

1 Computational_Geometry

1.1 Geometry

```

1 const double PI=atan2(0.0,-1.0);
2 template<typename T>
3 struct point{
4     T x,y;
5     point(){ }
6     point(const T&x,const T&y):x(x),y(y){ }
7     point operator+(const point &b)const{
8         return point(x+b.x,y+b.y); }
9     point operator-(const point &b)const{
10        return point(x-b.x,y-b.y); }
11     point operator*(const T &b)const{
12        return point(x*b,y*b); }
13     point operator/(const T &b)const{
14        return point(x/b,y/b); }
15     bool operator==(const point &b)const{
16        return x==b.x&&y==b.y; }
17     T dot(const point &b)const{
18        return x*b.x+y*b.y; }
19     T cross(const point &b)const{
20        return x*b.y-y*b.x; }
21     point normal()const{ //求法向量
22        return point(-y,x); }
23     T abs2()const{ //向量長度的平方
24        return dot(*this); }
25     T rad(const point &b)const{ //兩向量的弧度
26     return fabs(atan2(fabs(cross(b)),dot(b))); }
27     T getA()const{ //對x軸的弧度
28     T A=atan2(y,x); //超過180度會變負的
29     if(A<=-PI/2)A+=PI*2;
30     return A;
31 }
32 };
33 template<typename T>
34 struct line{
35     line(){ }
36     point<T> p1,p2;
37     T a,b,c; //ax+by+c=0
38     line(const point<T>&x,const point<T>&y):p1
39         (x),p2(y){ }
40     void pton(){ //轉成一般式
41         a=p1.y-p2.y;
42         b=p2.x-p1.x;
43         c=-a*p1.x-b*p1.y;
44     }
45     T ori(const point<T> &p)const{ //點和有向直
46         線的關係 · >0左邊 · =0在線上<0右邊
47         return (p2-p1).cross(p-p1);
48     }
49     T btw(const point<T> &p)const{ //點投影落在
50         線段上<=0
51         return (p1-p).dot(p2-p);
52     }
53     bool point_on_segment(const point<T>&p)
54         const{ //點是否在線段上
55         return ori(p)==0&&btw(p)<=0;
56     }
57 }
58
59 T dis2(const point<T> &p,bool is_segment
60     =0)const{ //點跟直線/線段的距離平方
61     point<T> v=p2-p1,v1=p-p1;
62     if(is_segment){
63         point<T> v2=p-p2;
64         if(v.dot(v1)<=0)return v1.abs2();
65         if(v.dot(v2)>=0)return v2.abs2();
66     }
67     T tmp=v.cross(v1);
68     return tmp*tmp/v.abs2();
69 }
70
71 T seg_dis2(const line<T> &l)const{ //兩線段
72     距離平方
73     return min({dis2(l.p1,1),dis2(l.p2,1),l.
74         dis2(p1,1),l.dis2(p2,1)});
75 }
76
77 point<T> projection(const point<T> &p)
78     const{ //點對直線的投影
79     point<T> n=(p2-p1).normal();
80     return p-n*(p-p1).dot(n)/n.abs2();
81 }
82
83 point<T> mirror(const point<T> &p)const{
84     //點對直線的鏡射 · 要先呼叫pton轉成一般式
85     point<T> R;
86     T d=a*a+b*b;
87     R.x=(b*b*p.x-a*a*p.x-2*a*b*p.y-2*a*c)/d;
88     R.y=(a*a*p.y-b*b*p.y-2*a*b*p.x-2*b*c)/d;
89     return R;
90 }
91
92 bool equal(const line &l1)const{ //直線相等
93     return ori(l1.p1)==0&&ori(l1.p2)==0;
94 }
95
96 bool parallel(const line &l1)const{
97     return (p1-p2).cross(l1.p1-l1.p2)==0;
98 }
99
100 bool cross_seg(const line &l1)const{
101     return (p2-p1).cross(l1.p1-p1)*(p2-p1).
102         cross(l1.p2-p1)<=0; //直線是否交線段
103 }
104
105 int line_intersect(const line &l1)const{ //
106     直線相交情況 · -1無限多點 · 1交於一點 · 0
107     不相交
108     return parallel(l1)?(ori(l1.p1)==0?-1:0)
109         :1;
110 }
111
112 int seg_intersect(const line &l1)const{
113     T c1=ori(l1.p1), c2=ori(l1.p2);
114     T c3=l1.ori(p1), c4=l1.ori(p2);
115     if(c1==0&&c2==0){ //共線
116         bool b1=btw(l1.p1)>=0,b2=btw(l1.p2)>=0;
117         T a3=l1.btw(p1),a4=l1.btw(p2);
118         if(b1&&b2&&a3==0&&a4>=0) return 2;
119         if(b1&&b2&&a3>=0&&a4==0) return 3;
120         if(b1&&b2&&a3>=0&&a4>=0) return 0;
121         return -1; //無限交點
122     }else if(c1*c2<=0&&c3*c4<=0)return 1;
123     return 0; //不相交
124 }
125
126 point<T> line_intersection(const line &l1)
127     const{ //直線交點*/
128     point<T> a=p2-p1,b=l1.p2-l1.p1,s=l1.p1-p1;
129     //if(a.cross(b)==0)return INF;
130     return p1+a*(s.cross(b)/a.cross(b));
131 }
132
133 point<T> seg_intersection(const line &l1)
134     const{ //線段交點
135     int res=seg_intersect(l1);
136     if(res<=0) assert(0);
137     if(res==2) return p1;
138     if(res==3) return p2;
139     return line_intersection(l1);
140 }
141
142 template<typename T>
143 struct polygon{
144     polygon(){ }
145     vector<point<T> > p; //逆時針順序
146     T area()const{ //面積
147         T ans=0;
148         for(int i=p.size()-1,j=0;j<(int)p.size()
149             ;i=j++){
150             ans+=p[i].cross(p[j]);
151         }
152         return ans/2;
153     }
154     point<T> center_of_mass()const{ //重心
155         T cx=0,cy=0,w=0;
156         for(int i=p.size()-1,j=0;j<(int)p.size()
157             ;i=j++){
158             T a=p[i].cross(p[j]);
159             cx+=(p[i].x+p[j].x)*a;
160             cy+=(p[i].y+p[j].y)*a;
161             w+=a;
162         }
163         return point<T>(cx/3/w,cy/3/w);
164     }
165     char ahas(const point<T>&t)const{ //點是否
166         在簡單多邊形內 · 是的話回傳1 · 在邊上回
167         傳-1 · 否則回傳0
168     }
169     bool c=0;
170     for(int i=0,j=p.size()-1;i<p.size();j=i
171         ++){
172         if(line<T>(p[i],p[j]).point_on_segment
173             (t))return -1;
174         else if((p[i].y>t.y)!(p[j].y>t.y)&&
175             t.x<(p[j].x-p[i].x)*(t.y-p[i].y)/(p[j]
176                 .y-p[i].y)+p[i].x)
177             c=!c;
178         return c;
179     }
180     char point_in_convex(const point<T>&x)
181         const{
182         int l=1,r=(int)p.size()-2;
183         while(l<r){ //點是否在凸多邊形內 · 是的話
184             回傳1 · 在邊上回傳-1 · 否則回傳0
185             int mid=(l+r)/2;
186             T a1=(p[mid]-p[0]).cross(x-p[0]);
187             T a2=(p[mid+1]-p[0]).cross(x-p[0]);
188             if(a1>0&&a2<=0){
189                 T res=(p[mid+1]-p[mid]).cross(x-p[
190                     mid]);
191                 return res>0?1:(res>0?-1:0);
192             }else if(a1<0)r=mid-1;
193             else l=mid+1;
194         }
195         return 0;
196     }
197     vector<T> getA()const{ //凸包邊對x軸的夾角
198         vector<T>res; //一定是遞增的
199         for(size_t i=0;i<p.size();++i)
200             res.push_back((p[(i+1)%p.size()]-p[i])
201                 .getA());
202         return res;
203     }
204     bool line_intersect(const vector<T>&A,
205         const line<T> &l1)const{ //O(LogN)
206         int f1=upper_bound(A.begin(),A.end(),(l.
207             p1-l.p2).getA())-A.begin();
208         int f2=upper_bound(A.begin(),A.end(),(l.
209             p2-l.p1).getA())-A.begin();
210         return l.cross_seg(line<T>(p[f1],p[f2]))
211             ;
212     }
213     polygon cut(const line<T> &l1)const{ //凸包
214         對直線切割 · 得到直線L左側的凸包
215         polygon ans;
216         for(int n=p.size(),i=n-1,j=0;j<n;i=j++){
217             if(l.ori(p[i])>=0){
218                 ans.p.push_back(p[i]);
219             }else if(l.ori(p[j])<0){
220                 line_intersection(line<T>(p[i]
221                     ],p[j]));
222             }else if(l.ori(p[j])>0){
223                 ans.p.push_back(l.line_intersection(
224                     line<T>(p[i],p[j])));
225             }
226             return ans;
227         }
228         static bool graham_cmp(const point<T>&a,
229             const point<T>&b){ //凸包排序函數
230             return (a.x<b.x)|| (a.x==b.x&&a.y<b.y);
231         }
232         void graham(vector<point<T> > &s){ //凸包
233             sort(s.begin(),s.end(),graham_cmp);
234             p.resize(s.size()+1);
235             int m=0;
236             for(size_t i=0;i<s.size();++i){
237                 while(m>=2&&(p[m-1]-p[m-2]).cross(s[i]
238                     ]-p[m-2])<=0)--m;
239                 p[m++]=s[i];
240             }
241             for(int i=s.size()-2,t=m+1;i>=0;--i){
242                 while(m>=t&&(p[m-1]-p[m-2]).cross(s[i]
243                     ]-p[m-2])<=0)--m;
244                 p[m++]=s[i];
245             }
246             T diam(){ //直徑
247                 int n=p.size(),t=1;
248                 T ans=0;p.push_back(p[0]);
249                 for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
250                     point<T> now=p[i+1]-p[i];
251                     while(now.cross(p[t+1]-p[i])>now.cross
252                         (p[t]-p[i]))t=(t+1)%n;
253                     ans=max(ans,(p[i]-p[t]).abs2());
254                 }
255                 return p.pop_back(),ans;
256             }
257             T min_cover_rectangle(){ //最小覆蓋矩形
258                 int n=p.size(),t=1,r=1,l=1;

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212 if(n<3)return 0;//也可以做最小周長矩形
213 T ans=1e99;p.push_back(p[0]);
214 for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
215     point<T> now=p[i+1]-p[i];
216     while(now.cross(p[t+1]-p[i])>now.cross
217         (p[t]-p[i]))t=(t+1)%n;
218     while(now.dot(p[r+1]-p[i])>now.dot(p[
219         r]-p[i]))r=(r+1)%n;
218     if(!l)r=l;
219     while(now.dot(p[l+1]-p[i])<now.dot(p[
220         l]-p[i]))l=(l+1)%n;
220     T d=now.abs2();
221     T tmp=now.cross(p[t]-p[i])*(now.dot(p[
222         r]-p[i])-now.dot(p[l]-p[i]))/d;
222     ans=min(ans,tmp);
223 }
224 return p.pop_back(),ans;
225 }
226 T max_triangle(){//最大內接三角形
227     int n=p.size(),a=1,b=2;
228     if(n<3)return 0;
229     T ans=0,tmp;p.push_back(p[0]);
230     for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
231         while((p[a]-p[i]).cross(p[b+1]-p[i])>
232             tmp=(p[a]-p[i]).cross(p[b]-p[i]))
233             b=(b+1)%n;
232         ans=max(ans,tmp);
233         while((p[a+1]-p[i]).cross(p[b]-p[i])>
234             tmp=(p[a]-p[i]).cross(p[b]-p[i]))
235             a=(a+1)%n;
234         ans=max(ans,tmp);
235     }
236     return p.pop_back(),ans/2;
237 }
238 T dis2(polygon &p1){//凸包最近距離平方
239     vector<point<T> > &P=p,&Q=p1.p;
240     int n=P.size(),m=Q.size(),l=0,r=0;
241     for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
242         if(P[i].y<P[l].y)l=i;
243         if(Q[i].y<Q[r].y)r=i;
244     }
245     P.push_back(P[0]),Q.push_back(Q[0]);
246     T ans=1e99;
247     for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
248         while((P[l]-P[l+1]).cross(Q[r+1]-Q[r])
249             <0)r=(r+1)%m;
250         ans=min(ans,line<T>(P[l],P[l+1]).
251             seg_dis2(line<T>(Q[r],Q[r+1])));
252         l=(l+1)%n;
253     }
254     return P.pop_back(),Q.pop_back(),ans;
255 }
256 static char sign(const point<T>&t){
257     return (t.y==0?t.x:t.y)<0;
258 }
259 static bool angle_cmp(const line<T>& A,
260     const line<T>& B){
261     point<T> a=A.p2-A.p1,b=B.p2-B.p1;
262     return sign(a)<sign(b)||!(sign(a)==sign(b)
263         &&a.cross(b)>0);
264 }
265 int halfplane_intersection(vector<line<T>
266     > &s){//半平面交
267     sort(s.begin(),s.end(),angle_cmp);//線段
268     //左側為該線段半平面
269     int L,R,n=s.size();
270     vector<point<T> > px(n);
271     vector<line<T> > q(n);
272     q[L=R=0]=s[0];
273     for(int i=1;i<n;i++){
274         while(L<R&&s[i].ori(px[R-1])<=0)--R;
275         while(L<R&&s[i].ori(px[L])<=0)++L;
276         q[++R]=s[i];
277         if(q[R].parallel(q[R-1])){
278             --R;
279             if(q[R].ori(s[i].p1)>0)q[R]=s[i];
280         }
281         if(L<R)px[R-1]=q[R-1].
282             line_intersection(q[R]);
283     }
284     while(L<R&&q[L].ori(px[R-1])<=0)--R;
285     p.clear();
286     if(R-L<=1)return 0;
287     px[R]=q[R].line_intersection(q[L]);
288     for(int i=L;i<R;i++)p.push_back(px[i]);
289     return R-L+1;
290 }
291 template<typename T>
292 struct triangle{
293     point<T> a,b,c;
294     triangle(const point<T> &a,const point<T>
295         &b,const point<T> &c):a(a),b(b),c(c){}
296     T area()const{
297         T t=(b-a).cross(c-a)/2;
298         return t>0?t:-t;
299     }
300     point<T> barycenter()const{//重心
301         return (a+b+c)/3;
302     }
303     point<T> circumcenter()const{//外心
304         static line<T> u,v;
305         u.p1=(a+b)/2;
306         u.p2=point<T>(u.p1.x-a.y+b.y,u.p1.y+a.x-
307             b.x);
308         v.p1=(a+c)/2;
309         v.p2=point<T>(v.p1.x-a.y+c.y,v.p1.y+a.x-
310             c.x);
311         return u.line_intersection(v);
312     }
313     point<T> incenter()const{//內心
314         T A=sqrt((b-c).abs2()),B=sqrt((a-c).abs2
315             ()),C=sqrt((a-b).abs2());
316         return point<T>(A*a.x+B*b.x+C*c.x,A*a.y+
317             B*b.y+C*c.y)/(A+B+C);
318     }
319     point<T> perpencenter()const{//垂心
320         return barycenter()*3-circumcenter()*2;
321     }
322 };
323 template<typename T>
324 struct line3D{
325     point3D(){}
326     point3D(const T&x,const T&y,const T&z):x(x
327         ),y(y),z(z){}
328     point3D operator+(const point3D &b)const{
329         return point3D(x+b.x,y+b.y,z+b.z);
330     }
331     point3D operator-(const point3D &b)const{
332         return point3D(x-b.x,y-b.y,z-b.z);
333     }
334     point3D operator*(const T &b)const{
335         return point3D(x*b,y*b,z*b);
336     }
337     point3D operator/(const T &b)const{
338         return point3D(x/b,y/b,z/b);
339     }
340     bool operator==(const point3D &b)const{
341         return x==b.x&&y==b.y&&z==b.z;
342     }
343     T dot(const point3D &b)const{
344         return x*b.x+y*b.y+z*b.z;
345     }
346     point3D cross(const point3D &b)const{
347         return point3D(y*b.z-z*b.y,z*b.x-x*b.z,x
348             *b.y-y*b.x);
349     }
350     T abs2()const{//向量長度的平方
351         return dot(*this);
352     }
353     T area2(const point3D &b)const{//和b、原點
354         //圍成面積的平方
355         return cross(b).abs2()/4;
356     };
357 template<typename T>
358 struct line3D{
359     point3D<T> p1,p2;
360     line3D(const point3D<T> &p1,const point3D<
361         T> &p2):p1(p1),p2(p2){}
362     T dis2(const point3D<T> &p,bool is_segment
363         =0)const{//點跟直線/線段的距離平方
364         point3D<T> v=p2-p1,v1=p-p1;
365         if(is_segment){
366             point3D<T> v2=p-p2;
367             if(v.dot(v1)<=0)return v1.abs2();
368             if(v.dot(v2)>=0)return v2.abs2();
369         }
370         point3D<T> tmp=v.cross(v1);
371         return tmp.abs2()/v.abs2();
372     }
373     pair<point3D<T>,point3D<T> > closest_pair(
374         const line3D<T> &l)const{
375         point3D<T> v1=(p1-p2),v2=(l.p1-l.p2);
376         point3D<T> N=v1.cross(v2),ab(p1-l.p1);
377         //if(N.abs2()==0)return NULL;平行或重合
378         T tmp=N.dot(ab),ans=tmp*tmp/N.abs2();//
379         //最近點對距離
380         point3D<T> d1=p2-p1,d2=l.p2-l.p1,D=d1.
381             cross(d2),G=l.p1-p1;
382         T t1=(G.cross(d2)).dot(D)/D.abs2();
383         T t2=(G.cross(d1)).dot(D)/D.abs2();
384         return make_pair(p1+d1*t1,l.p1+d2*t2);
385     }
386     bool same_side(const point3D<T> &a,const
387         point3D<T> &b)const{
388         return (p2-p1).cross(a-p1).dot((p2-p1).
389             cross(b-p1))>0;
390     }
391 };
392 template<typename T>
393 struct plane{
394     point3D<T> p0,n;//平面上的點和法向量
395     plane(){}
396     plane(const point3D<T> &p0,const point3D<T>
397         &n):p0(p0),n(n){}
398     T dis2(const point3D<T> &p)const{//點到平
399         //面距離的平方
400         T tmp=(p-p0).dot(n);
401         return tmp*tmp/n.abs2();
402     }
403 };
404 point3D<T> projection(const point3D<T> &p)
405     const{
406     return p-n*(p-p0).dot(n)/n.abs2();
407 }
408 point3D<T> line_intersection(const line3D<T>
409     &l1,const line3D<T> &l2)const{
410     T tmp=n.dot(l1.p2-l1.p1);//等於0表示平行或
411     //重合該平面
412     return l1.p1+(l2.p2-l2.p1)*(n.dot(p0-l1.p1)/
413         tmp);
414 }
415 line3D<T> plane_intersection(const plane &p1,
416     const plane &p2)const{
417     point3D<T> e=n.cross(p1.n),v=n.cross(e);
418     T tmp=p1.n.dot(v);//等於0表示平行或重合
419     //該平面
420     point3D<T> q=p0+(v*(p1.n.dot(p1.p0-p0))/
421         tmp);
422     return line3D<T>(q,q+e);
423 }
424 template<typename T>
425 struct tetrahedron{
426     point3D<T> a,b,c,d;
427     tetrahedron(const point3D<T> &a,const
428         point3D<T> &b,const point3D<T> &c,
429         const point3D<T> &d):a(a),b(b),c(c),d(d){}
430     T volume6()const{//體積的六倍
431         return (d-a).dot((b-a).cross(c-a));
432     }
433     point3D<T> centroid()const{
434         return (a+b+c+d)/4;
435     }
436     bool point_in(const point3D<T> &p)const{
437         return triangle3D<T>(a,b,c).point_in(p)
438             &&triangle3D<T>(c,d,a).point_in(p);
439     }
440 };
441 template<typename T>
442 struct convexhull3D{
443     static const int MAXN=1005;
444     struct face{
445         int a,b,c;
446         face(int a,int b,int c):a(a),b(b),c(c){}
447     };
448     vector<point3D<T> > pt;
449     vector<face> ans;
450     int fid[MAXN][MAXN];

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```

421 void build(){
422     int n=pt.size();
423     ans.clear();
424     memset(fid,0,sizeof(fid));
425     ans.emplace_back(0,1,2); //注意不能共線
426     ans.emplace_back(2,1,0);
427     int ftop = 0;
428     for(int i=3, ftop=1; i<n; ++i, ++ftop){
429         vector<face> next;
430         for(auto &f:ans){
431             T d=(pt[i]-pt[f.a]).dot((pt[f.b]-pt[f.a]).cross(pt[f.c]-pt[f.a]));
432             if(d<=0) next.push_back(f);
433             int ff=0;
434             if(d>0) ff=ftop;
435             else if(d<0) ff=-ftop;
436             fid[f.a][f.b]=fid[f.b][f.c]=fid[f.c][f.a]=ff;
437         }
438         for(auto &f:ans){
439             if(fid[f.a][f.b]>0 && fid[f.a][f.b]!=fid[f.b][f.a])
440                 next.emplace_back(f.a,f.b,i);
441             if(fid[f.b][f.c]>0 && fid[f.b][f.c]!=fid[f.c][f.b])
442                 next.emplace_back(f.b,f.c,i);
443             if(fid[f.c][f.a]>0 && fid[f.c][f.a]!=fid[f.a][f.c])
444                 next.emplace_back(f.c,f.a,i);
445         }
446         ans=next;
447     }
448     point3D<T> centroid()const{
449         point3D<T> res(0,0,0);
450         T vol=0;
451         for(auto &f:ans){
452             T tmp=pt[f.a].dot(pt[f.b].cross(pt[f.c]));
453             res=res+(pt[f.a]+pt[f.b]+pt[f.c])*tmp;
454             vol+=tmp;
455         }
456         return res/(vol*4);
457     }
458 }
459 };

```

1.2 SmallestCircle

```

1 using PT=point<T>; using CPT=const PT;
2 PT circumcenter(CPT &a,CPT &b,CPT &c){
3     PT u=b-a, v=c-a;
4     T c1=u.abs2()/2, c2=v.abs2()/2;
5     T d=u.cross(v);
6     return PT(a.x+(v.y*c1-u.y*c2)/d, a.y+(u.x*c2-v.x*c1)/d);
7 }
8 void solve(PT p[],int n,PT &c,T &r2){
9     random_shuffle(p,p+n);
10    c=p[0]; r2=0; // c,r2 = 圓心,半徑平方
11    for(int i=1;i<n;i++){if((p[i]-c).abs2()>r2){
12        c=p[i]; r2=0;
13    }
14    for(int j=0;j<i;j++){if((p[j]-c).abs2()>r2){

```

```

14        c.x=(p[i].x+p[j].x)/2;
15        c.y=(p[i].y+p[j].y)/2;
16        r2=(p[j]-c).abs2();
17        for(int k=0;k<j;k++){if((p[k]-c).abs2()>r2){
18            c=circumcenter(p[i],p[j],p[k]);
19            r2=(p[i]-c).abs2();
20        }
21    }
22 }
23 }

```

1.3 最近點對

```

1 template<typename _IT=point<T>* >
2 T closest_pair(_IT L, _IT R){
3     if(R-L <= 1) return INF;
4     _IT mid = L+(R-L)/2;
5     T x = mid->x;
6     T d = min(closest_pair(L,mid),closest_pair(mid,R));
7     inplace_merge(L, mid, R, ycmp);
8     static vector<point> b; b.clear();
9     for(auto u=L;u<R;++u){
10        if((u->x-x)*(u->x-x)>=d) continue;
11        for(auto v=b.rbegin();v!=b.rend();++v){
12            T dx=u->x-v->x, dy=u->y-v->y;
13            if(dy*dy>=d) break;
14            d=min(d,dx*dx+dy*dy);
15        }
16        b.push_back(*u);
17    }
18    return d;
19 }
20 T closest_pair(vector<point<T>> &v){
21     sort(v.begin(),v.end(),xcmp);
22     return closest_pair(v.begin(),v.end());
23 }

```

2 Data_Structure

2.1 DLX

```

1 const int MAXN=4100, MAXM=1030, MAXND=16390;
2 struct DLX{
3     int n,m,sz,ansd; //高是n, 寬是m的稀疏矩陣
4     int S[MAXN],H[MAXN];
5     int row[MAXN],col[MAXNND]; //每個節點代表的列跟行
6     int L[MAXNND],R[MAXNND],U[MAXNND],D[MAXNND];
7     vector<int> ans,ans1;
8     void init(int _n,int _m){
9         n=_n,m=_m;
10        for(int i=0;i<=m;++i){
11            U[i]=D[i]=i,L[i]=i-1,R[i]=i+1;
12            S[i]=0;
13        }
14        R[m]=0,L[0]=m;

```

```

15        sz=m,ansd=INT_MAX; //ansd存最優解的個數
16        for(int i=1;i<=n;++i)H[i]=-1;
17    }
18    void add(int r,int c){
19        ++S[col[++sz]=c];
20        row[sz]=r;
21        D[sz]=D[c],U[D[c]]=sz,U[sz]=c,D[c]=sz;
22        if(H[r]<0)H[r]=L[sz]=R[sz]=sz;
23        else R[sz]=R[H[r]],L[R[H[r]]]=sz,L[sz]=H[r],R[H[r]]=sz;
24    }
25    #define DFOR(i,A,s) for(int i=A[s];i!=s;i=A[i])
26    void remove(int c){ //刪除第c行和所有當前覆蓋到第c行的列
27        L[R[c]]=L[c],R[L[c]]=R[c]; //這裡刪除第c行, 若有些行不需要處理可以在開始時呼叫他
28        DFOR(i,D,c)DFOR(j,R,i){U[D[j]]=U[j],D[U[j]]=D[j],--S[col[j]]};
29    }
30    void restore(int c){ //恢復第c行和所有當前覆蓋到第c行的列, remove的逆操作
31        DFOR(i,U,c)DFOR(j,L,i){++S[col[j]],U[D[j]]=j,D[U[j]]=j;
32        L[R[c]]=c,R[L[c]]=c;
33    }
34    void remove2(int nd){ //刪除nd所在的行當前所有點(包括虛擬節點), 只保留nd
35        DFOR(i,D,nd)L[R[i]]=L[i],R[L[i]]=R[i];
36    }
37    void restore2(int nd){ //刪除nd所在的行當前所有點, 為remove2的逆操作
38        DFOR(i,U,nd)L[R[i]]=R[L[i]]=i;
39    }
40    bool vis[MAXN];
41    int h(){ //估價函數 for IDA*
42        int res=0;
43        memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));
44        DFOR(i,R,0)if(!vis[i]){
45            vis[i]=1;
46            ++res;
47            DFOR(j,D,i)DFOR(k,R,j)vis[col[k]]=1;
48        }
49        return res;
50    }
51    bool dfs(int d){ //for精確覆蓋問題
52        if(d+h()>=ansd) return 0; //找最佳解用, 找任意解可以刪掉
53        if(!R[0]){ansd=d;return 1;}
54        int c=R[0];
55        DFOR(i,R,0)if(S[i]<S[c])c=i;
56        remove(c);
57        DFOR(i,D,c){
58            ans.push_back(row[i]);
59            DFOR(j,R,i)remove(col[j]);
60            if(dfs(d+1))return 1;
61            ans.pop_back();
62            DFOR(j,L,i)restore(col[j]);
63        }
64        restore(c);
65        return 0;
66    }

```

```

67 void dfs2(int d){ //for最小重複覆蓋問題
68     if(d+h()>=ansd) return;
69     if(!R[0]){ansd=d;ans=ans1;return;}
70     int c=R[0];
71     DFOR(i,R,0)if(S[i]<S[c])c=i;
72     DFOR(i,D,c){
73         ans1.push_back(row[i]);
74         remove2(i);
75         DFOR(j,R,i)remove2(j),--S[col[j]];
76         dfs2(d+1);
77         ans1.pop_back();
78         DFOR(j,L,i)restore2(j),++S[col[j]];
79         restore2(i);
80     }
81 }
82 bool exact_cover(){ //解精確覆蓋問題
83     return ans.clear(), dfs(0);
84 }
85 void min_cover(){ //解最小重複覆蓋問題
86     ans1.clear(); //暫存用, 答案還是存在ans裡
87     dfs2(0);
88 }
89 #undef DFOR
90 };

```

2.2 Dynamic_KD_tree

```

1 template<typename T,size_t kd> //有kd個維度
2 struct kd_tree{
3     struct point{
4         T d[kd];
5         T dist(const point &x)const{
6             T ret=0;
7             for(size_t i=0;i<kd;++i)ret+=std::abs(d[i]-x.d[i]);
8             return ret;
9         }
10        bool operator==(const point &p){
11            for(size_t i=0;i<kd;++i)
12                if(d[i]!=p.d[i])return 0;
13            return 1;
14        }
15        bool operator<(const point &b)const{
16            return d[0]<b.d[0];
17        }
18    };
19    private:
20        struct node{
21            node *l,*r;
22            point pid;
23            int s;
24            node(const point &p):l(0),r(0),pid(p),s(1){}
25            ~node(){delete l;delete r;}
26            void up(){s=(l?l->s:0)+1+(r?r->s:0);}
27        }*root;
28        const double alpha,loga;
29        const T INF; //記得要給INF, 表示極大值
30        int maxn;
31        struct __cmp{
32            int sort_id;

```

```

33 bool operator()(const node*x, const node* 89
    y) const {
34     return operator()(x->pid, y->pid);
35 }
36 bool operator()(const point &x, const 93
    point &y) const {
37     if(x.d[sort_id] != y.d[sort_id])
38         return x.d[sort_id] < y.d[sort_id];
39     for(size_t i=0; i<kd; ++i)
40         if(x.d[i] != y.d[i]) return x.d[i] < y.d[
41             i];
42     return 0;
43 }
44 cmp;
45 int size(node *o) { return o->s; }
46 std::vector<node*> A;
47 node* build(int k, int l, int r) {
48     if(l>r) return 0;
49     if(k==kd) k=0;
50     int mid=(l+r)/2;
51     cmp.sort_id = k;
52     std::nth_element(A.begin()+l, A.begin()+
53         mid, A.begin()+r+1, cmp);
54     node *ret=A[mid];
55     ret->l = build(k+1, l, mid-1);
56     ret->r = build(k+1, mid+1, r);
57     ret->up();
58     return ret;
59 }
60 bool isbad(node*o) {
61     return size(o->l)>alpha*o->s || size(o->r)
62         >alpha*o->s;
63 }
64 void flatten(node *u, typename std::vector<
65     node*>::iterator &it) {
66     if(!u) return;
67     flatten(u->l, it);
68     *it=u;
69     flatten(u->r, ++it);
70 }
71 void rebuild(node*&u, int k) {
72     if((int)A.size()<u->s) A.resize(u->s);
73     typename std::vector<node*>::iterator it
74         =A.begin();
75     flatten(u, it);
76     u=build(k, 0, u->s-1);
77 }
78 bool insert(node*&u, int k, const point &x,
79     int dep) {
80     if(!u) return u=new node(x), dep<=0;
81     ++u->s;
82     cmp.sort_id=k;
83     if(insert(cmp(x, u->pid)?u->l:u->r, (k+1)%
84         kd, x, dep-1)) {
85         if(!isbad(u)) return 1;
86         rebuild(u, k);
87     }
88     return 0;
89 }
90 node *findmin(node*o, int k) {
91     if(!o) return 0;
92     if(cmp.sort_id==k) return o->l?findmin(o
93         ->l, (k+1)%kd):0;
94     node *l=findmin(o->l, (k+1)%kd);
95     node *r=findmin(o->r, (k+1)%kd);
96     if(l&&r) return cmp(l, o)?l:o;
97     if(!l&&r) return cmp(r, o)?r:o;
98     if(!l&&!r) return o;
99     if(cmp(l, r)) return cmp(l, o)?l:o;
100     return cmp(r, o)?r:o;
101 }
102 bool erase(node *&u, int k, const point &x) {
103     if(!u) return 0;
104     if(u->pid==x) {
105         if(u->r);
106         else if(u->l) u->r=u->l, u->l=0;
107         else {
108             delete u;
109             return u=0, 1;
110         }
111         --u->s;
112         cmp.sort_id=k;
113         u->pid=findmin(u->r, (k+1)%kd)->pid;
114         return erase(u->r, (k+1)%kd, u->pid);
115     }
116     cmp.sort_id=k;
117     if(erase(cmp(x, u->pid)?u->l:u->r, (k+1)%
118         kd, x))
119         return --u->s, 1;
120     return 0;
121 }
122 T heuristic(const T h[]) const {
123     T ret=0;
124     for(size_t i=0; i<kd; ++i) ret+=h[i];
125     return ret;
126 }
127 int qM;
128 std::priority_queue<std::pair<T, point>>
129     pQ;
130 void nearest(node *u, int k, const point &x,
131     T *h, T &mndist) {
132     if(u==0 || heuristic(h)==mndist) return;
133     T dist=u->pid.dist(x), old=h[k];
134     /*mndist=std::min(mndist, dist);*/
135     if(dist<mndist) {
136         pQ.push(std::make_pair(dist, u->pid));
137         if((int)pQ.size()==qM+1)
138             mndist=pQ.top().first, pQ.pop();
139     }
140     if(x.d[k]<u->pid.d[k]) {
141         nearest(u->l, (k+1)%kd, x, h, mndist);
142         h[k]=std::abs(x.d[k]-u->pid.d[k]);
143         nearest(u->r, (k+1)%kd, x, h, mndist);
144     } else {
145         nearest(u->r, (k+1)%kd, x, h, mndist);
146         h[k]=std::abs(x.d[k]-u->pid.d[k]);
147         nearest(u->l, (k+1)%kd, x, h, mndist);
148     }
149     h[k]=old;
150 }
151 std::vector<point> in_range;
152 void range(node *u, int k, const point &mi,
153     const point &ma) {
154     if(!u) return;
155     bool is=1;
156     for(int i=0; i<kd; ++i)
157         if(u->pid.d[i]<mi.d[i] || ma.d[i]<u->pid
158             .d[i]) {
159             is=0; break;
160         }
161     if(is) in_range.push_back(u->pid);
162 }
163 if(mi.d[k]<u->pid.d[k]) range(u->l, (k+1)
164     %kd, mi, ma);
165 if(ma.d[k]>u->pid.d[k]) range(u->r, (k+1)
166     %kd, mi, ma);
167 }
168 public:
169 kd_tree(const T &INF, double a=0.75):root
170     (0), alpha(a), loga(log2(1.0/a)), INF(INF
171     ), maxn(1) {}
172 ~kd_tree() { delete root; }
173 void clear() { delete root, root=0, maxn=1; }
174 void build(int n, const point *p) {
175     delete root, A.resize(maxn=n);
176     for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) A[i]=new node(p[i]);
177     root=build(0, 0, n-1);
178 }
179 void insert(const point &x) {
180     insert(root, 0, x, __lg(size(root))/loga);
181     if(root->s>maxn) maxn=root->s;
182 }
183 bool erase(const point &p) {
184     bool d=erase(root, 0, p);
185     if(root&&root->s<alpha*maxn) rebuild();
186     return d;
187 }
188 void rebuild() {
189     if(root) rebuild(root, 0);
190     maxn=root->s;
191 }
192 T nearest(const point &x, int k) {
193     qM=k;
194     T mndist=INF, h[kd]={};
195     nearest(root, 0, x, h, mndist);
196     mndist=pQ.top().first;
197     pQ=std::priority_queue<std::pair<T, point
198         >>();
199     return mndist; // 回傳離x第k近的點的距離
200 }
201 const std::vector<point> &range(const
202     point &mi, const point &ma) {
203     in_range.clear();
204     range(root, 0, mi, ma);
205     return in_range; // 回傳介於mi到ma之間的點
206     vector
207 }
208 int size() { return root?root->s:0; }
209 };
210
211 mi.d[i]=min(mi.d[i], l->mi.d[i]);
212 ma.d[i]=max(ma.d[i], l->ma.d[i]);
213 }
214 s+=l->s;
215 }
216 if(r) {
217     for(int i=0; i<kd; ++i) {
218         mi.d[i]=min(mi.d[i], r->mi.d[i]);
219         ma.d[i]=max(ma.d[i], r->ma.d[i]);
220     }
221     s+=r->s;
222 }
223 }
224 void up2() { /*其他懶惰標記向上更新*/ }
225 void down() { /*其他懶惰標記下推*/ }
226 } *root;
227 // 檢查區間包含用的函數
228 bool range_include(node *o, const point &L,
229     const point &R) {
230     for(int i=0; i<kd; ++i) {
231         if(L.d[i]>o->ma.d[i] || R.d[i]<o->mi.d[i])
232             return 0;
233     }
234     // (L, R) 區間有和o的區間有交集就回傳true
235     return 1;
236 }
237 bool range_in_range(node *o, const point &L,
238     const point &R) {
239     for(int i=0; i<kd; ++i) {
240         if(L.d[i]>o->mi.d[i] || o->ma.d[i]>R.d[i])
241             return 0;
242     }
243     // (L, R) 區間完全包含o的區間就回傳true
244     return 1;
245 }
246 bool point_in_range(node *o, const point &L,
247     const point &R) {
248     for(int i=0; i<kd; ++i) {
249         if(L.d[i]>o->pid.d[i] || R.d[i]<o->pid.d[i]
250             ) return 0;
251     }
252     // (L, R) 區間完全包含o->pid這個點就回傳true
253     return 1;
254 }
255 // 單點修改，以單點改值為例
256 void update(node *u, const point &x, int data,
257     int k=0) {
258     if(!u) return;
259     u->down();
260     if(u->pid==x) {
261         u->data=data;
262         u->up2();
263         return;
264     }
265     cmp.sort_id=k;
266     update(cmp(x, u->pid)?u->l:u->r, x, data, (k
267         +1)%kd);
268     u->up2();
269 }
270 // 區間修改
271 void update(node *o, const point &L, const
272     point &R, int data) {
273     if(!o) return;
274     o->down();
275     if(range_in_range(o, L, R)) {
276         // 區間懶惰標記修改
277         o->down();
278     }
279 }

```

2.3 kd_tree_replace_segment

```

1 struct node { // kd 樹代替高維線段樹
2     node *l, *r;
3     point pid, mi, ma;
4     int s, data;
5     node(const point &p, int d):l(0), r(0), pid(p
6         ), mi(p), ma(p), s(1), data(d), dmin(d),
7         dmax(d) {}
8     void up() {
9         mi=ma=pid;
10        s=1;
11        if(l) {
12            for(int i=0; i<kd; ++i) {

```



```

66     return;
67 }
68 if(point_in_range(o,L,R)){
69     //這個點在(L,R)區間，但是他的左右子樹不
        一定在區間中
70     //單點懶惰標記修改
71 }
72 if(o->l&&range_include(o->l,L,R))update(o
    ->l,L,R,data);
73 if(o->r&&range_include(o->r,L,R))update(o
    ->r,L,R,data);
74 o->up2();
75 }
76 //區間查詢，以總和為例
77 int query(node *o,const point &L,const point
    &R){
78     if(!o)return 0;
79     o->down();
80     if(range_in_range(o,L,R))return o->sum;
81     int ans=0;
82     if(point_in_range(o,L,R))ans+=o->data;
83     if(o->l&&range_include(o->l,L,R))ans+=
        query(o->l,L,R);
84     if(o->r&&range_include(o->r,L,R))ans+=
        query(o->r,L,R);
85     return ans;
86 }

```

2.4 reference_point

```

1 template<typename T>
2 struct _RefC{
3     T data;
4     int ref;
5     _RefC(const T&d=0):data(d),ref(0){}
6 };
7 template<typename T>
8 struct _rp{
9     _RefC<T> *p;
10    T *operator->(){return &p->data;}
11    T &operator*(){return p->data;}
12    operator _RefC<T>*(){return p;}
13    _rp &operator=(const _rp &t){
14        if(p&&!--p->ref)delete p;
15        p=t.p,p&&+p->ref;
16        return *this;
17    }
18    _rp(_RefC<T> *t=0):p(t){p&&+p->ref;}
19    _rp(const _rp &t):p(t.p){p&&+p->ref;}
20    ~_rp(){if(p&&!--p->ref)delete p;}
21 };
22 template<typename T>
23 inline _rp<T> new_rp(const T&nd){
24     return _rp<T>(new _RefC<T>(nd));
25 }

```

2.5 skew_heap

```

1 node *merge(node *a,node *b){
2     if(!a||!b) return a?a:b;
3     if(b->data<a->data) swap(a,b);
4     swap(a->l,a->r);
5     a->l=merge(b,a->l);
6     return a;
7 }

```

2.6 undo_disjoint_set

```

1 struct DisjointSet {
2     // save() is like recursive
3     // undo() is like return
4     int n, fa[MXN], sz[MXN];
5     vector<pair<int*,int*>> h;
6     vector<int> sp;
7     void init(int tn) {
8         n=tn;
9         for (int i=0; i<n; i++) sz[fa[i]=i]=1;
10        sp.clear(); h.clear();
11    }
12    void assign(int *k, int v) {
13        h.PB({k, *k});
14        *k=v;
15    }
16    void save() { sp.PB(SZ(h)); }
17    void undo() {
18        assert(!sp.empty());
19        int last=sp.back(); sp.pop_back();
20        while (SZ(h)!=last) {
21            auto x=h.back(); h.pop_back();
22            *x.F=x.S;
23        }
24    }
25    int f(int x) {
26        while (fa[x]!=x) x=fa[x];
27        return x;
28    }
29    void uni(int x, int y) {
30        x=f(x); y=f(y);
31        if (x==y) return ;
32        if (sz[x]<sz[y]) swap(x, y);
33        assign(&sz[x], sz[x]+sz[y]);
34        assign(&fa[y], x);
35    }
36 }djs;

```

2.7 整體二分

```

1 void totBS(int L, int R, vector<Item> M){
2     if(Q.empty()) return; //維護全域B陣列
3     if(L==R) 整個M的答案=r, return;
4     int mid = (L+R)/2;
5     vector<Item> mL, mR;
6     do_modify_B_with_divide(mid,M);
7     //讓B陣列在遞迴的時候只會保留[L~mid]的資訊
8     undo_modify_B(mid,M);
9     totBS(L,mid,mL);
10    totBS(mid+1,R,mR);
11 }

```

3 Flow

3.1 dinic

```

1 template<typename T>
2 struct DINIC{
3     static const int MAXN=105;
4     static const T INF=INT_MAX;
5     int n, LV[MAXN], cur[MAXN];
6     struct edge{
7         int v,pre;
8         T cap,r;
9         edge(int v,int pre,T cap):v(v),pre(pre),
            cap(cap),r(r){}
10    };
11    int g[MAXN];
12    vector<edge> e;
13    void init(int _n){
14        memset(g,-1,sizeof(int)*((n=_n)+1));
15        e.clear();
16    }
17    void add_edge(int u,int v,T cap,bool
        directed=false){
18        e.push_back(edge(v,g[u],cap));
19        g[u]=e.size()-1;
20        e.push_back(edge(u,g[v],directed?0:cap))
            ;
21        g[v]=e.size()-1;
22    }
23    int bfs(int s,int t){
24        memset(LV,0,sizeof(int)*(n+1));
25        memcpy(cur,g,sizeof(int)*(n+1));
26        queue<int> q;
27        q.push(s);
28        LV[s]=1;
29        while(q.size()){
30            int u=q.front();q.pop();
31            for(int i=g[u];~i;i=e[i].pre){
32                if(!LV[e[i].v]&&e[i].r){
33                    LV[e[i].v]=LV[u]+1;
34                    q.push(e[i].v);
35                    if(e[i].v==t)return 1;
36                }
37            }
38        }
39        return 0;
40    }
41    T dfs(int u,int t,T CF=INF){
42        if(u==t)return CF;
43        T df;
44        for(int &i=cur[u];~i;i=e[i].pre){
45            if(LV[e[i].v]==LV[u]+1&&e[i].r){
46                if(df=dfs(e[i].v,t,min(CF,e[i].r))){
47                    e[i].r-=df;
48                    e[i^1].r+=df;
49                    return df;
50                }
51            }
52        }
53        return LV[u]=0;
54    }
55    T dinic(int s,int t,bool clean=true){
56        if(clean)for(size_t i=0;i<e.size();++i)

```

```

57        e[i].r=e[i].cap;
58        T ans=0, f=0;
59        while(bfs(s,t))while(f=dfs(s,t))ans+=f;
60        return ans;
61    }
62 };

```

3.2 ISAP_with_cut

```

1 template<typename T>
2 struct ISAP{
3     static const int MAXN=105;
4     static const T INF=INT_MAX;
5     int n;//點數
6     int d[MAXN],gap[MAXN],cur[MAXN];
7     struct edge{
8         int v,pre;
9         T cap,r;
10        edge(int v,int pre,T cap):v(v),pre(pre),
            cap(cap),r(r){}
11    };
12    int g[MAXN];
13    vector<edge> e;
14    void init(int _n){
15        memset(g,-1,sizeof(int)*((n=_n)+1));
16        e.clear();
17    }
18    void add_edge(int u,int v,T cap,bool
        directed=false){
19        e.push_back(edge(v,g[u],cap));
20        g[u]=e.size()-1;
21        e.push_back(edge(u,g[v],directed?0:cap))
            ;
22        g[v]=e.size()-1;
23    }
24    T dfs(int u,int s,int t,T CF=INF){
25        if(u==t)return CF;
26        T tf=CF,df;
27        for(int &i=cur[u];~i;i=e[i].pre){
28            if(e[i].r&&d[u]==d[e[i].v]+1){
29                df=dfs(e[i].v,s,t,min(tf,e[i].r));
30                e[i].r-=df;
31                e[i^1].r+=df;
32                if(!(tf-=df)||d[s]==n)return CF-tf;
33            }
34        }
35        int mh=n;
36        for(int i=cur[u]=g[u];~i;i=e[i].pre){
37            if(e[i].r&&d[e[i].v]<mh)mh=d[e[i].v];
38        }
39        if(--gap[d[u]]d[s]==n;
40        else ++gap[d[u]]=++mh;
41        return CF-tf;
42    }
43    T isap(int s,int t,bool clean=true){
44        memset(d,0,sizeof(int)*(n+1));
45        memset(gap,0,sizeof(int)*(n+1));
46        memcpy(cur,g,sizeof(int)*(n+1));
47        if(clean)for(size_t i=0;i<e.size();++i)
            e[i].r=e[i].cap;
48        T MF=0;
49        for(gap[0]=n;d[s]<n;MF+=dfs(s,s,t);
50        return MF;
51    }

```

```

52 }
53 vector<int> cut_e;//最小割邊集
54 bool vis[MAXN];
55 void dfs_cut(int u){
56     vis[u]=1;//表示u屬於source的最小割集
57     for(int i=g[u];~i;i=e[i].pre)
58         if(e[i].r>0&&!vis[e[i].v])dfs_cut(e[i].v);
59 }
60 T min_cut(int s,int t){
61     T ans=isap(s,t);
62     memset(vis,0,sizeof(bool)*(n+1));
63     dfs_cut(s), cut_e.clear();
64     for(int u=0;u<n;++u)if(vis[u])
65         for(int i=g[u];~i;i=e[i].pre)
66             if(!vis[e[i].v])cut_e.push_back(i);
67     return ans;
68 }
69 };

```

3.3 MinCostMaxFlow

```

1 template<typename TP>
2 struct MCMF{
3     static const int MAXN=440;
4     static const TP INF=999999999;
5     struct edge{
6         int v,pre;
7         TP r,cost;
8         edge(int v,int pre,TP r,TP cost):v(v),
9             pre(pre),r(r),cost(cost){}
10    };
11    int n,S,T;
12    TP dis[MAXN],PIS,ans;
13    bool vis[MAXN];
14    vector<edge> e;
15    int g[MAXN];
16    void init(int _n){
17        memset(g,-1,sizeof(int)*((n=_n)+1));
18        e.clear();
19    }
20    void add_edge(int u,int v,TP r,TP cost,
21        bool directed=false){
22        e.push_back(edge(v,g[u],r,cost));
23        g[u]=e.size()-1;
24        e.push_back(
25            edge(u,g[v],directed?0:r,-cost));
26        g[v]=e.size()-1;
27    }
28    TP augment(int u,TP CF){
29        if(u==T||!CF)return ans+=PIS*CF,CF;
30        vis[u]=1;
31        TP r=CF,d;
32        for(int i=g[u];~i;i=e[i].pre){
33            if(e[i].r&&!e[i].cost&&!vis[e[i].v]){
34                d=augment(e[i].v,min(r,e[i].r));
35                e[i].r-=d;
36                e[i^1].r+=d;
37                if(!(r-=d))break;
38            }
39        }
40        return CF-r;

```

```

39 }
40 bool modlabel(){
41     for(int u=0;u<n;++u)dis[u]=INF;
42     static deque<int>q;
43     dis[T]=0,q.push_back(T);
44     while(q.size()){
45         int u=q.front();q.pop_front();
46         TP dt;
47         for(int i=g[u];~i;i=e[i].pre){
48             if(e[i^1].r&&(dt=dis[u]-e[i].cost)<
49                 dis[e[i].v]){
50                 if((dis[e[i].v]=dt)<=dis[q.size()])
51                     q.front():S){
52                         q.push_front(e[i].v);
53                     }else q.push_back(e[i].v);
54             }
55         }
56         for(int u=0;u<n;++u)
57             for(int i=g[u];~i;i=e[i].pre)
58                 e[i].cost+=dis[e[i].v]-dis[u];
59         return PIS+=dis[S], dis[S]<INF;
60     }
61     TP mincost(int s,int t){
62         S=s,T=t;
63         PIS=ans=0;
64         while(modlabel()){
65             do memset(vis,0,sizeof(bool)*(n+1));
66             while(augment(S,INF));
67         }
68     };

```

4 Graph

4.1 Augmenting_Path

```

1 #define MAXN1 505
2 #define MAXN2 505
3 int n1,n2;//n1個點連向n2個點
4 int match[MAXN2];//屬於n2的點匹配了哪個點
5 vector<int> g[MAXN1];//圖
6 bool vis[MAXN2];//是否走訪過
7 bool dfs(int u){
8     for(size_t i=0;i<g[u].size();++i){
9         int v=g[u][i];
10        if(vis[v])continue;
11        vis[v]=1;
12        if(match[v]==-1||dfs(match[v]))
13            return match[v]=u, 1;
14    }
15    return 0;
16 }
17 inline int max_match(){
18     int ans=0;
19     memset(match,-1,sizeof(int)*n2);
20     for(int i=0;i<n1;++i){
21         memset(vis,0,sizeof(bool)*n2);
22         if(dfs(i))++ans;
23     }

```

```

24     return ans;
25 }

```

4.2 Augmenting_Path_multiple

```

1 #define MAXN1 1005
2 #define MAXN2 505
3 int n1,n2;//n1個點連向n2個點，其中n2個點可以
4     匹配很多邊
5 vector<int> g[MAXN1];//圖
6 int c[MAXN2];//每個屬於n2點最多可以接受幾條
7     匹配邊
8 vector<int> match_list[MAXN2];//每個屬於n2的
9     點匹配了那些點
10 bool vis[MAXN2];//是否走訪過
11 bool dfs(int u){
12     for(size_t i=0;i<g[u].size();++i){
13         int v=g[u][i];
14         if(vis[v])continue;
15         vis[v]=true;
16         if((int)match_list[v].size()<c[v]){
17             return match_list[v].push_back(u),
18                 true;
19         }else{
20             for(size_t j=0;j<match_list[v].size()
21                 ;++j){
22                 int next_u=match_list[v][j];
23                 if(dfs(next_u))
24                     return match_list[v][j]=u, true;
25             }
26         }
27     }
28     return false;
29 }
30 int max_match(){
31     for(int i=0;i<n2;++i)match_list[i].clear();
32     ;
33     int cnt=0;
34     for(int u=0;u<n1;++u){
35         memset(vis,0,sizeof(bool)*n2);
36         if(dfs(u))++cnt;
37     }
38     return cnt;
39 }

```

4.3 blossom_matching

```

1 #define MAXN 505
2 vector<int>g[MAXN];
3 int pa[MAXN],match[MAXN],st[MAXN],S[MAXN],v[
4     MAXN];
5 int t,n;
6 int lca(int x,int y){
7     for(++t;swap(x,y)){
8         if(x==0)continue;
9         if(v[x]==t)return x;
10        v[x]=t;
11        x=st[pa[match[x]]];

```

```

11    }
12 }
13 #define qpush(x) q.push(x),S[x]=0
14 void flower(int x,int y,int l,queue<int> &q)
15 {
16     while(st[x]!=1){
17         pa[x]=y;
18         if(S[y==match[x]]==1)qpush(y);
19         st[x]=st[y]=1, x=pa[y];
20     }
21 }
22 bool bfs(int x){
23     for(int i=1;i<n;++i)st[i]=i;
24     memset(S+1,-1,sizeof(int)*n);
25     queue<int>q; qpush(x);
26     while(q.size()){
27         x=q.front(),q.pop();
28         for(size_t i=0;i<g[x].size();++i){
29             int y=g[x][i];
30             if(S[y]==-1){
31                 pa[y]=x,S[y]=1;
32                 if(!match[y]){
33                     for(int lst;x=y,lst,x=pa[y])
34                         lst=match[x],match[x]=y,match[y]
35                             =x;
36                     return 1;
37                 }
38                 qpush(match[y]);
39             }else if(!S[y]&&st[y]!=st[x]){
40                 int l=lca(y,x);
41                 flower(y,x,l,q),flower(x,y,l,q);
42             }
43         }
44     }
45     return 0;
46 }
47 int blossom(){
48     int ans=0;
49     for(int i=1;i<n;++i)
50         if(!match[i]&&bfs(i))++ans;
51     return ans;
52 }

```

4.4 graphISO

```

1 const int MAXN=1005,K=30;//K要夠大
2 const long long A=3,B=11,C=2,D=19,P=0
3     xdefaced;
4 long long f[K+1][MAXN];
5 vector<int> g[MAXN],rg[MAXN];
6 int n;
7 void init(){
8     for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
9         f[0][i]=1;
10        g[i].clear(), rg[i].clear();
11    }
12 }
13 void add_edge(int u,int v){
14     g[u].push_back(v), rg[v].push_back(u);
15 }
16 long long point_hash(int u){//O(N)
17     for(int t=1;t<=K;++t){
18         for(int i=0;i<n;++i){

```

```

18 f[t][i]=f[t-1][i]*A%P;
19 for(int j:g[i])f[t][i]=(f[t][i]+f[t-1][j]*B%P)%P;
20 for(int j:rg[i])f[t][i]=(f[t][i]+f[t-1][j]*C%P)%P;
21 if(i==u)f[t][i]+=D; //如果圖太大的話，把這行刪掉，執行一次後f[K]就會是所
    有點的答案
22 f[t][i]=P;
23 }
24 }
25 return f[K][u];
26 }
27 vector<long long> graph_hash(){
28     vector<long long> ans;
29     for(int i=0;i<n;++i)ans.push_back(
30         point_hash(i)); //O(N^2)
31     sort(ans.begin(),ans.end());
32     return ans;

```

4.5 KM

```

1 #define MAXN 405
2 #define INF 0x3f3f3f3f
3 int n; // 1-base, 0表示沒有匹配
4 int g[MAXN][MAXN], lx[MAXN], ly[MAXN], pa[MAXN], slack_y[MAXN];
5 int match_y[MAXN], match_x[MAXN];
6 bool vx[MAXN], vy[MAXN];
7 void augment(int y){
8     for(int x,z;y;z){
9         x=pa[y], z=match_x[x];
10        match_y[y]=x, match_x[x]=y;
11    }
12 }
13 void bfs(int st){
14     for(int i=1;i<n;++i)slack_y[i]=INF, vx[i]=vy[i]=0;
15     queue<int> q; q.push(st);
16     for(;;){
17         while(q.size()){
18             int x=q.front(); q.pop();
19             vx[x]=1;
20             for(int y=1;y<n;++y)if(!vy[y]){
21                 int t=lx[x]+ly[y]-g[x][y];
22                 if(t==0){
23                     pa[y]=x;
24                     if(!match_y[y]){augment(y);return}
25                     ;
26                     vy[y]=1, q.push(match_y[y]);
27                     }else if(slack_y[y]>t)pa[y]=x, slack_y[y]=t;
28             }
29         }
30         int cut=INF;
31         for(int y=1;y<n;++y){
32             if(!vy[y]&&cut>slack_y[y])cut=slack_y[y];
33         }
34         for(int j=1;j<n;++j){
35             if(vx[j])lx[j]-=cut;

```

```

35         if(vy[j])ly[j]+=cut;
36         else slack_y[j]-=cut;
37     }
38     for(int y=1;y<n;++y){
39         if(!vy[y]&&slack_y[y]==0){
40             if(!match_y[y]){augment(y);return;}
41             vy[y]=1, q.push(match_y[y]);
42         }
43     }
44 }
45 }
46 long long KM(){
47     memset(match_y,0,sizeof(int)*(n+1));
48     memset(ly,0,sizeof(int)*(n+1));
49     for(int x=1;x<n;++x){
50         lx[x]=-INF;
51         for(int y=1;y<n;++y)
52             lx[x]=max(lx[x],g[x][y]);
53     }
54     for(int x=1;x<n;++x)bfs(x);
55     long long ans=0;
56     for(int y=1;y<n;++y)ans+=g[match_y[y]][y];
57     return ans;
58 }

```

4.6 MaximumClique

```

1 struct MaxClique{
2     static const int MAXN=105;
3     int N,ans;
4     int g[MAXN][MAXN], dp[MAXN], stk[MAXN][MAXN];
5     int sol[MAXN], tmp[MAXN]; //sol[0~ans-1] 為答案
6     void init(int n){
7         N=n; //0-base
8         memset(g,0,sizeof(g));
9     }
10    void add_edge(int u,int v){
11        g[u][v]=g[v][u]=1;
12    }
13    int dfs(int ns,int dep){
14        if(!ns){
15            if(dep>ans){
16                ans=dep;
17                memcpy(sol,tmp,sizeof tmp);
18                return 1;
19            }else return 0;
20        }
21        for(int i=0;i<ns;++i){
22            if(dep+ns-i<=ans)return 0;
23            int u=stk[dep][i], cnt=0;
24            if(dep+dp[u]<=ans)return 0;
25            for(int j=i+1;j<ns;++j){
26                int v=stk[dep][j];
27                if(g[u][v])stk[dep+1][cnt++]=v;
28            }
29            tmp[dep]=u;
30            if(dfs(cnt,dep+1))return 1;
31        }
32        return 0;

```

```

33    }
34    int clique(){
35        int u,v,ns;
36        for(ans=0,u=N-1;u>0;--u){
37            for(ns=0,tmp[0]=u,v=u+1;v<N;++v)
38                if(g[u][v])stk[1][ns++]=v;
39            dfs(ns,1), dp[u]=ans;
40        }
41        return ans;
42    }
43 }

```

4.7 MinimumMeanCycle

```

1 #include<cstdio> //for DBL_MAX
2 int dp[MAXN][MAXN]; // 1-base, 0(NM)
3 vector<tuple<int,int,int>> edge;
4 double mmc(int n){ //allow negative weight
5     const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f;
6     for(int t=0;t<n;++t){
7         memset(dp[t+1],0,sizeof(dp[t+1]));
8         for(const auto &e:edge){
9             int u,v,w;
10            tie(u,v,w) = e;
11            dp[t+1][v]=min(dp[t+1][v],dp[t][u]+w);
12        }
13    }
14    double res = DBL_MAX;
15    for(int u=1;u<n;++u){
16        if(dp[n][u]==INF) continue;
17        double val = -DBL_MAX;
18        for(int t=0;t<n;++t)
19            val=max(val,(dp[n][u]-dp[t][u])*1.0/(n-t));
20        res=min(res,val);
21    }
22    return res;
23 }

```

4.8 Rectilinear_MST

```

1 //平面曼哈頓最小生成樹構造圖(去除非必要邊)
2 #define T int
3 #define INF 0x3f3f3f3f
4 struct point{
5     T x,y;
6     int id; //從0開始編號
7     point(){}
8     T dist(const point &p)const{
9         return abs(x-p.x)+abs(y-p.y);
10    }
11 }
12 bool cmpx(const point &a,const point &b){
13     return a.x<b.x||(a.x==b.x&&a.y<b.y);
14 }
15 struct edge{
16     int u,v;
17     T cost;
18     edge(int u,int v,T c):u(u),v(v),cost(c){}

```

```

19     bool operator<(const edge&e)const{
20         return cost<e.cost;
21     }
22 };
23 struct bit_node{
24     T mi;
25     int id;
26     bit_node(const T&mi=INF,int id=-1):mi(mi),id(id){}
27 };
28 vector<bit_node> bit;
29 void bit_update(int i,const T&data,int id){
30     for(;;i=i&(-i)){
31         if(data<bit[i].mi)bit[i]=bit_node(data,id);
32     }
33 }
34 int bit_find(int i,int m){
35     bit_node x;
36     for(;;i<=m;i+=i&(-i)) if(bit[i].mi<x.mi)x=bit[i];
37     return x.id;
38 }
39 vector<edge> build_graph(int n,point p[]){
40     vector<edge> e; //edge for MST
41     for(int dir=0;dir<4;++dir){ //4種座標變換
42         if(dir%2) for(int i=0;i<n;++i) swap(p[i].x,p[i].y);
43         else if(dir==2) for(int i=0;i<n;++i) p[i].x=-p[i].x;
44         sort(p,p+n,cmpx);
45         vector<T> ga(n), gb;
46         for(int i=0;i<n;++i)ga[i]=p[i].y-p[i].x;
47         gb=ga, sort(gb.begin(),gb.end());
48         gb.erase(unique(gb.begin(),gb.end()),gb.end());
49         int m=gb.size();
50         bit=vector<bit_node>(m+1);
51         for(int i=n-1;i>=0;--i){
52             int pos=lower_bound(gb.begin(),gb.end(),ga[i])+1;
53             int ans=bit_find(pos,m);
54             if(~ans)e.push_back(edge(p[i].id,p[ans].id,p[i].dist(p[ans])));
55             bit_update(pos,p[i].x+p[i].y,i);
56         }
57     }
58     return e;
59 }

```

4.9 treeISO

```

1 const int MAXN=100005;
2 const long long X=12327,P=0xdefaced;
3 vector<int> g[MAXN];
4 bool vis[MAXN];
5 long long dfs(int u){ //hash ver
6     vis[u]=1;
7     vector<long long> tmp;
8     for(auto v:g[u])if(!vis[v])tmp.push_back(dfs(v));
9     if(tmp.empty())return 177;
10    long long ret=4931;
11    sort(tmp.begin(),tmp.end());

```

```

12 for(auto v:tmp)ret=((ret*X)^v)%P;
13 return ret;
14 }
15 //-----
16 string dfs(int x,int p){
17     vector<string> c;
18     for(int y:g[x])
19         if(y!=p)c.emplace_back(dfs(y,x));
20     sort(c.begin(),c.end());
21     string ret("(");
22     for(auto &s:c)ret+=s;
23     ret+=")";
24     return ret;
25 }

```

4.10 一般圖最小權完美匹配

```

1 struct Graph {
2     // Minimum General Weighted Matching (
3     // Perfect Match) 0-base
4     static const int MXN = 105;
5     int n, edge[MXN][MXN];
6     int match[MXN],dis[MXN],onstk[MXN];
7     vector<int> stk;
8     void init(int _n) {
9         n = _n;
10        for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
11            for (int j=0; j<n; j++)
12                edge[i][j] = 0;
13    }
14    void add_edge(int u, int v, int w) {
15        edge[u][v] = edge[v][u] = w;
16    }
17    bool SPFA(int u){
18        if (onstk[u]) return true;
19        stk.push_back(u);
20        onstk[u] = 1;
21        for (int v=0; v<n; v++){
22            if (u != v && match[u] != v && !onstk[
23                v]){
24                int m = match[v];
25                if (dis[m] > dis[u] - edge[v][m] +
26                    edge[u][v]){
27                    dis[m] = dis[u] - edge[v][m] +
28                        edge[u][v];
29                    onstk[v] = 1;
30                    stk.push_back(v);
31                    if (SPFA(m)) return true;
32                    stk.pop_back();
33                    onstk[v] = 0;
34                }
35            }
36        }
37        onstk[u] = 0;
38        stk.pop_back();
39        return false;
40    }
41    int solve() {
42        // find a match
43        for (int i=0; i<n; i+=2){
44            match[i] = i+1, match[i+1] = i;
45        }
46        for(;;){

```

```

43 int found = 0;
44 for (int i=0; i<n; i++) dis[i] = onstk
45     [i] = 0;
46 for (int i=0; i<n; i++){
47     stk.clear();
48     if (!onstk[i] && SPFA(i)){
49         found = 1;
50         while (stk.size()>=2){
51             int u = stk.back(); stk.pop_back
52                 ();
53             int v = stk.back(); stk.pop_back
54                 ();
55             match[u] = v;
56             match[v] = u;
57         }
58     }
59     if (!found) break;
60 }
61 int ret = 0;
62 for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
63     ret += edge[i][match[i]];
64 ret /= 2;
65 return ret;
}graph;

```

4.11 全局最小割

```

1 const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f;
2 template<typename T>
3 struct stoer_wagner{// 0-base
4     static const int MAXN=150;
5     T g[MAXN][MAXN],dis[MAXN];
6     int nd[MAXN],n,s,t;
7     void init(int _n){
8         n=_n;
9         for(int i=0;i<n;++i)
10             for(int j=0;j<n;++j)g[i][j]=0;
11    }
12    void add_edge(int u,int v,T w){
13        g[u][v]=g[v][u]+=w;
14    }
15    T min_cut(){
16        T ans=INF;
17        for(int i=0;i<n;++i)nd[i]=i;
18        for(int ind,tn=n;tn>1;--tn){
19            for(int i=1;i<tn;++i)dis[nd[i]]=0;
20            for(int i=1;i<tn;++i){
21                ind=i;
22                for(int j=i;j<tn;++j){
23                    dis[nd[j]]+=g[nd[i-1]][nd[j]];
24                    if(dis[nd[ind]]<dis[nd[j]])ind=j;
25                }
26                swap(nd[ind],nd[i]);
27            }
28            if(ans>dis[nd[ind]])ans=dis[t=nd[ind
29                ]],s=nd[ind-1];
30            for(int i=0;i<tn;++i)
31                g[nd[ind-1]][nd[i]]=g[nd[i]][nd[ind
32                    -1]]+g[nd[i]][nd[ind]];
33        }
34        return ans;
35    }
36 }

```

```

33 }
34 };

```

4.12 平面圖判定

```

1 static const int MAXN = 20;
2 struct Edge{
3     int u, v;
4     Edge(int s, int d) : u(s), v(d) {}
5 };
6 bool isK33(int n, int degree[]){
7     int t = 0, z = 0;
8     for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
9         if(degree[i] == 3)++t;
10        else if(degree[i] == 0)++z;
11        else return false;
12    }
13    return t == 6 && t + z == n;
14 }
15 bool isK5(int n, int degree[]){
16     int f = 0, z = 0;
17     for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
18         if(degree[i] == 4)++f;
19         else if(degree[i] == 0)++z;
20         else return false;
21    }
22    return f == 5 && f + z == n;
23 }
24 // it judge a given graph is Homeomorphic
25 // with K33 or K5
26 bool isHomeomorphic(bool G[MAXN][MAXN],
27     const int n){
28     for(;;){
29         int cnt = 0;
30         for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
31             vector<Edge> E;
32             for(int j=0;j<n&&E.size()<3;++j)
33                 if(G[i][j] && i != j)
34                     E.push_back(Edge(i, j));
35             if(E.size() == 1){
36                 G[i][E[0].v] = G[E[0].v][i] = false;
37             }else if(E.size() == 2){
38                 G[i][E[0].v] = G[E[0].v][i] = false;
39                 G[i][E[1].v] = G[E[1].v][i] = false;
40                 G[E[0].v][E[1].v] = G[E[1].v][E[0].v
41                     ] = true;
42                 ++cnt;
43             }
44             if(cnt == 0)break;
45         }
46         static int degree[MAXN];
47         fill(degree, degree + n, 0);
48         for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
49             for(int j=i+1; j<n; ++j){
50                 if(!G[i][j])continue;
51                 ++degree[i];
52                 ++degree[j];
53             }
54         }
55         return !(isK33(n, degree) || isK5(n,
56             degree));
57     }
58 }

```

4.13 弦圖完美消除序列

```

1 struct chordal{
2     static const int MAXN=1005;
3     int n;// 0-base
4     vector<int>G[MAXN];
5     int rank[MAXN],label[MAXN];
6     bool mark[MAXN];
7     void init(int _n){n=_n;
8         for(int i=0;i<n;++i)G[i].clear();
9     }
10    void add_edge(int u,int v){
11        G[u].push_back(v);
12        G[v].push_back(u);
13    }
14    vector<int> MCS(){
15        memset(rank,-1,sizeof(int)*n);
16        memset(label,0,sizeof(int)*n);
17        priority_queue<pair<int,int>> pq;
18        for(int i=0;i<n;++i)pq.push(make_pair(0,
19            i));
20        for(int i=n-1;i>=0;--i)for(;;){
21            int u=pq.top().second;pq.pop();
22            if(~rank[u])continue;
23            rank[u]=i;
24            for(auto v:G[u])if(rank[v]==-1){
25                pq.push(make_pair(++label[v],v));
26            }
27            break;
28        }
29        vector<int> res(n);
30        for(int i=0;i<n;++i)res[rank[i]]=i;
31        return res;
32    }
33    bool check(vector<int> ord){//弦圖判定
34        for(int i=0;i<n;++i)rank[ord[i]]=i;
35        memset(mark,0,sizeof(bool)*n);
36        for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
37            vector<pair<int,int>> tmp;
38            for(auto u:G[ord[i]])if(!mark[u])
39                tmp.push_back(make_pair(rank[u],u));
40            sort(tmp.begin(),tmp.end());
41            if(tmp.size()){
42                int u=tmp[0].second;
43                set<int> S;
44                for(auto v:G[u])S.insert(v);
45                for(size_t j=1;j<tmp.size();++j)
46                    if(!S.count(tmp[j].second))return
47                        0;
48            }
49            mark[ord[i]]=1;
50        }
51        return 1;
52    }
53 }

```

4.14 最小斯坦納樹 DP


```

1 //n個點，其中r個要構成斯坦納樹
2 //答案在max(dp[(1<<r)-1][k]) k=0~n-1
3 //p表示要構成斯坦納樹的點集
4 //O( n^3 + n*3^r + n^2*2^r )
5 #define REP(i,n) for(int i=0;i<(int)n;++i)
6 const int MAXN=30,MAXM=8; // 0-base
7 const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f;
8 int dp[1<<MAXM][MAXN];
9 int g[MAXN][MAXN]; //圖
10 void init(){memset(g,0x3f,sizeof(g));}
11 void add_edge(int u,int v,int w){
12     g[u][v]=g[v][u]=min(g[v][u],w);
13 }
14 void steiner(int n,int r,int *p){
15     REP(k,n)REP(i,n)REP(j,n)
16         g[i][j]=min(g[i][j],g[i][k]+g[k][j]);
17     REP(i,n)g[i][i]=0;
18     REP(i,r)REP(j,n)dp[1<<i][j]=g[p[i]][j];
19     for(int i=1;i<(1<<r);++i){
20         if(!(i&(i-1)))continue;
21         REP(j,n)dp[i][j]=INF;
22         REP(j,n){
23             int tmp=INF;
24             for(int s=i&(i-1);s;s=i&(s-1))
25                 tmp=min(tmp,dp[s][j]+dp[i^s][j]);
26             REP(k,n)dp[i][k]=min(dp[i][k],g[j][k]+tmp);
27         }
28     }
29 }

```

4.15 最小樹形圖 — 朱劉

```

1 template<typename T>
2 struct zhu_liu{
3     static const int MAXN=110,MAXM=10005;
4     struct node{
5         int u,v;
6         T w,tag;
7         node *l,*r;
8         node(int u=0,int v=0,T w=0):u(u),v(v),w(w),tag(0),l(0),r(0){}
9     }
10     void down(){
11         w+=tag;
12         if(l)l->tag+=tag;
13         if(r)r->tag+=tag;
14         tag=0;
15     }
16     }mem[ MAXM ]; //靜態記憶體
17     node *pq[ MAXN*2 ],*E[ MAXN*2 ];
18     int st[ MAXN*2 ],id[ MAXN*2 ],m;
19     void init(int n){
20         for(int i=1;i<=n;++i){
21             pq[i]=E[i]=0, st[i]=id[i]=i;
22             m=0;
23         }
24     }node *merge(node *a,node *b){ //skew heap
25         if(!a||!b)return a?a:b;
26         a->down(),b->down();
27         if(b->w<a->w)return merge(b,a);
28         swap(a->l,a->r);
29         a->l=merge(b,a->l);

```

```

29     return a;
30 }
31 void add_edge(int u,int v,T w){
32     if(u!=v)pq[v]=merge(pq[v],&mem[m++]=node(u,v,w));
33 }
34 int find(int x,int *st){
35     return st[x]==x?x:st[x]=find(st[x],st);
36 }
37 T build(int root,int n){
38     T ans=0;int N=n,all=n;
39     for(int i=1;i<=N;++i){
40         if(i==root||!pq[i])continue;
41         while(pq[i]){
42             pq[i]->down(),E[i]=pq[i];
43             pq[i]=merge(pq[i]->l,pq[i]->r);
44             if(find(E[i]->u,id)!=find(i,id))break;
45         }
46         if(find(E[i]->u,id)==find(i,id))continue;
47         ans+=E[i]->w;
48         if(find(E[i]->u,st)==find(i,st)){
49             if(pq[i])pq[i]->tag-=E[i]->w;
50             pq[++N]=pq[i];id[N]=N;
51             for(int u=find(E[i]->u,id);u!=i;u=find(E[u]->u,id)){
52                 if(pq[u])pq[u]->tag-=E[u]->w;
53                 id[find(u,id)]=N;
54                 pq[N]=merge(pq[N],pq[u]);
55             }
56             st[N]=find(i,st);
57             id[find(i,id)]=N;
58             }else st[find(i,st)]=find(E[i]->u,st),--all;
59         }
60     }return all==1?ans:-INT_MAX; //圖不連通就無解
61 }
62 };

```

4.16 穩定婚姻模板

```

1 queue<int> Q;
2 for ( i : 所有考生 ) {
3     設定在第0志願;
4     Q.push(考生i);
5 }
6 while(Q.size()){
7     當前考生=Q.front();Q.pop();
8     while ( 此考生未分發 ) {
9         指標移到下一志願;
10        if ( 已經沒有志願 or 超出志願總數 ) break;
11        計算該考生在該科系加權後的總分;
12        if ( 不符合科系需求 ) continue;
13        if ( 目前科系有餘額 ) {
14            依加權後分數高低順序將考生id加入科系錄取名單中;
15            break;
16        }

```

```

17     if ( 目前科系已額滿 ) {
18         if ( 此考生成績比最低分數還高 ) {
19             依加權後分數高低順序將考生id加入科系錄取名單;
20             Q.push(被踢出的考生);
21         }
22     }
23 }
24 }

```

5 Linear_Programming

5.1 最大密度子圖

```

1 typedef double T; //POJ 3155
2 const int MAXN=105;
3 struct edge{
4     int u,v;
5     T w;
6     edge(int u=0,int v=0,T w=0):u(u),v(v),w(w){}
7 };
8 vector<edge> E;
9 int n,m; // 1-base
10 T de[ MAXN ],pv[ MAXN ]; //每個點的邊權和和點權 (有些題目會給)
11 void init(){
12     E.clear();
13     for(int i=1;i<=n;++i)de[i]=pv[i]=0;
14 }
15 void add_edge(int u,int v,T w){
16     E.push_back(edge(u,v,w));
17     de[u]+=w,de[v]+=w;
18 }
19 T U; //二分搜的最大值
20 void get_U(){
21     U=0;
22     for(int i=1;i<=n;++i)U+=2*pv[i];
23     for(size_t i=0;i<E.size();++i)U+=E[i].w;
24 }
25 ISAP<T> isap; //網路流
26 int s,t; //原匯點
27 void build(T L){
28     isap.init(n+2);
29     for(size_t i=0;i<E.size();++i)
30         isap.add_edge(E[i].u,E[i].v,E[i].w);
31     for(int v=1;v<=n;++v){
32         isap.add_edge(s,v,U);
33         isap.add_edge(v,t,U+2*L-de[v]-2*pv[v]);
34     }
35 }
36 int main(){
37     while(~scanf("%d%d",&n,&m)){
38         if(!m){
39             puts("1n1");
40             continue;
41         }
42         init();
43         int u,v;

```

```

44         for(int i=0;i<m;++i){
45             scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
46             add_edge(u,v,1);
47         }
48         get_U();
49         s=n+1,t=n+2;
50         T l=0,r=U,k=1.0/(n*n);
51         while(r-l>k){ //二分搜最大值
52             T mid=(l+r)/2;
53             build(mid);
54             T res=(U*isap.isap(s,t))/2;
55             if(res>0)l=mid;
56             else r=mid;
57         }
58         build(1);
59         isap.min_cut(s,t);
60         vector<int> ans;
61         for(int i=1;i<=n;++i)
62             if(isap.vis[i])ans.push_back(i);
63         printf("%d\n",ans.size());
64         for(size_t i=0;i<ans.size();++i)
65             printf("%d\n",ans[i]);
66     }
67     return 0;
68 }

```

6 Number_Theory

6.1 basic

```

1 template<typename T>
2 void gcd(const T &a,const T &b,T &d,T &x,T &y){
3     if(!b) d=a,x=1,y=0;
4     else gcd(b,a%b,d,y,x), y=-x*(a/b);
5 }
6 long long int phi[N+1];
7 void phiTable(){
8     for(int i=1;i<=N;++i)phi[i]=i;
9     for(int i=1;i<=N;++i)for(x=i*2;x<=N;x+=i)phi[x]-=phi[i];
10 }
11 void all_divdown(const LL &n){ // all n/x
12     for(LL a=1;a<=n;a=n/(n/(a+1)))
13         // dosomething;
14 }
15 }
16 const int MAXPRIME = 1000000;
17 int iscom[ MAXPRIME ], prime[ MAXPRIME ], primecnt;
18 int phi[ MAXPRIME ], mu[ MAXPRIME ];
19 void sieve(void){
20     memset(iscom,0,sizeof(iscom));
21     primecnt = 0;
22     phi[1] = mu[1] = 1;
23     for(int i=2;i<MAXPRIME;++i) {
24         if(!iscom[i]) {
25             prime[primecnt++] = i;
26             mu[i] = -1;
27             phi[i] = i-1;
28         }

```

```

29 for(int j=0;j<primecnt;++j) {
30     int k = i * prime[j];
31     if(k>=MAXPRIME) break;
32     iscom[k] = prime[j];
33     if(i%prime[j]==0) {
34         mu[k] = 0;
35         phi[k] = phi[i] * prime[j];
36         break;
37     } else {
38         mu[k] = -mu[i];
39         phi[k] = phi[i] * (prime[j]-1);
40     }
41 }
42 }
43 }
44
45 bool g_test(const LL &g, const LL &p, const
vector<LL> &v) {
46     for(int i=0;i<v.size();++i)
47         if(modexp(g, (p-1)/v[i], p)==1)
48             return false;
49     return true;
50 }
51 LL primitive_root(const LL &p) {
52     if(p==2) return 1;
53     vector<LL> v;
54     Factor(p-1, v);
55     v.erase(unique(v.begin(), v.end()), v.end
());
56     for(LL g=2;g<p;++g)
57         if(g_test(g, p, v))
58             return g;
59     puts("primitive_root NOT FOUND");
60     return -1;
61 }
62 int Legendre(const LL &a, const LL &p) {
63     return modexp(a%p, (p-1)/2, p);
64 }
65 LL inv(const LL &a, const LL &n) {
66     LL d, x, y;
67     gcd(a, n, d, x, y);
68     return d==1 ? (x+n)%n : -1;
69 }
70 int inv[maxN];
71 LL invtabl(int n, LL P){
72     inv[1]=1;
73     for(int i=2;i<n;++i)
74         inv[i]=(P-(P/i))*inv[P%i]%P;
75 }
76
77 LL log_mod(const LL &a, const LL &b, const
LL &p) {
78     // a ^ x = b ( mod p )
79     int m=sqrt(p+.5), e=1;
80     LL v=inv(modexp(a, m, p), p);
81     map<LL, int> x;
82     x[1]=0;
83     for(int i=1;i<m;++i) {
84         e = Llmul(e, a, p);
85         if(!x.count(e)) x[e] = i;
86     }
87     for(int i=0;i<m;++i) {
88         if(x.count(b)) return i*m + x[b];
89         b = Llmul(b, v, p);
90     }

```

```

91     return -1;
92 }
93
94 LL Tonelli_Shanks(const LL &n, const LL &p)
{
95     // x^2 = n ( mod p )
96     if(n==0) return 0;
97     if(Legendre(n, p)!=1) while(1) { puts("SQRT
ROOT does not exist"); }
98     int S = 0;
99     LL Q = p-1;
100     while( !(Q&1) ) { Q>>=1; ++S; }
101     if(S==1) return modexp(n%p, (p+1)/4, p);
102     LL z = 2;
103     for(; Legendre(z, p)!=-1; ++z)
104         LL c = modexp(z, Q, p);
105     LL R = modexp(n%p, (Q+1)/2, p), t = modexp(n
%p, Q, p);
106     int M = S;
107     while(1) {
108         if(t==1) return R;
109         LL b = modexp(c, 1L<<(M-i-1), p);
110         R = Llmul(R, b, p);
111         t = Llmul(Llmul(b, b, p), t, p);
112         c = Llmul(b, b, p);
113         M = i;
114     }
115     return -1;
116 }
117
118 template<typename T>
119 T Euler(T n){
120     T ans=n;
121     for(T i=2;i*i<=n;++i){
122         if(n%i==0){
123             ans=ans/i*(i-1);
124             while(n%i==0)n/=i;
125         }
126     }
127     if(n>1)ans=ans/n*(n-1);
128     return ans;
129 }
130
131 //Chinese_remainder_theorem
132 template<typename T>
133 T pow_mod(T n, T k, T m){
134     T ans=1;
135     for(n=(n>=m?n%m:n); k>=1){
136         if(k&1)ans=ans*n%m;
137         n=n*n%m;
138     }
139     return ans;
140 }
141
142 template<typename T>
143 T crt(vector<T> &m, vector<T> &a){
144     T M=1, tM, ans=0;
145     for(int i=0;i<(int)m.size();++i)M*=m[i];
146     for(int i=0;i<(int)a.size();++i){
147         tM=M/m[i];
148         ans=(ans+(a[i]*tM%M)*pow_mod(tM, Euler(m[
i])-1, m[i])%M)%M;
149     }
150     //如果m[i]是質數 · Euler(m[i])-1=m[i]-2 ·
就不用算Euler了*/
151     return ans;
152 }

```

```

151 }
152
153 //java code
154 //求sqrt(N)的連分數
155 public static void Pell(int n){
156     BigInteger N, p1, p2, q1, q2, a0, a1, a2, g1, g2, h1
, h2, p, q;
157     g1=q2=p1=BigInteger.ZERO;
158     h1=q1=p2=BigInteger.ONE;
159     a0=a1=BigInteger.valueOf((int)Math.sqrt
(1.0*n));
160     BigInteger ans=a0.multiply(a0);
161     if(ans.equals(BigInteger.valueOf(n))){
162         System.out.println("No solution!");
163         return ;
164     }
165     while(true){
166         g2=a1.multiply(h1).subtract(g1);
167         h2=N.subtract(g2.pow(2)).divide(h1);
168         a2=g2.add(a0).divide(h2);
169         p=a1.multiply(p2).add(p1);
170         q=a1.multiply(q2).add(q1);
171         if(p.pow(2).subtract(N.multiply(q.pow
(2))).compareTo(BigInteger.ONE)==0){
172             break;
173         }
174         g1=g2; h1=h2; a1=a2;
175         p1=p2; p2=p;
176         q1=q2; q2=q;
177     }
178     System.out.println(p+ " "+q);
179 }

```

6.2 bit_set

```

1 void sub_set(int S){
2     int sub=S;
3     do{
4         //對某集合的子集的處理
5         sub=(sub-1)&S;
6     }while(sub!=S);
7 }
8 void k_sub_set(int k, int n){
9     int comb=(1<<k)-1, S=1<<n;
10    while(comb<S){
11        //對大小為k的子集的處理
12        int x=comb&-comb, y=comb+x;
13        comb=((comb&~y)/x>>1)|y;
14    }
15 }

```

6.3 cantor_expansion

```

1 int factorial[MAXN];
2 void init(){
3     factorial[0]=1;
4     for(int i=1;i<=MAXN;++i)factorial[i]=
factorial[i-1]*i;
5 }
6 int encode(const vector<int> &s){

```

```

7     int n=s.size(), res=0;
8     for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
9         int t=0;
10        for(int j=i+1;j<n;++j)
11            if(s[j]<s[i])++t;
12        res+=t*factorial[n-i-1];
13    }
14    return res;
15 }
16 vector<int> decode(int a, int n){
17     vector<int> res;
18     vector<bool> vis(n, 0);
19     for(int i=n-1; i>=0; --i){
20         int t=a/factorial[i];
21         for(j=0; j<n; ++j)
22             if(!vis[j]){
23                 if(t==0)break;
24                 --t;
25             }
26         res.push_back(j);
27         vis[j]=1;
28         a%=factorial[i];
29     }
30     return res;
31 }

```

6.4 FFT

```

1 template<typename T, typename VT=vector<
complex<T> > >
2 struct FFT{
3     const T pi;
4     FFT(const T pi=acos((T)-1)):pi(pi){}
5     unsigned bit_reverse(unsigned a, int len){
6         a=((a&0x55555555U)<<1)|((a&0xAAAAAAAAU)>>1);
7         a=((a&0x33333333U)<<2)|((a&0xCCCCCCC0U)>>2);
8         a=((a&0x0F0F0F0FU)<<4)|((a&0xF0F0F0FU)>>4);
9         a=((a&0x00FF00FFU)<<8)|((a&0xFF00FF00U)>>8);
10        a=((a&0x0000FFFFU)<<16)|((a&0xFFFF0000U)>>16);
11        return a>>(32-len);
12    }
13    void fft(bool is_inv, VT &in, VT &out, int N)
{
14        int bitlen=__lg(N), num=is_inv?-1:1;
15        for(int i=0; i<N; ++i)out[bit_reverse(i,
bitlen)]=in[i];
16        for(int step=2; step<=N; step<<=1){
17            const int mh=step>>1;
18            for(int i=0; i<N; i+=mh){
19                complex<T> wi=exp(complex<T>(0, i*num
*pi/mh));
20                for(int j=i; j<N; j+=step){
21                    int k=j+mh;
22                    complex<T> u=out[j], t=wi*out[k];
23                    out[j]=u+t;
24                    out[k]=u-t;
25                }
26            }
27        }
28        if(is_inv)for(int i=0; i<N; ++i)out[i]/=N;
29    }
30 };

```

6.5 find_real_root

```

1 // an*x^n + ... + a1x + a0 = 0;
2 int sign(double x){
3     return x < -eps ? -1 : x > eps;
4 }
5
6 double get(const vector<double>&coef, double
7     x){
8     double e = 1, s = 0;
9     for(auto i : coef) s += i*e, e *= x;
10    return s;
11 }
12 double find(const vector<double>&coef, int n
13     , double lo, double hi){
14     double sign_lo, sign_hi;
15     if( !(sign_lo = sign(get(coef,lo))) )
16         return lo;
17     if( !(sign_hi = sign(get(coef,hi))) )
18         return hi;
19     if(sign_lo * sign_hi > 0) return INF;
20     for(int stp = 0; stp < 100 && hi - lo >
21         eps; ++stp){
22         double m = (lo+hi)/2.0;
23         int sign_mid = sign(get(coef,m));
24         if(!sign_mid) return m;
25         if(sign_lo*sign_mid < 0) hi = m;
26         else lo = m;
27     }
28     return (lo+hi)/2.0;
29 }
30
31 vector<double> cal(vector<double>coef, int n
32 ){
33     vector<double>res;
34     if(n == 1){
35         if(sign(coef[1])) res.pb(-coef[0]/coef
36             [1]);
37         return res;
38     }
39     vector<double>dcoef(n);
40     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) dcoef[i] = coef
41         [i+1]*(i+1);
42     vector<double>droot = cal(dcoef, n-1);
43     droot.insert(droot.begin(), -INF);
44     droot.pb(INF);
45     for(int i = 0; i+1 < droot.size(); ++i){
46         double tmp = find(coef, n, droot[i],
47             droot[i+1]);
48         if(tmp < INF) res.pb(tmp);
49     }
50     return res;
51 }
52
53 int main () {
54     vector<double>ve;
55     vector<double>ans = cal(ve, n);
56     // 視情況把答案 +eps，避免 -0
57 }

```

6.6 FWT

```

1 vector<int> F_OR_T(vector<int> f, bool
2     inverse){
3     for(int i=0; (2<<i)<=f.size(); ++i)
4         for(int j=0; j<f.size(); j+=2<<i)
5             for(int k=0; k<(1<<i); ++k)
6                 f[j+k+(1<<i)] += f[j+k]*(inverse
7                     ?-1:1);
8     return f;
9 }
10 vector<int> rev(vector<int> A) {
11     for(int i=0; i<A.size(); i+=2)
12         swap(A[i],A[i^(A.size()-1)]);
13     return A;
14 }
15 vector<int> F_AND_T(vector<int> f, bool
16     inverse){
17     return rev(F_OR_T(rev(f), inverse));
18 }
19 vector<int> F_XOR_T(vector<int> f, bool
20     inverse){
21     for(int i=0; (2<<i)<=f.size(); ++i)
22         for(int j=0; j<f.size(); j+=2<<i)
23             for(int k=0; k<(1<<i); ++k){
24                 int u=f[j+k], v=f[j+k+(1<<i)];
25                 f[j+k+(1<<i)] = u-v, f[j+k] = u+v;
26             }
27     if(inverse) for(auto &a:f) a/=f.size();
28     return f;
29 }

```

6.7 LinearCongruence

```

1 pair<LL,LL> LinearCongruence(LL a[],LL b[],
2     LL m[],int n) {
3     // a[i]*x = b[i] ( mod m[i] )
4     for(int i=0;i<n;++i) {
5         LL x, y, d = extgcd(a[i],m[i],x,y);
6         if(b[i]%d!=0) return make_pair(-1LL,0LL);
7         m[i] /= d;
8         b[i] = LLmul(b[i]/d,x,m[i]);
9     }
10    LL lastb = b[0], lastm = m[0];
11    for(int i=1;i<n;++i) {
12        LL x, y, d = extgcd(m[i],lastm,x,y);
13        if((lastb-b[i])%d!=0) return make_pair
14            (-1LL,0LL);
15        lastb = LLmul((lastb-b[i])/d,x,(lastm/d)
16            )*m[i];
17        lastm = (lastm/d)*m[i];
18        lastb = (lastb+b[i])%lastm;
19    }
20    return make_pair(lastb<0?lastb+lastm:lastb
21        ,lastm);
22 }

```

6.8 Lucas

```

1 int mod_fact(int n,int &e){
2     e=0;
3     if(n==0)return 1;
4     int res=mod_fact(n/P,e);
5     e += n/P;
6     if((n/P)%2==0)return res*fact[n%P]%P;
7     return res*(P-fact[n%P])%P;
8 }
9 int Cmod(int n,int m){
10    int a1,a2,a3,e1,e2,e3;
11    a1=mod_fact(n,e1);
12    a2=mod_fact(m,e2);
13    a3=mod_fact(n-m,e3);
14    if(e1>e2+e3)return 0;
15    return a1*inv(a2*a3%P,P)%P;
16 }

```

6.9 Matrix

```

1 template<typename T>
2 struct Matrix{
3     using rt = std::vector<T>;
4     using mt = std::vector<rt>;
5     using matrix = Matrix<T>;
6     int r,c;
7     mt m;
8     Matrix(int r,int c):r(r),c(c),m(r,rt(c)){}
9     rt& operator[](int i){return m[i];}
10    matrix operator+(const matrix &a){
11        matrix rev(r,c);
12        for(int i=0;i<r;++i)
13            for(int j=0;j<c;++j)
14                rev[i][j]=m[i][j]+a.m[i][j];
15        return rev;
16    }
17    matrix operator-(const matrix &a){
18        matrix rev(r,c);
19        for(int i=0;i<r;++i)
20            for(int j=0;j<c;++j)
21                rev[i][j]=m[i][j]-a.m[i][j];
22        return rev;
23    }
24    matrix operator*(const matrix &a){
25        matrix rev(r,a.c);
26        matrix tmp(a.c,a.r);
27        for(int i=0;i<a.r;++i)
28            for(int j=0;j<a.c;++j)
29                tmp[j][i]=a.m[i][j];
30        for(int i=0;i<r;++i)
31            for(int j=0;j<a.c;++j)
32                for(int k=0;k<c;++k)
33                    rev.m[i][j]+=m[i][k]*tmp[j][k];
34        return rev;
35    }
36    bool inverse(){
37        Matrix t(r,r+c);
38        for(int y=0;y<r;y++){
39            t.m[y][c+y] = 1;
40            for(int x=0;x<c;x++){
41                t.m[y][x]=m[y][x];
42            }
43        }
44        if( !t.gas() )
45            return false;

```

```

46        for(int y=0;y<r;y++){
47            for(int x=0;x<c;x++){
48                m[y][x]=t.m[y][c+x]/t.m[y][y];
49            }
50        }
51        T gas(){
52            vector<T> lazy(r,1);
53            bool sign=false;
54            for(int i=0;i<r;++i){
55                if( m[i][i]==0 ){
56                    int j=i+1;
57                    while(j<r&&!m[j][i])j++;
58                    if(j==r)continue;
59                    m[i].swap(m[j]);
60                    sign=!sign;
61                }
62                for(int j=0;j<r;j++){
63                    if(i==j)continue;
64                    lazy[j]=lazy[j]*m[i][i];
65                    T mx=m[j][i];
66                    for(int k=0;k<c;k++){
67                        m[j][k]=m[j][k]*m[i][i]-m[i][k]*mx;
68                    }
69                }
70                T det=sign?-1:1;
71                for(int i=0;i<r;++i){
72                    det = det*m[i][i];
73                    det = det/lazy[i];
74                    for(auto &j:m[i])j/=lazy[i];
75                }
76                return det;
77            }
78        }
79    };

```

6.10 MillerRobin

```

1 LL LLmul(LL a, LL b, const LL &mod) {
2     LL ans=0;
3     while(b) {
4         if(b&1) {
5             ans+=a;
6             if(ans>=mod) ans-=mod;
7         }
8         a<<=1, b>>=1;
9         if(a>=mod) a-=mod;
10    }
11    return ans;
12 }
13 LL mod_mul(LL a,LL b,LL m){
14     a%=m,b%=m; /* fast for m < 2^58 */
15     LL y=(LL)((double)a*b/m+0.5);
16     LL r=(a*b-y*m)%m;
17     return r<0?r+m:r;
18 }
19 template<typename T>
20 T pow(T a,T b,T mod){/*a^b%mod
21     T ans=1;
22     for(;b;a=mod_mul(a,a,mod),b>>=1)
23         if(b&1)ans=mod_mul(ans,a,mod);
24     return ans;
25 }
26 int sprp[3]={2,7,61}; //int範圍可解

```

```

27 int llsprp
   [7]={2,325,9375,28178,450775,9780504,
28 1795265022}; //至少 unsigned long long 範圍
29 template<typename T>
30 bool isprime(T n,int *sprp,int num){
31     if(n==2)return 1;
32     if(n<2||n%2==0)return 0;
33     int t=0;
34     T u=n-1;
35     for(;u%2==0;++t)u>>=1;
36     for(int i=0;i<num;++i){
37         T a=sprp[i]%n;
38         if(a==0||a==1||a==n-1)continue;
39         T x=pow(a,u,n);
40         if(x==1||x==n-1)continue;
41         for(int j=0;j<t;++j){
42             x=mod_mul(x,x,n);
43             if(x==1)return 0;
44             if(x==n-1)break;
45         }
46         if(x==n-1)continue;
47         return 0;
48     }
49     return 1;
50 }

```

6.11 NTT

```

1 2615053605667*(2^18)+1,3
2 15*(2^27)+1,31
3 479*(2^21)+1,3
4 7*17*(2^23)+1,3
5 3*3*211*(2^19)+1,5
6 25*(2^22)+1,3
7 template<typename T,typename VT=vector<T> >
8 struct NTT{
9     const T P,G;
10     NTT(T p=(1<<23)*7*17+1,T g=3):P(p),G(g){}
11     unsigned bit_reverse(unsigned a,int len){
12         //Look FFT.cpp
13     }
14     T pow_mod(T n,T k,T m){
15         T ans=1;
16         for(n=(n==m?n%m:n);k;k>>=1){
17             if(k&1)ans=ans*n%m;
18             n=n*n%m;
19         }
20         return ans;
21     }
22     void ntt(bool is_inv,VT &in,VT &out,int N)
23     {
24         int bitlen=__lg(N);
25         for(int i=0;i<N;++i)out[bit_reverse(i,
26             bitlen)]=in[i];
27         for(int step=2,id=1;step<=N;step<=1,++
28             id){
29             T wn=pow_mod(G,(P-1)>>id,P),wi=1,u,t;
30             const int mh=step>>1;
31             for(int i=0;i<mh;++i){
32                 for(int j=i;j<N;j+=step){
33                     u=out[j],t=wi*out[j+mh]%P;
34                     out[j]=u+t;
35                     out[j+mh]=u-t;

```

```

33         if(out[j]>=P)out[j]-=P;
34         if(out[j+mh]<0)out[j+mh]+=P;
35     }
36     wi=wi*wn%P;
37 }
38 }
39 if(is_inv){
40     for(int i=1;i<N/2;++i)swap(out[i],out[
41         N-i]);
42     T invn=pow_mod(N,P-2,P);
43     for(int i=0;i<N;++i)out[i]=out[i]*invn
44         %P;
45 }

```

6.12 Simpson

```

1 double simpson(double a,double b){
2     double c=a+(b-a)/2;
3     return (F(a)+4*F(c)+F(b))*(b-a)/6;
4 }
5 double asr(double a,double b,double eps,
6     double A){
7     double c=a+(b-a)/2;
8     double L=simpson(a,c),R=simpson(c,b);
9     if( abs(L+R-A)<15*eps )
10         return L+R+(L+R-A)/15.0;
11     return asr(a,c,eps/2,L)+asr(c,b,eps/2,R);
12 }
13 double asr(double a,double b,double eps){
14     return asr(a,b,eps,simpson(a,b));
15 }

```

6.13 外星模運算

```

1 //a[0]^(a[1]^a[2]^...)
2 #define maxn 1000000
3 int euler[maxn+5];
4 bool is_prime[maxn+5];
5 void init_euler(){
6     is_prime[1]=1; //不是質數
7     for(int i=1;i<=maxn;i++)euler[i]=i;
8     for(int i=2;i<=maxn;i++){
9         if(!is_prime[i]){//是質數
10             euler[i]--;
11             for(int j=i<1;j<=maxn;j+=i){
12                 is_prime[j]=1;
13                 euler[j]=euler[j]/i*(i-1);
14             }
15         }
16     }
17 }
18 LL pow(LL a,LL b,LL mod){ //a^b%mod
19     LL ans=1;
20     for(;b;a=a*mod,b>>=1)
21         if(b&1)ans=ans*a%mod;
22     return ans;
23 }

```

```

24 bool isless(LL *a,int n,int k){
25     if(*a==1)return k>1;
26     if(--n==0)return *a<k;
27     int next=0;
28     for(LL b=1;b<k;++next)
29         b*=a;
30     return isless(a+1,n,next);
31 }
32 LL high_pow(LL *a,int n,LL mod){
33     if(*a==1||--n==0)return *a%mod;
34     int k=0,r=euler[mod];
35     for(LL tma=1;tma!=pow(*a,k+r,mod);++k)
36         tma=tma*(*a)%mod;
37     if(isless(a+1,n,k))return pow(*a,high_pow(
38         a+1,n,k),mod);
39     int tmd=high_pow(a+1,n,r), t=(tmd-k+r)%r;
40     return pow(*a,k+t,mod);
41 }
42 LL a[1000005];
43 int t,mod;
44 int main(){
45     init_euler();
46     scanf("%d",&t);
47     #define n 4
48     while(t--){
49         for(int i=0;i<n;++i)scanf("%lld",&a[i]);
50         scanf("%d",&mod);
51         printf("%lld\n",high_pow(a,n,mod));
52     }
53 }

```

6.14 數位統計

```

1 ll d[65], dp[65][2]; //up 區間是不是完整
2 ll dfs(int p,bool is8,bool up){
3     if(!p)return 1; // 回傳0是不是答案
4     if(!up&&~dp[p][is8])return dp[p][is8];
5     int mx = up?d[p]:9; //可以用的有那些
6     ll ans=0;
7     for(int i=0;i<=mx;++i){
8         if( is8&&i==7 )continue;
9         ans += dfs(p-1,i==8,up&&i==mx);
10    }
11    if(!up)dp[p][is8]=ans;
12    return ans;
13 }
14 ll f(ll N){
15     int k=0;
16     while(N){ // 把數字先分解到陣列
17         d[++k] = N%10;
18         N/=10;
19     }
20     return dfs(k,false,true);
21 }

```

6.15 質因數分解

```

1 LL func(const LL n,const LL mod,const int c)
2 {
3     return (LLmul(n,n,mod)+c+mod)%mod;
4 }
5 LL pollorrho(const LL n, const int c) { //循環
6     環節長度
7     LL a=1, b=1;
8     a=func(a,n,c)%n;
9     b=func(b,n,c)%n; b=func(b,n,c)%n;
10    while(gcd(abs(a-b),n)!=1) {
11        a=func(a,n,c)%n;
12        b=func(b,n,c)%n; b=func(b,n,c)%n;
13    }
14    return gcd(abs(a-b),n);
15 }
16 void prefactor(LL &n, vector<LL> &v) {
17     for(int i=0;i<12;++i) {
18         while(n%prime[i]==0) {
19             v.push_back(prime[i]);
20             n/=prime[i];
21         }
22     }
23 }
24 void smallfactor(LL n, vector<LL> &v) {
25     if(n<MAXPRIME) {
26         while(isp[(int)n]) {
27             v.push_back(isp[(int)n]);
28             n/=isp[(int)n];
29         }
30         v.push_back(n);
31     } else {
32         for(int i=0;i<primecnt&&prime[i]*prime[i]
33             ]<=n;++i) {
34             while(n%prime[i]==0) {
35                 v.push_back(prime[i]);
36                 n/=prime[i];
37             }
38             if(n!=1) v.push_back(n);
39         }
40     }
41 }
42 void comfactor(const LL &n, vector<LL> &v) {
43     if(n<1e9) {
44         smallfactor(n,v);
45         return;
46     }
47     if(Isprime(n)) {
48         v.push_back(n);
49         return;
50     }
51     LL d;
52     for(int c=3;++c) {
53         d = pollorrho(n,c);
54         if(d!=n) break;
55     }
56     comfactor(d,v);
57     comfactor(n/d,v);
58 }
59 void Factor(const LL &x, vector<LL> &v) {
60     LL n = x;
61 }

```



```

63 if(n==1) { puts("Factor 1"); return; }
64 prefactor(n,v);
65 if(n==1) return;
66 comfactor(n,v);
67 sort(v.begin(),v.end());
68 }
69
70 void AllFactor(const LL &n,vector<LL> &v) {
71     vector<LL> tmp;
72     Factor(n,tmp);
73     v.clear();
74     v.push_back(1);
75     int len;
76     LL now=1;
77     for(int i=0;i<tmp.size();++i) {
78         if(i==0 || tmp[i]!=tmp[i-1]) {
79             len = v.size();
80             now = 1;
81         }
82         now*=tmp[i];
83         for(int j=0;j<len;++j)
84             v.push_back(v[j]*now);
85     }
86 }

```

7 String

7.1 AC 自動機

```

1 template<char L='a',char R='z'>
2 class ac_automaton{
3     struct joe{
4         int next[R-L+1],fail,efl,ed,cnt_dp,vis;
5         joe():ed(0),cnt_dp(0),vis(0){
6             for(int i=0;i<R-L;++i)next[i]=0;
7         }
8     };
9 public:
10     std::vector<joe> S;
11     std::vector<int> q;
12     int qs,qe,vt;
13     ac_automaton():S(1),qs(0),qe(0),vt(0){}
14     void clear(){
15         q.clear();
16         S.resize(1);
17         for(int i=0;i<=R-L;++i)S[0].next[i]=0;
18         S[0].cnt_dp=S[0].vis=qs=qe=vt=0;
19     }
20     void insert(const char *s){
21         int o=0;
22         for(int i=0,id;s[i];++i){
23             id=s[i]-L;
24             if(!S[o].next[id]){
25                 S.push_back(joe());
26                 S[o].next[id]=S.size()-1;
27             }
28             o=S[o].next[id];
29         }
30         ++S[o].ed;
31     }
32     void build_fail(){

```

```

33     S[0].fail=S[0].efl=-1;
34     q.clear();
35     q.push_back(0);
36     ++qe;
37     while(qs!=qe){
38         int pa=q[qs++],id,t;
39         for(int i=0;i<=R-L;++i){
40             t=S[pa].next[i];
41             if(!t)continue;
42             id=S[pa].fail;
43             while(~id&&!S[id].next[i])id=S[id].fail;
44             S[t].fail=~id?S[id].next[i]:0;
45             S[t].efl=S[S[t].fail].ed?S[t].fail:S[t].fail;
46             q.push_back(t);
47             ++qe;
48         }
49     }
50 }
51 /*DP出每個前綴在字串s出現的次數並傳回所有
52 字串被s匹配成功的次數O(N*M)*/
53 int match_0(const char *s){
54     int ans=0,id,p=0,i;
55     for(i=0;s[i];++i){
56         id=s[i]-L;
57         while(!S[p].next[id]&&p) p=S[p].fail;
58         if(!S[p].next[id])continue;
59         p=S[p].next[id];
60         ++S[p].cnt_dp; /*匹配成功則它所有後綴都
61 可以被匹配(DP計算)*/
62     }
63     for(i=qe-1;i>=0;--i){
64         ans+=S[q[i]].cnt_dp*S[q[i]].ed;
65         if(~S[q[i]].fail)S[q[i]].fail;
66         cnt_dp+=S[q[i]].cnt_dp;
67     }
68     return ans;
69 }
70 /*多串匹配走efl邊並傳回所有字串被s匹配成功
71 的次數O(N*M^1.5)*/
72 int match_1(const char *s) const{
73     int ans=0,id,p=0,t;
74     for(int i=0;s[i];++i){
75         id=s[i]-L;
76         while(!S[p].next[id]&&p) p=S[p].fail;
77         if(!S[p].next[id])continue;
78         p=S[p].next[id];
79         if(S[p].ed)ans+=S[p].ed;
80         for(t=S[p].efl;~t;t=S[t].efl){
81             ans+=S[t].ed; /*因為都走efl邊所以保證
82 匹配成功*/
83         }
84     }
85     return ans;
86 }
87 /*枚舉(s的子字串nA)的所有相異字串各恰一次
88 並傳回次數O(N*M^(1/3))*/
89 int match_2(const char *s){
90     int ans=0,id,p=0,t;
91     ++vt;
92     /*把戳記vt+=1，只要vt沒溢位，所有S[p].
93     vis==vt就會變成false
94     這種利用vt的方法可以O(1)歸零vis陣列*/

```

```

88     for(int i=0;s[i];++i){
89         id=s[i]-L;
90         while(!S[p].next[id]&&p) p=S[p].fail;
91         if(!S[p].next[id])continue;
92         p=S[p].next[id];
93         if(S[p].ed&&S[p].vis!=vt){
94             S[p].vis=vt;
95             ans+=S[p].ed;
96         }
97         for(t=S[p].efl;~t&&S[t].vis!=vt;t=S[t].efl){
98             S[t].vis=vt;
99             ans+=S[t].ed; /*因為都走efl邊所以保證
100 匹配成功*/
101         }
102     }
103     return ans;
104 }
105 /*把AC自動機變成真的自動機*/
106 void evolution(){
107     for(qs=1;qs!=qe;){
108         int p=q[qs++];
109         for(int i=0;i<=R-L;++i)
110             if(S[p].next[i]==0)S[p].next[i]=S[S[p].fail].next[i];
111     }
112 }

```

7.2 hash

```

1 #define MAXN 1000000
2 #define mod 1073676287
3 /*mod 必須要是質數*/
4 typedef long long T;
5 char s[MAXN+5];
6 T h[MAXN+5]; /*hash陣列*/
7 T h_base[MAXN+5]; /*h_base[n]=(prime^n)%mod*/
8 void hash_init(int len,T prime){
9     h_base[0]=1;
10    for(int i=1;i<=len;++i){
11        h[i]=(h[i-1]*prime+s[i-1])%mod;
12        h_base[i]=(h_base[i-1]*prime)%mod;
13    }
14 }
15 T get_hash(int l,int r){ /*閉區間寫法，設編號
16 為0 ~ Len-1*/
17    return (h[r+1]-(h[l]*h_base[r-l+1])%mod+mod)%mod;

```

7.3 KMP

```

1 /*產生fail function*/
2 void kmp_fail(char *s,int len,int *fail){
3     int id=-1;
4     fail[0]=-1;
5     for(int i=1;i<len;++i){

```

```

6         while(~id&&s[id+1]!=s[i])id=fail[id];
7         if(s[id+1]==s[i])++id;
8         fail[i]=id;
9     }
10 }
11 /*以字串B匹配字串A，傳回匹配成功的數量(用B的
12 fail)*/
13 int kmp_match(char *A,int lenA,char *B,int lenB,int *fail){
14     int id=-1,ans=0;
15     for(int i=0;i<lenA;++i){
16         while(~id&&B[id+1]!=A[i])id=fail[id];
17         if(B[id+1]==A[i])++id;
18         if(id==lenB-1){ /*匹配成功*/
19             ++ans, id=fail[id];
20         }
21     }
22     return ans;

```

7.4 manacher

```

1 //原字串: asdsasdsa
2 //先把字串變成這樣: @#a#s#d#s#a#s#d#s#a#
3 void manacher(char *s,int len,int *z){
4     int l=0,r=0;
5     for(int i=1;i<len;++i){
6         z[i]=r>i?min(z[2*i-l],r-i):1;
7         while(s[i+z[i]]==s[i-z[i]])++z[i];
8         if(z[i]+i>r)r=z[i]+i,l=i;
9     } //ans = max(z)-1
10 }

```

7.5 minimal_string_rotation

```

1 int min_string_rotation(const string &s){
2     int n=s.size(),i=0,j=1,k=0;
3     while(i<n&&j<n&&k<n){
4         int t=s[(i+k)%n]-s[(j+k)%n];
5         ++k;
6         if(t>0)i+=k;
7         else j+=k;
8         if(i==j)++j;
9         k=0;
10    }
11 }
12 return min(i,j); //最小循環表示法起始位置

```

7.6 reverseBWT

```

1 const int MAXN = 305, MAXC = 'Z';
2 int ranks[MAXN], tots[MAXC], first[MAXC];
3 void rankBWT(const string &bw){
4     memset(ranks,0,sizeof(int)*bw.size());

```

```

5  memset(tots,0,sizeof(tots));
6  for(size_t i=0;i<bw.size();++i)
7      ranks[i] = tots[int(bw[i])];
8  }
9  void firstCol(){
10     memset(first,0,sizeof(first));
11     int totc = 0;
12     for(int c='A';c<='Z';++c){
13         if(!tots[c]) continue;
14         first[c] = totc;
15         totc += tots[c];
16     }
17 }
18 string reverseBwt(string bw,int begin){
19     rankBWT(bw), firstCol();
20     int i = begin; //原字串最後一個元素的位置
21     string res;
22     do{
23         char c = bw[i];
24         res = c + res;
25         i = first[int(c)] + ranks[i];
26     }while( i != begin );
27     return res;
28 }

```

7.8 Z

```

1 void z_alg(char *s,int len,int *z){
2     int l=0,r=0;
3     z[0]=len;
4     for(int i=1;i<len;++i){
5         z[i]>i?0:(i-l+z[i-1]<z[l]?z[i-1]:r-i+1);
6         while(i+z[i]<len&&s[i+z[i]]==s[z[i]]++)z[i];
7         if(i+z[i]-1>r)r=i+z[i]-1,l=i;
8     }
9 }

```

8 Tarjan

8.1 dominator_tree

```

1 struct dominator_tree{
2     static const int MAXN=5005;
3     int n;// 1-base
4     vector<int> suc[MAXN],pre[MAXN];
5     int fa[MAXN],dfn[MAXN],id[MAXN],Time;
6     int semi[MAXN],idom[MAXN];
7     int anc[MAXN],best[MAXN]; //disjoint set
8     vector<int> dom[MAXN]; //dominator_tree
9     void init(int _n){
10         n=_n;
11         for(int i=1;i<=n;++i)suc[i].clear(),pre[i].clear();
12     }
13     void add_edge(int u,int v){
14         suc[u].push_back(v);
15         pre[v].push_back(u);
16     }
17     void dfs(int u){
18         dfn[u]=++Time,id[Time]=u;
19         for(auto v:suc[u]){
20             if(dfn[v])continue;
21             dfs(v),fa[dfn[v]]=dfn[u];
22         }
23     }
24     int find(int x){
25         if(x==anc[x])return x;
26         int y=find(anc[x]);
27         if(semi[best[x]]>semi[best[anc[x]]])best[x]=best[anc[x]];
28         return anc[x]=y;
29     }
30     void tarjan(int r){
31         Time=0;
32         for(int t=1;t<=n;++t){
33             dfn[t]=idom[t]=0; //u=r 或是 u 無法到達 r 時 idom[id[u]]=0
34             dom[t].clear();
35             anc[t]=best[t]=semi[t]=t;
36         }
37         dfs(r);
38         for(int y=Time;y>=2;--y){
39             int x=fa[y],idy=id[y];

```

7.7 suffix_array_lcp

```

1 #define radix_sort(x,y){\
2     for(i=0;i<A;++i)c[i]=0;\
3     for(i=0;i<n;++i)c[x[y[i]]]++;\
4     for(i=1;i<A;++i)c[i]+=c[i-1];\
5     for(i=n-1;~i;--i)sa[--c[x[y[i]]]]=y[i];\
6 }
7 #define AC(r,a,b)\
8     r[a]=r[b]||a+k>=n||r[a+k]!=r[b+k]
9 void suffix_array(const char *s,int n,int *sa,int *rank,int *tmp,int *c){
10     int A='z'+1,i,k,id=0;
11     for(i=0;i<n;++i)rank[tmp[i]=i]=s[i];
12     radix_sort(rank,tmp);
13     for(k=1;id<n-1;k<=1){
14         for(id=0,i=n-k;i<n;++i)tmp[id++]=i;
15         for(i=0;i<n;++i)
16             if(sa[i]>=k)tmp[id++]=sa[i]-k;
17         radix_sort(rank,tmp);
18         swap(rank,tmp);
19         for(rank[sa[0]]=id=0,i=1;i<n;++i)
20             rank[sa[i]]=id+=AC(tmp,sa[i-1],sa[i]);
21         A=id+1;
22     }
23 }
24 //h:高度數組 sa:後綴數組 rank:排名
25 void suffix_array_lcp(const char *s,int len,
26     int *h,int *sa,int *rank){
27     for(int i=0;i<len;++i)rank[sa[i]]=i;
28     for(int i=0,k=0;i<len;++i){
29         if(rank[i]==0)continue;
30         if(k)--k;
31         while(s[i+k]==s[sa[rank[i]-1]+k])++k;
32         h[rank[i]]=k;
33     }
34     h[0]=0; // h[k]=Lcp(sa[k],sa[k-1]);

```

```

40     for(auto z:pre[idy]){
41         if(!(z=dfn[z]))continue;
42         find(z);
43         semi[y]=min(semi[y],semi[best[z]]);
44     }
45     dom[semi[y]].push_back(y);
46     anc[y]=x;
47     for(auto z:dom[x]){
48         find(z);
49         idom[z]=semi[best[z]]<x?best[z]:x;
50     }
51     dom[x].clear();
52 }
53 for(int u=2;u<=Time;++u){
54     if(idom[u]!=semi[u])idom[u]=idom[idom[u]];
55     dom[id[idom[u]]].push_back(id[u]);
56 }
57 }
58 }dom;

```

8.2 tnfsb017_2_sat

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 #define MAXN 8001
4 #define MAXN2 MAXN*4
5 #define n(X) ((X)+2*N)
6 vector<int> v[MAXN2], rv[MAXN2], vis_t;
7 int N,M;
8 void addedge(int s,int e){
9     v[s].push_back(e);
10     rv[e].push_back(s);
11 }
12 int scc[MAXN2];
13 bool vis[MAXN2]={false};
14 void dfs(vector<int> *uv,int n,int k=-1){
15     vis[n]=true;
16     for(int i=0;i<uv[n].size();++i)
17         if(!vis[uv[n][i]])
18             dfs(uv,uv[n][i],k);
19     if(uv==v)vis_t.push_back(n);
20     scc[n]=k;
21 }
22 void solve(){
23     for(int i=1;i<=N;++i){
24         if(!vis[i])dfs(v,i);
25         if(!vis[n(i)])dfs(v,n(i));
26     }
27     memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));
28     int c=0;
29     for(int i=vis_t.size()-1;i>=0;--i)
30         if(!vis[vis_t[i]])
31             dfs(rv,vis_t[i],c++);
32 }
33 int main(){
34     int a,b;
35     scanf("%d%d",&N,&M);
36     for(int i=1;i<=N;++i){
37         // (A or B)&(!A & !B) A^B
38         a=i*2-1;
39         b=i*2;
40         addedge(n(a),b);

```

```

41         addedge(n(b),a);
42         addedge(a,n(b));
43         addedge(b,n(a));
44     }
45     while(M--){
46         scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
47         a = a>0?a*2-1:-a*2;
48         b = b>0?b*2-1:-b*2;
49         // A or B
50         addedge(n(a),b);
51         addedge(n(b),a);
52     }
53     solve();
54     bool check=true;
55     for(int i=1;i<=2*N;++i)
56         if(scc[i]==scc[n(i)])
57             check=false;
58     if(check){
59         printf("%d\n",N);
60         for(int i=1;i<=2*N;i+=2){
61             if(scc[i]>scc[i+2*N]) putchar('+');
62             else putchar('-');
63         }
64         puts("");
65     }else puts("0");
66     return 0;
67 }

```

8.3 橋連通分量

```

1 #define N 1005
2 struct edge{
3     int u,v;
4     bool is_bridge;
5     edge(int u=0,int v=0):u(u),v(v),is_bridge(0){}
6 };
7 vector<edge> E;
8 vector<int> G[N]; // 1-base
9 int low[N],vis[N],Time;
10 int bcc_id[N],bridge_cnt,bcc_cnt; // 1-base
11 int st[N],top; //BCC用
12 inline void add_edge(int u,int v){
13     G[u].push_back(E.size());
14     E.push_back(edge(u,v));
15     G[v].push_back(E.size());
16     E.push_back(edge(v,u));
17 }
18 void dfs(int u,int re=-1){ //u當前點 · re為u連
19     接前一個點的邊
20     int v;
21     low[u]=vis[u]=++Time;
22     st[top++]=u;
23     for(size_t i=0;i<G[u].size();++i){
24         int e=G[u][i];v=E[e].v;
25         if(!vis[v]){
26             dfs(v,e^1); //e^1 反向邊
27             low[u]=min(low[u],low[v]);
28             if(vis[u]<low[v]){
29                 E[e].is_bridge=E[e^1].is_bridge=1;
30                 ++bridge_cnt;
31             }

```

```

31 }else if(vis[v]<vis[u]&&e!=re)
32     low[u]=min(low[u],vis[v]);
33 }
34 if(vis[u]==low[u]){//處理BCC
35     ++bcc_cnt;// 1-base
36     do bcc_id[v=st[--top]]=bcc_cnt;//每個點
37         所在的BCC
38     while(v!=u);
39 }
40 inline void bcc_init(int n){
41     Time=bcc_cnt=bridge_cnt=top=0;
42     E.clear();
43     for(int i=1;i<=n;++i){
44         G[i].clear();
45         vis[i]=bcc_id[i]=0;
46     }
47 }

```

9 Tree_problem

9.1 HeavyLight

```

1 #include<vector>
2 #define MAXN 100005
3 int siz[MAXN],max_son[MAXN],pa[MAXN],dep[
4     MAXN];
5 int link_top[MAXN],link[MAXN],cnt;
6 vector<int> G[MAXN];
7 void find_max_son(int u){
8     siz[u]=1;
9     max_son[u]=-1;
10    for(auto v:G[u]){
11        if(v==pa[u])continue;
12        pa[v]=u;
13        dep[v]=dep[u]+1;
14        find_max_son(v);
15        if(max_son[u]==-1||siz[v]>siz[max_son[u]]
16            )max_son[u]=v;
17        siz[u]+=siz[v];
18    }
19 }
20 void build_link(int u,int top){
21     link[u]=++cnt;
22     link_top[u]=top;
23     if(max_son[u]==-1)return;
24     build_link(max_son[u],top);
25     for(auto v:G[u]){
26         if(v==max_son[u]||v==pa[u])continue;
27         build_link(v,v);
28     }
29 }
30 int find_lca(int a,int b){
31     //求LCA，可以在過程中對區間進行處理
32     int ta=link_top[a],tb=link_top[b];
33     while(ta!=tb){
34         if(dep[ta]<dep[tb]){
35             swap(ta,tb);
36             swap(a,b);
37         }
38         //這裡可以對a所在的鏈做區間處理
39         //區間為(Link[ta],Link[a])
40         ta=link_top[a=pa[ta]];
41     }
42     //最後a,b會在同一條鏈，若a!=b還要在進行一
43     次區間處理
44     return dep[a]<dep[b]?a:b;
45 }

```

9.2 LCA

```

1 const int MAXN=100000; // 1-base
2 const int MLG=17; //Log2(MAXN)+1;
3 int pa[MLG+1][MAXN+5];
4 int dep[MAXN+5];
5 vector<int> G[MAXN+5];
6 void dfs(int x,int p=0){//dfs(root);
7     pa[0][x]=p;

```

```

8     for(int i=0;i<=MLG;++i)
9         pa[i+1][x]=pa[i][pa[i][x]];
10    for(auto &i:G[x]){
11        if(i==p)continue;
12        dep[i]=dep[x]+1;
13        dfs(i,x);
14    }
15 }
16 inline int jump(int x,int d){
17     for(int i=0;i<=MLG;++i)
18         if((d>>i)&1) x=pa[i][x];
19     return x;
20 }
21 inline int find_lca(int a,int b){
22     if(dep[a]>dep[b])swap(a,b);
23     b=jump(b,dep[b]-dep[a]);
24     if(a==b)return a;
25     for(int i=MLG;i>=0;--i){
26         if(pa[i][a]!=pa[i][b]){
27             a=pa[i][a];
28             b=pa[i][b];
29         }
30     }
31     return pa[0][a];
32 }

```

9.3 link_cut_tree

```

1 struct splay_tree{
2     int ch[2],pa;//子節點跟父母
3     bool rev;//反轉的懶惰標記
4     splay_tree():pa(0),rev(0){ch[0]=ch[1]=0;}
5 };
6 vector<splay_tree> nd;
7 //有的時候用vector會MLE，要注意
8 //這邊以node[0]作為NULL節點
9 bool isroot(int x){//判斷是否為這棵splay
10     tree的根
11     return nd[nd[x].pa].ch[0]!=x&&nd[nd[x].pa]
12         .ch[1]!=x;
13 }
14 void down(int x){//懶惰標記下推
15     if(nd[x].rev){
16         if(nd[x].ch[0]nd[nd[x].ch[0]].rev^=1;
17         if(nd[x].ch[1]nd[nd[x].ch[1]].rev^=1;
18         swap(nd[x].ch[0],nd[x].ch[1]);
19         nd[x].rev=0;
20     }
21 }
22 void push_down(int x){//所有祖先懶惰標記下推
23     if(!isroot(x))push_down(nd[x].pa);
24     down(x);
25 }
26 void up(int x){//將子節點的資訊向上更新
27     void rotate(int x){//旋轉，會自行判斷轉的方
28         向
29         int y=nd[x].pa,z=nd[y].pa,d=(nd[y].ch[1]==
30             x);
31         nd[x].pa=z;
32         if(!isroot(y))nd[z].ch[nd[z].ch[1]==y]=x;
33         nd[y].ch[d]=nd[x].ch[d^1];

```

```

34     nd[nd[y].ch[d]].pa=y;
35     nd[y].pa=x,nd[x].ch[d^1]=y;
36     up(y),up(x);
37 }
38 void splay(int x){//將x伸展到splay tree的根
39     push_down(x);
40     while(!isroot(x)){
41         int y=nd[x].pa;
42         if(!isroot(y)){
43             int z=nd[y].pa;
44             if((nd[z]==y)^(nd[y].ch[0]==x))
45                 rotate(y);
46             else rotate(x);
47         }
48         rotate(x);
49     }
50 }
51 int access(int x){
52     int last=0;
53     while(x){
54         splay(x);
55         nd[x].ch[1]=last;
56         up(x);
57         last=x;
58         x=nd[x].pa;
59     }
60     return last;//access後splay tree的根
61 }
62 void access(int x,bool is=0){//is=0就是一般
63     的access
64     int last=0;
65     while(x){
66         splay(x);
67         if(is&&nd[x].pa){
68             //printf("%d\n",max(nd[Last].ma,nd[nd[
69                 x].ch[1]].ma));
70         }
71         nd[x].ch[1]=last;
72         up(x);
73         last=x;
74         x=nd[x].pa;
75     }
76 }
77 void query_edge(int u,int v){
78     access(u);
79     access(v,1);
80 }
81 void make_root(int x){
82     access(x),splay(x);
83     nd[x].rev^=1;
84 }
85 void make_root(int x){
86     nd[access(x)].rev^=1;
87     splay(x);
88 }
89 void cut(int x,int y){
90     make_root(x);
91     access(y);
92     splay(y);
93     nd[y].ch[0]=0;
94     nd[x].pa=0;
95 }
96 void cut_parents(int x){
97     access(x);
98     splay(x);

```

8.4 雙連通分量 & 割點

```

1 #define N 1005
2 vector<int> G[N];// 1-base
3 vector<int> bcc[N];//存每塊雙連通分量的點
4 int low[N],vis[N],Time;
5 int bcc_id[N],bcc_cnt;// 1-base
6 bool is_cut[N];//是否為割點
7 int st[N],top;
8 void dfs(int u,int pa=-1){//u當前點，pa父親
9     int v,child=0;
10    low[u]=vis[u]=++Time;
11    st[top++]=u;
12    for(size_t i=0;i<G[u].size();++i){
13        if(!vis[v=G[u][i]]){
14            dfs(v,u),++child;
15            low[u]=min(low[u],low[v]);
16            if(vis[u]<=low[v]){
17                is_cut[u]=1;
18                bcc[++bcc_cnt].clear();
19                int t;
20                do{
21                    bcc_id[t=st[--top]]=bcc_cnt;
22                    bcc[bcc_cnt].push_back(t);
23                }while(t!=v);
24                bcc_id[u]=bcc_cnt;
25                bcc[bcc_cnt].push_back(u);
26            }
27        }else if(vis[v]<vis[u]&&v!=pa){//反向邊
28            low[u]=min(low[u],vis[v]);
29        }
30    }
31    if(pa!=-1&&child<2)is_cut[u]=0;//u是dfs樹
32    的根要判
33 }
34 inline void bcc_init(int n){
35     Time=bcc_cnt=top=0;
36     for(int i=1;i<=n;++i){
37         G[i].clear();
38         is_cut[i]=vis[i]=bcc_id[i]=0;
39     }
40 }

```

```

92 nd[nd[x].ch[0]].pa=0;
93 nd[x].ch[0]=0;
94 }
95 void link(int x,int y){
96     make_root(x);
97     nd[x].pa=y;
98 }
99 int find_root(int x){
100     x=access(x);
101     while(nd[x].ch[0])x=nd[x].ch[0];
102     splay(x);
103     return x;
104 }
105 int query(int u,int v){
106     //傳回uv路徑splay tree的根結點
107     //這種寫法無法求LCA
108     make_root(u);
109     return access(v);
110 }
111 int query_lca(int u,int v){
112     //假設求鏈上點權的總和，sum是子樹的權重和，
113     //data是節點的權重
114     access(u);
115     int lca=access(v);
116     splay(u);
117     if(u==lca){
118         //return nd[lca].data+nd[nd[lca].ch[1]].sum
119     }else{
120         //return nd[lca].data+nd[nd[lca].ch[1]].sum+nd[u].sum
121     }
122 }
123 struct EDGE{
124     int a,b,w;
125 }e[10005];
126 int n;
127 vector<pair<int,int>> G[10005];
128 //first表示子節點，second表示邊的編號
129 int pa[10005],edge_node[10005];
130 //pa是父母節點，暫存用的，edge_node是每個編
131 //被存在哪個點裡面的陣列
132 void bfs(int root){
133     //在建構的時候把每個點都設成一個splay tree
134     queue<int> q;
135     for(int i=1;i<=n;++i)pa[i]=0;
136     q.push(root);
137     while(q.size()){
138         int u=q.front();
139         q.pop();
140         for(auto P:G[u]){
141             int v=P.first;
142             if(v!=pa[u]){
143                 pa[v]=u;
144                 nd[v].pa=u;
145                 nd[v].data=e[P.second].w;
146                 edge_node[P.second]=v;
147                 up(v);
148                 q.push(v);
149             }
150         }
151     }
152     void change(int x,int b){

```

```

152 splay(x);
153 //nd[x].data=b;
154 up(x);
155 }

```

9.4 POJ_tree

```

1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 #define MAXN 10005
4 int n,k;
5 vector<pair<int,int>> g[MAXN];
6 int size[MAXN];
7 bool vis[MAXN];
8 inline void init(){
9     for(int i=0;i<=n;++i){
10         g[i].clear();
11         vis[i]=0;
12     }
13 }
14 void get_dis(vector<int> &dis,int u,int pa,
15     int d){
16     dis.push_back(d);
17     for(size_t i=0;i<g[u].size();++i){
18         int v=g[u][i].first,w=g[u][i].second;
19         if(v!=pa&&!vis[v])get_dis(dis,v,u,d+w);
20     }
21 }
22 vector<int> dis;//這東西如果放在函數裡會TLE
23 int cal(int u,int d){
24     dis.clear();
25     get_dis(dis,u,-1,d);
26     sort(dis.begin(),dis.end());
27     int l=0,r=dis.size()-1,res=0;
28     while(l<r){
29         while(l<r&&dis[l]+dis[r]>k)--r;
30         res+=r-l++;
31     }
32     return res;
33 }
34 pair<int,int> tree_centroid(int u,int pa,
35     const int sz){
36     size[u]=1;//找樹重心，second是重心
37     pair<int,int> res(INT_MAX,-1);
38     int ma=0;
39     for(size_t i=0;i<g[u].size();++i){
40         int v=g[u][i].first;
41         if(v==pa||vis[v])continue;
42         res=min(res,tree_centroid(v,u,sz));
43         size[u]+=size[v];
44         ma=max(ma,size[v]);
45     }
46     ma=max(ma,sz-size[u]);
47     return min(res,make_pair(ma,u));
48 }
49 int tree_DC(int u,int sz){
50     int center=tree_centroid(u,-1,sz).second;
51     int ans=cal(center,0);
52     vis[center]=1;
53     for(size_t i=0;i<g[center].size();++i){
54         int v=g[center][i].first,w=g[center][i].second;

```

```

53     if(vis[v])continue;
54     ans-=cal(v,w);
55     ans+=tree_DC(v,size[v]);
56 }
57 return ans;
58 }
59 int main(){
60     while(scanf("%d",&n,&k),n||k){
61         init();
62         for(int i=1;i<=n;++i){
63             int u,v,w;
64             scanf("%d%d%d",&u,&v,&w);
65             g[u].push_back(make_pair(v,w));
66             g[v].push_back(make_pair(u,w));
67         }
68         printf("%d\n",tree_DC(1,n));
69     }
70     return 0;
71 }

```

10 default

10.1 debug

```

1 //volatile
2 #ifdef DEBUG
3 #define dbg(...) {\
4     fprintf(stderr,"%s - %d : (%s) = ",
5         __PRETTY_FUNCTION__, __LINE__,#
6         __VA_ARGS__);\
7     _DO(__VA_ARGS__);\
8 }
9 template<typename I> void _DO(I&&x){cerr<<x
10     <<endl;}
11 template<typename I,typename...T> void _DO(I
12     &&x,T&&...tail){cerr<<x<<" ";_DO(tail
13     ...);}
14 #else
15 #define dbg(...)
16 #endif

```

10.2 ext

```

1 #include<bits/extc++.h>
2 #include<ext/pd_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
3 #include<ext/pd_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
4 using namespace __gnu_cxx;
5 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
6 template<typename T>
7 using pbds_set = tree<T,null_type,less<T>,
8     rb_tree_tag,
9     tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
10 template<typename T,typename U>
11 using pbds_map = tree<T,U,less<T>,
12     rb_tree_tag,
13     tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
14 using heap = __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<int>;
15 //s.find_by_order(1);//0 base

```

```

12 //s.order_of_key(1);

```

10.3 IncStack

```

1 //Magic
2 #pragma GCC optimize "Ofast"
3 //stack resize,change esp to rsp if 64-bit
4 system
5 asm("mov %0,%esp\n" :: "g"(mem+1000000));
6 -Wl,--stack,214748364 -trigraphs
7 //linux stack resize
8 #include<sys/resource.h>
9 void increase_stack(){
10     const rlim_t ks=64*1024*1024;
11     struct rlimit rl;
12     int res=getrlimit(RLIMIT_STACK,&rl);
13     if(!res&&rl.rlim_cur<ks){
14         rl.rlim_cur=ks;
15         res=setrlimit(RLIMIT_STACK,&rl);
16     }

```

10.4 input

```

1 inline int read(){
2     int x=0; bool f=0; char c=getchar();
3     while(ch<'0' || '9'<ch)f|=ch=='-';ch=getchar
4     ();
5     while('0'<=ch&&ch<='9')x=x*10+'0'+ch,ch=
6     getchar();
7     return f?-x:x;
8 }
9 // #!/bin/bash
10 // g++ -std=c++11 -O2 -Wall -Wextra -Wno-
11 // unused-result -DDEBUG $1 && ./a.out
12 // -fsanitize=address -fsanitize=undefined
13 // -fsanitize=return

```

11 language

11.1 CNF

```

1 #define MAXN 55
2 struct CNF{
3     int s,x,y;//s->xy | s->x, if y==-1
4     int cost;
5     CNF(){}
6     CNF(int s,int x,int y,int c):s(s),x(x),y(y),cost(c){}
7 };
8 int state;//規則數量
9 map<char,int> rule;//每個字元對應到的規則，
10     小寫字母為終端字符
11 vector<CNF> cnf;

```



```

11 void init(){
12     state=0;
13     rule.clear();
14     cnf.clear();
15 }
16 void add_to_cnf(char s,const string &p,int
17     cost){
18     //加入一個s -> <p>的文法·代價為cost
19     if(rule.find(s)==rule.end())rule[s]=state
20         ++;
21     for(auto c:p)if(rule.find(c)==rule.end())
22         rule[c]=state++;
23     if(p.size()==1){
24         cnf.push_back(CNF(rule[s],rule[p[0]],-1,
25             cost));
26     }else{
27         int left=rule[s];
28         int sz=p.size();
29         for(int i=0;i<sz-2;++i){
30             cnf.push_back(CNF(left,rule[p[i]],
31                 state,0));
32             left=state++;
33         }
34         cnf.push_back(CNF(left,rule[p[sz-2]],
35             rule[p[sz-1]],cost));
36     }
37 }
38 vector<long long> dp[MAXN][MAXN];
39 vector<bool> neg_INF[MAXN][MAXN];//如果花費
40 是負的可能會有無限小的情形
41 void relax(int l,int r,const CNF &c,long
42     long cost,bool neg_c=0){
43     if(!neg_INF[l][r][c.s]&&(neg_INF[l][r][c.x]
44         ||cost<dp[l][r][c.s])){
45         if(neg_c||neg_INF[l][r][c.x]){
46             dp[l][r][c.s]=0;
47             neg_INF[l][r][c.s]=true;
48         }else dp[l][r][c.s]=cost;
49     }
50 }
51 void bellman(int l,int r,int n){
52     for(int k=1;k<=state;++k)
53         for(auto c:cnf)
54             if(c.y==-1)relax(l,r,c,dp[l][r][c.x]+c
55                 .cost,k==n);
56 }
57 void cyk(const vector<int> &tok){
58     for(int i=0;i<(int)tok.size();++i){
59         for(int j=0;j<(int)tok.size();++j){
60             dp[i][j]=vector<long long>(state+1,
61                 INT_MAX);
62             neg_INF[i][j]=vector<bool>(state+1,
63                 false);
64         }
65     }
66     dp[i][i][tok[i]]=0;
67     bellman(i,i,tok.size());
68 }
69 for(int r=1;r<(int)tok.size();++r){
70     for(int l=r-1;l=0;--l){
71         for(int k=1;k<r;++k)
72             for(auto c:cnf)
73                 if(~c.y)relax(l,r,c,dp[l][k][c.x]+
74                     dp[k+1][r][c.y]+c.cost);
75         bellman(l,r,tok.size());
76     }
77 }

```

```

63 }
64 }

```

12 other

12.1 WhatDay

```

1 int whatday(int y,int m,int d){
2     if(m<=2)m+=12,--y;
3     if(y<1752||y==1752&&m<9||y==1752&&m==9&&d
4         <3)
5         return (d+2*m+3*(m+1)/5+y+y/4+5)%7;
6     return (d+2*m+3*(m+1)/5+y+y/4-y/100+y/400)
7         %7;
8 }

```

12.2 上下最大正方形

```

1 void solve(int n,int a[],int b[]){// 1-base
2     int ans=0;
3     deque<int>da,db;
4     for(int l=1,r=1;r<=n;++r){
5         while(da.size()&&a[da.back()]>=a[r]){
6             da.pop_back();
7         }
8         da.push_back(r);
9         while(db.size()&&b[db.back()]>=b[r]){
10             db.pop_back();
11         }
12         db.push_back(r);
13         for(int d=a[da.front()]+b[db.front()];r-
14             1+l>d;++l){
15             if(da.front()==1)da.pop_front();
16             if(db.front()==1)db.pop_front();
17             if(da.size()&&db.size()){
18                 d=a[da.front()]+b[db.front()];
19             }
20             ans=max(ans,r-l+1);
21         }
22     }
23     printf("%d\n",ans);
24 }

```

12.3 最大矩形

```

1 LL max_rectangle(vector<int> s){
2     stack<pair<int,int> > st;
3     st.push(make_pair(-1,0));
4     s.push_back(0);
5     LL ans=0;
6     for(size_t i=0;i<s.size();++i){
7         int h=s[i];
8         pair<int,int> now=make_pair(h,i);
9         while(h<st.top().first){

```

```

10         now=st.top();
11         st.pop();
12         ans=max(ans,(LL)(i-now.second)*now.
13             first);
14     }
15     if(h>st.top().first){
16         st.push(make_pair(h,now.second));
17     }
18     return ans;
19 }

```

13 zformula

13.1 formula

13.1.1 Pick 公式

給定頂點坐標均是整點的簡單多邊形，面積 = 內部格點數 + 邊上格點數/2-1

13.1.2 圖論

- $V - E + F = 2$
- 對於平面圖 $\cdot F = E - V + n + 1$ $\cdot n$ 是連通分量
- 對於平面圖 $\cdot E < 3V - 6$
- 對於連通圖 G ，最大獨立點集的大小設為 $I(G)$ ，最大匹配大小設為 $M(G)$ ，最小點覆蓋設為 $Cv(G)$ ，最小邊覆蓋設為 $Ce(G)$ 。對於任意連通圖：

- $I(G) + Cv(G) = |V|$
- $M(G) + Ce(G) = |V|$

- 對於連通二分圖：

- $I(G) = Cv(G)$
- $M(G) = Ce(G)$

- 最大權閉圖：

- $C(u, V) = \infty, (u, v) \in E$
- $C(S, v) = W_v, v \in V$
- $C(v, T) = -W_v, W_v < 0$

- 最大密度子圖：

- $C(u, v) = 1, (u, v) \in E$
- $C(S, v) = U_v, v \in V$
- $C(v, T) = U + 2g - d_v, v \in V$

- 弦圖：

- 完美消除序列從後往前依次給每個點染色，給每個點染上可以染的最小顏色
- 最大團大小 = 色數
- 最大獨立集：完美消除序列從前往後能選就選
- 最小團覆蓋：最大獨立集的點和他延伸的邊構成
- 區間圖是弦圖
- 區間圖的完美消除序列：將區間按造又端點由小到大排序
- 區間圖染色：用線段樹做

```

1 double l=0,m,stop=1.0/n/n;
2 while(r-l>=stop){
3     double(mid);
4     if((n*m-sol.maxFlow(s,t))/2>eps)l=mid;
5     else r=mid;
6 }
7 build(1);
8 sol.maxFlow(s,t);
9 vector<int> ans;
10 for(int i=1;i<=n;++i)
11     if(sol.vis[i])ans.push_back(i);

```

13.1.3 學長公式

- $\sum_{d|n} \phi(n) = n$
- $g(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d) \Rightarrow f(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \times g(n/d)$
- Harmonic series $H_n = \ln(n) + \gamma + 1/(2n) - 1/(12n^2) + 1/(120n^4)$
- $\gamma = 0.5772156649015328606065120900824024310421\ldots$
- 格雷碼 $= n \oplus (n >> 1)$
- $SG(A+B) = SG(A) \oplus SG(B)$
- 選轉矩陣 $M(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$

13.1.4 基本數論

- $\sum_{d|n} \mu(n) = [n == 1]$
- $g(m) = \sum_{d|m} f(d) \Leftrightarrow f(m) = \sum_{d|m} \mu(d) \times g(m/d)$
- $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \text{互質數量} = \sum \mu(d) \lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor \lfloor \frac{m}{d} \rfloor$
- $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n lcm(i, j) = n \sum_{d|n} d \times \phi(d)$

13.1.5 排組公式

- k 卡特蘭 $\frac{C_n^{kn}}{n(k-1)+1} \cdot C_m^n = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$
- $H(n, m) \cong x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = k, num = C_k^{n+k-1}$
- Stirling number of $2^{nd}, n$ 人分 k 組方法數目

- $S(0, 0) = S(n, n) = 1$
- $S(n, 0) = 0$
- $S(n, k) = kS(n-1, k) + S(n-1, k-1)$

- Bell number, n 人分任意多組方法數目

- $B_0 = 1$
- $B_n = \sum_{i=0}^n S(n, i)$
- $B_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_k^n B_k$
- $B_{p+n} \equiv B_n + B_{n+1} \pmod{p}$, p is prime
- $B_{p^m+n} \equiv mB_n + B_{n+1} \pmod{p}$, p is prime
- From $B_0 : 1, 1, 2, 5, 15, 52, 203, 877, 4140, 21147, 115975$

- Derangement, 錯排，沒有人在自己位置上

- $D_n = n!(1 - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!})$
- $D_n = (n-1)(D_{n-1} + D_{n-2}), D_0 = 1, D_1 = 0$

(c) From $D_0 : 1, 0, 1, 2, 9, 44,$
265, 1854, 14833, 133496

6. Binomial Equality

- (a) $\sum_k \binom{r}{m+k} \binom{s}{n-k} = \binom{r+s}{m+n}$
 (b) $\sum_k \binom{l}{m+k} \binom{s}{n-k} = \binom{l+s}{l-m+n}$
 (c) $\sum_k \binom{l}{m+k} \binom{s+k}{n} (-1)^k = (-1)^{l+m} \binom{s-m}{n-l}$
 (d) $\sum_{k \leq l} \binom{l-k}{m} \binom{s}{n-k} (-1)^k = \frac{(-1)^{l+m} \binom{s-m-1}{l-n-m}}{(-1)^{l+m} \binom{s-m-1}{l-n-m}}$
 (e) $\sum_{0 \leq k \leq l} \binom{l-k}{m} \binom{q+k}{n} = \binom{l+q+1}{m+n+1}$
 (f) $\binom{r}{k} = (-1)^k \binom{k-r-1}{k}$
 (g) $\binom{r}{m} \binom{m}{k} = \binom{r}{k} \binom{r-k}{m-k}$
 (h) $\sum_{k \leq n} \binom{r+k}{k} = \binom{r+n+1}{n}$
 (i) $\sum_{0 \leq k \leq n} \binom{m}{k} = \binom{n+1}{m+1}$
 (j) $\sum_{k \leq m} \binom{m+r}{k} x^k y^k = \sum_{k \leq m} \binom{-r}{k} (-x)^k (x+y)^{m-k}$

13.1.8 Count on a tree

1. Rooted tree: $s_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (i \times a_i \times \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor n/i \rfloor} a_{n+1-i \times j})$
 2. Unrooted tree:
 (a) Odd: $a_n - \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} a_i a_{n-i}$
 (b) Even: $Odd + \frac{1}{2} a_{n/2} (a_{n/2} + 1)$
 3. Spanning Tree
 (a) 完全圖 $n^n - 2$
 (b) 一般圖 (Kirchhoff's theorem) $M[i][i] = \text{degree}(V_i), M[i][j] = -1, \text{if have } E(i, j), 0$
 if no edge. delete any one row and col in A , $ans = \det(A)$

13.2 java

13.2.1 文件操作

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3 import java.math.*;
4 import java.text.*;
5
6 public class Main{
7
8     public static void main(String args[]){
9         throws FileNotFoundException,
10         IOException
11         Scanner sc = new Scanner(new FileReader(
12             "a.in"));
13         PrintWriter pw = new PrintWriter(new
14             FileWriter("a.out"));
15         int n,m;
16         n=sc.nextInt();//读入下一个INT
17         m=sc.nextInt();
18
19         for(ci=1; ci<=c; ++ci){
20             pw.println("Case #"+ci+": easy for
21                 output");
22         }
23     }
24 }
```

13.2.2 优先队列

```
1 PriorityQueue queue = new PriorityQueue( 1,
2     new Comparator(){
3     public int compare( Point a, Point b ){
4     if( a.x < b.x || a.x == b.x && a.y < b.y )
5         return -1;
6     else if( a.x == b.x && a.y == b.y )
7         return 0;
```

```
7 else return 1;
8 }
9 };
```

13.2.3 Map

```
1 Map map = new HashMap();
2 map.put("sa", "dd");
3 String str = map.get("sa").toString();
4
5 for(Object obj : map.keySet()){
6     Object value = map.get(obj );
7 }
```

13.2.4 sort

```
1 static class cmp implements Comparator{
2     public int compare(Object o1, Object o2){
3         BigInteger b1=(BigInteger)o1;
4         BigInteger b2=(BigInteger)o2;
5         return b1.compareTo(b2);
6     }
7 }
8 public static void main(String[] args)
9     throws IOException{
10     Scanner cin = new Scanner(System.in);
11     int n;
12     n=cin.nextInt();
13     BigInteger[] seg = new BigInteger[n];
14     for (int i=0;i<n;i++)
15         seg[i]=cin.nextBigInteger();
16     Arrays.sort(seg, new cmp());
17 }
```

14

14.1 ganadoQuote

```
1 ¡Allí está!
2 ¡Un forastero!
3 ¡Agarrenlo!
4 ¡Os voy a romper a pedazos!
5 ¡Cógelo!
6 ¡Te voy a hacer picadillo!
7 ¡Te voy a matar!
8 ¡Míralo, está herido!
9 ¡Sos cerdo!
10 ¿Dónde estás?
11 ¡Detrás de tí, imbécil!
12 ¡No dejes que se escape!
13 ¡Basta, hijo de puta!
14 Lord Saddler...
15
16 ¡Mátalo!
17 ¡Allí está!
```

```
18 Morir es vivir.
19 ¡iiiiii, ¡Quiero matar!
20 Muere, muere, muere....
21 Cerebros,cerebros,cerebros...
22 Cógedlo, cógedlo, cógedlo...
23 Lord Saddler...
24 Dieciséis.
25
26 ¡Va por él!
27 ¡Muérete!
28 ¡Cógelo!
29 ¡Te voy a matar!
30 ¡Bloqueale el paso!
31 ¡Te cogí!
32 ¡No dejes que se escape!
33
34 ¿Qué carajo estás haciendo aquí? ¡Lárgate,
35     cabrón!
36 Hay un rumor de que hay un extranjero entre
37     nosotros.
38 Nuestro jefe se encargará de la rata.
39 Su "Las Plagas" es mucho mejor que la
40     nuestra.
41 Tienes razón, es un hombre.
42 Usa los músculos.
43 Se vuelve loco!
44 ¡Hey, acá!
45 ¡Por aquí!
46 ¡El Gigante!
47 ¡Del Lago!
48 ¡Cógelo!
49 ¡Cógenlo!
50 ¡Allí!
51 ¡Rápido!
52 ¡Empieza a rezar!
53 ¡Mátenlos!
54 ¡Te voy a romper en pedazos!
55 ¡La campana!
56 Ya es hora de rezar.
57 Tenemos que irnos.
58 ¡Maldita sea, mierda!
59 ¡Ya es hora de aplastar!
60 ¡Mierda!
61 ¡Puedes correr, pero no te puedes esconder!
62 ¡Sos cerdo!
63 ¡Está en la trampa!
64 ¡Ah, que madre!
65 ¡Vámonos!
66 ¡Ándale!
67 ¡Cabrón!
68 ¡Coño!
69 ¡Agárrenlo!
70 Cogerlo, Cogerlo...
71 ¡Allí está, mávalo!
72 ¡No dejas que se escape de la isla vivo!
73 ¡Hasta luego!
74 ¡Rápido, es un intruso!
```

13.1.6 冪次, 冪次和

1. $a^{b \% P} = a^{b \% \varphi(P) + \varphi(P)}, b \geq \varphi(P)$
 2. $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^4}{4} + \frac{n^3}{2} + \frac{n^2}{4}$
 3. $1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \dots + n^4 = \frac{n^5}{5} + \frac{n^4}{2} + \frac{n^3}{3} - \frac{n}{30}$
 4. $1^5 + 2^5 + 3^5 + \dots + n^5 = \frac{n^6}{6} + \frac{n^5}{2} + \frac{5n^4}{12} - \frac{n^2}{12}$
 5. $0^k + 1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k = P(k), P(k) = \frac{(n+1)^{k+1} - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} C_i^{k+1} P(i)}{k+1}, P(0) = n+1$
 6. $\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} k^n = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n C_k^{n+1} B_k m^{n+1-k}$
 7. $\sum_{j=0}^m C_j^{m+1} B_j = 0, B_0 = 1$
 8. 除了 $B_1 = -1/2$ · 剩下的奇数项都是 0
 9. $B_2 = 1/6, B_4 = -1/30, B_6 = 1/42, B_8 = -1/30, B_{10} = 5/66, B_{12} = -691/2730, B_{14} = 7/6, B_{16} = -3617/510, B_{18} = 43867/798, B_{20} = -174611/330,$

13.1.7 Burnside's lemma

1. $|X/G| = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |X^g|$
 2. $X^g = t^{c(g)}$
 3. G 表示有幾種轉法 · X^g 表示在那種轉法下 · 有幾種是會保持對稱的 · t 是顏色數 · $c(g)$ 是循環環不動的面數 ·
 4. 正立方體塗三顏色 · 轉 0 有 3^6 個元素不變 · 轉 90 有 6 種 · 每種有 3^3 不變 · 180 有 3×3^4 · 120(角) 有 8×3^2 · 180(邊) 有 6×3^3 · 全部 $\frac{1}{24} (3^6 + 6 \times 3^3 + 3 \times 3^4 + 8 \times 3^2 + 6 \times 3^3) = 57$

14.2

```

1  /*****
2  L'Internationale,
3      Sera le genre humain.
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16 *****/
17 Вставай, проклятьем заклеймённый,
18 Весь мир голодных и рабов!
19 Кипит наш разум возмущённый
20 И в смертный бой вести готов.
21 Весь мир насилия мы разрушим
22 До основания, а затем
23 Мы наш, мы новый мир построим, —
24 Кто был ничем, тот станет всем.

```

```

25 Chorus
26 Это есть наш последний
27 И решительный бой;
28 С Интернационалом
29 Воспрянет род людской!
30
31 Никто не даст нам избавленья:
32 Ни бог, ни царь и не герой!
33 Добьёмся мы освобожденья
34 Своею собственной рукой.
35 Чтоб свергнуть гнёт рукой умелой,
36 Отвоевать своё добро, —
37 Вдуйте горн и куйте смело,
38 Пока железо горячо!

```

```

39 Chorus
40
41 Довольно кровь сосать, вампиры,
42 Тюрьмой, налогом, нищетой!
43 У вас — вся власть, все блага мира,
44 А наше право — звук пустой !
45 Мы жизнь построим по-иному —
46 И вот наш лозунг боевой:
47 Вся власть народу трудовому!
48 А дармоедов всех долой!

```

```

49 Chorus
50
51 Презренны вы в своём богатстве,
52 Угля и стали короли!
53 Вы ваши троны, тунеядцы,
54 На наших спинах возвели.
55 Заводы, фабрики, палаты —
56 Всё нашим создано трудом.
57 Пора! Мы требуем возврата
58 Того, что взято грабежом.

```

```

59 Chorus

```

```

64 Довольно королям в угоду
65 Дурманить нас в чаду войны!
66 Война тиранам! Мир Народу!
67 Бастуйте, армии сыны!
68 Когда ж тираны нас заставят
69 В бою геройски пасть за них —
70 Убийцы, в вас тогда направим
71 Мы жерла пушек боевых!

```

```

72 Chorus

```

```

73
74 Лишь мы, работники всемирной
75 Великой армии труда,
76 Владеть землёй имеем право,
77 Но паразиты — никогда!
78 И если гром великий грянет
79 Над сворой псов и палачей, —
80 Для нас всё так же солнце станет
81 Сиять огнём своих лучей.

```

```

82 Chorus

```

14.3 保佑

```

1  //      _oo0oo_
2  //      o8888888o
3  //      88" . "88
4  //      (| -_- |)
5  //      0\ = /0
6  //
7  //      .-.-.
8  //      |   |
9  //      |   | :   |
10 //      |   | :   |
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```

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```

ACM ICPC TEAM REFERENCE - MADE IN ABYSS

Contents

1	Computational_Geometry	1	4	Graph	6	6.11 NTT	12	10.4 input	16
1.1	Geometry	1	4.1	Augmenting_Path	6	6.12 Simpson	12	11 language	16
1.2	SmallestCircle	3	4.2	Augmenting_Path_multiple	6	6.13 外星模運算	12	11.1 CNF	16
1.3	最近點對	3	4.3	blossom_matching	6	6.14 數位統計	12	12 other	17
2	Data_Structure	3	4.4	graphISO	6	6.15 質因數分解	12	12.1 WhatDay	17
2.1	DLX	3	4.5	KM	7	7 String	13	12.2 上下最大正方形	17
2.2	Dynamic_KD_tree	3	4.6	MaximumClique	7	7.1 AC 自動機	13	12.3 最大矩形	17
2.3	kd_tree_replace_segment_tree	4	4.7	MinimumMeanCycle	7	7.2 hash	13	13 zformula	17
2.4	reference_point	5	4.8	Rectilinear_MST	7	7.3 KMP	13	13.1 formula	17
2.5	skew_heap	5	4.9	treeISO	7	7.4 manacher	13	13.1.1 Pick 公式	17
2.6	undo_disjoint_set	5	4.10	一般圖最小權完美匹配	8	7.5 minimal_string_rotation	13	13.1.2 圖論	17
2.7	整體二分	5	4.11	全局最小割	8	7.6 reverseBWT	13	13.1.3 學長公式	17
3	Flow	5	4.12	平面圖判定	8	7.7 suffix_array_lcp	14	13.1.4 基本數論	17
3.1	dinic	5	4.13	弦圖完美消除序列	8	7.8 Z	14	13.1.5 排組公式	17
3.2	ISAP_with_cut	5	4.14	最小斯坦納樹 DP	8	8 Tarjan	14	13.1.6 冪次, 冪次和	18
3.3	MinCostMaxFlow	6	4.15	最小樹形圖 _ 朱劉	9	8.1 dominator_tree	14	13.1.7 Burnside's lemma	18
			4.16	穩定婚姻模板	9	8.2 tnfsb017_2_sat	14	13.1.8 Count on a tree	18
			5	Linear_Programming	9	8.3 橋連通分量	14	13.2 java	18
			5.1	最大密度子圖	9	8.4 雙連通分量 & 割點	15	13.2.1 文件操作	18
			6	Number_Theory	9	9 Tree_problem	15	13.2.2 优先队列	18
			6.1	basic	9	9.1 HeavyLight	15	13.2.3 Map	18
			6.2	bit_set	10	9.2 LCA	15	13.2.4 sort	18
			6.3	cantor_expansion	10	9.3 link_cut_tree	15	14	18
			6.4	FFT	10	9.4 POJ_tree	16	14.1 ganadoQuote	18
			6.5	find_real_root	11	10 default	16	14.2	19
			6.6	FWT	11	10.1 debug	16	14.3 保佑	19
			6.7	LinearCongruence	11	10.2 ext	16		
			6.8	Lucas	11	10.3 IncStack	16		
			6.9	Matrix	11				
			6.10	MillerRobin	11				