构建凸包 点不可以重复 < 0 边上可以有点, <= 0 则不能
172 // 会改变输入点的顺序
173 const int MAX_N = 1000;
174 S convex_hull(S& s) {
175     // assert(s.size() >= 3);
176     sort(s.begin(), s.end(), cmp_xy);
177     S ret(MAX_N * 2);
178     int sz = 0;
179     FOR (i, 0, s.size()) {
180         while (sz > 1 && sgn(cross(ret[sz - 1], s[i], ret[sz - 2])) < 0) --sz;

```

```

181     ret[sz++] = s[i];
182 }
183 int k = sz;
184 FOR (i, (LL)s.size() - 2, -1) {
185     while (sz > k && sgn(cross(ret[sz - 1], s[i], ret[sz - 2])) < 0) --sz;
186     ret[sz++] = s[i];
187 }
188 ret.resize(sz - (s.size() > 1));
189 return ret;
190 }
191
192 // -----模板结束-----

```

字符串

后缀自动机

- 广义后缀自动机如果直接使用以下代码的话会产生一些冗余状态（置 last 为 1），所以要用拓扑排序。用 len 基数排序不能。
- 字符集大的话要使用 map。
- 树上 dp 时注意边界（root 和 null）。
- rsort 需要初始化

```

1 namespace SAM {
2     const int M = N << 1;
3     int t[M][26], len[M] = {-1}, fa[M], sz = 2, last = 1;
4     void ins(int ch) {
5         int p = last, np = last = sz++;
6         len[np] = len[p] + 1;
7         for (; p && !t[p][ch]; p = fa[p]) t[p][ch] = np;
8         if (!p) { fa[np] = 1; return; }
9         int q = t[p][ch];
10        if (len[p] + 1 == len[q]) fa[np] = q;
11        else {
12            int nq = sz++; len[nq] = len[p] + 1;
13            memcpy(t[nq], t[q], sizeof t[0]);
14            fa[nq] = fa[q];
15            fa[np] = fa[q] = nq;
16            for (; t[p][ch] == q; p = fa[p]) t[p][ch] = nq;
17        }
18    }
19
20    int c[N] = {1}, a[M];
21    void rsort() {
22        FOR (i, 1, sz) c[i] = 0;
23        FOR (i, 1, sz) c[len[i]]++;
24        FOR (i, 1, N) c[i] += c[i - 1];
25        FOR (i, 1, sz) a[--c[len[i]]] = i;
26    }
27 }

```

- 真·广义后缀自动机

```

1 int t[M][26], len[M] = {-1}, fa[M], sz = 2, last = 1;
2 LL cnt[M][2];
3 void ins(int ch, int id) {
4     int p = last, np = 0, nq = 0, q = -1;
5     if (!t[p][ch]) {
6         np = sz++;
7         len[np] = len[p] + 1;
8         for (; p && !t[p][ch]; p = fa[p]) t[p][ch] = np;
9     }
10    if (!p) fa[np] = 1;
11    else {
12        q = t[p][ch];
13        if (len[p] + 1 == len[q]) fa[np] = q;
14        else {
15            nq = sz++; len[nq] = len[p] + 1;

```

```

16         memcpy(t[nq], t[q], sizeof t[0]);
17         fa[nq] = fa[q];
18         fa[np] = fa[q] = nq;
19         for (; t[p][ch] == q; p = fa[p]) t[p][ch] = nq;
20     }
21 }
22 last = np ? np : nq ? nq : q;
23 cnt[last][id] = 1;
24 }

```

- 按字典序建立后缀树注意逆序插入

```

1 void ins(int ch, int pp) {
2     int p = last, np = last = sz++;
3     len[np] = len[p] + 1; one[np] = pos[np] = pp;
4     for (; p && !t[p][ch]; p = fa[p]) t[p][ch] = np;
5     if (!p) { fa[np] = 1; return; }
6     int q = t[p][ch];
7     if (len[q] == len[p] + 1) fa[np] = q;
8     else {
9         int nq = sz++; len[nq] = len[p] + 1; one[nq] = one[q];
10        t[nq] = t[q];
11        fa[nq] = fa[q];
12        fa[q] = fa[np] = nq;
13        for (; p && t[p][ch] == q; p = fa[p]) t[p][ch] = nq;
14    }
15 }
16
17 int up[M], c[256] = {2}, a[M];
18 void rsort2() {
19     FOR (i, 1, sz) c[i] = 0;
20     FOR (i, 2, sz) up[i] = s[one[i] + len[fa[i]]];
21     FOR (i, 2, sz) c[up[i]]++;
22     FOR (i, 1, 256) c[i] += c[i - 1];
23     FOR (i, 2, sz) a[--c[up[i]]] = i;
24     FOR (i, 2, sz) G[fa[a[i]]].push_back(a[i]);
25 }

```

- 匹配

```

1 int u = 1, l = 0;
2 FOR (i, 0, strlen(s)) {
3     int ch = s[i] - 'a';
4     while (u && !t[u][ch]) { u = fa[u]; l = len[u]; }
5     ++l; u = t[u][ch];
6     if (!u) u = 1;
7     // do something...
8 }

```

- 获取子串状态

```

1 int get_state(int l, int r) {
2     int u = rpos[r], s = r - l + 1;
3     FOR (i, SP - 1, -1) if (len[pa[u][i]] >= s) u = pa[u][i];
4     return u;
5 }

```

回文自动机

```

1 namespace pam {
2     int t[maxn][26], fa[maxn], len[maxn], rs[maxn], num[maxn], cnt[maxn];
3     int sz, n, last;
4     int N(int l) {
5         memset(t[sz], 0, sizeof t[0]);
6         len[sz] = l;
7         return sz++;
8     }
9     void init() {
10        rs[n = sz = 0] = -1;
11        last = N(0);
12        fa[last] = N(-1);

```

```

13     }
14     int get_fa(int x) {
15         while (rs[n - 1 - len[x]] != rs[n]) x = fa[x];
16         return x;
17     }
18     void ins(int ch) {
19         rs[++n] = ch;
20         int p = get_fa(last);
21         if (!t[p][ch]) {
22             int np = N(len[p] + 2);
23             fa[np] = t[get_fa(fa[p])][ch];
24             num[np] = num[fa[np]] + 1;
25             t[p][ch] = np;
26             cnt[np] = 1;
27         }
28         last = t[p][ch];
29     }
30     void get_cnt() { FOR (i, 2, sz) cnt[fa[i]] += cnt[i]; }
31 }

```

哈希

内置了自动双哈希开关 (小心 TLE)。

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  #define ENABLE_DOUBLE_HASH
5
6  typedef long long LL;
7  typedef unsigned long long ULL;
8
9  const int x = 135;
10 const int N = 4e5 + 10;
11 const int p1 = 1e9 + 7, p2 = 1e9 + 9;
12 ULL xp1[N], xp2[N], xp[N];
13
14 void init_xp() {
15     xp1[0] = xp2[0] = xp[0] = 1;
16     for (int i = 1; i < N; ++i) {
17         xp1[i] = xp1[i - 1] * x % p1;
18         xp2[i] = xp2[i - 1] * x % p2;
19         xp[i] = xp[i - 1] * x;
20     }
21 }
22
23 struct String {
24     char s[N];
25     int length, subsize;
26     bool sorted;
27     ULL h[N], hl[N];
28
29     ULL hash() {
30         length = strlen(s);
31         ULL res1 = 0, res2 = 0;
32         h[length] = 0; // ATTENTION!
33         for (int j = length - 1; j >= 0; --j) {
34             #ifdef ENABLE_DOUBLE_HASH
35                 res1 = (res1 * x + s[j]) % p1;
36                 res2 = (res2 * x + s[j]) % p2;
37                 h[j] = (res1 << 32) | res2;
38             #else
39                 res1 = res1 * x + s[j];
40                 h[j] = res1;
41             #endif
42             // printf("%llu\n", h[j]);
43         }
44         return h[0];
45     }
46 }

```

```

46
47 // 获取子串哈希, 左闭右开区间
48 ULL get_substring_hash(int left, int right) const {
49     int len = right - left;
50     #ifdef ENABLE_DOUBLE_HASH
51         // get hash of s[left...right-1]
52         unsigned int mask32 = ~(0u);
53         ULL left1 = h[left] >> 32, right1 = h[right] >> 32;
54         ULL left2 = h[left] & mask32, right2 = h[right] & mask32;
55         return (((left1 - right1 * xp1[len] % p1 + p1) % p1) << 32) |
56                (((left2 - right2 * xp2[len] % p2 + p2) % p2));
57     #else
58         return h[left] - h[right] * xp[len];
59     #endif
60 }
61
62 void get_all_subs_hash(int sublen) {
63     subsize = length - sublen + 1;
64     for (int i = 0; i < subsize; ++i)
65         hl[i] = get_substring_hash(i, i + sublen);
66     sorted = 0;
67 }
68
69 void sort_substring_hash() {
70     sort(hl, hl + subsize);
71     sorted = 1;
72 }
73
74 bool match(ULL key) const {
75     if (!sorted) assert (0);
76     if (!subsize) return false;
77     return binary_search(hl, hl + subsize, key);
78 }
79
80 void init(const char *t) {
81     length = strlen(t);
82     strcpy(s, t);
83 }
84 };
85
86 int LCP(const String &a, const String &b, int ai, int bi) {
87     // Find LCP of a[ai...] and b[bi...]
88     int l = 0, r = min(a.length - ai, b.length - bi);
89     while (l < r) {
90         int mid = (l + r + 1) / 2;
91         if (a.get_substring_hash(ai, ai + mid) == b.get_substring_hash(bi, bi + mid))
92             l = mid;
93         else r = mid - 1;
94     }
95     return l;
96 }
97
98 int check(int ans) {
99     if (T.length < ans) return 1;
100    T.get_all_subs_hash(ans); T.sort_substring_hash();
101    for (int i = 0; i < S.length - ans + 1; ++i)
102        if (!T.match(S.get_substring_hash(i, i + ans)))
103            return 1;
104    return 0;
105 }
106
107 int main() {
108     init_xp(); // DON'T FORGET TO DO THIS!
109
110     for (int tt = 1; tt <= kases; ++tt) {
111         scanf("%d", &n); scanf("%s", str);
112         S.init(str);
113         S.hash(); T.hash();
114     }
115 }

```

后缀数组

构造时间: $O(L \log L)$; 查询时间 $O(\log L)$ 。suffix 数组是排好序的后缀下标, suffix 的反数组是后缀数组。

```
1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  const int N = 2e5 + 10;
5  const int Nlog = 18;
6
7  struct SuffixArray {
8      const int L;
9      vector<vector<int>> > P;
10     vector<pair<pair<int, int>, int>> > M;
11     int s[N], sa[N], rank[N], height[N];
12     // s: raw string
13     // sa[i]=k: s[k...L-1] ranks i (0 based)
14     // rank[i]=k: the rank of s[i...L-1] is k (0 based)
15     // height[i] = lcp(sa[i-1], sa[i])
16
17     SuffixArray(const string &raw_s) : L(raw_s.length()), P(1, vector<int>(L, 0)), M(L) {
18         for (int i = 0; i < L; i++)
19             P[0][i] = this->s[i] = int(raw_s[i]);
20         for (int skip = 1, level = 1; skip < L; skip *= 2, level++) {
21             P.push_back(vector<int>(L, 0));
22             for (int i = 0; i < L; i++)
23                 M[i] = make_pair(make_pair(P[level - 1][i], i + skip < L ? P[level - 1][i + skip] : -1000), i);
24             sort(M.begin(), M.end());
25             for (int i = 0; i < L; i++)
26                 P[level][M[i].second] = (i > 0 && M[i].first == M[i - 1].first) ? P[level][M[i - 1].second] : i;
27         }
28         for (unsigned i = 0; i < P.back().size(); ++i) {
29             rank[i] = P.back()[i];
30             sa[rank[i]] = i;
31         }
32     }
33
34     // This is a traditional way to calculate LCP
35     void getHeight() {
36         memset(height, 0, sizeof height);
37         int k = 0;
38         for (int i = 0; i < L; ++i) {
39             if (rank[i] == 0) continue;
40             if (k) k--;
41             int j = sa[rank[i] - 1];
42             while (i + k < L && j + k < L && s[i + k] == s[j + k]) ++k;
43             height[rank[i]] = k;
44         }
45         rmq_init(height, L);
46     }
47
48     int f[N][Nlog];
49     inline int highbit(int x) {
50         return 31 - __builtin_clz(x);
51     }
52
53     int rmq_query(int x, int y) {
54         int p = highbit(y - x + 1);
55         return min(f[x][p], f[y - (1 << p) + 1][p]);
56     }
57
58     // arr has to be 0 based
59     void rmq_init(int *arr, int length) {
60         for (int x = 0; x <= highbit(length); ++x)
61             for (int i = 0; i <= length - (1 << x); ++i) {
62                 if (!x) f[i][x] = arr[i];
63                 else f[i][x] = min(f[i][x - 1], f[i + (1 << (x - 1))][x - 1]);
64             }
65     }
66
67     #ifdef NEW
```

```

68 // returns the length of the longest common prefix of s[i...L-1] and s[j...L-1]
69 int LongestCommonPrefix(int i, int j) {
70     int len = 0;
71     if (i == j) return L - i;
72     for (int k = (int) P.size() - 1; k >= 0 && i < L && j < L; k--) {
73         if (P[k][i] == P[k][j]) {
74             i += 1 << k;
75             j += 1 << k;
76             len += 1 << k;
77         }
78     }
79     return len;
80 }
81 #else
82 int LongestCommonPrefix(int i, int j) {
83     // getHeight() must be called first
84     if (i == j) return L - i;
85     if (i > j) swap(i, j);
86     return rmq_query(i + 1, j);
87 }
88 #endif
89
90 int checkNonOverlappingSubstring(int K) {
91     // check if there is two non-overlapping identical substring of length K
92     int minsa = 0, maxsa = 0;
93     for (int i = 0; i < L; ++i) {
94         if (height[i] < K) {
95             minsa = sa[i]; maxsa = sa[i];
96         } else {
97             minsa = min(minsa, sa[i]);
98             maxsa = max(maxsa, sa[i]);
99             if (maxsa - minsa >= K) return 1;
100         }
101     }
102     return 0;
103 }
104
105 int checkBelongToDifferentSubstring(int K, int split) {
106     int minsa = 0, maxsa = 0;
107     for (int i = 0; i < L; ++i) {
108         if (height[i] < K) {
109             minsa = sa[i]; maxsa = sa[i];
110         } else {
111             minsa = min(minsa, sa[i]);
112             maxsa = max(maxsa, sa[i]);
113             if (maxsa > split && minsa < split) return 1;
114         }
115     }
116     return 0;
117 }
118
119 } *S;
120
121 int main() {
122     string s, t;
123     cin >> s >> t;
124     int sp = s.length();
125     s += "x" + t;
126     S = new SuffixArray(s);
127     S->getHeight();
128     int left = 0, right = sp;
129     while (left < right) {
130         int mid = (left + right + 1) / 2;
131         if (S->checkBelongToDifferentSubstring(mid, sp))
132             left = mid;
133         else right = mid - 1;
134     }
135     printf("%d\n", left);
136 }

```


KMP 自动机

```
1  int m; int pat[N];
2  namespace kmp {
3      int f[N]; // f[i] 表示已匹配成功 i 个, 失配要去哪里
4
5      template<typename T>
6      int go(int stat, T c, bool& acc) {
7          // stat 是当前态 (表示已经匹配了 stat 个字符), c 是要走的边
8          while (stat && c != pat[stat]) stat = f[stat];
9          if (c == pat[stat]) stat++;
10         if (stat == m) acc = true;
11         return stat;
12     }
13
14     void getFail() {
15         static int f2[N];
16         f[0] = f[1] = 0;
17         f2[0] = f2[1] = 0;
18         FOR (i, 1, m) {
19             int j = f2[i];
20             while (j && pat[i] != pat[j]) j = f2[j];
21             f2[i+1] = f[i+1] == (pat[i] == pat[j]) ? j+1 : 0;
22             if (f[i+1] == j+1 && pat[i+1] == pat[j+1]) f[i+1] = f[j+1];
23         }
24         FOR (i, 0, m) dbg(i, f[i]);
25     }
26 }
```

杂项

STL

- copy

```
1  template <class InputIterator, class OutputIterator>
2  OutputIterator copy (InputIterator first, InputIterator last, OutputIterator result);
```

- merge (如果相等, 第一个优先)

```
1  template <class InputIterator1, class InputIterator2,
2             class OutputIterator, class Compare>
3  OutputIterator merge (InputIterator1 first1, InputIterator1 last1,
4                       InputIterator2 first2, InputIterator2 last2,
5                       OutputIterator result, Compare comp);
```

- for_each

```
1  template <class InputIterator, class Function>
2  Function for_each (InputIterator first, InputIterator last, Function fn);
```

- transform

```
1  template <class InputIterator, class OutputIterator, class UnaryOperation>
2  OutputIterator transform (InputIterator first1, InputIterator last1,
3                          OutputIterator result, UnaryOperation op);
```

- numeric_limits

```
1  template <class T> numeric_limits;
```

- iota

```
1  template< class ForwardIterator, class T >
2  void iota( ForwardIterator first, ForwardIterator last, T value );
```

伪随机数

```
1 unsigned rnd() {
2     static unsigned A = 1 << 16 | 3, B = 33333331, C = 2341;
3     return C = A * C + B;
4 }
```

日期

```
1 // Routines for performing computations on dates. In these routines,
2 // months are expressed as integers from 1 to 12, days are expressed
3 // as integers from 1 to 31, and years are expressed as 4-digit
4 // integers.
5
6 string dayOfWeek[] = {"Mo", "Tu", "We", "Th", "Fr", "Sa", "Su"};
7
8 // converts Gregorian date to integer (Julian day number)
9
10 int DateToInt (int m, int d, int y){
11     return
12         1461 * (y + 4800 + (m - 14) / 12) / 4 +
13         367 * (m - 2 - (m - 14) / 12 * 12) / 12 -
14         3 * ((y + 4900 + (m - 14) / 12) / 100) / 4 +
15         d - 32075;
16 }
17
18 // converts integer (Julian day number) to Gregorian date: month/day/year
19
20 void IntToDate (int jd, int &m, int &d, int &y){
21     int x, n, i, j;
22
23     x = jd + 68569;
24     n = 4 * x / 146097;
25     x -= (146097 * n + 3) / 4;
26     i = (4000 * (x + 1)) / 1461001;
27     x -= 1461 * i / 4 - 31;
28     j = 80 * x / 2447;
29     d = x - 2447 * j / 80;
30     x = j / 11;
31     m = j + 2 - 12 * x;
32     y = 100 * (n - 49) + i + x;
33 }
34
35 // converts integer (Julian day number) to day of week
36
37 string IntToDay (int jd){
38     return dayOfWeek[jd % 7];
39 }
```

子集枚举

```
1 template<typename T>
2 void subset(int k, int n, T&& f) {
3     int t = (1 << k) - 1;
4     while (t < 1 << n) {
5         f(t);
6         int x = t & -t, y = t + x;
7         t = ((t & ~y) / x >> 1) | y;
8     }
9 }
```

权值最大上升子序列

```
1 const LL maxn = 1E5 + 10;
2 const LL INF = 1E10;
```

```

3 struct P {
4     LL k, v;
5     bool operator < (const P& rhs) const {
6         return k < rhs.k || (k == rhs.k && v < rhs.v);
7     }
8 };
9 LL k[maxn], v[maxn], n, T;
10 set<P> s;
11
12 int main() {
13     cin >> T;
14     while (T--) {
15         s.clear();
16         s.insert({-INF, 0});
17         cin >> n;
18         FOR (i, 0, n) scanf("%lld", &k[i]);
19         FOR (i, 0, n) scanf("%lld", &v[i]);
20         FOR (i, 0, n) {
21             auto it = s.lower_bound({k[i], INF});
22             LL vv = (--it)->v + v[i];
23             ++it;
24             while (it != s.end() && it->v <= vv)
25                 it = s.erase(it);
26             if (it == s.end() || it->k != k[i]) s.insert({k[i], vv});
27         }
28         cout << s.rbegin()->v << endl;
29     }
30 }

```

数位 DP

```

1 LL dfs(LL base, LL pos, LL len, LL s, bool limit) {
2     if (pos == -1) return s ? base : 1;
3     if (!limit && dp[base][pos][len][s] != -1) return dp[base][pos][len][s];
4     LL ret = 0;
5     LL ed = limit ? a[pos] : base - 1;
6     FOR (i, 0, ed + 1) {
7         tmp[pos] = i;
8         if (len == pos)
9             ret += dfs(base, pos - 1, len - (i == 0), s, limit && i == a[pos]);
10        else if (s && pos < (len + 1) / 2)
11            ret += dfs(base, pos - 1, len, tmp[len - pos] == i, limit && i == a[pos]);
12        else
13            ret += dfs(base, pos - 1, len, s, limit && i == a[pos]);
14    }
15    if (!limit) dp[base][pos][len][s] = ret;
16    return ret;
17 }
18
19 LL solve(LL x, LL base) {
20     LL sz = 0;
21     while (x) {
22         a[sz++] = x % base;
23         x /= base;
24     }
25     return dfs(base, sz - 1, sz - 1, 1, true);
26 }

```

土制 bitset

```

1 // M 要开大至少 1 个 64
2 const int M = (1E4 + 200) / 64;
3 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
4 const ULL ONE = 1;
5
6 struct Bitset {
7     ULL a[M];

```

```

8 void go(int x) {
9     int offset = x / 64; x %= 64;
10    for (int i = offset, j = 0; i + 1 < M; ++i, ++j) {
11        a[j] |= a[i] >> x;
12        if (x) a[j] |= a[i + 1] << (64 - x); // 不能左移 64 位
13    }
14 }
15 void init() { memset(a, 0, sizeof a); }
16 void set(int x) {
17     int offset = x / 64; x %= 64;
18     a[offset] |= (ONE << x);
19 }
20 void prt() {
21     FOR (i, 0, M) FOR (j, 0, 64) putchar((a[i] & (ONE << j)) ? '1' : '0');
22     puts("");
23 }
24 int lowbit() {
25     FOR (i, 0, M) if (a[i]) return i * 64 + __builtin_ctzll(a[i]);
26     assert (0);
27 }
28 int highbit(int x) {
29     // [0, x) 的最高位
30     int offset = x / 64; x %= 64;
31     FOR (i, offset, -1) {
32         if (!a[i]) continue;
33         if (i == offset) {
34             FOR (j, x - 1, -1) if ((ONE << j) & a[i]) { return i * 64 + j; }
35         } else return i * 64 + 63 - __builtin_clzll(a[i]);
36     }
37     assert (0);
38 }
39 };

```

心态崩了

- (int)v.size()
- 1LL << k
- 递归函数用全局或者 static 变量要小心
- 预处理组合数注意上限
- 想清楚到底是要 multiset 还是 set
- 提交之前看一下数据范围，测一下边界
- 数据结构注意数组大小（2 倍，4 倍）
- 字符串注意数据集
- 如果函数中使用了默认参数的话，注意调用时的参数个数。
- 注意要读完
- 构造参数无法使用自己
- 树链剖分询问不要忘记 idx, ridx
- 排序时注意结构体的所有属性是不是考虑了
- 不要把 while 写成 if
- 不要把 int 开成 char