Standard Code Library (for Kunming Regional)

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1 数学

1.1 Berlekamp-Massey最小递推式

如果要求出一个次数为k的递推式,则输入的数列需要至少有2k项. 返回的内容满足 $\sum_{j=0}^{m-1}a_{i-j}c_j=0$,并且 $c_0=1$. 称为最小递推式. 如 果 不 加 最 后 的 处 理 的 话,代 码 返 回 的 结 果 会 变 成 $a_i=\sum_{j=0}^{m-1}c_{j-1}a_{i-j}$,有时候这样会方便接着跑递推,需要的话就删掉最后的处理.

(实际上Berlekamp-Massey是对每个前缀都求出了递推式, 但一般没啥用.)

```
vector<int> berlekamp_massey(const vector<int> &a) {
       vector<int> v, last; // v is the answer, 0-based
       int k = -1, delta = 0;
       for (int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); i++) {
           int tmp = 0;
           for (int j = 0; j < (int)v.size(); j++)
               tmp = (tmp + (long long)a[i - j - 1] *
                  \hookrightarrow v[j]) % p;
10
           if (a[i] == tmp)
11
               continue;
12
           if (k < 0) {
14
               k = i;
15
                delta = (a[i] - tmp + p) % p;
16
                v = vector < int > (i + 1);
17
18
                continue;
19
20
           vector<int> u = v;
22
           int val = (long long)(a[i] - tmp + p) *
23
             \hookrightarrow qpow(delta, p - 2) % p;
           if (v.size() < last.size() + i - k)</pre>
               v.resize(last.size() + i - k);
26
           (v[i - k - 1] += val) \% = p;
            for (int j = 0; j < (int)last.size(); j++) {
               v[i - k + j] = (v[i - k + j] - (long)
                  → long)val * last[j]) % p;
                if (v[i - k + j] < 0)
                   v[i - k + j] += p;
35
            if ((int)u.size() - i < (int)last.size() - k)</pre>
              ← {
               last = u:
37
               k = i;
                delta = a[i] - tmp;
                if (delta < 0)
                    delta += p;
43
44
       for (auto &x : v) // 一般是需要最小递推式的, 所以处
45
         → 理一下
           x = (p - x) % p;
46
       v.insert(v.begin(), 1);
47
       return v; // \forall i, \sum_{j=0}^{m} a_{i-j} v_{j} = 0
49
50 }
```

如果要求向量序列的递推式,就把每位乘一个随机权值(或者说是乘一个随机行向量 v^T)变成求数列递推式即可.

如果是矩阵序列的话就随机一个行向量 u^T 和列向量v,然后把矩阵变成 $u^T Av$ 的数列就行了.

1.1.1 优化矩阵快速幂DP

如果 f_i 是一个向量,并且转移是一个矩阵,那显然 $\{f_i\}$ 是一个线性递推序列。

假设 f_i 有n维,先暴力求出 $f_{0\sim 2n-1}$,然后跑Berlekamp-Massey,最后调用前面的快速齐次线性递推(**??**页)即可. (快速齐次线性递推的结果是一个序列,某个给定初值的结果就是点乘,所以只需要跑一次.)

如果要求 f_m , 并且矩阵有k个非零项的话, 复杂度就是 $O(nk + n \log m \log n)$. (因为暴力求前 $2n - 1 \land f_i$ 需要O(nk)时间.)

1.1.2 求矩阵最小多项式

矩阵A的最小多项式是次数最小的并且f(A) = 0的多项式f.

实际上最小多项式就是 $\{A^i\}$ 的最小递推式,所以直接调用Berlekamp-Massey就好了,并且显然它的次数不超过n.

瓶颈在于求出 A^i ,实际上我们只要处理 $A^i v$ 就行了,每次对向量做递推。

假设A有k个非零项,则复杂度为 $O(kn+n^2)$.

1.1.3 求稀疏矩阵的行列式

如果能求出特征多项式,则常数项乘上 $(-1)^n$ 就是行列式,但是最小多项式不一定就是特征多项式.

把A乘上一个随机对角阵B(实际上就是每行分别乘一个随机数),则AB的最小多项式有很大概率就是特征多项式,最后再除掉 $\det B$ 就行了.

设A有k个非零项,则复杂度为 $O(kn+n^2)$.

1.1.4 求稀疏矩阵的秩

设A是一个 $n \times m$ 的矩阵,首先随机一个 $n \times n$ 的对角阵P和一个 $m \times m$ 的对角阵Q,然后计算 $QAPA^TQ$ 的最小多项式即可.

实际上不用计算这个矩阵,因为求最小多项式时要用它乘一个向量,我们依次把这几个矩阵乘到向量里就行了.答案就是最小多项式除掉所有x因子后剩下的次数.

设A有k个非零项,复杂度为 $O(kn+n^2)$.

1.1.5 解稀疏方程组

问题 Ax = b, 其中A是一个 $n \times n$ 的满秩稀疏矩阵, b和x是 $1 \times n$ 的列向量, A,b已知, 需要解出x.

做法 显然 $x = A^{-1}b$. 如果我们能求出 $\{A^ib\}(i \ge 0)$ 的最小递推式 $\{r_{0 \sim m-1}\}(m \le n)$,那么就有结论

$$A^{-1}b = -\frac{1}{r_{m-1}} \sum_{i=0}^{m-2} A^i b r_{m-2-i}$$

因为A是稀疏矩阵, 直接按定义递推出 $b \sim A^{2n-1}b$ 即可. 设A中有k个非零项, 则复杂度为 $O(kn+n^2)$.

```
9
           for (auto [x, y, z] : A) // [x, y, value]
10
                v[x] = (v[x] + (long long)u[y] * z) % p;
11
12
           f.push_back(v);
13
14
15
       vector<int> w(n);
16
       mt19937 gen;
17
       for (auto &x : w)
18
           x = uniform_int_distribution<int>(1, p - 1)
19
             20
       vector<int> a(2 * n);
21
       for (int i = 0; i < 2 * n; i++)
22
           for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
23
                a[i] = (a[i] + (long long)f[i][j] * w[j])
24
                  \hookrightarrow % p;
25
26
       auto c = berlekamp_massey(a);
       int m = (int)c.size();
27
28
29
       vector<int> ans(n);
30
       for (int i = 0; i < m - 1; i++)
31
           for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
32
                ans[j] = (ans[j] + (long long)c[m - 2 - i]
33

        * f[i][j]) % p;

34
       int inv = qpow(p - c[m - 1], p - 2);
35
36
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
37
           ans[i] = (long long)ans[i] * inv % p;
38
39
       return ans;
40
41 }
```

2 数论

2.1 Miller-Rabin

```
// 复杂度可以认为是常数
  // 用一个数检测
  // 需要调用long long快速幂和0(1)快速乘
  |bool check(long long n, long long b) { // b: base
      long long a = n - 1;
6
      int k = 0;
      while (a % 2 == 0) {
9
          a /= 2;
10
          k++;
11
12
13
      long long t = qpow(b, a, n); // 这里的快速幂函数需
14
        → 要写0(1)快速乘
      if (t == 1 || t == n - 1)
15
          return true;
16
17
      while (k--) {
18
          t = mul(t, t, n); // mul是0(1)快速乘函数
19
          if(t == n - 1)
20
              return true;
21
22
23
      return false;
24
25 }
```

```
// 封装好的函数体
28
  // 需要调用check
29
  bool Miller_Rabin(long long n) {
30
       if (n == 1)
31
          return false;
32
       if (n == 2)
33
           return true;
       if (n % 2 == 0)
          return false;
37
       // int范围内只需要检查 {2, 7, 61}
39
       // long long范围内只需要检查 {2, 325, 9375, 28178,
         \hookrightarrow 450775, 9780504, 1795265022}
40
       for (int i : {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775,
41

→ 9780504, 1795265022}) {
           if (i \ge n)
42
               break;
43
           if (!check(n, i))
44
45
               return false;
46
47
48
      return true;
  }
49
```

2.2 二次剩余

```
int p, w;
  struct pi {
3
       int a, b; // a + b * sqrt(w)
       pi(int a = 0, int b = 0) : a(a), b(b) {}
6
       friend pi operator * (const pi &u, const pi &v) {
 8
            return pi(((long long)u.a * v.a + (long
9
              \rightarrow long)u.b * v.b % p * w) % p,
                ((long long)u.a * v.b + (long long)u.b *
10
                  \leftrightarrow v.a) % p);
11
   };
12
13
   pi qpow(pi a, int b) {
14
15
       pi ans(1, 0);
16
       while (b) {
17
            if (b & 1)
18
                ans = ans * a;
19
            b >>= 1;
            a = a * a;
22
23
       return ans;
25
26
27
   int qpow(int a, int b) {
28
       int ans = 1;
29
30
       while (b) {
31
            if (b & 1)
32
                ans = (long long)ans * a % p;
33
34
            b >>= 1;
35
            a = (long long)a * a % p;
36
37
38
```

57

58

59

60

```
return ans;
39
40
                                                                32
41
                                                                33
   int my_legendre(int a) { // std有同名函数, 最好换个名
42
                                                                34
     → 字,不然传了两个数都查不出来
                                                                35
       return qpow(a, (p-1)/2);
43
                                                                36
44
45
                                                                37
   int quadratic_residual(int b, int mod) {
46
                                                                38
       p = mod;
47
                                                                39
48
                                                                40
       if (p == 2)
49
                                                                41
           return 1;
50
                                                                42
                                                                43
       if (my_legendre(b) == p - 1)
52
                                                                44
           return -1; // 无解
53
                                                                45
                                                                46
       int a;
                                                                47
56
       do {
                                                                48
           a = rand() % p;
57
                                                                49
           w = ((long long)a * a - b) % p;
58
                                                                50
           if (w < 0)
59
                                                                51
                w += p;
60
                                                                52
       } while (my_legendre(w) != p - 1);
61
                                                                53
62
                                                                54
       return qpow(pi(a, 1), (p + 1) / 2).a;
63
                                                                55
64 }
                                                                56
```

3 图论

3.1 最小直径生成树

首先要找到图的绝对中心(可能在点上,也可能在某条边上),然后以一绝对中心为起点建最短路树就是最小直径生成树.

```
65
  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
                                                                 66
   using namespace std;
                                                                 67
                                                                 68
   constexpr int maxn = 505;
   constexpr long long inf = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f1l;
                                                                 69
   int g[maxn][maxn], id[maxn][maxn], pr[maxn]; // g是邻接
                                                                 71
     →矩阵
                                                                 72
  long long f[maxn][maxn], d[maxn];
9
                                                                 73
   bool vis[maxn];
                                                                 74
10
11
                                                                 75
   vector<pair<int, int>>
12
                                                                 76
     \hookrightarrow minimum_diameter_spanning_tree(int n) { // 1-based
                                                                 77
       for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
13
                                                                 78
           for (int j = 1; j \le n; j++)
14
                                                                 79
                g[i][j] *= 2; // 输入的边权都要乘2
15
                                                                 80
16
                                                                 81
       memset(f, 63, sizeof(f));
17
                                                                 82
18
                                                                 83
       for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
19
                                                                 84
           f[i][i] = 0;
20
                                                                 85
                                                                 86
       for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
22
                                                                 87
            for (int j = 1; j \le n; j++)
23
                if (g[i][j])
                                                                 89
                    f[i][j] = g[i][j];
25
                                                                 90
26
                                                                 91
       for (int k = 1; k \le n; k++)
27
                                                                 92
            for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
28
                                                                 93
                for (int j = 1; j \le n; j++)
29
                    f[i][j] = min(f[i][j], f[i][k] + f[k]
30
                                                                 95
                       → [j]);
```

```
for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
    for (int j = 1; j \le n; j++)
        id[i][j] = j; // 距离i第j近的点
    sort(id[i] + 1, id[i] + n + 1, [\&i] (int x,
      \hookrightarrow int y) {
        return f[i][x] < f[i][y];</pre>
    });
int o = 0;
long long ansv = inf; // vertex
for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
    if (f[i][id[i][n]] * 2 < ansv) {</pre>
        ansv = f[i][id[i][n]] * 2;
        o = i;
int u = 0, v = 0;
long long disu = -inf, disv = -inf, anse = inf;
for (int x = 1; x \le n; x++)
    for (int y = 1; y \le n; y++)
        if (g[x][y]) { // 如果g[x][y] = 0说明没有边
            int w = g[x][y];
            for (int i = n - 1, j = n; i; i---)
                if (f[y][id[x][i]] > f[y][id[x]
                  → [j]]) {
                    long long tmp = f[x][id[x][i]]

→ + f[y][id[x][j]] + w;

                    if (tmp < anse) {</pre>
                         anse = tmp;
                         u = x;
                         v = y;
                        disu = tmp / 2 - f[x]
                           disv = w - disu;
                    j = i;
printf("%lld\n", min(ansv, anse) / 2); // 直径
memset(d, 63, sizeof(d));
if (ansv \leq anse)
    d[o] = 0;
else {
    d[u] = disu;
    d[v] = disv;
for (int k = 1; k \le n; k++) { // Dijkstra
    int x = 0:
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
        if (!vis[i] && d[i] < d[x])</pre>
            x = i;
    vis[x] = true;
    for (int y = 1; y \le n; y++)
        if (g[x][y] && !vis[y]) {
            if (d[y] > d[x] + g[x][y]) {
                d[y] = d[x] + g[x][y];
                pr[y] = x;
```

```
96
                      else if (d[y] == d[x] + g[x][y] &&
97
                        \hookrightarrow d[pr[y]] < d[x]
                          pr[y] = x;
98
99
100
101
        vector<pair<int, int>> vec;
102
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
103
            if (pr[i])
104
                 vec.emplace_back(i, pr[i]);
105
106
        if (ansv > anse)
107
            vec.emplace_back(u, v);
108
109
        return vec;
110
111
   int main() {
113
114
115
        int n, m;
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
116
117
        while (m--) {
118
            int x, y, z;
119
            scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &z);
121
            g[x][y] = g[y][x] = z; // 无向图
122
123
124
        auto vec = minimum_diameter_spanning_tree(n);
125
        for (auto [x, y] : vec)
126
            printf("%d %d\n", x, y);
127
128
        return 0:
129
130 }
```

3.2 欧拉回路

C[x]是记录每条边对应的编号的. 另外为了保证复杂度需要加当前弧优化.

```
vector<int> G[maxn], C[maxn], v[maxn];
   int cur[maxn];
   bool vis[maxn * 2];
   vector<pair<int, int> > vec;
   int d[maxn];
   void dfs(int x) {
       bool bad = false;
10
       while (!bad) {
12
           bad = true;
13
            for (int &i = cur[x]; i < (int)G[x].size(); i+</pre>
15
                if (!vis[C[x][i]]) {
16
                    vis[C[x][i]] = true;
17
                    vec.emplace_back(x, i);
18
                    x = G[x][i];
19
                    bad = false;
20
                    break:
22
23
^{24}
25
                                                                 58
```

3.3 预流推进费用流(可处理负环) $O(nm \log C)$

不是很懂什么原理, 待研究.

```
// Push-Relabel implementation of the cost-scaling
    \hookrightarrow algorithm
  // Runs in O( <max_flow> * log(V * max_edge_cost)) =
    \hookrightarrow 0(V^3 * log(V * C))
  // Really fast in practice, 3e4 edges are fine.
  // Operates on integers, costs are multiplied by N!!
  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
  using namespace std;
   // source: unknown
  template<typename flow_t = int, typename cost_t = int>
  struct mcSFlow {
11
       struct Edge {
12
           cost_t c;
13
           flow_t f;
14
15
           int to, rev;
           Edge(int _to, cost_t _c, flow_t _f, int _rev):
16
             3;
17
18
       static constexpr cost_t INFCOST =
19

    numeric_limits<cost_t>::max() / 2;
20
       cost_t eps;
21
       int N, S, T;
22
       vector<vector<Edge>>> G;
23
       vector<unsigned int> isq, cur;
24
       vector<flow_t> ex;
25
       vector<cost_t> h;
26
27
       mcSFlow(int _N, int _S, int _T): eps(0), N(_N),
28
         \hookrightarrow S(\_S), T(\_T), G(\_N) \{\}
29
       void add_edge(int a, int b, flow_t cap, cost_t
30

→ cost) {
           assert(cap \ge 0);
31
           assert(a \geq 0 && a < N && b \geq 0 && b < N);
32
33
           if (a == b) {
               assert(cost ≥ 0);
35
               return;
36
37
38
           cost *= N;
39
           eps = max(eps, abs(cost));
40
           G[a].emplace_back(b, cost, cap, G[b].size());
41
           G[b].emplace_back(a, -cost, 0, G[a].size() -
42
             43
       void add_flow(Edge &e, flow_t f) {
           Edge &back = G[e.to][e.rev];
46
47
           if (!ex[e.to] && f)
48
               hs[h[e.to]].push_back(e.to);
49
50
           e.f = f;
51
           ex[e.to] += f;
52
           back.f += f;
53
           ex[back.to] -= f;
54
55
56
       vector<vector<int>>> hs;
57
       vector<int> co;
```

```
ex[G[e.to][e.rev].to] -= amt;
                                                                   119
59
        flow_t max_flow() {
                                                                    120
60
             ex.assign(N, 0);
                                                                    121
61
                                                                            void relabel(int vertex) {
            h.assign(N, 0);
                                                                    122
62
                                                                                cost_t newHeight = -INFCOST;
            hs.resize(2 * N);
                                                                    123
63
            co.assign(2 * N, 0);
                                                                    124
64
                                                                                for (unsigned int i = 0; i < G[vertex].size();
                                                                    125
            cur.assign(N, 0);
65
                                                                                  h[S] = N;
66
                                                                                    Edge const &e = G[vertex][i];
            ex[T] = 1;
                                                                    126
67
            co[0] = N - 1;
                                                                    127
68
                                                                    128
                                                                                     if (e.f && newHeight < h[e.to] - e.c) {
69
                                                                    129
                                                                                         newHeight = h[e.to] - e.c;
             for (auto &e : G[S])
70
                                                                    130
                                                                                         cur[vertex] = i;
                 add_flow(e, e.f);
71
                                                                    131
72
             if (hs[0].size())
                                                                    132
73
                 for (int hi = 0; hi \ge 0;) {
                                                                    133
74
                                                                                h[vertex] = newHeight - eps;
                      int u = hs[hi].back();
                                                                    134
75
                                                                    135
                      hs[hi].pop_back();
76
                                                                    136
77
                      while (ex[u] > 0) { // discharge u
                                                                    137
                                                                            static constexpr int scale = 2;
78
                                                                    138
                          if (cur[u] == G[u].size()) {
79
                                                                            pair<flow_t, cost_t> minCostMaxFlow() {
                                                                    139
                               h[u] = 1e9;
80
                                                                    140
                                                                                cost_t retCost = 0;
81
                                                                    141
                               for (unsigned int i = 0; i <
82
                                                                                for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)

    G[u].size(); ++i) {
                                                                    142
                                                                    143
                                                                                     for (Edge &e : G[i])
                                   auto &e = G[u][i];
83
                                                                    144
                                                                                         retCost += e.c * (e.f);
84
                                    if (e.f && h[u] > h[e.to]
                                                                    145
85
                                                                                //find max-flow
                                      146
                                        h[u] = h[e.to] + 1,
                                                                    147
                                                                                flow_t retFlow = max_flow();
86
                                          \hookrightarrow cur[u] = i;
                                                                    148
                                                                                h.assign(N, 0);
                                    }
                                                                    149
                                                                                ex.assign(N, 0);
87
                                                                                isq.assign(N, 0);
                                                                    150
88
                                                                                cur.assign(N, 0);
                                                                    151
89
                               if (++co[h[u]], !--co[hi] &&
                                                                                queue<int> q;
                                                                    152
90

→ hi < N)
</p>
                                                                    153
                                    for (int i = 0; i < N; +
                                                                                for (; eps; eps >>= scale) {
                                                                    154
91

→ +i)

                                                                                     //refine
                                                                    155
                                        if (hi < h[i] && h[i]
                                                                                     fill(cur.begin(), cur.end(), 0);
92
                                                                    156
                                           < N) {</pre>
                                                                    157
                                              -co[h[i]];
                                                                                     for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
93
                                                                    158
                                             h[i] = N + 1;
                                                                                         for (auto &e : G[i])
94
                                                                    159
                                                                                              if (h[i] + e.c - h[e.to] < 0 &&
95
                                                                    160
                                                                                                \rightarrow e.f)
96
                               hi = h[u];
                                                                                                  push(e, e.f);
97
                                                                    161
                                                                    162
98
                           else if (G[u][cur[u]].f && h[u] ==
                                                                    163
                                                                                     for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
99
                             \hookrightarrow h[G[u][cur[u]].to] + 1)
                                                                    164
                                                                                         if (ex[i] > 0) {
100
                               add_flow(G[u][cur[u]],
                                                                                              q.push(i);
                                                                    165

→ min(ex[u], G[u]

                                                                                              isq[i] = 1;
                                                                    166
                                 }
                                                                    167
                          else
101
                                                                    168
                               ++cur[u];
                                                                    169
103
                                                                                     // make flow feasible
                                                                    170
104
                                                                                     while (!q.empty()) {
                                                                    171
                      while (hi ≥ 0 && hs[hi].empty())
                                                                                         int u = q.front();
                                                                   172
                           --hi;
                                                                                         q.pop();
                                                                    173
                                                                                         isq[u] = 0;
                                                                    174
                                                                    175
            return -ex[S];
                                                                                         while (ex[u] > 0) {
                                                                    176
                                                                                              if (cur[u] == G[u].size())
                                                                    177
                                                                                                  relabel(u);
                                                                    178
        void push(Edge &e, flow_t amt) {
                                                                    179
             if (e.f < amt)
                                                                                              for (unsigned int &i = cur[u],
                                                                    180
                 amt = e.f;
                                                                                                \rightarrow max_i = G[u].size(); i <
                                                                                                \hookrightarrow \max_i; ++i) {
            e.f -= amt;
116
                                                                                                  Edge &e = G[u][i];
                                                                    181
            ex[e.to] += amt;
117
                                                                    182
            G[e.to][e.rev].f += amt;
118
```

```
if (h[u] + e.c - h[e.to] < 0)
183
                                    push(e, ex[u]);
184
                                    if (ex[e.to] > 0 &&
186
                                      \hookrightarrow isq[e.to] == 0) {
                                         q.push(e.to);
                                         isq[e.to] = 1;
189
                                    if (ex[u] == 0)
                                        break;
193
194
195
196
197
                     (eps > 1 && eps \gg scale == 0)
198
                      eps = 1 \ll scale;
199
200
20
             for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
202
                 for (Edge &e : G[i])
203
                      retCost -= e.c * (e.f);
204
205
             return make_pair(retFlow, retCost / 2 / N);
206
207
208
        flow_t getFlow(Edge const &e) {
209
             return G[e.to][e.rev].f;
210
211
    }:
212
213
    int main() {
215
216
        int n, m;
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
217
218
        mcSFlow<long long, long long> mcmf(n, 0, n - 1);
219
220
        while (m--) {
221
             int x, y, z, w;
222
             scanf("%d%d%d%d", &x, &y, &z, &w);
223
224
             mcmf.add\_edge(x - 1, y - 1, z, w);
225
226
227
        auto [flow, cost] = mcmf.minCostMaxFlow();
228
229
        printf("%lld %lld\n", flow, cost);
230
231
        return 0;
232
233 }
```

3.4 网络流原理

3.4.1 最大流

• 判断一条边是否必定满流

在残量网络中跑一遍Tarjan,如果某条满流边的两端处于同 $_{12}$ —SCC中则说明它不一定满流. (因为可以找出包含反向边的 $_{13}$ 环,增广之后就不满流了.)

3.4.2 最小割

首先牢记最小割的定义: 选权值和尽量小的一些边, 使得删除这些 18 边之后s无法到达t.

• 最小割输出一种方案

在残量网络上从S开始floodfill,源点可达的记为S集,不可达的记为T,如果一条边的起点在S集而终点在T集,就将其加入最小割中.

• 最小割的可行边与必须边

- 一 可行边: 满流,且残量网络上不存在u到v的路径,也就是u和v不在同一SCC中. (实际上也就是最大流必定满流的边.)
- 必须边: 满流, 且残量网络上S可达u, v可达T.

• 字典序最小的最小割

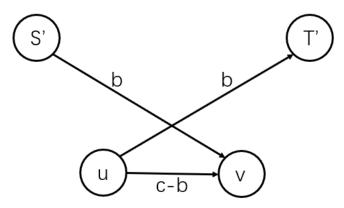
直接按字典序从小到大的顺序依次判断每条边能否在最小割中即可.

如果一条边是可行边,我们就需要把它删掉,同时进行退流, $u \to s$ 和 $t \to v$ 都退掉等同于这条边容量的流量。 退流用Dinic实现即可.

3.4.3 上下界网络流

无源汇上下界可行流

新建源汇S', T',然后如图所示转化每一条边.



在新图跑一遍最大流之后检查一遍辅助边,如果有辅助边没满流则无解,否则把每条边的流量加上b就是一组可行方案.

有源汇上下界最大流

如果不需要判断是否有解的话可以直接按照和上面一样的方法转化. 因为附加边实际上算了两次流量,所以最终答案应该减掉所有下界 之和

(另外这里如果要压缩附加边的话,不能像无源汇的情况一样对每个点只开一个变量统计溢出的流量,正确的做法是进出流量各统计一下,每个点连两条附加边.)

如果需要判有解的话会出一点问题. 这时候就需要转化成无源汇的情况,验证有解之后撤掉T到S的那条附加边再从S到T跑一遍最大流.

```
int ex[maxn], id[maxn];
  int main() {
3
       memset(last, -1, sizeof(last));
6
       int n, m, src, sink;
       scanf("%d%d%d%d", &n, &m, &src, &sink);
       s = n + 1;
       t = n + 2;
10
       while (m--) {
           int x, y, b, c;
           scanf("%d%d%d%d", &x, &y, &b, &c);
15
           addedge(x, y, c - b);
16
17
           ex[y] += b;
           ex[x] = b;
20
21
```

6

```
for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
22
            id[i] = cnte;
23
24
            if (ex[i] \ge 0)
25
                 addedge(s, i, ex[i]);
26
            else
27
                addedge(i, t, -ex[i]);
28
29
30
       addedge(sink, src, (\sim 0u) \gg 1);
31
32
       Dinic();
33
34
        if (any_of(id + 1, id + n + 1, [] (int i) {return
35
          \hookrightarrow (bool)e[i].cap;}))
36
            printf("please go home to sleep\n");
       else {
37
            int flow = e[cnte - 1].cap;
38
                                                                    16
            e[cnte - 1].cap = e[cnte - 2].cap = 0;
39
                                                                    17
            s = src:
40
            t = sink;
41
                                                                    19
42
                                                                    20
            printf("%d\n", flow + Dinic());
43
                                                                    21
44
                                                                    22
45
       return 0;
46
                                                                    23
47
```

有源汇上下界最小流

按照上面的方法转换后先跑一遍最大流, 然后撤掉超级源汇和附加 边,反过来跑一次最大流退流,最大流减去退掉的流量就是最小流.

3.4.4 常见建图方法

• 最大流/费用流

流量不是很多的时候可以理解成很多条路径, 并且每条边可以经过 的次数有限.

最小割

常用的模型是最大权闭合子图. 当然它并不是万能的, 因为限制条 37 件可以带权值.

1. 如果某些点全部在S集或者T集则获得一个正的收益 把这个条件建成一个点,向要求的点连 ∞ 边,然后s向它连 ∞ 边. (如果是<math>T集就都反过来)

那么如果它在S集就一定满足它要求的点都在S集,反之如果 是T集亦然.

- 2. 如果两个点不在同一集合中则需要付出代价 建双向边, 那显然如果它们不在同一集合中就需要割掉中间的边, 付出对应的代价.
- 3. 二分图, 如果相邻的两个点在同一集合则需要付出代价 染色后给一半的点反转源汇,就转换成上面的问题了.

3.4.5 例题

- 费用流
- 1. 序列上选和尽量大的数, 但连续k个数中最多选p个. 费用流建图, 先建一条n+1个点的无限容量的链表示不选, 然后 $_{58}$

每个点往后面k个位置连边,答案是流量为p的最大费用流.因为条 59 件等价于选p次并且每次选的所有数间隔都至少是k.

2. 还要求连续k个数中最少选q个.

任选一个位置把图前后切开就会发现通过截面的流量总和恰为 $p._{63}$ int main() { 注意到如果走了最开始的链就代表不选,因此要限制至少有q 的流 $_{64}$ 量不走链,那么只需要把链的容量改成p-q就行了.

Stoer-Wagner全局最小割 3.5

```
const int N = 601;
int fa[N], siz[N], edge[N][N];
int find(int x) {
    return fa[x] == x ? x : fa[x] = find(fa[x]);
int dist[N], vis[N], bin[N];
int contract(int& s, int& t) { // Find s,t
    memset(dist, 0, sizeof(dist));
    memset(vis, false, sizeof(vis));
    int i, j, k, mincut, maxc;
    for (i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
        k = -1;
        maxc = -1;
        for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
            if (!bin[j] && !vis[j] && dist[j] > maxc)
                k = j;
                maxc = dist[j];
        if (k == -1)
           return mincut;
        s = t:
        t = k;
        mincut = maxc;
        vis[k] = true;
        for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
           if (!bin[j] && !vis[j]) dist[j] += edge[k]
              return mincut;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
int Stoer_Wagner() {
    int mincut, i, j, s, t, ans;
    for (mincut = inf, i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        ans = contract(s, t);
        bin[t] = true;
        if (mincut > ans)
            mincut = ans;
        if (mincut == 0)
            return 0;
        for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
            if (!bin[j])
                edge[s][j] = (edge[j][s] += edge[j]
                  → [t]);
    return mincut;
   cin \gg n \gg m;
```

65

52 53

56

61

62

```
if (m < n - 1) {
66
           cout << 0;
67
           return 0;
68
69
70
       for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)
71
           fa[i] = i, siz[i] = 1;
72
73
       for (int i = 1, u, v, w; i \le m; ++i) {
74
           cin \gg u \gg v \gg w;
75
76
           int fu = find(u), fv = find(v);
77
            if (fu != fv) {
78
                if (siz[fu] > siz[fv]) swap(fu, fv);
79
                fa[fu] = fv, siz[fv] += siz[fu];
80
81
82
           edge[u][v] += w, edge[v][u] += w;
83
84
85
       int fr = find(1);
86
87
       if (siz[fr] != n) {
88
           cout ≪ 0;
89
           return 0;
90
91
92
       cout << Stoer_Wagner();</pre>
93
94
       return 0;
95
96
```

4 数据结构

4.1 历史和

EC-Final2020 G, 原题是询问某个区间有多少子区间, 满足子区间 59 中数的种类数为奇数. 60

离线之后转化成枚举右端点并用线段树维护左端点,然后就是一个 61 支持区间反转(0/1互换)和询问历史和的线段树.

"既然标记会复合 就说明在两个标记中间没有经过任何 pushup 操作

也就是说一个这两个标记对应着 相同的 0 的数量 以及 相同的 1 的数量

那么标记对于答案的影响只能是 a*0+b*1 我们维护 ab 即可"

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
  using namespace std;
  constexpr int \max n = (1 \ll 20) + 5;
  int cnt[maxn][2], mul[maxn][2];
7
   bool rev[maxn];
   long long sum[maxn];
10
  int now;
11
^{12}
13 void build(int l, int r, int o) {
      cnt[o][0] = r - l + 1;
14
15
       if (1 == r)
16
          return;
17
18
       int mid = (l + r) / 2;
19
20
```

```
build(l, mid, o * 2);
       build(mid + 1, r, o * 2 + 1);
22
23
24
  void apply(int o, bool flip, long long w0, long long
25
       sum[o] += w0 * cnt[o][0] + w1 * cnt[o][1];
26
27
       if (flip)
28
           swap(cnt[o][0], cnt[o][1]);
29
30
       if (rev[o])
31
           swap(w0, w1);
32
33
       mul[o][0] += w0;
34
       mul[o][1] += w1;
35
       rev[o] ~= flip;
36
  }
37
38
39
  void pushdown(int o) {
       if (!mul[o][0] && !mul[o][1] && !rev[o])
40
          return;
41
42
       apply(o * 2, rev[o], mul[o][0], mul[o][1]);
43
       apply(o * 2 + 1, rev[o], mul[o][0], mul[o][1]);
44
       mul[o][0] = mul[o][1] = 0;
46
       rev[o] = false;
47
  }
48
49
  void update(int o) {
50
       cnt[o][0] = cnt[o * 2][0] + cnt[o * 2 + 1][0];
51
       cnt[o][1] = cnt[o * 2][1] + cnt[o * 2 + 1][1];
52
53
       sum[o] = sum[o * 2] + sum[o * 2 + 1];
54
55
56
  int s, t;
57
  void modify(int l, int r, int o) {
       if (s \le l \& t \ge r) {
           apply(o, true, 0, 0);
           return;
       int mid = (l + r) / 2;
       pushdown(o);
       if (s \leq mid)
68
           modify(l, mid, o * 2);
69
       if (t > mid)
70
           modify(mid + 1, r, o * 2 + 1);
71
       update(o);
73
74
75
  long long query(int l, int r, int o) {
76
       if (s \le l \&\& t \ge r)
77
          return sum[o];
78
79
       int mid = (l + r) / 2;
80
       pushdown(o);
81
82
       long long ans = 0;
83
       if (s \leq mid)
84
           ans += query(l, mid, o * 2);
85
       if (t > mid)
86
           ans += query(mid + 1, r, o * 2 + 1);
87
88
       return ans;
89
```

```
90 }
91
   vector<pair<int, int> > vec[maxn]; // pos, id
93
94 long long ans[maxn];
95 int a[maxn], last[maxn];
96
   int main() {
98
        int n;
99
        scanf("%d", &n);
100
101
        build(1, n, 1);
102
103
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
104
            scanf("%d", &a[i]);
105
106
        int m;
107
        scanf("%d", &m);
108
109
        for (int i = 1; i \le m; i++) {
110
111
            int l, r;
            scanf("%d%d", &l, &r);
112
113
114
            vec[r].emplace_back(l, i);
115
116
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
117
118
            s = last[a[i]] + 1;
            t = now = i;
119
120
121
            modify(1, n, 1);
122
            apply(1, false, 0, 1);
123
            for (auto [l, k] : vec[i]) {
124
125
                 s = 1:
126
                 ans[k] = query(1, n, 1);
128
129
            last[a[i]] = i;
130
131
        for (int i = 1; i \le m; i++)
132
            printf("%lld\n", ans[i]);
133
134
135
        return 0;
136
```

```
return a[1];
20
21
22
       int pop() {
23
            int res = a[1];
24
           a[1] = a[size--];
25
26
            for (int x = 1, son; ; x = son) {
27
                if (x * 2 == size)
28
                    son = x * 2;
29
                else if (x * 2 > size)
30
                    break:
31
                else if (a[x * 2] < a[x * 2 + 1])
32
                    son = x * 2;
33
                else
34
                    son = x * 2 + 1;
35
36
                if (a[son] < a[x])
37
                    swap(a[x], a[son]);
38
                else
39
40
                    break:
41
42
43
           return res;
45 };
```

5 字符串

5.1 KMP

```
void kmp(const char *s, int *fail, int n) { // 1-based
int j = fail[0] = 0;

for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
    while (j && s[i] != s[j])
    j = fail[j - 1];

fail[i] = (j += s[i] == s[j]);
}

fail[i] = (j += s[i] == s[j]);
}
```

4.2 二叉堆

```
1 struct my_binary_heap {
       static constexpr int maxn = 100005;
2
3
       int a[maxn], size;
       my_binary_heap() : size(0) {}
       void push(int val) {
           a[++size] = val;
10
11
           for (int x = size; x > 1; x /= 2) {
               if (a[x] < a[x / 2])
12
                   swap(a[x], a[x / 2]);
13
               else
14
                   break;
15
16
17
18
       int &top() {
19
```

5.1.1 ex-KMP

```
void exkmp(const char *s, int *a, int n) {
       int l = 0, r = 0;
2
       a[0] = n;
3
       for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
           a[i] = i > r ? 0 : min(r - i + 1, a[i - l]);
6
           while (i + a[i] < n \&\& s[a[i]] == s[i + a[i]])
               a[i]++;
10
           if (i + a[i] - 1 > r) {
11
               l = i;
12
               r = i + a[i] - 1;
13
14
15
16
```

5.2 区间本质不同子串计数(后缀自动机+LCT+线 3 using namespace std; 段树)

问题: 给定一个字符串s, 多次询问[l,r]区间的本质不同的子串个数, 可能强制在线.

做法: 考虑建出后缀自动机, 然后枚举右端点, 用线段树维护每个左端点的答案.

显然只有right集合在[l,r]中的串才有可能有贡献,所以我们可以只 $^{^{10}}$ 考虑每个串最大的right.

每次右端点+1时找到它对应的结点u,则u到根节点路径上的每个点,它的right集合都会被r更新.

对于某个特定的左端点l,我们需要保证本质不同的子串左端点 15 不能越过它;因此对于一个结点p,我们知道它对应的子串长 16 度 $(val_{par_p},val_p]$ 之后,在p的right集合最大值减去对应长度,这 17 样对应的l内全部+1即可;这样询问时就只需要查询r对应的线段树 18 中[l,r]的区间和.(当然旧的right对应的区间也要减掉)

实际上可以发现更新时都是把路径分成若干个整段更新right集合, 20 因此可以用LCT维护这个过程. 21

时间复杂度 $O(n\log^2 n)$,空间O(n),当然如果强制在线的话,就把 22 线段树改成主席树,空间复杂度就和时间复杂度同阶了. 23

```
ı int tim; // tim实际上就是当前的右端点
2
3 node *access(node *x) {
        node *y = null;
        while (x != null) {
 6
             splay(x);
             x \rightarrow ch[1] = null;
             x \rightarrow refresh();
10
11
             if (x \rightarrow val) // val记录的是上次访问时间,也就
12
               → 是right集合最大值
                  update(x \rightarrow val - val[x \rightarrow r] + 1, x \rightarrow
13
                    \rightarrow val - val[par[x \rightarrow l]], -1);
14
             x \rightarrow val = tim;
15
             x \rightarrow lazy = true;
17
             update(x \rightarrow val - val[x \rightarrow r] + 1, x \rightarrow val -
               \hookrightarrow \text{val}[\text{par}[x \rightarrow l]], 1);
19
             x \rightarrow ch[1] = y;
20
21
             (y = x) \rightarrow refresh();
22
23
             x = x \rightarrow p;
24
25
26
        return y;
27
28
29
   // 以下是main函数中的用法
   for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
31
        tim++;
32
        access(null + id[i]);
33
34
        if (i ≥ m) // 例题询问长度是固定的,如果不固定的话
35
          → 就按照右端点离线即可
             ans[i - m + 1] = query(i - m + 1, i);
36
37 }
```

还有一份完整的代码,因为写起来确实细节挺多的.这份代码支持在尾部加一个字符或者询问区间有多少子串至少出现了两次,并且强制在线.

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
```

```
constexpr int maxn = 200005, maxm = maxn * 17 * 15;
  int mx[maxm][2], lc[maxm], rc[maxm], seg_cnt;
  int root[maxn];
  int s, t, d;
  void modify_seg(int l, int r, int &o) {
      int u = o;
       o = ++seg_cnt;
      mx[o][0] = max(mx[u][0], t);
      mx[o][1] = max(mx[u][1], d);
       if (1 == r)
       return;
       lc[o] = lc[u];
       rc[o] = rc[u];
25
       int mid = (l + r) / 2;
26
       if (s \leq mid)
27
           modify_seg(l, mid, lc[o]);
       else
           modify_seg(mid + 1, r, rc[o]);
30
  }
31
   int query_seg(int l, int r, int o, int k) {
32
       if (s \le l \&\& t \ge r)
33
       return mx[o][k];
34
       int mid = (l + r) / 2, ans = 0;
36
37
       if (s \leq mid)
38
           ans = max(ans, query_seg(l, mid, lc[o], k));
39
       if (t > mid)
40
           ans = max(ans, query_seg(mid + 1, r, rc[o],
41
             return ans;
43
44
46
  int N;
47
   void modify(int pos, int u, int v, int &rt) {
48
       s = pos:
49
       t = u;
50
       d = v;
51
52
       modify_seg(1, N, rt);
53
54
55
  int query(int l, int r, int rt) {
       s = 1;
58
       int ans = query_seg(1, N, rt, 0);
59
61
       s = 1:
       t = l;
62
       return max(ans, query_seg(1, N, rt, 1) - l);
63
  struct node {
      int size, l, r, id, tim;
       node *ch[2], *p;
      bool tag;
71
       node() = default;
```

```
rot(x \rightarrow p, dir(x) ^ 1);
72
                                                                                      141
          void apply(int v) {
                                                                                      142
73
                                                                                                      rot(x \rightarrow p, dir(x) ^ 1);
                tim = v;
                                                                                      143
74
                tag = true;
                                                                                      144
75
                                                                                      145
76
                                                                                      146
77
                                                                                           void splay(node *x, node *rt) {
          void pushdown() {
                                                                                      147
78
                                                                                                x \rightarrow pushdown();
                                                                                      148
                if (tag) {
79
                                                                                      149
                      ch[0] \rightarrow tim = ch[1] \rightarrow tim = tim;
80
                                                                                                while (x \rightarrow p != rt)  {
                                                                                      150
                      ch[0] \rightarrow tag = ch[1] \rightarrow tag = true;
81
                                                                                                      if (x \rightarrow p \rightarrow p != rt)
                                                                                      151
82
                                                                                                            x \rightarrow p \rightarrow p \rightarrow pushdown();
                      tag = false;
                                                                                      152
83
                                                                                      153
                                                                                                      x \rightarrow p \rightarrow pushdown();
84
                                                                                      154
                                                                                                      x \rightarrow pushdown();
85
                                                                                      155
86
                                                                                                      if (x \rightarrow p \rightarrow p == rt) {
          void update() {
                                                                                      156
87
                                                                                                            rot(x \rightarrow p, dir(x) ^ 1);
                size = ch[0] \rightarrow size + ch[1] \rightarrow size + 1;
                                                                                      157
88
                                                                                                            break;
                l = (ch[0] \rightarrow l ? ch[0] \rightarrow l : id);
89
                                                                                      159
                r = (ch[1] \rightarrow r ? ch[1] \rightarrow r : id);
90
                                                                                      160
91
                                                                                                      if (dir(x) == dir(x \rightarrow p))
92 | null[maxn];
                                                                                       162
                                                                                                            rot(x \rightarrow p \rightarrow p, dir(x \rightarrow p) ^ 1);
93
    inline bool isroot(node *x) {
                                                                                       163
                                                                                                      else
94
          return x != x \rightarrow p \rightarrow ch[0] && x != x \rightarrow p \rightarrow
                                                                                      164
                                                                                                            rot(x \rightarrow p, dir(x) ^ 1);
95
             96 }
                                                                                                      rot(x \rightarrow p, dir(x) ^ 1);
                                                                                       166
97
                                                                                      167
98 inline bool dir(node *x) {
                                                                                      168
          return x == x \rightarrow p \rightarrow ch[1];
99
                                                                                      169
                                                                                          int val[maxn], par[maxn], go[maxn][26], sam_cnt,
100 }
                                                                                      170

    sam_last;

101
    void init(node *x, int i) {
                                                                                      171
102
                                                                                          node *access(node *x, int r) {
          *x = node();
103
          x \rightarrow ch[0] = x \rightarrow ch[1] = x \rightarrow p = null;
                                                                                                root[r] = root[r - 1];
                                                                                      173
104
          x \rightarrow size = 1:
105
                                                                                                node *y = null;
          x \rightarrow id = x \rightarrow l = x \rightarrow r = i;
                                                                                      175
106
                                                                                      176
107 | }
                                                                                                while (x != null) {
108
void rot(node *x, int d) {
                                                                                                      splay(x);
          node *y = x \rightarrow ch[d ^ 1];
                                                                                      179
110
                                                                                                      x \rightarrow pushdown();
111
                                                                                      180
          y \rightarrow p = x \rightarrow p;
                                                                                      181
112
          if (!isroot(x))
                                                                                      182
                                                                                                      x \rightarrow ch[1] = null;
113
               x \rightarrow p \rightarrow ch[dir(x)] = y;
                                                                                                      x \rightarrow update();
                                                                                      183
114
115
                                                                                                      if (x \rightarrow tim \&\& val[x \rightarrow r]) { // last time
          if ((x \rightarrow ch[d ^ 1] = y \rightarrow ch[d]) != null)
                                                                                      185
116
               y \rightarrow ch[d] \rightarrow p = x;

¬ visited

117
                                                                                                            int right = x \rightarrow tim, left = right - val[x
           (y \rightarrow ch[d] = x) \rightarrow p = y;
                                                                                      186
118
                                                                                                               \hookrightarrow \rightarrow r] + 1;
119
                                                                                                            modify(left, val[x \rightarrow r], right + 1,
          x \rightarrow update();
                                                                                      187
120
                                                                                                               \hookrightarrow root[r]);
          y \rightarrow update();
121
                                                                                                      }
                                                                                      188
122 }
                                                                                      189
123
                                                                                                      x \rightarrow apply(r);
    void splay(node *x) {
124
                                                                                      190
                                                                                                      x \rightarrow pushdown();
125
          x \rightarrow pushdown();
                                                                                      191
126
                                                                                      192
          while (!isroot(x)) {
                                                                                                      x \rightarrow ch[1] = y;
127
                                                                                      193
                if (!isroot(x \rightarrow p))
                                                                                                      (y = x) \rightarrow update();
128
                                                                                      194
                      x \rightarrow p \rightarrow p \rightarrow pushdown();
                                                                                      195
129
                                                                                                      x = x \rightarrow p;
130
                x \rightarrow p \rightarrow pushdown();
                                                                                      196
131
                x \rightarrow pushdown();
                                                                                      197
                                                                                      198
132
                if (isroot(x \rightarrow p)) {
                                                                                                return y;
                                                                                      199
133
                                                                                      200
134
                      rot(x \rightarrow p, dir(x) ^ 1);
                                                                                      201
                      break;
                                                                                           void new_leaf(node *x, node *par) {
                                                                                      202
136
                                                                                      203
                                                                                                x \rightarrow p = par;
137
                                                                                           3
                                                                                      204
                if (dir(x) = dir(x \rightarrow p))
138
                                                                                      205
                      rot(x \rightarrow p \rightarrow p, dir(x \rightarrow p) ^ 1);
140
                else
```

```
void new_node(node *x, node *y, node *par) {
206
         splay(y);
207
208
         if (isroot(y) && y \rightarrow p == par) {
209
              assert(y \rightarrow ch[0] == null);
210
211
              y \rightarrow ch[0] = x;
212
              x \rightarrow p = y;
213
              y \rightarrow update();
214
215
         else {
216
              splay(par, y);
217
218
              assert(y \rightarrow ch[0] == par);
219
              assert(par \rightarrow ch[1] == null);
220
              par \rightarrow ch[1] = x;
221
              x \rightarrow p = par;
222
223
              par \rightarrow update();
224
              y \rightarrow update();
225
226
227
         x \rightarrow tim = y \rightarrow tim;
228
229
230
231
    void extend(int c) {
232
         int p = sam_last, np = ++sam_cnt;
         val[np] = val[p] + 1;
233
         init(null + np, np);
         while (p && !go[p][c]) {
              go[p][c] = np;
              p = par[p];
240
241
         if (!p) {
242
              par[np] = 1;
243
              new_leaf(null + np, null + par[np]);
244
245
         else {
246
             int q = go[p][c];
247
248
              if (val[q] = val[p] + 1) {
249
                   par[np] = q;
250
                   new_leaf(null + np, null + par[np]);
251
252
              else {
253
                   int nq = ++sam_cnt;
254
                   val[nq] = val[p] + 1;
255
256
                   memcpy(go[nq], go[q], sizeof(go[q]));
257
                  init(null + nq, nq);
258
259
                  new_node(null + nq, null + q, null +
260
                     \hookrightarrow par[q]);
                   new_leaf(null + np, null + nq);
261
262
                   par[nq] = par[q];
263
                   par[np] = par[q] = nq;
264
265
                   while (p && go[p][c] == q) {
266
                        qo[p][c] = nq;
267
                        p = par[p];
268
269
270
271
272
         sam_last = np;
273
```

```
char str[maxn];
276
277
   int main() {
278
279
        init(null, 0);
280
281
        sam_last = sam_cnt = 1;
282
        init(null + 1, 1);
283
284
        int n, m;
285
        scanf("%s%d", str + 1, &m);
286
        n = strlen(str + 1);
287
        N = n + m;
288
289
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
290
             extend(str[i] - 'a');
291
             access(null + sam_last, i);
292
293
294
        int tmp = 0;
295
296
        while (m--) {
297
             int op;
298
             scanf("%d", &op);
299
300
             if (op == 1) {
301
                 scanf(" %c", &str[++n]);
302
303
                 str[n] = (str[n] - 'a' + tmp) % 26 + 'a';
304
305
                 extend(str[n] - 'a');
306
                 access(null + sam_last, n);
307
             }
308
             else {
309
                 int l, r;
310
                 scanf("%d%d", &l, &r);
311
312
                 l = (l - 1 + tmp) % n + 1;
313
                 r = (r - 1 + tmp) % n + 1;
314
315
                 printf("%d\n", tmp = query(l, r,
316
                    \hookrightarrow root[r]));
             3
317
318
319
        return 0;
320
321
```

6 动态规划

6.1 例题

6.1.1 103388A Assigning Prizes 容斥

题意 给定一个长为 n 的序列 a_i , 要求构造非严格递减序列 b_i , 满足 $a_i \leq b_i \leq R$, 求方案数. $n \leq 5 \times 10^3$, R, $a_i \leq 10^9$.

做法 a_i 的范围太大了,不能简单地记录上一位的值.

考虑使用容斥. 方便起见把 a_i 直接变成 $R-a_i+1$, 条件就变成了 $b_i \leq a_i$ 且 $b_i \geq b_{i-1}$.

这里有两个限制条件,可以固定 $b_i \leq a_i$ 是必须满足的条件,只对 $b_i \geq b_{i-1}$ 使用容斥,枚举哪些位置是比上一位小的(违反限制),其 他位置随意.

枚举后的形态一定是有若干个区间是严格递减的, 其他位置随意. 考虑如果一个区间 [l,r] 是严格递减的, 显然所有的数都 $< a_l$, 所

以这段区间的方案数就是 $\binom{a_l}{r-l+1}$. 另外实际上 b_l 是没有违反限制 55 的,所以这里对系数的贡献是 $(-1)^{r-l}$.

考虑令 dp_i 表示只考虑前 i 个位置的答案, 转移时自然就是枚举一 57 个 j, 然后计算 dp_{j-1} 乘上区间 [j,i] 严格递减的方案数. 另外还 58 有一种情况是 b_i 没有违反限制, 这时显然直接在 dp_{i-1} 的基础上乘上一个 a_i 就好了. (转移时还要注意, 由于枚举的是严格递减区间, 自然就不能枚举只有一个数的区间.)

```
constexpr int \max n = 5005, p = (int)1e9 + 7;
  int inv[maxn];
  int a[maxn], f[maxn][maxn], dp[maxn];
6 int main() {
7
      int n, m;
      scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
10
      inv[1] = 1;
11
      for (int i = 2; i \le n; i++)
12
         inv[i] = (long long)(p - p / i) * inv[p % i] %
14
      for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
15
          scanf("%d", &a[i]);
16
          a[i] = m - a[i] + 1;
17
18
19
      if (any_of(a + 1, a + n + 1, [] (int x) \{return x\}
20
        printf("0\n");
21
          return 0;
22
23
24
      for (int i = n - 1; i; i---)
25
       a[i] = min(a[i], a[i + 1]);
26
27
      // b_i \ge b_{i-1} \ \&\& b_i \le a_i
28
      // 我们可以假设 b_i ≤ a_i 是必定被满足的d然后对 bi
29
        →非严格递增的条件进行容斥□枚举某一段是严格递减的
      // 如果 [j, i] 严格递减□显然它们都 \leq a_j□所以这个区
30
        → 间的方案数是 {a_j \choose i - j + 1}
      // 如果 i 是合法的D直接一个个转移即可D因为这一部分的
31
        → 转移和区间长度没有关系
32
      for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
33
          f[i][0] = 1;
34
35
          for (int j = 1; j \le n - i + 1 \&\& j \le a[i];
36
              f[i][j] = (long long)f[i][j-1] * (a[i] -
37
                \rightarrow j + 1) % p * inv[j] % p;
38
39
      dp[0] = 1;
40
41
      for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
42
          dp[i] = (long long)dp[i - 1] * a[i] % p;
43
44
          for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
45
              int tmp = (long long)dp[j - 1] * f[j][i -
46
                \hookrightarrow j + 1] % p;
47
              if ((i - j) % 2)
48
                  tmp = p - tmp;
49
50
              dp[i] = (dp[i] + tmp) % p;
51
52
53
54
```

```
printf("%d\n", dp[n]);
    return 0;
}
```

7 计算几何

7.1 最近点对

首先分治的做法是众所周知的.

有期望O(n)的随机增量法: 首先将所有点随机打乱, 然后每次增加一个点, 更新答案.

假设当前最近点对距离为s,则把平面划分成 $s \times s$ 的方格,用哈希表存储每个方格有哪些点.

加入一个新点时只需要枚举自身和周围共计9个方格中的点,显然枚举到的点最多16个.如果加入之后答案变小了就O(n)暴力重构.前i个点中i是最近点对中的点的概率至多为 $\frac{2}{i}$,所以每个点的期望贡献都是O(1),总的复杂度就是期望O(n).

如果对每个点都要求出距离最近的点的话,也有随机化的O(n)做法:

一个真的随机算法:

A simple randomized sieve algorithm for the closest-pair problem (https://w/grant/cp.pdf)

- 1. 循环直到删完所有点:
 - 随机选一个点,计算它到所有点的最短距离 d。
 - 将所有点划分到 l=d/3 的网格里,比如 $\left(\left\lfloor \frac{x}{l}\right\rfloor,\left\lfloor \frac{y}{l}\right\rfloor\right)$ 。
 - 将九宫格内孤立的点删除,这意味着这些点的最近点对距离不小于 $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}d$,
- 2. 取最后一个 d,将所有点划分到 $\left(\left[\begin{smallmatrix} x \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right],\left[\begin{smallmatrix} y \\ d \end{smallmatrix} \right]\right)$ 的网格里,暴力计算九宫格内的

第一部分每次期望会删掉至少一半的点,因为有 $\geq 1/2$ 概率随到一个最近点距离此第一部分的复杂度是 O(n) 的。

第二部分分析类似分治做法,周围只有常数个点。

所以总复杂度是 O(n) 的。

▲ 42 ● 6 条评论

8 杂项

8.1 STL

8.1.1 vector

- vector(int nSize): 创建一个vector, 元素个数为nSize
- vector(int nSize, const T &value): 创建一个vector, 元素个数为nSize, 且值均为value
- vector(begin, end): 复制[begin, end)区间内另一个数组的元素到vector中
- void assign(int n, const T &x): 设置向量中前n个元素的值为x
- void assign(const_iterator first, const_iterator

last): 向量中[first, last)中元素设置成当前向量元素

• void emplace_back(Args& ... args): 自动构造并push_back一个元素,例如对一个存储pair的vector可以v.emplace_back(x, y)

8.1.2 list

- assign() 给list赋值
- back() 返回最后一个元素
- begin() 返回指向第一个元素的迭代器

32

33

36

37

39

40

42 43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

56 57 58

59

```
clear() 删除所有元素
  empty() 如果list是空的则返回true
  end() 返回末尾的迭代器
  erase() 删除一个元素
  front()返回第一个元素
  insert()插入一个元素到list中
  max_size() 返回list能容纳的最大元素数量
  merge() 合并两个list
  pop_back() 删除最后一个元素
  pop_front() 删除第一个元素
  push_back() 在list的末尾添加一个元素
  push_front() 在list的头部添加一个元素
  rbegin() 返回指向第一个元素的逆向迭代器
  remove() 从list删除元素
  remove_if() 按指定条件删除元素
  rend() 指向list末尾的逆向迭代器
 resize() 改变list的大小
 reverse() 把list的元素倒转
 size() 返回list中的元素个数
 sort() 给list排序
  splice() 合并两个list
  swap() 交换两个list
  unique() 删除list中重复的元
8.1.3 unordered_set/map
```

unordered_map<int, int, hash>: 自定义哈希函数, 中hash是一个带重载括号的类.

德州扑克 8.2

一般来说德扑里Ace都是最大的, 所以把Ace的点数规定为14会好 60

附一个高低奥马哈的参考代码,除了有四张底牌和需要比低之外和 62 德扑区别不大.

```
64
   struct Card {
                                                                 65
       int suit, value; // Ace is treated as 14
2
                                                                 66
3
                                                                 67
       Card(string s) {
                                                                 68
           char a = s[0];
5
           if (isdigit(a))
                value = a - '0';
                                                                 70
           else if (a = 'T')
9
                                                                 71
                value = 10;
10
                                                                 72
           else if (a == 'A')
11
                                                                 73
                value = 14;
12
                                                                 74
           else if (a == 'J')
13
                                                                 75
                value = 11;
                                                                 76
           else if (a == 'Q')
15
                                                                 77
                value = 12;
16
                                                                 78
           else if (a == 'K')
17
                                                                 79
                value = 13;
18
                                                                 80
           else
19
                value = -1; // error
20
                                                                 82
21
           char b = s[1];
22
                                                                 84
           suit = b; // Club, Diamond, Heart, Spade
23
                                                                 85
24
                                                                 86
25
       friend bool operator < (const Card &a, const Card
26
                                                                 88
                                                                 89
           return a.value < b.value;
27
                                                                 90
28
                                                                 91
                                                                 92
       friend bool operator == (const Card &a, const Card
30
                                                                 93
```

```
return a.value == b.value;
};
constexpr int Highcard = 1, Pair = 2, TwoPairs = 3,
  \hookrightarrow ThreeofaKind = 4, Straight = 5,
Flush = 6, FullHouse = 7, Fourofakind = 8,

    StraightFlush = 9;
struct Hand {
    vector<Card> v;
    int type;
    Hand() : type(0) {}
    Hand(const Hand &o) : v(o.v), type(o.type) {}
    Hand(const vector<Card> &v) : v(v), type(0) {}
    void init_high() {
        sort(v.begin(), v.end()); // 升序排序
        bool straight = false;
        if (v.back().value == 14) {
            if (v[0].value == 2 \&\& v[1].value == 3 \&\&
              \rightarrow v[2].value == 4 && v[3].value == 5) {
                straight = true;
                rotate(v.begin(), v.begin() + 1,

→ v.end());
        if (!straight) {
            bool ok = true;
            for (int i = 1; i < 5; i++)
                ok &= (v[i].value == v[i - 1].value +
            if (ok)
                straight = true;
        bool flush = all_of(v.begin(), v.end(), [&]

    v.front().suit;});
        if (flush && straight) { // 同花顺
            type = StraightFlush;
            reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
            return;
        vector<int> c;
        c.assign(15, 0);
        for (auto &o : v)
            c[o.value]++;
        vector<int> kind[5];
        for (int i = 2; i \le 14; i++)
            if (c[i] > 1)
                kind[c[i]].push_back(i);
        if (!kind[4].empty()) { // 四条
            type = FourofaKind;
            for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
                if (v[i].value != kind[4].front()) {
                    swap(v[i], v.back());
```

```
break;
                                                                                 if ((int)kind[2].size() == 1) {
                                                                    156
94
                                                                                      type = Pair;
                                                                    157
95
                                                                    158
96
                                                                                      sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&] (const Card
                 return:
                                                                    159
97
                                                                                        \hookrightarrow &a, const Card &b) {
98
                                                                                          bool ta = (c[a.value] == 2), tb =
99
                                                                    160
                (!kind[3].empty() && !kind[2].empty()) {
                                                                                             \hookrightarrow (c[b.value] == 2);
100
                 type = FullHouse;
                                                                    161
101
                                                                                          if (ta != tb)
                                                                     162
102
                 sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&] (const Card
                                                                                               return ta > tb;
                                                                     163
103
                    \hookrightarrow \&a, const Card &b) {
                                                                    164
104
                      bool ta = (a.value ==
                                                                     165
                                                                                          return a.value > b.value;
                        \rightarrow kind[3].front()), tb = (b.value ==
                                                                                      });
                        \hookrightarrow kind[3].front());
                                                                     167
                                                                                      return;
105
                                                                     168
                      return ta > tb;
106
                                                                    169
                 });
107
                                                                    170
                                                                                 type = Highcard;
108
                                                                    171
                 return;
109
                                                                    172
                                                                                 sort(v.begin(), v.end());
110
                                                                    173
                                                                                 reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
111
                                                                    174
             if (flush) {
112
                                                                    175
                 type = Flush;
113
                                                                    176
                                                                             void init_low() {
114
                 sort(v.begin(), v.end());
                                                                    177
                                                                                 for (auto &o : v)
115
                 reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
                                                                    178
                                                                                      if (o.value == 14)
116
                                                                    179
                 return;
                                                                                          o.value = 1;
117
                                                                     180
118
                                                                    181
                                                                                 sort(v.begin(), v.end());
119
                                                                    182
             if (straight) {
                                                                                 reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
120
                                                                     183
                 type = Straight;
121
                                                                     184
                 reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
122
                                                                    185
                                                                             friend int cmp_high(const Hand &a, const Hand &b)
123
                 return;
                                                                    186
                                                                                 if (a.type != b.type)
125
                                                                    187
             if (!kind[3].empty()) {
                                                                                      return a.type < b.type ? -1 : 1;
126
                                                                     188
                 type = ThreeofaKind;
127
                                                                    189
                                                                                 if (a.v != b.v)
128
                                                                    190
                                                                                      return a.v < b.v ? -1 : 1;
                 sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&] (const Card
129
                                                                    191
                    192
                      bool ta = (a.value ==
                                                                                 return 0;
130
                                                                    193
                        \hookrightarrow kind[3].front()), tb = (b.value ==
                                                                    194

    kind[3].front());
                                                                    195
                                                                             friend bool small_high(const Hand &a, const Hand
131
                                                                    196
                      return ta > tb;
                                                                               132
                 });
                                                                                 return cmp_high(a, b) < 0;
133
                                                                    197
134
                                                                    198
                 if (v[3] < v[4])
135
                                                                    199
                      swap(v[3], v[4]);
                                                                             friend int cmp_low(const Hand &a, const Hand &b) {
136
                                                                    200
                                                                                 for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
137
                                                                    201
                 return;
                                                                                      if (a.v[i].value != b.v[i].value)
138
                                                                    202
                                                                                          return a.v[i] < b.v[i] ? 1 : -1;
139
                                                                    203
                                                                    204
             if ((int)kind[2].size() == 2) {
141
                                                                                 return 0:
                                                                    205
                 type = TwoPairs;
142
                                                                    206
                                                                    207
                 sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&] (const Card
                                                                             friend bool small_low(const Hand &a, const Hand
                                                                    208
                    \hookrightarrow &a, const Card &b) {
                                                                               145
                      bool ta = (c[a.value] == 2), tb =
                                                                                 return cmp_low(a, b) < 0;
                                                                    209
                        \hookrightarrow (c[b.value] == 2);
                                                                    210
146
                                                                    211
                      if (ta != tb)
147
                                                                             bool operator ! () const {
                                                                    212
                          return ta > tb;
148
                                                                                 return v.empty();
                                                                    213
149
                                                                    214
                      return a.value > b.value;
150
                                                                    215
                 });
151
                                                                             string str() const {
                                                                    216
152
                                                                                 stringstream ss;
                                                                    217
153
                 return;
                                                                    218
154
                                                                                 for (auto &o : v)
                                                                    219
155
```

```
ss << o.value << ' ';
220
22
                                                                    282
             return ss.str();
                                                                             return ans;
                                                                    283
222
                                                                    284
223
                                                                    285
224
                                                                        int main() {
                                                                    286
   Hand get_max_high(vector<Card> u, vector<Card> v) { //
                                                                    287
226
                                                                             ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
      ⇒ private, public
                                                                    288
        Hand ans;
227
                                                                    289
                                                                             int T;
228
                                                                    290
        for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
                                                                            cin >> T;
229
                                                                    291
             for (int j = i + 1; j < 4; j++)
230
                                                                    292
                                                                             while (T--) {
                  for (int k = 0; k < 5; k++)
231
                                                                    293
                      for (int p = k + 1; p < 5; p++)
                                                                                 int p;
232
                                                                    294
                                                                                 cin >> p;
                           for (int q = p + 1; q < 5; q++) {
233
                                                                    295
                               Hand tmp({u[i], u[j], v[k],}
234
                                                                    296
                                                                                 vector<Card> alice, bob, pub;
                                  \hookrightarrow v[p], v[q]);
                                                                    297
                                                                    298
235
                               tmp.init_high();
                                                                                  for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
236
                                                                    299
                                                                                      string s;
237
                                                                    300
                               if (!ans || cmp_high(tmp, ans)
                                                                                      cin >> s;
238
                                                                    301

→ > 0)

                                                                                      alice.push_back(Card(s));
                                                                    302
                                    ans = tmp;
239
                                                                    303
240
                                                                    304
                                                                                 for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
241
                                                                    305
        return ans;
                                                                                      string s:
^{242}
                                                                    306
                                                                                      cin >> s;
243
                                                                    307
                                                                                      bob.push_back(Card(s));
                                                                    308
   Hand get_max_low(vector<Card> tu, vector<Card> tv) {
245
                                                                    309
        vector<Card> u, v;
246
                                                                    310
247
                                                                                 for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
                                                                    311
248
        for (auto o : tu)
                                                                                      string s;
                                                                    312
             if (o.value == 14 \parallel o.value \leq 8)
249
                                                                                      cin >> s;
                                                                    313
                 u.push_back(o);
                                                                                      pub.push_back(Card(s));
                                                                    314
251
                                                                    315
        for (auto o : tv)
252
                                                                    316
             if (o.value == 14 \mid \mid o.value \leq 8)
253
                                                                                 Hand alice_high = get_max_high(alice, pub),
                                                                    317
                  v.push_back(o);
                                                                                    → bob_high = get_max_high(bob, pub);
255
                                                                                 Hand alice_low = get_max_low(alice, pub),
                                                                    318
        Hand ans;
256
                                                                                    → bob_low = get_max_low(bob, pub);
257
                                                                    319
        for (int i = 0; i < (int)u.size(); i++)
                                                                                 int dh = cmp_high(alice_high, bob_high);
258
                                                                    320
             for (int j = i + 1; j < (int)u.size(); j++)
259
                                                                                 int ans[2] = \{0\};
                                                                    321
                  for (int k = 0; k < (int)v.size(); k++)</pre>
260
                                                                    322
                      for (int p = k + 1; p < (int)v.size();
                                                                                  if (!alice_low && !bob_low) {
261
                                                                    323
                         → p++)
                                                                                      if (!dh) {
                                                                    324
                           for (int q = p + 1; q <
262
                                                                                          ans[0] = p - p / 2;
                                                                    325
                             \hookrightarrow (int)v.size(); q++) {
                                                                                          ans[1] = p / 2;
                                                                    326
                               vector<Card> vec = {u[i],
263
                                                                    327
                                  \hookrightarrow u[j], v[k], v[p], v[q];
                                                                                      else
                                                                    328
264
                                                                                          ans[dh == -1] = p;
                                                                    329
                               bool bad = false;
265
                                                                    330
266
                                                                                 else if (!alice_low || !bob_low) {
                                                                    331
                               for (int a = 0; a < 5; a++)
267
                                                                                      ans[!alice_low] += p / 2;
                                                                    332
                                    for (int b = a + 1; b < 5;
268
                                                                    333
                                                                                      if (!dh) {
                                         if (vec[a].value ==
269
                                                                                          ans[0] += p - p / 2 - (p - p / 2) / 2;
                                                                     335
                                           \rightarrow vec[b].value)
                                                                                          ans[1] += (p - p / 2) / 2;
                                                                    336
                                             bad = true;
270
                                                                    337
27
                                                                    338
                                                                                      else
                                if (bad)
272
                                                                                          ans[dh == -1] += p - p / 2;
                                                                    339
                                    continue;
273
                                                                    340
                                                                                 else {
                                                                    341
                               Hand tmp(vec);
275
                                                                                      int dl = cmp_low(alice_low, bob_low);
                                                                    342
                                                                    343
                               tmp.init_low();
                                                                                      if (!dl) {
                                                                    344
                                                                                          ans[0] += p / 2 - p / 2 / 2;
                                                                    345
                               if (!ans || cmp_low(tmp, ans)
                                                                                          ans[1] += p / 2 / 2;
                                                                    346
                                  \rightarrow > 0
                                                                    347
                                    ans = tmp;
280
```

```
else
                                                                                      ans[dh == -1] += p - p / 2;
348
                     ans[dl == -1] += p / 2;
                                                                 357
349
350
                                                                 358
                                                                             cout \ll ans[0] \ll ' ' \ll ans[1] \ll '\n';
351
                 if (!dh) {
                                                                 359
                     ans[0] += p - p / 2 - (p - p / 2) / 2;
352
                                                                 360
                     ans[1] += (p - p / 2) / 2;
                                                                 361
353
                 }
                                                                 362
                                                                         return 0;
354
                else
                                                                 363
355
```



Keyboard shortcuts for Windows

General

Ctrl+K Ctrl+S	Ctrl+,	Ctrl+Shift+W	Ctrl+Shift+N	Ctrl+P	Ctrl+Shift+P, F1
Keyboard Shortcuts	User Settings	Close window/instance	New window/instance	Quick Open, Go to File	Show Command Palette

Basic editing

Ctrl+X	Cut line (empty selection)
Ctrl+C	Copy line (empty selection)
Alt+↑/↓	Move line up/down
Shift+Alt +↓/↑	Copy line up/down
Ctrl+Shift+K	Delete line
Ctrl+Enter	Insert line below
Ctrl+Shift+Enter	Insert line above
Ctrl+Shift+\	Jump to matching bracket
Ctrl+] / [Indent/outdent line
Home / End	Go to beginning/end of line
Ctrl+Home	Go to beginning of file
Ctrl+End	Go to end of file
Ctrl+↑ / ↓	Scroll line up/down
Alt+PgUp / PgDn	Scroll page up/down
Ctrl+Shift+[Fold (collapse) region
Ctrl+Shift+]	Unfold (uncollapse) region
Ctrl+K Ctrl+[Fold (collapse) all subregions
Ctrl+K Ctrl+]	Unfold (uncollapse) all subregions
Ctrl+K Ctrl+0	Fold (collapse) all regions
Ctrl+K Ctrl+J	Unfold (uncollapse) all regions
Ctrl+K Ctrl+C	Add line comment
Ctrl+K Ctrl+U	Remove line comment
Ctrl+/	Toggle line comment
Shift+Alt+A	Toggle block comment
Alt+Z	Toggle word wrap

Navigation

Ctrl+T	Show all Symbols
Ctrl+G	Go to Line
Ctrl+P	Go to File
Ctrl+Shift+O	Go to Symbol
Ctrl+Shift+M	Show Problems panel
F8	Go to next error or warning
Shift+F8	Go to previous error or warning
Ctrl+Shift+Tab	Navigate editor group history
Alt+ ← / →	Go back / forward

Ctrl+M Toggle Tab moves focus

Search and replace

Alt+C/R/W T	Ctrl+K Ctrl+D №	Ctrl+D A	Alt+Enter S	F3 / Shift+F3 Fi	Ctrl+H R	Ctrl+F F
Toggle case-sensitive / regex / whole word	Move last selection to next Find match	Add selection to next Find match	Select all occurences of Find match	Find next/previous	Replace	Find

Multi-cursor and selection

Alt+Click Ctrl+Alt+1/1 Ctrl+U Shift+Alt+1	Insert cursor Insert cursor above / below Undo last cursor operation Insert cursor at end of each line selected Select current line
Shift+Alt+I Ctrl+L	Insert cursor at end of each line selected Select current line
Ctrl+Shift+L	Select all occurrences of current selection
Ctrl+F2	Select all occurrences of current word
Shift+Alt+→	Expand selection
Shift+Alt+←	Shrink selection
Shift+Alt + (drag mouse)	Column (box) selection
Ctrl+Shift+Alt + (arrow key)	Column (box) selection
Ctrl+Shift+Alt +PgUp/PgDn	Column (box) selection page up/down

Rich languages editing

:rl+Space, Ctrl+l	Trigger suggestion
:rl+Shift+Space	Trigger parameter hints
nift+Alt+F	Format document
:rl+K Ctrl+F	Format selection
2	Go to Definition
t+F12	Peek Definition
:rl+K F12	Open Definition to the side
:rl+.	Quick Fix
nift+F12	Show References
	Rename Symbol
:rl+K Ctrl+X	Trim trailing whitespace
:rl+K M	Change file language

Editor management

trl+F4, Ctrl+W	Close editor
trl+KF	Close folder
ːtrl+\	Split editor
trl+ 1/2/3	Focus into 1 st , 2 nd or 3 rd editor group
trl+K Ctrl+ ←/→	Focus into previous/next editor group
trl+Shift+PgUp / PgDn Move editor left/right:	Move editor left/right
trl+K ← / →	Move active editor group

File management

Ctrl+N	New File
Ctrl+0	Open File
Ctrl+S	Save
Ctrl+Shift+S	Save As
Ctrl+K S	Save All
Ctrl+F4	Close
Ctrl+K Ctrl+W	Close All
Ctrl+Shift+T	Reopen closed editor
Ctrl+K Enter	Keep preview mode editor open
Ctrl+Tab	Open next
Ctrl+Shift+Tab	Open previous
Ctrl+K P	Copy path of active file
Ctrl+K R	Reveal active file in Explorer
Ctrl+K O	Show active file in new window/instance

Display

F11	Toggle full screen
Shift+Alt+0	Toggle editor layout (horizontal/vertical)
Ctrl+ = / -	Zoom in/out
Ctrl+B	Toggle Sidebar visibility
Ctrl+Shift+E	Show Explorer / Toggle focus
Ctrl+Shift+F	Show Search
Ctrl+Shift+G	Show Source Control
Ctrl+Shift+D	Show Debug
Ctrl+Shift+X	Show Extensions
Ctrl+Shift+H	Replace in files
Ctrl+Shift+J	Toggle Search details
Ctrl+Shift+U	Show Output panel
Ctrl+Shift+V	Open Markdown preview
Ctrl+K V	Open Markdown preview to the side
Ctrl+K Z	Zen Mode (Esc Esc to exit)

Debug

F9	Toggle breakpoint
F5	Start/Continue
Shift+F5	Stop
F11 / Shift+F11	Step into/out
F10	Step over
Ctrl+K Ctrl+I	Show hover
Integrated terminal	<u>a</u>
Ctrl+`	Show integrated terminal
Ctrl+Shift+`	Create new terminal
Ctrl+C	Copy selection
Ctrl+V	Paste into active terminal
Ctrl+↑ / ↓	Scroll up/down
Shift+PgUp / PgDn	Scroll page up/down
Ctrl+Home / End	Scroll to top/bottom

Other operating systems' keyboard shortcuts and additional unassigned shortcuts available at aka.ms/vscodekeybindings



Keyboard shortcuts for Linux

General

Ctrl+K Ctrl+S	Ctrl+,	Ctrl+W	Ctrl+Shift+N	Ctrl+P	Ctrl+Shift+P, F1
Keyboard Shortcuts	User Settings	Close window/instance	New window/instance	Quick Open, Go to File	Show Command Palette

Basic editing

Ctrl+X	Cut line (empty selection)
Ctrl+C	Copy line (empty selection)
Alt+ ↓ / ↑	Move line down/up
Ctrl+Shift+K	Delete line
Ctrl+Enter /	Insert line below/ above
Ctrl+Shift+Enter	
Ctrl+Shift+\	Jump to matching bracket
Ctrl+] / Ctrl+[Indent/Outdent line
Home / End	Go to beginning/end of line
Ctrl+ Home / End	Go to beginning/end of file
Ctrl+↑/↓	Scroll line up/down
Alt+ PgUp / PgDn	Scroll page up/down
Ctrl+Shift+ [/]	Fold/unfold region
Ctrl+K Ctrl+[/]	Fold/unfold all subregions
Ctrl+K Ctrl+0 /	Fold/Unfold all regions
Ctrl+K Ctrl+C	Add line comment
Ctrl+K Ctrl+U	Remove line comment
Ctrl+/	Toggle line comment
Ctrl+Shift+A	Toggle block comment
Alt+Z	Toggle word wrap

Rich languages editing

Ctrl+K M	Ctrl+K Ctrl+X	F2	Shift+F12	Ctrl+.	Ctrl+K F12	Ctrl+Shift+F10	F12	Ctrl+K Ctrl+F	Ctrl+Shift+I	Ctrl+Shift+Space	Ctrl+Space, Ctrl+I
Change file language	Trim trailing whitespace	Rename Symbol	Show References	Quick Fix	Open Definition to the side	Peek Definition	Go to Definition	Format selection	Format document	Trigger parameter hints	Trigger suggestion

Multi-cursor and selection

Alt+Click	Insert cursor*
Shift+Alt+↑/↓	Insert cursor above/below
Ctrl+U	Undo last cursor operation
Shift+Alt+I	Insert cursor at end of each line selected
Ctrl+L	Select current line
Ctrl+Shift+L	Select all occurrences of current selection
Ctrl+F2	Select all occurrences of current word
Shift+Alt + →	Expand selection
Shift+Alt + ←	Shrink selection
Shift+Alt + drag mouse Column (box) selection	Column (box) selection

Display

73	Toggle full screen
Shift+Alt+0	Toggle editor layout (horizontal/vertical)
Ctrl+ = / -	Zoom in/out
Ctrl+B	Toggle Sidebar visibility
Ctrl+Shift+E	Show Explorer / Toggle focus
Ctrl+Shift+F	Show Search
Ctrl+Shift+G	Show Source Control
Ctrl+Shift+D	Show Debug
Ctrl+Shift+X	Show Extensions
Ctrl+Shift+H	Replace in files
Ctrl+Shift+J	Toggle Search details
Ctrl+Shift+C	Open new command prompt/terminal
Ctrl+K Ctrl+H	Show Output panel
Ctrl+Shift+V	Open Markdown preview
Ctrl+K V	Open Markdown preview to the side
Ctrl+K Z	Zen Mode (Esc Esc to exit)

Search and replace

Ctrl+K Ctrl+D	Ctrl+D	Alt+Enter	F3 / Shift+F3	Ctrl+H	Ctrl+F	
Move last selection to next Find match	Add selection to next Find match	Select all occurrences of Find match	Find next/previous	Replace	Find	

Navigation

Ctrl+T	Show all Symbols
Ctrl+G	Go to Line
Ctrl+P	Go to File
Ctrl+Shift+O	Go to Symbol
Ctrl+Shift+M	Show Problems panel
F8	Go to next error or warning
Shift+F8	Go to previous error or warning
Ctrl+Shift+Tab	Navigate editor group history
Ctrl+Alt+-	Go back
Ctrl+Shift+-	Go forward
Ctrl+M	Toggle Tab moves focus

Editor management

	Ctrl+K ← Mov	Ctrl+Shift+PgDn Mov	Ctrl+Shift+PgUp Mov	Ctrl+K Ctrl + → Focu	Ctrl+K Ctrl + ← Focu	Ctrl + 1 / 2 / 3 Focu	Ctrl+\ Split	Ctrl+K F Clos	Ctrl+W Clos
Move active editor group right/down	Move active editor group left/up	Move editor right	Move editor left	Focus into next editor group	Focus into previous editor group	Focus into 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd editor group	Split editor	Close folder	Close editor

File management

Ctrl+N	New File
Ctrl+O	Open File
Ctrl+S	Save
Ctrl+Shift+S	Save As
Ctrl+W	Close
Ctrl+K Ctrl+W	Close All
Ctrl+Shift+T	Reopen closed editor
Ctrl+K Enter	Keep preview mode editor open
Ctrl+Tab	Open next
Ctrl+Shift+Tab	Open previous
Ctrl+K P	Copy path of active file
Ctrl+K R	Reveal active file in Explorer
Ctrl+K O	Show active file in new window/instance

Debug

<u>+</u>	Shi	F10	F11	F5	F9
Ctrl+K Ctrl+I	Shift+F5		F11 / Shift+F11		
Show hover	Stop	Step over	Step into/out	Start / Continue	Toggle breakpoint

Integrated terminal

Ctrl+`	Show integrated terminal
Ctrl+Shift+`	Create new terminal
Ctrl+Shift+C	Copy selection
Ctrl+Shift+V	Paste into active terminal
Ctrl+Shift+ ↑/↓	Scroll up/down
Shift+ PgUp / PgDn	Scroll page up/down
Shift+ Home / End	Scroll to top/bottom

^{*} The Alt+Click gesture may not work on some Linux distributions. You can change the modifier key for the Insert cursor command to Ctrl+Click with the "editor.multiCursorModifier" setting.