



Alfred
代码模版库

目录

1 数据结构	3	3.3 树状数组	7
1.1 珂朵莉树	3	3.4 并查集	7
1.2 树状数组	3	3.5 轻重权树剖分	8
2 比赛配置 and 奇技淫巧	4	3.6 强连通分量	9
2.1 多组数据代码模板	4	3.7 双连通分量	10
2.2 快读快写	4	3.8 二分图匹配	12
3 Watashi 代码库 (备用)	5	3.9 最小费用最大流	13
3.1 $O(n \log n) - O(1)$ RMQ	5	3.10 AhoCorasick 自动机	15
3.2 $O(n \log n) - O(\log n)$ LCA	5	3.11 后缀数组	16
		3.12 LU 分解	17
		4 对一类问题的处理方法	18

1 数据结构

1.1 珂朵莉树

支持区间推平，颜色段统计，在随机数据下期望复杂度为 $O(n \log n)$ 的暴力数据结构。

Listing 1: ChthollyTree.cpp

```

1  #include <set>
2
3  struct ChthollyTree {
4      typedef long long ll;
5      struct Node {
6          mutable ll l, r, v;
7          inline bool operator<(const Node &x) const { return l < x.l; }
8      };
9      std::set<Node> tr;
10     typedef std::set<Node>::iterator iterator;
11     ChthollyTree(void) = default;
12     ChthollyTree(int rng, int val) { init(rng, val); }
13     inline void init(ll rng, ll val) noexcept {
14         tr.insert({l, rng, val}), tr.insert({rng + 1, rng + 1, 0});
15     }
16     inline iterator begin(void) const noexcept { return tr.begin(); }
17     inline iterator end(void) const noexcept { return tr.end(); }
18     inline iterator split(ll pos) {
19         auto it = tr.lower_bound({pos, 0, 0});
20         if (it != tr.end() && it->l == pos) return it;
21         ll l = (--it)->l, r = it->r, v = it->v;
22         tr.erase(it), tr.insert({l, pos - 1, v});
23         return tr.insert({pos, r, v}).first;
24     }
25     inline void assign(ll l, ll r, ll v) {
26         auto R = split(r + 1), L = split(l);
27         tr.erase(L, R), tr.insert({l, r, v});
28     }
29     template <class _Functor> // func(iterator)
30     inline void modify(ll l, ll r, _Functor func) {
31         auto R = split(r + 1), L = split(l);
32         for (auto it = L; it != R; it++) func(it);
33     }
34     template <class _Functor> // func(ll &, iterator)
35     inline ll query(ll l, ll r, _Functor func) {
36         ll ans = 0;
37         auto R = split(r + 1);
38         for (auto it = split(l); it != R; it++) func(ans, it);
39         return ans;
40     }
41 };

```

1.2 树状数组

维护满足结合律且可差分信息的，常数较小的数据结构。

Listing 2: Fenwick.cpp

```

1  #include <vector>
2
3  template <class T>
4  struct Fenwick {
5      std::vector<T> c;
6      inline int lowbit(int x) { return x & -x; }
7      inline void merge(T &x, T y) { x = x + y; } // remember to modify
8      inline T subtract(T x, T y) { return x - y; }
9      inline void update(size_t pos, T x) {
10         for (pos++; pos < c.size(); pos += lowbit(pos)) merge(c[pos], x);

```

```

11     }
12     inline void clear(void) {
13         for (auto &x : c) x = T();
14     }
15     inline T query(size_t pos) {
16         T ans = T();
17         for (pos++; pos; pos ^= lowbit(pos)) merge(ans, c[pos]);
18         return ans;
19     }
20     inline T query(size_t l, size_t r) {
21         return subtract(query(r), query(l - 1));
22     }
23     Fenwick(size_t len) : c(len + 2) {}
24 };

```

2 比赛配置 and 奇技淫巧

2.1 多组数据代码模板

Listing 3: Template.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  using i64 = long long;
4  const i64 N = 1e5 + 10;
5  int t = 1;
6  inline void solve(int Case) {
7      // your code here;
8  }
9  inline void optimizeIO(void) {
10     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
11     cin.tie(NULL), cout.tie(NULL);
12 }
13 inline void init(void) {}
14 int main(int argc, char const *argv[]) {
15     optimizeIO(), init(), cin >> t;
16     for (int i = 1; i <= t; i++) solve(i);
17     return 0;
18 }

```

2.2 快读快写

Listing 4: FastIO.cpp

```

1  namespace fastIO {
2      char c, f, e = 0;
3      namespace usr {
4          template <class _Tp>
5          inline int read(_Tp &x) {
6              x = f = 0, c = getchar();
7              while (!isdigit(c) && !e) f = c == '-', e |= c == EOF, c = getchar();
8              while (isdigit(c) && !e) x = (x << 1) + (x << 3) + (c ^ 48), c = getchar();
9              return (e |= c == EOF) ? 0 : ((f ? x = -x : 0), 1);
10         }
11         template <class _Tp>
12         inline void write(_Tp x) {
13             if (x < 0) putchar('-'), x = -x;
14             if (x > 9) write(x / 10);
15             putchar((x % 10) ^ 48);
16         }
17         template <typename T, typename... V>
18         inline void read(T &t, V &...v) { read(t), read(v...); }
19         template <typename T, typename... V>
20         inline void write(T t, V... v) {

```

```

21         write(t), putchar('_'), write(v...);
22     }
23 }
24 }
25 using namespace fastIO::usr;

```

3 Watashi 代码库 (备用)

3.1 $O(n \log n) - O(1)$ RMQ

Listing 5: rmq.cpp

```

1  #include <algorithm> // copy
2  #include <climits>   // CHAR_BIT
3
4  using namespace std;
5
6  template <typename T>
7  struct RMQ {
8      int n;
9      vector<T> e;
10     vector<vector<int>> rmq;
11
12     static const int INT_BIT = sizeof(4) * CHAR_BIT;
13     static inline int LG2(int i) { return INT_BIT - 1 - __builtin_clz(i); }
14     static inline int BIN(int i) { return 1 << i; }
15
16     int cmp(int l, int r) const {
17         return e[l] <= e[r] ? l : r;
18     }
19
20     void init(int n, const T e[]) {
21         this->n = n;
22         vector<T> (e, e + n).swap(this->e);
23
24         int m = 1;
25         while (BIN(m) <= n) {
26             ++m;
27         }
28         vector<vector<int>> (m, vector<int> (n)).swap(rmq);
29
30         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
31             rmq[0][i] = i;
32         }
33         for (int i = 0; BIN(i + 1) <= n; ++i) {
34             for (int j = 0; j + BIN(i + 1) <= n; ++j) {
35                 rmq[i + 1][j] = cmp(rmq[i][j], rmq[i][j + BIN(i)]);
36             }
37         }
38     }
39
40     int index(int l, int r) const {
41         int b = LG2(r - l);
42         return cmp(rmq[b][l], rmq[b][r - (1 << b)]);
43     }
44
45     T value(int l, int r) const {
46         return e[index(l, r)];
47     }
48 };

```

3.2 $O(n \log n) - O(\log n)$ LCA

Listing 6: lca.cpp

```

1  #include <algorithm>
2  #include <cstdio>
3  #include <vector>
4
5  using namespace std;
6
7  const int MAXM = 16;
8  const int MAXN = 1 << MAXM;
9
10 // LCA
11 struct LCA {
12     vector<int> e[MAXN];
13     int d[MAXN], p[MAXN][MAXM];
14
15     void dfs_(int v, int f) {
16         p[v][0] = f;
17         for (int i = 1; i < MAXM; ++i) {
18             p[v][i] = p[p[v][i - 1]][i - 1];
19         }
20         for (int i = 0; i < (int)e[v].size(); ++i) {
21             int w = e[v][i];
22             if (w != f) {
23                 d[w] = d[v] + 1;
24                 dfs_(w, v);
25             }
26         }
27     }
28
29     int up_(int v, int m) {
30         for (int i = 0; i < MAXM; ++i) {
31             if (m & (1 << i)) {
32                 v = p[v][i];
33             }
34         }
35         return v;
36     }
37
38     int lca(int a, int b) {
39         if (d[a] > d[b]) {
40             swap(a, b);
41         }
42         b = up_(b, d[b] - d[a]);
43         if (a == b) {
44             return a;
45         } else {
46             for (int i = MAXM - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
47                 if (p[a][i] != p[b][i]) {
48                     a = p[a][i];
49                     b = p[b][i];
50                 }
51             }
52             return p[a][0];
53         }
54     }
55
56     void init(int n) {
57         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
58             e[i].clear();
59         }
60     }
61
62     void add(int a, int b) {
63         e[a].push_back(b);
64         e[b].push_back(a);
65     }

```

```

66
67     void build() {
68         d[0] = 0;
69         dfs_(0, 0);
70     }
71 } lca;

```

3.3 树状数组

Listing 7: bit.cpp

```

1  #include <vector>
2
3  using namespace std;
4
5  template<typename T = int>
6  struct BIT {
7      vector<T> a;
8
9      void init(int n) {
10         vector<T>(n + 1).swap(a);
11     }
12
13     void add(int i, T v) {
14         for (int j = i + 1; j < (int)a.size(); j = (j | (j - 1)) + 1) {
15             a[j] += v;
16         }
17     }
18
19     // [0, i)
20     T sum(int i) const {
21         T ret = T();
22         for (int j = i; j > 0; j = j & (j - 1)) {
23             ret += a[j];
24         }
25         return ret;
26     }
27
28     T get(int i) const {
29         return sum(i + 1) - sum(i);
30     }
31
32     void set(int i, T v) {
33         add(i, v - get(i));
34     }
35 };

```

3.4 并查集

Listing 8: union-find.cpp

```

1  #include <vector>
2
3  using namespace std;
4
5  struct DisjointSet {
6      vector<int> p;
7
8      void init(int n) {
9          p.resize(n);
10         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
11             p[i] = i;
12         }
13     }
14

```

```

15     int getp(int i) {
16         return i == p[i] ? i : (p[i] = getp(p[i]));
17     }
18
19     bool setp(int i, int j) {
20         i = getp(i);
21         j = getp(j);
22         p[i] = j;
23         return i != j;
24     }
25 };

```

3.5 轻重权树剖分

Listing 9: chain-decomp.cpp

```

1  #include <cstdio>
2  #include <vector>
3  #include <algorithm>
4
5  using namespace std;
6
7  const int MAXM = 16;
8  const int MAXN = 1 << MAXM;
9
10 // Heavy-Light Decomposition
11 struct TreeDecomposition {
12     vector<int> e[MAXN], c[MAXN];
13     int s[MAXN]; // subtree size
14     int p[MAXN]; // parent id
15     int r[MAXN]; // chain root id
16     int t[MAXN]; // timestamp, index used in segtree
17     int ts;
18
19     void dfs_(int v, int f) {
20         p[v] = f;
21         s[v] = 1;
22         for (int i = 0; i < (int)e[v].size(); ++i) {
23             int w = e[v][i];
24             if (w != f) {
25                 dfs_(w, v);
26                 s[v] += s[w];
27             }
28         }
29     }
30
31     void decomp_(int v, int f, int k) {
32         t[v] = ts++;
33         c[k].push_back(v);
34         r[v] = k;
35
36         int x = 0, y = -1;
37         for (int i = 0; i < (int)e[v].size(); ++i) {
38             int w = e[v][i];
39             if (w != f) {
40                 if (s[w] > x) {
41                     x = s[w];
42                     y = w;
43                 }
44             }
45         }
46         if (y != -1) {
47             decomp_(y, v, k);
48         }
49
50         for (int i = 0; i < (int)e[v].size(); ++i) {

```



```

51     int w = e[v][i];
52     if (w != f && w != y) {
53         decomp_(w, v, w);
54     }
55 }
56 }
57
58 void init(int n) {
59     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
60         e[i].clear();
61     }
62 }
63
64 void add(int a, int b) {
65     e[a].push_back(b);
66     e[b].push_back(a);
67 }
68
69 void build() { // !!
70     ts = 0;
71     dfs_(0, 0);
72     decomp_(0, 0, 0);
73 }
74 } hld;

```

3.6 强连通分量

Listing 10: scc.cpp

```

1  #include <algorithm>
2  #include <stack>
3  #include <vector>
4
5  using namespace std;
6
7  struct SCCTarjan {
8      int n;
9      vector<vector<int>> e;
10
11      vector<int> id;
12      vector<vector<int>> scc;
13
14      void init(int n) {
15          this->n = n;
16          vector<vector<int>> (n).swap(e);
17          id.resize(n);
18          dfn.resize(n);
19          low.resize(n);
20      }
21
22      void add(int a, int b) {
23          e[a].push_back(b);
24      }
25
26      vector<int> dfn, low;
27      int timestamp;
28      stack<int> s;
29
30      void dfs(int v) {
31          dfn[v] = timestamp++;
32          low[v] = dfn[v];
33          s.push(v);
34          for (vector<int>::const_iterator w = e[v].begin(); w != e[v].end(); ++w) {
35              if (dfn[*w] == -1) {
36                  dfs(*w);
37                  low[v] = min(low[v], low[*w]);

```

```

38         } else if (dfn[*w] != -2) {
39             low[v] = min(low[v], dfn[*w]);
40         }
41     }
42
43     if (low[v] == dfn[v]) {
44         vector<int> t;
45         do {
46             int w = s.top();
47             s.pop();
48             id[w] = (int)scc.size();
49             t.push_back(w);
50             dfn[w] = -2;
51         } while (t.back() != v);
52         scc.push_back(t);
53     }
54 }
55
56 int gao() {
57     scc.clear();
58     stack<int>().swap(s);
59     timestamp = 0;
60
61     fill(dfn.begin(), dfn.end(), -1);
62     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
63         if (dfn[i] == -1) {
64             dfs(i);
65         }
66     }
67     return (int)scc.size();
68 }
69 };

```

3.7 双连通分量

Listing 11: bcc.cpp

```

1  #include <algorithm>
2  #include <stack>
3  #include <utility>
4  #include <vector>
5
6  using namespace std;
7
8  // TODO: cannot handle duplicate edges
9  struct Tarjan {
10     int n;
11     vector<vector<int>> e;
12
13     vector<int> cut;
14     vector<pair<int, int>> bridge;
15     vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> bcc;
16
17     void init(int n) {
18         this->n = n;
19         e.clear();
20         e.resize(n);
21         dfn.resize(n);
22         low.resize(n);
23     }
24
25     void add(int a, int b) {
26         // assert(find(e[a].begin(), e[a].end(), b) == e[a].end());
27         e[a].push_back(b);
28         e[b].push_back(a);
29     }

```

```

30
31 vector<int> dfn, low;
32 int timestamp;
33 stack<pair<int, int>> s;
34
35 void dfs(int v, int p) {
36     int part = p == -1 ? 0 : 1;
37     dfn[v] = low[v] = timestamp++;
38     for (vector<int>::const_iterator w = e[v].begin(); w != e[v].end(); ++w) {
39         pair<int, int> f = make_pair(min(v, *w), max(v, *w));
40         if (dfn[*w] == -1) {
41             s.push(f);
42             dfs(*w, v);
43             low[v] = min(low[v], low[*w]);
44             if (dfn[v] <= low[*w]) {
45                 // articulation point
46                 if (++part == 2) {
47                     cut.push_back(v);
48                 }
49                 // articulation edge
50                 if (dfn[v] < low[*w]) {
51                     bridge.push_back(f);
52                 }
53                 // biconnected component (2-vertex-connected)
54                 vector<pair<int, int>> t;
55                 do {
56                     t.push_back(s.top());
57                     s.pop();
58                 } while (t.back() != f);
59                 bcc.push_back(t);
60             }
61         } else if (*w != p && dfn[*w] < dfn[v]) {
62             s.push(f);
63             low[v] = min(low[v], dfn[*w]);
64         }
65     }
66 }
67
68 void gao() {
69     cut.clear();
70     bridge.clear();
71     bcc.clear();
72
73     timestamp = 0;
74     stack<pair<int, int>>().swap(s);
75     fill(dfn.begin(), dfn.end(), -1);
76
77     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
78         if (dfn[i] == -1) {
79             dfs(i, -1);
80         }
81     }
82 }
83 };
84
85 struct BridgeBlockTree {
86     Tarjan<MAXN> bcc;
87     DisjointSet<MAXN> ds;
88     vector<int> e[MAXN];
89
90     void init(int n) {
91         bcc.init(n);
92         ds.init(n);
93     }
94
95     void add(int a, int b) {

```

```

96     bcc.add(a, b);
97 }
98
99 void gao() {
100     bcc.gao();
101     for (const auto &i : bcc.bcc) {
102         if (i.size() > 1) {
103             for (const auto &j : i) {
104                 ds.setp(j.first, j.second);
105             }
106         }
107     }
108     for (const auto &i : bcc.bridge) {
109         int a = ds.getp(i.first);
110         int b = ds.getp(i.second);
111         e[a].push_back(b);
112         e[b].push_back(a);
113     }
114 }
115
116 int id(int v) {
117     return ds.getp(v);
118 }
119 };

```

3.8 二分图匹配

Listing 12: bismatch.cpp

```

1 // maximum matchings in bipartite graphs
2 // maximum cardinality bipartite matching
3 //  $O(|V||E|)$ , generally fast
4
5 #include <algorithm>
6 #include <string>
7 #include <vector>
8
9 using namespace std;
10
11 struct Hungarian {
12     int nx, ny;
13     vector<int> mx, my;
14     vector<vector<int>> e;
15
16     void init(int nx, int ny) {
17         this->nx = nx;
18         this->ny = ny;
19         mx.resize(nx);
20         my.resize(ny);
21         e.clear();
22         e.resize(nx);
23         mark.resize(nx);
24     }
25
26     void add(int a, int b) {
27         e[a].push_back(b);
28     }
29
30     // vector<bool> is evil!!!
31     basic_string<bool> mark;
32
33     bool augment(int i) {
34         if (!mark[i]) {
35             mark[i] = true;
36             for (vector<int>::const_iterator j = e[i].begin(); j != e[i].end(); ++j) {
37                 if (my[*j] == -1 || augment(my[*j])) {

```

```

38         mx[i] = *j;
39         my[*j] = i;
40         return true;
41     }
42 }
43 }
44 return false;
45 }
46
47 int gao() {
48     int ret = 0;
49     fill(mx.begin(), mx.end(), -1);
50     fill(my.begin(), my.end(), -1);
51     for (int i = 0; i < nx; ++i) {
52         fill(mark.begin(), mark.end(), false);
53         if (augment(i)) {
54             ++ret;
55         }
56     }
57     return ret;
58 }
59 };

```

3.9 最小费用最大流

Listing 13: flow.cpp

```

1  #include <algorithm>
2  #include <cstdio>
3  #include <limits>
4  #include <queue>
5  #include <vector>
6
7  using namespace std;
8
9  template <int MAXN, typename T = int, typename S = T>
10 struct MinCostMaxFlow {
11     struct NegativeCostCircuitExistsException {
12     };
13
14     struct Edge {
15         int v;
16         T c;
17         S w;
18         int b;
19         Edge(int v, T c, S w, int b) : v(v), c(c), w(w), b(b) {}
20     };
21
22     int n, source, sink;
23     vector<Edge> e[MAXN];
24
25     void init(int n, int source, int sink) {
26         this->n = n;
27         this->source = source;
28         this->sink = sink;
29         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
30             e[i].clear();
31         }
32     }
33
34     void addEdge(int a, int b, T c, S w) {
35         e[a].push_back(Edge(b, c, w, e[b].size()));
36         e[b].push_back(Edge(a, 0, -w, e[a].size() - 1)); // TODO
37     }
38
39     bool mark[MAXN];

```

```

40     T maxc[MAXN];
41     S minw[MAXN];
42     int dist[MAXN];
43     Edge *prev[MAXN];
44
45     bool _spfa() {
46         queue<int> q;
47         fill(mark, mark + n, false);
48         fill(maxc, maxc + n, 0);
49         fill(minw, minw + n, numeric_limits<S>::max());
50         fill(dist, dist + n, 0);
51         fill(prev, prev + n, (Edge *)NULL);
52         mark[source] = true;
53         maxc[source] = numeric_limits<S>::max();
54         minw[source] = 0;
55
56         q.push(source);
57         while (!q.empty()) {
58             int cur = q.front();
59             mark[cur] = false;
60             q.pop();
61             for (typename vector<Edge>::iterator it = e[cur].begin(); it != e[cur].end(); ++it) {
62                 T c = min(maxc[cur], it->c);
63                 if (c == 0) {
64                     continue;
65                 }
66
67                 int v = it->v;
68                 S w = minw[cur] + it->w;
69                 if (minw[v] > w || (minw[v] == w && maxc[v] < c)) { // TODO
70                     maxc[v] = c;
71                     minw[v] = w;
72                     dist[v] = dist[cur] + 1;
73                     if (dist[v] >= n) {
74                         return false;
75                     }
76                     prev[v] = &*it;
77                     if (!mark[v]) {
78                         mark[v] = true;
79                         q.push(v);
80                     }
81                 }
82             }
83         }
84         return true;
85     }
86
87     pair<T, S> gao() {
88         T sumc = 0;
89         S sumw = 0;
90         while (true) {
91             if (!_spfa()) {
92                 throw NegativeCostCircuitExistsException();
93             } else if (maxc[sink] == 0) {
94                 break;
95             } else {
96                 T c = maxc[sink];
97                 sumc += c;
98                 sumw += c * minw[sink];
99
100                 int cur = sink;
101                 while (cur != source) {
102                     Edge *e1 = prev[cur];
103                     e1->c -= c;
104                     Edge *e2 = &e[e1->v][e1->b];
105                     e2->c += c;

```

```

106         cur = e2->v;
107     }
108 }
109 }
110 return make_pair(sumc, sumw);
111 }
112 };

```

3.10 AhoCorasick 自动机

Listing 14: ac-automata.cpp

```

1  #include <algorithm>
2  #include <queue>
3
4  using namespace std;
5
6  struct AhoCorasick {
7      static const int NONE = 0;
8      static const int MAXN = 1024;
9      static const int CHARSET = 26;
10
11     int end;
12     int tag[MAXN];
13     int fail[MAXN];
14     int trie[MAXN][CHARSET];
15
16     void init() {
17         tag[0] = NONE;
18         fill(trie[0], trie[0] + CHARSET, -1);
19         end = 1;
20     }
21
22     int add(int m, const int *s) {
23         int p = 0;
24         for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
25             if (trie[p][*s] == -1) {
26                 tag[end] = NONE;
27                 fill(trie[end], trie[end] + CHARSET, -1);
28                 trie[p][*s] = end++;
29             }
30             p = trie[p][*s];
31             ++s;
32         }
33         return p;
34     }
35
36     void build(void) { // !!
37         queue<int> bfs;
38         fail[0] = 0;
39         for (int i = 0; i < CHARSET; ++i) {
40             if (trie[0][i] != -1) {
41                 fail[trie[0][i]] = 0;
42                 bfs.push(trie[0][i]);
43             } else {
44                 trie[0][i] = 0;
45             }
46         }
47         while (!bfs.empty()) {
48             int p = bfs.front();
49             tag[p] |= tag[fail[p]];
50             bfs.pop();
51             for (int i = 0; i < CHARSET; ++i) {
52                 if (trie[p][i] != -1) {
53                     fail[trie[p][i]] = trie[fail[p]][i];
54                     bfs.push(trie[p][i]);

```

```

55         } else {
56             trie[p][i] = trie[fail[p]][i];
57         }
58     }
59 }
60 }
61 } ac;

```

3.11 后缀数组

Listing 15: sa.cpp

```

1  #include <algorithm>
2  #include <utility>
3  #include <vector>
4  using namespace std;
5
6  struct SuffixArray {
7      vector<int> sa, rank, height;
8
9      template <typename T>
10     void init(int n, const T a[]) {
11         sa.resize(n);
12         rank.resize(n);
13
14         vector<pair<T, int>> assoc(n);
15         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
16             assoc[i] = make_pair(a[i], i);
17         }
18         sort(assoc.begin(), assoc.end());
19         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
20             sa[i] = assoc[i].second;
21             if (i == 0 || assoc[i].first != assoc[i - 1].first) {
22                 rank[sa[i]] = i;
23             } else {
24                 rank[sa[i]] = rank[sa[i - 1]];
25             }
26         }
27
28         vector<int> tmp(n), cnt(n);
29         vector<pair<int, int>> suffix(n);
30         for (int m = 1; m < n; m <= 1) {
31             // snd
32             for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
33                 tmp[i] = n - m + i;
34             }
35             for (int i = 0, j = m; i < n; ++i) {
36                 if (sa[i] >= m) {
37                     tmp[j++] = sa[i] - m;
38                 }
39             }
40             // fst
41             fill(cnt.begin(), cnt.end(), 0);
42             for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
43                 ++cnt[rank[i]];
44             }
45             partial_sum(cnt.begin(), cnt.end(), cnt.begin());
46             for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
47                 sa[--cnt[rank[tmp[i]]]] = tmp[i];
48             }
49             //
50             for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
51                 suffix[i] = make_pair(rank[i], i + m < n ? rank[i + m] : numeric_limits<int>::min());
52             }
53             for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
54                 if (i == 0 || suffix[sa[i]] != suffix[sa[i - 1]]) {

```



```

55         rank[sa[i]] = i;
56     } else {
57         rank[sa[i]] = rank[sa[i - 1]];
58     }
59 }
60 }
61
62 height.resize(n);
63 for (int i = 0, z = 0; i < n; ++i) {
64     if (rank[i] == 0) {
65         height[0] = z = 0;
66     } else {
67         int x = i, y = sa[rank[i] - 1];
68         z = max(0, z - 1);
69         while (x + z < n && y + z < n && a[x + z] == a[y + z]) {
70             ++z;
71         }
72         height[rank[i]] = z;
73     }
74 }
75 }
76 };

```

3.12 LU 分解

Listing 16: lu.cpp

```

1  const int MAXN = 128;
2  const double EPS = 1e-10;
3
4  void LU(int n, double a[MAXN][MAXN], int r[MAXN], int c[MAXN]) {
5      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
6          r[i] = c[i] = i;
7      }
8      for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
9          int ii = k, jj = k;
10         for (int i = k; i < n; ++i) {
11             for (int j = k; j < n; ++j) {
12                 if (fabs(a[i][j]) > fabs(a[ii][jj])) {
13                     ii = i;
14                     jj = j;
15                 }
16             }
17         }
18         swap(r[k], r[ii]);
19         swap(c[k], c[jj]);
20         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
21             swap(a[i][k], a[i][jj]);
22         }
23         for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
24             swap(a[k][j], a[ii][jj]);
25         }
26         if (fabs(a[k][k]) < EPS) {
27             continue;
28         }
29         for (int i = k + 1; i < n; ++i) {
30             a[i][k] = a[i][k] / a[k][k];
31             for (int j = k + 1; j < n; ++j) {
32                 a[i][j] -= a[i][k] * a[k][j];
33             }
34         }
35     }
36 }
37
38 void solve(int n, double a[MAXN][MAXN], int r[MAXN], int c[MAXN], double b[MAXN]) {
39     static double x[MAXN];

```

```
40     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
41         x[i] = b[r[i]];
42     }
43     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
44         for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) {
45             x[i] -= a[i][j] * x[j];
46         }
47     }
48     for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
49         for (int j = n - 1; j > i; --j) {
50             x[i] -= a[i][j] * x[j];
51         }
52         if (fabs(a[i][i]) >= EPS) {
53             x[i] /= a[i][i];
54         } // else assert(fabs(x[i]) < EPS);
55     }
56     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
57         b[c[i]] = x[i];
58     }
59 }
60
61 // LU(n - 1, a, r, c);
62 // solve(n - 1, a, r, c, b);
```

4 对一类问题的处理方法