ACM TEMPLATE



Fibonacci's Rabbit Last build at May 10, 2019

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数论 1

1.1 素数筛

```
bool vis[maxn];
 1
 2
    int primes[maxn];
    int primes_len;
 4
 5
    void sieve(int n) {
 6
         int m = (int) sqrt(n + 0.5);
         memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
for (int i = 2; i <= m; i++)
 7
 8
 9
              if (!vis[i]) {
                  for (int j = i * i; j <= n; j += i) vis[j] = true;
10
11
12
    }
13
    int gen_primes(int n) {
14
15
         sieve(n);
16
         int c = 0;
         for (int i = 2; i \le n; i++)
17
              if (!vis[i]) {
18
19
                  primes[c++] = i;
20
21
         return c;
22
```

1.2 唯一分解定理

```
const int maxn = 100;
 1
 2
 3
    // 求因子个数
 4
    int cnt(int n) {
 5
        int s = 1;
        for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {
 6
            if (n % i == 0) {
 7
 8
                 int a = 0;
                 while (n \% i == 0) \{
 9
10
                     n /= i;
11
                     a++;
12
                }
13
                 s = s * (a + 1);
14
            }
15
16
        if (n > 1) s = s * 2;
17
        return s;
18
19
20
    // 求因子的和
21
    int sum(int n) {
22
        int s = 1;
        for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {
23
24
            if (n \% i == 0) {
                int a = 1;
25
                while (n \% i == 0) {
26
27
                     n /= i;
                     a *= i;
28
29
30
                 s = s * (a * i - 1) / (i - 1);
31
            }
32
33
        if (n > 1) s = s * (1 + n);
34
        return s;
35
36
37
    const int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
38
    // 同时求cnt和sum
39
40
    // sum取模
41
    void solve(int n, 11& sum, 11& cnt) {
42
        for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {
43
            if (n \% i == 0) {
44
                 11 a = 1;
                 11 t = 0;
45
                 while (n \% i == 0) {
46
                    n /= i;
47
                     a = a * i % MOD;
48
49
                     t++;
```

```
50
                 }
51
                 cnt *= t + 1;
                 sum = sum * ((a * i - 1) / (i - 1) % MOD) % MOD;
52
53
            }
54
55
        if (n > 1) {
56
            sum = sum * (1 + n) % MOD;
57
            cnt *= 2;
58
59
    }
60
61
    int primes[maxn];
    int primes_len;
62
63
64
    // 打素数表,只遍历素数
65
    11 cnt(ll n) {
66
        11 s = 1;
67
        for (int i = 0; i < primes_len && primes[i] * primes[i] <= n; ++i) {
68
             if (n % primes[i] == 0) {
69
                 11 a = 0;
70
                 while (n \% primes[i] == 0) {
71
                     n /= primes[i];
72
73
                 }
74
                 s = s * (a + 1);
75
            }
76
        if (n > 1) s = s * 2;
77
78
        return s;
79
    1.3 欧拉函数
    int euler_phi(int n) {
 2
        int m = (int) \operatorname{sqrt}(n + 0.5);
 3
        int ans = n;
 4
        for (int i = 2; i \le m; i++)
             if (n % i == 0) {
 5
                 ans = ans / i * (i - 1);
 6
 7
                 while (n \% i == 0) n /= i;
 8
 9
        if (n > 1) ans = ans / n * (n - 1);
10
    }
11
12
    int phi[maxn];
13
    // 求1~n的欧拉函数值
14
15
    void phi_table(int n) {
        for (int i = 2; i \le n; i++) phi[i] = 0;
16
17
        phi[1] = 1;
18
        for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++)
             if (!phi[i]) {
19
                 for (int j = i; j <= n; j += i) {
   if (!phi[j]) phi[j] = j;</pre>
20
21
                     phi[j] = phi[j] / i * (i - 1);
22
23
                 }
24
             }
25
   }
    1.4 扩展欧几里得
    void ex_gcd(ll a, ll b, ll& d, ll& x, ll& y) {
 1
 2
        if (!b) {
 3
             d = a;
 4
            x = 1;
 5
            y = 0;
 6
        } else {
 7
            ex_gcd(b, a % b, d, y, x);
 8
            y = x * (a / b);
 9
10
    }
```

1.5 逆元

```
1
    // 计算模n下a的逆。如果不存在逆,返回-1
 2
    ll inv(ll a, ll n) {
 3
        ll d, x, y;
 4
        ex_gcd(a, n, d, x, y);
        return d == 1 ? (x + n) % n : -1;
 5
 6
    1.6 快速幂取模
    ll fast_pow_mod(ll a, ll p, ll n) {
 2
        if (p == 0) return 1;
        a = a \% n;
 3
        ll ans = pow_mod(a, p / 2, n) % n;
 4
 5
        ans = (ans * ans) % n;
        if (p \% 2 == 1) ans = (ans * a) \% n;
 6
 7
        return ans;
 8
    }
 9
10
    11 faster_pow_mod(ll a, ll b, ll c) {
11
        11 \text{ ans} = 1;
12
        a = a \% c;
13
        while (b != 0) {
14
             if (b & 1) ans = (ans * a) % c;
15
            b >>= 1;
16
            a = (a * a) % c;
17
18
        return ans;
19
    1.7 大整数取模
 1
    // b>0
    ll big_mod(const char* a, ll b) {
 2
 3
        int st = 0;
        if (a[0] = '-') st = 1;
 4
        int len = strlen(a);
 5
 6
        if (b < 0) b = -b;
 7
        long long ans = 0;
 8
        for (int i = st; i < len; i++) {
            ans = (ans * 10 + a[i] - '0') \% b;
10
11
        return ans;
    }
12
    1.8 中国剩余定理
    // n个方程: x=a[i](mod m[i]) (0<=i<n)
 2
    ll china(int n, ll* a, ll* m) {
        ll M = 1, d, y, x = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) M \star= m[i];
 3
 4
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
 5
             11 w = M / m[i];
 6
             ex_gcd(m[i], w, d, d, y);
 7
 8
             x = (x + y * w * a[i]) % M;
 9
10
        return (x + M) % M;
11
    }
12
13
    // unused
    long long ex_crt(long long a[], long long n[], int num) {
   long long n1 = n[0], a1 = a[0], n2, a2, k1, k2, x0, gcd, c;
14
15
        for (int i = 1; i < num; i++) {
16
17
            n2 = n[i], a2 = a[i];
             c = a2 - a1;
18
19
             gcd = ex_gcd(n1, n2, k1, k2); //解得: n1*k1+n2*k2=gcd(n1,n2)
             if (c % gcd) {
20
21
                 flag = 1;
                 return 0; //无解
22
23
24
             x0 = c / gcd * k1; // n1*x0+n2*(c/gcd*k2)=c PS:k1/gcd*c错误!
25
             t = n2 / gcd;
```

26 27

28

29 30 a1 += n1 * x0;

return a1;

n1 = n2 / gcd * n1;

31 | }

- 2 数学
- 2.1 矩阵

线性递推

$$f(n) = a_1 f(n-1) + a_2 f(n-2) + a_3 f(n-3) + \dots + a_d f(n-d)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f(n-d) \\ \vdots \\ f(n-2) \\ f(n-1) \\ f(n) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ & 1 \\ & & \ddots \\ \vdots & & & 1 \\ a_d & a_{d-1} & a_{d-2} & \dots & a_1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} f(n-d-1) \\ \vdots \\ f(n-3) \\ f(n-2) \\ f(n-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

二项式定理

1 计算 k 次方和

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n i^k$$

$$S_{n+1} = S_n + (n+1)^k$$

= $S_n + C_k^0 n^k + C_k^1 n^{k-1} + \dots + C_k^k n^0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_{n+1} \\ (n+1)^k \\ (n+1)^{k-1} \\ \vdots \\ (n+1)^0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & C_k^0 & C_k^1 & \cdots & C_k^k \\ 0 & C_k^0 & C_k^1 & \cdots & C_k^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & C_{k-1}^0 & \cdots & C_{k-1}^{k-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & C_0^0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} S_n \\ n^k \\ n^{k-1} \\ \vdots \\ n^0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2 更一般的例子

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n (ai+b)^k$$

$$S_{n} = [a(n-1) + (a+b)]^{k} + S_{n-1}$$

$$= C_{k}^{0} a^{k} (n-1)^{k} + C_{k}^{1} a^{k-1} (a+b)(n-1)^{k-1} + \dots + C_{k}^{k} (a+b)^{k} + S_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} cn^{k} \\ n^{k-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{k}^{0} & C_{k}^{1} & \dots & C_{k}^{k} & 0 \\ 0 & C_{k-1}^{0} & \dots & C_{k-1}^{k-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n^{k} \\ n^{k-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} cn^{k} \\ n^{k-1} \\ \vdots \\ n^{0} \\ S_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{k}^{0} & C_{k}^{1} & \cdots & C_{k}^{k} & 0 \\ 0 & C_{k-1}^{0} & \cdots & C_{k-1}^{k-1} & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & C_{0}^{0} & 0 \\ C_{k}^{0}a^{k} & C_{k}^{1}a^{k-1}(a+b) & \cdots & C_{k}^{k}(a+b)^{k} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} n^{k} \\ n^{k-1} \\ \vdots \\ n^{0} \\ S_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

3 更复杂的例子

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n i^k k^i$$

$$S_{n} = n^{k}k^{n} + S_{n-1}$$

$$= (n-1+1)^{k}k^{(n-1)+1} + S_{n-1}$$

$$= C_{k}^{0}(n-1)^{k}k(n-1) + 1 + C_{k}^{1}(n-1)^{k-1}k^{(n-1)+1} + \dots + C_{k}^{k}(n-1)^{0}k^{(n-1)+1} + S_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} n^{k}k^{n+1} \\ n^{k-1}k^{n+1} \\ \vdots \\ n^{0}k^{n+1} \\ S_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} kC_{k}^{0} & kC_{k}^{1} & \cdots & kC_{k}^{k} & 0 \\ 0 & kC_{k-1}^{0} & \cdots & kC_{k-1}^{k-1} & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & kC_{0}^{0} & 0 \\ C_{k}^{0} & C_{k}^{1} & \cdots & C_{k}^{k} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} (n-1)^{k}k^{(n-1)+1} \\ (n-1)^{k-1}k^{(n-1)+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ (n-1)^{0}k^{(n-1)+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

```
1
        const int maxn=100;
  2
        const int MOD=1e9+7;
  3
  4
        struct Matrix {
  5
                double a[3][3];
  6
                Matrix inverse() {
                                                           //求三阶矩阵的行列式和逆矩阵
                        double det = a[0][0] * a[1][1] * a[2][2] + a[0][1] * a[1][2] * a[2][0] + a[0][2] * a[1][0] * a
  7
                                [2][1] - a[0][2] * a[1][1] * a[2][0] -
  8
                                                 a[0][1] * a[1][0] * a[2][2] - a[0][0] * a[1][2] * a[2][1];
  9
                       Matrix ret;
10
                        ret.a[0][0] = a[1][1] * a[2][2] - a[1][2] * a[2][1]
11
                        ret.a[1][0] = (a[1][0] * a[2][2] - a[1][2] * a[2][0]) * (-1);
                        ret.a[2][0] = a[1][0] * a[2][1] - a[1][1] * a[2][0];
12
13
                        ret.a[0][1] = (a[0][1] * a[2][2] - a[0][2] * a[2][1]) * (-1);
                        ret.a[0][2] = a[0][1] * a[1][2] - a[0][2] * a[1][1];
14
                        ret.a[1][1] = a[0][0] * a[2][2] - a[0][2] * a[2][0];
15
16
                        ret.a[2][1] = (a[0][0] * a[2][1] - a[0][1] * a[2][0]) * (-1);
17
                        ret.a[1][2] = (a[0][0] * a[1][2] - a[0][2] * a[1][0]) * (-1);
18
                        ret.a[2][2] = a[0][0] * a[1][1] - a[0][1] * a[1][0];
19
                        for(int i=0; i<3; i++){}
20
                               for(int j=0;j<3;j++) { ret.a[i][j] /= det; }
21
22
                        return ret;
23
                }
24
        };
25
26
        struct Matrix {
27
                11 a[maxn][maxn];
28
        };
29
        //若矩阵太大,返回值写在参数里
30
31
        //中间结果用全局变量保存,最好不要重复使用
32
        Matrix mul(const Matrix& 1, const Matrix& r, int len) {
33
                Matrix c;
                for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
34
35
                        for (int j = 0; j < len; j++) {
36
                               c.a[i][j] = 0;
37
                               for (int k = 0; k < len; k++) {
38
                                       c.a[i][j] = (c.a[i][j] + (l.a[i][k] * r.a[k][j]) % MOD) % MOD;
39
                               }
40
                        }
41
42
                return c;
43
44
45
        Matrix pow_mod(Matrix x, ll n, int len) {
46
                Matrix ans;
47
                memset(ans.a, 0, sizeof(ans.a));
48
                for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) ans.a[i][i] = 1;
49
                while (n) {
50
                       if (n & 1) ans = mul(ans, x, len);
51
                        x = mul(x, x, len);
52
                       n >>= 1;
53
54
                return ans;
55
        }
56
        Matrix add(const Matrix& 1, const Matrix& r, int len) {
57
58
                Matrix c;
                for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
59
                        for (int j = 0; j < len; j++) {
60
                               c.a[i][j] = 1.a[i][j] + r.a[i][j];
61
                               c.a[i][j] %= MOD;
62
63
                        }
64
65
                return c;
66
67
        //倍增法求解a^1 + a^2 + ... + a^n
68
        Matrix ad(const Matrix& x, int p) {
69
70
                if (p == 1) return x;
71
                Matrix tmp = ad(x, p / 2);
                Matrix sum = add(tmp, mul(tmp, pow_mod(x, p / 2, N), N), N);
72
73
                if (p \& 1) sum = add(sum, pow_mod(x, p, N), N);
74
                return sum;
75
```

2.2 杜教筛

```
1
    #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2
    using namespace std;
 3
    #define rep(i, a, n) for (long long i = a; i < n; i++)
 4
 5
    #define per(i, a, n) for (long long i = n - 1; i \ge a; i—)
 6
    #define pb push_back
    #define mp make_pair
 8
    #define all(x) (x).begin(), (x).end()
 9
    #define fi first
10
    #define se second
    #define SZ(x) ((long long)(x).size())
11
12
    typedef vector<long long> VI;
    typedef long long 11;
13
    typedef pair<long long, long long> PII;
14
    const 11 \mod = 1e9 + 7;
15
16
17
    ll powmod(ll a, ll b) {
18
        11 \text{ res} = 1;
19
        a %= mod;
20
        assert(b >= 0);
        for (; b; b >>= 1) {
    if (b & 1) res = res * a % mod;
21
22
23
             a = a * a % mod;
24
25
        return res;
26
    // head
27
28
    long long _
29
                . n:
    namespace linear_seq {
30
31
        const long long N = 10010;
32
        11 res[N], base[N], _c[N], _md[N];
33
34
        vector<long long> Md;
        void mul(ll *a, ll *b, long long k) {
35
36
             rep(i, 0, k + k) _c[i] = 0;
             rep(i, 0, k) if (a[i]) rep(j, 0, k) _c[i + j] = (_c[i + j] + a[i] * b[j]) % mod; for (long long i = k + k - 1; i >= k; i—)
37
38
                 if([c[i]]) rep(j, 0, SZ(Md)) _c[i - k + Md[j]] = ([c[i - k + Md[j]] - [c[i] * _md[Md[j]]) %
39
                      mod:
40
             rep(i, 0, k) a[i] = _c[i];
41
        long long solve(ll n, VI a, VI b) { // a 系数 b 初值 b[n+1]=a[0]*b[n]+...
42
43
                                                 //
                                                            printf("%d\n",SZ(b));
44
             11 \text{ ans} = 0, \text{ pnt} = 0;
45
             long long k = SZ(a);
46
             assert(SZ(a) == SZ(b));
             rep(i, 0, k) _{md[k-1-i]} = -a[i];
47
48
             _{md[k]} = 1;
49
             Md.clear();
             rep(i, 0, k) if (_md[i] != 0) Md.push_back(i);
50
51
             rep(i, 0, k) res[i] = base[i] = 0;
52
             res[0] = 1;
53
             while ((111 << pnt) <= n) pnt++;
54
             for (long long p = pnt; p \ge 0; p) {
55
                 mul(res, res, k);
56
                 if ((n >> p) & 1) {
                      for (long long i = k - 1; i \ge 0; i—) res[i + 1] = res[i];
57
58
                      res[0] = 0;
59
                      rep(j, 0, SZ(Md)) res[Md[j]] = (res[Md[j]] - res[k] * _md[Md[j]]) % mod;
60
                 }
61
             rep(i, 0, k) ans = (ans + res[i] * b[i]) % mod;
62
63
             if (ans < 0) ans += mod;
64
             return ans;
65
        VI BM(VI s) {
66
             VI C(1, 1), B(1, 1);
long long L = 0, m = 1, b = 1;
67
68
             rep(n, 0, SZ(s)) {
69
70
                 11 d = 0;
71
                 rep(i, 0, L + 1) d = (d + (ll)C[i] * s[n - i]) % mod;
                 if (d == 0)
72
73
                     ++m;
74
                 else if (2 * L <= n) {
75
                      VI T = C;
76
                      11 c = mod - d * powmod(b, mod - 2) % mod;
77
                     while (SZ(C) < SZ(B) + m) C.pb(0);
78
                      rep(i, 0, SZ(B)) C[i + m] = (C[i + m] + c * B[i]) % mod;
79
                      L = n + 1 - L;
```

```
80
                      B = T;
81
                      b = d;
                      m = 1;
82
83
                 } else {
84
                      11 c = mod - d * powmod(b, mod - 2) % mod;
                      while (SZ(C) < SZ(B) + m) C.pb(0);
85
                      rep(i, 0, SZ(B)) C[i + m] = (C[i + m] + c * B[i]) \% mod;
 86
87
88
                 }
89
             }
             return C;
90
91
 92
         long long gao(VI a, ll n) {
93
             VI c = BM(a);
 94
             c.erase(c.begin());
             rep(i, 0, SZ(c)) c[i] = (mod - c[i]) \% mod;
 95
96
             return solve(n, c, VI(a.begin(), a.begin() + SZ(c)));
 97
         // namespace linear_seq
98
     };
99
     int main() {
100
         while (~scanf("%I64d", &n)) {
101
             printf("%I64d\n", linear_seq::gao(VI{1, 5, 11, 36, 95, 281, 781, 2245, 6336, 18061, 51205}, n - 1)
102
                 );
103
104
    }
```

2.3 快速傅里叶变换

```
1
    #include <math.h>
 2
    #include <stdio.h>
    #include <string.h>
 4
    #include <algorithm>
 5
    #include <iostream>
 6
    using namespace std;
 7
 8
    const double PI = acos(-1.0);
 9
10
    struct Complex {
11
        double r, i;
        Complex(double _r = 0.0, double _i = 0.0) {
12
             r = _r;
i = _i;
13
14
15
16
        Complex operator+(const Complex &b) { return Complex(r + b.r, i + b.i); }
17
        Complex operator—(const Complex &b) { return Complex(r - b.r, i - b.i); }
18
        Complex operator*(const Complex &b) {
19
             return Complex(r * b.r - i * b.i, r * b.i + i * b.r);
20
21
    };
22
    /*
     * 进行FFT和IFFT前的反转变换。
* 位置i和 (i二进制反转后位置)互换
23
24
     * len必须去2的幂
25
26
27
    void change(Complex y[], int len) {
28
        int i, j, k;
         for (i = 1, j = len / 2; i < len - 1; i++) {
29
             if (i < j) swap(y[i], y[j]);
//交换互为小标反转的元素, i<j保证交换一次
30
31
32
             // i 做 正 常 的 + 1, j 左 反 转 类 型 的 + 1, 始 终 保 持 i 和 j 是 反 转 的
33
             k = len / 2;
             while (j \ge k) {
34
                 j -= k;
35
                 k /= 2;
36
37
38
             if (j < k) j += k;
39
        }
40
41
    /*
       做 FFT
42
43
     * len必须为2<sup>k</sup>形式,
44
     * on==1时是DFT, on==-1时是IDFT
45
    void fft(Complex y[], int len, int on) {
46
47
        change(y, len);
48
         for (int h = 2; h <= len; h <<= 1) {
             Complex wn(cos(-on * 2 * PI / h), sin(-on * 2 * PI / h));
49
             for (int j = 0; j < len; <math>j += h) {
50
```

```
51
                 Complex w(1, 0);
                 for (int k = j; k < j + h / 2; k++) {
52
                      Complex u = y[k];
53
54
                      Complex t = w * y[k + h / 2];
55
                      y[k] = u + t;
                     y[k + h / 2] = u - t;
56
57
                      w = w + wn;
58
                 }
59
             }
60
         if (on == -1)
61
62
             for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) y[i].r /= len;
63
64
    const int MAXN = 200010;
65
    Complex x1[MAXN], x2[MAXN];
66
67
    char str1[MAXN / 2], str2[MAXN / 2];
68
    int sum[MAXN];
69
70
    int main() {
         while (scanf("%s%s", str1, str2) == 2) {
71
72
             int len1 = strlen(str1);
73
             int len2 = strlen(str2);
74
             int len = 1;
             while (len < len1 * 2 || len < len2 * 2) len <<= 1;
75
             for (int i = 0; i < len1; i++)
76
                 x1[i] = Complex(str1[len1 - 1 - i] - '0', 0);
77
78
             for (int i = len1; i < len; i++) x1[i] = Complex(0, 0);
             for (int i = 0; i < len2; i++)
79
                 x2[i] = Complex(str2[len2 - 1 - i] - '0', 0);
80
81
             for (int i = len2; i < len; i++) x2[i] = Complex(0, 0);
             //求DFT
82
83
             fft(x1, len, 1);
             fft(x2, len, 1);
for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) x1[i] = x1[i] * x2[i];
84
85
86
             fft(x1, len, -1);
             for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) sum[i] = (int)(x1[i].r + 0.5); for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
87
88
89
                 sum[i + 1] += sum[i] / 10;
90
                 sum[i] %= 10;
91
             len = len1 + len2 - 1;
92
93
             while (sum[len] \le 0 \&\& len > 0) len—;
             for (int i = len; i \ge 0; i) printf("%c", sum[i] + '0');
94
95
             printf("\n");
96
97
         return 0;
98
    }
```

2.4 快速数论变换

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
 1
 2
    using namespace std;
 3
 4
    inline int read() {
 5
         int x = 0, f = 1;
         char ch = getchar();
 6
        while (ch < '0' || ch > '9') {
    if (ch == '-') f = -1;
 7
 8
 9
             ch = getchar();
10
         while (ch <= '9' && ch >= '0') {
11
             x = 10 * x + ch - '0';
12
13
             ch = getchar();
14
15
         return x * f;
16
17
18
    void print(int x) {
         if (x < 0) putchar('-'), x = -x;
19
         if (x \ge 10) print(x / 10);
20
21
         putchar(x % 10 + '0');
22
23
24
    const int N = 300100, P = 998244353;
25
26
    inline int qpow(int x, int y) {
27
         int res(1);
28
         while (y) {
```

```
29
             if (y \& 1) res = 111 * res * x % P;
30
            x = 111 * x * x % P;
31
            y >>= 1;
32
33
        return res;
34
    }
35
36
    int r[N];
37
38
    void ntt(int *x, int lim, int opt) {
39
        int i, j, k, m, gn, g, tmp;
40
         for (i = 0; i < lim; ++i)
             if (r[i] < i) swap(x[i], x[r[i]]);
41
        for (m = 2; m <= lim; m <<= 1) {
42
             k = m >> 1;
43
             gn = qpow(3, (P - 1) / m);
44
             for (i = 0; i < lim; i += m) {
45
46
                 g = 1;
                 for (j = 0; j < k; ++j, g = 111 * g * gn % P) {
47
48
                     tmp = 111 * x[i + j + k] * g % P;
                     x[i + j + k] = (x[i + j] - tmp + P) \% P;
49
                     x[i + j] = (x[i + j] + tmp) % P;
50
51
                 }
            }
52
53
        if (opt == -1) {
54
55
             reverse(x + 1, x + lim);
56
             int inv = qpow(lim, P - 2);
             for (i = 0; i < lim; ++i) x[i] = 1ll * x[i] * inv % P;
57
58
        }
59
60
61
    int A[N], B[N], C[N];
62
    char a[N], b[N];
63
64
65
    int main() {
        while (~scanf("%s%s", a, b)) {
66
67
             memset(A, 0, sizeof(A));
             memset(B, 0, sizeof(B));
68
69
             int i, lim(1), n;
70
             n = strlen(a);
             for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) A[i] = a[n - i - 1] - '0';
71
72
             while (\lim < (n << 1)) \lim <<= 1;
73
             n = strlen(b);
74
             for (i = 0; i < n; ++i) B[i] = b[n - i - 1] - '0';
75
             while (lim < (n << 1)) lim <<= 1;
76
             for (i = 0; i < \lim; ++i) r[i] = (i & 1) * (\lim >> 1) + (r[i >> 1] >> 1);
77
             ntt(A, lim, 1);
             ntt(B, lim, 1);
for (i = 0; i < lim; ++i) C[i] = 1ll * A[i] * B[i] % P;</pre>
78
79
80
             ntt(C, lim, -1);
81
             int len(0);
             for (i = 0; i < lim; ++i) {
82
83
                 if (C[i] \ge 10) len = i + 1, C[i + 1] + C[i] / 10, C[i] \% = 10;
84
                 if (C[i]) len = max(len, i);
85
             while (C[len] >= 10) C[len + 1] += C[len] / 10, C[len] %= 10, len++;
86
            for (i = len; ~i; —i) putchar(C[i] + '0'); putchar('\n');
87
88
89
90
        return 0;
91
```

3 字符串

3.1 字符串最小最大表示

```
1  #include <algorithm>
2  using namespace std;
3  // T = sec[k..n-1]+sec[0..k-1]
5  // k为返回值,n为sec的大小,T为sec的最小表示法
6  int get_min(const char* sec, int n) {
    int k = 0, i = 0, j = 1;
    while (k < n && i < n && j < n) {
        if (sec[(i + k) % n] == sec[(j + k) % n]) {
            k++;
```

```
11
            } else {
12
                sec[(i + k) \% n] > sec[(j + k) \% n] ? i = i + k + 1 : j = j + k + 1;
13
                if (i == j) i++;
14
                k = 0;
15
            }
16
17
        i = min(i, j);
18
        return i;
19
20
    int get_max(const char* sec, int n) {
21
        int k = 0, i = 0, j = 1;
while (k < n && i < n && j < n) {
22
23
24
            if (sec[(i + k) % n] == sec[(j + k) % n]) {
25
26
                sec[(i + k) % n] < sec[(j + k) % n] ? i = i + k + 1 : j = j + k + 1;
27
28
                if (i == j) i++;
29
                k = 0;
30
31
32
        i = min(i, j);
33
        return i;
34
    3.2 kmp 算法
    以 i 结尾的最小循环节: i - f[i]
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
3
    using namespace std;
 4
    const int maxn = 10000 + 5;
 6
    int f[maxn];
 8
9
    void get_next(const char *P, int n) {
10
        f[0] = 0;
        f[1] = 0;
                  // 递推边界初值
11
12
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
13
            int j = f[i];
            while (j \&\& P[i] != P[j]) j = f[j];
14
15
            f[i + 1] = (P[i] == P[j] ? j + 1 : 0);
16
17
    }
    3.3 z 函数
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2
 3
    using namespace std;
    const int maxn = 1000000 + 5;
 5
 7
    int z[maxn];
 8
 9
    // s 为待匹配的字符串指针
    // n 为字符串长度
10
    // z[i]是s和s+i的最大公共前缀长度。
11
12
    void z_function(const char* s, int n) {
        fill_n(z, n, 0);
13
        for (int i = 1, l = 0, r = 0; i < n; ++i) {
14
15
            if (i \le r) z[i] = min(r - i + 1, z[i - 1]);
            while (i + z[i] < n \&\& s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]]) ++z[i];
16
17
            if (i + z[i] - 1 > r) l = i, r = i + z[i] - 1;
18
19
   }
    3.4 manacher
    回文匹配算法 (可用后缀数组代替, 但是比后缀数组简洁得多)
    #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2
 3
    using namespace std;
```

```
6
   int d1[maxn], d2[maxn];
 7
 8
    // s 为字符串,也可以是const string&
 9
    // n 是字符串长度,即为s.length()
10
    // d1为奇数回文长度(算上起点),总长度为d1[.]*2-1
    // d2为偶数回文长度(算上起点),总长度为d2[.]*2
11
   void Manacher(const char* s, int n) {
12
13
        for (int i = 0, l = 0, r = -1; i < n; i++) {
           int k = (i > r) ? 1 : min(d1[l + r - i], r - i);
14
           while (0 <= i - k \& i + k < n \& s[i - k] == s[i + k]) {
15
16
17
           d1[i] = k--;
18
           if (i + k > r) {
 l = i - k;
19
20
21
               r = i + k;
22
           }
       }
23
24
25
        for (int i = 0, l = 0, r = -1; i < n; i++) {
           int k = (i > r) ? 0 : min(d2[1 + r - i + 1], r - i + 1);
26
27
           while (0 \le i - k - 1 \&\& i + k \le n \&\& s[i - k - 1] == s[i + k]) {
28
               k++:
29
           d2[i] = k--;
30
           if(i + k > r) {
 l = i - k - 1;
31
32
33
               r = i + k;
34
           }
35
       }
36
   }
37
38
    // 判断[1,r)是否回文
   bool is_palindrome(int 1, int r) {
39
40
       if (l == r) return true;
41
       if ((r-1) & 1)  {
           return d1[1 + (r - 1) / 2] >= (r - 1 + 1) / 2;
42
43
           return d2[1 + (r - 1) / 2] >= (r - 1) / 2;
44
45
46
   1
   3.5 字典树
   #include <cstring>
   #include <vector>
 2
   using namespace std;
 4
 5
   const int wordnum = 100;
   const int wordlen = 4000;
 6
 7
   const int maxnode = wordnum * wordlen + 10;
 8
    const int sigma_size = 26;
 9
    // 字母表为全体小写字母的Trie
10
11
    struct Trie {
12
       int ch[maxnode][sigma_size];
13
       int val[maxnode];
       int sz; // 结点总数
14
       void clear() {
15
16
           memset(ch[0], 0, sizeof(ch[0]));
17
                                            // 初始时只有一个根结点
18
       int idx(char c) { return c - 'a'; } // 字符c的编号
19
20
       // 插入字符串s, 附加信息为v。注意v必须非0, 因为0代表"本结点不是单词结点"
21
22
       void insert(const char *s, int v) {
23
           int u = 0, n = strlen(s);
24
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
               int c = idx(s[i]);
25
               if (!ch[u][c]) { // 结点不存在
26
27
                   memset(ch[sz], 0, sizeof(ch[sz]));
28
                   val[sz] = 0;
                                    // 中间结点的附加信息为0
                   ch[u][c] = sz++; // 新建结点
29
30
               u = ch[u][c]; // 往下走
31
32
           val[u] = v; // 字符串的最后一个字符的附加信息为v
33
```

5

34

const int maxn = 1000000;

3.6 ac 自动机

```
#include <cstring>
 2
    #include <queue>
 3
    using namespace std;
 5
 6
    const int SIGMA_SIZE = 128;
    const int WORD_SIZE = 55;
 7
    const int WORD NUM = 1005;
 8
 9
    const int MAXNODE = WORD_SIZE * WORD_NUM + 10;
10
11
    struct AhoCorasickAutomata {
        int ch[MAXNODE][SIGMA_SIZE];
12
        int f[MAXNODE];
                            // fail函数
// 每个字符串的结尾结点都有一个非0的val
13
14
        int val[MAXNODE];
        int last[MAXNODE]; // 输出链表的下一个结点
15
        bool vis[MAXNODE];
16
17
        int cnt[WORD_NUM];
18
        int sz;
19
20
        void init() {
21
            57 = 1
            memset(ch[0], 0, sizeof(ch[0]));
22
            memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(cnt));
23
24
25
26
27
        // 字符c的编号
28
        int idx(char c) const { return c; }
29
        // 插入字符串。v必须非0
30
31
        void insert(char* s, int v) {
32
            int u = 0, n = strlen(s);
33
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                int c = idx(s[i]);
34
35
                if (!ch[u][c]) {
36
                    memset(ch[sz], 0, sizeof(ch[sz]));
37
                    val[sz] = 0;
38
                    ch[u][c] = sz++;
39
40
                u = ch[u][c];
41
42
            val[u] = v;
43
44
45
        // 递归打印以结点j结尾的所有字符串
46
        void print(int j) {
47
            int ret = 0;
48
            if (j) {
49
                cnt[val[j]]++;
                print(last[j]);
50
51
            }
52
53
        // 在T中找模板
54
55
        void find(const char* T) {
56
            int n = strlen(T);
57
            int j = 0; // 当前结点编号, 初始为根结点
58
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) { // 文本串当前指针
                int c = idx(T[i]);
59
60
                while (j && !ch[j][c]) j = f[j]; // 顺着细边走,直到可以匹配
61
                j = ch[j][c];
                if (val[j])
62
63
                    print(j);
64
                else if (last[j])
65
                    print(last[j]); // 找到了!
66
            }
67
68
69
        // 计算fail函数
70
        void getFail() {
71
            queue<int> q;
72
            f[0] = 0;
            // 初始化队列
73
            for (int c = 0; c < SIGMA_SIZE; c++) {</pre>
74
                int u = ch[0][c];
75
```

```
76
                 if (u) {
77
                     f[u] = 0;
78
                     q.push(u);
79
                     last[u] = 0;
80
                 }
81
82
             // 按BFS顺序计算fail
83
            while (!q.empty()) {
84
                 int r = q.front();
85
                 q.pop();
                 for (int c = 0; c < SIGMA_SIZE; c++) {
86
87
                     int u = ch[r][c];
                     if (!u) continue;
88
89
                     q.push(u);
90
                     int v = f[r];
                     while (v \& v : ch[v][c]) v = f[v];
91
92
                     f[u] = ch[v][c];
93
                     last[u] = val[f[u]] ? f[u] : last[f[u]];
94
                 }
95
            }
96
        // namespace AhoCorasickAutomata
97
98
    AhoCorasickAutomata ac;
```

3.7 后缀数组

全字符串找循环节 要有长度为 i 的循环节,就要满足以下条件:

```
\begin{aligned} rank[0] - rank[i] &= 1 \\ height[rank[0]] &= len - i \\ len\%i &== 0 \end{aligned}
```

找字串循环节最大重复次数 枚举长度 len,枚举起点 j,求 lcp(j, j + len)

$$ans = lcp/len + 1$$

 $k = j - (len - ans\%len)$
 $if(k > 0\&\&lcp(k, k + len) >= len)\{ans + +;\}$

求 ans 最大值

复杂度

- * 后缀数组倍增法 (时间 $O(n \log n)$, 空间 O(4n))
- * 后缀数组 dc3 法(时间 O(n), 空间 O(10n))
- * 后置数组快排(适用于最大值很大的情况,除了 sa 数组,其他暂未测试)

3.7.1 后缀数组-倍增法

```
#include <algorithm>
   #include <cstdio>
2
3
   #include <cstring>
   using namespace std;
6
   namespace SuffixArray {
7
       using std::printf;
8
9
       const int maxn = 1e7 + 5; // max(字符串长度, 最大字符值加1)
10
11
       int s[maxn];
                                      // 原始字符数组 (最后一个字符应必须是0, 而前面的字符必须非0)
12
       int sa[maxn];
                                      // 后缀数组
                                      // 名次数组. rank[0]一定是n-1, 即最后一个字符
13
       int rank[maxn];
14
       int height[maxn];
                                      // height数组
15
       int t[maxn], t2[maxn], c[maxn]; // 辅助数组
                                      // 字符个数 (包括最后一个0字符)
16
       int n;
17
       void init() { n = 0; }
18
19
       // m为最大字符值加1。调用之前需设置好s和n
20
       void build_sa(int m) {
21
           int i, *x = t, *y = t2;
for (i = 0; i < m; i++) c[i] = 0;
22
23
24
           for (i = 0; i < n; i++) c[x[i] = s[i]]++;
```

```
25
               for (i = 1; i < m; i++) c[i] += c[i - 1];
               for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i - ) sa[-c[x[i]]] = i;
for (int k = 1; k \le n; k \le 1) {
 26
 27
 28
                   int p = 0;
                   for (i = n - k; i < n; i++) y[p++] = i;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
 29
 30
 31
                        if (sa[i] >= k) y[p++] = sa[i] - k;
                   for (i = 0; i < m; i++) c[i] = 0;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) c[x[y[i]]]++;
 32
 33
                   for (i = 0; i < m; i++) c[i] += c[i - 1];
 34
 35
                   for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i - ) sa[-c[x[y[i]]]] = y[i];
 36
                   swap(x, y);
 37
                   p = 1;
                   x[sa[0]] = 0;
 38
                   for (i = 1; i < n; i++) x[sa[i]] = y[sa[i - 1]] == y[sa[i]] & y[sa[i - 1] + k] == y[sa[i] + k]
 39
                        \hat{j} ? p - 1 : p++;
 40
                   if (p \ge n) break;
 41
                   m = p;
              }
 42
 43
          }
 44
          void build_height() {
 45
 46
               int i, k = 0;
 47
               for (i = 0; i < n; i++) rank[sa[i]] = i;
               for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
 48
 49
                   if (k) k-
50
                   int j = sa[rank[i] - 1];
 51
                   while (s[i + k] == s[j + k]) k++;
                   height[rank[i]] = k;
 52
 53
 54
 55
         // namespace SuffixArray
 56
 57
     // 编号辅助
     namespace SuffixArray {
 58
 59
          int idx[maxn];
 60
          // 给字符串加上一个字符, 属于字符串i
 61
          void add(int ch, int i) {
 62
 63
               idx[n] = i;
 64
               s[n++] = ch;
 65
         // namespace SuffixArray
 66
 67
     // LCP 模板
 68
 69
     namespace SuffixArray {
 70
          using std::min;
 71
          int dp[maxn][20];
 72
          void initRMQ(int n) {
               for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) dp[i][0] = height[i];
for (int j = 1; (1 << j) <= n; j++)</pre>
 73
 74
 75
                   for (int i = 1; i + (1 << j) - 1 <= n; i++) dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][j - 1], dp[i + (1 << (j - 1)))
                        ][j - 1]);
 76
               return;
 77
 78
          void initRMQ() { initRMQ(n - 1); }
 79
 80
 81
          int lcp(int a, int b) {
 82
               int ra = rank[a], rb = rank[b];
               if (ra > rb) swap(ra, rb);
 83
               int k = 0;
 84
 85
               while ((1 << (k + 1)) <= rb - ra) k++;
 86
               return min(dp[ra + 1][k], dp[rb - (1 << k) + 1][k]);
 87
         // namespace SuffixArray
 88
 89
     // 调试信息
 90
 91
     namespace SuffixArray {
 92
          using std::printf;
 93
          void debug() {
               printf("n:%d\n", n);
 94
 95
               printf("%8s", "");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    printf("%4d", i);
}</pre>
 96
 97
 98
 99
               printf("\n");
100
101
               printf("%8s", "s:");
102
```

```
103
             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                 printf("%4d", s[i]);
104
105
106
             printf("\n");
107
             printf("%8s", "sa:");
108
             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
109
                 printf("%4d", sa[i]);
110
111
112
             printf("\n");
113
114
             printf("%8s", "rank:");
             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
115
                 printf("%4d", rank[i]);
116
117
             printf("\n");
118
119
             printf("%8s", "height:");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
120
121
                 printf("%4d", height[i]);
122
123
             printf("\n");
124
125
        // namespace SuffixArray
126
     3.7.2 后缀数组-dc3
 1
    |#include <algorithm>
  2
  3
     using namespace std;
  4
  5
  6
     注意:
  7
     1.maxn开n的十倍大小:
  8
     2.dc3(r,sa,n+1,Max+1);r为待后缀处理的数组,sa为存储排名位置的数组,n+1和Max+1都和倍增一样
  9
     3.calheight(r,sa,n);和倍增一样
 10
 11
     // DC3 算法
     namespace SuffixArray {
 12
     #define F(x) ((x) / 3 + ((x) % 3 == 1 ? 0 : tb))
 13
     #define G(x) ((x) < tb ? (x)*3 + 1 : ((x)-tb) * 3 + 2)
 14
 15
 16
         const int maxn = 1e7 + 5;
 17
 18
         int wa[maxn], wb[maxn], wv[maxn], ws[maxn];
 19
         int s[maxn], sa[maxn];
20
         int rank[maxn], height[maxn];
21
         int n;
 22
 23
         void init() { n = 0; }
24
 25
         int c0(int *r, int a, int b) { return r[a] == r[b] && r[a + 1] == r[b + 1] && r[a + 2] == r[b + 2]; }
 26
 27
         int c12(int k, int *r, int a, int b) {
             if (k == 2)
 28
                 return r[a] < r[b] \mid | (r[a] == r[b] && c12(1, r, a + 1, b + 1));
29
 30
                 return r[a] < r[b] \mid \mid (r[a] == r[b] \&\& wv[a + 1] < wv[b + 1]);
31
32
33
         void sort(int *r, int *a, int *b, int n, int m) {
34
 35
             int i;
             for (i = 0; i < n; i++) wv[i] = r[a[i]];
36
             for (i = 0; i < m; i++) ws[i] = 0;
37
 38
             for (i = 0; i < n; i++) ws[wv[i]]++;
39
             for (i = 1; i < m; i++) ws[i] += ws[i - 1];
 40
             for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i \longrightarrow) b[-ws[wv[i]]] = a[i];
 41
             return;
42
         }
43
 44
         void dc3(int *r, int *sa, int n, int m) {
             int i, j, *rn = r + n, *san = sa + n, ta = 0, tb = (n + 1) / 3, tbc = 0, p;
45
 46
             r[n] = r[n + 1] = 0;
             for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
 47
                 if (i % 3 != 0) wa[tbc++] = i;
 48
 49
             sort(r + 2, wa, wb, tbc, m);
50
             sort(r + 1, wb, wa, tbc, m);
51
             sort(r, wa, wb, tbc, m);
```

```
52
            for (p = 1, rn[F(wb[0])] = 0, i = 1; i < tbc; i++) rn[F(wb[i])] = c0(r, wb[i - 1], wb[i]) ? p - 1
            : p++;
if (p < tbc)
53
54
                dc3(rn, san, tbc, p);
55
            else
56
                for (i = 0; i < tbc; i++) san[rn[i]] = i;
            for (i = 0; i < tbc; i++)
57
                if (san[i] < tb) wb[ta++] = san[i] * 3;
58
59
            if (n \% 3 == 1) wb[ta++] = n - 1;
            sort(r, wb, wa, ta, m);
60
            for (i = 0; i < tbc; i++) wv[wb[i] = G(san[i])] = i;
61
62
            for (i = 0, j = 0, p = 0; i < ta && j < tbc; p++) sa[p] = c12(wb[j] % 3, r, wa[i], wb[j]) ? wa[i]
                ++] : wb[j++];
63
            for (; i < ta; p++) sa[p] = wa[i++];
64
            for (; j < tbc; p++) sa[p] = wb[j++];
65
            return:
66
67
        void build_height(int n) {
68
            int i, j, k = 0;
69
            for (i = 1; i \le n; i++) rank[sa[i]] = i;
70
            for (i = 0; i < n; height[rank[i++]] = k)
71
72
                for (k ? k - : 0, j = sa[rank[i] - 1]; s[i + k] == s[j + k]; k++)
73
74
            return;
75
        }
76
77
        void build_height() { build_height(n - 1); }
78
79
        void build_sa(int m) { dc3(s, sa, n, m); }
80
      // namespace SuffixArray
81
    3.7.3 后缀数组-快排
 1
    #include <cstdio>
    #include <algorithm>
 3
    #include <cstring>
 4
    using namespace std;
 5
    namespace SuffixArray {
 6
 7
        using std::printf;
 8
 9
        const int maxn = 1e7 + 5; // max(字符串长度, 最大字符值加1)
10
11
        int s[maxn];
                                            // 原始字符数组(最后一个字符应必须是0,而前面的字符必须非0)
        int sa[maxn];
                                           // 后缀数组
12
13
        int t[maxn], rank[maxn], c[maxn];
                                           // 辅助数组
14
                                            // 字符个数(包括最后一个0字符)
15
16
        void init() { n = 0; }
17
        int k;
18
19
        bool compare_sa(int i, int j) {
            if (rank[i] != rank[j]) {
20
21
                return rank[i] < rank[j];</pre>
22
            } else {
23
                int ri = i + k < n ? rank[i + k] : -1;
24
                int rj = j + k < n ? rank[j + k] : -1;
25
                return ri < rj;
26
            }
27
        }
28
        void build_sa(int _) {
29
30
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
31
                sa[i] = i;
32
                rank[i] = i < n ? s[i] : -1;
33
            for (k = 1; k < n; k <<= 1) {
34
35
                sort(sa, sa + n, compare_sa);
36
                t[sa[0]] = 0;
                for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
37
38
                    t[sa[i]] = t[sa[i-1]] + (compare\_sa(sa[i-1], sa[i]) ? 1 : 0);
39
40
                for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
41
                    rank[i] = t[i];
42
                }
43
            }
44
        }
```

```
45
46
        int height[maxn]; // height数组
47
        void build_height() {
48
            int i, k = 0;
            for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
49
                if (k) k—
50
                int j = sa[rank[i] - 1];
51
                while (s[i + k] == s[j + k]) k++;
52
53
                height[rank[i]] = k;
54
55
56
       // namespace SuffixArray
    3.8 字符串分割
    3.8.1 按字符分割
   |#include <iostream>
    #include <cstring>
 3
    #include <vector>
 4
    using namespace std;
 5
    // 字符串分割,分隔符为字符,可为多字符,前后不留空字符串
// *a,b*c,d,按,*分割 -> {"a","b","c","d"}
// 注意:源字符串s将会被改变,请勿使用string.c_str()
 6
 7
 8
 9
    // s源字符串 t传出结果 sep分隔符字符串(分隔符为每个单字符)
    void split(char *s, vector<string> &v,const char *sep) {
10
11
        char *p = strtok(s, sep);
12
        while (p) {
13
            v.push_back(string(p));
            p = strtok(NULL, sep);
14
15
16
    3.8.2 按字符串分割
 1
    #include <iostream>
    #include <string>
 3
    #include <vector>
 4
 5
    using namespace std;
 6
 7
    // 字符串分割, 分隔符为字符串, 前后留空字符串
    // cabcacac 按c分割 —> {"","ab","a","a","a",""}
// s源字符串 v传出结果 c分隔符字符串
 8
 9
10
    void split(const string& s, vector<string>& v, const string& c) {
11
        string::size_type pos1, pos2;
12
        pos2 = s.find(c);
        pos1 = 0;
13
14
        while (string::npos != pos2) {
15
            v.push_back(s.substr(pos1, pos2 - pos1));
16
17
            pos1 = pos2 + c.size();
18
            pos2 = s.find(c, pos1);
19
20
        if (pos1 <= s.length()) v.push_back(s.substr(pos1));</pre>
21
        // 如果要去除最后空串,用下方语句替代上一条
        // if (pos1 != s.length()) v.push_back(s.substr(pos1));
22
23
    3.8.3 按字符分割 (STL)
    #include <iostream>
    #include <string>
 3
    #include <vector>
 4
    using namespace std;
    // 字符串分割,分隔符为字符,可为多字符,前后不留空字符串// **a,b*c,d,按,*分割 \rightarrow {"a","b","c","d"}
 6
 7
 8
    // strtok 的 实现
    // s源字符串 t传出结果 sep分隔符字符串(分隔符为每个单字符)
 9
10
    void split(const string &s, vector<string> &v, const string &sep) {
        typedef string::size_type string_size;
11
12
        string_size i = 0;
        while (i != s.size()) {
13
            //找到字符串中首个不等于分隔符的字母;
14
```

```
15
             int flag = 0;
16
            while (i != s.size() && flag == 0) {
                 flag = 1;
17
18
                 for (string_size x = 0; x < sep.size(); ++x) {</pre>
                     if (s[\bar{i}] == sep[x]) {
19
20
                          ++i;
                          flag = 0;
21
22
                         break;
23
                     }
24
                 }
25
             }
26
27
             //找到又一个分隔符,将两个分隔符之间的字符串取出;
28
             flag = 0;
29
             string_size j = i;
30
            while (j != s.size() && flag == 0) {
31
                 for (string_size x = 0; x < sep.size(); ++x) {
32
                     if (s[\bar{j}] == sep[x]) {
                         flag = 1;
33
34
                         break;
35
36
37
                 if (flag == 0) ++j;
38
             if (i != j) {
39
40
                 v.push\_back(s.substr(i, j - i));
41
                 i = j;
42
43
        }
44
```

4 动态规划

4.1 物品无限的背包问题

模型

- · 有 n 种物品,每种物品有无限多个。第 i 种物品的体积为 V_i ,重量为 W_i 。选一些物品装到一个容量为 C 的背包,使得背包内物品在总体积不超过 C 的前提下重量尽量大
- $\cdot d[i]$: 体积为 i 时选择物品的最大价值
- · 转移方程: $d[i] = \max\{d[i V[j]] + W[j]\}$
- · 结果: d[C] ???

4.2 0-1 背包

1 模型

- ·有n种物品,每种只有一个。第i种物品的体积为 V_i ,重量为 W_i 。选一些物品装到一个容量为C的背包,使得背包内物品在总体积不超过C的前提下重量尽量大
- $\cdot d[i][j]$: 把第 $i, i+1, i+2\cdots, n$ 个物品装入容量为 j 的背包中的最大重量之和
- · 转移方程: $d[i][j] = \max \{d[i+1][j], d[i+1] + W[i]\}$
- · 结果: d[0][C]

2 LG-P1060

- · 有 n 件物品,第 i 件物品价格为 V_i ,权重为 W_i 。选一些物品,求物品总价格不超过 $\mathbb N$ 的条件下最大价格 与权重乘积之和
- $\cdot d[i][j]$: 把第 $i, i+1, i+2\cdots, n$ 个物品装入容量为 j 的背包中的最大价值与权重乘积之和
- · 转移方程: $d[i][j] = \max\{d[i+1][j], d[i+1][j-V[i]] + V[i] \times W[i]\}$
- · 结果: d[0][N]

3 LG-P1164

- ·有n 种物品,每种只有一个。第i 种价格为 V_i 元,求花光C 元的方案都多少种
- d[i][j]: 第 $i, i+1, i+2, \cdots, n$ 个物品花光 j 元的方案数
- · 转移方程: d[i][j] = d[i+1][j] + d[i+1][j-V[i]]
- · 结果: d[0][C]

4 LG-P1064

- · 有 n 种物品,每种只有一个,分为主件与附件两类。主件可以有 0-2 个附件,附件不再拥有附件。若选择附件,则其主件必选。第 i 种物品的价格为 V_i ,权重为 W_i 。选一些物品,求物品总价格不超过 N 的条件下最大价格与权重乘积之和
- ·方法:只遍历主件。对每个主件来说,最多有 5 种决策(不再是标准 0-1 背包问题的 2 种),即不选该物品,只选该物品,选择该物品和附件 1,选择该物品和附件 2,选择该物品和附件 12。其他均与 0-1 背包相同

4.3 线性结构上的动态规划

4.3.1 LIS (最长上升子序列)

- 1 模型
- $\cdot d[i]$: 以 i 为终点的最长上升子序列的长度
- ・转移方程: $d[i] = \max\{0, d[j] | j < i, A_j < A_i\} + 1$
- · 结果: $\max\{d[i]\}$
- 2 最少不上升子序列的个数 = 最长上升子序列的长度
- 3 O(nlogn) 求 LIS
- \cdot e.g. luogu-P1020
- · d[]: 当前最长上升子序列
- ·若 $A_i > d[len]$, $d[len] = A_i$
- · 否则,在 d[] 中找到第一个大于等于 A_i 的数,用 A_i 替换
- · 结果: len
- 4 LG-P1091: 变形
- $\cdot inc[i]$: 以 i 为终点的最长上升子序列的长度
- $\cdot dwn[i]$: 以 i 为起点的最长下降子序列的长度
- · 答案: $\max\{inc[i] + dwn[i] 1\}$

4.3.2 LCS (最长公共子序列)

$$d[i][j] = \begin{cases} d[i-1][j-1] + 1, A_i = A_j \\ \max\{d[i-1][j], d[i][j-1]\}, A_i \neq A_j \end{cases}$$

5 常用 STL

5.1 pair 的 hash

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
3
    using namespace std;
    struct pair_hash {
5
        template <class T1, class T2>
6
7
        std::size_t operator()(const std::pair<T1, T2> &p) const {
8
            auto h1 = std::hash<T1>{}(p.first);
9
            auto h2 = std::hash<T2>{}(p.second);
            return h1 ^ h2;
10
11
12
    };
13
   unordered_set<pair<int, int>, pair_hash> s; // 用法
```