```
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1 Math

1.1 FindPrime

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
3 # //查找 60 20157中的所有質數 共有3515
```

```
31
                                                             32
4 //查找[0,2^15]中的所有質數 共有3515
                                                             33
                                                             34
6 const int MAXN = 32768; \frac{1}{2^{15}} = 32768
7 bool primes[MAXN];
                                                             36
8 vector < int > p; //3515
                                                             38
10 //質數篩法 Sieve of Eratosthenes
11 inline void findPrimes() {
                                                             40
      for (int i = 0; i < MAXN; i++) {</pre>
12
                                                             41
13
          primes[i] = true;
                                                             42
14
                                                             43
      primes[0] = false;
15
                                                             44
      primes[1] = false;
16
                                                             45
       for (int i = 4; i < MAXN; i += 2) {</pre>
17
                                                             46
           //將2的倍數全部刪掉(偶數不會是質數)
                                                             47
          primes[i] = false;
18
                                                             48
19
                                                             49
      //開始逐個檢查--->小心i*i會有overflow問題--->使用longo
20
                                                             51
21
      for (long long i = 3; i < MAXN; i += 2) {
                                                             52
          if (primes[i]) {
22
                                                             53
                                                             54
               //如果之前還未被刪掉 才做篩法
                                                             55
               for (long long j = i * i; j < MAXN; j +=
23
                                                             56
                                                             57
                   //從 i * i 開始 (因為 i * 2, i * 3... 都被前面處理完 58
24
                   primes[j] = false;
                                                             59
               }
25
26
          }
27
       //蒐集所有質數
28
      for (int i = 0; i < MAXN; i++) {
29
```

## 2 Graph

}

30

31

32

33

34 }

## 2.1 Kruskal

if (primes[i]) {

p.emplace\_back(i);

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 // Kruskal (MST) 節點從0號開始
4 struct Edge {
      int v, w, wt;
      Edge(int a, int b, int c) {
          v = a;
7
           w = b;
           wt = c;
9
10
      bool operator<(const Edge &e) const {</pre>
11
12
           return wt < e.wt;</pre>
```

```
1 16 const int maxN = 100000 + 5; // maxN個節點
1 17
    int parent[maxN];
    vector < Edge > edges;
  18
  19
  20
    int do_find(int p) {
  21
         while (parent[p] >= 0) {
  22
             p = parent[p];
  23
  24
         return p;
  25 }
  26
    void do_union(int p, int q) {
  27
  28
         if (parent[p] > parent[q]) {
             parent[q] += parent[p];
  29
  30
             parent[p] = q;
         } else {
             parent[p] += parent[q];
             parent[q] = p;
  35 }
  37
    int m, n, ta, tb, tc, weight;
    int main() {
  39
         while (~scanf("%d %d", &m, &n)) {
             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
                 scanf("%d %d %d", &ta, &tb, &tc);
                 edges.push_back({ta, tb, tc});
             sort(edges.begin(), edges.end());
             for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++) {
                 parent[i] = -1;
             weight = 0;
             for (auto e : edges) {
                 ta = do_find(e.v);
                 tb = do_find(e.w);
                 if (ta != tb) {
                      weight += e.wt;
                      do_union(ta, tb);
             printf("%d \setminus n", weight);
  60
         return 0;
  61 }
```

## 2.2 Dijkstra

13

14 }; 15 }

```
1| #include <bits/stdc++.h>
  using namespace std;
4 //節點從1號開始
  const int maxN = 100000 + 5; // maxN個節點
5
  struct Edge {
6
      int v, wt;
8
      Edge(int a, int c) {
           v = a;
10
           wt = c;
11
12
       Edge() {}
13 };
15 vector < Edge > g[maxN];
16
  vector < bool > visied(maxN);
  vector<int> dis(maxN);
17
18
19
  struct Info {
20
      int v;
21
       int wt;
      Info(int a, int b) : v(a), wt(b) {}
22
      Info() {}
```

```
24
25
       bool operator<(const Info &i) const {</pre>
26
           return wt > i.wt;
27
28 };
29
30 priority_queue < Info > pq;
31
32 void init() {
       for (int i = 0; i < maxN; i++) {</pre>
33
34
           g[i].clear();
           visied[i] = false;
35
36
           dis[i] = 0x3f3f3f;
37
38
       while (!pq.empty()) {
39
           pq.pop();
40
41 }
42
   void dijkstra(int s) {
43
       Info info;
44
45
       dis[s] = 0;
       visied[s] = true;
46
47
       pq.push({s, 0});
48
       while (!pq.empty()) {
49
50
           info = pq.top();
           pq.pop();
51
           visied[info.v] = true;
52
53
           if (dis[info.v] > info.wt) {
                dis[info.v] = info.wt;
54
55
           for (auto e : g[info.v]) {
56
57
                if (!visied[e.v]) {
                    pq.push({e.v, dis[info.v] + e.wt});
58
59
60
           }
61
       }
62 }
63
64 int m, n, ta, tb, tc;
65 int main() {
       ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
66
67
       cin.tie(0);
       while (cin >> m >> n) {
68
           init();
69
           while (n--) {
70
               cin >> ta >> tb >> tc;
71
72
                g[ta].push_back({tb, tc});
               g[tb].push_back({ta, tc});
73
74
75
           dijkstra(1); //從1號節點開始
76
77
       return 0;
78 }
```