

Algorithm Codelet

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1 其它

1.1 c++ 中处理 2 进制的一些函数.cpp

```
1  int __builtin_ffs (unsigned int x)
2
3  // Returns one plus the index of the least significant 1-bit of x, or if x is
   ↪ zero, returns zero.
4  // 返回右起第一个‘1’的位置。
5
6  int __builtin_clz (unsigned int x)
7
8  // Returns the number of leading 0-bits in x, starting at the most significant
   ↪ bit position. If x is 0, the result is undefined.
9  // 返回左起第一个‘1’之前 0 的个数。
10
11 int __builtin_ctz (unsigned int x)
12
13 // Returns the number of trailing 0-bits in x, starting at the least significant
   ↪ bit position. If x is 0, the result is undefined.
14 // 返回右起第一个‘1’之后的 0 的个数。
15
16 int __builtin_popcount (unsigned int x)
17
18 // Returns the number of 1-bits in x.
19 // 返回‘1’的个数。
20
21 int __builtin_parity (unsigned int x)
22
23 // Returns the parity of x, i.e. the number of 1-bits in x modulo 2.
24 // 返回‘1’的个数的奇偶性。
25
26 int __builtin_ffsl (unsigned long)
27
28 // Similar to __builtin_ffs, except the argument type is unsigned long.
29
30 int __builtin_clzl (unsigned long)
31
32 // Similar to __builtin_clz, except the argument type is unsigned long.
33
34 int __builtin_ctzl (unsigned long)
35
36 // Similar to __builtin_ctz, except the argument type is unsigned long.
37
38 int __builtin_popcountl (unsigned long)
39
40 // Similar to __builtin_popcount, except the argument type is unsigned long.
41
42 int __builtin_parityl (unsigned long)
43
44 // Similar to __builtin_parity, except the argument type is unsigned long.
45
46 int __builtin_ffsll (unsigned long long)
47
48 // Similar to __builtin_ffs, except the argument type is unsigned long long.
```

```

49
50 int __builtin_clzll (unsigned long long)
51
52 // Similar to __builtin_clz, except the argument type is unsigned long long.
53
54 int __builtin_ctzll (unsigned long long)
55
56 // Similar to __builtin_ctz, except the argument type is unsigned long long.
57
58 int __builtin_popcountll (unsigned long long)
59
60 // Similar to __builtin_popcount, except the argument type is unsigned long long.
61
62 int __builtin_parityll (unsigned long long)
63
64 // Similar to __builtin_parity, except the argument type is unsigned long long.

```

1.2 IO

1.2.1 fread.cpp

```

1 namespace io {
2     const int L = 1 << 20 | 1;
3     char ibuf[L], *iS, *iT, c, obuf[L], *oS = obuf, *oT = obuf + L - 1, qu[55];
4     ↪ int f, qr;
5     #ifdef whzzt
6         #define gc() getchar()
7     #else
8         #define gc() (iS == iT ? (iT = (iS = ibuf) + fread (ibuf, 1, L, stdin), iS ==
9             ↪ iT ? EOF : *iS++) : *iS++)
10    #endif
11    template <class I>
12    inline void gi (I &x) {
13        for (f = 1, c = gc(); c < '0' || c > '9'; c = gc()) if (c == '-') f = -1;
14        for (x = 0; c <= '9' && c >= '0'; c = gc()) x = x * 10 + (c & 15); x *= f;
15    }
16    inline void flush () {
17        fwrite (obuf, 1, oS - obuf, stdout);
18    }
19    inline void putc (char x) {
20        *oS ++ = x;
21        if (oS == oT) flush (), oS = obuf;
22    }
23    template <class I>
24    void print (I x) {
25        if (!x) putc ('0'); if (x < 0) putc ('-'), x = -x;
26        while (x) qu[++ qr] = x % 10 + '0', x /= 10;
27        while (qr) putc (qu[qr --]);
28    }
29    struct io_ff { ~io_ff() { flush(); } } _io_ff_;
30 }
31 using io :: gi;
32 using io :: putc;
33 using io :: print;

```

1.2.2 fread2.cpp

```
1 namespace IO{
2     #define BUF_SIZE 100000
3     #define OUT_SIZE 100000
4     #define ll long long
5     //fread->read
6
7     bool IOerror=0;
8     inline char nc(){
9         static char buf[BUF_SIZE],*p1=buf+BUF_SIZE,*pend=buf+BUF_SIZE;
10        if (p1==pend){
11            p1=buf; pend=buf+fread(buf,1,BUF_SIZE,stdin);
12            if (pend==p1){IOerror=1;return -1;}
13            //{printf("IO error!\n");system("pause");for (;;);exit(0);}
14        }
15        return *p1++;
16    }
17    inline bool blank(char ch){return ch==' '||ch=='\n'||ch=='\r'||ch=='\t';}
18    inline void read(int &x){
19        bool sign=0; char ch=nc(); x=0;
20        for (;blank(ch);ch=nc());
21        if (IOerror)return;
22        if (ch=='-')sign=1,ch=nc();
23        for (;ch>='0'&&ch<='9';ch=nc())x=x*10+ch-'0';
24        if (sign)x=-x;
25    }
26    inline void read(ll &x){
27        bool sign=0; char ch=nc(); x=0;
28        for (;blank(ch);ch=nc());
29        if (IOerror)return;
30        if (ch=='-')sign=1,ch=nc();
31        for (;ch>='0'&&ch<='9';ch=nc())x=x*10+ch-'0';
32        if (sign)x=-x;
33    }
34    inline void read(double &x){
35        bool sign=0; char ch=nc(); x=0;
36        for (;blank(ch);ch=nc());
37        if (IOerror)return;
38        if (ch=='-')sign=1,ch=nc();
39        for (;ch>='0'&&ch<='9';ch=nc())x=x*10+ch-'0';
40        if (ch=='.'){
41            double tmp=1; ch=nc();
42            for (;ch>='0'&&ch<='9';ch=nc())tmp/=10.0,x+=tmp*(ch-'0');
43        }
44        if (sign)x=-x;
45    }
46    inline void read(char *s){
47        char ch=nc();
48        for (;blank(ch);ch=nc());
49        if (IOerror)return;
50        for (;!blank(ch)&&!IOerror;ch=nc())*s++=ch;
51        *s=0;
52    }
53    inline void read(char &c){
```



```

106 inline void print(int x){Ostream.print(x);}
107 inline void println(int x){Ostream.println(x);}
108 inline void print(char x){Ostream.out(x);}
109 inline void println(char x){Ostream.out(x);Ostream.out('\n');}
110 inline void print(ll x){Ostream.print(x);}
111 inline void println(ll x){Ostream.println(x);}
112 inline void print(double x,int y){Ostream.print(x,y);}
113 inline void println(double x,int y){Ostream.println(x,y);}
114 inline void print(char *s){Ostream.print(s);}
115 inline void println(char *s){Ostream.println(s);}
116 inline void println(){Ostream.out('\n');}
117 inline void flush(){Ostream.flush();}
118 #undef ll
119 #undef OUT_SIZE
120 #undef BUF_SIZE
121 };
122

```

1.2.3 保留小数.cpp

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
4 int main(void)
5 {
6     for(int i = 0;i < 5; ++i)
7         printf("%.5f\n",i,pi);
8     for(int i = 0;i < 5; ++i)
9         cout<<setiosflags(ios::fixed)<<setprecision(i)<<pi<<endl;
10    return 0;
11 }

```

1.2.4 读取整数.cpp

```

1 //读取正负整数
2 inline int input(void)
3 {
4     int num = 0;
5     char c;
6     int flag = 0;
7     while((c = getchar()) < '0' || c > '9') flag = c=='-' ? 1:flag;
8     while(c >= '0' && c <= '9')
9         num = num * 10 + c - '0',c = getchar();
10    if(flag) num = -num;
11    return num;
12 }

```

1.3 测量程序的运行时间.cpp

```

1 clock_t start,end;
2 start = clock();
3 end = clock();

```

```

4     dur = double(end - start);
5     printf("Use Time: %f\n", (dur/CLOCKS_PER_SEC));

```

1.4 转化成二进制.cpp

```

1 void To_string_base2(LL n,string &s){
2     while(n > 0){
3         if(n&1)
4             s += "1";
5         else
6             s += "0";
7         n >>= 1;
8     };
9     reverse(s.begin(),s.end());
10 }
11 // nn 是要转化的数, ss 是 string, n 转化成多少位 2 进制
12 void To_string_base2_n(LL nn,string &ss,int n){
13     ss.clear();
14     To_string_base2(nn,ss);
15     while((int)ss.size() < n)
16         ss = "0"+ss;
17 }

```

2 几何

2.1 2D

2.1.1 8 旋转卡壳.cpp

```

1 //2017-2018 ACM-ICPC Southwestern European Regional Programming Contest (SWERC
  ↳ 2017)
2 //K      Blowing Candles
3 // 求包含所有点的两条平行线之间的最短距离
4 #include <stdio.h>
5 #include <string.h>
6 #include <stdlib.h>
7 #include <math.h>
8 #define INF 99999999999999.9
9 #define PI acos(-1.0)
10 struct Point
11 {
12     double x, y, dis;
13 }pt[200005], stack[200005], p0;
14 int top, tot;
15 //计算几何距离
16 double Dis(double x1, double y1, double x2, double y2)
17 {
18     return sqrt((x1-x2)*(x1-x2)+(y1-y2)*(y1-y2));
19 }
20 //极角比较, 返回-1: p0p1 在 p0p2 的右侧, 返回 0:p0,p1,p2 共线
21 int Cmp_PolarAngel(struct Point p1, struct Point p2, struct Point pb)
22 {
23     double delta=(p1.x-pb.x)*(p2.y-pb.y)-(p2.x-pb.x)*(p1.y-pb.y);
24     if (delta<0.0) return 1;

```

```

25     else if (delta==0.0) return 0;
26     else return -1;
27 }
28 // 判断向量 p2p3 是否对 p1p2 构成左旋
29 bool Is_LeftTurn(struct Point p3, struct Point p2, struct Point p1)
30 {
31     int type=Cmp_PolarAngel(p3, p1, p2);
32     if (type<0) return true;
33     return false;
34 }
35 //先按极角排, 再按距离由小到大排
36 int Cmp(const void*p1, const void*p2)
37 {
38     struct Point*a1=(struct Point*)p1;
39     struct Point*a2=(struct Point*)p2;
40     int type=Cmp_PolarAngel(*a1, *a2, p0);
41     if (type<0) return -1;
42     else if (type==0)
43     {
44         if (a1->dis<a2->dis) return -1;
45         else if (a1->dis==a2->dis) return 0;
46         else return 1;
47     }
48     else return 1;
49 }
50 //求凸包
51 void Hull(int n)
52 {
53     int i, k;
54     p0.x=p0.y=INF;
55     for (i=0;i<n;i++)
56     {
57         scanf("%lf %lf",&pt[i].x, &pt[i].y);
58         if (pt[i].y < p0.y)
59         {
60             p0.y=pt[i].y;
61             p0.x=pt[i].x;
62             k=i;
63         }
64         else if (pt[i].y==p0.y)
65         {
66             if (pt[i].x<p0.x)
67             {
68                 p0.x=pt[i].x;
69                 k=i;
70             }
71         }
72     }
73     pt[k]=pt[0];
74     pt[0]=p0;
75     for (i=1;i<n;i++)
76         pt[i].dis=Dis(pt[i].x,pt[i].y, p0.x,p0.y);
77     qsort(pt+1, n-1, sizeof(struct Point), Cmp);
78     //去掉极角相同的点
79     tot=1;
80     for (i=2;i<n;i++)

```

```

81         if (Cmp_PolarAngel(pt[i], pt[i-1], p0))
82             pt[tot++]=pt[i-1];
83     pt[tot++]=pt[n-1];
84     //求凸包
85     top=1;
86     stack[0]=pt[0];
87     stack[1]=pt[1];
88     for (i=2;i<tot;i++)
89     {
90         while (top>=1 && Is_LeftTurn(pt[i], stack[top], stack[top-1])==false)
91             top--;
92         stack[++top]=pt[i];
93     }
94 }
95 //计算叉积
96 double CrossProduct(struct Point p1, struct Point p2, struct Point p3)
97 {
98     return (p1.x-p3.x)*(p2.y-p3.y)-(p2.x-p3.x)*(p1.y-p3.y);
99 }
100 //卡壳旋转, 求出凸多边形所有对踵点
101 double h1(double a,double b,double c)
102 {
103     double p=(a+b+c)/2.0;
104     return sqrt(p*(p-a)*(p-b)*(p-c));
105 }
106 double dist(Point a,Point b)
107 {
108     return sqrt((a.x-b.x)*(a.x-b.x)+(a.y-b.y)*(a.y-b.y));
109 }
110 void Rotate(struct Point*ch, int n)
111 {
112     int i, p=1;
113     double t1, t2, ans=INF, dif;
114     ch[n]=ch[0];
115     for (i=0;i<n;i++)
116     {
117         //如果下一个点与当前边构成的三角形的面积更大, 则说明此时不构成对踵点
118         while (fabs(CrossProduct(ch[i],ch[i+1],ch[p+1])) >
119             ↪ fabs(CrossProduct(ch[i],ch[i+1],ch[p])))
120             p=(p+1)%n;
121         dif=fabs(CrossProduct(ch[i],ch[i+1],ch[p+1])) -
122             ↪ fabs(CrossProduct(ch[i],ch[i+1],ch[p]));
123         //如果当前点和下一个点分别构成的三角形面积相等, 则说明两条边即为平行线, 对角线两
124         ↪ 端都可能是对踵点
125         ↪ t1=h1(dist(ch[i],ch[i+1]),dist(ch[i+1],ch[p]),dist(ch[p],ch[i]))*2.0/dist(ch[i],ch[i+1]));
126         if (t1<ans)ans=t1;
127     }
128     printf("%.15lf\n",ans);
129 }
130 int main (void)
131 {
132     int n;
133     scanf("%d%d",&n);
134     Hull(n);

```

```

133     Rotate(stack, top+1);
134     return 0;
135 }

```

2.1.2 PSLG.cpp

```

1  typedef vector<Point> Polygon;
2  double PolygonArea(Polygon poly)
3  {
4      double area = 0;
5      int n = poly.size();
6      for(int i = 1; i < n-1; i++)
7          area += Cross(poly[i]-poly[0], poly[(i+1)%n]-poly[0]);
8      return area/2;
9  }
10
11 struct Edge
12 {
13     int from, to; // 起点, 终点, 左边的面编号
14     double ang;
15     Edge(int f, int t, double a):from(f),to(t),ang(a) {}
16 };
17
18 const int maxn = 10000 + 10; // 最大边数
19
20 // 平面直线图 (PSGL) 实现
21 struct PSLG
22 {
23     int n, m, face_cnt; // face_cnt 面数
24     double x[maxn], y[maxn];
25     vector<Edge> edges; // 储存边
26     vector<int> G[maxn]; // 指向边
27     int vis[maxn*2]; // 每条边是否已经访问过
28     int left[maxn*2]; // 左面的编号
29     int prev[maxn*2]; // 相同起点的上一条边 (即顺时针旋转碰到的下一条边) 的编号
30
31     vector<Polygon> faces; // faces 储存面
32     double area[maxn]; // 每个 polygon 的面积
33
34     void init(int n)
35     {
36         this->n = n;
37         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
38             G[i].clear();
39         edges.clear();
40         faces.clear();
41     }
42
43     // 有向线段 from->to 的极角
44     double getAngle(int from, int to)
45     {
46         return atan2(y[to]-y[from], x[to]-x[from]);
47     }
48
49     void AddEdge(int from, int to)

```

```

50 {
51     edges.push_back((Edge){ from, to, getAngle(from, to)});
52     edges.push_back((Edge){ to, from, getAngle(to, from)});
53     m = edges.size();
54     G[from].push_back(m-2);
55     G[to].push_back(m-1);
56 }
57
58 // 找出 faces 并计算面积
59 void Build()
60 {
61     for(int u = 0; u < n; u++)
62     {
63         // 给从 u 出发的各条边按极角排序
64         int d = G[u].size();
65         for(int i = 0; i < d; i++)
66             for(int j = i+1; j < d; j++) // 这里偷个懒, 假设从每个点出发的线段不
                ↪ 会太多
67                 if(edges[G[u][i]].ang > edges[G[u][j]].ang)
68                     swap(G[u][i], G[u][j]);
69         for(int i = 0; i < d; i++)
70             prev[G[u][(i+1)%d]] = G[u][i];
71     }
72
73     memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
74     face_cnt = 0;
75     for(int u = 0; u < n; u++)
76         for(int i = 0; i < G[u].size(); i++)
77         {
78             int e = G[u][i];
79             if(!vis[e]) // 逆时针找圈
80             {
81                 face_cnt++;
82                 Polygon poly;
83                 for(;;)
84                 {
85                     vis[e] = 1;
86                     left[e] = face_cnt;
87                     int from = edges[e].from;
88                     poly.push_back(Point(x[from], y[from]));
89                     e = prev[e^1];
90                     if(e == G[u][i])
91                         break;
92                     assert(vis[e] == 0);
93                 }
94                 faces.push_back(poly);
95             }
96         }
97
98     for(int i = 0; i < faces.size(); i++)
99     {
100         area[i] = PolygonArea(faces[i]);
101     }
102 }
103 };

```

2.1.3 二维几何模板.cpp

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
3 #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
4 #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
5 #define forn(i,n) for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i)
6 using namespace std;
7 typedef long long LL;
8 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
9 const int prime = 999983;
10 const int INF = 0x7FFFFFFF;
11 const LL INFF =0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
12 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
13 const double inf = 1e18;
14 const double eps = 1e-10;
15 const LL mod = 1e9 + 7;
16 struct Point
17 {
18     double x,y;
19
20     Point(double x = 0,double y = 0):x(x),y(y) {}
21
22 };
23 typedef Point Vector;
24 Vector operator + (Vector A,Vector B)
25 {
26     return Vector(A.x + B.x,A.y + B.y);
27 }
28 Vector operator - (Vector A,Vector B)
29 {
30     return Vector(A.x-B.x,A.y-B.y);
31 }
32 Vector operator / (Vector A,double p)
33 {
34     return Vector(A.x/p,A.y/p);
35 }
36 Vector operator * (Vector A,double p)
37 {
38     return Vector(A.x*p,A.y*p);
39 }
40 double angle(Vector v)//求向量的角度从 0 到 2*pi
41 {
42     return atan2(v.y,v.x);
43 }
44 int dcmp(double x)
45 {
46     if(fabs(x)<eps)
47         return 0;
48     else
49         return x < 0?-1:1;
50 }
51 bool operator < (const Point &a,const Point &b)
52 {
53     if(dcmp(a.x-b.x)==0)
```

```

54         return a.y<b.y;
55     else
56         return a.x<b.x;
57 }
58
59
60 bool operator == (const Point &a,const Point &b)
61 {
62     return !dcmp(a.x-b.x)&&!dcmp(a.y-b.y);
63 }
64 double Dot(Vector A,Vector B)
65 {
66     return A.x*B.x+A.y*B.y;
67 }
68 double Length(Vector A)
69 {
70     return sqrt(A.x*A.x+A.y*A.y);
71 }
72 double Angle(Vector A,Vector B)
73 {
74     return acos(Dot(A,B)/Length(A)/Length(B));
75 }
76 double Cross(Vector A,Vector B)
77 {
78     return A.x*B.y - A.y*B.x;
79 }
80 double Area2(Point A,Point B,Point C)
81 {
82     return Cross(B-A,C-A);
83 }
84 Vector Rotate(Vector A,double rad)
85 {
86     return Vector (A.x*cos(rad)-A.y*sin(rad),A.x*sin(rad)+A.y*cos(rad));
87 }
88 Vector Normal(Vector A)//单位法线
89 {
90     double L = Length(A);
91     return Vector(-A.y/L,A.x/L);
92 }
93 //调用前确保直线有唯一交点, 当且仅当 Cross(v,w) 非 0
94 Point Get_Line_Intersection(Point P,Vector v,Point Q,Vector w)
95 {
96     Vector u = P - Q;
97     double t = Cross(w,u)/Cross(v,w);
98     return P+v*t;
99 }
100 double Distance_To_Line(Point P,Point A,Point B)//点到直线的距离
101 {
102     Vector v1 = B-A,v2 = P-A;
103     return fabs(Cross(v1,v2)/Length(v1));
104 }
105 double Distance_To_Segment(Point P,Point A,Point B)
106 {
107     if(A==B)
108         return Length(P-A);
109     Vector v1 = B-A,v2 = P-A,v3 = P-B;

```



```

110     if(dcmp(Dot(v1,v2))<0)
111         return Length(v1);
112     else if(dcmp(Dot(v1,v3))>0)
113         return Length(v3);
114     else
115         return fabs(Cross(v1,v2))/Length(v1);
116 }
117 Point Get_Line_Projection(Point P,Point A,Point B)//求投影点
118 {
119     Vector v = B- A;
120     return A + v*(Dot(v,P-A)/Dot(v,v));
121 }
122 //线段相交判定 相交不在线段的端点
123 bool Segment_Proper_Intersection(Point a1,Point a2,Point b1,Point b2)
124 {
125     double c1 = Cross(a2-a1,b1-a1),c2 = Cross(a2-a1,b2-a1),
126            c3 = Cross(b2-b1,a2-b1),c4 = Cross(b2-b1,a1-b1);
127     return dcmp(c1)*dcmp(c2)<0&&dcmp(c3)*dcmp(c4)<0;
128 }
129 //判断点是否在线段上 (不包括端点)
130 bool Onsegment(Point p,Point a1,Point a2)
131 {
132     return dcmp(Cross(a1-p,a2-p))==0&&dcmp(Dot(a1-p,a2-p))<0;
133 }

```

2.1.4 二维凸包.cpp

```

1 //计算凸包,输入点数组 p, 个数为 p, 输出点数组为 ch。函数返回凸包顶点数
2 //输入不能有重复节点
3 //如果精度要求搞需要用 dcmp 判断
4 //如果不希望在边上右点, 需要将 <= 改为 <
5 int ConvexHull(Point *p,int n ,Point *ch)
6 {
7     sort(p,p+n);
8     int m = 0;
9     for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i)
10     {
11         while(m>1&& Cross(ch[m-1]-ch[m-2],p[i]-ch[m-2])<=0) m--;
12         ch[m++] = p[i];
13     }
14     int k = m;
15     for(int i = n-2; i >= 0; --i)
16     {
17         while(m > k&& Cross(ch[m-1]-ch[m-2],p[i]-ch[m-2]) <= 0) m--;
18         ch[m++] = p[i];
19     }
20     if(n > 1) m--;
21     return m;
22 }
23 }

```

2.1.5 判断点是否在多边形内.cpp

```
1 typedef vector<Point> Polygon;
2 int isPointInPolygon(Point p,Polygon poly)
3 {
4     int n = poly.size();
5     int wn = 0;
6     for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i)
7     {
8         if(Onsegment(p,poly[i],poly[(i+1)%n])) return -1;
9         int k = dcmp(Cross(poly[(i+1)%n]-poly[i],p-poly[i]));
10        int d1 = dcmp(poly[i].y-p.y);
11        int d2 = dcmp(poly[(i+1)%n].y-p.y);
12        if(k>0&&d1 <= 0&&d2 > 0) wn ++;
13        if(k<0&&d2 <= 0&&d1 > 0) wn --;
14    }
15    if(wn != 0) return 1;
16    return 0;
17 }
```

2.1.6 圆与多边形相交的面积.cpp

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <cstdio>
3 #include <string>
4 #include <cmath>
5 #include <iomanip>
6 #include <ctime>
7 #include <climits>
8 #include <cstdlib>
9 #include <cstring>
10 #include <algorithm>
11 #include <queue>
12 #include <vector>
13 #include <set>
14 #include <map>
15 using namespace std;
16 typedef unsigned int UI;
17 typedef long long LL;
18 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
19 typedef long double LD;
20 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
21 const double e = exp(1.0);
22 const double eps = 1e-8;
23 const int maxn = 400;
24 double x, y, h;
25 double vx, vy;
26 double R;
27 int n;
28 struct point
29 {
30     double x, y;
31     point(double _x=0.0, double _y=0.0)
32         : x(_x), y(_y) {}
33 }
```

```

33     point operator - (const point & p)
34     {
35         return point(x-p.x, y-p.y);
36     }
37     double sqrx()
38     {
39         return sqrt(x*x+y*y);
40     }
41 } p[maxn];
42
43 double xmult(point & p1, point & p2, point & p0);
44 double distancex(point & p1, point & p2);
45 point intersection(point u1, point u2, point v1, point v2);
46 void intersection_line_circle(point c, double r, point l1, point l2, point & p1,
    ↪ point & p2);
47 point ptoseg(point p, point l1, point l2);
48 double distp(point & a, point & b);
49 double Direct_Triangle_Circle_Area(point a, point b, point o, double r);
50
51
52 double xmult(point & p1, point & p2, point & p0)
53 {
54     return (p1.x-p0.x)*(p2.y-p0.y)-(p1.y-p0.y)*(p2.x-p0.x);
55 }
56
57 double distancex(point & p1, point & p2)
58 {
59     return sqrt((p1.x-p2.x)*(p1.x-p2.x)+(p1.y-p2.y)*(p1.y-p2.y));
60 }
61
62 point intersection(point u1, point u2, point v1, point v2)
63 {
64     point ret = u1;
65     double t = ((u1.x-v1.x)*(v1.y-v2.y)-(u1.y-v1.y)*(v1.x-v2.x))
66             / ((u1.x-u2.x)*(v1.y-v2.y)-(u1.y-u2.y)*(v1.x-v2.x));
67     ret.x += (u2.x-u1.x)*t;
68     ret.y += (u2.y-u1.y)*t;
69     return ret;
70 }
71
72 void intersection_line_circle(point c, double r, point l1, point l2, point & p1,
    ↪ point & p2)
73 {
74     point p = c;
75     double t;
76     p.x += l1.y-l2.y;
77     p.y += l2.x-l1.x;
78     p = intersection(p, c, l1, l2);
79     t = sqrt(r*r-distancex(p, c)*distancex(p, c))/distancex(l1, l2);
80     p1.x = p.x+(l2.x-l1.x)*t;
81     p1.y = p.y+(l2.y-l1.y)*t;
82     p2.x = p.x-(l2.x-l1.x)*t;
83     p2.y = p.y-(l2.y-l1.y)*t;
84 }
85
86 point ptoseg(point p, point l1, point l2)

```

```

87 {
88     point t = p;
89     t.x += l1.y-l2.y;
90     t.y += l2.x-l1.x;
91     if (xmult(l1, t, p)*xmult(l2, t, p)>eps)
92         return distancex(p, l1)<distancex(p, l2) ? l1 : l2;
93     return intersection(p, t, l1, l2);
94 }
95
96 double distp(point & a, point & b)
97 {
98     return (a.x-b.x)*(a.x-b.x)+(a.y-b.y)*(a.y-b.y);
99 }
100
101 double Direct_Triangle_Circle_Area(point a, point b, point o, double r)
102 {
103     double sign = 1.0;
104     a = a-o;
105     b = b-o;
106     o = point(0.0, 0.0);
107     if (fabs(xmult(a, b, o)) < eps)
108         return 0.0;
109     if (distp(a, o) > distp(b, o))
110     {
111         swap(a, b);
112         sign = -1.0;
113     }
114     if (distp(a, o) < r*r+eps)
115     {
116         if (distp(b, o) < r*r+eps)
117             return xmult(a, b, o)/2.0*sign;
118         point p1, p2;
119         intersection_line_circle(o, r, a, b, p1, p2);
120         if (distancex(p1, b) > distancex(p2, b))
121             swap(p1, p2);
122         double ret1 = fabs(xmult(a, p1, o));
123         double ret2 = acos((p1.x*b.x+p1.y*b.y)/p1.sqrn()/b.sqrn())*r*r;
124         double ret = (ret1+ret2)/2.0;
125         if (xmult(a, b, o)<eps && sign>0.0 || xmult(a, b, o)>eps && sign<0.0)
126             ret = -ret;
127         return ret;
128     }
129     point ins = ptoseg(o, a, b);
130     if (distp(o, ins)>r*r-eps)
131     {
132         double ret = acos((a.x*b.x+a.y*b.y)/a.sqrn()/b.sqrn())*r*r/2.0;
133         if (xmult(a, b, o)<eps && sign>0.0 || xmult(a, b, o)>eps && sign<0.0)
134             ret = -ret;
135         return ret;
136     }
137     point p1, p2;
138     intersection_line_circle(o, r, a, b, p1, p2);
139     double cm = r/(distancex(o, a)-r);
140     point m = point((o.x+cm*a.x)/(1+cm), (o.y+cm*a.y)/(1+cm));
141     double cn = r/(distancex(o, b)-r);
142     point n = point((o.x+cn*b.x)/(1+cn), (o.y+cn*b.y)/(1+cn));

```

```

143     double ret1 = acos((m.x*n.x+m.y*n.y)/m.sqr(x)/n.sqr(x))*r*r;
144     double ret2 =
        ↪  acos((p1.x*p2.x+p1.y*p2.y)/p1.sqr(x)/p2.sqr(x))*r*r-fabs(xmult(p1, p2,
        ↪  o));
145     double ret = (ret1-ret2)/2.0;
146     if (xmult(a, b, o)<eps && sign>0.0 || xmult(a, b, o)>eps && sign<0.0)
147         ret = -ret;
148     return ret;
149 }
150 double Inter(double x,double y,double R,int n,point *area){
151     area[n] = area[0];
152     point temp = point(x, y);
153     double sum = 0;
154     for (int i=0; i<n-1; i++)
155         sum += Direct_Triangle_Circle_Area(area[i], area[i+1], temp, R);
156
157     sum += Direct_Triangle_Circle_Area(area[n-1], area[0], temp, R);
158     return fabs(sum);
159 }
160 double Cross(point A,point B)
161 {
162     return A.x*B.y - A.y*B.x;
163 }
164 int N,M;
165 double PolygonArea (point * p,int n)
166 {
167     double area = 0;
168     for(int i = 1; i < n - 1; ++i)
169     {
170         area += Cross(p[i]-p[0],p[i+1]-p[0]);
171     }
172     return fabs(area/2);
173 }
174
175 int dcmp(double x)
176 {
177     if(fabs(x)<eps)
178         return 0;
179     else
180         return x < 0?-1:1;
181 }
182 double S ;
183 double xi,yi,P,Q;
184 bool check(double R){
185     //      cout<<xi<<" "<<yi<<" "<<P<<" "<<Q<<endl;
186     //      printf("r = %lf Intersect = %lf\n",R,Inter(xi,yi,R,N,p) );
187     //      printf("%lf\n",(1-P/Q)*S);
188     return dcmp(Inter(xi,yi,R,N,p) - (1-P/Q)*S) > 0;
189 }
190 int main()
191 {
192
193     cin>>N;
194     for(int i=0;i< N;i++)
195     {
196         scanf("%lf%lf",&p[i].x,&p[i].y);

```

```

197     }
198
199     S= PolygonArea(p,N);
200     //cout<<S<<endl;
201     cin>>M;
202     for(int i = 0;i < M; ++i){
203
204         scanf("%lf %lf %lf %lf",&xi,&yi,&P,&Q);
205
206         double l = 0,r = 1e6;
207         for(int j = 0;j < 100; ++j){
208             double mid = l+(r-l)/2;
209             if(check(mid))
210                 r = mid;
211             else
212                 l = mid;
213             // printf("%lf %lf\n",l,r);
214         }
215         printf("%.8lf\n",r);
216     }
217
218     return 0;
219 }

```

2.1.7 求圆与直线的交点.cpp

```

1 int getLineCircleIntersection(Point A, Point B, Point C, double r, double& t1,
   ↪ double& t2,vector<Point> &sol){
2     // 初始方程: (A.x + t(B.x - A.x) - C.x)^2 + (A.y + t(B.y - A.y) - C.y)^2 = r^2
3     // 整理得: (at + b)^2 + (ct + d)^2 = r^2
4     double a = B.x - A.x;
5     double b = A.x - C.x;
6     double c = B.y - A.y;
7     double d = A.y - C.y;
8     // 展开得: (a^2 + c^2)t^2 + 2(ab + cd)t + b^2 + d^2 - r^2 = 0, 即 et^2 + ft + g =
   ↪ 0
9     double e = a * a + c * c;
10    double f = 2 * (a * b + c * d);
11    double g = b * b + d * d - r * r;
12    double delta = f * f - 4 * e * g; // 判别式
13    if(dcmp(delta) < 0) return 0; // 相离
14    if(dcmp(delta) == 0){ // 相切
15        t1 = t2 = -f / (2 * e);
16        sol.push_back(A+(B-A)*t1);
17        return 1;
18    }
19    t1 = (-f - sqrt(delta)) / (2 * e);
20    t2 = (-f + sqrt(delta)) / (2 * e);
21    sol.push_back(A+(B-A)*t1);
22    sol.push_back(A+(B-A)*t2);
23    return 2;
24 }

```

2.2 3D

2.2.1 三维几何的基本操作.cpp

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4 struct Point3
5 {
6     double x,y,z;
7     Point3(double x = 0,double y = 0,double z = 0):x(x),y(y),z(z) {}
8 };
9 typedef Point3 Vector3;
10
11 Vector3 operator +(Vector3 v1,Vector3 v2)
12 {
13     return Vector3(v1.x+v2.x,v1.y+v2.y,v1.z+v2.z);
14 }
15 Vector3 operator -(Vector3 v1,Vector3 v2)
16 {
17     return Vector3(v1.x-v2.x,v1.y-v2.y,v1.z-v2.z);
18 }
19 Vector3 operator *(Vector3 v,double c)
20 {
21     return Vector3(v.x*c,v.y*c,v.z*c);
22 }
23 Vector3 operator /(Vector3 v,double c)
24 {
25     return Vector3(v.x/c,v.y/c,v.z/c);
26 }
27 double Dot(Vector3 A,Vector3 B)
28 {
29     return A.x*B.x+A.y*B.y+A.z*B.z;
30 }
31 double Length(Vector3 A)
32 {
33     return sqrt(Dot(A,A));
34 }
35 double Angle(Vector3 A,Vector3 B)
36 {
37     return acos(Dot(A,B)/(2*Length(A)*Length(B)));
38 }
39 double DistanceToPlane(const Point3 &p,const Point3 &p0,const Vector3& n)
40 {
41     return fabs(Dot(p-p0,n))/Length(n);
42 }
43 Point3 GetPlaneProjection(const Point3&p,const Point3&p0,const Vector3&n)
44 {
45     return p-n*Dot(p-p0,n);
46 }
47 //直线 p1-p2 到平面 p0-n 的交点。假定交点唯一存在
48 Point3 LinePlaneIntersection(Point3 p1,Point3 p2,Point3 p0,Vector3 n)
49 {
50     Vector3 v= p2 - p1;
51     //     /*if(dcmp(Dot(v,n))==0)
52     //     {
```

```

53 //      if(dcmp(Dot(p1-p0,n))==0)
54 //      直线在平面上
55 //      else
56 //      直线与平面平行
57 //      }
58 //      */
59 double t = Dot(n,p0-p1)/Dot(n,p2-p1);
60 return p1 + v*t;
61 }

```

2.2.2 三维几何的模版.cpp

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 const double eps = 1e-6;
3 using namespace std;
4
5 struct Point3
6 {
7     double x,y,z;
8     Point3(double x = 0,double y = 0,double z = 0):x(x),y(y),z(z) {}
9 };
10 typedef Point3 Vector3;
11 int dcmp(double d)
12 {
13     if(fabs(d)< eps)
14         return 0;
15     else
16         return d < 0?-1:1;
17 }
18 Vector3 operator +(Vector3 v1,Vector3 v2)
19 {
20     return Vector3(v1.x+v2.x,v1.y+v2.y,v1.z+v2.z);
21 }
22 Vector3 operator -(Vector3 v1,Vector3 v2)
23 {
24     return Vector3(v1.x-v2.x,v1.y-v2.y,v1.z-v2.z);
25 }
26 Vector3 operator *(Vector3 v,double c)
27 {
28     return Vector3(v.x*c,v.y*c,v.z*c);
29 }
30 Vector3 operator /(Vector3 v,double c)
31 {
32     return Vector3(v.x/c,v.y/c,v.z/c);
33 }
34 bool operator ==(Point3 A,Point3 B)
35 {
36     return !dcmp(A.x-B.x)&&!dcmp(A.y-B.y)&&!dcmp(A.z-B.z);
37 }
38 double Dot(Vector3 A,Vector3 B)
39 {
40     return A.x*B.x+A.y*B.y+A.z*B.z;
41 }
42 double Length(Vector3 A)
43 {

```



```

44     return sqrt(Dot(A,A));
45 }
46 double Angle(Vector3 A,Vector3 B)//求两向量的夹角
47 {
48     return acos(Dot(A,B)/(2*Length(A)*Length(B)));
49 }
50 double DistanceToplane(const Point3 &p,const Point3 &p0,const Vector3& n)//
51 {
52     return fabs(Dot(p-p0,n))/Length(n);
53 }
54 Point3 GetPlaneProjection(const Point3&p,const Point3&p0,const Vector3&n)
55 {
56     return p-n*Dot(p-p0,n);
57 }
58 //直线 p1-p2 到平面 p0-n 的交点。假定交点唯一存在
59 Point3 LinePlaneIntetsection(Point3 p1,Point3 p2,Point3 p0,Vector3 n)
60 {
61     Vector3 v= p2 - p1;
62     //     /*if(dcmp(Dot(v,n))==0)
63     //     {
64     //         if(dcmp(Dot(p1-p0,n))==0)
65     //             直线在平面上
66     //         else
67     //             直线与平面平行
68     //     }
69     //     */
70     double t = Dot(n,p0-p1)/Dot(n,p2-p1);
71     return p1 + v*t;
72 }
73 Point3 LinePlaneIntetsection(Point3 p1,Point3 p2,double A,double B,double C,double
74 ↪ D)
75 {
76     Vector3 v = p2-p1;
77     double t =
78     ↪ (A*p1.x+B*p1.y+C*p1.z+D)/(A*(p1.x-p2.x)+B*(p1.y-p2.y)+C*(p1.z-p2.z));
79     return p1 + v*t;
80 }
81 Vector3 Cross(Vector3 A,Vector3 B)
82 {
83     return Vector3(A.y*B.z-A.z*B.y,A.z*B.x-A.x*B.z,A.x*B.y-A.y*B.x);
84 }
85 double Area2(Point3 A,Point3 B,Point3 C)
86 {
87     return Length(Cross(B-A,C-A));
88 }
89 //已知平面的三点, 求出点法式
90 //Vector3 Solven(Point3 A,Point3 B,Point3 C)
91 //{
92 //    return Cross(B-A,C-A);
93 //}
94 //判断一个点是否在三角形内, 可以用面积法
95 bool PointInTri(Point3 P,Point3 A,Point3 B,Point3 C)
96 {
97     double area1 = Area2(P,A,B);
98     double area2 = Area2(P,A,C);
99     double area3 = Area2(P,B,C);

```

```

98     double area4 = Area2(A,B,C);
99     return dcmp(area1+area2+area3-area4)==0;
100 }
101 //判断线段是否与三角形相交
102 bool TriSegIntersection(Point3 P0,Point3 P1,Point3 P2,Point3 A,Point3 B,Point3 &P)
103 {
104     Vector3 n = Cross(P1-P0,P2-P0);
105
106     if(dcmp(Dot(n,B-A))==0)
107         return false;
108
109     double t = Dot(n,P0-A)/Dot(n,B-A);
110     if(dcmp(t) < 0 || dcmp(t-1) > 0)
111         return false;
112     P = A + (B-A) * t;
113     return PointInTri(P,P0,P1,P2);
114 }
115 double DistantceToLine(Point3 P,Point3 A,Point3 B)
116 {
117     return Length(Cross(A-P,B-P))/Length(A-B);
118 }
119 double DistanceToSegment(Point3 P,Point3 A,Point3 B)
120 {
121     if(A==B) return Length(P-A);
122     Vector3 v1 = B - A, v2 = P - A,v3 = P-B;
123     if(dcmp(Dot(v1,v2)) == 0) return Length(v2);
124     if(dcmp(Dot(v1,v3)) > 0) return Length(v3);
125     return Length(Cross(v1,v2))/Length(v1);
126 }
127 double Volume6(Point3 A,Point3 B,Point3 C,Point3 D)
128 {
129     return Dot(D-A,Cross(B-A,C-A));
130 }
131 //
132 int main(void)
133 {
134
135     Point3 A(0,0,0),B(0,100,0),C(100,0,0),D(25,25,0);
136     cout<<PointInTri(D,A,B,C)<<endl;
137     return 0;
138 }

```

2.2.3 三维凸包.cpp

```

1 struct Face{
2     int v[3];
3     Vector3 normal(Vector *P)
4     {
5         return Cross(P[v[1]]-P[v[0]],P[v[2]]-P[v[0]]);
6     }
7     int cansee(Point *P,int i)const
8     {
9         return Dot(P[i]-P[v[0]],normal(P)) > 0?1 : 0;
10    }
11 };

```

```

12 vector <Face> CH3D(Point3* P,int n)
13 {
14     vector <Face> cur;
15     cur.push_back((Face){0,1,2});
16     cur.push_back((Face){2,1,0});
17     for(int i = 3;i < n; ++i)
18     {
19         vector<Face> next;
20         //计算每条边“左面”的可见性
21         for(int j= 0;j < cur.size(); ++j)
22         {
23             Face &f = cur[j];
24             int res = f.cansee(P,i);
25             if(!res) next.push_back(f);
26             for(int k = 0;k < 3; ++k)
27                 vis[f.v[k]][f.v[(k+1)%3]] = res;
28         }
29         for(int j = 0;j < cur.size(); ++j)
30         {
31             for(int k = 0;k < 3; ++k)
32             {
33                 int a = cur[j].v[k],b = cur[j].v[(k+1)%3];
34                 if(vis[a][b] != vis[b][a]&&vis[a][b])//(a,b) 是分界线, 左边对 P[i]
35                     ↪ 可见
36                     next.push_back((Face){a,b,i});
37             }
38         }
39         cnr = next;
40     }
41     return cur;
42 }
43 double rand01() {return rand() / (double) RAND_MAX;}//0-1 的随机数
44 double randeps() {return (rand01()-0.5) * eps;}
45 Point3 add_noise(Point3 p)
46 {
47     return Point3(p.x + randeps(),p.y+randeps(),p.z+randeps());
48 }
49 //.....
50 struct Face{
51     int v[3];
52     Vector3 normal(Vector *P)
53     {
54         return Cross(P[v[1]]-P[v[0]],P[v[2]]-P[v[0]]);
55     }
56     int cansee(Point *P,int i)const
57     {
58         return Dot(P[i]-P[v[0]],normal(P)) > 0?1 : 0;
59     }
60 };
61 vector <Face> CH3D(Point3* P,int n)
62 {
63     vector <Face> cur;
64     cur.push_back((Face){0,1,2});
65     cur.push_back((Face){2,1,0});
66     for(int i = 3;i < n; ++i)

```

```

67     {
68         vector<Face> next;
69         //计算每条边“左面”的可见性
70         for(int j= 0;j < cur.size(); ++j)
71         {
72             Face &f = cur[j];
73             int res = f.cansee(P,i);
74             if(!res) next.push_back(f);
75             for(int k = 0;k < 3; ++k)
76                 vis[f.v[k]][f.v[(k+1)%3]] = res;
77         }
78         for(int j = 0;j < cur.size(); ++j)
79         {
80             for(int k = 0;k < 3; ++k)
81             {
82                 int a = cur[j].v[k],b = cur[j].v[(k+1)%3];
83                 if(vis[a][b] != vis[b][a]&&vis[a][b])//(a,b) 是分界线, 左边对 P[i]
84                     ↪ 可见
85                     next.push_back((Face){a,b,i});
86             }
87         }
88         cnr = next;
89     }
90     return cur;
91 }
92 double rand01() {return rand() / (double) RAND_MAX;}//0-1 的随机数
93 double randeps() {return (rand01()-0.5) * eps;}
94 Point3 add_noise(Point3 p)
95 {
96     return Point3(p.x + randeps(),p.y+randeps(),p.z+randeps());
97 }

```

2.2.4 维度转换为三维坐标.cpp

```

1 // 经纬度转换为球坐标
2 double torad(double deg)
3 {
4     return deg/180*acos(-1);
5 }
6 void get_coordinate(double R,double lat,double lng,double &x,double &y,double &z)
7 {
8     lat = torad(lat);
9     lng = torad(lng);
10    x = R*cos(lat)*cos(lng);
11    y = R*cos(lat)*sin(lng);
12    z = R*sin(lat);
13 }

```

3 动态规划

3.1 1 单调队列.cpp

```

1 //https://ac.nowcoder.com/acm/contest/223/C
2 //C      区间区间区间

```

```

3 //$$ v_{l,r} = max(a_i-a_j) (1 <= i,j <= r)$$
4 //$$ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n v_{i,j}$$
5 const int maxn = 1e5+100;
6 int a[maxn];
7 int s[maxn]; // 单调栈
8 // 第一遍求在这个区间里面最大
9 int pre[maxn];
10 int nxt[maxn];
11 int main(void)
12 {
13     int T,n;
14     cin>>T;
15     while(T--){
16         scanf("%d",&n);
17         for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i){
18             scanf("%d",&a[i]);
19         }
20         int t = 0;
21         for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i){
22             pre[i] = nxt[i] = 0;
23             while(t > 0 && a[i] > a[s[t]]) nxt[s[t]] = i, t--;
24             pre[i] = s[t];
25             s[++t] = i;
26             // cout<<pre[i]<<" ";
27         }
28         while(t > 0)
29             nxt[s[t]] = n+1, t--;
30         LL ans = 0;
31         for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i){
32             ans += 1ll*a[i]*(nxt[i]-i)*(i-pre[i]);
33         }
34         t = 0;
35         for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i){
36             pre[i] = nxt[i] = 0;
37             while(t > 0 && a[i] < a[s[t]]) nxt[s[t]] = i, t--;
38             pre[i] = s[t];
39             s[++t] = i;
40         }
41         while(t > 0)
42             nxt[s[t]] = n+1, t--;
43         for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i){
44             ans -= 1ll*a[i]*(nxt[i]-i)*(i-pre[i]);
45         }
46         printf("%lld\n",ans);
47     }
48
49     return 0;
50 }

```

3.2 1 最长上升子序列.cpp

```

1 //最长上升子序列 The longest increasing sequence
2
3 template <class It>
4 int n_lisLength(It begin, It end)

```

```

5 {
6     typedef typename iterator_traits<It>::value_type T;
7     T inf = 1<<30;
8     vector<T> best(end-begin,inf);
9     for(It i = begin; i != end; ++i)
10         *lower_bound(best.begin(),best.end(),*i) = *i;
11     return lower_bound(best.begin(),best.end(),inf) - best.begin();
12 }
13

```

3.3 string dp

3.3.1 trie+dp.cpp

```

1  /*
2
3  Margot 有一个 长度为字符串 aa, 给定 nn 个子串,
4  每一个子串一个价值 wi, 从原串中取出一个子串后,
5  原串的左右结合组合成一个新的串,
6  并且得到改子串的价值 wi。问能取到的最大价值
7  */
8  // SWERC 2017 D candy
9  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
10
11 using namespace std;
12 const int maxn = 55;
13 const int maxm = 11000;// 200 个串 200*50 tire 树节点
14
15 inline void up(int &a,int b){
16     a<b?(a=b):0;
17 }
18
19 // tire 树
20 const int maxnode = 4e5+100;
21 const int sigma_size = 26;
22 struct Trie
23 {
24     int ch[maxnode][sigma_size];
25     int val[maxnode];
26     int sz;
27     Trie()
28     {
29         sz = 1;
30         memset(ch[0],0,sizeof(ch[0]));
31         memset(val,-1,sizeof(val));
32     }
33     int idx(char c)
34     {
35         return c-'a';
36     }
37     void insert(char *s,int v)
38     {
39         int u = 0, n = strlen(s);
40         for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
41         {

```

```

42         int c = idx(s[i]);
43         if(!ch[u][c])
44         {
45             memset(ch[sz],0,sizeof(ch[sz]));
46             //val[sz] = 0;
47             ch[u][c] = sz++;
48         }
49         u = ch[u][c];
50     }
51     up(val[u], v);
52 }
53 };
54
55 Trie tr;
56
57 int dp[maxn],f[maxn][maxn],g[maxn][maxm];
58 char ar[maxn];
59 char br[maxn];
60 int main(void){
61
62     scanf("%s",ar+1);
63     int n = strlen(ar+1);
64     for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i)
65         ar[i] -= 'a';
66     int C;
67     scanf("%d",&C);
68     while(C--){
69         int u;
70         scanf("%s %d",br,&u);
71         int nn = strlen(br);
72         tr.insert(br,u);
73         reverse(br,br+nn);
74         tr.insert(br,u);
75     }
76
77     // 初始化
78     // for(int i = 1;i < tr.sz; ++i)
79     //     cout<<tr.val[i]<<" ";
80     // cout<<endl;
81     for(int i = 0;i <= n+1; ++i)
82         for(int j = 0;j <= n+1; ++j)
83             f[i][j] = -1;
84     for(int i = n; i; --i){
85         for(int j = i - 1;j <= n; ++j)
86             for(int k = 0;k < tr.sz; ++k)
87                 g[j][k] = -1;
88         // cout<<tr.sz<<endl;
89         g[i-1][0] = 0;
90         for(int j = i-1;j <= n; ++j){
91             for(int k = 0;k < tr.sz; ++k){
92                 if(~g[j][k]){// 我为人人递推
93                     for(int x = j+1;x <= n; ++x)
94                         if(~f[j+1][x])
95                             up(g[x][k],g[j][k]+f[j+1][x]);
96                     int y = tr.ch[k][(int)ar[j+1]];
97                     // cout<<y<<endl;

```

```

98         if(y != 0){
99             up(g[j+1][y],g[j][k]);
100             if(~tr.val[y]){
101                 // cout<<tr.val[y]<<endl;
102                 up(g[j+1][0],g[j][k]+tr.val[y]);
103             }
104         }
105         if(k == 0)
106             up(f[i][j],g[j][k]);
107     }
108 }
109 }
110 }
111
112
113 // cout<<f[1][n]<<endl;
114 for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i){
115     dp[i] = dp[i-1];
116     for(int j = 1;j <= i; ++j)
117         if(~f[j][i])
118             up(dp[i],dp[j-1]+f[j][i]);
119 }
120 cout<<dp[n]<<endl;
121
122
123
124
125 return 0;
126 }

```

3.4 zhuangyadp

3.4.1 1 多米诺骨牌覆盖.cpp

```

1  /* 状态压缩 dp+ 矩阵快速幂，用 1*2 的小方块填满 N*M 的矩形 */
2  //1033 骨牌覆盖 V2
3
4  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
5
6  using namespace std;
7  typedef long long LL;
8  const int maxn = 13;
9  const int mod = 1e9+7;
10 int n,m;
11 LL f[12][1<<11];
12 bool in_s[1<<11];
13
14 struct Matrix{
15     #define maxn 100
16     int n,m;
17     Matrix(int nn = 1,int mm = 1):n(nn),m(mm){ memset(a,0,sizeof(a));};
18     long long a[maxn][maxn];
19 };
20 void print(const Matrix &a)
21 {

```



```

22     for(int i = 1; i <= a.n; ++i, cout<<endl)
23         for(int j = 1; j <= a.m; ++j)
24             cout<<a.a[i][j]<<" ";
25 }
26 Matrix operator*(Matrix a, Matrix b)
27 {
28     assert(a.m == b.n);
29     Matrix c(a.n, b.m);
30     for(int i = 1; i <= a.n; ++i)
31     {
32         for(int j = 1; j <= b.m; ++j)
33         {
34             for(int k = 1; k <= a.m; ++k)
35             {
36                 c.a[i][j] += a.a[i][k] * b.a[k][j];
37                 c.a[i][j] %= mod;
38             }
39         }
40     }
41     // print(c);
42     return c;
43 }
44 Matrix B;
45 void solve(int m){
46     for(int i = 0; i < (1<<m); ++i){
47         bool cnt = 0, has_odd = 0;
48         for(int j = 0; j < m; ++j){
49             if(i >>j &1) has_odd |= cnt, cnt = 0;
50             else cnt ^= 1;
51             in_s[i] = has_odd | cnt?0:1;
52         }
53     }
54 }
55
56 // f[0][0] = 1;
57 // for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i){
58     for(int j = 0; j < (1<<m); ++j){
59         // f[i][j] = 0;
60         for(int k = 0; k < (1<<m); ++k){
61             if((j&k) == 0&& in_s[j|k])
62                 B.a[j+1][k+1] = 1;
63             // f[i][j] += f[i-1][k];
64         }
65     }
66 }
67 // print(B);
68 // cout<<f[n][0]<<endl;
69 }
70
71
72 LL M, N;
73 int main(void){
74     scanf("%lld%lld", &M, &N);
75     B.n = B.m = 1<<N;
76     solve(N);
77     Matrix ans(1, 1<<N);

```

```

78
79     ans.a[1][1] = 1;
80     // print(ans);
81     // cout<<endl;
82     // print(B);
83     while(M > 0){
84         if(M & 1)
85             ans = ans*B;
86         B = B*B;
87         // cout<<endl;
88         // print(B);
89         M >>= 1;
90     }
91     cout<<ans.a[1][1]<<endl;
92
93     return 0;
94 }
95
96 /* 加强版
97 1*1 和 2*1 的小方块
98 SWERC2017 C - Macarons
99 搜索求状态 */
100
101
102 // 矩阵快速幂
103 // 注意修改 maxn 的值，要不然容易 T
104
105 const int maxn = 260;
106 int n;
107 struct Matrix{
108     int n,m;
109     Matrix(int nn = 1,int mm = 1):n(nn),m(mm){ memset(a,0,sizeof(a));};
110     int a[maxn][maxn];
111 };
112 void print(const Matrix &a)
113 {
114     for(int i = 1;i <= a.n; ++i,cout<<endl)
115         for(int j = 1;j <= a.m; ++j)
116             cout<<a.a[i][j]<<" ";
117 }
118 Matrix operator*(Matrix a,Matrix b)
119 {
120     Matrix c(a.n,b.m);
121     for(int i = 1;i <= a.n; ++i)
122     {
123         for(int j = 1;j <= b.m; ++j)
124         {
125             for(int k = 1;k <= a.m; ++k)
126             {
127                 c.a[i][j] = (1ll*c.a[i][j]+1ll*a.a[i][k] * b.a[k][j])%mod;
128             }
129         }
130     }
131     // print(c);
132     return c;
133 }

```

```

134 // 状态压缩
135
136 LL MM[maxn][maxn];
137 LL N,M;
138 // a 代表是 a 的递推, now 代表当前行的状态, nxt 代表下一行的状态
139 void dfs(int a,int now,int nxt){
140     // cout<<a<<endl;
141     int tmpnow = now,tmpnxt = nxt;
142     int one[10],two[10];
143     memset(one,0,sizeof(one));
144     memset(two,0,sizeof(two));
145     int cnt = 0;
146     while(tmpnow > 0){
147         one[cnt++] = tmpnow&1;
148         tmpnow >>= 1;
149     }
150     bool flag = true;
151     for(int i = 0;i < N; ++i){
152         if(!one[i]){
153             flag = false;
154             break;
155         }
156     }
157     if((now & NN) == NN){
158         MM[a][nxt]++;
159         return ;
160     }
161     cnt = 0;
162     while(tmpnxt > 0){
163         two[cnt++] = tmpnxt&1;
164         tmpnxt >>= 1;
165     }
166     for(int i = 0;i < N; ++i){
167         if(!one[i]){
168             dfs(a,now|(1<<i),nxt);
169             dfs(a,now|(1<<i),nxt|(1<<i));
170             if(i + 1 < N&& !one[i+1]){
171                 dfs(a,now|(1<<i)|(1<<(i+1)),nxt);
172             }
173             break;
174         }
175     }
176 }
177
178 }
179 int NN;
180 Matrix ans(NN,NN);
181 Matrix B(NN,NN);
182 void solve(){
183     B.n = B.m = ans.n = ans.m = NN;
184     for(int i = 1;i <= NN; ++i){
185         for(int j = 1;j <= NN; ++j)
186         {
187             B.a[i][j] = MM[i-1][j-1];
188         }
189     }

```

```

190
191     for(int i = 1; i <= NN; ++i) ans.a[i][i] = 1;
192     while(M > 0){
193         if(M & 1)
194             ans = ans*B;
195         B = B*B;
196         M >>= 1;
197     }
198     cout<<ans.a[1][1]<<endl;
199 }
200 int main(void)
201 {
202     scanf("%lld%lld",&N,&M);
203     // cout<<N<<" "<<M<<endl;
204     NN = 1<<N;
205     // cout<<N<<" "<<NN<<endl;
206     for(int i = 0; i < NN; ++i){
207         dfs(i,i,0);
208     }
209     solve();
210     return 0;
211 }

```

3.5 树上的分治

3.5.1 1 树的重心.cpp

```

1 // Size[u] 代表以节点 u 为根的子树节点个数
2 // dp[u] 代表去除 u 节点后最大子树的节点个数
3 const int maxn = 2e4+100;
4 vector<int> G[maxn];
5 int dp[maxn];
6 int Size[maxn];
7 int n;
8 int ans;
9 void dfs(int u,int fa){
10     dp[u] = Size[u] = 0;
11     for(int i = 0; i < G[u].size(); ++i){
12         if(fa==G[u][i])continue;
13         dfs(G[u][i],u);
14         // sum += tmp;
15         Size[u] += Size[G[u][i]];
16         dp[u] = max(dp[u],Size[G[u][i]]);
17     }
18     Size[u]++;
19     dp[u] = max(n-Size[u],dp[u]);
20     if(dp[u] < dp[ans]) ans = u;
21 }
22 int main(void)
23 {
24     int T;
25     cin>>T;
26     while(T--){
27         scanf("%d",&n);
28         for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) G[i].clear();

```

```

29         for(int i = 1; i <= n-1; ++i){
30             int u,v;
31             scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
32             G[u].push_back(v);
33             G[v].push_back(u);
34         }
35         ans = 0;
36         dp[0] = INF;
37         dfs(1,-1);
38         printf("%d %d\n",ans,dp[ans]);
39     }
40     return 0;
41 }

```

4 图论

4.1 DFS

4.1.1 1. 无向图的割点和桥.cpp

```

1  SPF POJ - 1523
2  // 如果有割点，那么割点与子节点边就是割边
3  int dfs(int u,int fa){
4      int lowu = pre[u] = ++dfs_clock;
5      int child = 0;
6      for(int i = 0; i < G[u].size(); ++i){
7          int v = G[u][i];
8          if(!pre[v]){
9              child++;
10             int lowv = dfs(v,u);
11             lowu = min(lowu,lowv);
12             if(lowv >= pre[u]){
13                 iscut[u]++;
14             }
15         }
16         else if(pre[v] < pre[u] && v != fa){
17             lowu = min(lowu,pre[v]);
18         }
19     }
20     if(fa < 0 && child == 1) iscut[u] = 0;
21     else if(fa < 0 && child >= 2) iscut[u] = child-1;
22     return low[u] = lowu;
23 }
24 如果要输出去掉割点之后的联通分量的个数，需要谈判根的情况
25 #include<iostream>
26 #include<cstdio>
27 #include<cctype>
28 #include<cstring>
29 #include<algorithm>
30 #include<vector>
31 #include<stack>
32 #include<map>
33 #include<queue>
34 #include<cmath>
35 #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))

```

```

36 #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
37 #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
38 #define Pb push_back
39 #define FI first
40 #define SE second
41 #define rep(i,a,n) for (int i=a;i<n;i++)
42 #define per(i,a,n) for (int i=n-1;i>=a;i--)
43 #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(false)
44 #define DEBUG cout<<endl<<"DEBUG"<<endl;
45 using namespace std;
46 typedef long long LL;
47 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
48 const int prime = 999983;
49 const int INF = 0x7FFFFFFF;
50 const LL INFF =0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
51 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
52 const double inf = 1e18;
53 const double eps = 1e-6;
54 const LL mod = 1e9 + 7;
55 LL qpow(LL a,LL b){LL s=1;while(b>0){if(b&1)s=s*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;b>>=1;}return s;}
56 LL gcd(LL a,LL b) {return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;}
57 int dr[2][4] = {1,-1,0,0,0,0,-1,1};
58 typedef pair<int,int> P;
59 const int maxn = 1000+100;
60 // const int maxm = 1e6+100
61 int pre[maxn];
62 int dfs_clock = 0;
63 vector<int> G[maxn];
64 int iscut[maxn];
65 int low[maxn];
66
67 void init(){
68     dfs_clock = 1;
69     rep(i,1,maxn) G[i].clear();
70     me(iscut);
71     me(low);
72     me(pre);
73 }
74 int dfs(int u,int fa){
75     int lowu = pre[u] = ++dfs_clock;
76     int child = 0;
77     for(int i = 0;i < G[u].size(); ++i){
78         int v = G[u][i];
79         if(!pre[v]){
80             child++;
81             int lowv = dfs(v,u);
82             lowu = min(lowu,lowv);
83             if(lowv >= pre[u]){
84                 iscut[u]++;
85             }
86         }
87         else if(pre[v] < pre[u] && v != fa){
88             lowu = min(lowu,pre[v]);
89         }
90     }
91     if(fa < 0&&child == 1) iscut[u] = 0;

```

```

92     else if(fa < 0&&child >= 2) iscut[u] = child-1;
93     return low[u] = lowu;
94 }
95 // #define Debug
96 int main(void)
97 {
98     #ifdef Debug
99     freopen("input.txt","r",stdin);
100    freopen("output.txt","w+",stdout);
101    #endif
102    int kase = 0;
103    while(1){
104        init();
105        int u,v;
106        int t = 0;
107        while(scanf("%d",&u)==1&&u != 0){
108            t++;
109            scanf("%d",&v);
110            G[u].Pb(v);
111            G[v].Pb(u);
112        }
113        if(t==0)break;
114        // rep(i,1,maxn) if(!G[i].empty()){
115
116        // dfs(i,-1);
117        // break;
118        // }
119        dfs(1,-1);
120        int num = 0;
121        rep(i,1,1001) if(iscut[i]) num++;
122
123        printf("Network #%d\n",++kase);
124        if(num > 0)
125        {
126            rep(i,1,1001) if(iscut[i]){
127                printf("  SPF node %d leaves %d subnets\n",i,iscut[i]+1);
128            }
129        }
130        else
131            printf("  No SPF nodes\n");
132        if(kase) puts("");
133    }
134
135    return 0;
136 }

```

4.1.2 2. 无向图的双连通分量.cpp

```

1 // 无向图的点联通分量
2
3 const int maxn= 1000+10;
4 int pre[maxn],iscut[maxn],bccno[maxn],dfs_clock,bcc_cnt;
5 vector<int> G[maxn],bcc[maxn];
6
7 stack<Edge> S;

```

```

8  int dfs(int u,int fa){
9      int lowu = pre[u] = ++dfs_clock;
10     int child = 0;
11     for(int i = 0;i < G[u].size(); ++i){
12         int v = G[u][i];
13         Edge e = (Edge) {u,v};
14         if(!pre[v]){
15             S.push(e);
16             child++;
17             int lowv = dfs(v,u);
18             lowu = min(lowu,lowv);
19             if(lowv >= pre[u]){
20                 iscut[u] = true;
21                 bcc_cnt++;
22                 bcc[bcc_cnt].clear();
23                 for(;;){
24                     Edge x = S.top(); S.pop();
25                     if(bccno[x.u] != bcc_cnt) {bcc[bcc_cnt].push_back(x.u); bccno[x.u] =
26                         ↪ bcc_cnt;}
27                     if(bccno[x.v] != bcc_cnt) {bcc[bcc_cnt].push_back(x.v); bccno[x.v] =
28                         ↪ bcc_cnt;}
29                     if(x.u == u&& x.v == v) break;
30                 }
31             }
32             else if(pre[v] < pre[u]&& v != fa){
33                 S.push(e);lowu = min(pre[v],lowu);
34             }
35         }
36         if(fa < 0&& child == 1) iscut[u] = 0;
37         return lowu;
38     }
39 void find_bcc(int n){
40     memset(pre,0,sizeof(pre));
41     memset(iscut,0,sizeof(iscut));
42     memset(bccno,0,sizeof(bccno));
43     dfs_clock = bcc_cnt = 0;
44     for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i) if(!pre[i]) dfs(i,-1);
45 }
46 }
47
48 //无向图的边-双联通分量
49 // 第一边 dfs 求出所有的割边, 然后第二边 dfs 求出所有边-双联通分量 (不经过割边)

```

4.1.3 3 有向图的强联通分量.cpp

```

1  // tarjan 算法
2  const int maxn = 2e4+100;
3
4  vector<int> G[maxn];
5  int pre[maxn],lowlink[maxn],sccno[maxn],dfs_clock,scc_cnt;
6  stack<int> S;
7  void dfs(int u){
8      pre[u] = lowlink[u] = ++dfs_clock;

```



```

9      S.push(u);
10     for(int i = 0; i < G[u].size(); ++i){
11         int v = G[u][i];
12         if(!pre[v]){
13             dfs(v);
14             lowlink[u] = min(lowlink[u], lowlink[v]);
15
16         }
17     else if(!sccno[v]){
18         lowlink[u] = min(lowlink[u], pre[v]);
19     }
20 }
21 if(lowlink[u] == pre[u]){
22     scc_cnt++;
23     for(;;){
24         int x = S.top(); S.pop();
25         sccno[x] = scc_cnt;
26         if(x == u) break;
27     }
28 }
29
30 }
31 void find_scc(int n){
32     dfs_clock = scc_cnt = 0;
33     me(sccno), me(pre);
34     rep(i, 0, n) if(!pre[i]) dfs(i);
35 }
36 // kosaraju
37
38
39
40 const int maxn = 2e4+100;
41 vector<int> G[maxn], G2[maxn];
42 vector<int> S;
43 int vis[maxn], sccno[maxn], scc_cnt;
44 void dfs1(int u){
45     if(vis[u]) return ;
46     vis[u] = 1;
47     for(int i = 0; i < G[u].size(); ++i) dfs1(G[u][i]);
48     S.push_back(u);
49 }
50 void dfs2(int u){
51     if(sccno[u]) return ;
52     sccno[u] = scc_cnt;
53     for(int i = 0; i < G2[u].size(); ++i) dfs2(G2[u][i]);
54 }
55 void find_scc(int n){
56     scc_cnt = 0;
57     S.clear();
58     memset(sccno, 0, sizeof(sccno));
59     memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
60     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) dfs1(i);
61     for(int i = n-1; i >= 0; --i){
62         if(!sccno[S[i]]) {
63             scc_cnt++;
64             dfs2(S[i]);

```

```

65         }
66     }
67 }

```

4.1.4 4 2-sat 问题.cpp

```

1  // O(n*m) 复杂度不确定
2
3  const int maxn = 2000 + 10;
4
5  struct TwoSAT {
6      int n;
7      vector<int> G[maxn*2];
8      bool mark[maxn*2];
9      int S[maxn*2], c;
10
11     bool dfs(int x) {
12         if (mark[x^1]) return false;
13         if (mark[x]) return true;
14         mark[x] = true;
15         S[c++] = x;
16         for (int i = 0; i < G[x].size(); i++)
17             if (!dfs(G[x][i])) return false;
18         return true;
19     }
20
21     void init(int n) {
22         this->n = n;
23         for (int i = 0; i < n*2; i++) G[i].clear();
24         memset(mark, 0, sizeof(mark));
25     }
26
27     // x = xval or y = yval
28     void add_clause(int x, int xval, int y, int yval) {
29         x = x * 2 + xval;
30         y = y * 2 + yval;
31         G[x].push_back(y^1); // G[0].Pb(1)
32         G[y].push_back(x^1); // G[1].Pb(0);
33     }
34
35     bool solve() {
36         for(int i = 0; i < n*2; i += 2)
37             if(!mark[i] && !mark[i+1]) {
38                 c = 0;
39                 if(!dfs(i)) {
40                     while(c > 0) mark[S[--c]] = false;
41                     if(!dfs(i+1)) return false;
42                 }
43             }
44         return true;
45     }
46 };

```

4.2 LCA

4.2.1 1 DFS+RMQ.cpp

```
1  #include<cstdio>
2  #include<cstring>
3  #include<vector>
4  #include<cmath>
5  #include<iostream>
6  using namespace std;
7
8  const int maxn = 40000+100;
9  const int maxlogv = 17;
10 struct Edge{
11     int to,weight;
12     Edge(int t,int w):to(t),weight(w){};
13 };
14 vector<Edge> G[maxn];
15
16 int id[maxn],dis[maxn];
17 int vs[maxn*2],depth[maxn*2];
18 int dp[maxn*2][maxlogv];
19 void dfs(int node,int fa,int d,int &k){
20     id[node] = k;
21     vs[k] = node;
22     depth[k++] = d;
23     // dis[node] = distance;
24     for(int i = 0;i < G[node].size(); ++i){
25         Edge &t = G[node][i];
26         if(t.to == fa) continue;
27         dis[t.to] = dis[node]+t.weight;
28         dfs(t.to,node,d+1,k);
29     }
30     vs[k] = node;
31     depth[k++] = d;
32 }
33
34 void init_rmq(int n){
35
36     for(int i = 0;i < n ; ++i) dp[i][0] = i;
37     for(int j = 1;(1<<j) <= n; ++j){
38         for(int i = 0;i + (1<<j)-1 < n; ++i){
39             if(depth[dp[i][j-1]]< depth[dp[i+(1<<(j-1))][j-1]])
40                 dp[i][j] = dp[i][j-1];
41             else
42                 dp[i][j] = dp[i+(1<<(j-1))][j-1];
43         }
44     }
45 }
46
47 int query(int l,int r){
48     int k = 0;
49     while((1<<(k+1)) <= r-l+1) k++;
50     if(depth[dp[l][k]] < depth[dp[r-(1<<k)+1][k]])
51         return dp[l][k];
52     else
```

```

53         return dp[r-(1<<k)+1][k];
54     }
55     int lca(int u,int v){
56         return vs[query(min(id[u],id[v]),max(id[u],id[v]))];
57     }
58     void init(int n){
59         int k = 0;
60         dfs(0,-1,0,k);
61         init_rmq(2*n-1);
62     }
63     int main(void){
64         int n,m,q;
65         while(~scanf("%d%d",&n,&m)){
66             for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i) G[i].clear();
67             int u,v,w;
68             for(int i = 0;i < m; ++i){
69                 scanf("%d%d%d",&u,&v,&w);
70                 u--,v--;
71                 G[u].push_back(Edge(v,w));
72                 G[v].push_back(Edge(u,w));
73             }
74             init(n);
75             scanf("%d",&q);
76             while(q--){
77                 int u,v;
78                 scanf("%d %d",&u,&v);
79                 u--,v--;
80                 int f = lca(u,v);
81                 printf("%d\n",dis[u]+dis[v]-2*dis[f]);
82             }
83         }
84         return 0;
85     }

```

4.2.2 2 倍增算法.cpp

```

1 // POJ1330
2 // LCA 的倍增算法
3
4 #include<vector>
5 #include<cstdio>
6 #include<cstring>
7 using namespace std;
8
9 const int maxn = 1e4+100;
10 const int maxlogv = 14;
11 vector<int> G[maxn];
12 int root;
13
14 int parent[maxlogv][maxn];
15 int depth[maxn];
16
17 void dfs(int v,int p,int d){
18     parent[0][v] = p;
19     depth[v] = d;

```

```

20         for(int i = 0; i < G[v].size(); ++i){
21             if(G[v][i] != p){
22                 dfs(G[v][i], v, d+1);
23             }
24         }
25     }
26     void init(int V){
27         dfs(root, -1, 0);
28         for(int k = 0; k+1 < maxlogv; ++k){
29             for(int v = 0; v < V; ++v){
30                 if(parent[k][v] < 0) parent[k+1][v] = -1;
31                 else parent[k+1][v] = parent[k][parent[k][v]];
32             }
33         }
34     }
35 }
36
37 int lca(int u, int v){
38     if(depth[u] > depth[v]) swap(u, v);
39     for(int k = 0; k < maxlogv; ++k){
40         if(((depth[v] - depth[u]) >> k) & 1){
41             v = parent[k][v];
42         }
43     }
44     if(u == v) return u;
45     for(int k = maxlogv-1; k >= 0; --k){
46         if(parent[k][u] != parent[k][v]){
47             u = parent[k][u];
48             v = parent[k][v];
49         }
50     }
51     return parent[0][u];
52 }
53
54 bool OUT[maxn];
55 int main(void)
56 {
57
58     int T;
59     scanf("%d", &T);
60     while(T--){
61         int n;
62         for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) G[i].clear();
63         memset(OUT, 0, sizeof(OUT));
64         scanf("%d", &n);
65         for(int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
66             int u, v;
67             scanf("%d %d", &u, &v);
68             u--, v--;
69             G[u].push_back(v);
70             OUT[v] = 1;
71         }
72         for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if(!OUT[i]){
73             root = i;
74             break;
75         }

```

```

76         init(n);
77         int u,v;
78         scanf("%d %d",&u,&v);
79         u--,v--;
80         printf("%d\n",lca(u,v)+1);
81     }
82
83     return 0;
84 }

```

4.3 Maxflow

4.3.1 1 Dinic.cpp

```

1 // dinic
2 #include <cstdio>//C 语言 io
3 #include <cstring>//以下是 c 语言常用头文件
4 #include <cmath>
5 #include <cstdlib>
6 #include <ctime>
7 #include <cctype>
8 #include <cstring>
9 #include <cmath>
10 #include <iostream>//c++IO
11 #include <sstream>
12 #include <string>
13 #include <list>//c++ 常用容器
14 #include <vector>
15 #include <set>
16 #include <map>
17 #include <queue>
18 #include <stack>
19 #include <algorithm>//c++ 泛型的一些函数
20 #include <functional>//用来提供一些模版
21 #define fo0(i,n) for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i)
22 #define fo1(i,n) for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i)
23 #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
24 #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
25 #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
26 using namespace std;
27 typedef long long LL;
28 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
29 const int prime = 999983;
30 const int INF = 0x7FFFFFFF;
31 const LL INFF =0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
32 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
33 const double inf = 1e18;
34 const double eps = 1e-6;
35 const LL mod = 1e9 + 7;
36 const int LEN = 20000+1000;
37 const int maxn = 1e8;
38 struct Edge{
39     int from,to,cap,flow;
40     Edge(int u,int v,int w,int f): from(u),to(v),cap(w),flow(f){}
41 };

```

```

42 struct Dinic{
43     int n,m,s,t;
44     vector<Edge> edges;
45     vector<int> G[LEN];
46     int a[LEN];
47     int vis[LEN];
48     int d[LEN];
49     int cur[LEN]; //好吧就是点，代表该点在一次求增广的过程中搜索到了那条边，意思就是从这条
    ↪ 边往下肯定搜索不到结果了
50 void init(int n)
51 {
52     this->n = n;
53     for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i)
54         G[i].clear();
55     edges.clear();
56 }
57 void Add(int u,int v,int w)
58 {
59     edges.push_back(Edge(u,v,w,0));
60     edges.push_back(Edge(v,u,0,0));
61     m = edges.size();
62     G[u].push_back(m-2);
63     G[v].push_back(m-1);
64 }
65 bool Bfs(void) //分层
66 {
67     me(d);
68     me(vis);
69     d[s] = 0;
70     vis[s] = 1;
71
72     queue<int> Q;
73     Q.push(s);
74     while(!Q.empty())
75     {
76         int q = Q.front(); Q.pop();
77
78         for(size_t i = 0;i < G[q].size();++i)
79         {
80             Edge &tmp = edges[G[q][i]];
81             if(!vis[tmp.to]&&tmp.cap>tmp.flow)
82             {
83                 vis[tmp.to] = 1;
84                 d[tmp.to] = d[q] + 1;
85                 Q.push(tmp.to);
86             }
87         }
88     }
89     return vis[t];
90 }
91 int Dfs(int node,int a)
92 {
93
94     if(node == t || a == 0)
95         return a;
96     int flow = 0,f;

```

```

97     for(int &i = cur[node]; i < G[node].size(); ++i)
98     {
99         Edge &tmp = edges[G[node][i]];
100         if(d[tmp.to] == d[node] + 1 && (f = Dfs(tmp.to, min(a, tmp.cap - tmp.flow))) > 0)
101         {
102             flow += f;
103             tmp.flow += f;
104             edges[G[node][i]^1].flow -= f;
105             a -= f;
106             if(a == 0)
107                 break;
108         }
109     }
110     return flow;
111 }
112 int MaxFlow(int s, int t)
113 {
114     this->s = s;
115     this->t = t;
116     int flow = 0;
117     while(Bfs())
118     {
119         me(cur);
120         flow += Dfs(s, maxn);
121     }
122     return flow;
123 }
124 }
125
126
127 };
128 Dinic dinic;
129 int main()
130 {
131     int N, M, S, T;
132     while(cin >> N >> M)
133     {
134         S = 1, T = N;
135         dinic.init(N);
136         int u, v, w;
137         for(int i = 0; i < M; ++i)
138         {
139             scanf("%d %d %d", &u, &v, &w);
140             dinic.Add(u, v, w);
141         }
142         int ans = 0;
143         ans = dinic.MaxFlow(S, T);
144         printf("%d\n", ans);
145     }
146 }
147
148
149
150     return 0;
151 }

```


4.3.2 2 ISAP.cpp

```
1 // 点的下标从零开始, 注意初始化
2 #include<cstdio>
3 #include<cstring>
4 #include<queue>
5 #include<vector>
6 #include<algorithm>
7 using namespace std;
8
9 const int maxn = 10000 + 10;
10 const int INF = 1000000000;
11
12 struct Edge {
13     int from, to, cap, flow;
14 };
15
16 bool operator < (const Edge& a, const Edge& b) {
17     return a.from < b.from || (a.from == b.from && a.to < b.to);
18 }
19
20 struct ISAP {
21     int n, m, s, t;
22     vector<Edge> edges;
23     vector<int> G[maxn]; // 邻接表, G[i][j] 表示结点 i 的第 j 条边在 e 数组中的序号
24     bool vis[maxn]; // BFS 使用
25     int d[maxn]; // 从起点到 i 的距离
26     int cur[maxn]; // 当前弧指针
27     int p[maxn]; // 可增广路上的上一条弧
28     int num[maxn]; // 距离标号计数
29
30     void AddEdge(int from, int to, int cap) {
31         edges.push_back((Edge){from, to, cap, 0});
32         edges.push_back((Edge){to, from, 0, 0});
33         m = edges.size();
34         G[from].push_back(m-2);
35         G[to].push_back(m-1);
36     }
37
38     bool BFS() {
39         memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
40         queue<int> Q;
41         Q.push(t);
42         vis[t] = 1;
43         d[t] = 0;
44         while(!Q.empty()) {
45             int x = Q.front(); Q.pop();
46             for(int i = 0; i < G[x].size(); i++) {
47                 Edge& e = edges[G[x][i]^1];
48                 if(!vis[e.from] && e.cap > e.flow) {
49                     vis[e.from] = 1;
50                     d[e.from] = d[x] + 1;
51                     Q.push(e.from);
52                 }
53             }
54         }
55     }
```

```

54     }
55     return vis[s];
56 }
57
58 void init(int n) {
59     this->n = n;
60     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) G[i].clear();
61     edges.clear();
62 }
63
64
65 int Augment() {
66     int x = t, a = INF;
67     while(x != s) {
68         Edge& e = edges[p[x]];
69         a = min(a, e.cap - e.flow);
70         x = edges[p[x]].from;
71     }
72     x = t;
73     while(x != s) {
74         edges[p[x]].flow += a;
75         edges[p[x]^1].flow -= a;
76         x = edges[p[x]].from;
77     }
78     return a;
79 }
80
81 int Maxflow(int s, int t) {
82     this->s = s; this->t = t;
83     int flow = 0;
84     BFS();
85     memset(num, 0, sizeof(num));
86     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) num[d[i]]++;
87     int x = s;
88     memset(cur, 0, sizeof(cur));
89     while(d[s] < n) {
90         if(x == t) {
91             flow += Augment();
92
93             x = s;
94         }
95         int ok = 0;
96         for(int i = cur[x]; i < G[x].size(); i++) {
97             Edge& e = edges[G[x][i]];
98             if(e.cap > e.flow && d[x] == d[e.to] + 1) { // Advance
99                 ok = 1;
100                 p[e.to] = G[x][i];
101                 cur[x] = i; // 注意
102                 x = e.to;
103                 break;
104             }
105         }
106         if(!ok) { // Retreat
107             int m = n-1; // 初值注意
108             for(int i = 0; i < G[x].size(); i++) {
109                 Edge& e = edges[G[x][i]];

```

```

110         if(e.cap > e.flow) m = min(m, d[e.to]);
111     }
112     if(--num[d[x]] == 0) break;
113     num[d[x] = m+1]++;
114     cur[x] = 0; // 注意
115     if(x != s) x = edges[p[x]].from;
116 }
117 }
118 return flow;
119 }
120 };
121
122
123 ISAP g;
124
125 int main() {
126
127     int N,M;
128     int S,T;
129     scanf("%d %d",&N,&M);
130     scanf("%d %d",&S,&T);
131     int u,v,w;
132     g.init(N);
133     while(M--){
134         scanf("%d %d %d",&u,&v,&w);
135         u--,v--;
136         g.AddEdge(u,v,w);
137     }
138     printf("%d",g.Maxflow(S-1,T-1));
139
140
141     return 0;
142 }

```

4.3.3 3 MCMF.cpp

```

1 // 最小费用最大流, 下标从 1 开始
2
3 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
4 #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
5 #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
6 #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
7 #define Pb push_back
8 #define FI first
9 #define SE second
10 #define For(i,a,b) for(int i = a; i < b; ++i)
11 #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(false)
12 using namespace std;
13 typedef long long LL;
14 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
15 const int prime = 999983;
16 const int INF = 1e8;
17 const LL INFF = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
18 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
19 const double inf = 1e18;

```

```

20 const double eps = 1e-6;
21 const LL mod = 1e9 + 7;
22 LL qpow(LL a, LL b){LL s=1;while(b>0){if(b&1)s=s*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;b>>=1;}return s;}
23 LL gcd(LL a, LL b) {return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;}
24 int dr[2][4] = {1,-1,0,0,0,0,-1,1};
25 typedef pair<int,int> P;
26 struct Edge{
27     int from,to,cap,flow,cost;
28 };
29 const int maxn = 5000+100;
30 struct MCMF{
31     int n,m,s,t;
32     vector<Edge> edges;
33     vector<int> G[maxn];
34     int inq[maxn];
35     int d[maxn];
36     int p[maxn];
37     int a[maxn];
38     void init(int n){
39         this->n = n;
40         for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i) G[i].clear();
41         edges.clear();
42     }
43     void AddEdge(int from,int to,int cap,int cost){
44         edges.push_back((Edge){from,to,cap,0,cost});
45         edges.push_back((Edge){to,from,0,0,-cost});
46         int m = edges.size();
47         G[from].push_back(m-2);
48         G[to].push_back(m-1);
49     }
50     bool BellmanFord(int s,int t,int &flow,int &cost){
51         for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i) d[i] = INF;
52         memset(inq,0,sizeof(inq));
53         d[s] = 0,inq[s] = 1;p[s] = 0,a[s] = INF;
54
55         queue<int> Q;
56         Q.push(s);
57         while(!Q.empty()){
58
59             int u = Q.front(); Q.pop();
60             inq[u] = 0;
61             for(int i = 0;i < G[u].size(); ++i){
62                 Edge& e = edges[G[u][i]];
63                 if(e.cap > e.flow && d[e.to] > d[u]+e.cost){
64                     d[e.to] = d[u]+e.cost;
65                     p[e.to] = G[u][i];
66                     a[e.to] = min(a[u],e.cap-e.flow);
67                     if(!inq[e.to]) {
68                         Q.push(e.to); inq[e.to] = 1;
69                     }
70                 }
71             }
72         }
73     }
74
75     if(d[t] == INF) return false;

```

```

76         flow += a[t];
77         cost += d[t]*a[t];
78         int u = t;
79         while(u != s){
80             edges[p[u]].flow += a[t];
81             edges[p[u]^1].flow -= a[t];
82             u = edges[p[u]].from;
83         }
84         return true;
85     }
86     int Mincost(int s,int t,int &flow,int &cost){
87         flow = 0,cost = 0;
88
89         while(BellmanFord(s,t,flow,cost));
90         return cost;
91     }
92 }
93
94 };
95 MCMF mcmf;
96 int main(void)
97 {
98     int n,m,s,t;
99     scanf("%d %d %d %d",&n,&m,&s,&t);
100     int u,v,w,c;
101     mcmf.init(n+1);
102     while(m--){
103         scanf("%d %d %d %d",&u,&v,&w,&c);
104         mcmf.AddEdge(u,v,w,c);
105     }
106     int flow,cost;
107     flow = 0,cost = 0;
108     mcmf.Mincost(s,t,flow,cost);
109     printf("%d %d\n",flow,cost);
110
111
112     return 0;
113 }

```

4.4 二分图

4.4.1 1 匈牙利算法.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
3  #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
4  #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
5  #define Pb push_back
6  #define FI first
7  #define SE second
8  #define For(i,a,b) for(int i = a; i < b; ++i)
9  #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(false)
10 using namespace std;
11 typedef long long LL;
12 typedef unsigned long long ULL;

```

```

13 const int prime = 999983;
14 const int INF = 0x7FFFFFFF;
15 const LL INFF =0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
16 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
17 const double inf = 1e18;
18 const double eps = 1e-6;
19 const LL mod = 1e9 + 7;
20 LL qpow(LL a,LL b){LL s=1;while(b>0){if(b&1)s=s*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;b>>=1;}return s;}
21 LL gcd(LL a,LL b) {return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;}
22 int dr[2][4] = {1,-1,0,0,0,0,-1,1};
23 typedef pair<int,int> P;
24 const int maxn = 1000+10;
25 vector<int> G[maxn];
26 int match[maxn];
27 bool used[maxn];
28 int N,M;
29 bool dfs(int v){
30     used[v] = true;
31     for(int i = 0;i < G[v].size(); ++i){
32         if(used[u]) continue; used[u] = true;
33         int u = G[v][i],w = match[u];
34         if(w < 0 || !used[w]&&dfs(w)){
35             match[v] = u;
36             match[u] = v;
37             return true;
38         }
39     }
40     return false;
41 }
42 int main(void)
43 {
44     scanf("%d %d",&N,&M);
45
46     while(M--){
47         int u,v;
48         scanf("%d %d",&u,&v);
49         G[u].Pb(v);
50         G[v].Pb(u);
51     }
52     int ans = 0;
53     memset(match,-1,sizeof(match));
54     for(int i = 1;i <= N; ++i){
55         if(match[i] < 0){
56             memset(used,0,sizeof(used));
57             if(dfs(i)){
58                 ans++;
59             }
60         }
61     }
62     cout<<ans<<endl;
63     return 0;
64 }

```

4.4.2 2 KM.cpp

```
1  const int maxn = 500+5;
2  struct KM{
3      int n;
4      vector<int> G[maxn];
5      int W[maxn][maxn];
6      int Lx[maxn];
7      int Ly[maxn];
8      int Left[maxn];
9      bool S[maxn],T[maxn];
10     void init(int n){
11         this->n = n;
12         for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i) G[i].clear();
13         memset(W,0,sizeof(W));
14     }
15     void AddEdge(int u,int v,int w){
16         G[u].push_back(v);
17         W[u][v] = w;
18     }
19     bool match(int u){
20         S[u] = true;
21         for(int i =0;i < G[u].size(); ++i){
22             int v = G[u][i];
23             if(Lx[u]+Ly[v] == W[u][v]&&!T[v]){
24                 T[v] = true;
25                 if(Left[v] == -1||match(Left[v])){
26                     Left[v] = u;
27                     return true;
28                 }
29             }
30         }
31         return false;
32     }
33     void update(){
34         int a = INF;
35         for(int u = 0;u < n; ++u)
36             if(S[u])
37                 for(int i = 0;i < G[u].size(); ++i){
38                     int v = G[u][i];
39                     if(!T[v])
40                         a = min(a,Lx[u]+Ly[v]-W[u][v]);
41                 }
42         for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i){
43             if(S[i]) Lx[i] -= a;
44             if(T[i]) Ly[i] += a;
45         }
46     }
47     void solve(){
48         for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i){
49             Lx[i] = *max_element(W[i],W[i]+n);
50             Left[i] = -1;
51             Ly[i] = 0;
52         }
53         for(int u = 0;u < n; ++u){
```

```

54         for(;;){
55             for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i) S[i] = T[i] = 0;
56             if(match(u)) break;
57             else update();
58         }
59     }
60 }
61 };

```

4.4.3 3 一般图最大匹配.cpp

```

1  #include<cstdio>
2  #include<algorithm>
3  #include<cmath>
4  #include<cstring>
5  #include<vector>
6  #define SF scanf
7  #define PF printf
8  #define MAXN 510
9  using namespace std;
10 int mk[MAXN],fa[MAXN],nxt[MAXN],q[MAXN],vis[MAXN],match[MAXN];
11 int fr,bk,t,n,m;
12 vector<int> a[MAXN];
13 int find(int x){
14     if(fa[x]==x)
15         return x;
16     fa[x]=find(fa[x]);
17     return fa[x];
18 }
19 int LCA(int x,int y){
20     t++;
21     while(1){
22         if(x){
23             x=find(x);
24             if(vis[x]==t)
25                 return x;
26             vis[x]=t;
27             if(match[x])
28                 x=nxt[match[x]];
29             else
30                 x=0;
31         }
32         swap(x,y);
33     }
34 }
35 void Union(int x,int y){
36     if(find(x)!=find(y))
37         fa[fa[x]]=fa[y];
38 }
39 void gr(int a,int p){
40     while(a!=p){
41         int b=match[a];
42         int c=nxt[b];
43         if(find(c)!=p)
44             nxt[c]=b;

```



```

45         if(mk[b]==2){
46             q[++bk]=b;
47             mk[b]=1;
48         }
49         Union(a,b);
50         Union(b,c);
51         a=c;
52     }
53 }
54 void aug(int S){
55     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
56         mk[i]=nxt[i]=0;
57         fa[i]=i;
58     }
59     mk[S]=1;
60     fr=bk=0;
61     q[fr]=S;
62     while(fr<=bk){
63         int x=q[fr++];
64         for(int i=0;i<a[x].size();i++){
65             int y=a[x][i];
66             if(match[x]==y)
67                 continue;
68             else if(find(x)==find(y))
69                 continue;
70             else if(mk[y]==2)
71                 continue;
72             else if(mk[y]==1){
73                 int r=LCA(x,y);
74                 if(find(x)!=r)
75                     nxt[x]=y;
76                 if(find(y)!=r)
77                     nxt[y]=x;
78                 gr(x,r);
79                 gr(y,r);
80             }
81             else if(!match[y]){
82                 nxt[y]=x;
83                 for(int u=y;u;){
84                     int v=nxt[u];
85                     int mv=match[v];
86                     match[u]=v;
87                     match[v]=u;
88                     u=mv;
89                 }
90                 return;
91             }
92             else{
93                 nxt[y]=x;
94                 mk[y]=2;
95                 q[++bk]=match[y];
96                 mk[match[y]]=1;
97             }
98         }
99     }
100 }

```

```

101 int main(){
102     SF("%d%d",&n,&m);
103     int u,v;
104     for(int i=1;i<=m;i++){
105         SF("%d%d",&u,&v);
106         a[u].push_back(v);
107         a[v].push_back(u);
108     }
109     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
110         if(!match[i])
111             aug(i);
112     int sum=0;
113     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
114         if(match[i])
115             sum++;
116     PF("%d\n",sum/2);
117     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
118         PF("%d ",match[i]);
119 }

```

4.5 最小生成树

4.5.1 1 Krustal 卡鲁斯卡尔算法.cpp

```

1  /*
2  复杂度 E*log(E), 适用于稀疏图
3  https://vjudge.net/problem/HDU-1863
4  */
5
6
7  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
8
9  using namespace std;
10
11  const int maxn = 100+100;
12  struct Edge//边
13  {
14      int from,to,cost;
15      bool operator< ( const Edge & a)
16      {
17          return cost < a.cost;
18      }
19  };
20  Edge edge[maxn];
21  int F[maxn];
22  int Find(int x)//并查集算法
23  {
24      return x == F[x] ? x:F[x] = Find(F[x]);
25  }
26  int main(void)
27  {
28      int N,M;
29      while(cin>>N>>M&&N)// N 代表的是道路数量, M 代表村庄的数量
30      {
31          for(int i = 0; i <= M; ++i)

```

```

32         F[i] = i;
33     for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
34     {
35         Edge &t = edge[i];
36         scanf("%d %d %d",&t.from,&t.to,&t.cost);
37     }
38     sort(edge,edge+N);// 对边进行排序
39     int sum = 0;
40     int num = M;
41     for(int i = 0;i < N ; ++i)// 一个个将边加进去
42     {
43         Edge t = edge[i];
44         if(Find(t.from) == Find(t.to))
45             continue;
46         F[Find(t.from)] = F[Find(t.to)];
47         sum += t.cost;
48         num--;
49     }
50     if(num == 1)
51         cout<<sum<<endl;
52     else
53         cout<<"?"<<endl;
54 }
55
56
57 return 0;
58 }

```

4.5.2 2 prim 算法.cpp

```

1  /*
2  prim 算法是进行加点，使用于稠密图，可以选择用堆或者不用
3  不用堆  $O(V^2)$ ;
4  用堆  $O(E * \log(V))$ ;
5  https://vjudge.net/problem/HDU-1863
6  */
7
8
9  typedef pair<int,int> P;
10 const int LEN = 2e6+100;
11 int Away[LEN];//记录从当前已选结点到 j 节点的路径的最小值
12 bool vis[LEN];
13 int N,M;//N 道路数目, M 村庄个数
14 vector<vector<P> > vec(LEN);
15 int main()
16 {
17     cin>>M>>N;
18
19     int from,to,weight;
20     while(N--)
21     {
22         scanf("%d %d %d",&from,&to,&weight);
23         vec[from].push_back(P(weight,to));
24         vec[to].push_back(P(weight,from));
25     }// 添加边

```

```

26
27
28     for(int i = 2; i <= M; ++i)
29         Away[i] = INF; //初始化 Away 数组
30     Away[1] = 0;
31     int Left = M;
32     int All_cost = 0;
33     priority_queue<P,vector<P>,greater<P> > q; // 小顶堆
34     q.push(P(0,1));
35     while(!q.empty() && Left > 0)
36     {
37         P tmp = q.top(); q.pop();
38         int To = tmp.second;
39         if(vis[To])
40             continue;
41         vis[To] = 1;
42         Left--;
43         All_cost += tmp.first;
44         for(int i = 0; i < vec[To].size(); ++i) // 更新 Away 数组
45         {
46             P &t = vec[To][i];
47             if(!vis[t.second] && Away[t.second] > t.first)
48             {
49                 Away[t.second] = t.first;
50                 q.push(t);
51             }
52         }
53     }
54
55     cout<<All_cost<<endl;
56
57
58
59     return 0;
60 }

```

4.5.3 3 最小限制生成树.cpp

```

1 // 限制某一点的度数不能超过 K
2 #include<cstring>
3 #include<map>
4 #include<cstdio>
5 #include<iostream>
6 #include<algorithm>
7 #include<set>
8 using namespace std;
9 #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
10 const int INF = 1e8;
11 //.....
12 const int LEN = 30;
13 int K;
14 int n,m;
15 struct Edge
16 {
17     int x,y;

```

```

18     int weight;
19     bool operator <(const Edge &a) const
20     {
21         return weight < a.weight;
22     }
23 } edge[LEN*LEN+10]; //邻接表存边,Kruskal 算法要用
24 int dis[LEN][LEN]; //邻接矩阵
25 int sign[LEN][LEN]; //记录那些边已经在生成树里面了
26 int vis[LEN]; //记录是否相连
27 int F[LEN]; //并查集所用
28 int Father[LEN]; //由 i 到 i+1 度限制生成树需要用动态规划求解, 用来状态转移
29 int Best[LEN]; //Best[i] 指的是由当前节点到 park 这些边中最长边是多少
30 int Find(int x) //并查集所用 Find 函数
31 {
32     return x == F[x]?x:F[x] = Find(F[x]);
33 }
34 void Dfs(int x) //Dfs 动态规划记忆化搜索
35 {
36     // vis[x] = 1;
37     for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i )
38     {
39         if(sign[i][x] & !vis[i]) //如果有边相连并且下一个节点没有被访问
40         {
41             if(x == 0)
42                 Best[i] = -INF; //与 park 直接相连的边不能删除
43
44             else
45                 Best[i] = max(Best[x], dis[x][i]); //状态转移方程
46             Father[i] = x;
47             vis[i] = 1;
48             Dfs(i);
49         }
50     }
51 }
52 void init(){
53     for(int i = 0; i < LEN; ++i)
54         F[i] = i;
55     me(sign); //初始化标记数组
56     me(vis);
57     //初始化邻接矩阵
58     for(int i = 0; i < LEN; ++i)
59         for(int j = 0; j < LEN; ++j)
60             dis[i][j] = INF;
61 }
62 int main(void)
63 {
64     while(cin >> m)
65     {
66         //初始化并查集数组
67         init();
68         n = 0; //用来记录共有多少个节点
69         // set<string> se;
70         map<string, int> ma; //将地点编号
71         ma["Park"] = 0; //将 park 加入节点
72         string s1, s2;
73         int a, b;

```

```

74     int weight = 0;
75     for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i)
76     {
77         cin>>s1>>s2>>weight;
78         if(s1 == "Park" || ma[s1] != 0)
79             a = ma[s1]; //如果节点已编号，则直接使用
80         else
81             a = ma[s1] = ++n; //如果没有编号，编号
82         if(s2 == "Park" || ma[s2] != 0)
83             b = ma[s2];
84         else
85             b = ma[s2] = ++n;
86         dis[a][b] = dis[b][a] = weight;
87         edge[i].x = a;
88         edge[i].y = b;
89         edge[i].weight = weight;
90     }
91     //求最小生成树
92     int ans = 0; //kruskal 算法求最小生成树
93     sort(edge, edge+m);
94     for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i)
95     {
96         int x = edge[i].x;
97         int y = edge[i].y;
98         weight = edge[i].weight;
99         if(x==0 || y==0) //去除掉 park 这个点
100             continue;
101         int xx = Find(x);
102         int yy = Find(y);
103         if(xx!=yy)
104         {
105             F[xx] = F[yy];
106             ans += weight;
107             sign[x][y] = sign[y][x] = 1;
108         }
109     }
110
111
112     cin>>K; //最小 k 度生成树
113     int Min[LEN]; //用来记录每一个最小生成树到 park 点的最小路径
114     for(int i = 0; i < LEN; ++i)
115         Min[i] = INF; //初始化
116     int index[LEN]; //用来记录最小路径的点
117     for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
118     {
119         if(dis[i][0] < Min[Find(i)])
120         {
121             Min[Find(i)] = dis[i][0];
122             index[Find(i)] = i;
123         }
124     }
125     //// cout<<se.size()<<endl;
126     int m = 0; //用来记录除去 park 点即 0 点之后共有多少个连通分量
127     for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
128     {
129         if(Min[i] != INF)

```

```

130     {
131         ans += Min[i];
132         sign[index[i]][0] = sign[0][index[i]] = 1; //将这个最小路径的点与
            ↪ park 相连
133         m++;
134     }
135 }
136 int MMin = ans;
137 for(int i = m + 1; i <= K; ++i) //从 m+1 到 K 求最小 i 度生成树
138 {
139     me(vis);
140     vis[0] = 1;
141     Dfs(0);
142     int select = -1; //select 用来记录选择哪个与 park 点相连是最小的
143     int sum = INF;
144     for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
145     {
146         if(!sign[0][i] && dis[0][i] != INF)
147         {
148             if(dis[i][0] - Best[i] < sum)
149             {
150                 select = i;
151                 sum = dis[i][0] - Best[i];
152             }
153         }
154     }
155     if(select == -1) //如果找不到，就跳出循环
156         break;
157     ans += sum;
158     sign[select][0] = sign[0][select] = 1;
159     MMin = min(MMin, ans);
160     for(int i = select; i != 0; i = Father[i])
161     {
162         if(dis[Father[i]][i] == Best[select])
163         {
164             sign[i][Father[i]] = sign[Father[i]][i] = 0;
165             break;
166         }
167     }
168     cout << ans << endl;
169 }
170 printf("Total miles driven: %d\n", MMin);
171 // cout << MMin << endl;
172 }
173 return 0;
174 }

```

4.5.4 4 次小生成树.cpp

```

1 #include<iostream>
2 #include<cstdio>
3 #include<cstring>
4 #include<string>
5 #include<algorithm>

```

```

6  #include<cmath>
7  #include<vector>
8  #include<queue>
9  #define ll long long
10 using namespace std;
11
12 int getint()
13 {
14     int i=0,f=1;char c;
15     for(c=getchar();(c<'0' || c>'9')&&c!='-';c=getchar());
16     if(c=='-')f=-1,c=getchar();
17     for(;c>='0'&&c<='9';c=getchar())i=(i<<3)+(i<<1)+c-'0';
18     return i*f;
19 }
20
21 const int N=100005,M=300005;
22 struct node
23 {
24     int x,y,w;
25     inline friend bool operator < (const node &a,const node &b)
26     {
27         return a.w<b.w;
28     }
29 }bian[M];
30 int n,m;
31 int id[N],fa[N][20],mx1[N][20],mx2[N][20],dep[N];
32 int tot,first[N],nxt[N<<1],to[N<<1],w[N<<1];
33 ll totlen,ans;
34 bool chs[M];
35
36 void add(int x,int y,int z)
37 {
38     nxt[++tot]=first[x],first[x]=tot,to[tot]=y,w[tot]=z;
39 }
40
41 int find(int x)
42 {
43     return id[x]==x?x:id[x]=find(id[x]);
44 }
45
46 void kruskal()
47 {
48     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)id[i]=i;
49     sort(bian+1,bian+m+1);
50     int cnt=0;
51     for(int i=1;i<=m;i++)
52     {
53         int x=find(bian[i].x),y=find(bian[i].y);
54         if(x!=y)
55         {
56             cnt++;
57             totlen+=bian[i].w;
58             chs[i]=true;
59             add(bian[i].x,bian[i].y,bian[i].w);
60             add(bian[i].y,bian[i].x,bian[i].w);
61             id[y]=x;

```



```

62         if(cnt==n-1)break;
63     }
64 }
65 }
66
67 void dfs(int u)
68 {
69     for(int i=1;i<20;i++)fa[u][i]=fa[fa[u][i-1]][i-1];
70     for(int i=1;i<20;i++)mx1[u][i]=max(mx1[u][i-1],mx1[fa[u][i-1]][i-1]);
71     for(int i=1;i<20;i++)
72     {
73         mx2[u][i]=max(mx2[u][i-1],mx2[fa[u][i-1]][i-1]);
74         if(mx1[u][i-1]<mx1[fa[u][i-1]][i-1]&&mx2[u][i]<mx1[u][i-1])
75             mx2[u][i]=mx1[u][i-1];
76         if(mx1[u][i-1]>mx1[fa[u][i-1]][i-1]&&mx1[fa[u][i-1]][i-1]>mx2[u][i])
77             mx2[u][i]=mx1[fa[u][i-1]][i-1];
78     }
79     for(int e=first[u];e=e=nxt[e])
80     {
81         int v=to[e];
82         if(v==fa[u][0])continue;
83         fa[v][0]=u;mx1[v][0]=w[e];
84         dep[v]=dep[u]+1;
85         dfs(v);
86     }
87 }
88
89 int Find(int x,int y,int len)
90 {
91     int Mx1=0,Mx2=0;
92     if(dep[x]<dep[y])swap(x,y);
93     int delta=dep[x]-dep[y];
94     for(int i=19;i>=0;i--)
95         if(delta&(1<<i))
96         {
97             if(Mx1>mx1[x][i]&&mx1[x][i]>Mx2)Mx2=mx1[x][i];
98             if(Mx1<mx1[x][i])Mx2=max(Mx1,mx2[x][i]),Mx1=mx1[x][i];
99             x=fa[x][i];
100         }
101     if(x==y)return Mx1==len?Mx2:Mx1;
102     for(int i=19;i>=0;i--)
103         if(fa[x][i]!=fa[y][i])
104         {
105             if(Mx1>mx1[x][i]&&mx1[x][i]>Mx2)Mx2=mx1[x][i];
106             if(Mx1<mx1[x][i])Mx2=max(Mx1,mx2[x][i]),Mx1=mx1[x][i];
107             x=fa[x][i];
108             if(Mx1>mx1[y][i]&&mx1[y][i]>Mx2)Mx2=mx1[y][i];
109             if(Mx1<mx1[y][i])Mx2=max(Mx1,mx2[y][i]),Mx1=mx1[y][i];
110             y=fa[y][i];
111         }
112     if(Mx1>mx1[x][0]&&mx1[x][0]>Mx2)Mx2=mx1[x][0];
113     if(Mx1<mx1[x][0])Mx2=max(Mx1,mx2[x][0]),Mx1=mx1[x][0];
114     x=fa[x][0];
115     if(Mx1>mx1[y][0]&&mx1[y][0]>Mx2)Mx2=mx1[y][0];
116     if(Mx1<mx1[y][0])Mx2=max(Mx1,mx2[y][0]),Mx1=mx1[y][0];
117     y=fa[y][0];

```

```

118     return Mx1==len?Mx2:Mx1;
119 }
120
121 void solve(int e)
122 {
123     int x=bian[e].x,y=bian[e].y,len=bian[e].w;
124     int tmp=Find(x,y,len);
125     ans=min(ans,totlen-tmp+len);
126 }
127
128 int main()
129 {
130     //freopen("lx.in","r",stdin);
131     n=getint(),m=getint();
132     for(int i=1;i<=m;i++)
133     {
134         bian[i].x=getint();
135         bian[i].y=getint();
136         bian[i].w=getint();
137     }
138     kruskal();
139     dfs(1);
140     ans=1e18;
141     for(int i=1;i<=m;i++)
142         if(!chs[i])solve(i);
143     printf("%lld",ans);
144 }

```

4.6 最短路

4.6.1 1 Dijkstra.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
3  #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
4  #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
5  #define Pb push_back
6  #define FI first
7  #define SE second
8  #define For(i,a,b) for(int i = a; i < b; ++i)
9  #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(false)
10 using namespace std;
11 typedef long long LL;
12 //typedef unsigned long long ULL;
13 //const int prime = 999983;
14 //const int INF = 0x7FFFFFFF;
15 //const LL INFF =0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
16 //const double pi = acos(-1.0);
17 //const double inf = 1e18;
18 //const double eps = 1e-6;
19 //const LL mod = 1e9 + 7;
20 //LL qpow(LL a,LL b){LL s=1;while(b>0){if(b&1)s=s*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;b>>=1;}return
    ↪ s;}
21 //LL gcd(LL a,LL b) {return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;}
22 //int dr[2][4] = {1,-1,0,0,0,0,-1,1};

```

```

23 //typedef pair<int,int> P;
24 struct Dijkstra{
25     #define maxn 1234
26     #define INF 123456789
27     int n,m;
28     int s,t;
29
30     int dis[maxn],M[maxn][maxn];
31     bool vis[maxn];
32     void init(){
33         scanf("%d %d %d %d",&n,&m,&s,&t);
34         int u,v,c;
35         for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i)
36             for(int j = 1;j <= n; ++j)
37                 if(i != j)
38                     M[i][j] = INF;
39         for(int i = 0;i < m; ++i){
40             scanf("%d %d %d",&u,&v,&c);
41             M[u][v] = M[v][u] = min(M[u][v],c);
42         }
43     }
44     void solve(){
45         memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));
46         fill(dis+1,dis+n+1,INF);
47         dis[s] = 0;
48         for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i){
49             int x,Min = INF;
50             for(int j = 1;j <= n; ++j){
51                 if(!vis[j]&&dis[j] <= Min)
52                     Min = dis[x=j];
53             }
54             vis[x] = 1;
55
56             for(int j = 1;j <= n; ++j){
57                 if(!vis[j]&&dis[j] > dis[x]+M[x][j])
58                     dis[j] = dis[x]+M[x][j];
59             }
60         }
61
62         printf("%d\n",dis[t]);
63     }
64 };
65 Dijkstra Dij;
66 int main(void)
67 {
68     Dij.init();
69     Dij.solve();
70
71     return 0;
72 }
73 // 加了堆优化的 dij
74
75 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
76 #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
77 #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
78 #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))

```

```

79 #define Pb push_back
80 #define FI first
81 #define SE second
82 #define For(i,a,b) for(int i = a; i < b; ++i)
83 #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(false)
84 using namespace std;
85 typedef long long LL;
86 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
87
88
89 int dr[2][4] = {1,-1,0,0,0,0,-1,1};
90 typedef pair<int,int> P;
91 struct Edge{
92     int u,v,d;
93     Edge(int uu,int vv,int dd):u(uu),v(vv),d(dd){
94     }
95 };
96 struct Dijstra{
97     #define maxn 123456
98     #define INF 123456789
99     int N,M,S,T;
100
101     typedef pair<int,int> P;
102     vector<Edge> edges;
103     vector<int> G[maxn];
104     bool done[maxn];
105     int d[maxn];
106     int p[maxn];
107     void init(){
108         for(int i = 1; i <= N; ++i) G[i].clear();
109         edges.clear();
110         scanf("%d %d %d %d",&N,&M,&S,&T);
111         // cout<<N<<M<<S<<T<<endl;
112         int u,v,w;
113         for(int i = 1; i <= M; ++i){
114             scanf("%d %d %d",&u,&v,&w);
115             AddEdge(u,v,w);
116             AddEdge(v,u,w);
117         }
118
119     }
120     void AddEdge(int u,int v,int d){
121         edges.push_back(Edge(u,v,d));
122         int m = edges.size();
123         G[u].push_back(m-1);
124     }
125     void solve(){
126         priority_queue<P,vector<P>,greater<P>> Q;
127         for(int i = 1; i <= N; ++i) d[i] = INF;
128         d[S] = 0;
129         memset(done,0,sizeof(done));
130         Q.push(P(0,S));
131         while(!Q.empty()){
132             P x = Q.top(); Q.pop();
133             int u = x.second;
134             if(done[u]) continue;

```

```

135         done[u] = true;
136         for(int i = 0; i < G[u].size(); ++i){
137             Edge &e = edges[G[u][i]];
138             if(!done[e.v] && d[e.v] > d[u] + e.d){
139                 d[e.v] = d[u] + e.d;
140                 p[e.v] = G[u][i];
141                 Q.push(P(d[e.v], e.v));
142             }
143         }
144     }
145
146     printf("%d\n", d[T]);
147 }
148 };
149 Dijstra Dij;
150 int main(void)
151 {
152     Dij.init();
153     Dij.solve();
154
155     return 0;
156 }

```

4.6.2 2 Bellman-ford.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
3  #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
4  #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
5  #define Pb push_back
6  #define FI first
7  #define SE second
8  #define For(i,a,b) for(int i = a; i < b; ++i)
9  #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(false)
10 using namespace std;
11 typedef long long LL;
12 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
13 const int prime = 999983;
14 const int INF = 0x7FFFFFFF;
15 const LL INFF = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
16 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
17 const double inf = 1e18;
18 const double eps = 1e-6;
19 const LL mod = 1e9 + 7;
20 LL qpow(LL a, LL b) {
21     LL s = 1;
22     while(b > 0) {
23         if(b & 1)
24             s = s * a % mod;
25         a = a * a % mod;
26         b >>= 1;
27     }
28     return s;
29 }
30 LL gcd(LL a, LL b) {

```

```

31     return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;
32 }
33 int dr[2][4] = {1,-1,0,0,0,0,-1,1};
34 typedef pair<int,int> P;
35 struct Edge{
36     int from,to,dist;
37     Edge(int u,int v,int d):from(u),to(v),dist(d){
38     }
39 };
40 struct Bellman_ford {
41     #define maxn 1234567
42     bool inq[maxn]; // 用来记录入队次数
43     int cnt[maxn], d[maxn], p[maxn];
44     // cnt 来记录入队次数, 大于 n 就退出, d 用来记录最短距离, p 用来记录路径
45     int n,m;
46     int s,t;
47     vector<Edge> edges;
48     vector<int> G[maxn];
49     void AddEdge(int from,int to,int dist){
50         edges.push_back(Edge(from,to,dist));
51         edges.push_back(Edge(to,from,dist));
52         int m = edges.size();
53         G[from].push_back(m-2);
54         G[to].push_back(m-1);
55     }
56     void init(){
57
58         scanf("%d %d %d %d",&n,&m,&s,&t);
59         int u,v,c;
60         for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i){
61             scanf("%d %d %d",&u,&v,&c);
62             AddEdge(u,v,c);
63         }
64         /// cout<<"test"<<endl;
65     }
66     bool bellman_ford() {
67         queue<int> Q;
68         memset(inq,0,sizeof(inq));
69         memset(cnt,0,sizeof(cnt));
70         for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
71             d[i] = INF;
72         d[s] = 0;
73         inq[s] = true;
74         Q.push(s);
75
76         while(!Q.empty()) {
77             int u = Q.front();
78             Q.pop();
79             inq[u] = false;
80             for(int i = 0; i < G[u].size(); ++i) {
81                 Edge &e = edges[G[u][i]];
82                 if(d[u] < INF&& d[e.to] > d[u]+e.dist) {
83                     d[e.to] = d[u]+e.dist;
84                     p[e.to] = G[u][i];
85                     if(!inq[e.to]) {
86

```

```

87         inq[e.to] = true;
88         if(++cnt[e.to] > n)
89             return false;
90     }
91 }
92 }
93 }
94 printf("%d\n",d[t]);
95
96 }
97 };
98 Bellman_ford bell;
99 int main(void) {
100     bell.init();
101     bell.bellman_ford();
102
103     return 0;
104 }

```

4.6.3 3 floyed.cpp

```

1 // https://hihocoder.com/problemset/problem/1089?sid=1348128
2 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
3 #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
4 #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
5 #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
6 #define Pb push_back
7 #define FI first
8 #define SE second
9 #define For(i,a,b) for(int i = a; i < b; ++i)
10 #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(false)
11 using namespace std;
12 typedef long long LL;
13 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
14 const int prime = 999983;
15 const int INF = 0x7FFFFFFF;
16 const LL INFF = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
17 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
18 const double inf = 1e18;
19 const double eps = 1e-6;
20 const LL mod = 1e9 + 7;
21 LL qpow(LL a,LL b){LL s=1;while(b>0){if(b&1)s=s*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;b>>=1;}return s;}
22 LL gcd(LL a,LL b) {return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;}
23 int dr[2][4] = {1,-1,0,0,0,0,-1,1};
24 typedef pair<int,int> P;
25 struct Floyd{
26     // 复杂度 O(n^3)
27     #define maxn 300
28     int d[maxn][maxn];
29     int n,m;
30     void init(void){
31         scanf("%d %d",&n,&m);
32         for(int i = 1;i <= n ;++i)
33             for(int j = 1;j <= n; ++j)
34                 if(i != j)

```

```

35         d[i][j] = INF;
36     int u,v,c;
37     for(int i = 0;i < m; ++i){
38         scanf("%d %d %d",&u,&v,&c);
39         d[u][v] = d[v][u] = min(d[v][u],c);
40     }
41 }
42 void floyd(void){
43     for(int k = 1; k <= n; ++k)
44         for(int i = 1;i <= n ;++i)
45             for(int j = 1;j <= n; ++j)
46                 if(d[i][k] < INF&& d[j][k] < INF)
47                     d[i][j] = min(d[i][j],d[i][k]+d[j][k]);
48 }
49 void print(void){
50     for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i){
51         for(int j = 1;j <= n; ++j)
52             printf("%d%c",d[i][j], " \n"[j==n]);
53     }
54 }
55
56 };
57 Floyd floyd;
58 int main(void)
59 {
60     floyd.init();
61     floyd.floyd();
62     floyd.print();
63
64
65     return 0;
66 }

```

4.6.4 堆优化的有限队列.cpp

```

1  #include <cstdio>
2  #include <iostream>
3  #include <algorithm>
4  #include <ext/pb_ds/priority_queue.hpp>
5  #define N 1000010
6  #define M 10000010
7  #define inf 1000000000000000ll
8
9  using namespace std;
10 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
11
12 typedef long long ll;
13 typedef pair<ll,int> pairs;
14 typedef __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<pairs,greater<pairs>,pairing_heap_tag> heap;
15
16 heap Q;
17 heap::point_iterator p[N];
18 int n,m,t,cnt;
19 ll rxa,rxr,rya,ryc,rp;
20 int G[N],vis[N];

```



```

21 ll dis[N];
22 struct edge{
23     int t,nx;
24     ll w;
25 }E[M];
26
27 inline void Insert(int x,int y,ll w){
28     E[++cnt].t=y;E[cnt].nx=G[x];E[cnt].w=w;G[x]=cnt;
29 }
30
31 inline void dijkstra(){
32     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) dis[i]=inf;
33     dis[1]=0; vis[1]=0; p[1]=Q.push(pairs(0,1));
34     while(!Q.empty()){
35         int x=Q.top().second; Q.pop(); vis[x]=0;
36         for(int i=G[x];i;i=E[i].nx)
37             if(dis[E[i].t]>dis[x]+E[i].w){
38                 dis[E[i].t]=dis[x]+E[i].w;
39                 if(vis[E[i].t]) Q.modify(p[E[i].t],pairs(dis[E[i].t],E[i].t));
40                 else p[E[i].t]=Q.push(pairs(dis[E[i].t],E[i].t)),vis[E[i].t]=1;
41             }
42     }
43 }
44
45 int main(){
46     freopen("1.in","r",stdin);
47     freopen("1.out","w",stdout);
48     scanf("%d%d%d%d%d%d%d",&n,&m,&t,&rxa,&rxs,&rya,&ryc,&rp);
49     ll x=0,y=0,z=0,a,b;
50     for(int i=1;i<=t;i++){
51         x=(x*rxs+rxs)%rp;
52         y=(y*rya+ryc)%rp;
53         a=min(x%n+1,y%n+1);
54         b=max(y%n+1,y%n+1);
55         Insert(a,b,1e8-100*a);
56     }
57     for(int i=1;i<=m-t;i++){
58         scanf("%lld%lld%lld",&x,&y,&a);
59         Insert(x,y,a);
60     }
61     dijkstra();
62     printf("%lld\n",dis[n]);
63 }

```

5 数学

5.1 3 FWT 模板.cpp

```

1 // 异或
2 void FWT(int *a,int N,int opt){
3     const int inv2 = qpow(2,mod-2);
4     // j 是区间开始点, i 是区间距离, k 是具体位置, j+k,i+j+k 就是在 a 数组中的坐标
5     for(int i = 1;i < N; i <= 1){
6         for(int p = i<<1,j = 0;j < N; j += p){

```

```

7         for(int k = 0; k < i; ++k){
8             int X = a[j+k], Y = a[i+j+k];
9             a[j+k] = (X+Y)%mod;
10            a[i+j+k] = (X+mod-Y)%mod;
11            if(opt == -1) a[j+k] = 111*a[j+k]*inv2%mod, a[i+j+k] =
                ↪ 111*a[i+j+k]*inv2%mod;
12
13
14            }
15        }
16    }
17 }
18
19 或
20 if(opt == 1) F[i+j+k] = (F[i+j+k]+F[j+k]) %mod;
21 else        F[i+j+k] = (F[i+j+k+mod-F[j+k]) %mod;
22 和
23 if(opt == 1) F[j+k] = (F[j+k]+F[i+j+k]) %mod;
24 else        F[j+k] = (F[j+k] +mod-F[i+j+k])%mod;

```

5.2 4 单纯形法.cpp

```

1 // UVA10498 Happiness!
2 // Rujia Liu
3 #include<cstdio>
4 #include<cstring>
5 #include<algorithm>
6 #include<cassert>
7 using namespace std;
8
9 // 改进单纯性法的实现
10 // 参考: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simplex_algorithm
11 // 输入矩阵 a 描述线性规划的标准形式。a 为 m+1 行 n+1 列，其中行 0~m-1 为不等式，行 m 为
    ↪ 目标函数（最大化）。列 0~n-1 为变量 0~n-1 的系数，列 n 为常数项
12 // 第 i 个约束为 a[i][0]*x[0] + a[i][1]*x[1] + ... <= a[i][n]
13 // 目标为 max(a[m][0]*x[0] + a[m][1]*x[1] + ... + a[m][n-1]*x[n-1] - a[m][n])
14 // 注意：变量均有非负约束 x[i] >= 0
15 const int maxm = 500; // 约束数目上限
16 const int maxn = 500; // 变量数目上限
17 const double INF = 1e100;
18 const double eps = 1e-10;
19
20 struct Simplex {
21     int n; // 变量个数
22     int m; // 约束个数
23     double a[maxm][maxn]; // 输入矩阵
24     int B[maxm], N[maxn]; // 算法辅助变量
25
26     void pivot(int r, int c) {
27         swap(N[c], B[r]);
28         a[r][c] = 1 / a[r][c];
29         for(int j = 0; j <= n; j++) if(j != c) a[r][j] *= a[r][c];
30         for(int i = 0; i <= m; i++) if(i != r) {
31             for(int j = 0; j <= n; j++) if(j != c) a[i][j] -= a[i][c] * a[r][j];
32             a[i][c] = -a[i][c] * a[r][c];

```

```

33     }
34 }
35
36 bool feasible() {
37     for(;;) {
38         int r, c;
39         double p = INF;
40         for(int i = 0; i < m; i++) if(a[i][n] < p) p = a[r = i][n];
41         if(p > -eps) return true;
42         p = 0;
43         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) if(a[r][i] < p) p = a[r][c = i];
44         if(p > -eps) return false;
45         p = a[r][n] / a[r][c];
46         for(int i = r+1; i < m; i++) if(a[i][c] > eps) {
47             double v = a[i][n] / a[i][c];
48             if(v < p) { r = i; p = v; }
49         }
50         pivot(r, c);
51     }
52 }
53
54 // 解有界返回 1, 无解返回 0, 无界返回-1。b[i] 为 x[i] 的值, ret 为目标函数的值
55 int simplex(int n, int m, double x[maxn], double& ret) {
56     this->n = n;
57     this->m = m;
58     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) N[i] = i;
59     for(int i = 0; i < m; i++) B[i] = n+i;
60     if(!feasible()) return 0;
61     for(;;) {
62         int r, c;
63         double p = 0;
64         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) if(a[m][i] > p) p = a[m][c = i];
65         if(p < eps) {
66             for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) if(N[i] < n) x[N[i]] = 0;
67             for(int i = 0; i < m; i++) if(B[i] < n) x[B[i]] = a[i][n];
68             ret = -a[m][n];
69             return 1;
70         }
71         p = INF;
72         for(int i = 0; i < m; i++) if(a[i][c] > eps) {
73             double v = a[i][n] / a[i][c];
74             if(v < p) { r = i; p = v; }
75         }
76         if(p == INF) return -1;
77         pivot(r, c);
78     }
79 }
80 };
81
82 /////////////// 题目相关
83 #include<cmath>
84 Simplex solver;
85
86 int main() {
87     int n, m;
88     while(scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) == 2) {

```

```

89     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) scanf("%lf", &solver.a[m][i]); // 目标函数
90     solver.a[m][n] = 0; // 目标函数常数项
91     for(int i = 0; i < m; i++)
92         for(int j = 0; j < n+1; j++)
93             scanf("%lf", &solver.a[i][j]);
94     double ans, x[maxn];
95     assert(solver.simplex(n, m, x, ans) == 1);
96     ans *= m;
97     printf("Nasa can spend %d taka.\n", (int)floor(ans + 1 - eps));
98 }
99 return 0;
100 }

```

5.3 5. 线性基.cpp

```

1  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2  #define reg register
3  using namespace std;
4  typedef long long LL;
5  const int MN=60;
6  LL a[61],tmp[61];
7  bool flag;
8  void ins(LL x){
9      for(reg int i=MN;~i;i--)
10         if(x&(1LL<<i))
11             if(!a[i]){a[i]=x;return;}
12             else x^=a[i];
13     flag=true;
14 }
15 bool check(LL x){
16     for(reg int i=MN;~i;i--)
17         if(x&(1LL<<i))
18             if(!a[i])return false;
19             else x^=a[i];
20     return true;
21 }
22 LL qmax(LL res=0){
23     for(reg int i=MN;~i;i--)
24         res=max(res,res^a[i]);
25     return res;
26 }
27 LL qmin(){
28     if(flag)return 0;
29     for(reg int i=0;i<=MN;i++){
30         if(a[i])return a[i];
31     }
32 }
33 LL query(LL k){
34     reg LL res=0;reg int cnt=0;
35     k-=flag;if(!k)return 0;
36     for(reg int i=0;i<=MN;i++){
37         for(int j=i-1;~j;j--)
38             if(a[i]&(1LL<<j))a[i]^=a[j];
39         if(a[i])tmp[cnt++]=a[i];
40     }
41     if(k>=(1LL<<cnt))return -1;

```

```

41     for(reg int i=0;i<cnt;i++)
42         if(k&(1LL<<i))res^=tmp[i];
43     return res;
44 }
45 int main(){
46     int n;LL x;scanf("%d",&n);
47     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)scanf("%lld",&x),ins(x);
48     printf("%lld\n",qmax());
49     return 0;
50 }

```

5.4 BM.cpp

```

1 //O(n^2) n 是传入的数
2 //输入的 n 是第几个数
3
4
5 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
6 using namespace std;
7 #define rep(i,a,n) for (int i=a;i<n;i++)
8 #define per(i,a,n) for (int i=n-1;i>=a;i--)
9 #define pb push_back
10 #define mp make_pair
11 #define all(x) (x).begin(),(x).end()
12 #define fi first
13 #define se second
14 #define SZ(x) ((int)(x).size())
15 typedef vector<int> VI;
16 typedef long long ll;
17 typedef pair<int,int> PII;
18 const ll mod=1000000007;
19 ll powmod(ll a,ll b) {ll res=1;a%=mod; assert(b>=0);
20     ↪ for(;b;b>>=1){if(b&1)res=res*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;}return res;}
21 ll _,n;
22 namespace linear_seq{
23     const int N=10010;
24     ll res[N],base[N],_c[N],_md[N];
25     vector<ll> Md;
26     void mul(ll *a,ll *b,int k)
27     {
28         rep(i,0,k+k) _c[i]=0;
29         rep(i,0,k) if (a[i]) rep(j,0,k) _c[i+j]=(_c[i+j]+a[i]*b[j])%mod;
30         for (int i=k+k-1;i>=k;i--) if (_c[i])
31             rep(j,0,SZ(Md)) _c[i-k+Md[j]]=(_c[i-k+Md[j]]-_c[i]*_md[Md[j]])%mod;
32         rep(i,0,k) a[i]=_c[i];
33     }
34     int solve(ll n,VI a,VI b)
35     {
36         ll ans=0,pnt=0;
37         int k=SZ(a);
38         assert(SZ(a)==SZ(b));
39         rep(i,0,k) _md[k-1-i]=-a[i];_md[k]=1;
40         Md.clear();
41         rep(i,0,k) if (_md[i]!=0) Md.push_back(i);
42         rep(i,0,k) res[i]=base[i]=0;

```

```

42     res[0]=1;
43     while ((1ll<<pnt)<=n) pnt++;
44     for (int p=pnt;p>=0;p--)
45     {
46         mul(res,res,k);
47         if ((n>>p)&1)
48         {
49             for (int i=k-1;i>=0;i--) res[i+1]=res[i];res[0]=0;
50             rep(j,0,SZ(Md)) res[Md[j]]=(res[Md[j]]-res[k]*_md[Md[j]])%mod;
51         }
52     }
53     rep(i,0,k) ans=(ans+res[i]*b[i])%mod;
54     if (ans<0) ans+=mod;
55     return ans;
56 }
57 VI BM(VI s) {
58     VI C(1,1),B(1,1);
59     int L=0,m=1,b=1;
60     rep(n,0,SZ(s)) {
61         ll d=0;
62         rep(i,0,L+1) d=(d+(1ll)C[i]*s[n-i])%mod;
63         if (d==0) ++m;
64         else if (2*L<=n) {
65             VI T=C;
66             ll c=mod-d*powmod(b,mod-2)%mod;
67             while (SZ(C)<SZ(B)+m) C.pb(0);
68             rep(i,0,SZ(B)) C[i+m]=(C[i+m]+c*B[i])%mod;
69             L=n+1-L; B=T; b=d; m=1;
70         } else {
71             ll c=mod-d*powmod(b,mod-2)%mod;
72             while (SZ(C)<SZ(B)+m) C.pb(0);
73             rep(i,0,SZ(B)) C[i+m]=(C[i+m]+c*B[i])%mod;
74             ++m;
75         }
76     }
77     return C;
78 }
79 int gao(VI a,ll n){
80     VI c=BM(a);
81     c.erase(c.begin());
82     rep(i,0,SZ(c)) c[i]=(mod-c[i])%mod;
83     return solve(n,c,VI(a.begin(),a.begin()+SZ(c)));
84 }
85 };
86 int main()
87 {
88     int t;
89     scanf("%d",&t);
90     while(t--)
91     {
92         scanf("%lld",&n);
93         vector<int>v
94         ↪ {2,3,4,5,7,9,12,15,19,24,31,40,52,67,86,110,141,181,233,300,386,496,637};
95         // n = v.size();

```

```

95         //
        ↪ v.push_back({2,3,4,5,7,9,12,15,19,24,31,40,52,67,86,110,141,181,233,300,386,496});
        ↪ //至少 8 项, 越多越好。
96     printf("%lld\n",linear_seq::gao(v,n-1)%mod);
97 }
98 }

```

5.5 Combinatorial mathematics

5.5.1 康托展开.cpp

```

1  int cantor(int a[],int n){//cantor 展开,n 表示是 n 位的全排列,a[] 表示全排列的数
2      int ans=0,sum=0;
3      for(int i=1;i<n;i++){
4          for(int j=i+1;j<=n;j++){
5              if(a[j]<a[i])
6                  sum++;
7          ans+=sum*factorial[n-i];//累积
8          sum=0;//计数器归零
9      }
10     return ans+1;
11 }
12
13
14 static const int FAC[] = {1, 1, 2, 6, 24, 120, 720, 5040, 40320, 362880}; // 阶
    ↪ 乘
15
16 //康托展开逆运算
17 void decantor(int x, int n)
18 {
19     vector<int> v; // 存放当前可选数
20     vector<int> a; // 所求排列组合
21     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
22         v.push_back(i);
23     for(int i=n;i>=1;i--){
24         {
25             int r = x % FAC[i-1];
26             int t = x / FAC[i-1];
27             x = r;
28             sort(v.begin(),v.end());// 从小到大排序
29             a.push_back(v[t]); // 剩余数里第 t+1 个数为当前位
30             v.erase(v.begin()+t); // 移除选做当前位的数
31         }
32     }

```

5.6 FFT

5.6.1 FFT.cpp

```

1  const double PI = acos(-1.0);
2  struct Complex
3  {
4      double r,i;
5      Complex(double _r = 0,double _i = 0){
6          r = _r; i = _i;

```

```

7     }
8     Complex operator +(const Complex &b) {
9         return Complex(r+b.r,i+b.i);
10    }
11    Complex operator -(const Complex &b) {
12        return Complex(r-b.r,i-b.i);
13    }
14    Complex operator *(const Complex &b){
15        return Complex(r*b.r-i*b.i,r*b.i+i*b.r);
16    }
17 };
18
19 void FFT(Complex y[],int n ,int on)
20 {
21     for(int i = 0, j = 0; i < n; i++) {
22         if(j > i) swap(y[i], y[j]);
23         int k = n;
24         while(j & (k >>= 1)) j &= ~k;
25         j |= k;
26     }
27     for(int h = 2;h <= n;h <<= 1){
28         Complex wn(cos(-on*2*PI/h),sin(-on*2*PI/h));
29         for(int j = 0;j < n;j += h){
30             Complex w(1,0);
31             for(int k = j;k < j+h/2;k++){
32                 Complex u = y[k];
33                 Complex t = w*y[k+h/2];
34                 y[k] = u+t;
35                 y[k+h/2] = u-t;
36                 w = w*wn;
37             }
38         }
39     }
40     if(on == -1)
41         for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)
42             y[i].r /= n;
43 }

```

5.6.2 kuangbin.cpp

```

1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <iostream>
3  #include <string.h>
4  #include <algorithm>
5  #include <math.h>
6  using namespace std;
7
8  const double PI = acos(-1.0);
9  struct complex
10 {
11     double r,i;
12     complex(double _r = 0,double _i = 0)
13     {
14         r = _r; i = _i;
15     }

```



```

16     complex operator +(const complex &b)
17     {
18         return complex(r+b.r,i+b.i);
19     }
20     complex operator -(const complex &b)
21     {
22         return complex(r-b.r,i-b.i);
23     }
24     complex operator *(const complex &b)
25     {
26         return complex(r*b.r-i*b.i,r*b.i+i*b.r);
27     }
28 };
29 void change(complex y[],int len)
30 {
31     int i,j,k;
32     for(i = 1, j = len/2;i < len-1;i++)
33     {
34         if(i < j)swap(y[i],y[j]);
35         k = len/2;
36         while( j >= k)
37         {
38             j -= k;
39             k /= 2;
40         }
41         if(j < k)j += k;
42     }
43 }
44 void fft(complex y[],int len,int on)
45 {
46     change(y,len);
47     for(int h = 2;h <= len;h <= 1)
48     {
49         complex wn(cos(-on*2*PI/h),sin(-on*2*PI/h));
50         for(int j = 0;j < len;j += h)
51         {
52             complex w(1,0);
53             for(int k = j;k < j+h/2;k++)
54             {
55                 complex u = y[k];
56                 complex t = w*y[k+h/2];
57                 y[k] = u+t;
58                 y[k+h/2] = u-t;
59                 w = w*wn;
60             }
61         }
62     }
63     if(on == -1)
64         for(int i = 0;i < len;i++)
65             y[i].r /= len;
66 }
67
68 const int MAXN = 400040;
69 complex x1[MAXN];
70 int a[MAXN/4];
71 long long num[MAXN]; //100000*100000 会超 int

```

```

72 long long sum[MAXN];
73
74 int main()
75 {
76     int T;
77     int n;
78     scanf("%d",&T);
79     while(T--)
80     {
81         scanf("%d",&n);
82         memset(num,0,sizeof(num));
83         for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)
84         {
85             scanf("%d",&a[i]);
86             num[a[i]]++;
87         }
88         sort(a,a+n);
89         int len1 = a[n-1]+1;
90         int len = 1;
91         while( len < 2*len1 )len <= 1;
92         for(int i = 0;i < len1;i++)
93             x1[i] = complex(num[i],0);
94         for(int i = len1;i < len;i++)
95             x1[i] = complex(0,0);
96         fft(x1,len,1);
97         for(int i = 0;i < len;i++)
98             x1[i] = x1[i]*x1[i];
99         fft(x1,len,-1);
100         for(int i = 0;i < len;i++)
101             num[i] = (long long)(x1[i].r+0.5);
102         len = 2*a[n-1];
103         //减掉取两个相同的组合
104         for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)
105             num[a[i]+a[i]]--;
106         //选择的无序, 除以 2
107         for(int i = 1;i <= len;i++)
108         {
109             num[i]/=2;
110         }
111         sum[0] = 0;
112         for(int i = 1;i <= len;i++)
113             sum[i] = sum[i-1]+num[i];
114         long long cnt = 0;
115         for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)
116         {
117             cnt += sum[len]-sum[a[i]];
118             //减掉一个取大, 一个取小的
119             cnt -= (long long)(n-1-i)*i;
120             //减掉一个取本身, 另外一个取其它
121             cnt -= (n-1);
122             //减掉大于它的取两个的组合
123             cnt -= (long long)(n-1-i)*(n-i-2)/2;
124         }
125         //总数
126         long long tot = (long long)n*(n-1)*(n-2)/6;
127         printf("%.7lf\n",(double)cnt/tot);

```

```

128     }
129     return 0;
130 }

```

5.6.3 lrj.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
3  #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
4  #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
5  using namespace std;
6  typedef long long LL;
7  typedef unsigned long long ULL;
8  const int prime = 999983;
9  const int INF = 0x7FFFFFFF;
10 const LL INFF = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
11 //const double pi = acos(-1.0);
12 const double inf = 1e18;
13 const double eps = 1e-6;
14 const LL mod = 1e9 + 7;
15 int dr[2][4] = {1,-1,0,0,0,0,-1,1};
16 // UVA12298 Super Poker II
17 // Rujia Liu
18
19 const long double PI = acos(0.0) * 2.0;
20
21 typedef complex<double> CD;
22
23 // Cooley-Tukey 的 FFT 算法，迭代实现。inverse = false 时计算逆 FFT
24 inline void FFT(vector<CD> &a, bool inverse) {
25     int n = a.size();
26     // 原地快速 bit reversal
27     for(int i = 0, j = 0; i < n; i++) {
28         if(j > i) swap(a[i], a[j]);
29         int k = n;
30         while(j & (k >>= 1)) j &= ~k;
31         j |= k;
32     }
33
34     double pi = inverse ? -PI : PI;
35     for(int step = 1; step < n; step <= 1) {
36         // 把每相邻两个“step 点 DFT”通过一系列蝴蝶操作合并为一个“2*step 点 DFT”
37         double alpha = pi / step;
38         // 为求高效，我们并不是依次执行各个完整的 DFT 合并，而是枚举下标 k
39         // 对于一个下标 k，执行所有 DFT 合并中该下标对应的蝴蝶操作，即通过 E[k] 和 O[k] 计算
40         // ↪ X[k]
41         // 蝴蝶操作参考：http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butterfly_diagram
42         for(int k = 0; k < step; k++) {
43             // 计算 omega^k。这个方法效率低，但如果用每次乘 omega 的方法递推会有精度问题。
44             // 有更快更精确的递推方法，为了清晰起见这里略去
45             CD omegak = exp(CD(0, alpha*k));
46             for(int Ek = k; Ek < n; Ek += step < 1) { // Ek 是某次 DFT 合并中 E[k] 在原
47                 // ↪ 始序列中的下标
48                 int Ok = Ek + step; // Ok 是该 DFT 合并中 O[k] 在原始序列中的下标
49                 CD t = omegak * a[Ok]; // 蝴蝶操作：x1 * omega^k

```

```

48         a[Ok] = a[Ek] - t; // 蝴蝶操作:  $y_1 = x_0 - t$ 
49         a[Ek] += t;       // 蝴蝶操作:  $y_0 = x_0 + t$ 
50     }
51 }
52 }
53
54 if(inverse)
55     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) a[i] /= n;
56 }
57
58 // 用 FFT 实现的快速多项式乘法
59 inline vector<double> operator * (const vector<double>& v1, const vector<double>&
    ↪ v2) {
60     int s1 = v1.size(), s2 = v2.size(), S = 2;
61     while(S < s1 + s2) S <<= 1;
62     vector<CD> a(S,0), b(S,0); // 把 FFT 的输入长度补成 2 的幂, 不小于 v1 和 v2 的长度
    ↪ 之和
63     for(int i = 0; i < s1; i++) a[i] = v1[i];
64     FFT(a, false);
65     for(int i = 0; i < s2; i++) b[i] = v2[i];
66     FFT(b, false);
67     for(int i = 0; i < S; i++) a[i] *= b[i];
68     FFT(a, true);
69     vector<double> res(s1 + s2 - 1);
70     for(int i = 0; i < s1 + s2 - 1; i++) res[i] = a[i].real(); // 虚部均为 0
71     return res;
72 }

```

5.7 Lagrange-poly

5.7.1 template.cpp

```

1 // 适用范围, 求 n 次多项式第 x 项的值
2
3
4 namespace polysum {
5     #define rep(i,a,n) for (int i=a;i<n;i++)
6     #define per(i,a,n) for (int i=n-1;i>=a;i--)
7     const int D=1e6+10;
8     ll a[D],f[D],g[D],p[D],p1[D],p2[D],b[D],h[D][2],C[D];
9     ll powmod(ll a,ll b){ll
    ↪ res=1;a%=mod;assert(b>=0);for(;b>=>1){if(b&1)res=res*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;}return
    ↪ res;}
10 //.....
11 // 已知 a_i 的 d 次多项式, 求第 n 项
12 ll calcn(int d,ll *a,ll n) { // a[0].. a[d] a[n]
13     if (n<=d) return a[n];
14     p1[0]=p2[0]=1;
15     rep(i,0,d+1) {
16         ll t=(n-i+mod)%mod;
17         p1[i+1]=p1[i]*t%mod;
18     }
19     rep(i,0,d+1) {
20         ll t=(n-d+i+mod)%mod;
21         p2[i+1]=p2[i]*t%mod;

```

```

22     }
23     ll ans=0;
24     rep(i,0,d+1) {
25         ll t=g[i]*g[d-i]%mod*p1[i]%mod*p2[d-i]%mod*a[i]%mod;
26         if ((d-i)&1) ans=(ans-t+mod)%mod;
27         else ans=(ans+t)%mod;
28     }
29     return ans;
30 }
31 // 初始化, 初始化的时候记得将 D 的值
32 void init(int M) {
33     f[0]=f[1]=g[0]=g[1]=1;
34     rep(i,2,M+5) f[i]=f[i-1]*i%mod;
35     g[M+4]=powmod(f[M+4],mod-2);
36     per(i,1,M+4) g[i]=g[i+1]*(i+1)%mod;
37 }
38 // 已知 a_i, 并且知道 a_i 是 m 次多项式
39 ll polysum(ll m,ll *a,ll n) { // a[0].. a[m] \sum_{i=0}^n a[i]
40     ll b[D];
41     ll b[D];
42     for(int i=0;i<=m;i++) b[i]=a[i];
43     b[m+1]=calcn(m,b,m+1);
44     rep(i,1,m+2) b[i]=(b[i-1]+b[i])%mod;
45     return calcn(m+1,b,n); // m 次多项式的和是 m+1 次多项式
46 }
47
48 ll qpolysum(ll R,ll n,ll *a,ll m) {
49     // a[0].. a[m] \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a[i]*R^i
50     if (R==1) return polysum(n,a,m);
51     a[m+1]=calcn(m,a,m+1);
52     ll r=powmod(R,mod-2),p3=0,p4=0,c,ans;
53     h[0][0]=0;h[0][1]=1;
54     rep(i,1,m+2) {
55         h[i][0]=(h[i-1][0]+a[i-1])*r%mod;
56         h[i][1]=h[i-1][1]*r%mod;
57     }
58     rep(i,0,m+2) {
59         ll t=g[i]*g[m+1-i]%mod;
60         if (i&1)
61             ↪ p3=((p3-h[i][0]*t)%mod+mod)%mod,p4=((p4-h[i][1]*t)%mod+mod)%mod;
62         else p3=(p3+h[i][0]*t)%mod,p4=(p4+h[i][1]*t)%mod;
63     }
64     c=powmod(p4,mod-2)*(mod-p3)%mod;
65     rep(i,0,m+2) h[i][0]=(h[i][0]+h[i][1]*c)%mod;
66     rep(i,0,m+2) C[i]=h[i][0];
67     ans=(calcn(m,C,n)*powmod(R,n)-c)%mod;
68     if (ans<0) ans+=mod;
69     return ans;
70 } // polysum::init();

```

5.8 三分.cpp

```

1 //1142 : 三分·三分求极值
2 #include <bits/stdc++.h>

```

```

3  #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
4  #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
5  #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
6  #define Pb push_back
7  #define FI first
8  #define SE second
9  #define For(i,a,b) for(int i = a; i < b; ++i)
10 #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(false)
11 using namespace std;
12 typedef long long LL;
13 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
14 const int prime = 999983;
15 const int INF = 0x7FFFFFFF;
16 const LL INFF =0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
17 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
18 const double inf = 1e18;
19 const double eps = 1e-9;
20 const LL mod = 1e9 + 7;
21 LL qpow(LL a,LL b){LL s=1;while(b>0){if(b&1)s=s*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;b>>=1;}return s;}
22 LL gcd(LL a,LL b) {return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;}
23 int dr[2][4] = {1,-1,0,0,0,0,-1,1};
24 typedef pair<int,int> P;
25 double a,b,c,X,Y;
26 double f(double xx){
27     return a*xx*xx+b*xx+c;
28 }
29 double d(double x){
30     double t = a*x*x+b*x+c;
31     return sqrt((X-x)*(X-x)+(t-Y)*(t-Y));
32 }
33 }
34 int main(void)
35 {
36
37     cin>>a>>b>>c>>X>>Y;
38
39     double l,r,lm,rm;
40     l = -200.0,r = 200.0;
41     while(r - l >= eps){
42         lm = (r+l)/2;
43         rm = (r+lm)/2;
44         if(d(rm)<d(lm))
45             l = lm;
46         else
47             r = rm;
48     }
49
50     printf("%.31f\n",d(l));
51
52
53     return 0;
54 }

```

5.9 博弈

5.9.1 2. 威佐夫博弈.cpp

```
1 // 威佐夫博弈
2 // 两对石子，只能选择在一堆或者两堆石子里面取相同石子
3 // 打表发现规律，第 k 个必败点,  $a_k = b_k + k$ 
4 //  $a_k = (1 + \sqrt{5}) / 2 * k$ ，判断就是直接下面的式子了
5 int main(void)
6 {
7     int a, b;
8     while(cin >> a >> b){
9         if(a > b)
10             swap(a, b);
11         int c = floor((b - a) * ((1.0 + sqrt(5.0)) / 2.0));
12         if(a == c)
13             cout << 0 << endl;
14         else
15             cout << 1 << endl;
16     }
17     return 0;
18 }
```

5.9.2 3 Nim 积.cpp

```
1 /* 在一个二维平面中，有 n 个灯亮着并告诉你坐标，
2 每回合需要找到一个矩形，这个矩形 xy 坐标最大的那个角落的点必须是亮着的灯，
3 然后我们把四个角落的灯状态反转，不能操作为败
4 */
5 #include <set>
6 #include <map>
7 #include <stack>
8 #include <cmath>
9 #include <queue>
10 #include <vector>
11 #include <cstdio>
12 #include <cstring>
13 #include <iostream>
14 #include <algorithm>
15 typedef long long ll;
16 const int maxn = 1e6 + 10;
17 const int seed = 131;
18 const ll MOD = 1e9 + 7;
19 const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
20 using namespace std;
21 int m[2][2] = {0, 0, 0, 1};
22 int Nim_Mul_Power(int x, int y){
23     if(x < 2) return m[x][y];
24     int a = 0;
25     for(; ; a++){
26         if(x >= (1 << (1 << a)) && x < (1 << (1 << (a + 1))))
27             break;
28     }
29     int m = 1 << (1 << a);
30     int p = x / m, s = y / m, t = y % m;
```

```

31     int d1 = Nim_Mul_Power(p, s);
32     int d2 = Nim_Mul_Power(p, t);
33     return (m * (d1 ^ d2)) ^ Nim_Mul_Power(m / 2, d1);
34 }
35 int Nim_Mul(int x, int y){
36     if(x < y) return Nim_Mul(y, x);
37     if(x < 2) return m[x][y];
38     int a = 0;
39     for(; ; a++){
40         if(x >= (1 << (1 << a)) && x < (1 << (1 << (a + 1))))
41             break;
42     }
43     int m = 1 << (1 << a);
44     int p = x / m, q = x % m, s = y / m, t = y % m;
45     int c1 = Nim_Mul(p, s), c2 = Nim_Mul(p, t) ^ Nim_Mul(q, s), c3 = Nim_Mul(q,
46         ↵ t);
47     return (m * (c1 ^ c2)) ^ c3 ^ Nim_Mul_Power(m / 2, c1);
48 }
49 int main(){
50     int T;
51     scanf("%d", &T);
52     int ans;
53     while(T--){
54         ans = 0;
55         int n, x, y;
56         scanf("%d", &n);
57         while(n--){
58             scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
59             ans ^= Nim_Mul(x, y);
60         }
61         if(ans)
62             printf("Have a try, lxhgww.\n");
63         else
64             printf("Don't waste your time.\n");
65     }
66     return 0;
67 }

```

5.9.3 4 K 倍动态减法.cpp

```

1  /*
2  有 n 个石子，先手第一次最多取 n-1 个，之后如果前一个人取 m 个，
3  则下一个人可以取 1 到 k*m 个，取完最后一个为胜，
4  问先手是否会胜，如果会胜输出第一次取几个。
5  */
6  const int maxn = 2e6+100;
7  int a[maxn], b[maxn];
8  int main(void)
9  {
10     int T;
11     cin >> T;
12     for(int kase = 1; kase <= T; ++kase){
13         int n, k;
14         cin >> n >> k;
15         a[0] = 1, b[0] = 1;

```



```

16     int i = 0, j = 0;
17     while(a[i] < n){
18         i++;
19         a[i] = b[i-1]+1;
20         if(a[j+1] * k < a[i]) j++;
21         if(a[j] * k < a[i]) b[i] = b[j]+a[i];
22         else b[i] = a[i];
23
24     }
25     printf("Case %d: ", kase);
26     if(a[i] == n) {
27         puts("lose");
28         continue;
29     }
30     // i--;
31     while(i >= 0){
32         if(n-a[i] > 0)
33             n -= a[i];
34         if(n == a[i]) break;
35         i--;
36     }
37     printf("%d\n", n);
38 }
39
40 return 0;
41 }

```

5.9.4 5 海盗分金问题.cpp

```

1  /*
2  A Puzzle for Pirates HDU - 1538
3  */
4
5  int solve(int n, int m, int q){
6      if(n <= 2*m+2){
7          if(q == n){
8              return m-(n-1)/2;
9          }
10         else{
11             if(q % 2 == n%2) return 1;
12             else return 0;
13         }
14     }
15     else{
16         if(q <= 2*m+2) return 0;
17         if(n == q)
18         {
19             LL t = 2*m+2;
20             while(t < n)
21                 t = 2*(t-m);
22             if(t == n) return 0;
23             else return -1;
24         }
25         else{
26             LL t = 2*m+2;

```

```

27         while(t < q)
28             t = 2*(t-m);
29         if(t <= n) return 0;
30         else      return -1;
31     }
32 }
33 }
34 int main(void)
35 {
36     int T;
37     cin>>T;
38     while(T--){
39         LL n,m,q;
40         cin>>n>>m>>q;
41         LL ans = solve(n,m,q);
42
43         if(ans == -1) puts("Thrown");
44         else printf("%lld\n",ans);
45     }
46
47     return 0;
48 }
49

```

5.9.5 6 Green Hackbush.cpp

```

1 // N 个点, M 条边
2
3 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
4 using namespace std;
5 #define min(x,y) ((x)<(y))?(x):(y)
6
7 int Cases,N,M;
8 vector< list<int> > G,G2;
9 vector<int> GV;
10 vector<int> visited,from,time_disc,time_up;
11 int DFStime;
12
13 void DFS_Visit(int v){
14     int edges_to_parent=0;
15     visited[v]=1; time_disc[v]=time_up[v]++DFStime;
16     for (list<int>::iterator start=G[v].begin();start!=G[v].end();start++) {
17         if (!visited[*start]) { from[*start]=v; DFS_Visit(*start);
18             ↪ time_up[v]=min(time_up[v],time_up[*start]); }
19         else {
20             if ((*start)!=from[v]) { time_up[v]=min(time_up[v],time_disc[*start]); }
21             else {
22                 if (edges_to_parent) { time_up[v]=min(time_up[v],time_disc[*start]); }
23                 edges_to_parent++;
24             }
25         }
26     }
27 }
28 void FindBridges(void){

```

```

29     time_disc.clear(); time_up.clear(); visited.clear(); from.clear();
30     visited.resize(N+3,0); time_disc.resize(N+3,0); time_up.resize(N+3,0);
31     ↪ from.resize(N+3,0);
32     from[1]=1; DFStime=0;
33     DFS_Visit(1);
34 }
35
36 int IsBridge(int v_lo, int v_high) {
37     if (v_high!=from[v_lo]) return 0;
38     return ( time_disc[v_lo]==time_up[v_lo] );
39 }
40
41 void ContractGraph(void){
42     vector<int> color(N+3,0);
43     int colors=1;
44     color[1]=1;
45
46     list<int> Q;
47     Q.clear(); Q.push_back(1);
48     while (!Q.empty()) {
49         int where=Q.front(); Q.pop_front();
50         for (list<int>::iterator it=G[where].begin(); it!=G[where].end(); it++) if
51             ↪ (!color[*it]) {
52             if (IsBridge(*it,where)) color[*it]=++colors; else color[*it]=color[where];
53             visited[*it]=1; Q.push_back(*it);
54         }
55     }
56
57     G2.clear(); G2.resize(N+3);
58     for (int i=1;i<=N;i++)
59         for (list<int>::iterator it=G[i].begin(); it!=G[i].end(); it++)
60             G2[color[i]].push_back(color[*it]);
61
62 int GrundyValue(int v){
63     int loops=0,gv=0;
64
65     if (GV[v]!=-1) return GV[v]; GV[v]=1000000000;
66
67     for (list<int>::iterator start=G2[v].begin(); start!=G2[v].end(); start++) {
68         if ((*start)==v) loops++; else if (GV[*start]!=1000000000)
69             ↪ gv^=(1+GrundyValue(*start));
70     }
71     loops/=2; if (loops%2) gv^=1;
72     return GV[v]=gv;
73 }
74
75 int main(void){
76     int v1,v2;
77     // freopen("input.txt","r",stdin);
78     // freopen("out.txt","w+",stdout);
79     cin >> Cases;
80     while (Cases--) {
81         // read graph dimensions
82         cin >> N >> M;
83         // read the graph

```

```

82     G.clear(); G.resize(N+3);
83     for (int i=0;i<M;i++) { cin >> v1 >> v2; G[v1].push_back(v2);
84         ↪ G[v2].push_back(v1); }
85     // collapse all circuits in the graph
86     FindBridges();
87     ContractGraph();
88     // compute the SG value
89     GV.clear(); for (int i=0;i<=N;i++) GV.push_back(-1);
90     int result=GrundyValue(1);
91     if (result) cout << "Alice\n"; else cout << "Bob\n"; // cout << result <<
92     ↪ "\n";
93
94     //cout << result << "\n";
95 }
96 return 0;
97 }
98
99 typedef pair<int,int> P;
100 vector<P> edges;
101 // 边连通分量
102 const int maxn = 1000+100;
103 // const int maxm = 1e6+100
104 int pre[maxn];
105 int dfs_clock = 0;
106 vector<int> G[maxn];
107 vector<int> G2[maxn];
108 bool Is[maxn];
109 int low[maxn];
110
111 void init(){
112     dfs_clock = 1;
113     rep(i,1,maxn) G[i].clear(),G2[i].clear();
114     me(low);
115     me(pre);
116     me(Is);
117 }
118 int dfs1(int u,int fa){
119     int lowu = pre[u] = ++dfs_clock;
120     int child = 0;
121     for(int i = 0;i < (int)G[u].size(); ++i){
122         int v = edges[G[u][i]].second;
123         if(!pre[v]){
124             child++;
125             int lowv = dfs1(v,u);
126             lowu = min(lowu,lowv);
127             if(lowv >= pre[u]){
128                 // iscut[u]++;
129                 Is[G[u][i]] = 1;
130             }
131         }
132         else if(pre[v] < pre[u] && v != fa){
133             lowu = min(lowu,pre[v]);
134         }
135     }

```

```

136     return low[u] = lowu;
137 }
138 // #define Debug
139
140 int belong[maxn];
141 int num[maxn];
142
143 void dfs(int u,int be){
144     belong[u] = be;
145     for(int i = 0;i < (int)G[u].size(); ++i){
146         if(Is[G[u][i]])
147             continue;
148         int v = edges[G[u][i]].second;
149         if(!belong[v])
150             dfs(v,be);
151     }
152 }
153 int SG(int u,int fa){
154     int t = 0;
155     for(int i = 0;i < (int)G2[u].size(); ++i){
156         int v = G2[u][i];
157         if(v==fa) continue;
158         t ^= (SG(v,u)+1);
159     }
160     if(num[u]&1) t ^= 1;
161     return t;
162 }
163 int main(void)
164 {
165     int n,m,k;
166     while(cin>>n){
167         int sum = 0;
168         while(n--){
169             init();
170             edges.clear();
171             me(belong);
172             me(num);
173             scanf("%d%d",&m,&k);
174             rep(i,0,k){
175                 int u,v;
176                 scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
177                 edges.push_back(P(u,v));
178                 edges.push_back(P(v,u));
179                 G[u].push_back(edges.size()-2);
180                 G[v].push_back(edges.size()-1);
181             }
182             dfs1(1,-1);
183
184             int tot = 0;
185             rep(i,1,m+1)
186                 if(!belong[i])
187                     dfs(i,++tot);
188             // dfs(m+1,)
189             for(int i = 0;i < (int)edges.size(); i += 2){
190                 int x = belong[edges[i].first];
191                 int y = belong[edges[i].second];

```

```

192         if(x != y)
193             G2[x].Pb(y),G2[y].Pb(x);
194         else
195             num[x]++;
196     }
197
198     // cout<<SG(1,-1)<<endl;
199     sum ^= SG(1,-1);
200 }
201 if(sum)
202     puts("Sally");
203 else
204     puts("Harry");
205 }
206 return 0;
207 }

```

5.9.6 7 反 nim 博弈.cpp

```

1  /*
2  先手必胜当且仅当：
3  (1) 所有堆的石子数都为 1 且游戏的 SG 值为 0；
4  (2) 有些堆的石子数大于 1 且游戏的 SG 值不为 0。
5  对于任意一个 Anti-SG 游戏，如果我们规定当局面中所有的单一游戏的 SG 值为 0 时，游戏结束，
6  ↪ 则先手必胜当且仅当：
7  (1) 游戏的 SG 函数不为 0 且游戏中某个单一游戏的 SG 函数大于 1；
8  (2) 游戏的 SG 函数为 0 且游戏中没有单一游戏的 SG 函数大于 1。
9  Every-SG 游戏规定，对于还没有结束的单一游戏，游戏者必须
10  对该游戏进行一步决策；
11  Every-SG 游戏的其他规则与普通 SG 游戏相同
12  对于 Every-SG 游戏先手必胜当且仅当单一游戏中最大的 step 为奇数。
13  */

```

5.9.7 8 超自然数.cpp

```

1  //[POJ-2931]
2  // 超自然数求解不平等博弈问题
3  char ar[100];
4  bool b[100];
5  LL sureal(int n){
6      LL k = 1;
7      k <= 52;
8      for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i){
9          scanf("%s",ar);
10         if(ar[0] == 'W')
11             b[i] = 1;
12         else
13             b[i] = 0;
14     }
15     LL x = 0,i = 0;
16     while(i < n&&b[i] == b[0]){
17         if(b[i]) x += k;
18         else x -= k;
19         i++;

```

```

20     }
21     k >>= 1;
22     while(i < n){
23         if(b[i])
24             x += k;
25         else
26             x -= k;
27         i++;
28         k >>= 1;
29     }
30     return x;
31 }
32 int main(void)
33 {
34     int T;
35     cin>>T;
36     while(T--){
37         int n;
38         char br[100];
39         scanf("%s %d: ",br,&n);
40
41         LL ans1 = 0,ans2 = 0;
42         int a[3];
43         rep(i,0,3)    scanf("%d",&a[i]);
44         rep(i,0,3)    ans1 += surreal(a[i]);
45         rep(i,0,3)    scanf("%d",&a[i]);
46         rep(i,0,3)    ans2 += surreal(a[i]);
47         // cout<<ans1<<" "<<ans2<<endl;
48         printf("%s %d: ",br,n);
49         if(ans1 >= ans2)
50             puts("Yes");
51         else
52             puts("No");
53     }
54
55     return 0;
56 }

```

5.10 数论

5.10.1 1 加法.cpp

```

1 string add(string a,string b)
2 {
3     string c;
4     int len1=a.length();
5     int len2=b.length();
6     int len=max(len1,len2);
7     for(int i=len1;i<len;i++)
8         a="0"+a;
9     for(int i=len2;i<len;i++)
10        b="0"+b;
11     int ok=0;
12     for(int i=len-1;i>=0;i--)
13     {

```

```

14         char temp=a[i]+b[i]-'0'+ok;
15         if(temp>'9')
16         {
17             ok=1;
18             temp-=10;
19         }
20         else ok=0;
21         c=temp+c;
22     }
23     if(ok) c="1"+c;
24     return c;
25 }

```

5.10.2 1 逆元.cpp

```

1 // 欧几里得扩展
2 long long ex_gcd(long long a,long long b,long long &x,long long &y)
3 {
4     if(b == 0)
5     {
6         x = 1;
7         y = 0;
8         return a;
9     }
10    long long m = ex_gcd(b,a%b,y,x);
11    y -= a/b * x;
12    return m;
13 }
14 int main()
15 {
16     long long a,b,x,y;
17     cin>>a>>b; //求 a 关于 b 的逆元
18     if(ex_gcd(a,b,x,y)==1)
19         cout<<(x%b+b)%b<<endl;
20     else
21         cout<<"None"<<endl;
22     return 0;
23 }
24 // 费马小定理求逆元
25 qpow(a,p-2,p);
26 // 逆元打表
27
28 int inv[10000];
29 int p;
30 cin>>p;
31 inv[1] = 1;
32 for(int i = 2;i < p; ++i)
33 {
34     inv[i] = (p - p/i*inv[p%i]%p)%p;
35 }
36 for(int i = 1;i < p; ++i)
37     cout<<inv[i]<<" ";
38 cout<<endl;
39 for(int i = 1;i < p; ++i)
40     cout<<i * inv[i] % p<<" ";

```



```

41
42 // 快速阶乘逆元
43
44 const int maxn = 1e5+10;
45 long long fac[maxn], invfac[maxn];
46 void init(int n){
47     fac[0] = 1;
48     for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) fac[i] = fac[i-1]*i%mod;
49     invfac[n] = qpow(fac[n], mod-2);
50     for(int i = n-1; i >= 0; --i) invfac[i] = invfac[i+1]*(i+1)%mod;
51 }

```

5.10.3 2 减法.cpp

```

1 string sub(string a, string b)
2 {
3     string c;
4     bool ok=0;
5     int len1=a.length();
6     int len2=b.length();
7     int len=max(len1, len2);
8     for(int i=len1; i<len; i++)
9         a="0"+a;
10    for(int i=len2; i<len; i++)
11        b="0"+b;
12    if(a<b)
13    {
14        string temp=a;
15        a=b;
16        b=temp;
17        ok=1;
18    }
19    for(int i=len-1; i>=0; i--)
20    {
21        if(a[i]<b[i])
22        {
23            a[i-1]-=1;
24            a[i]+=10;
25        }
26        char temp=a[i]-b[i]+'0';
27        c=temp+c;
28    }
29    int pos=0;
30    while(c[pos]=='0' && pos<len) pos++;
31    if(pos==len) return "0";
32    if(ok) return "-" + c.substr(pos);
33    return c.substr(pos);
34 }

```

5.10.4 3 乘法.cpp

```

1 string mul(string a, int b)
2 {
3     string c;

```

```

4     char s;
5     int len=a.length();
6     int ok=0;
7     for(int i=len-1;i>=0;i--)
8     {
9         int temp=(a[i]-'0')*b+ok;
10        ok=temp/10;
11        s=temp%10+'0';
12        c=s+c;
13    }
14    while(ok)
15    {
16        s=ok%10+'0';
17        c=s+c;
18        ok/=10;
19    }
20    return c;
21 }

```

5.10.5 4 除法.cpp

```

1 string div(string a,int b)
2 {
3     string c;
4     int len=a.length();
5     int ans=0;
6     char s;
7     for(int i=0;i<len;i++)
8     {
9         ans=ans*10+a[i]-'0';
10        s=ans/b+'0';
11        ans%=b;
12        c+=s;
13    }
14    int pos=0;
15    while(pos<len && c[pos]=='0') pos++;
16    if(pos==len) return "0";
17    return c.substr(pos);
18 }

```

5.10.6 5. 蒙哥马利快速模.cpp

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 #define rep(i,a,n) for (int i=a;i<n;i++)
4 #define per(i,a,n) for (int i=n-1;i>=a;i--)
5 #define pb push_back
6 #define mp make_pair
7 #define all(x) (x).begin(),(x).end()
8 #define fi first
9 #define se second
10 #define SZ(x) ((int)(x).size())
11 typedef vector<int> VI;
12 typedef long long ll;

```

```

13 typedef pair<int,int> PII;
14 const ll mod=1000000007;
15 ll powmod(ll a,ll b) {ll res=1;a%=mod; assert(b>=0);
    ↪ for(;b>=>=1){if(b&1)res=res*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;}return res;}
16 ll gcd(ll a,ll b) { return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;}
17 // head
18
19 typedef unsigned long long u64;
20 typedef __int128_t i128;
21 typedef __uint128_t u128;
22 int _,k;
23 u64 A0,A1,M0,M1,C,M;
24
25 struct Mod64 {
26     Mod64():n_(0) {}
27     Mod64(u64 n):n_(init(n)) {}
28     static u64 init(u64 w) { return reduce(u128(w) * r2); }
29     static void set_mod(u64 m) {
30         mod=m; assert(mod&1);
31         inv=m; rep(i,0,5) inv*=2-inv*m;
32         r2=-u128(m)%m;
33     }
34     static u64 reduce(u128 x) {
35         u64 y=u64(x>>64)-u64((u128(u64(x)*inv)*mod)>>64);
36         return ll(y)<0?y+mod:y;
37     }
38     Mod64& operator += (Mod64 rhs) { n_+=rhs.n_-mod; if (ll(n_)<0) n_+=mod; return
    ↪ *this; }
39     Mod64 operator + (Mod64 rhs) const { return Mod64(*this)+=rhs; }
40     Mod64& operator -= (Mod64 rhs) { n_-=rhs.n_; if (ll(n_)<0) n_+=mod; return
    ↪ *this; }
41     Mod64 operator - (Mod64 rhs) const { return Mod64(*this)-=rhs; }
42     Mod64& operator *= (Mod64 rhs) { n_ = reduce(u128(n_)*rhs.n_); return *this; }
43     Mod64 operator * (Mod64 rhs) const { return Mod64(*this)*=rhs; }
44     u64 get() const { return reduce(n_); }
45     static u64 mod,inv,r2;
46     u64 n_;
47 };
48 u64 Mod64::mod,Mod64::inv,Mod64::r2;
49
50 u64 pmod(u64 a,u64 b,u64 p) {
51     u64 d=(u64)floor(a*(long double)b/p+0.5);
52     ll ret=a*b-d*p;
53     if (ret<0) ret+=p;
54     return ret;
55 }
56
57
58 void bruteforce() {
59     u64 ans=1;
60     for (int i=0;i<=k;i++) {
61         ans=pmod(ans,A0,M);
62         u64 A2=pmod(M0,A1,M)+pmod(M1,A0,M)+C;
63         while (A2>=M) A2-=M;
64         A0=A1; A1=A2;
65     }

```

```

66     printf("%llu\n",ans);
67 }
68
69 int main() {
70     for (scanf("%d",&_);_--;) {
71         scanf("%llu%llu%llu%llu%llu%llu%d",&A0,&A1,&M0,&M1,&C,&M,&k);
72         Mod64::set_mod(M);
73         Mod64 a0(A0),a1(A1),m0(M0),m1(M1),c(C),ans(1),a2(0);
74         for (int i=0;i<=k;i++) {
75             ans=ans*a0;
76             a2=m0*a1+m1*a0+c;
77             a0=a1; a1=a2;
78         }
79         printf("%llu\n",ans.get());
80     }
81 }

```

5.10.7 Euler.cpp

```

1  ##### 欧拉函数打表
2  O(nlog(n))
3  \
4
5  const int maxn = 1e6+100;
6  int phi[maxn],Prime[maxn];
7
8  void init2(int n){
9      for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i) phi[i] = i;
10     for(int i = 2;i <= n; ++i){
11         if(i == phi[i]){
12             for(int j = i; j <= n; j += i) phi[j] = phi[j]/i*(i-1);
13         }
14     }
15 }
16 \
17 线性筛 O(n)
18 \
19 const int maxn = 1e6+100;
20 bool check[maxn];
21 int phi[maxn],Prime[maxn];
22 void init(int MAXN){
23     int N = maxn-1;
24     memset(check,false,sizeof(check));
25     phi[1] = 1;
26     int tot = 0;
27     for(int i = 2;i <= N; ++i){
28         if(!check[i]){
29             Prime[tot++] = i;
30             phi[i] = i-1;
31         }
32         for(int j = 0;j < tot; ++j){
33             if(i*Prime[j] > N) break;
34             check[i*Prime[j]] = true;
35             if(i%Prime[j] == 0){

```

```

36         phi[i*Prime[j]] = phi[i]*Prime[j];
37         break;
38     }
39     else{
40         phi[i*Prime[j]] = phi[i]*(Prime[j]-1);
41     }
42 }
43 }
44
45 }
46 ```

```

5.10.8 lucas , 组合数.cpp

```

1  LL qpow(LL a,LL b,LL m){
2      LL ans = 1;
3      a %= m;
4      while(b > 0){
5          if(b&1)
6              ans = ans*a%m;
7              a = a*a%m;
8              b >>= 1;
9      }
10     return ans;
11 }
12 LL C(LL n,LL m,LL p){
13     if(m > n) return 0;
14     LL tmp1 = 1,tmp2 = 1;
15     m = min(n-m,m);
16     for(LL i = 1;i <= m; ++i){
17         tmp1 = tmp1*(n-m+i)%p;
18         tmp2 = tmp2*i%p;
19     }
20     return tmp1*qpow(tmp2,p-2,p)%p;
21 }
22 LL lucas(LL n, LL m, LL p){
23     if(m == 0)
24         return 1;
25     return lucas(n/p,m/p,p)*C(n%p,m%p,p)%p;
26 }

```

5.10.9 miller-rabin-Pollard-rho.cpp

```

1  // 可以对一个  $2^{63}$  的素数进行判断。
2
3  可以分解比较大的数的因子。
4
5  #include<stdio.h>
6  #include<string.h>
7  #include<iostream>
8  #include<math.h>
9  #include<stdlib.h>
10 #include<time.h>
11 using namespace std;

```

```

12
13
14 typedef long long LL;
15 #define maxn 10000
16
17 LL factor[maxn];
18 int tot;
19 const int S=20;
20 LL muti_mod(LL a,LL b,LL c){ //返回 (a*b) mod c,a,b,c<2^63
21     a%=c;
22     b%=c;
23     LL ret=0;
24     while (b){
25         if (b&1){
26             ret+=a;
27             if (ret>=c) ret-=c;
28         }
29         a<<=1;
30         if (a>=c) a-=c;
31         b>>=1;
32     }
33     return ret;
34 }
35
36 LL pow_mod(LL x,LL n,LL mod){ //返回 x^n mod c , 非递归版
37     if (n==1) return x%mod;
38     int bit[90],k=0;
39     while (n){
40         bit[k++]=n&1;
41         n>>=1;
42     }
43     LL ret=1;
44     for (k=k-1;k>=0;k--){
45         ret=muti_mod(ret,ret,mod);
46         if (bit[k]==1) ret=muti_mod(ret,x,mod);
47     }
48     return ret;
49 }
50
51 bool check(LL a,LL n,LL x,LL t){ //以 a 为基, n-1=x*2^t, 检验 n 是不是合数
52     LL ret=pow_mod(a,x,n),last=ret;
53     for (int i=1;i<=t;i++){
54         ret=muti_mod(ret,ret,n);
55         if (ret==1 && last!=1 && last!=n-1) return 1;
56         last=ret;
57     }
58     if (ret!=1) return 1;
59     return 0;
60 }
61
62 bool Miller_Rabin(LL n){
63     LL x=n-1,t=0;
64     while ((x&1)==0) x>>=1,t++;
65     bool flag=1;
66     if (t>=1 && (x&1)==1){
67         for (int k=0;k<S;k++){

```

```

68         LL a=rand()%(n-1)+1;
69         if (check(a,n,x,t)) {flag=1;break;}
70         flag=0;
71     }
72 }
73 if (!flag || n==2) return 0;
74 return 1;
75 }
76
77 LL gcd(LL a,LL b){
78     if (a==0) return 1;
79     if (a<0) return gcd(-a,b);
80     while (b){
81         LL t=a%b; a=b; b=t;
82     }
83     return a;
84 }
85
86 LL Pollard_rho(LL x,LL c){
87     LL i=1,x0=rand()%x,y=x0,k=2;
88     while (1){
89         i++;
90         x0=(muti_mod(x0,x0,x)+c)%x;
91         LL d=gcd(y-x0,x);
92         if (d!=1 && d!=x){
93             return d;
94         }
95         if (y==x0) return x;
96         if (i==k){
97             y=x0;
98             k+=k;
99         }
100     }
101 }
102
103 void findfac(LL n){                //递归进行质因数分解 N
104     if (!Miller_Rabin(n)){
105         factor[tot++] = n;
106         return;
107     }
108     LL p=n;
109     while (p>=n) p=Pollard_rho(p,rand() % (n-1) +1);
110     findfac(p);
111     findfac(n/p);
112 }
113
114 int main()
115 {
116     // srand(time(NULL)); //POJ 上 G++ 要去掉这句话
117     int T;
118     scanf("%d",&T);
119     long long n;
120     while(T--){
121         {
122             scanf("%I64d",&n);
123             if (!Miller_Rabin(n)) {printf("Prime\n"); continue; }

```

```

124         tot = 0;
125         findfac(n);
126         long long ans=factor[0];
127         for(int i=1;i<tot;i++)
128             if(factor[i]<ans)ans=factor[i];
129         printf("%I64d\n",ans);
130     }
131     return 0;
132 }

```

5.10.10 分段求和.cpp

```

1  int main(void)
2  {
3      std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
4      int T;
5      cin>>T;
6      int Kase = 0;
7      while(T--)
8      {
9          LL n;
10         cin>>n;
11         int m = (int)sqrt(n);
12         LL ans = 0;
13         for(LL i = 1;i < m; ++i)
14         {
15             ans += n/i;
16             ans += (LL)i*(n/i - n/(i+1));
17         }
18         ans += n/m;
19         ans += m*(n/m-m);
20         printf("Case %d: %lld\n",++Kase,ans);
21     }

```

5.10.11 大数.cpp

```

1  #include<iostream>
2  #include<string>
3  #include<iomanip>
4  #include<algorithm>
5  using namespace std;
6
7  #define MAXN 9999
8  #define MAXSIZE 10
9  #define DLEN 4
10
11  class BigNum
12  {
13  private:
14      int a[500];    //可以控制大数的位数
15      int len;        //大数长度
16  public:
17      BigNum(){ len = 1;memset(a,0,sizeof(a)); } //构造函数
18      BigNum(const int);    //将一个 int 类型的变量转化为大数

```



```

19     BigNum(const char*);           //将一个字符串类型的变量转化为大数
20     BigNum(const BigNum &);       //拷贝构造函数
21     BigNum &operator=(const BigNum &); //重载赋值运算符，大数之间进行赋值运算
22
23     friend istream& operator>>(istream&, BigNum&); //重载输入运算符
24     friend ostream& operator<<(ostream&, BigNum&); //重载输出运算符
25
26     BigNum operator+(const BigNum &) const; //重载加法运算符，两个大数之间的相
    ↪ 加运算
27     BigNum operator-(const BigNum &) const; //重载减法运算符，两个大数之间的相
    ↪ 减运算
28     BigNum operator*(const BigNum &) const; //重载乘法运算符，两个大数之间的相
    ↪ 乘运算
29     BigNum operator/(const int &) const; //重载除法运算符，大数对一个整数进
    ↪ 行相除运算
30
31     BigNum operator^(const int &) const; //大数的 n 次方运算
32     int operator%(const int &) const; //大数对一个 int 类型的变量进行取模
    ↪ 运算
33     bool operator>(const BigNum & T) const; //大数和另一个大数的大小比较
34     bool operator>(const int & t) const; //大数和一个 int 类型的变量的大小
    ↪ 比较
35
36     void print(); //输出大数
37 };
38 BigNum::BigNum(const int b) //将一个 int 类型的变量转化为大数
39 {
40     int c,d = b;
41     len = 0;
42     memset(a,0,sizeof(a));
43     while(d > MAXN)
44     {
45         c = d - (d / (MAXN + 1)) * (MAXN + 1);
46         d = d / (MAXN + 1);
47         a[len++] = c;
48     }
49     a[len++] = d;
50 }
51 BigNum::BigNum(const char*s) //将一个字符串类型的变量转化为大数
52 {
53     int t,k,index,l,i;
54     memset(a,0,sizeof(a));
55     l=strlen(s);
56     len=l/DLEN;
57     if(l%DLEN)
58         len++;
59     index=0;
60     for(i=l-1;i>=0;i-=DLEN)
61     {
62         t=0;
63         k=i-DLEN+1;
64         if(k<0)
65             k=0;
66         for(int j=k;j<=i;j++)
67             t=t*10+s[j]-'0';
68         a[index++]=t;

```

```

69     }
70 }
71 BigNum::BigNum(const BigNum & T) : len(T.len) //拷贝构造函数
72 {
73     int i;
74     memset(a,0,sizeof(a));
75     for(i = 0 ; i < len ; i++)
76         a[i] = T.a[i];
77 }
78 BigNum & BigNum::operator=(const BigNum & n) //重载赋值运算符，大数之间进行赋值运算
79 {
80     int i;
81     len = n.len;
82     memset(a,0,sizeof(a));
83     for(i = 0 ; i < len ; i++)
84         a[i] = n.a[i];
85     return *this;
86 }
87 istream& operator>>(istream & in, BigNum & b) //重载输入运算符
88 {
89     char ch[MAXSIZE*4];
90     int i = -1;
91     in>>ch;
92     int l=strlen(ch);
93     int count=0,sum=0;
94     for(i=l-1;i>=0;)
95     {
96         sum = 0;
97         int t=1;
98         for(int j=0;j<4&& i>=0;j++,i--,t*=10)
99         {
100             sum+=(ch[i]-'0')*t;
101         }
102         b.a[count]=sum;
103         count++;
104     }
105     b.len =count++;
106     return in;
107 }
108 }
109 ostream& operator<<(ostream& out, BigNum& b) //重载输出运算符
110 {
111     int i;
112     cout << b.a[b.len - 1];
113     for(i = b.len - 2 ; i >= 0 ; i--)
114     {
115         cout.width(DLEN);
116         cout.fill('0');
117         cout << b.a[i];
118     }
119     return out;
120 }
121
122 BigNum BigNum::operator+(const BigNum & T) const //两个大数之间的相加运算
123 {
124     BigNum t(*this);

```

```

125     int i, big;           //位数
126     big = T.len > len ? T.len : len;
127     for(i = 0 ; i < big ; i++)
128     {
129         t.a[i] += T.a[i];
130         if(t.a[i] > MAXN)
131         {
132             t.a[i + 1]++;
133             t.a[i] -= MAXN + 1;
134         }
135     }
136     if(t.a[big] != 0)
137         t.len = big + 1;
138     else
139         t.len = big;
140     return t;
141 }
142 BigNum BigNum::operator-(const BigNum & T) const //两个大数之间的相减运算
143 {
144     int i, j, big;
145     bool flag;
146     BigNum t1, t2;
147     if(*this > T)
148     {
149         t1 = *this;
150         t2 = T;
151         flag = 0;
152     }
153     else
154     {
155         t1 = T;
156         t2 = *this;
157         flag = 1;
158     }
159     big = t1.len;
160     for(i = 0 ; i < big ; i++)
161     {
162         if(t1.a[i] < t2.a[i])
163         {
164             j = i + 1;
165             while(t1.a[j] == 0)
166                 j++;
167             t1.a[j--]--;
168             while(j > i)
169                 t1.a[j--] += MAXN;
170             t1.a[i] += MAXN + 1 - t2.a[i];
171         }
172         else
173             t1.a[i] -= t2.a[i];
174     }
175     t1.len = big;
176     while(t1.a[t1.len - 1] == 0 && t1.len > 1)
177     {
178         t1.len--;
179         big--;
180     }

```

```

181         if(flag)
182             t1.a[big-1]=0-t1.a[big-1];
183         return t1;
184     }
185
186     BigNum BigNum::operator*(const BigNum & T) const    //两个大数之间的相乘运算
187     {
188         BigNum ret;
189         int i,j,up;
190         int temp,temp1;
191         for(i = 0 ; i < len ; i++)
192         {
193             up = 0;
194             for(j = 0 ; j < T.len ; j++)
195             {
196                 temp = a[i] * T.a[j] + ret.a[i + j] + up;
197                 if(temp > MAXN)
198                 {
199                     temp1 = temp - temp / (MAXN + 1) * (MAXN + 1);
200                     up = temp / (MAXN + 1);
201                     ret.a[i + j] = temp1;
202                 }
203                 else
204                 {
205                     up = 0;
206                     ret.a[i + j] = temp;
207                 }
208             }
209             if(up != 0)
210                 ret.a[i + j] = up;
211         }
212         ret.len = i + j;
213         while(ret.a[ret.len - 1] == 0 && ret.len > 1)
214             ret.len--;
215         return ret;
216     }
217     BigNum BigNum::operator/(const int & b) const    //大数对一个整数进行相除运算
218     {
219         BigNum ret;
220         int i,down = 0;
221         for(i = len - 1 ; i >= 0 ; i--)
222         {
223             ret.a[i] = (a[i] + down * (MAXN + 1)) / b;
224             down = a[i] + down * (MAXN + 1) - ret.a[i] * b;
225         }
226         ret.len = len;
227         while(ret.a[ret.len - 1] == 0 && ret.len > 1)
228             ret.len--;
229         return ret;
230     }
231     int BigNum::operator%(const int & b) const    //大数对一个 int 类型的变量进行取模运
232     ↪ 算
233     {
234         int i,d=0;
235         for (i = len-1; i>=0; i--)

```

```

236         d = ((d * (MAXN+1))% b + a[i])% b;
237     }
238     return d;
239 }
240 BigNum BigNum::operator^(const int & n) const    //大数的 n 次方运算
241 {
242     BigNum t,ret(1);
243     int i;
244     if(n<0)
245         exit(-1);
246     if(n==0)
247         return 1;
248     if(n==1)
249         return *this;
250     int m=n;
251     while(m>1)
252     {
253         t=*this;
254         for( i=1;i<=m;i++)
255         {
256             t=t*t;
257         }
258         m-=i;
259         ret=ret*t;
260         if(m==1)
261             ret=ret*(*this);
262     }
263     return ret;
264 }
265 bool BigNum::operator>(const BigNum & T) const    //大数和另一个大数的大小比较
266 {
267     int ln;
268     if(len > T.len)
269         return true;
270     else if(len == T.len)
271     {
272         ln = len - 1;
273         while(a[ln] == T.a[ln] && ln >= 0)
274             ln--;
275         if(ln >= 0 && a[ln] > T.a[ln])
276             return true;
277         else
278             return false;
279     }
280     else
281         return false;
282 }
283 bool BigNum::operator >(const int & t) const    //大数和一个 int 类型的变量的大小比
↪ 较
284 {
285     BigNum b(t);
286     return *this>b;
287 }
288
289 void BigNum::print()    //输出大数
290 {

```

```

291     int i;
292     cout << a[len - 1];
293     for(i = len - 2 ; i >= 0 ; i--)
294     {
295         cout.width(DLEN);
296         cout.fill('0');
297         cout << a[i];
298     }
299     cout << endl;
300 }
301 int main(void)
302 {
303     int i,n;
304     BigNum x[101];    //定义大数的对象数组
305     x[0]=1;
306     for(i=1;i<101;i++)
307         x[i]=x[i-1]*(4*i-2)/(i+1);
308     while(scanf("%d",&n)==1 && n!=-1)
309     {
310         x[n].print();
311     }
312 }

```

5.10.12 快速数论变换.cpp

```

1  const int mod = 998244353;
2  LL qpow(LL a,LL b){LL s=1;while(b>0){if(b&1)s=s*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;b>>=1;}return s;}
3  const int g = 3;    //原根
4  LL quick_mod(LL a,LL b)
5  {
6      LL ans=1;
7      for(;b;b/=2)
8      {
9          if(b&1)
10             ans=ans*a%mod;
11             a=a*a%mod;
12      }
13      return ans;
14  }
15  int rev(int x,int r)    //蝴蝶操作
16  {
17      int ans=0;
18      for(int i=0; i<r; i++)
19      {
20          if(x&(1<<i))
21          {
22              ans+=1<<(r-i-1);
23          }
24      }
25      return ans;
26  }
27  void NTT(int n, LL A[],int on) // 长度为 N (2 的次数)
28  {
29      int r=0;
30      for(;; r++)

```

```

31     {
32         if((1<<r)==n)
33             break;
34     }
35     for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
36     {
37         int tmp=rev(i,r);
38         if(i<tmp)
39             swap(A[i],A[tmp]);
40     }
41     for(int s=1; s<=r; s++)
42     {
43         int m=1<<s;
44         LL wn=quick_mod(g,(mod-1)/m);
45         for(int k=0; k<n; k+=m)
46         {
47             LL w=1;
48             for(int j=0; j<m/2; j++)
49             {
50                 LL t,u;
51                 t=w*(A[k+j+m/2]%mod)%mod;
52                 u=A[k+j]%mod;
53                 A[k+j]=(u+t)%mod;
54                 A[k+j+m/2]=((u-t)%mod+mod)%mod;
55                 w=w*wn%mod;
56             }
57         }
58     }
59     if(on== -1)
60     {
61         for(int i=1; i<n/2; i++)
62             swap(A[i],A[n-i]);
63         LL inv=quick_mod(n,mod-2);
64         for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
65             A[i]=A[i]%mod*inv%mod;
66     }
67 }
68

```

5.10.13 欧拉函数打表.cpp

```

1  求任意一个数的欧拉函数值
2
3  ```.cpp
4  long long Euler(long long num)
5  {
6      long long temp=num;
7      for(long long i=2; i*i<=num; i++)
8          if(num%i==0)
9          {
10             while(num%i==0)
11                 num=num/i;
12             temp=temp/i*(i-1);
13         }
14     if(num!=1)

```

```

15     temp=temp/num*(num-1);
16     return temp;
17 }
18
19 ```
20
21 ##### 欧拉函数打表
22 O(nlog(n))
23 ```cpp
24
25 const int maxn = 1e6+100;
26 int phi[maxn],Prime[maxn];
27
28 void init2(int n){
29     for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i) phi[i] = i;
30     for(int i = 2;i <= n; ++i){
31         if(i == phi[i]){
32             for(int j = i; j <= n; j += i) phi[j] = phi[j]/i*(i-1);
33         }
34     }
35 }
36 ```
37 线性筛 O(n)
38 ```cpp
39 const int maxn = 1e6+100;
40 bool check[maxn];
41 int phi[maxn],Prime[maxn];
42 void init(int MAXN){
43     int N = maxn-1;
44     memset(check,false,sizeof(check));
45     phi[1] = 1;
46     int tot = 0;
47     for(int i = 2;i <= N; ++i){
48         if(!check[i]){
49             Prime[tot++] = i;
50             phi[i] = i-1;
51         }
52         for(int j = 0;j < tot; ++j){
53             if(i*Prime[j] > N) break;
54             check[i*Prime[j]] = true;
55             if(i%Prime[j] == 0){
56                 phi[i*Prime[j]] = phi[i]*Prime[j];
57                 break;
58             }
59             else{
60                 phi[i*Prime[j]] = phi[i]*(Prime[j]-1);
61             }
62         }
63     }
64 }
65 ```
66

```


5.10.14 欧拉筛和埃氏筛.cpp

```
1 void Era_s(void){
2     check[1] = 1;
3     tot = 1;
4     for(int i = 2;i < maxn; ++i){
5         if(!check[i]){
6             Prime[tot++] = i;
7             for(int j = i+i;j < maxn; ++j) check[j] = 1;
8         }
9     }
10 }
11 void Euler_s(void){
12     check[1] = 1;
13     tot = 1;
14     int n = 1e6;
15     for(int i = 2;i <= n; ++i){
16         if(!check[i]) Prime[tot++] = i;
17         for(int j = 1;j < tot; ++j){
18             if(i*Prime[j] > n) break;
19             check[i*Prime[j]] = 1;
20             if(i % Prime[j] == 0) break;
21         }
22     }
23 }
```

5.10.15 素性检测.cpp

```
1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4 //typedef long long LL;
5 const int LEN = 1e6+1;
6 bool vis[LEN];
7 //int prime[LEN];
8 int Prime[LEN];
9 int cnt = 1;
10 typedef unsigned long long LL;
11
12 LL modular_multi(LL x,LL y,LL mo) {
13     LL t;
14     x%=mo;
15     for(t=0;y;x=(x<<1)%mo,y>>=1)
16         if (y&1)
17             t=(t+x)%mo;
18     return t;
19 }
20
21 LL modular_exp(LL num,LL t,LL mo) {
22     LL ret=1,temp=num%mo;
23     for(;t;t>>=1,temp=modular_multi(temp,temp,mo))
24         if (t&1)
25             ret=modular_multi(ret,temp,mo);
26     return ret;
27 }
```

```

27 }
28
29 bool miller_rabin(LL n) {
30     if (n==2 || n==7 || n==61)
31         return true;
32     if (n==1 || (n&1)==0)
33         return false;
34     int t=0,num[3]={2,7,61}; //2,7,61 对 unsigned int 内的所有数够用了, 最小不能判
        ↪ 断的数为 4 759 123 141; 用 2,3,7,61 在 10^16 内唯一不能判断的数是 46 856
        ↪ 248 225 981
35     LL a,x,y,u=n-1;
36     while((u&1)==0)
37         t++,u>>=1;
38     for(int i=0;i<3;i++) {
39         a=num[i];
40         x=modular_exp(a,u,n);
41         for(int j=0;j<t;j++) {
42             y=modular_multi(x,x,n);
43             if (y==1&&x!=1&&x!=n-1)
44                 return false;
45             //其中用到定理, 如果对模 n 存在 1 的非平凡平方根, 则 n 是合数。
46             //如果一个数 x 满足方程  $x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$ , 但 x 不等于对模 n 来说 1 的两个‘平
                ↪ 凡’平方根: 1 或 -1, 则 x 是对模 n 来说 1 的非平凡平方根
47                 x=y;
48         }
49         if (x!=1) //根据费马小定理, 若 n 是素数, 有  $a^{(n-1)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$ . 因此 n
            ↪ 不可能是素数
50             return false;
51     }
52     return true;
53 }
54 void init(void)
55 {
56     int n = LEN -1;
57     for(int i = 2; i <= n; ++i)
58     {
59         if(!vis[i])
60         {
61             Prime[cnt++] = i;
62             for(LL j = (LL)i * i; j <= n; j += i)
63                 vis[j] = 1;
64         }
65     }
66 }
67 bool isPrime(LL n)
68 {
69     if(n < 1e6)
70     {
71         for(LL i = 1; i < cnt&&Prime[i] < n; ++i)
72         {
73             if(n % Prime[i] == 0)
74                 return false;
75         }
76         return true;
77     }
78     else

```

```

79         return miller_rabin(n);
80     }
81
82     int main(void)
83     {
84         init();
85
86         int T;
87         cin>>T;
88         while(T-->0)
89         {
90             LL n;
91             cin>>n;
92             if(isPrime(n))
93                 cout<<"Yes"<<endl;
94             else
95                 cout<<"No"<<endl;
96         }
97
98         return 0;
99     }

```

5.10.16 素数筛.cpp

```

1  ~~~
2  Eratosthenes 筛法 (埃拉托斯特尼筛法)
3  const int maxn = 1e6+10;
4  bool check[maxn];
5  int Prime[maxn];
6  int tot = 1;
7  void Eratosthenes(void){
8      const int n = maxn - 1;
9      memset(check,0,sizeof(check));
10     for(int i = 2;i < n; ++i){
11         if(!check[i]){
12             Prime[tot++] = i;
13             for(int j = i+i;j < n;j += i) check[j] = 1;
14         }
15     }
16 }
17 ~~~
18 欧拉筛
19 ~~~
20 const int maxn = 1e6+10;
21 bool check[maxn];
22 int Prime[maxn];
23 int tot = 1;
24 void Euler_shai(void){
25     int n = maxn-1;
26     memset(check,0,sizeof(check));
27     for(int i = 2;i <= n; ++i){
28         if(!check[i]){
29             Prime[tot++] = i;
30         }

```

```

31         for(int j = 1;j < tot; ++j){
32             if(i*Prime[j] > n) break;
33             check[i*Prime[j]] =1 ;
34             if(i % Prime[j]==0) break;
35         }
36     }
37 }
38
39 ```

```

5.10.17 逆元打表.cpp

```

1  int inv[10000];
2  int p;
3  cin>>p;
4  inv[1] = 1;
5  for(int i = 2;i < p; ++i)
6  {
7      inv[i] = (p - p/i*inv[p%i]%p)%p;
8  }
9  for(int i = 1;i < p; ++i)
10     cout<<inv[i]<<" ";
11     cout<<endl;
12     for(int i = 1;i < p; ++i)
13         cout<<i * inv[i] % p<<" ";

```

5.11 矩阵快速幂.cpp

```

1  // 注意修改 maxn 的值，要不然容易 T
2  // 注意 maxn 值过大，栈可能会不够
3  const int maxn = 100;
4  int n;
5  struct Matrix{
6      int n,m;
7      Matrix(int nn = 1,int mm = 1):n(nn),m(mm){ memset(a,0,sizeof(a));};
8      long long a[maxn][maxn];
9  };
10 // void print(const Matrix &a)
11 // {
12 //     for(int i = 1;i <= a.n; ++i,cout<<endl)
13 //         for(int j = 1;j <= a.m; ++j)
14 //             cout<<a.a[i][j]<<" ";
15 // }
16 Matrix operator*(Matrix a,Matrix b)
17 {
18     Matrix c(a.n,b.m);
19     for(int i = 1;i <= a.n; ++i)
20     {
21         for(int j = 1;j <= b.m; ++j)
22         {
23             for(int k = 1;k <= a.m; ++k)
24             {
25                 c.a[i][j] += a.a[i][k] * b.a[k][j];
26                 c.a[i][j] %= mod;

```

```

27         }
28     }
29 }
30 //     print(c);
31     return c;
32 }

```

5.12 自适应辛普森积分.cpp

```

1  double F(double x)
2  {
3      //Simpson 公式用到的函数
4  }
5  double simpson(double a, double b)//三点 Simpson 法, 这里要求 F 是一个全局函数
6  {
7      double c = a + (b - a) / 2;
8      return (F(a) + 4 * F(c) + F(b))*(b - a) / 6;
9  }
10 double asr(double a, double b, double eps, double A)//自适应 Simpson 公式 (递归过
    ↪ 程)。已知整个区间 [a,b] 上的三点 Simpson 值 A
11 {
12     double c = a + (b - a) / 2;
13     double L = simpson(a, c), R = simpson(c, b);
14     if (fabs(L + R - A) <= 15 * eps)return L + R + (L + R - A) / 15.0;
15     return asr(a, c, eps / 2, L) + asr(c, b, eps / 2, R);
16 }
17 double asr(double a, double b, double eps)//自适应 Simpson 公式 (主过程)
18 {
19     return asr(a, b, eps, simpson(a, b));
20 }

```

6 数据结构

6.1 CDQ 分治

6.1.1 CDQ 分治.cpp

```

1  // CDQ 解决 单点修改, 区间查询
2  /*
3
4  */
5  const int maxn = 5e6+100;
6
7  struct node{
8      int type,id;
9      LL val;
10     bool operator <(const node &a) const
11     {
12         if(a.id != id) return id < a.id;
13         return type < a.type;
14     }
15 };
16
17 node A[maxn],B[maxn];

```

```

18 LL ans[maxn];
19
20
21
22 void CDQ(int L,int R){
23     // cout<<L<<" "<<R<<endl;
24     if(L == R) return ;
25     int M = (L+R)>>1;
26     CDQ(L,M),CDQ(M+1,R);
27     int t1 = L,t2 = M+1;
28     LL sum = 0;
29     for(int i = L;i <= R; ++i){
30         if((t1 <= M && A[t1] < A[t2]) || t2 > R){
31             if(A[t1].type == 1) sum += A[t1].val;
32             B[i] = A[t1++];
33         }
34         else{
35             if(A[t2].type == 2) ans[A[t2].val] -= sum;
36             else if(A[t2].type == 3) ans[A[t2].val] += sum;
37             B[i] = A[t2++];
38         }
39     }
40 }
41
42 for(int i = L;i <= R; ++i) A[i] = B[i];
43 }
44 int main(void)
45 {
46     int n,q;
47     cin>>n>>q;
48     int tot = 0;
49     for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i){
50         scanf("%lld",&A[i].val);
51         A[i].type = 1;
52         A[i].id = i;
53     }
54     tot = n;
55     int sz = 0;
56     rep(i,0,q){
57         int type;
58         scanf("%d",&type);
59         if(type ==1){
60             A[++tot].type = 1;
61             scanf("%d%lld",&A[tot].id,&A[tot].val);
62         }
63         else{
64             int l,r;
65             scanf("%d%d",&l,&r);
66             A[++tot].type = 2,A[tot].id = l-1,A[tot].val = ++sz;
67             A[++tot].type = 3,A[tot].id = r, A[tot].val = sz;
68         }
69     }
70     CDQ(1,tot);
71     rep(i,1,sz+1){
72         printf("%lld\n",ans[i]);
73     }

```

```

74
75     return 0;
76 }

```

6.1.2 CDQ 求动态逆序数.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
3  #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
4  #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
5  #define Pb push_back
6  #define FI first
7  #define SE second
8  #define rep(i,a,n) for (int i=a;i<n;i++)
9  #define per(i,a,n) for (int i=n-1;i>=a;i--)
10 #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(false)
11 #define DEBUG cout<<endl<<"DEBUG"<<endl;
12 using namespace std;
13 typedef long long LL;
14 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
15 const int prime = 999983;
16 const int INF = 0x7FFFFFFF;
17 const LL INFF =0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
18 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
19 const double inf = 1e18;
20 const double eps = 1e-6;
21 const LL mod = 1e9 + 7;
22 LL qpow(LL a,LL b){LL s=1;while(b>0){if(b&1)s=s*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;b>>=1;}return s;}
23 LL gcd(LL a,LL b) {return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;}
24 int dr[2][4] = {1,-1,0,0,0,0,-1,1};
25 typedef pair<int,int> P;
26
27 const int maxn = 2e5+100;
28 int n,m;
29 int a[maxn];
30 int del[maxn];
31 int id[maxn];
32 bool del2[maxn];
33 struct nd{
34     int id,val;
35 };
36 bool operator <(const nd &a,const nd &b){
37     return a.id < b.id;
38 }
39 bool operator >(const nd &a,const nd &b){
40     return !(a < b);
41 }
42 nd A[maxn],B[maxn];
43 LL ans[maxn];
44 LL tree[maxn];
45 void Add(int x,int y){
46     while(x <= n)
47     {
48         tree[x] += y;
49         x += lowbit(x);

```

```

50     }
51 }
52 LL Sum(int x){
53     LL sum = 0;
54     while(x > 0){
55         sum += tree[x];
56         x -= lowbit(x);
57     }
58     return sum;
59 }
60 void CDQ(int L,int R){
61     // DEBUG;
62     if(L == R) return ;
63     int M = (L+R)>>1;
64     CDQ(L,M),CDQ(M+1,R);
65     int t1 = L,t2 = M+1;
66     for(int i = L;i <= R; ++i){
67         if((t1 <= M&&A[t1] < A[t2])||t2 > R){
68             Add(A[t1].val,1);
69             B[i] = A[t1++];
70         }
71         else{
72             ans[id[A[t2].val]] += Sum(n)-Sum(A[t2].val);
73             B[i] = A[t2++];
74         }
75     }
76     for(int i = L;i <= M; ++i)
77         Add(A[i].val,-1);
78     t1 = M,t2 = R;
79     for(int i = R;i >= L; --i){
80         if((t1 >= L&&A[t1] > A[t2])||t2 <= M){
81             Add(A[t1].val,1);
82             t1--;
83             // B[i] = A[t2++];?
84         }
85         else{
86             ans[id[A[t2].val]] += Sum(A[t2].val);
87             t2--;
88         }
89     }
90     for(int i = L;i <= M; ++i)
91         Add(A[i].val,-1);
92     for(int i = L;i <= R; ++i)
93         A[i] = B[i];
94 }
95 LL ans2[maxn];
96 int sign[maxn];
97 int main(void)
98 {
99
100     // cout<<maxn*maxn/2<<endl;
101     // freopen("input.txt","r",stdin);
102     // freopen("output.txt","w",stdout);
103     scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
104     // int s;
105     for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i){

```



```

106         scanf("%d",&a[i]);
107         id[a[i]] = i;
108     }
109     for(int i = 1;i <= m;++i){
110         scanf("%d",&del[i]);
111         del2[id[del[i]]] = 1;
112     }
113     // DEBUG;
114     int cnt = 0;
115     for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i){
116         if(!del2[i])
117             {
118                 A[++cnt].id = i,A[cnt].val = a[i];
119                 sign[cnt] = a[i];
120             }
121     }
122     for(int i = m; i >= 1; --i){
123         // A[++cnt].op = 1,A[cnt].id = id[del[i]],A[cnt].val = a[i];
124         A[++cnt].id = id[del[i]],A[cnt].val = del[i];
125         sign[cnt] = del[i];
126     }
127     CDQ(1,n);
128     LL sum = 0;
129     for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i){
130         sum += ans[id[sign[i]]];
131         ans2[i] = sum;
132     }
133     for(int i = n;i >= n-m+1; --i){
134         printf("%lld\n",ans2[i]);
135     }
136
137     return 0;
138 }

```

6.1.3 陌上花开 CDQ 三位偏序.cpp

```

1  #include <cstdio>
2  #include <algorithm>
3  #include <iostream>
4  using namespace std;
5
6  const int N = 200005;
7  int w,q,c[500005];
8  struct nd {int op,x1,y1,x2,y2,z,id,ans;}a[N],b[N];
9  bool cmp(const nd &a, const nd &b) {return a.x1<b.x1 || (a.x1==b.x1&&a.op<b.op);}
10
11 int lowbit(int x) {return x & -x;}
12 void Add(int x, int y) {while(x <= w) c[x] += y, x += lowbit(x);}
13 int Sum(int x) {
14     int r = 0;
15     while(x) r += c[x], x -= lowbit(x);
16     return r;
17 }
18 struct node{
19     int x,y,z,id,num;

```

```

20 }Node[N],Node2[N];
21 bool operator<(const node &a,const node &b){
22     return a.z < b.z||(a.z == b.z &&a.y < b.y)||((a.z == b.z && a.y == b.y&&a.x <
    ↪ b.x);
23 }
24 bool operator==(const node &a,const node&b){
25     return a.x == b.x && a.y == b.y&&a.z == b.z;
26 }
27 void CDQ(int l, int r) {
28     if(l == r) return;
29
30     // printf("%d %d\n",l,r);
31     int m = (l+r) >> 1, cnt = 0;
32     CDQ(l,m),CDQ(m+1,r);
33     for(int i = l; i <= m; i++) if(a[i].op == 1) b[cnt++] = a[i];
34     for(int i = m+1; i <= r; i++) if(a[i].op == 2) {
35         b[cnt++] = a[i];
36         b[cnt++] = a[i];
37         b[cnt-2].x1--, b[cnt-1].x1=a[i].x2,
38         b[cnt-1].op = 3;
39     }
40     sort(b, b+cnt, cmp);
41     for(int i = 0; i < cnt; i++)
42         if(b[i].op == 1) Add(b[i].y1, b[i].z);
43     else if(b[i].op == 2) a[b[i].id].ans -= Sum(b[i].y2)-Sum(b[i].y1-1);
44     else a[b[i].id].ans += Sum(b[i].y2)-Sum(b[i].y1-1);
45     for(int i = 0; i < cnt; i++)
46         if(b[i].op == 1) Add(b[i].y1, -b[i].z);
47 }
48 int ans[N];
49 int main() {
50     // freopen("locust.in","r",stdin);
51     // freopen("locust.out","w",stdout);
52     scanf("%d%d",&q,&w);
53     for(int i = 1;i <= q; ++i)
54         scanf("%d%d%d",&Node2[i].x,&Node2[i].y,&Node2[i].z),Node2[i].id = i;
55     // DEBUG;
56     // cout<<"1"<<endl;
57     int qq = q;
58     sort(Node2+1,Node2+q+1);
59     int cnt = 1;
60     Node[cnt] = Node2[1];
61     Node[cnt].num = 1;
62     for(int i = 2;i <= q; ++i){
63         if(Node2[i] == Node2[i-1])
64             Node[cnt].num++;
65         else
66             Node[++cnt] = Node2[i],Node[cnt].num = 1;
67     }
68     q = cnt;
69
70     for(int i = 1; i <= q; i++) {
71         Node[i].id = i;
72         a[2*i-1].op = 2; a[2*i-1].x1 = 1,a[2*i-1].y1 = 1,a[2*i-1].x2 =
    ↪ Node[i].x,a[2*i-1].y2 = Node[i].y;

```

```

74     a[2*i].op = 1;a[2*i].x1 = Node[i].x,a[2*i].y1 = Node[i].y,a[2*i].z =
       ↪ Node[i].num;
75
76     a[2*i-1].id = a[2*i].id =Node[i].id;
77 }
78 // puts("DEBUG");
79 CDQ(1, 2*q);
80
81 for(int i = 1; i <= q; i++) ans[a[i].ans+Node[i].num-1] += Node[i].num;
82 // cout<<endl;
83 // for(int i = 1;i <= q; ++i) cout<<a[i].ans<<endl;
84 // cout<<endl;
85 for(int i = 0; i < qq; ++i) printf("%d\n",ans[i]);
86 return 0;
87 }

```

6.2 fenkuai

6.2.1 区间修改区间查询.cpp

```

1  const int maxn = 100010;
2  LL a[maxn],add[maxn],sum[maxn];
3  int pos[maxn],R[maxn],L[maxn];
4  int n,m,t;
5  void change(int l,int r,LL d){
6      int p = pos[l],q = pos[r];
7      if(p == q){
8          for(int i = l;i <= r; ++i) a[i] += d;
9          sum[p] += (r-l+1)*d;
10     }
11     else{
12         for(int i = p+1;i <= q-1; ++i) add[i] += d;
13         for(int i = l;i <= R[p];++i)
14             a[i] += d;
15         sum[p] += (R[p]-l+1)*d;
16         for(int i = L[q];i <= r; ++i)
17             a[i] += d;
18         sum[q] += (r-L[q]+1)*d;
19     }
20 }
21 LL ask(int l,int r){
22     LL ans = 0;
23     int p = pos[l],q = pos[r];
24     if(p == q){
25         for(int i = l;i <= r; ++i)
26             ans += a[i];
27         ans += (r-l+1)*add[p];
28     }
29     else{
30         for(int i = p+1;i <= q-1; ++i)
31             ans += sum[i]+add[i]*(R[i]-L[i]+1);
32         for(int i = l;i <= R[p]; ++i)
33             ans += a[i];
34         ans += add[p]*(R[p]-l+1);
35         for(int i = L[q];i <= r; ++i)

```

```

36         ans += a[i];
37         ans += add[q]*(r-L[q]+1);
38     }
39     return ans;
40 }
41 int main(void){
42
43     cin>>n>>m;
44     for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i) scanf("%lld",&a[i]);
45     LL t = sqrt(n);
46     for(int i = 1;i <= t; ++i){
47         L[i] = (i-1)*sqrt(n)+1;
48         R[i] = i*sqrt(n);
49     }
50     if(R[t] < n) t++,L[t] = R[t-1]+1,R[t] = n;
51     // cout<<t<<endl;
52     for(int i = 1;i <= t; ++i){
53         for(int j = L[i];j <= R[i]; ++j){
54             pos[j] = i;
55             sum[i] += a[j];
56         }
57     }
58     while(m--){
59         char op[3];
60         int l,r,x;
61         scanf("%s%d%d",op,&l,&r);
62         if(op[0] == 'C'){
63             scanf("%d",&x);
64             change(l,r,x);
65         }
66         else
67             printf("%lld\n",ask(l,r));
68     }
69     return 0;
70 }

```

6.2.2 区间数的平方.cpp

```

1  const int maxn = 50000+10;
2  int n,m,k;
3  int pos[maxn];
4  int a[maxn];
5  int num[maxn];
6  LL Ans[maxn];
7  int L[maxn],R[maxn];
8  struct Query{
9      int l,r,id;
10 };
11 Query q[maxn];
12 bool cmp1 (const Query &a,const Query &b){
13     return a.l < b.l || (a.l == b.l && a.r < b.r);
14 }
15 bool cmp2(const Query &a,const Query &b){
16     return a.r < b.r;
17 }

```

```

18
19 void work(int x, LL &ans, int d){
20     ans -= 1ll*num[x]*num[x];
21     num[x] += d;
22     ans += 1ll*num[x]*num[x];
23 }
24 int main(){
25     cin>>n>>m>>k;
26     rep(i,1,n+1) scanf("%d",&a[i]);
27     rep(i,1,m+1){
28         scanf("%d%d",&q[i].l,&q[i].r);
29         q[i].id = i;
30     }
31     int t = sqrt(m);
32     for(int i = 1; i <= t; ++i){
33         L[i] = (i-1)*t;
34         R[i] = i*t;
35     }
36     if(R[t] < m){
37         L[t+1] = R[t]+1;
38         R[++t] = m;
39     }
40     sort(q+1,q+m+1,cmp1);
41     for(int i = 1; i <= t; ++i){
42         sort(q+L[i],q+R[i]+1,cmp2);
43         LL ans = 0;
44         me(num);
45         int l = q[L[i]].l, r = q[L[i]].r;
46         rep(i,l,r+1) work(a[i],ans,1);
47         Ans[q[L[i]].id] = ans;
48         for(int j = L[i]+1; j <= R[i]; ++j){
49             // l = L[j].l, r = L[j].r;
50             while(l < q[j].l) work(a[l++],ans,-1);
51             while(l > q[j].l) work(a[--l],ans,1);
52             while(r < q[j].r) work(a[++r],ans,1);
53             while(r > q[j].r) work(a[r--],ans,-1);
54             Ans[q[j].id] = ans;
55         }
56     }
57     rep(i,1,m+1)
58         printf("%lld\n",Ans[i]);
59     return 0;
60 }

```

6.2.3 在线查询区间众数.cpp

```

1 const int N = 40006, T = 37;
2 int a[N], b[N], L[N], R[N], pos[N];
3 int c[T][T][N], f[T][T][2], now[2];
4 inline void work(int x, int y, int num){
5     ++c[x][y][num];
6     if(c[x][y][num] > now[0] || (c[x][y][num] == now[0] && num < now[1])){
7         now[0] = c[x][y][num];
8         now[1] = num;
9     }

```

```

10 }
11 int ask(int l,int r){
12     int p = pos[l],q = pos[r];
13     int x = 0,y = 0;
14     if(p+1 <= q-1){
15         x = p+1;
16         y = q-1;
17     }
18     memcpy(now,f[x][y],sizeof(now));
19     if(p == q){
20         rep(i,l,r+1) work(x,y,a[i]);
21         rep(i,l,r+1) --c[x][y][a[i]];
22     }
23     else{
24         rep(i,l,R[p]+1) work(x,y,a[i]);
25         rep(i,L[q],r+1) work(x,y,a[i]);
26         rep(i,l,R[p]+1) --c[x][y][a[i]];
27         rep(i,L[q],r+1) --c[x][y][a[i]];
28     }
29     return b[now[1]];
30 }
31 int main(void){
32     // freopen("input.txt","r",stdin);
33
34     // freopen("output1.txt","w+",stdout);
35     int n,m;cin>>n>>m;
36     rep(i,1,n+1) scanf("%d",&a[i]);
37     memcpy(b,a,sizeof(a));
38     sort(b+1,b+n+1);
39     int tot = unique(b+1,b+n+1)-(b+1);
40     rep(i,1,n+1) a[i] = lower_bound(b+1,b+tot+1,a[i])-b;
41     int t = pow((double)n,(double)1/3);
42     int len = t?n/t:n;
43     for(int i = 1;i <= t; ++i){
44         L[i] = (i-1)*len+1;
45         R[i] = i*len;
46     }
47     if(R[t] < n){
48         L[t+1] = R[t]+1;
49         R[++t] = n;
50     }
51     rep(i,1,t+1)
52         rep(j,L[i],R[i]+1)
53             pos[j] = i;
54
55     me(c),me(f);
56     rep(i,1,t+1){
57         rep(j,i,t+1){
58             rep(k,L[i],R[j]+1)
59                 ++c[i][j][a[k]];
60             rep(k,1,tot+1)
61                 if(c[i][j][k] > f[i][j][0]){
62                     f[i][j][0] = c[i][j][k];
63                     f[i][j][1] = k;
64                 }
65         }

```

```

66     }
67     int x = 0;
68     while(m--){
69         int l,r;scanf("%d%d",&l,&r);
70         l = (l+x-1)%n+1;
71         r = (r+x-1)%n+1;
72         if(l > r) swap(l,r);
73         printf("%d\n",x = ask(l,r));
74     }
75
76
77     return 0;
78 }

```

6.3 pbds

6.3.1 1 可合并优先队列.cpp

```

1 // pbds zoj2334 合并 logn
2
3 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
4 #include<ext/pb_ds/priority_queue.hpp>
5
6 using namespace std;
7 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
8 typedef pair<int,int> P;
9 typedef __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<int> Heap;
10
11 const int maxn = 1e5+10;
12 Heap heap[maxn];
13
14 int F[maxn];
15
16 int Find(int x){
17     return x == F[x]?x:F[x] = Find(F[x]);
18 }
19 int main(void){
20     int N,M;
21     while(cin>>N){
22         for(int i = 1;i <= N; ++i){
23             int a;
24             scanf("%d",&a);
25             heap[i].clear();
26             heap[i].push(a);
27             F[i] = i;
28
29         }
30         cin>>M;
31         int a,b;
32         for(int i = 1;i <= M; ++i){
33             scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
34             int fa = Find(a);
35             int fb = Find(b);
36             if(fa == fb){
37                 puts("-1");

```

```

38         continue;
39     }
40     // cout<<fa<<" "<<fb<<endl;
41     F[fb] = fa;
42     int t;
43     t = heap[fa].top(), heap[fa].pop(), t/=2, heap[fa].push(t);
44     t = heap[fb].top(), heap[fb].pop(), t/=2, heap[fb].push(t);
45     heap[fa].join(heap[fb]);
46     printf("%d\n", heap[fa].top());
47 }
48 }
49 return 0;
50 }

```

6.4 二叉搜索树

6.4.1 1 二叉树.cpp

```

1 // 通过中序遍历和后序遍历建立二叉树
2 //https://vjudge.net/problem/UVA-548
3
4
5 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
6
7 using namespace std;
8 const int maxn = 1e5+10;
9 const int INF = 1e8;
10 int in_order[maxn], post_order[maxn], l[maxn], r[maxn];
11 int n;
12 int read_order(int *a)
13 {
14     string s;
15     if(!getline(cin,s)) return false;
16     stringstream ss(s);
17     n = 0;
18     int v;
19     while(ss >> v)
20         a[n++] = v;
21     return n > 0;
22 }
23 int build_tree(int L1, int R1, int L2, int R2)
24 {
25     if(L1 > R1)
26         return 0;
27     int root = post_order[R2];
28     int p = L1;
29     while(in_order[p] != root)
30         p++;
31     int cnt = p-L1;
32     l[root] = build_tree(L1, p-1, L2, L2+cnt-1);
33     r[root] = build_tree(p+1, R1, L2+cnt, R2-1);
34     return root;
35 }
36 int best, bestsum;
37 void dfs(int a, int b)

```



```

38 {
39     if(!l[a] && !r[a])
40     {
41         b += a;
42         if(bestsum > b || (bestsum == b && best > a))
43         {
44             best = a;
45             bestsum = b;
46         }
47     }
48     if(l[a]) dfs(l[a], b+a);
49     if(r[a]) dfs(r[a], b+a);
50 }
51
52
53 int main(void)
54 {
55     while(read_order(in_order))
56     {
57         read_order(post_order);
58         build_tree(0, n-1, 0, n-1);
59         // cout<<0<<endl;
60         bestsum = INF;
61         dfs(post_order[n-1], 0);
62         cout<<best<<endl;
63     }
64
65     return 0;
66 }

```

6.4.2 2 treap.cpp

```

1 // UVA LA 5031
2 /*
3 给定 n 个节点 m 条边的无向图，每个节点都有一个整数权值。
4 D X 删除 ID 为 x 的边
5 Q X K 计算与节点 x 连通的节点中权值第 k 大的数
6 C X K 把节点 x 的权值改为 v
7
8
9 */
10
11
12 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
13 #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
14 #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
15 #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
16 #define Pb push_back
17 #define FI first
18 #define SE second
19 #define rep(i,a,n) for (int i=a;i<n;i++)
20 #define per(i,a,n) for (int i=n-1;i>=a;i--)
21 #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(false)
22 #define DEBUG cout<<endl<<"DEBUG"<<endl;
23 using namespace std;

```

```

24 typedef long long LL;
25 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
26 const int prime = 999983;
27 const int INF = 0x7FFFFFFF;
28 const LL INFF = 0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
29 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
30 const double inf = 1e18;
31 const double eps = 1e-6;
32 const LL mod = 1e9 + 7;
33 LL qpow(LL a, LL b){LL s=1;while(b>0){if(b&1)s=s*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;b>>=1;}return s;}
34 LL gcd(LL a, LL b) {return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;}
35 int dr[2][4] = {1,-1,0,0,0,0,-1,1};
36 typedef pair<int,int> P;
37 struct Node{
38     Node *ch[2]; // 左右子树
39     int r; // 随机优先值
40     int v; // 值
41     int s; // 节点总数
42
43     Node(int v):v(v){ch[0] = ch[1] = NULL; r = rand(); s = 1;}
44     int cmp(int x) {
45         if(x==v) return -1;
46         return x < v?0:1;
47     }
48
49     void maintain(){
50         s = 1;
51         if(ch[0] != NULL) s += ch[0]->s;
52         if(ch[1] != NULL) s += ch[1]->s;
53     }
54 };
55
56 void rotate(Node * &o, int d){
57     Node *k = o->ch[d^1]; o->ch[d^1] = k->ch[d]; k->ch[d] = o;
58     o->maintain(); k->maintain(); o = k;
59 }
60
61 void insert(Node * &o, int x){
62     if(o == NULL) o = new Node(x);
63     else{
64         int d = (x < o->v?0:1);
65         insert(o->ch[d], x);
66         if(o->ch[d]->r > o->r) rotate(o, d^1);
67     }
68     o->maintain();
69 }
70
71 void remove(Node * &o, int x){
72     int d = o->cmp(x);
73     // int ret = 0;
74     if(d == -1){
75         Node *u = o;
76         if(o->ch[0] != NULL && o->ch[1] != NULL){
77             int d2 = (o->ch[0]->r > o->ch[1]->r?1:0);
78             rotate(o, d2); remove(o->ch[d2], x);
79         }

```

```

80         else{
81             if(o->ch[0] == NULL) o = o->ch[1];
82             else o = o->ch[0];
83             delete u;
84         }
85     } else
86         remove(o->ch[d],x);
87     if(o != NULL) o->maintain();
88 }
89 const int maxc = 5e5+10;
90 struct Command{
91     char type;
92     int x,p;
93 }
94 } commands[maxc];
95
96 const int maxn = 2e4+10;
97 const int maxm = 6e4+10;
98 int n,m,weight[maxn],from[maxm],to[maxm],removed[maxm];
99 // 并查集相关
100 int pa[maxn];
101 int findset(int x){ return pa[x] != x?pa[x] = findset(pa[x]) : x;}
102 // 名次数相关
103 Node *root[maxn]; // Treap;
104 int kth(Node *o,int k){
105     if(o == NULL || k <= 0 || k > o->s) return 0;
106     int s = (o->ch[1] == NULL?0:o->ch[1]->s);
107     if(k == s+1) return o->v;
108     else if(k <= s) return kth(o->ch[1],k);
109     else return kth(o->ch[0],k-s-1);
110 }
111 void mergeto(Node* &src,Node * &dest){
112     if(src->ch[0] != NULL) mergeto(src->ch[0],dest);
113     if(src->ch[1] != NULL) mergeto(src->ch[1],dest);
114     insert(dest,src->v);
115     delete src;
116     src = NULL;
117 }
118 void removetree(Node *&x){
119     if(x->ch[0] != NULL) removetree(x->ch[0]);
120     if(x->ch[1] != NULL) removetree(x->ch[1]);
121     delete x;
122     x = NULL;
123 }
124
125 void add_edge(int x){
126     int u = findset(from[x]), v = findset(to[x]);
127     if(u != v){
128         if(root[u]->s < root[v]->s){ pa[u] = v;
129             ⇨ mergeto(root[u],root[v]);}
130         else {pa[v] = u; mergeto(root[v],root[u]);}
131     }
132 }
133 int query_cnt;
134 long long query_tot;

```

```

135 void query(int x,int k){
136     query_cnt++;
137     query_tot += kth(root[findset(x)],k);
138
139 }
140
141 void change_weight(int x,int v){
142     int u = findset(x);
143     remove(root[u],weight[x]);
144     insert(root[u],v);
145     weight[x] = v;
146 }
147
148 int main(void){
149     int kase = 0;
150     while(scanf("%d%d",&n,&m) == 2&& n){
151         rep(i,1,n+1) scanf("%d",&weight[i]);
152         rep(i,1,m+1) scanf("%d%d",&from[i],&to[i]);
153         me(removed);
154         int c = 0;
155         for(;;){
156             char type;
157             int x,p = 0,v = 0;
158             scanf(" %c",&type);
159             if(type == 'E') break;
160             scanf("%d",&x);
161             if(type == 'D') removed[x] = 1;
162             if(type == 'Q') scanf("%d",&p);
163             if(type == 'C') {
164                 scanf("%d",&v);
165                 p = weight[x];
166                 weight[x] = v;
167             }
168             commands[c++] = (Command){type,x,p};
169         }
170         rep(i,1,n+1) {
171             pa[i] = i; if(root[i] != NULL) removetree(root[i]);
172             root[i] = new Node(weight[i]);
173         }
174         rep(i,1,m+1) if(!removed[i]) add_edge(i);
175         // 反向操作
176         query_tot = query_cnt = 0;
177         per(i,0,c){
178             if(commands[i].type == 'D') add_edge(commands[i].x);
179             if(commands[i].type == 'Q')
180                 ↪ query(commands[i].x,commands[i].p);
181             if(commands[i].type == 'C')
182                 ↪ change_weight(commands[i].x,commands[i].p);
183         }
184         printf("Case %d: %.6lf\n", ++kase, query_tot / (double)query_cnt);
185     }
186 }

```

6.4.3 3 伸展树.cpp

```
1  /*
2  UVA 11922
3  序列反转 (a,b)
4
5
6  */
7  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
8  #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
9  #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
10 #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
11 #define Pb push_back
12 #define FI first
13 #define SE second
14 #define rep(i,a,n) for (int i=a;i<n;i++)
15 #define per(i,a,n) for (int i=n-1;i>=a;i--)
16 #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(false)
17 #define DEBUG cout<<endl<<"DEBUG"<<endl;
18 using namespace std;
19 typedef long long LL;
20 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
21 const int prime = 999983;
22 const int INF = 0x7FFFFFFF;
23 const LL INFF =0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
24 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
25 const double inf = 1e18;
26 const double eps = 1e-6;
27 const LL mod = 1e9 + 7;
28 LL qpow(LL a,LL b){LL s=1;while(b>0){if(b&1)s=s*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;b>>=1;}return s;}
29 LL gcd(LL a,LL b) {return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;}
30 int dr[2][4] = {1,-1,0,0,0,0,-1,1};
31 typedef pair<int,int> P;
32 struct Node{
33     Node *ch[2];
34     int s;
35     int flip;
36     int v;
37     int cmp(int k) const {
38         int d = k-ch[0]->s;
39         if(d == 1) return -1;
40         return d <= 0?0:1;
41     }
42     void maintain(){
43         s = ch[0]->s+ch[1]->s+1;
44     }
45     void pushdown(){
46         if(flip){
47             flip = 0;
48             swap(ch[0],ch[1]);
49             ch[0]->flip = !ch[0]->flip;
50             ch[1]->flip = !ch[1]->flip;
51         }
52     }
53 };
```

```

54 Node *null = new Node();
55 void rotate(Node *&o,int d){
56     Node *k = o->ch[d^1];
57     o->ch[d^1] = k->ch[d];
58     k->ch[d] = o;
59     o->maintain(); k->maintain(); o = k;
60
61 }
62
63 void splay(Node * &o,int k){
64     // cout<<1<<endl;
65     o->pushdown();
66     int d = o->cmp(k);
67     if(d == 1) k -= o->ch[0]->s + 1;
68     // DEBUG;
69     if(d != -1){
70         Node *p = o->ch[d];
71         p->pushdown();
72         int d2 = p->cmp(k);
73         int k2 = (d2==0?k:k-p->ch[0]->s-1);
74         // cout<<k2<<endl;
75         if(d2 != -1){
76             splay(p->ch[d2],k2);
77             if(d == d2) rotate(o,d^1);
78             else rotate(o->ch[d],d);
79         }
80         rotate(o,d^1);
81     }
82 }
83 Node * Merge(Node *left,Node*right){
84     splay(left,left->s);
85     left->ch[1] = right;
86     left->maintain();
87     return left;
88 }
89
90 void split(Node *o,int k,Node * &left,Node *&right){
91     splay(o,k);
92     left = o;
93     right = o->ch[1];
94     o->ch[1] = null;
95     left->maintain();
96 }
97 const int maxn = 1e5+10;
98 struct SplaySequence{
99     int n;
100     Node seq[maxn];
101     Node *root;
102     Node *build(int sz){
103         if(!sz) return null;
104         Node *L = build(sz/2);
105         Node *o = &seq[++n];
106         o->v = n;
107         o->ch[0] = L;
108         o->ch[1] = build(sz-sz/2-1);
109         o->flip = o->s = 0;

```

```

110         o->maintain();
111         return o;
112     }
113     void init(int sz){
114         n = 0;
115         null->s = 0;
116         root = build(sz);
117     }
118 };
119 vector<int> ans;
120 void print(Node *o){
121     if(o!=null){
122         o->pushdown();
123         print(o->ch[0]);
124         ans.push_back(o->v);
125         print(o->ch[1]);
126     }
127 }
128 void debug(Node *o){
129     if(o!=null){
130         o->pushdown();
131         debug(o->ch[0]);
132         printf("%d ",o->v-1);
133         debug(o->ch[1]);
134     }
135 }
136 SplaySequence ss;
137 int main(void)
138 {
139     int n,m;
140     scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
141     // cout<<n<<" "<<m<<endl;
142     ss.init(n+1);
143
144
145     while(m--){
146         int a,b;
147         scanf("%d %d",&a,&b);
148         // cout<<a<<" "<<b<<endl;
149         Node *left,*mid,*right,*o;
150         split(ss.root,a,left,o);
151         // DEBUG;
152         split(o,b-a+1,mid,right);
153         mid->flip ^= 1;
154         ss.root = Merge(Merge(left,right),mid);
155     }
156     print(ss.root);
157     for(int i = 1; i < ans.size(); i++)
158         printf("%d\n",ans[i]-1);
159     return 0;
160 }

```

6.5 基础数据结构

6.5.1 堆.cpp

```
1 // 堆的插入和删除操作
2
3 void Insert(int vv)
4 {
5     int t = sz++;
6     h[t] = vv;
7     while(t > 1)
8     {
9         if(h[t] < h[t/2])
10         {
11             swap(h[t],h[t/2]);
12             t /= 2;
13         }
14         else break;
15     }
16 }
17 int Down(int i)
18 {
19     int t;
20     while(i * 2 <= n)
21     {
22         if(h[i] > h[2*i])
23             t = 2*i;
24         else
25             t = i;
26         if(i*2+1 <= n&&h[i*2+1] < h[t])
27             t = i*2+1;
28         if(i == t)
29             break;
30         swap(h[t],h[i]);
31         i = t;
32     }
33 }
```

6.6 字符串

6.6.1 1 Trie(前缀树).cpp

```
1 const int maxnode = 4e5+100;
2 const int sigma_size = 26;
3 struct Trie
4 {
5     int ch[maxnode][sigma_size];
6     int val[maxnode];
7     int sz;
8     Trie()
9     {
10         sz = 1;
11         memset(ch[0],0,sizeof(ch[0]));
12     }
13     int idx(char c)
```

```

14     {
15         return c-'a';
16     }
17 void init(void)
18 {
19     memset(ch,0,sizeof(ch));
20     memset(val,0,sizeof(val));
21 }
22 void insert(char *s,int v)
23 {
24     int u = 0, n = strlen(s);
25     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
26     {
27         int c = idx(s[i]);
28         if(!ch[u][c])
29         {
30             memset(ch[sz],0,sizeof(ch[sz]));
31             val[sz] = 0;
32             ch[u][c] = sz++;
33         }
34         u = ch[u][c];
35     }
36     val[u] = v;
37 }
38 int query(char *s,int t)
39 {
40     int sum = 0;
41     int u = 0,n = strlen(s);
42     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
43     {
44         int c = idx(s[i]);
45         if(ch[u][c])
46         {
47             if(val[ch[u][c]])
48                 sum = (sum+ans[i+t+1]) % mod;
49         }
50         else
51             return sum;
52         u = ch[u][c];
53     }
54     return sum;
55 }
56
57 };

```

6.6.2 2 KMP.cpp

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #define mem(ar,num) memset(ar,num,sizeof(ar))
3 #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
4 #define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
5 using namespace std;
6 typedef long long LL;
7 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
8 const int prime = 999983;

```

```

9  const int    INF = 0x7FFFFFFF;
10 const LL     INFF =0x7FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF;
11 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
12 const double inf = 1e18;
13 const double eps = 1e-6;
14 const LL mod = 20071027 ;
15 int f[1100];
16 char ch[100];
17 void getFail(char *P,int *f)
18 {
19     int m = strlen(P);
20     f[0] = 0,f[1] = 0;
21     for(int i = 1;i < m; ++i)
22     {
23         int j = f[i];
24         while(j && P[i] != P[j]) j = f[j];
25         f[i+1] = P[i] == P[j] ? j + 1: 0;
26     }
27 }
28
29 //Allinone
30 void find(char * T,char * P,int* f)
31 {
32     int n = strlen(T),m = strlen(P);
33     getFail(P,f);
34     int j = 0;
35     for(int i = 0;i < n; ++i)
36     {
37         while(j&&P[j] != T[i]) j = f[j];
38         if(P[j] == T[i]) j++;
39         if(j == m) printf("%d\n",i-m+1);
40     }
41 }
42
43 int main(void)
44 {
45     cin>>ch;
46     getFail(ch,f);
47     printf("%d",f[strlen(ch)-1]);
48
49     return 0;
50 }

```

6.6.3 3 AC 自动机.cpp

```

1  const int SIGMA_SIZE = 26;
2  const int MAXNODE = 11000;
3  const int MAXS = 150 + 10;
4
5
6  struct AhoCorasickAutomata {
7      int ch[MAXNODE][SIGMA_SIZE];
8      int f[MAXNODE]; // fail 函数
9      int val[MAXNODE]; // 每个字符串的结尾结点都有一个非 0 的 val
10     int last[MAXNODE]; // 输出链表的下一个结点

```

```

11  int sz;
12
13  void init() {
14      sz = 1;
15      memset(ch[0], 0, sizeof(ch[0]));
16  }
17
18  // 字符 c 的编号
19  int idx(char c) {
20      return c - 'a';
21  }
22
23  // 插入字符串。v 必须非 0
24  void insert(char *s, int v) {
25      int u = 0, n = strlen(s);
26      for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
27          int c = idx(s[i]);
28          if(!ch[u][c]) {
29              memset(ch[sz], 0, sizeof(ch[sz]));
30              val[sz] = 0;
31              ch[u][c] = sz++;
32          }
33          u = ch[u][c];
34      }
35      val[u] = v;
36  }
37
38  // 递归打印以结点 j 结尾的所有字符串
39  void print(int j) {
40      if(j) {
41          print(last[j]);
42      }
43  }
44
45  // 在 T 中找模板
46  int find(char* T) {
47      int n = strlen(T);
48      int j = 0; // 当前结点编号, 初始为根结点
49      for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) { // 文本串当前指针
50          int c = idx(T[i]);
51          while(j && !ch[j][c]) j = f[j]; // 顺着细边走, 直到可以匹配
52          j = ch[j][c];
53          if(val[j]) print(j);
54          else if(last[j]) print(last[j]); // 找到了!
55      }
56  }
57
58  // 计算 fail 函数
59  void getFail() {
60      queue<int> q;
61      f[0] = 0;
62      // 初始化队列
63      for(int c = 0; c < SIGMA_SIZE; c++) {
64          int u = ch[0][c];
65          if(u) { f[u] = 0; q.push(u); last[u] = 0; }
66      }

```

```

67 // 按 BFS 顺序计算 fail
68 while(!q.empty()) {
69     int r = q.front(); q.pop();
70     for(int c = 0; c < SIGMA_SIZE; c++) {
71         int u = ch[r][c];
72         if(!u) continue;
73         q.push(u);
74         int v = f[r];
75         while(v && !ch[v][c]) v = f[v];
76         f[u] = ch[v][c];
77         last[u] = val[f[u]] ? f[u] : last[f[u]];
78     }
79 }
80 }
81
82 };

```

6.6.4 4 KMP-KMP 变形.cpp

```

1 //https://www.nowcoder.com/acm/contest/119/E
2
3 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
4 using namespace std;
5
6 const int N=200010;
7 int a[N],b[N];
8 int x[N],y[N],nxt[N];
9
10 void kmp_pre(int x[],int m,int nxt[])
11 {
12     int i,j;
13     j=nxt[0]=-1;
14     i=0;
15     while(i<m) {
16         while(-1!=j && (x[i]!=x[j]&&x[j]!=-1))j=nxt[j];
17         nxt[++i]=++j;
18     }
19 }
20
21 int KMP_Count(int x[],int m,int y[],int n)
22 {
23     // for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
24     //     printf("%d ",y[i]);
25     // }
26     // puts("");
27     // for (int i=0;i<m;i++) {
28     //     printf("%d ",x[i]);
29     // }
30     // puts("");
31     int i,j;
32     int ans=0;
33     kmp_pre(x,m,nxt);
34     i=j=0;
35     while(i<n) {
36         while(-1!=j && !(y[i]==x[j]||(x[j]==-1&&(y[i]==-1||j-y[i]<0)))) j=nxt[j];

```

```

37         i++;
38         j++;
39         if(j>=m) {
40             ans++;
41             j=nxt[j];
42         }
43     }
44     return ans;
45 }
46
47 int main()
48 {
49     int n,m,k;
50     scanf("%d%d",&n,&k);
51     memset(x,-1,sizeof(x));
52     memset(y,-1,sizeof(y));
53     map<int,int> pre;
54     for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
55         scanf("%d",&a[i]);
56         auto pos=pre.find(a[i]);
57         if (pos!=pre.end()) {
58             y[i]=i-pos->second;
59         }
60         pre[a[i]]=i;
61     }
62     scanf("%d",&m);
63     pre.clear();
64     for (int i=0;i<m;i++) {
65         scanf("%d",&b[i]);
66         auto pos=pre.find(b[i]);
67         if (pos!=pre.end()) {
68             x[i]=i-pos->second;
69         }
70         pre[b[i]]=i;
71     }
72     printf("%d\n",KMP_Count(x,m,y,n));
73     return 0;
74 }

```

6.6.5 5 字符串 hash.cpp

```

1 // 字符串 hash, 查找在字符串中至少出现 k 次的最长字符串
2 #include<cstdio>
3 #include<cstring>
4 #include<algorithm>
5 using namespace std;
6
7 const int maxn = 40000+10;
8 const int x = 123;
9 int n,m,pos;
10
11 unsigned long long H[maxn],xp[maxn];
12
13 unsigned long long Hash[maxn];
14 int Rank[maxn];

```

```

15
16 int cmp(const int &a,const int &b){
17     return Hash[a] < Hash[b] || (Hash[a] == Hash[b] &&a < b );
18 }
19
20 int possible(int L){
21     int c = 0;
22     pos = -1;
23     for(int i = 0;i < n-L+1; ++i){
24         Rank[i] = i;
25         Hash[i] = H[i]-H[i+L]*xp[L];
26
27     }
28     sort(Rank,Rank+n-L+1,cmp);
29     for(int i = 0;i < n-L+1; ++i){
30         if(i == 0||Hash[Rank[i]] != Hash[Rank[i-1]]) c = 0;
31         if(++c >= m) pos = max(pos,Rank[i]);
32     }
33     return pos >= 0;
34 }
35
36 char s[maxn];
37 int main(void)
38 {
39     while((scanf("%d",&m)) == 1&&m){
40         scanf("%s",s);
41         n = strlen(s);
42         H[n] = 0;
43         for(int i = n-1;i >= 0; i--) H[i] = H[i+1]*x+(s[i]-'a');
44         xp[0] = 1;
45         for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i) xp[i] = xp[i-1]*x;
46         if(!possible(1)) printf("none\n");
47     else{
48         int L = 1,R = n;
49         while(R >= L){
50             int M = (R+L)/2;
51             if(possible(M)) L = M+1;
52             else R = M-1;
53         }
54         possible(R);
55         printf("%d %d\n",R,pos);
56     }
57 }
58
59 return 0;
60 }

```

6.6.6 6 后缀数组.cpp

```

1 const int maxn = 1e6 + 10;
2
3 struct SuffixArray {
4     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）
5     int sa[maxn];     // 后缀数组
6     int rank[maxn];   // 名次数组。rank[0] 一定是 n-1，即最后一个字符

```

```

7  int height[maxn]; // height 数组
8  int t[maxn], t2[maxn], c[maxn]; // 辅助数组
9  int n; // 字符个数
10
11 void clear() { n = 0; memset(sa, 0, sizeof(sa)); }
12
13 // m 为最大字符值加 1。调用之前需设置好 s 和 n
14 void build_sa(int m) {
15     int i, *x = t, *y = t2;
16     for(i = 0; i < m; i++) c[i] = 0;
17     for(i = 0; i < n; i++) c[x[i] = s[i]]++;
18     for(i = 1; i < m; i++) c[i] += c[i-1];
19     for(i = n-1; i >= 0; i--) sa[--c[x[i]]] = i;
20     for(int k = 1; k <= n; k <= 1) {
21         int p = 0;
22         for(i = n-k; i < n; i++) y[p++] = i;
23         for(i = 0; i < n; i++) if(sa[i] >= k) y[p++] = sa[i]-k;
24         for(i = 0; i < m; i++) c[i] = 0;
25         for(i = 0; i < n; i++) c[x[y[i]]]++;
26         for(i = 0; i < m; i++) c[i] += c[i-1];
27         for(i = n-1; i >= 0; i--) sa[--c[x[y[i]]]] = y[i];
28         swap(x, y);
29         p = 1; x[sa[0]] = 0;
30         for(i = 1; i < n; i++)
31             x[sa[i]] = y[sa[i-1]]==y[sa[i]] && y[sa[i-1]+k]==y[sa[i]+k] ? p-1 : p++;
32         if(p >= n) break;
33         m = p;
34     }
35 }
36
37 void build_height() {
38     int i, j, k = 0;
39     for(i = 0; i < n; i++) rank[sa[i]] = i;
40     for(i = 0; i < n; i++) {
41         if(k) k--;
42         int j = sa[rank[i]-1];
43         while(s[i+k] == s[j+k]) k++;
44         height[rank[i]] = k;
45     }
46 }
47 };

```

6.7 并查集

6.7.1 加权并查集 + 区间合并.cpp

```

1  const int LEN = 234567;
2  int F[LEN];
3  int val[LEN];
4  int Find(int x){
5      int k = F[x];
6      if(x!=k){
7          F[x] = Find(k);
8          val[x] += val[k];
9      }

```

```

10     return F[x];
11 }
12 int main(void)
13 {
14     int N,M;
15     while(cin>>N>>M) {
16         for(int i = 0;i <= N; ++i){
17             F[i] = i;
18             val[i] = 0;
19         }
20         int a,b,c;
21         int Count = 0;
22         while(M--){
23             scanf("%d %d %d",&a,&b,&c);
24             a--;
25             int x1 = Find(a);
26             int y1 = Find(b);
27             if(x1==y1&&c+val[a]!=val[b])
28                 ++Count;
29             else if(x1<y1) {
30                 F[y1] = x1;
31                 val[y1] = c+val[a]-val[b];
32             }
33             else if(x1>y1){
34                 F[x1] = y1;
35                 val[x1] = val[b]-val[a]-c;
36             }
37         }
38         cout<<Count<<endl;
39     }
40     return 0;
41 }

```

6.7.2 并查集.cpp

```

1 //http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=1232
2
3 #include <iostream>
4 #include <cstdio>
5 #include <set>
6 #include <cstring>
7 using namespace std;
8 const int LEN = 1000+5;
9 int N,M;
10 int ar[LEN];
11 int Find(int x)//并查集之 find 函数
12 {
13     return x==ar[x]?x:ar[x]=Find(ar[x]);
14 }
15 int main()
16 {
17
18     while(cin>>N&&N)
19     {
20         cin>>M;

```



```

21     for(int i = 1;i <= N; ++i)
22         ar[i] = i;
23     while(M--)
24     {
25         int a,b;
26         scanf("%d %d",&a,&b);
27         if(Find(a)!=Find(b))//如果不在一个集合，合并
28         {
29             ar[Find(a)] = Find(b);
30         }
31     }
32     int Count=0;
33     for(int i = 1;i <= N; ++i)
34         if(Find(ar[i]) == i)
35             Count++;
36     cout<<Count-1<<endl;
37
38 }
39 return 0;
40 }

```

6.8 树状数组

6.8.1 1 树状数组模板.cpp

```

1 void Add(int x,int p)//
2 {
3     while(x<=N)
4     {
5         tree[x] += p;
6         x += lowbit(x);
7     }
8 }
9 int Query(int x)
10 {
11     int sum = 0;
12     while(x)
13     {
14         sum += tree[x];
15         x -= lowbit(x);
16     }
17     return sum;
18 }

```

6.8.2 2 区间出现两次的数的个数.cpp

```

1 //..... 离线树状数组
2 int n,m;
3 const int LEN = 2e5+100;
4 int tree[LEN];//树状数组
5 int ans[LEN];//答案数组
6 int ar[LEN];
7 int last[LEN];//last[i] 上一个与 ar[i] 相等的元素的位置
8 map<int,int> ma;//存储每一个数对应的最后的位置

```

```

9  struct Q
10 {
11     int l,r,ID;
12 };
13 Q q[LEN];
14 bool operator <(const Q &a,const Q &b)
15 {
16     return a.r < b.r;
17 }
18 void modify(int x,int d)
19 {
20     while(x <= n)
21     {
22         tree[x] += d;
23         x += lowbit(x);
24     }
25 }
26 int Query(int x)
27 {
28     int sum = 0;
29     while(x>0)
30     {
31         sum += tree[x];
32         x -= lowbit(x);
33     }
34     return sum;
35 }
36
37 int main()
38 {
39
40     cin>>n>>m;
41
42     for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
43     {
44         scanf("%d",&ar[i]);
45         last[i] = ma[ar[i]];
46         ma[ar[i]] = i;
47     }
48     for(int i = 1; i <= m; ++i)
49     {
50         scanf("%d %d",&q[i].l,&q[i].r);
51         q[i].ID = i;
52     }
53     sort(q+1,q+m+1);
54     int index = 1;
55     /* 树状数组的目的是进行快速求和，我们可以假设求和的数组是 C*/
56     for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
57     {
58         if(last[i]!=0)
59             modify(last[i],1);//将上一个与这个元素相同的元素的位置 +1，代表有一组
60         int p = last[last[i]];
61         if(p != 0)
62         {
63             modify(p,-2);/* 如果有三个或者多个该元素，则需要-2，把 +1 抵消，并且把之前
        ↪ p 和 last[i] 这个组合抵消 */

```

```

64         int pp = last[p];
65         if(pp != 0)//消除-2 的影响
66             modify(pp,1);
67     }
68     // 分析后得知 c[i] 只有三种可能的值,0,-1,1,
69
70
71     while(index <= m&&q[index].r == i)
72     {
73
74         ans[q[index].ID] = Query(i) - Query(q[index].l-1);/* 这个时候
75         ↪ Query(i) 就代表从 1 到 i 有多少个恰好两次的不同数,Query(q[index].l-1)
76         ↪ 则不是 */
77         index ++;
78     }
79 }
80 for(int i = 1; i <= m; ++i)
81     printf("%d\n",ans[i]);
82 return 0;
83 }

```

6.9 线段树

6.9.1 1. 区间更新区间查询.cpp

```

1  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  #define lson (o << 1)
4  #define rson (o << 1|1)
5  const int maxn = 1e5+10;
6  const int INF = 1e9;
7  typedef long long LL;
8  struct Tree{
9      LL min,max,sum,add;
10 };
11 Tree tree[maxn<<2];
12 LL a[maxn];
13 void pushup(int o,int l,int r){
14     tree[o].min = min(tree[lson].min,tree[rson].max);
15     tree[o].max = max(tree[lson].max,tree[rson].max);
16     tree[o].sum = tree[lson].sum + tree[rson].sum;
17 }
18 void pushdown(int o,int l,int r){
19     int m = (l+r)>>1;
20     if(tree[o].add){
21         tree[lson].add += tree[o].add;
22         tree[lson].sum += (m-l+1)*tree[o].add;
23         tree[lson].min += tree[o].add;
24         tree[lson].max += tree[o].add;
25
26         tree[rson].add += tree[o].add;
27         tree[rson].sum += (r-m)*tree[o].add;
28         tree[rson].min += tree[o].add;
29         tree[rson].max += tree[o].add;
30         tree[o].add = 0;

```

```

31     }
32 }
33 void up(Tree & a, Tree b){
34     a.min = min(a.min, b.min);
35     a.max = max(a.max, b.max);
36     a.sum += b.sum;
37 }
38 void build(int o, int l, int r){
39     // cout<<l<<" "<<r<<endl;
40     tree[o].add = 0;
41     if(l == r)
42     {
43         tree[o].min = tree[o].max = tree[o].sum = a[l];
44         // cout<<l <<" "<<a[l]<<endl;
45     }
46     else{
47         int m = (l+r)>>1;
48         build(lson, l, m);
49         build(rson, m+1, r);
50         pushup(o, l, r);
51     }
52 }
53 void Update(int o, int l, int r, int L, int R, int v){
54     if(L <= l && R >= r){
55         tree[o].add += v;
56         tree[o].sum += (r-l+1)*v;
57         tree[o].max += v;
58         tree[o].min += v;
59         return ;
60     }
61     pushdown(o, l, r);
62     int m = (l+r)/2;
63     if(L <= m)
64         Update(lson, l, m, L, R, v);
65     if(R > m)
66         Update(rson, m+1, r, L, R, v);
67     pushup(o, l, r);
68 }
69 Tree Query(int o, int l, int r, int L, int R){
70
71     if(L <= l && R >= r)
72     {
73         return tree[o];
74     }
75     Tree tmp;
76     tmp.min = INF, tmp.max = -INF, tmp.sum = 0;
77     pushdown(o, l, r);
78     int m = (l+r)>>1;
79     if(L <= m)
80         up(tmp, Query(lson, l, m, L, R));
81     if(R > m)
82         up(tmp, Query(rson, m+1, r, L, R));
83     // cout<<tmp.sum<<endl;
84     return tmp;
85 }
86 int main(void){

```

```

87
88     int N,Q;cin>>N>>Q;
89     for(int i =1;i <= N; ++i)
90         scanf("%lld",&a[i]);
91     build(1,1,N);
92     // cout<<Query(1,1,N,1,1).sum<<endl;
93     while(Q--){
94         LL c,x,y,v;
95         scanf("%lld%lld%lld",&c,&x,&y);
96         if(c == 1){
97             scanf("%lld",&v);
98             Update(1,1,N,x,y,v);
99         }
100        else{
101            printf("%lld\n",Query(1,1,N,x,y).sum);
102        }
103    }
104
105
106    return 0;
107 }

```

6.9.2 2 主席树求第 k 大.cpp

```

1 // 主席树求第 k 大
2 // 先离散，后可持续化建树
3 // poj 2104
4
5 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
6 #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
7 #define rep(i,a,n) for (int i=a;i<n;i++)
8 using namespace std;
9 const int maxn = 1e5+10;
10 int sum[maxn<<5],L[maxn<<5],R[maxn<<5];
11 int rt[maxn];
12 int a[maxn],Hash[maxn];
13 int tot = 0;
14 int build(int l,int r){
15     int rt = (++tot);
16     sum[rt] = 0;
17     if(l < r){
18         int m = (l+r) >> 1;
19         L[rt] = build(l,m);
20         R[rt] = build(m+1,r);
21     }
22     return rt;
23 }
24
25 int update(int pre,int l,int r,int x){
26     int rt = (++tot);
27     L[rt] = L[pre],R[rt] = R[pre],sum[rt] = sum[pre]+1;
28     if(l < r){
29         int m = (l+r)>>1;
30         if(x <= m)
31             L[rt] = update(L[pre],l,m,x);

```

```

32         else
33             R[rt] = update(R[pre],m+1,r,x);
34     }
35     return rt;
36 }
37 int query(int u,int v,int l,int r,int k){
38     if(l >= r) return r;
39     int num = sum[L[v]]-sum[L[u]];
40     int m = (l+r)>>1;
41     if(num >= k)
42         return query(L[u],L[v],l,m,k);
43     return query(R[u],R[v],m+1,r,k-num);
44 }
45 int main(void)
46 {
47
48     int T;
49     scanf("%d",&T);
50     while(T--){
51         tot = 0;
52         int n,m;
53         scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
54         // map<int,int> ma;
55         rep(i,1,n+1){scanf("%d",&a[i]);Hash[i] = a[i];}
56         sort(Hash+1,Hash+1+n);
57         int id = unique(Hash+1,Hash+1+n) - Hash-1;
58         rt[0] = build(1,id);
59         rep(i,1,n+1){
60             int x = lower_bound(Hash+1,Hash+id+1,a[i]) - Hash;
61             rt[i] = update(rt[i-1],1,id,x);
62         }
63         rep(i,0,m){
64             int l,r,k;
65             scanf("%d%d%d",&l,&r,&k);
66             int ans = query(rt[l-1],rt[r],1,id,k);
67             printf("%d\n",Hash[ans]);
68         }
69     }
70
71     return 0;
72 }

```

6.9.3 2 树套树求动态第 k 大.cpp

```

1  /*
2  ZOJ
3  Dynamic Rankings ZOJ - 2112
4  动态第 k 大数
5  */
6  //lowbit 自己写
7  #define lson l,m
8  #define rson m+1,r
9  const int N = 60006;
10 int a[N],Hash[N];
11 int T[N],L[N<<5],R[N<<5],sum[N<<5];

```

```

12 int S[N];
13 int n,m,tot;
14 struct node{
15     int l,r,k;
16     bool Q;
17 }op[10005];
18
19 int build(int l,int r){
20     int rt = (++tot);
21     sum[rt] = 0;
22     if(l != r){
23         int m = (l+r)>>1;
24         L[rt] = build(lson);
25         R[rt] = build(rson);
26
27     }
28     return rt;
29 }
30 int update(int pre,int l,int r,int x,int val){
31     int rt = (++tot);
32     L[rt] = L[pre],R[rt] = R[pre],sum[rt] = sum[pre]+val;
33     if(l < r){
34         int m = (l+r)>>1;
35         if(x <= m)
36             L[rt] = update(L[pre],lson,x,val);
37         else
38             R[rt] = update(R[pre],rson,x,val);
39     }
40     return rt;
41 }
42 int use[N];
43 void add(int x,int pos,int val){
44     while(x <= n){
45         S[x] = update(S[x],1,m,pos,val);
46         x += lowbit(x);
47     }
48 }
49 int Sum(int x){
50     int ret = 0;
51     while(x > 0){
52         ret += sum[L[use[x]]];
53         x -= lowbit(x);
54     }
55     return ret;
56 }
57
58 int query(int u,int v,int lr,int rr,int l,int r,int k){
59     if(l >= r)
60         return l;
61     int m = (l+r)>>1;
62     int tmp = Sum(v)-Sum(u)+sum[L[rr]]-sum[L[lr]];
63     if(tmp >= k){
64         for(int i = u;i;i -= lowbit(i))
65             use[i] = L[use[i]];
66         for(int i = v;i;i -= lowbit(i))
67             use[i] = L[use[i]];

```

```

68     return query(u,v,L[lr],L[rr],lson,k);
69 }
70 else{
71     for(int i = u;i ;i -= lowbit(i))
72         use[i] = R[use[i]];
73     for(int i = v;i ;i -= lowbit(i))
74         use[i] = R[use[i]];
75     return query(u,v,R[lr],R[rr],rson,k-tmp);
76 }
77
78 }
79
80 void modify(int x,int p,int d){
81     while(x <= n){
82         S[x] = update(S[x],1,m,p,d);
83         x += lowbit(x);
84     }
85 }
86 int main(){
87     int t;
88     scanf("%d",&t);
89     while(t--){
90         int q;
91         scanf("%d%d",&n,&q);
92         tot = 0;
93         m = 0;
94         for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i)
95         {
96             scanf("%d",&a[i]);
97             Hash[++m] = a[i];
98         }
99         for(int i = 0;i < q; ++i){
100             char s[10];
101             scanf("%s",s);
102             if(s[0] == 'Q'){
103                 scanf("%d%d%d",&op[i].l,&op[i].r,&op[i].k);
104                 op[i].Q = 1;
105             }
106             else{
107                 scanf("%d%d",&op[i].l,&op[i].r);
108                 op[i].Q = 0;
109                 Hash[++m] = op[i].r;
110             }
111         }
112         sort(Hash+1,Hash+1+m);
113         int mm = unique(Hash+1,Hash+1+m)-Hash-1;
114         m = mm;
115         T[0] = build(1,m);
116         for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i)
117             T[i] = update(T[i-1],1,m,lower_bound(Hash+1,Hash+1+m,a[i])-Hash,1);
118         // DEBUG;
119
120         for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i)
121             S[i] = T[0];
122         for(int i = 0;i < q; ++i){
123             // DEBUG;

```



```

124     if(op[i].Q){
125
126         // cout<<op[i].l<<" "<<op[i].r<<" "<<endl;
127         for(int j = op[i].l-1;j;j -= lowbit(j))
128             use[j] = S[j];
129         for(int j = op[i].r ;j;j -= lowbit(j))
130             use[j] = S[j];
131         // DEBUG;
132
133         ↪ printf("%d\n",Hash[query(op[i].l-1,op[i].r,T[op[i].l-1],T[op[i].r],1,m,op[i].k)
134     }
135     else{
136         modify(op[i].l,lower_bound(Hash+1,Hash+1+m,a[op[i].l])-Hash,-1);
137         modify(op[i].l,lower_bound(Hash+1,Hash+1+m,op[i].r)-Hash,1);
138         a[op[i].l] = op[i].r;
139     }
140
141 }
142 }
143 return 0;
144 }
145
146 /*
147 2
148 5 3
149 3 2 1 4 7
150 Q 1 4 3
151 C 2 6
152 Q 2 5 3
153 5 3
154 3 2 1 4 7
155 Q 1 4 3
156 C 2 6
157 Q 2 5 3
158 */

```

6.9.4 3 树套树求动态逆序数.cpp

```

1 //数据范围 1-n 的全排列
2 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
3 #define inf 0x7fffffff
4 #define N 100005
5 #define M 5000005
6 using namespace std;
7 typedef long long ll;
8 ll ans;
9 int n,m,sz,a[100],b[100],val[N],pos[N],a1[N],a2[N];
10 int c[N*10],rt[N],ls[M],rs[M],sumv[M];
11 inline int lowbit(int x){return x&(-x);}
12 inline int ask(int x){
13     int ans=0;
14     for(int i=x;i;i-=lowbit(i))ans+=c[i];
15     return ans;
16 }

```

```

17 void change(int &o,int l,int r,int q){
18     if(!o)o=++sz;sumv[o]++;
19     if(l==r)return;
20     int mid=(l+r)>>1;
21     if(q<=mid)change(ls[o],l,mid,q);
22     else change(rs[o],mid+1,r,q);
23 }
24 int querysub(int x,int y,int v){
25     int cnta=0,cntb=0;int ans=0;x--;
26     for(int i=x;i; i-=lowbit(i))a[++cnta]=rt[i];
27     for(int i=y;i; i-=lowbit(i))b[++cntb]=rt[i];
28     int l=1,r=n;
29     while(l!=r){
30         int mid=(l+r)>>1;
31         if(v<=mid){
32             for(int i=1;i<=cnta;i++)ans-=sumv[rs[a[i]]];
33             for(int i=1;i<=cntb;i++)ans+=sumv[rs[b[i]]];
34             for(int i=1;i<=cnta;i++)a[i]=ls[a[i]];
35             for(int i=1;i<=cntb;i++)b[i]=ls[b[i]];
36             r=mid;
37         }
38         else{
39             for(int i=1;i<=cnta;i++)a[i]=rs[a[i]];
40             for(int i=1;i<=cntb;i++)b[i]=rs[b[i]];
41             l=mid+1;
42         }
43     }
44     return ans;
45 }
46 int querypre(int x,int y,int v){
47     int cnta=0,cntb=0,ans=0;x--;
48     for(int i=x;i; i-=lowbit(i))a[++cnta]=rt[i];
49     for(int i=y;i; i-=lowbit(i))b[++cntb]=rt[i];
50     int l=1,r=n;
51     while(l!=r){
52         int mid=(l+r)>>1;
53         if(v>mid){
54             for(int i=1;i<=cnta;i++)ans-=sumv[ls[a[i]]];
55             for(int i=1;i<=cntb;i++)ans+=sumv[ls[b[i]]];
56             for(int i=1;i<=cnta;i++)a[i]=rs[a[i]];
57             for(int i=1;i<=cntb;i++)b[i]=rs[b[i]];
58             l=mid+1;
59         }
60         else{
61             for(int i=1;i<=cnta;i++)a[i]=ls[a[i]];
62             for(int i=1;i<=cntb;i++)b[i]=ls[b[i]];
63             r=mid;
64         }
65     }
66     return ans;
67 }
68 inline int read(){
69     int f=1,x=0;char ch;
70     do{ch=getchar();if(ch=='-')f=-1;}while(ch<'0' || ch>'9');
71     do{x=x*10+ch-'0';ch=getchar();}while(ch>='0'&&ch<='9');
72     return f*x;

```

```

73 }
74 int main(){
75     n=read();m=read();
76     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
77         val[i]=read();pos[val[i]]=i;
78         a1[i]=ask(n)-ask(val[i]);
79         ans+=a1[i];
80         for(int j=val[i];j<=n;j+=lowbit(j))c[j]++;
81     }
82     memset(c,0,sizeof(c));
83     for(int i=n;i;i--){
84         a2[i]=ask(val[i]-1);
85         for(int j=val[i];j<=n;j+=lowbit(j))c[j]++;
86     }
87     for(int i=1;i<=m;i++){
88         printf("%lld\n",ans);
89         int x=read();x=pos[x];
90         ans-=(a1[x]+a2[x]-querysub(1,x-1,val[x])-querypre(x+1,n,val[x]));
91         for(int j=x;j<=n;j+=lowbit(j))change(rt[j],1,n,val[x]);
92     }
93     return 0;
94 }
95
96 // 对于 100% 的数据,  $n \leq 40000$ ,  $m \leq n/2$ , 且保证第二行  $n$  个数互不相同, 第三行  $m$  个数互不相同。
97 #include<iostream>
98 #include<cstdio>
99 #include<cstdlib>
100 #include<algorithm>
101 #include<cstring>
102 #include<queue>
103 #include<vector>
104 #define ll long long
105 const int maxn=100000+9999;
106 using namespace std;
107 int n,m,num[maxn],H[maxn],Q[maxn],cnt,root[maxn*50],t[maxn],pos[maxn];
108 int A[100],B[100];
109 ll ans;
110 int LO(int x){return x&-x;}
111 int qsum(int x){
112     int tmp=0;
113     for(int i=x;i;i-=LO(i))
114         tmp+=t[i];
115     return tmp;
116 }
117 int read(){
118     int an=0,f=1;
119     char ch=getchar();
120     while(ch<'0' || ch>'9'){if(ch=='-')f=-1;ch=getchar();}
121     while('0'<=ch&&ch<='9'){an=an*10+ch-'0';ch=getchar();}
122     return an*f;
123 }
124 struct saber{
125     int r,l,sum;
126 }T[maxn*50];
127 int askmore(int x,int y,int wi){
128     int cnt1,cnt2,tmp=0;cnt1=cnt2=0;

```

```

129     for(int i=x;i;i-=LO(i))cnt1++,A[cnt1]=root[i];
130     for(int i=y;i;i-=LO(i))cnt2++,B[cnt2]=root[i];
131     int l=1,r=n;
132     while(l!=r){
133         int mid=(l+r)>>1;
134         if(wi<=mid){
135             for(int i=1;i<=cnt1;i++)tmp-=T[ T[ A[i] ].r ].sum;
136             for(int i=1;i<=cnt2;i++)tmp+=T[ T[ B[i] ].r ].sum;
137             for(int i=1;i<=cnt1;i++)A[i]=T[ A[i] ].l;
138             for(int i=1;i<=cnt2;i++)B[i]=T[ B[i] ].l;
139             r=mid;
140         }
141         else {
142             for(int i=1;i<=cnt1;i++)A[i]=T[ A[i] ].r;
143             for(int i=1;i<=cnt2;i++)B[i]=T[ B[i] ].r;
144             l=mid+1;
145         }
146     }
147     return tmp;
148 }
149 int askless(int x,int y,int wi){
150     int cnt1,cnt2,tmp=0;
151     cnt1=cnt2=0;x--;
152     for(int i=x;i;i-=LO(i))cnt1++,A[cnt1]=root[i];
153     for(int i=y;i;i-=LO(i))cnt2++,B[cnt2]=root[i];
154     int l=1,r=n;
155     while(l!=r){
156         int mid=(l+r)>>1;
157         if(wi>mid){
158             for(int i=1;i<=cnt1;i++)tmp-=T[ T[ A[i] ].l ].sum;
159             for(int i=1;i<=cnt2;i++)tmp+=T[ T[ B[i] ].l ].sum;
160             for(int i=1;i<=cnt1;i++)A[i]=T[ A[i] ].r;
161             for(int i=1;i<=cnt2;i++)B[i]=T[ B[i] ].r;
162             l=mid+1;
163         }
164         else {
165             for(int i=1;i<=cnt1;i++)A[i]=T[ A[i] ].l;
166             for(int i=1;i<=cnt2;i++)B[i]=T[ B[i] ].l;
167             r=mid;
168         }
169     }
170     return tmp;
171 }
172 void add(int &y,int l,int r,int wi){
173     if(!y)cnt++,y=cnt;
174     T[y].sum++;
175     if(l==r)return ;
176     int mid=(l+r)>>1;
177     if(wi<=mid)add(T[y].l,l,mid,wi);
178     else add(T[y].r,mid+1,r,wi);
179 }
180 struct da{
181     int wi,i;
182 }data[maxn];
183 bool cmp1(da x,da y){
184     return x.wi<y.wi;

```

```

185 }
186 bool cmp2(da x,da y){
187     return x.i<y.i;
188 }
189 void prepare(){
190     n=read();m=read();
191     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
192         data[i].wi=read();
193         data[i].i=i;
194     }
195     sort(data+1,data+1+n,cmp1);
196     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
197         data[i].wi=i;
198     }
199     sort(data+1,data+1+n,cmp2);
200     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
201         num[i]=data[i].wi;
202 }
203 int main(){
204     prepare();
205     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
206         Q[i]=qsum(n)-qsum(num[i]); //Q 在 i 这个点前面比 it 大的数贡献
207         ans+=Q[i];
208         for(int j=num[i];j<=n;j+=LO(j)){
209             t[j]++;
210         }
211     }
212     memset(t,0,sizeof(t));
213     for(int i=n;i;i--){
214         H[i]=qsum(num[i]-1);
215         for(int j=num[i];j<=n;j+=LO(j))
216             t[j]++;
217     }
218     printf("%lld ",ans);
219     while(m){m--;
220     int x=read();
221         ans-=(H[x]+Q[x]-askmore(0,x-1,num[x])-askless(x+1,n,num[x]));
222         for(int j=x;j<=n;j+=LO(j))add(root[j],1,n,num[x]);
223     printf("%lld ",ans);
224     }
225     return 0;
226 }

```

6.9.5 4 李超树.cpp

```

1 // 对于  $y = a*x+b$ ; 这  $n$  个不同的直线, 查询在某个点的最大的  $y$  值
2
3 // 每一个节点存的是当前节点取最大值的线段的 ID // 查询的时候从根到子节点都查询值, 取其中的
  ↪ 最大值
4 // 插入点的时候
5 // 更新节点的规则就是如果插入直线比当前直线更优, 那么说明原本直线对某区间的最优答案没有贡
  ↪ 献, 这个时候它就可以舍弃
6 // 共有四种情况
7 // 插入直线的斜率大于节点存的斜率,

```

```

8 //如果插入直线的值比原来的节点直线在这个地方的值大，当前值更新为插入直线，用原来节点值更新
  ↪ l,mid
9 //如果插入直线的值小，那么用插入直线更新 mid+1, r;
10 // 如果插入直线的斜率小于节点存的斜率
11 // 如果插入直线的值比原来的节点直线在这个地方的值大，当前值更新为插入直线，用原来节点值更
  ↪ 新 mid+1,r
12 // 如果插入直线的值小，那么用插入直线更新 l, mid+1;
13
14
15 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
16 using namespace std;
17 const int N = 5e5+10;
18 int n,m,tree[N*4];
19 double a[N*2],b[N*2];
20 int cmp(int x,int y,int pos){
21     return a[x] + (pos-1)*b[x] > a[y] +(pos-1)*b[y];
22 }
23 void update(int o,int l,int r,int x){
24     if(l == r){
25         if(cmp(x,tree[o],l))
26             tree[o] = x;
27         return ;
28     }
29     int mid = (l+r)/2;
30     if(b[x] > b[tree[o]]){
31         if(cmp(x,tree[o],mid)){
32             update(o<<1,l,mid,tree[o]),tree[o] = x;
33         }
34         else
35             update(o<<1|1,mid+1,r,x);
36     }
37     if(b[x] < b[tree[o]]){
38         if(cmp(x,tree[o],mid)){
39             update(o<<1|1,mid+1,r,tree[o]),tree[o] = x;
40         }
41         else
42             update(o<<1,l,mid,x);
43     }
44 }
45 }
46 double cal(int k,int x){
47     return a[k] + (x-1)*b[k];
48 }
49 double query(int o,int l,int r,int x){
50     if(l==r) return cal(tree[o],x);
51     int mid = (l+r)/2;
52     double ans = cal(tree[o],x);
53     if(x <= mid) ans = max(ans,query(o<<1,l,mid,x));
54     else
55         ans = max(ans,query(o<<1|1,mid+1,r,x));
56     return ans;
57 }
58 int main(void)
59 {
60     scanf("%d",&n);
61     for(int i = 1;i <=n; ++i){

```

```

62         char s[20];
63         scanf("%s",s);
64         if(s[0] == 'P'){
65             m++;
66             scanf("%lf%lf",&a[m],&b[m]);
67             update(1,1,N,m);
68         }
69         else{
70             int x;
71             scanf("%d",&x);
72             double t = query(1,1,N,x);
73             int k = t;
74             printf("%d\n",k/100);
75         }
76     }
77
78
79     return 0;
80 }

```

6.9.6 5 线段树-区间最小乘积.cpp

```

1 // 单点更新, 区间查询
2
3
4 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
5 #define me(ar) memset(ar,0,sizeof(ar))
6 using namespace std;
7 const int INF = 100000;
8 const int maxn = 1e6+10;
9 const int maxnode = 4*maxn;
10 int ql,qr;
11 int _p,_v;
12 struct T{
13     int a,b,c,d;
14     T(int aa = -INF,int bb = -INF,int cc = INF,int dd =
15         ↪ INF):a(aa),b(bb),c(cc),d(dd){
16     };
17     T up(T x,T y)
18     {
19         int a[4] = {x.a,x.b,y.a,y.b};
20         sort(a,a+4);
21         x.a = a[3];
22         x.b = a[2];
23         int b[4] = {x.c,x.d,y.c,y.d};
24         sort(b,b+4);
25         x.c = b[0];
26         x.d = b[1];
27         return x;
28     }
29     T vv[maxnode];
30     T a[maxn];
31     void build(int o,int l,int r)
32     {

```

```

33         int m = (r+1)>>1;
34         if(1 == r) vv[o] = a[1];
35         else
36         {
37             build(o*2,1,m);
38             build(o*2+1,m+1,r);
39             vv[o] = up(vv[o*2],vv[o*2+1]);
40         }
41     }
42 void update(int o,int l,int r)
43 {
44     if(1 == r) vv[o] = T(_v,-INF,_v,INF);
45     else
46     {
47         int m = (r+1)>>1;
48         if(_p <= m)
49             update(o*2,1,m);
50         else
51             update(o*2+1,m+1,r);
52         vv[o] = up(vv[o*2],vv[o*2+1]);
53     }
54 }
55 T query(int o,int l,int r)
56 {
57
58     if(l >= ql&&r <= qr)
59         return vv[o];
60     int m = 1+(r-1)/2;
61     T ans;
62     if(ql <= m&&m < qr)
63         ans = up(query(o*2,1,m),query(o*2+1,m+1,r));
64     else if(ql <= m)
65         ans = query(o*2,1,m);
66     else if( m < qr)
67         ans = query(o*2+1,m+1,r);
68     return ans;
69 }
70
71 int main(void)
72 {
73     int N,Q;
74     while(scanf("%d",&N) != EOF&&N)
75     {
76         for(int i = 1;i <= N; ++i)
77         {
78             int aa;
79             scanf("%d",&aa);
80             a[i] = T(aa,-INF,aa,INF);
81         }
82         build(1,1,N);
83         cin>>Q;
84         while(Q-->0)
85         {
86             int op;
87             scanf("%d",&op);
88             if(op == 1)

```



```

89         {
90             scanf("%d %d",&_p,&_v);
91             update(1,1,N);
92         }
93     else
94     {
95         scanf("%d %d",&q1,&q2);
96         T ans = query(1,1,N);
97         long long an =
98             ↪ min(ans.a*ans.b,min(ans.a*ans.c,ans.c*ans.d));
99         printf("%lld\n",an);
100     }
101 }
102 }
103
104 return 0;
105 }

```

6.9.7 6 区间加斐波那契数.cpp

```

1 //CodeForces 446C DZY Loves Fibonacci Numbers
2
3
4 #include <cstdio>
5
6 const int maxn=300000;
7 const long long mod=1e9+9;
8
9 struct fenv {
10     long long tree[maxn+10];
11     void add(int i, long long d) {
12         for (;i<maxn+10;i|=(i+1)) tree[i]=tree[i]+d;
13     }
14     long long get(int i) {
15         long long ans=0;
16         for (;i>=0; i=(i&(i+1))-1) ans+=tree[i];
17         return ans%mod;
18     }
19 };
20
21 fenv t1, t2, t3;
22 long long fb[maxn+10], s[maxn+10];
23 int n, m, a, t, l, r;
24 char ss[20];
25
26 inline long long getfb(int i) {
27     if (i>0) return fb[i];
28     else if (i%2) return fb[-i];
29     else return mod-fb[-i];
30 }
31
32 inline int geti() {
33     char ch=getchar();
34     while (ch<'0' || ch>'9') ch=getchar();

```

```

35     int ans=0;
36     while (ch>='0'&&ch<='9') ans=(ans*10+ch-'0'), ch=getchar();
37     return ans;
38 }
39
40 inline void puti(int i) {
41     int j=0;
42     while (i) ss[j]=(i%10)+'0', j++, i/=10;
43     for (j--; j>=0; j--) putchar(ss[j]);
44     putchar('\n');
45 }
46
47 int main() {
48     fb[1]=fb[2]=1;
49     for (int i=3; i<maxn+10; i++) fb[i]=(fb[i-1]+fb[i-2])%mod;
50     n=geti(), m=geti();
51     for (int i=1, sum=0; i<=n; i++) a=geti(), sum=(sum+a)%mod, s[i]=sum;
52     for (int i=0; i<m; i++) {
53         t=geti(), l=geti(), r=geti();
54         if (t==1) {
55             long long c=getfb(2-1), d=getfb(3-1);
56             t1.add(1, c);
57             t2.add(1, d);
58             t3.add(1, -1);
59             t1.add(r, -c);
60             t2.add(r, -d);
61             t3.add(r, fb[r-1+3]);
62         } else {
63             puti((int)
64                 ↪ (((t3.get(r)+t1.get(r)*fb[r]+t2.get(r)*fb[r+1]-t3.get(1-1)-t1.get(1-1)*fb[1
65             )
66         }
67     }
68     return 0;
69 }
70 // #include <bits/stdc++.h>
71 #define eps 1e-6
72 #define LL long long
73 #define pii pair<int, int>
74 #define pb push_back
75 #define mp make_pair
76 // #pragma comment(linker, "/STACK:1024000000,1024000000")
77 using namespace std;
78
79 const int MAXN = 1500000;
80 const int MOD = 1e9+9;
81 LL bas = 276601605;
82 LL q1 = 691504013;
83 LL q2 = 308495997;
84 LL mul1[MAXN], mul2[MAXN];
85 int c[MAXN];
86 LL s[MAXN];
87
88 struct Node {
89     LL a, b, sum;
90 } node[MAXN];
91 int n, k;

```

```

90
91 void init(int m) {
92     mul1[0] = mul2[0] = 1;
93     for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
94         mul1[i] = mul1[i-1] * q1 % MOD;
95         mul2[i] = mul2[i-1] * q2 % MOD;
96     }
97 }
98 void build(int o, int l, int r) {
99     node[o].a = node[o].b = node[o].sum = 0;
100    if (l == r) return;
101    int m = (l+r) >> 1;
102    build(o<<1, l, m);
103    build((o<<1)+1, m+1, r);
104 }
105 void push_down(int o, int l, int r) {
106     LL aa = node[o].a, bb = node[o].b;
107     if (!aa && !bb) return;
108     int lc = o << 1, rc = (o<<1)|1, mid = (l+r) >> 1;
109     int len1 = mid-l+1, len2 = r - mid;
110
111     node[lc].a = (node[lc].a+aa) % MOD;
112     node[lc].b = (node[lc].b+bb) % MOD;
113     node[lc].sum = (node[lc].sum+aa*(mul1[len1+2]-mul1[2])) % MOD;
114     node[lc].sum = (node[lc].sum-bb*(mul2[len1+2]-mul2[2])) % MOD;
115
116     node[rc].a = (node[rc].a+aa*mul1[len1]) % MOD;
117     node[rc].b = (node[rc].b+bb*mul2[len1]) % MOD;
118     node[rc].sum = (node[rc].sum +
119         ↪ aa*mul1[len1]%MOD*(mul1[len2+2]-mul1[2])%MOD) % MOD;
120     node[rc].sum = (node[rc].sum -
121         ↪ bb*mul2[len1]%MOD*(mul2[len2+2]-mul2[2])%MOD) % MOD;
122
123     node[o].a = node[o].b = 0;
124 }
125 void push_up(int o) {
126     node[o].sum = (node[o<<1].sum+node[(o<<1)|1].sum) % MOD;
127 }
128 LL query(int o, int l, int r, int ql, int qr) {
129     if (l == ql && r == qr)
130         return node[o].sum;
131     push_down(o, l, r);
132     int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
133     if (qr <= mid)
134         return query(o<<1, l, mid, ql, qr);
135     else if (ql > mid)
136         return query((o<<1)|1, mid+1, r, ql, qr);
137     else
138         return (query(o<<1, l, mid, ql, mid)+query((o<<1)|1, mid+1, r,
139             ↪ mid+1, qr)) % MOD;
140 }
141 void update(int o, int l, int r, int ql, int qr, LL x, LL y) {
142     if (l == ql && r == qr) {
143         node[o].a = (node[o].a+x) % MOD;
144         node[o].b = (node[o].b+y) % MOD;
145         node[o].sum = (node[o].sum+x*(mul1[r-l+3]-mul1[2])) % MOD;

```

```

143         node[o].sum = (node[o].sum-y*(mul2[r-l+3]-mul2[2])) % MOD;
144         return;
145     }
146     push_down(o, l, r);
147     int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
148     if (qr <= mid)
149         update(o<<1, l, mid, ql, qr, x, y);
150     else if (ql > mid)
151         update((o<<1)|1, mid+1, r, ql, qr, x, y);
152     else {
153         int len = mid - ql + 1;
154         update(o<<1, l, mid, ql, mid, x, y);
155         update((o<<1)|1, mid+1, r, mid+1, qr, x*mul1[len]%MOD,
156             ↪ y*mul2[len]%MOD);
157     }
158     push_up(o);
159 }
160 int main()
161 {
162     //freopen("input.txt", "r", stdin);
163     scanf("%d%d", &n, &k);
164     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
165         scanf("%d", &c[i]);
166         s[i] = s[i-1] + c[i];
167     }
168     init(301000);
169     build(1, 1, n);
170     for (int i = 1; i <= k; i++) {
171         int op, l, r;
172         scanf("%d%d%d", &op, &l, &r);
173         if (op == 1)
174             update(1, 1, n, l, r, 1, 1);
175         else {
176             LL ans = (bas*query(1, 1, n, l, r)%MOD+s[r]-s[l-1]) % MOD;
177             if (ans < 0) ans += MOD;
178             printf("%I64d\n", ans);
179         }
180     }
181     return 0;
182 }
183

```

6.9.8 7 区间加 + 区间乘.cpp

```

1 //洛谷 P3373
2 const int maxn = 100000+10;
3 LL n,m,mod;
4 LL sumv[maxn<<2],addv[maxn<<2],mulv[maxn<<2];
5 LL a[maxn];
6 #define lc (o<<1)
7 #define rc (o<<1|1)
8 void maintain(int o,int l,int r){
9     sumv[o] = sumv[lc]+sumv[rc];
10    sumv[o] %= mod;

```

```

11 }
12 void pushdown(int o,int l,int r){
13     int m = (l+r)>>1;
14     if(mulv[o] != 1){
15         sumv[lc] = sumv[lc]*mulv[o]%mod,sumv[rc] = sumv[rc]* mulv[o]%mod;
16         addv[lc] = addv[lc] *mulv[o]%mod,addv[rc] = addv[rc] *
            ↪ mulv[o]%mod;
17         mulv[lc] = (mulv[lc]*mulv[o])%mod,mulv[rc] = (mulv[rc]*
            ↪ mulv[o]%mod);
18         mulv[o] = 1;
19     }
20     if(addv[o]){
21         sumv[lc] = (sumv[lc]+addv[o]*(m-l+1))%mod;
22         addv[lc] = (addv[lc]+addv[o])%mod;
23         sumv[rc] = (sumv[rc]+addv[o]*(r-m))%mod;
24         addv[rc] = (addv[rc]+addv[o])%mod;
25         addv[o] = 0;
26     }
27 }
28
29
30 void build(int o,int l,int r){
31
32     if(l == r){
33         sumv[o] = a[l];
34         addv[o] = 0;
35         mulv[o] = 1;
36         return ;
37     }
38     int m = (l+r)>>1;
39     build(lc,l,m);
40     build(rc,m+1,r);
41     // sumv[o] =
42     addv[o] = 0,mulv[o] = 1;
43     maintain(o,l,r);
44 }
45 int op;
46 void update(int o,int l,int r,int L,int R,LL v){
47     if(L <= l &&R >= r){
48         if(op == 2){
49             sumv[o] = (sumv[o]+v*(r-l+1))%mod;
50             addv[o] += v;
51         }
52         else{
53             sumv[o] = (sumv[o]*v)%mod;
54             addv[o] = (addv[o]*v)%mod;
55             mulv[o] = (mulv[o]*v)%mod;
56         }
57     }
58     else{
59         int m = (l+r)>>1;
60         pushdown(o,l,r);
61         if(L <= m)
62             update(lc,l,m,L,R,v);
63         if(R > m)
64             update(rc,m+1,r,L,R,v);

```

```

65         maintain(o,l,r);
66     }
67
68 }
69 LL _sum;
70 void query(int o,int l,int r,int L,int R){
71     if(L <= l && R >= r){
72         _sum += sumv[o];
73         _sum %= mod;
74         return ;
75     }
76     pushdown(o,l,r);
77     int m = (l+r)>>1;
78     if(L <= m)
79         query(lc,l,m,L,R);
80     if(R > m)
81         query(rc,m+1,r,L,R);
82     // pushup()
83 }
84
85
86
87 int main(void){
88     cin>>n>>m>>mod;
89     for(int i = 1;i <= n; ++i)
90         scanf("%lld",&a[i]);
91     build(1,1,n);
92     // _sum = 0;
93     // query(1,1,n,1,n);
94     // cout<<_sum<<endl;
95     for(int i = 1;i <= m; ++i){
96         int x,y,v;
97         scanf("%d%d%d",&op,&x,&y);
98         if(op == 1 || op == 2){
99             scanf("%d",&v);
100             update(1,1,n,x,y,v);
101         }
102         else{
103             _sum = 0;
104             query(1,1,n,x,y);
105             _sum %= mod;
106             printf("%lld\n",_sum);
107         }
108     }
109
110
111     return 0;
112 }

```

7 模拟

7.1 1 日期.cpp

```
1 1 计算日期差
2
3 #include <stdio.h>
4 #include <stdlib.h>
5
6 bool isLeapYear(int year)
7 {
8     return ((year%4==0 && year%100!=0) || year%400==0);
9 }
10 // 以公元 1 年 1 月 1 日为基准, 计算经过的日期
11 int getDays(int year, int month, int day)
12 {
13     int m[] = {0,31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31};
14     if(isLeapYear(year))
15         m[2]++;
16     int result = 0;
17     for(int i = 1;i < year;i++)
18     {
19         result += 365;
20         if(isLeapYear(i))
21             result ++;
22     }
23     for(int i = 1;i < month;i++)
24     {
25         result += m[i];
26     }
27     result += day;
28
29     return result;
30 }
31 int dayDis (int year1, int month1, int day1,
32             int year2, int month2, int day2)
33 {
34     return abs(getDays(year2, month2, day2) - getDays(year1, month1, day1));
35 }
36
37 int main(void)
38 {
39     printf("%d\n",dayDis(2012, 9, 1, 2018, 3, 25));
40
41     return 0;
42 }
43 2 计算某一天星期几
44 int cal1(int y,int m,int d)
45 {
46     if(m==1 || m==2)
47         m+=12,y--;
48     int w=(d+2*m+3*(m+1)/5+y+y/4-y/100+y/400)%7;
49     return ++w;
50 }
51 int cal2(int y,int m,int d)
```

```

52 {
53     if(m==1 || m==2)
54         m+=12,y--;
55     int c=y/100,ty=y%100;
56     int w=ty+ty/4+c/4-2*c+26*(m+1)/10+d-1;
57     return w%7==0?7:(w+7)%7;
58 }
59 3 计算从2000 01 01 到9999 12 31 之间任意日期之间日期表示有多少个9
60 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
61
62 using namespace std;
63
64
65 int year,month,day;
66 int a1,b1,c1,a2,b2,c2;
67
68 const int maxn = 1e4+100;
69 int a[maxn];
70 int c[maxn]; // 代表当前年所有的 9
71 // int mon[30] = {0,2,2,2,}
72 int run(int y){
73     return y%400 == 0 || (y%4==0&& y%100!=0);
74 }
75 int wanyue(int t,int y){
76     if(t == 2) return 2+run(y);
77     if(t == 9) return 3+30;
78     return 3;
79 }
80 int wanyear(int t){
81     int num = 0;
82     int tt = t;
83     while(tt > 0){
84         if(tt % 10 == 9) num++;
85         tt /= 10;
86     }
87     a[t] = num;
88     int tmp = run(t);
89     return num*(365+tmp)+65+tmp;
90 }
91 int mo[20] = {0,31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31};
92 int Howmuchday(int y,int t){
93     if(t==2){
94         return run(y)+28;
95     }
96     return mo[t];
97 }
98 int subday(int a,int b){
99     int sum = 0;
100     for(int i = a;i <= b; ++i)
101         if(i%10 == 9)
102             sum++;
103     return sum;
104 }
105 int numsubday(int a,int b){
106     return b-a+1;

```



```

107 }
108
109 int numsubday(int y,int b1,int c1,int b2,int c2){
110     int num = 0;
111     if(b1 == b2)
112         return numsubday(c1,c2);
113     for(int i = b1+1;i < b2; ++i)
114         num += mo[i]+(i==2&&run(y));
115     num += numsubday(c1,Howmuchday(y,b1));
116     num += numsubday(1,c2);
117     return num;
118 }
119 int FF(int t){
120     int num = 0;
121     int tt = t;
122     while(tt > 0){
123         if(tt % 10 == 9) num++;
124         tt /= 10;
125     }
126     return num;
127 }
128 int submonth(int y,int b1,int c1,int b2,int c2){
129     if(b1 == b2)
130         return subday(c1,c2)+(c2-c1+1)*FF(b1);
131     int sum = 0;
132     for(int i = b1+1;i < b2; ++i)
133         sum += wanyue(i,y);
134
135     sum += subday(c1,Howmuchday(y,b1))+FF(b1)*(Howmuchday(y,b1)-c1+1);
136     // cout<<sum<<endl;
137     sum += subday(1,c2)+FF(b2)*(c2);
138     return sum;
139 }
140
141 int subyear(int a1,int b1,int c1,int a2,int b2,int c2){
142     if(a1 == a2)
143         return numsubday(a1,b1,c1,b2,c2)*a[a1] + submonth(a1,b1,c1,b2,c2);
144     int ans = 0;
145     ans += c[a2-1]-c[a1];
146     ans += numsubday(a1,b1,c1,12,31)*a[a1];
147     ans += numsubday(a2,1,1,b2,c2)*a[a2];
148     return ans + submonth(a1,b1,c1,12,31)+submonth(a2,1,1,b2,c2);
149 }
150
151 int main(void){
152
153     for(int i = 2000;i < maxn; ++i){
154         c[i] = wanyear(i);
155         c[i] += c[i-1];
156     }
157     int T;
158     cin>>T;
159     while(T--){
160         scanf("%d%d%d %d%d%d",&a1,&b1,&c1,&a2,&b2,&c2);
161         int ans = subyear(a1,b1,c1,a2,b2,c2);
162         printf("%d\n",ans);

```

```

163     }
164     return 0;
165 }
166 // 同上
167 #include <stdio.h>
168 #include <string.h>
169
170 int sum[10005][15][35],pre[10005][15][35];
171 int mon[15] = {0,31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31};
172
173
174 int leap(int x)
175 {
176     if (x % 400 == 0) return 1;
177     if (x % 100 == 0) return 0;
178     if (x % 4 == 0) return 1;
179
180     return 0;
181 }
182
183 int check(int y,int m,int d)
184 {
185     int num = 0;
186
187     while (y)
188     {
189         y % 10 == 9 ? ++num : num += 0;
190         y /= 10;
191     }
192
193     while (m)
194     {
195         m % 10 == 9 ? ++num : num += 0;
196         m /= 10;
197     }
198
199     while (d)
200     {
201         d % 10 == 9 ? ++num : num += 0;
202         d /= 10;
203     }
204
205     return num;
206 }
207
208 void init(int y1,int m1,int d1,int y2,int m2,int d2)
209 {
210     int tmp = 0;
211
212
213     while (y1 != y2 || m1 != m2 || d1 != d2)
214     {
215         mon[2] = leap(y1) + 28;
216
217         pre[y1][m1][d1] = tmp;//tmp 是到前一个日期显示的 9 的数量。
218

```

```

219     tmp += check(y1,m1,d1);
220
221     sum[y1][m1][d1] = tmp;//现在的日期显示的 9 的数量
222
223     if (++d1 > mon[m1])
224     {
225         d1 = 1;
226
227         if (++m1 > 12)
228         {
229             m1 = 1;
230             mon[2] = 28 + leap(++y1);
231         }
232     }
233 }
234 }
235
236 int main()
237 {
238     int t;
239
240     scanf("%d",&t);
241
242     init(2000,1,1,10000,1,1);
243
244     while (t--)
245     {
246         int y1,m1,d1,y2,m2,d2;
247
248         scanf("%d%d%d%d%d%d",&y1,&m1,&d1,&y2,&m2,&d2);
249
250         printf("%d\n",sum[y2][m2][d2] - pre[y1][m1][d1]);//结束日期减去开始日期之前
        ↳ 的那天，因为开始日期也要算的。
251     }
252
253     return 0;
254 }

```
