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1 Basic

1.1 BIT

```

1 #define lowbit(k) (k & -k)
2
3 int n;
4 vector<int> B1, B2;
5
6 void add(vector<int> &tr, int id, int val) {
7     for (; id <= n; id += lowbit(id)) {
8         tr[id] += val;
9     }
10 }
11 void range_add(int l, int r, int val) {
12     add(B1, l, val);
13     add(B1, r + 1, -val);
14     add(B2, l, val * (1 - 1));
15     add(B2, r + 1, -val * r);
16 }
17 int sum(vector<int> &tr, int id) {
18     int ret = 0;
19     for (; id >= 1; id -= lowbit(id)) {
20         ret += tr[id];
21     }
22     return ret;
23 }
24 int prefix_sum(int id) {
25     return sum(B1, id) * id - sum(B2, id);
26 }
27 int range_sum(int l, int r) {
28     return prefix_sum(r) - prefix_sum(l - 1);
29 }

```

1.2 Black Magic

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 // #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
3 // #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
4 // #include <ext/pb_ds/priority_queue.hpp>
5 using namespace std;
6 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
7 using set_t =
8     tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
9         tree_order_statistics_node_update>; //紅黑樹(set)
10 using map_t =
11     tree<int, int, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
12         tree_order_statistics_node_update>; //紅黑樹(map)
13 using heap_t =
14     __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<int>;
15 using ht_t =
16     gp_hash_table<int, int>;
17 int main() {
18     //set-----
19     set_t st;
20     st.insert(5); st.insert(6);
21     st.insert(3); st.insert(1);
22
23     // the smallest is (0), biggest is (n-1), kth small
24     // is (k-1)
25     int num = *st.find_by_order(0);
26     cout << num << '\n'; // print 1
27
28     num = *st.find_by_order(st.size() - 1);
29     cout << num << '\n'; // print 6
30
31     // find the index
32     int index = st.order_of_key(6); //在裡面第幾大
33     cout << index << '\n'; // print 3
34
35     // check if there exists x
36     int x = 5;
37     int check = st.erase(x);
38     if (check == 0) printf("st not contain 5\n");
39     else if (check == 1) printf("st contain 5\n");
40
41     //tree policy like set
42     st.insert(5); st.insert(5);
43     cout << st.size() << '\n'; // print 4
44
45     //map-----
46     map_t mp;
47     mp[1] = 2;
48     cout << mp[1] << '\n';
49     auto tmp = *mp.find_by_order(0); // pair
50     cout << tmp.first << " " << tmp.second << '\n';
51
52     //heap-----
53     heap_t h1, h2;
54     h1.push(1); h1.push(3);
55     h2.push(2); h2.push(4);
56     h1.join(h2);
57     cout << h1.size() << h2.size() << h1.top() << '\n';
58     // 支援合併
59     // 404
60
61     //hash-table-----
62     ht_t ht;
63     ht[85] = 5;
64     ht[89975] = 234;
65     for (auto i : ht) {
66         cout << i.first << " " << i.second << '\n';
67     }
68     //比較強的unordered map

```

1.3 DJS

```

1 const int MAXN = 1000;
2 int boss[MAXN];
3 void init(int n) {
4     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
5         boss[i] = -1;
6     }
7 }
8 int find(int x) {
9     if (boss[x] < 0) {
10         return x;
11     }
12     return boss[x] = find(boss[x]);
13 }
14 bool uni(int a, int b) {
15     a = find(a);
16     b = find(b);
17     if (a == b) {
18         return false;
19     }
20     if (boss[a] > boss[b]) {
21         swap(a, b);
22     }
23     boss[a] += boss[b];
24     boss[b] = a;
25     return true;
26 }

```

1.4 DFS

```

1 struct Edge {
2     int bi,color; //a連接到的bi,通道顏色
3     bool operator < (const Edge &other) const{
4         return color < other.color;
5     }
6 };
7 vector<Edge> G[maxn];
8
9 void DFS(int me,int mydad,int distance){
10     if(dist[me] < distance) return;
11     dist[me] = distance;
12     for(int i = 0;i<G[me].size();i++){
13         int v = G[me][i].bi;
14         DFS(v,me,distance+1);
15     }
16 }

```

1.5 BFS

```

1 bool visit[maxn]; //訪問過的
2 void BFS(int point){
3     queue<int> q;
4     q.push(point);
5     while(!q.empty()){
6         int u = q.front();
7         if(visit[u]) continue; //訪問過就下一個
8         visit[u] = true;
9         for(int i =
10             0;i<edge[u][i];i++){ //連出去的線丟到queue
11             q.push(edge[u][i]);
12         }
13 }

```

1.6 Segment Tree

```

1 #include <./basic/Template.h>
2 const int INF = 1e9;
3 const int MAXN = ;
4
5 int n;
6 int a[MAXN], tr[MAXN << 1];

```

```

7 // !!! remember to call this function
8 void build() {
9     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
10         tr[i + n] = a[i];
11     }
12     for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; i--) {
13         tr[i] = max(tr[i << 1], tr[i << 1 | 1]);
14     }
15 }
16 void update(int id, int val) {
17     for (tr[id += n] = val; id > 1; id >>= 1) {
18         tr[id >> 1] = max(tr[id], tr[id ^ 1]);
19     }
20 }
21 int query(int l, int r) { // [l, r)
22     int ret = -INF;
23     for (l += n, r += n; l < r; l >>= 1, r >>= 1) {
24         if (l & 1) {
25             ret = max(ret, tr[l++]);
26         }
27         if (r & 1) {
28             ret = max(ret, tr[--r]);
29         }
30     }
31     return ret;
32 }
33 }

```

1.7 Template

```

1 #pragma GCC optimize("O2")
2 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
3 using namespace std;
4 using LL = long long;
5 using ULL = unsigned long long;
6 using PII = pair<int, int>;
7 using PLL = pair<LL, LL>;
8 using VI = vector<int>;
9 using VVI = vector<vector<int>>>;
10 using dvt = double;
11 const int INF = 1e9;
12 const int MXN = 0;
13 const int MXV = 0;
14 const double EPS = 1e-9;
15 const int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
16 typedef long long ll;
17 typedef vector<int> vi;
18 typedef vector<string> vs;
19 typedef pair<int, int> pii;
20 typedef vector<pii> vpii;
21 #define MP make_pair
22 #define SORT(a) sort(a.begin(), a.end())
23 #define REVERSE(a) reverse(a.begin(), a.end())
24 #define ALL(a) a.begin(), a.end()
25 #define PI acos(-1)
26 #define ms(x, y) memset(x, y, sizeof(x))
27 #define inf 1e9
28 #define INF 1e16
29 #define pb push_back
30 #define MAX 100005
31 #define debug(a, b) cout << a << ": " << b << endl
32 #define Debug cout << "Reached here" << endl
33 #define prnt(a) cout << a << "\n"
34 #define mod 1000000007LL
35 #define FOR(i, a, b) for (int i = (a); i < (b); i++)
36 #define FORr(i, a, b) for (int i = (a); i >= (b); i--)
37 #define itrALL(c, itr) for (__typeof((c).begin()) itr = (c).begin(); itr != (c).end(); itr++)
38 #define lc ((node) << 1)
39 #define rc ((node) << 1 | 1)
40 #define VecPrnt(v) \
41     FOR(J, 0, v.size()) \
42     cout << v[J] << " "; \
43     cout << endl
44 #define endl "\n"

```

```

45 #define PrintPair(x) cout << x.first << " " <<
    x.second << endl
46 #define EPS 1e-9
47 #define ArrPrint(a, st, en) \
48     for (int J = st; J <= en; J++) \
49         cout << a[J] << " "; \
50     cout << endl;
51 #define MP make_pair
52 #define PB push_back
53 #define Fi first
54 #define Se second
55 #define FOR(i, L, R) for (int i = L; i < (int)R; ++i)
56 #define FORD(i, L, R) for (int i = L; i > (int)R; --i)
57 #define IOS \
58     cin.tie(nullptr); \
59     cout.tie(nullptr); \
60     ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
61
62 int main()
63 {
64     // ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);
65     // cin.tie(NULL); cout.tie(NULL);
66     // freopen("in.txt", "r", stdin);
67     IOS;
68 }
69
70 /* Direction Array */
71
72 // int fx[]={1,-1,0,0};
73 // int fy[]={0,0,1,-1};
74 // int fx[]={0,0,1,-1,-1,1,-1,1};
75 // int fy[]={-1,1,0,0,1,1,-1,-1};
76
77 /***** END OF HEADER *****/

```

2 Data Structure

2.1 Range Sum Query

```

1 #include <./basic/Template.h>
2 int a[MAX + 7], tree[4 * MAX + 7], lazy[4 * MAX + 7];
3 void build(int node, int l, int r)
4 {
5     if (l == r)
6     {
7         tree[node] = a[l];
8         return;
9     }
10    if (l >= r)
11        return;
12    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
13    build(node * 2, l, mid);
14    build(node * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r);
15    tree[node] = tree[node * 2] + tree[node * 2 + 1];
16 }
17 void upd(int node, int l, int r, int v)
18 {
19     lazy[node] += v;
20     tree[node] += (r - l + 1) * x;
21 }
22 void pushDown(int node, int l, int r) //passing
    update information to the children
23 {
24     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
25     upd(node * 2, l, mid, lazy[node]);
26     upd(node * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r, lazy[node]);
27     lazy[node] = 0;
28 }
29 void update(int node, int l, int r, int x, int y, int
    v)
30 {
31     if (x > r || y < l)
32         return;
33     if (x >= l && r <= y)

```

```

34     {
35         upd(node, l, r, v);
36         return;
37     }
38     pushDown(node, l, r);
39     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
40     update(node * 2, l, mid, x, y, v);
41     update(node * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r, x, y, v);
42     tree[node] = tree[node * 2] + tree[node * 2 + 1];
43 }

```

3 DP

3.1 LCS

```

1 int LCS(string s1, string s2) {
2     int n1 = s1.size(), n2 = s2.size();
3     vector<vector<int>> dp(n1 + 1, vector<int>(n2 + 1,
        0));
4     for (int i = 1; i <= n1; i++) {
5         for (int j = 1; j <= n2; j++) {
6             if (s1[i - 1] == s2[j - 1]) {
7                 dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j - 1] + 1;
8             } else {
9                 dp[i][j] = max(dp[i - 1][j], dp[i][j - 1]);
10            }
11        }
12    }
13    return dp[n1][n2];
14 }

```

3.2 LIS

```

1 int LIS(vector<int> &a) {
2     vector<int> s;
3     for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++) {
4         if (s.empty() || s.back() < a[i]) {
5             s.push_back(a[i]);
6         } else {
7             *lower_bound(s.begin(), s.end(), a[i],
                [](int x, int y) {return x < y;}) = a[i];
8         }
9     }
10    return s.size();
11 }
12 }

```

3.3 迴文

```

1 bool isPalindrome[100][100];
2 // Find the palindromes of a string in O(n^2)
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);
7     // freopen("in.txt", "r", stdin);
8     string s;
9     cin >> s;
10    int len = s.size();
11    for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)
12        isPalindrome[i][i] = true;
13
14    for (int k = 1; k < len; k++) {
15        for (int i = 0; i + k < len; i++) {
16            int j = i + k;
17            isPalindrome[i][j] = (s[i] == s[j]) &&
                (isPalindrome[i + 1][j - 1] || i + 1 == j - 1);
18        }
19    }
20
21    return 0;
22 }

```

3.4 2DMaxSubArray

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 #define size 4
6
7 int arr[size][size];
8
9 int maxSubArr()
10 {
11
12     int b[size];
13     int MAX = -11111111;
14
15     for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
16     {
17
18         memset(b, 0, sizeof(b));
19         for (int j = i; j < size; j++)
20         {
21
22             int s = 0;
23             for (int k = 0; k < size; k++)
24             {
25
26                 b[k] += arr[j][k];
27                 s += b[k];
28                 if (s <= 0)
29                     s = b[k];
30                 if (s > MAX)
31                     MAX = s;
32             }
33         }
34     }
35     return MAX;
36 }
37
38 int main()
39 {
40
41 #ifdef DBG
42     freopen("1.in", "r", stdin);
43     freopen("2.out", "w", stdout);
44 #endif
45
46     for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
47         for (int j = 0; j < size; j++)
48             cin >> arr[i][j];
49
50     maxSubArr();
51
52     return 0;
53 }

```

4 Geometry

4.1 Convex hull

```

1 #include <./basic/Template.h>
2 struct PT
3 {
4     int x, y;
5     PT() {}
6     PT(int x, int y) : x(x), y(y) {}
7     bool operator<(const PT &P) const
8     {
9         return x < P.x || (x == P.x && y < P.y);
10    }
11 };
12
13 ll cross(const PT p, const PT q, const PT r)
14 {

```

```

15     return (ll)(q.x - p.x) * (ll)(r.y - p.y) -
16            (ll)(q.y - p.y) * (ll)(r.x - p.x);
17 }
18 vector<PT> Points, Hull;
19
20 void findConvexHull()
21 {
22     int n = Points.size(), k = 0;
23
24     SORT(Points);
25
26     // Build lower hull
27
28     FOR(i, 0, n)
29     {
30         while (Hull.size() >= 2 &&
31                cross(Hull[Hull.size() - 2], Hull.back(),
32                     Points[i]) <= 0)
33         {
34             Hull.pop_back();
35             k--;
36         }
37         Hull.pb(Points[i]);
38         k++;
39
40         // Build upper hull
41
42         for (int i = n - 2, t = k + 1; i >= 0; i--)
43         {
44             while (Hull.size() >= t &&
45                    cross(Hull[Hull.size() - 2], Hull.back(),
46                         Points[i]) <= 0)
47             {
48                 Hull.pop_back();
49                 k--;
50             }
51             Hull.pb(Points[i]);
52             k++;
53
54             Hull.resize(k);
55         }
56     }
57 }

```

5 Graph

5.1 Bellman Ford

```

1 #include <./basic/Template.h>
2 bool bellman(int src)
3 {
4     // Nodes are indexed from 1
5     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
6         dist[i] = INF;
7     dist[src] = 0;
8     for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++)
9     {
10         for (int j = 0; j < edges.size(); j++)
11         {
12             int u = edges[j].first;
13             int v = edges[j].second;
14             ll weight = adj[u][v];
15             if (dist[u] != INF && dist[u] + weight <
16                 dist[v])
17                 dist[v] = dist[u] + weight;
18         }
19     }
20     for (int i = 0; i < edges.size(); i++)
21     {
22         int u = edges[i].first;
23         int v = edges[i].second;
24         ll weight = adj[u][v];
25         // True if neg-cylce exists

```

```

25     if (dist[u] != INF && dist[u] + weight < dist[v])
26         return true;
27     }
28     return false;
29 }

```

5.2 Dijk

```

1 #include <./basic/Template.h>
2 const long long INF = 1e18;
3 const int MAXN = 1000000;
4 struct Edge {
5     int to;
6     long long cost;
7     Edge(int v, long long int c) : to(v), cost(c) {}
8     bool operator < (const Edge &other) const {
9         return cost > other.cost;
10    }
11 };
12
13 int n;
14 long long int dis[MAXN];
15 vector<Edge> G[MAXN];
16
17 void init() {
18     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
19         G[i].clear();
20         dis[i] = INF;
21     }
22 }
23
24 void Dijkstra(int st, int ed = -1) {
25     priority_queue<Edge> pq;
26     pq.emplace(st, 0);
27     dis[st] = 0;
28     while (!pq.empty()) {
29         auto now = pq.top();
30         pq.pop();
31         if (now.to == ed) {
32             return;
33         }
34         if (now.cost > dis[now.to]) {
35             continue;
36         }
37         for (auto &e : G[now.to]) {
38             if (dis[e.to] > now.cost + e.cost) {
39                 dis[e.to] = now.cost + e.cost;
40                 pq.emplace(e.to, dis[e.to]);
41             }
42         }
43 }

```

5.3 Edges

```

1 struct Edge
2 {
3     int from, to, w;
4     bool operator < (const Edge & rhs) // optional
5     {
6         return w < rhs.w;
7     }
8 };

```

5.4 Floyd

```

1 const LL INF = 1e18;
2 const int MAXN = ;
3
4 int n;
5 LL G[MAXN][MAXN];
6

```

```

7 void init() {
8     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
9         for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
10             G[i][j] = INF;
11         }
12         G[i][i] = 0;
13     }
14 }
15
16 void floyd() {
17     for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
18         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
19             for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
20                 if (G[i][k] != INF && G[k][j] != INF) {
21                     G[i][j] = min(G[i][j], G[i][k] + G[k][j]);
22                 }
23             }
24         }
25     }

```

5.5 KM

```

1 const int INF = 1e9;
2 const int MAXN = ;
3 struct KM { //1-base
4     int n, G[MAXN][MAXN];
5     int lx[MAXN], ly[MAXN], my[MAXN];
6     bool vx[MAXN], vy[MAXN];
7     void init(int _n) {
8         n = _n;
9         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
10             for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
11                 G[i][j] = 0;
12             }
13         }
14     }
15     bool match(int i) {
16         vx[i] = true;
17         for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
18             if (lx[i] + ly[j] == G[i][j] && !vy[j]) {
19                 vy[j] = true;
20                 if (!my[j] || match(my[j])) {
21                     my[j] = i;
22                     return true;
23                 }
24             }
25         }
26         return false;
27     }
28     void update() {
29         int delta = INF;
30         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
31             if (vx[i]) {
32                 for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
33                     if (!vy[j]) {
34                         delta = min(delta, lx[i] + ly[j] -
35                             G[i][j]);
36                     }
37                 }
38             }
39         }
40         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
41             if (vx[i]) {
42                 lx[i] -= delta;
43             }
44             if (vy[i]) {
45                 ly[i] += delta;
46             }
47         }
48     }
49     int run() {
50         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
51             lx[i] = ly[i] = my[i] = 0;
52             for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
53                 lx[i] = max(lx[i], G[i][j]);

```

```

54     }
55     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
56         while (true) {
57             for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
58                 vx[i] = vy[i] = 0;
59             }
60             if (match(i)) {
61                 break;
62             } else {
63                 update();
64             }
65         }
66     }
67     int ans = 0;
68     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
69         ans += lx[i] + ly[i];
70     }
71     return ans;
72 }
73 };

```

5.6 Global Minimum Cut

```

1 #include <./basic/Template.h>
2 /*Given an undirected graph G = (V, E), we define a
3 cut of G to be a partition
4 of V into two non-empty sets A and B. Earlier, when
5 we looked at network
6 flows, we worked with the closely related definition
7 of an s-t cut: there, given
8 a directed graph G = (V, E) with distinguished source
9 and sink nodes s and t,
10 an s-t cut was defined to be a partition of V into
11 sets A and B such that s ∈ A
12 and t ∈ B. Our definition now is slightly different,
13 since the underlying graph
14 is now undirected and there is no source or sink.
15 This problem can be solved by max-flow. First we
16 remove undirected edges and replace
17 them by two opposite directed edge. Now we fix a node
18 s. Then we consider each of
19 the n nodes as t and run max-flow. The minimum of
20 those values is the answer.
21 This is O(n^3).
22 */
23
24 struct Stoer_Wagner
25 {
26     vector<vl> weights;
27     Stoer_Wagner(ll N)
28     {
29         weights.resize(N, vl(N, 0));
30     }
31     void AddEdge(ll from, ll to, ll cap)
32     {
33         weights[from][to] += cap;
34         weights[to][from] += cap;
35     }
36     pair<ll, vl> GetMinCut()
37     {
38         ll N = weights.size();
39         vl used(N), cut, best_cut;
40         ll best_weight = -1;
41
42         for (ll phase = N - 1; phase >= 0; phase--)
43         {
44             vl w = weights[0];
45             vl added = used;
46             ll prev, last = 0;
47             for (ll i = 0; i < phase; i++)
48             {
49                 prev = last;
50                 last = -1;
51                 for (ll j = 1; j < N; j++)
52                     if (!added[j] && (last == -1 ||
53                         w[j] > w[last]))

```

```

44             last = j;
45             if (i == phase - 1)
46             {
47                 for (ll j = 0; j < N; j++)
48                     weights[prev][j] +=
49                     weights[last][j];
50                 for (ll j = 0; j < N; j++)
51                     weights[j][prev] =
52                     weights[prev][j];
53                 used[last] = true;
54                 cut.push_back(last);
55                 if (best_weight == -1 || w[last]
56                     < best_weight)
57                 {
58                     best_cut = cut;
59                     best_weight = w[last];
60                 }
61             }
62             else
63             {
64                 for (ll j = 0; j < N; j++)
65                     w[j] += weights[last][j];
66                 added[last] = true;
67             }
68         }
69         return make_pair(best_weight, best_cut);
70     }
71 };
72
73 int main()
74 {
75     ll T;
76     sl(T);
77     f(t, 1, T + 1)
78     {
79         ll N, M;
80         sll(N, M);
81         Stoer_Wagner SW(N);
82         f(i, 0, M)
83         {
84             ll a, b, c;
85             slll(a, b, c);
86             SW.AddEdge(a - 1, b - 1, c);
87         }
88         pf("Case #%lld: ", t);
89         pfl(SW.GetMinCut().x);
90     }
91 }

```

5.7 Krushal

```

1 #include <./basic/Template.h>
2 struct edge
3 {
4     int u, v, w;
5     bool operator<(const edge &p) const
6     {
7         return w < p.w;
8     }
9 };
10 edge get;
11 int parent[100];
12 vector<edge> e;
13 int find(int r)
14 {
15     if (parent[r] == r)
16         return r;
17     return parent[r] = find(parent[r]);
18 }
19 int mst(int n)
20 {
21     sort(e.begin(), e.end());
22     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
23         parent[i] = i;
24     int cnt = 0, s = 0;

```

```

25     for (int i = 0; i < (int)e.size(); i++)
26     {
27         int u = find(e[i].u);
28         int v = find(e[i].v);
29         if (u != v)
30         {
31             parent[u] = v;
32             cnt++;
33             s += e[i].w;
34             if (cnt == n - 1)
35                 break;
36         }
37     }
38 }

```

5.8 K-th Shortest Path Length

```

1 #include <./basic/Template.h>
2 int n, m, x, y, k, a, b, c;
3 vi Graph[103], Cost[103];
4 vector<priority_queue<int>> d(103);
5 priority_queue<pii> Q;
6
7 void goDijkstra()
8 {
9
10     // Here, elements are sorted in decreasing order
11     // of the pairs and then the second elements if
12     // equal first element.
13     // d[i] is the priority_queue of the node i where
14     // the best k path length
15     // will be stored in decreasing order. So,
16     // d[i].top() has the longest of the
17     // first k shortest path.
18     d[x].push(0);
19     Q.push(MP(x, 0));
20     // Q contains the nodes in the increasing order
21     // of their cost
22     // Since the priority_queue sorts the pairs in
23     // decreasing order of their
24     // first element and then second element, to sort
25     // it in increasing order
26     // we will negate the cost and push it.
27
28     while (!Q.empty())
29     {
30         pii t = Q.top();
31         Q.pop();
32         int u = t.first, costU = -t.second;
33         // Since the actual cost was negated.
34
35         FOR(j, 0, Graph[u].size())
36         {
37             int v = Graph[u][j];
38
39             // prnt(v); prnt(d[v].size());
40
41             // Have we already got k shortest paths?
42             // Or is the longest path can be made
43             // better?
44             if (d[v].size() < k || d[v].top() > costU
45                 + Cost[u][j])
46             {
47                 int temp = costU + Cost[u][j];
48                 d[v].push(temp);
49                 Q.push(MP(v, -temp));
50             }
51             if (d[v].size() > k)
52                 d[v].pop();
53             // If we have more than k shortest path
54             // for the current node, we can pop
55             // the worst ones.
56         }
57     }
58 }

```

```

49     if (d[y].size() < k)
50         prnt(-1);
51     // We have not found k shortest path for our
52     // destination.
53     else
54         prnt(d[y].top());
55 }
56
57 int main()
58 {
59     // ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);
60     // cin.tie(NULL); cout.tie(NULL);
61     // freopen("in.txt", "r", stdin);
62
63     while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) && n + m)
64     {
65         scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &k);
66
67         FOR(i, 0, m)
68         {
69             scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
70
71             Graph[a].pb(b);
72             Cost[a].pb(c);
73         }
74
75         goDijkstra();
76
77         FOR(i, 0, 103)
78             Graph[i].clear(),
79             Cost[i].clear();
80         FOR(i, 0, 103)
81         {
82             while (!d[i].empty())
83                 d[i].pop();
84         }
85
86         while (!Q.empty())
87             Q.pop();
88
89         return 0;
90     }
91 }

```

5.9 SPFA

```

1 #include <./basic/Template.h>
2 #define MAXN 1000000
3 struct Edge
4 {
5     int at;
6     long long cost;
7 };
8 int n;
9 long long dis[MAXN];
10 vector<Edge> G[MAXN];
11 void init()
12 {
13     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
14     {
15         G[i].clear();
16         dis[i] = INF;
17     }
18 }
19
20 bool SPFA(int st)
21 {
22     vector<int> cnt(n, 0);
23     vector<bool> inq(n, false);
24     queue<int> q;
25
26     q.push(st);
27     dis[st] = 0;
28     inq[st] = true;
29     while (!q.empty())
30     {

```

```

31     int now = q.front();
32     q.pop();
33     inq[now] = false;
34     for (auto &e : G[now])
35     {
36         if (dis[e.at] > dis[now] + e.cost)
37         {
38             dis[e.at] = dis[now] + e.cost;
39             if (!inq[e.at])
40             {
41                 cnt[e.at]++;
42                 if (cnt[e.at] > n)
43                 {
44                     // negative cycle
45                     return false;
46                 }
47                 inq[e.at] = true;
48                 q.push(e.at);
49             }
50         }
51     }
52 }
53 return true;
54 }

```

5.10 BipartiteMatch

```

1  int n, m, Left[maxn], G[maxn][maxn];
2  bitset<maxn> used;
3
4  bool dfs(int s)
5  {
6      for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
7      {
8          if (!G[s][i] || used[i])
9              continue;
10         }
11         used[i] = true;
12         if (Left[i] == -1 || dfs(Left[i]))
13         {
14             Left[i] = s;
15             return true;
16         }
17     }
18     return false;
19 }
20
21 int sol()
22 {
23     int ret = 0;
24     memset(Left, -1, sizeof(Left));
25     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
26     {
27         used.reset();
28         if (dfs(i))
29         {
30             ret++;
31         }
32     }
33     return ret;
34 }
35 }

```

6 Math

6.1 GCDhjackh

```

1  int extgcd(int a, int b, int c, int &x, int &y) {
2      if (b == 0) {
3          x = c / a;
4          y = 0;
5          return a;

```

```

6      }
7      int d = extgcd(b, a % b, c, x, y);
8      int tmp = x;
9      x = y;
10     y = tmp - (a / b) * y;
11     return d;
12 }

```

6.2 Prime

```

1  const int maxn = ;
2  int arr[maxn];
3  int prime[maxn];
4  void init(){
5      for (int i = 0; i < maxn; ++i){
6          arr[i] = 0;
7      }
8  }
9  void find(){
10     int num = 0;
11     for(int i = 2; i < maxn; i++){
12         if(arr[i] == 0){
13             prime[num] = i;
14             num++;
15             for(int j = i*i; j < maxn; j+=i){
16                 arr[j] = 1;
17             }
18         }
19     }
20 }

```

6.3 Gauss Elimination

```

1  #include <./basic/Template.h>
2  const int MAXN = 300;
3  const double EPS = 1e-8;
4  int n;
5  double A[MAXN][MAXN];
6  void Gauss()
7  {
8      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
9      {
10         bool ok = 0;
11         for (int j = i; j < n; j++)
12         {
13             if (fabs(A[j][i]) > EPS)
14             {
15                 swap(A[j], A[i]);
16                 ok = 1;
17                 break;
18             }
19         }
20         if (!ok)
21             continue;
22         double fs = A[i][i];
23         for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
24         {
25             double r = A[j][i] / fs;
26             for (int k = i; k < n; k++)
27             {
28                 A[j][k] -= A[i][k] * r;
29             }
30         }
31     }
32 }

```

6.4 Matrix

```

1  template <typename T, int N = 2>
2  struct Mat
3  { // Matrix

```



```

4 | unsigned long long v[N][N];
5 | Mat operator*(Mat b) const
6 | {
7 |     Mat val;
8 |     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
9 |     {
10 |         for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)
11 |         {
12 |             val.v[i][j] = 0;
13 |             for (int k = 0; k < N; k++)
14 |             {
15 |                 val.v[i][j] += v[i][k] *
16 |                     b.v[k][j];
17 |             }
18 |         }
19 |     }
20 |     return val;
21 | };

```

7 String

7.1 KMP

```

1 | void failure(string s, int len, int *f)
2 | {
3 |     f[0] = -1;
4 |     for(int i = 1; i < len; i++)
5 |     {
6 |         int k = f[i-1];
7 |
8 |         while(s[i] != s[k+1] && k >= 0)
9 |             k = f[k];
10 |
11 |         if(s[i] == s[k+1]) f[i] = k+1;
12 |         else f[i] = -1;
13 |     }
14 | }
15 |
16 | int compare(string big, string little, int *f)
17 | {
18 |     int Blen = big.length(), Llen = little.length();
19 |     int i = 0, j = 0;
20 |
21 |     while(i < Blen && j < Llen)
22 |     {
23 |         if(big[i] == little[j])
24 |         {
25 |             i++;
26 |             j++;
27 |         }
28 |         else if(j == 0) i++;
29 |         else j = f[j-1] + 1;
30 |     }
31 |
32 |     if(j == Llen) return 1;
33 |     else return 0;
34 | }

```

7.2 Trie

```

1 | #include <./basic/Template.h>
2 | struct Node
3 | {
4 |     char ch;
5 |     int v;
6 |     Node *next[26];
7 |     Node()
8 |     {
9 |         v = 0;
10 |         FOR(i, 0, 26)
11 |             next[i] = NULL;

```

```

12 |     }
13 | };
14 |
15 | void insert(Node *root, string s)
16 | {
17 |     FOR(i, 0, s.size())
18 |     {
19 |         int v = s[i] - 'a';
20 |         if (root->next[v] == NULL)
21 |         {
22 |             root->next[v] = new Node();
23 |         }
24 |         root = root->next[v];
25 |         ++root->v;
26 |         root->ch = s[i];
27 |     }
28 |     return;
29 | }
30 | void search(Node *root, string s)
31 | {
32 |     FOR(i, 0, s.size())
33 |     {
34 |         int v = s[i] - 'a';
35 |         root = root->next[v];
36 |         if (root->v == 1)
37 |         {
38 |             cout << s << ' ' << s.substr(0, i + 1) <<
39 |                 '\n';
40 |             return;
41 |         }
42 |     }
43 |     cout << s << ' ' << s << '\n';
44 | }
45 | int main()
46 | {
47 |     vector<string> v;
48 |     string s;
49 |     Node *root = new Node();
50 |     while (cin >> s)
51 |     {
52 |         insert(root, s);
53 |         v.push_back(s);
54 |     }
55 |     FOR(i, 0, v.size()) { search(root, v[i]); }
56 | }

```

8 Python

8.1 Model

```

1 | ### EOF
2 | while True:
3 |     try:
4 |         pass
5 |     except EOFError:
6 |         break
7 | ###math
8 | import math
9 |
10 | math.ceil(x)#上高斯
11 | math.floor(x)#下高斯
12 | math.factorial(x)#接乘
13 | math.fabs(x)#絕對值
14 | math.fsum(arr)#跟sum一樣但更精確(小數點問題)
15 | math.gcd(x, y)#bj4
16 | math.exp(x)#e^x
17 | math.log(x, base)
18 | math.log2(x)#2為底
19 | math.log10(x)#10為底
20 | math.sqrt(x)
21 | math.pow(x, y)#精確些(float型態)

```

```
22 | math.sin(x)# cos tan asin acos atan atan2(弧度) sinh  
    | cosh tanh acosh asinh atanh  
23 | math.hypot(x, y)#歐幾里德範數  
24 | math.degrees(x)#x從弧度轉角度  
25 | math.radians(x)#x從角度轉弧度  
26 | math.gamma(x)#x的gamma函數  
27 | math.pi#常數  
28 | math.e#常數  
29 | math.inf  
30 |  
31 | ### ascii  
32 |  
33 | ord(x)#char to asc  
34 | chr(x)#asc to char  
35 |  
36 | x.encode().hex()#string to hex  
37 | ### reverse string  
38 | string = "abc"  
39 | string_reverse = string[::-1]
```

