字符串

KMP

```
int len1, len2, nxt[MAXN], ans[MAXN];
 2
    char s1[MAXN], s2[MAXN]; //s1 文本串, s2 模式串
 3
 4
    int main()
 5
    {
        scanf("%s%s", s1+1, s2+1);
 6
 7
        len1=strlen(s1+1), len2=strlen(s2+1);
        for(int i=2, p=0; i<=len2; i++)
 8
 9
10
            while(p && s2[i]!=s2[p+1]) p=nxt[p];
11
            if(s2[i]==s2[p+1]) p++;
12
            nxt[i]=p;
13
14
        for(int i=1, p=0; i<=len1; i++)
15
16
            while(p && s1[i]!=s2[p+1]) p=nxt[p];
17
            if(s1[i]==s2[p+1]) p++;
            // p==len2 时, 存在一个匹配
18
19
20
    }
```

AC自动机

```
1
    int n, tot, fail[MAXN], t[MAXN][26], num[MAXN];
 2
    char s2[MAXN], s1[MAXN]; //s1 文本串, s2 模式串
 3
 4
    queue<int> q;
 5
    vector<int> vec[MAXN];
 6
 7
    void insert(char *s, int id)
 8
 9
        int len=strlen(s), p=0;
        for(int i=0; i<len; i++) {</pre>
10
            int ch=s[i]-'a';
11
12
            if(!t[p][ch]) t[p][ch]=++tot;
13
            p=t[p][ch];
14
15
        vec[p].push_back(id);
16
    }
17
18
    void getfail()
19
20
        for(int i=0; i<26; i++)
```

```
21
            if(t[0][i]) fail[t[0][i]]=0, q.push(t[0][i]);
22
        while(!q.empty()) {
23
            int x=q.front(); q.pop();
24
            for(int i=0; i<26; i++) {
                 if(t[x][i]) {
25
                     fail[t[x][i]]=t[fail[x]][i];
26
27
                     q.push(t[x][i]);
28
                 } else {
29
                     t[x][i]=t[fail[x]][i];
30
                }
31
            }
32
        }
33
    }
34
35
    void solve(char *s)
36
37
        int len=strlen(s), p=0;
38
        for(int i=0; i<len; i++) {</pre>
            int ch=s[i]-'a';
39
40
            p=t[p][ch];
41
            for(int j=p; j; j=fail[j])
                 for(int e: vec[j]) num[e]++;
42
43
        }
44
    }
45
46
    int main()
47
48
        scanf("%d", &n);
49
        for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) {
50
            scanf("%s", s2);
51
            insert(s2, i);
52
53
        getfail();
54
        scanf("%s", s1);
55
        solve(s1);
        //num[i] 为模式串 i 在文本串中出现次数
56
57
        return 0;
58
    }
```

后缀自动机

```
9
                memcpy(a[y].nxt, a[x].nxt, sizeof(a[y].nxt));
10
                a[y].len=a[p].len+1; a[y].fa=a[x].fa;
11
                for(; p && a[p].nxt[ch]==x; p=a[p].fa) a[p].nxt[ch]=y;
12
                a[x].fa=y; last=y;
13
            }
14
            return;
15
        }
16
        */
17
        int cur=++tot, p=last;
        a[cur].len=a[last].len+1;
18
19
        a[cur].val=1;
20
        for(; p && !a[p].nxt[ch]; p=a[p].fa) a[p].nxt[ch]=cur;
21
        if(!p) a[cur].fa=1;
22
        else {
23
            int x=a[p].nxt[ch];
            if(a[p].len+1==a[x].len) a[cur].fa=x;
24
25
            else {
26
                int y=++tot;
27
                memcpy(a[y].nxt, a[x].nxt, sizeof(a[y].nxt));
28
                a[y].len=a[p].len+1; a[y].fa=a[x].fa;
29
                for(; p \&\& a[p].nxt[ch]==x; p=a[p].fa) a[p].nxt[ch]=y;
                a[x].fa=a[cur].fa=y;
30
31
            }
32
        }
33
        last=cur;
34
    }
```

线性代数

高斯消元

```
int n;
 2
    double a[MAXN][MAXN];
 3
 4
    int main()
 5
    {
        scanf("%d", &n);
 6
 7
         for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i)</pre>
 8
             for(int j=1; j<=n+1; ++j) scanf("%lf", &a[i][j]);</pre>
 9
        int c=1, r=1;
10
         for(; c<=n; ++c) {
             int pos=0;
11
             for(int i=r; i<=n; ++i)</pre>
12
13
                 if(a[i][c]!=0) pos=i;
             if(pos==0) continue;
14
15
             for(int i=c; i<=n+1; ++i) swap(a[r][i], a[pos][i]);</pre>
16
             for(int i=n+1; i>=c; --i) a[r][i]/=a[r][c];
             for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i) {
17
18
                 if(r==i) continue;
19
                 for(int j=n+1; j>=c; --j) a[i][j]-=a[i][c]*a[r][j];
20
21
             r++;
22
23
         if(r \le n) {
24
             printf("No Solution\n");
25
             return 0;
26
         for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i) printf("%.21f\n", a[i][n+1]);</pre>
27
28
        return 0;
29
    }
```

线性基

```
1
    int n;
2
    LL base[66];
3
4
    void insert(LL *base, LL x)
5
    {
6
        for(int i=60; i>=0; --i)
7
            if((x>>i)&1) {
8
                 if(!base[i]) {
9
                     base[i]=x;
10
                     return;
11
                 }
12
                 x^=base[i];
```

```
13
14
    }
15
16
    int main()
17
        scanf("%d", &n);
18
19
        for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i) {
20
             LL temp;
             scanf("%lld", &temp);
21
             insert(base, temp);
22
23
        }
        return 0;
24
25
   }
```

矩阵树定理

度数矩阵 D(G) 邻接矩阵 A(G)

Kirchhoff 矩阵 L(G) = D(G) - A(G)

生成树个数 $t(G) = detL^{n-1}(G)$

有向图中 $t^{root}(G,k) = detL^{out}(G,k)$

 $L^{n-1}(G)$ 为 L(G) 的任意 n-1 阶主子式

LGV 引理

 $\omega(P)$ 表示 P 这条路径上所有边的边权之积。(路径计数时,可以将边权都设为 1)(事实上,边权可以为生成函数)

$$e(u,v)$$
 表示 u 到 v 的 **每一条** 路径 P 的 $\omega(P)$ 之和,即 $e(u,v) = \sum\limits_{P:u o v} \omega(P)$ 。

起点集合 A,是有向无环图点集的一个子集,大小为 n。

终点集合 B,也是有向无环图点集的一个子集,大小也为 n。

一组 $A \to B$ 的不相交路径 S: S_i 是一条从 A_i 到 $B_{\sigma(S)_i}$ 的路径($\sigma(S)$ 是一个排列),对于任何 $i \neq j$, S_i 和 S_j 没有公共顶点。

 $N(\sigma)$ 表示排列 σ 的逆序对个数。

$$M = egin{aligned} e(A_1, B_1) & e(A_1, B_2) & \cdots & e(A_1, B_n) \ e(A_2, B_1) & e(A_2, B_2) & \cdots & e(A_2, B_n) \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ e(A_n, B_1) & e(A_n, B_2) & \cdots & e(A_n, B_n) \end{aligned} \ \det(M) = \sum_{S:A o B} (-1)^{N(\sigma(S))} \prod_{i=1}^n \omega(S_i)$$

BEST 定理

$$ec(G)$$
 不同欧拉回路总数 欧拉图中 $t^{root}(G)=t^{leaf}(G)$

$$ec(G) = t^{root}(G,k) \prod_{v \in V} (deg(v) - 1)!$$

组合数学

拉格朗日插值

```
// 给定 x 出点值, 求多项式 k 处点值 (k>=0 && k<P)
    // x 连续时使用 interp2
 2
    int T, n, k, ifac[MAXN];
 3
 4
 5
    int interp1(vi x, vi y, int k)
 6
 7
        int n=x.size(), ans=0;
8
        for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {
9
            int up=y[i], down=1;
            for(int j=0; j<n; ++j) {
10
                 if(i==j) continue;
11
                 up=1LL*up*sub(k, x[j])%P;
12
13
                 down=1LL*down*sub(x[i], x[j])%P;
            }
14
15
            ans=(ans+1LL*up*qpow(down))%P;
16
17
        return ans;
18
    }
19
20
    int interp2(vi y, int k)
21
    {
        int n=y.size(), ans=0;
22
23
        vi pre(n), suf(n);
24
        pre[0]=suf[n-1]=1;
25
        for(int i=0; i<n-1; ++i) pre[i+1]=1LL*pre[i]*sub(k, i)%P;</pre>
26
        for(int i=n-1; i>=1; --i) suf[i-1]=1LL*suf[i]*sub(k, i)%P;
27
        for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) {</pre>
28
            int up=1LL*y[i]*pre[i]%P*suf[i]%P;
29
            int down=1LL*ifac[i]*((n-i)&1?ifac[n-i-1]:P-ifac[n-i-1])%P;
30
            ans=(ans+1LL*up*down)%P;
31
        }
32
        return ans;
33
34
35
    int main()
36
    {
37
        init(2001);
        scanf("%d", &T);
38
39
        while(T--) {
            scanf("%d%d", &n, &k);
40
41
            vi x(n+1), y(n+1);
42
            for(int i=0; i<=n; ++i) scanf("%d%d", &x[i], &y[i]);
            printf("%d\n", interp1(x, y, k));
43
44
        }
```

```
45 return 0;
46 }
```

快速傅里叶变换

```
void fft(vc<C> &a) {
 2
        int n = sz(a), L = 31 - __builtin_clz(n);
 3
        static vc<C> rt(2, 1);
 4
        static vc<complex<long double>> R(2, 1);
 5
        for (static int k = 2; k < n; k *= 2) {
            R.resize(n), rt.resize(n);
 6
 7
            auto x = polar(1.L, acos(-1.L) / k);
            for (int i = k; i < k * 2; ++i)
 8
9
                rt[i] = R[i] = i & 1 ? R[i / 2] * x : R[i / 2];
10
        }
11
        vc<int> rev(n);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) rev[i] = (rev[i / 2] | (i & 1) << L) / 2;
12
13
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (i < rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
        for (int k = 1; k < n; k *= 2)
14
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i += k * 2) {
15
16
                auto it1 = &a[i], it2 = it1 + k;
17
                for (int j = 0; j < k; ++j, ++it1, ++it2) {
                     auto x = (double *) &rt[j + k], y = (double *) it2;
18
19
                     C z(x[0] * y[0] - x[1] * y[1], x[0] * y[1] + x[1] * y[0]);
                     *it2 = *it1 - z;
2.0
                     *it1 += z;
21
22
                }
23
            }
24
    }
25
26
    vd conv(vd &a, vd&b) {
        if (a.empty() | b.empty()) return vd();
27
28
        vd res(sz(a) + sz(b) - 1);
29
        int L = 32 - builtin clz(sz(res) - 1), n = 1 \ll L;
30
        vc<C> in(n), out(n);
31
        copy(all(a), begin(in));
32
        for (int i = 0; i < sz(b); ++i) in[i].imag(b[i]);
33
        fft(in);
        for (C &x: in) x *= x;
34
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) out[i] = in[-i & (n - 1)] - conj(in[i]);
35
        fft(out);
36
37
        for (int i = 0; i < sz(res); ++i) res[i] = imag(out[i]) / (n * 4);
38
        return res;
39
    }
40
41
    int n, m;
42
43
    int main()
44
    {
```

```
scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);

vd a(n+1), b(m+1);

for(int i=0; i<=n; ++i) scanf("%lf", &a[i]);

for(int i=0; i<=m; ++i) scanf("%lf", &b[i]);

a=conv(a, b);

for(double e: a) printf("%d ", int(e+0.5));

}</pre>
```

多项式运算

```
template<class T> using vc = vector<T>;
 2
    using ll = int64 t;
    constexpr 11 md = 998244353, root = 62, LIM = 1 << 18;</pre>
 3
 4
    struct Mod {
 5
      11 x;
      Mod(ll x = 0): x(x) \{ \}
 6
7
      Mod operator+(Mod b) {ll y=x+b.x;return y<md ? y : y - md; }</pre>
8
      Mod operator-(Mod b) { return x - b \cdot x + (x < b \cdot x ? md : 0); }
9
      Mod operator*(Mod b) { return x * b.x % md; }
10
      void operator += (Mod b) { x += b.x; x < md ?: x -= md; }
11
      void operator *= (Mod b) { (x *= b.x) %= md; }
      void operator -= (Mod b) { x -= b.x; -x < 0 ?: x += md; }
12
13
    };
14
    Mod qpow(Mod b, ll e) {
15
        Mod res = 1;
        for (; e; b *= b, e /= 2)
16
17
             if (e & 1) res *= b;
        return res;
18
19
20
21
    vc<Mod> inv(LIM), fac(LIM), ifac(LIM);
22
23
    void init()
24
25
        inv[0]=inv[1]=ifac[0]=fac[0]=1;
        for(int i=2; i<LIM; ++i) inv[i]=inv[md%i]*(md-md/i);</pre>
26
27
        for(int i=1; i<LIM; ++i) {</pre>
28
             ifac[i]=ifac[i-1]*inv[i];
29
             fac[i]=fac[i-1]*i;
30
        }
31
    }
32
33
    void ntt(vc<Mod> &a) {
        int n = sz(a), L = 31 - \underline{builtin_clz(n)};
34
35
        static vc<Mod> rt(2, 1);
        for (static int k = 2, s = 2; k < n; k *= 2, ++s) {
36
37
             rt.resize(n);
38
             array<Mod, 2 > z\{1, qpow(root, md >> s)\};
             for (int i = k; i < k * 2; ++i)
39
```

```
40
                rt[i] = rt[i / 2] * z[i & 1];
41
        }
42
        vc<int> rev(n);
43
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
44
            rev[i] = (rev[i / 2] | (i & 1) << L) / 2;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
45
            if (i < rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);</pre>
46
        for (int k = 1; k < n; k *= 2)
47
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i += k * 2) {
48
49
            auto it1 = &a[i], it2 = it1 + k;
            for (int j = 0; j < k; ++j, ++it1, ++it2) {
50
51
                Mod z = rt[j + k] * *it2;
52
                *it2 = *it1 - z, *it1 += z;
53
            }
54
        }
55
    }
56
57
    vc<Mod> conv(vc<Mod> a, vc<Mod> b) {
        if (a.empty() | b.empty()) return {};
58
59
        int s = sz(a) + sz(b) - 1, n = 1 << (32 - _builtin_clz(s - 1));
        Mod iv = md - (md - 1) / n;
60
61
        vc<Mod> out(n);
62
        a.resize(n), b.resize(n);
63
        ntt(a), ntt(b);
64
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
65
            out[-i \& (n - 1)] = a[i] * b[i] * iv;
66
        ntt(out);
67
        return {out.begin(), out.begin() + s};
68
    }
69
70
    void invIter (vc<Mod> &a, vc<Mod> &in, vc<Mod> &b) {
71
        int n = sz(in);
72
        vc<Mod> out(n);
73
        copy(a.begin(), a.begin() + min(sz(a), n), out.begin());
74
        auto conv = [&] {
75
            ntt(out);
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) out[i] *= in[i];
76
77
            ntt(out), reverse(out.begin() + 1, out.end());
78
        };
79
        conv(), fill(out.begin(), out.begin() + sz(b), 0), conv();
80
        b.resize(n);
        Mod iv = md - (md - 1) / n; iv *= iv;
81
        for (int i = n / 2; i < n; ++i)
82
83
            b[i] = out[i].x ? iv * (md - out[i].x) : 0;
84
    }
85
86
    vc<Mod> polyInv (vc<Mod> a) {
87
        if (a.empty()) return {};
        vc<Mod> b{qpow(a[0], md - 2)};
88
```

```
89
         b.reserve(sz(a));
 90
         while (sz(b) < sz(a)) {
91
           vc<Mod> in(sz(b) * 2);
92
           copy(all(b), in.begin()), ntt(in);
93
           invIter(a, in, b);
94
95
         return {b.begin(), b.begin() + sz(a)};
96
     }
97
     vc<Mod> polyMod (vc<Mod> a, vc<Mod> b) {
98
99
         if (sz(a) < sz(b)) return a;
100
         int n = sz(a) - sz(b) + 1;
101
         vc<Mod> da(a.rbegin(), a.rend()), db(b.rbegin(), b.rend());
102
         da.resize(n), db.resize(n);
103
         da = conv(da, polyInv(db));
104
         da.resize(n), reverse(all(da));
105
         auto c = conv(da, b);
106
         a.resize(sz(b) - 1);
         for (int i = 0; i < sz(a); ++i) a[i] -= c[i];
107
108
         return a;
109
110
111
     vc<Mod> deri (vc<Mod> a) {
112
         for (int i = 1; i < sz(a); ++i) a[i - 1] = a[i] * i;
113
         a.pop_back();
114
         return a;
115
116
     // initialize array inv
117
118
     vc<Mod> inte (vc<Mod> a) {
119
         for (int i = sz(a) - 1; i \ge 1; --i) a[i] = a[i - 1] * inv[i];
120
         a[0] = 0;
121
         return a;
122
     }
123
124
     vc<Mod> polyLn (vc<Mod> &a) {
125
         if (a.empty()) return {};
         int n = 1 << (32 - \_builtin\_clz(2 * sz(a) - 2));
126
127
         Mod iv = md - (md - 1) / n;
128
         vc<Mod> b = polyInv(a), c = deri(a);
129
         b.resize(n), c.resize(n);
130
         ntt(b), ntt(c);
         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) b[i] = b[i] * c[i] * iv;
131
132
         ntt(b), reverse(b.begin() + 1, b.end());
133
         b = inte(b);
134
         return {b.begin(), b.begin() + sz(a)};
135
136
137
     vc<Mod> polyExp (vc<Mod> &a) {
```

```
138
         if (a.empty()) return {};
139
         vc<Mod> b{1}, ib{1};
140
         b.reserve(sz(a)), ib.reserve(sz(a));
141
         auto conv = [\&](vc<Mod>\&a, vc<Mod>\&b) {
142
             ntt(a);
             for (int i = 0; i < sz(a); ++i) a[i] *= b[i];
143
144
             ntt(a), reverse(a.begin() + 1, a.end());
145
         };
         while (sz(b) < sz(a)) {
146
147
             int h = sz(b), n = h * 2;
148
             Mod iv = md - (md - 1) / n;
149
             vc<Mod> db(n), dib(n), A(deri(b)), B(n);
             copy(all(ib), dib.begin()), ntt(dib);
150
             copy(all(b), db.begin()), ntt(db);
151
             A.resize(n), conv(A, dib);
152
153
             for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) B[i] = db[i] * dib[i];
154
             ntt(B), reverse(B.begin() + 1, B.end());
155
             fill(B.begin(), B.begin() + h, 0);
             vc<Mod> da(deri(vc<Mod>(a.begin(), a.begin() + h)));
156
157
             da.resize(n), ntt(da), conv(B, da);
158
             for (int i = min(n, sz(a)) - 1; i >= h; --i)
                 A[i] = (A[i-1] - B[i-1] * iv) * inv[i] * iv - a[i];
159
160
             fill(A.begin(), A.begin() + h, 0), conv(A, db);
161
             b.resize(n);
162
             for (int i = h; i < n; ++i)
163
                 b[i] = A[i].x ? iv * (md - A[i].x) : 0;
164
             if (sz(b) < sz(a)) invIter(b, dib, ib);
165
         }
166
         return {b.begin(), b.begin() + sz(a)};
167
168
169
     vc<Mod> polyPow (vc<Mod> &a, ll k) {
170
         vc<Mod> b = polyLn(a);
171
         for (Mod &e: b) e *= k;
172
         return polyExp(b);
173
    }
```

分治 FFT

```
// f[0]=1 且满足递推关系 f[n]=\sum i^n g[i]*f[n-i]
1
2
   int n;
 3
   vc<Mod> f, g;
4
5
   void divide(int 1, int r)
6
    {
7
        if(l==r) return;
8
        int mid=(l+r)>>1;
9
        divide(l, mid);
        vc<Mod> a{f.begin()+l, f.begin()+mid+1};
10
```

```
vc<Mod> b{g.begin(), g.begin()+r-l+1};
a=conv(a, b);
for(int i=mid+1; i<=r; ++i) f[i]+=a[i-l];
divide(mid+1, r);
}</pre>
```

分治乘法

```
// 求 vec 内多所有项式的卷积
    vc<poly> vec;
 3
   poly solve(int 1, int r)
4
5
 6
        if(l==r) return vec[1];
 7
        /* 找重心分治
 8
        int mid=1, sum1=0, sum2=sz(vec[mid]);
9
        for(int i=1; i<=r; ++i) sum1+=sz(vec[1]);</pre>
        while (mid+1 \le x \le mu^2 + sz(vec[mid+1]) \le sum^2 + sz(vec[++mid]);
10
        */
11
        int mid=(1+r)/2;
12
13
        return conv(solve(1, mid), solve(mid+1, r));
14
15
    int main()
16
17
        // 读入个多项式
18
19
        // 中点分治需随机打乱
        vc<Mod> f = solve(0, vec.size()-1);
20
21
    }
```

线性递推

```
// f[0]=P-1 且有递推关系 a[n]=\sum_i^k f[i]*a[n-i]
2
   // 求 a[m]
 3
    int recurrence(vc<Mod> f, vc<Mod> a, ll m)
 4
 5
        int k=a.size(), n=1 << (32-builtin clz(2*k-2));
 6
        vc<Mod> g=polyInv(vc<Mod>(f.begin(), f.begin()+k-1));
 7
        reverse(all(f));
        g.resize(n), f.resize(n);
 8
9
        ntt(g), ntt(f);
        auto combine = [&](vc<Mod> a, vc<Mod> b) -> vc<Mod> {
10
11
            Mod iv = md - (md - 1) / n;
12
            vc<Mod> c(n), d(n);
13
            a=conv(a, b);
            copy(a.rbegin(), a.rbegin()+k-1, c.begin());
14
15
            ntt(c);
            for (int i=0; i<n; ++i) d[-i&(n-1)]=c[i]*g[i]*iv;
16
```

```
17
             ntt(d);
18
             copy(d.rend()-k+1, d.rend(), c.begin());
19
             fill(c.begin()+k-1, c.end(), 0);
20
             ntt(c);
             for (int i=0; i<n; ++i) d[-i&(n-1)]=c[i]*f[i]*iv;
21
22
             for(int i=0; i<k; ++i) a[i]-=d[i];</pre>
23
24
             return {a.begin(), a.begin()+k};
25
26
        vc<Mod> b(k), c(k);
27
        b[0]=1, c[1]=1;
        for(; m; m>>=1) {
28
             if(m&1) b=combine(b, c);
29
30
            c=combine(c, c);
31
        }
32
        Mod ans;
33
        for(int i=0; i<k; ++i) ans+=a[i]*b[i];</pre>
34
        return ans.x;
35
   }
```

单位根反演

$$\begin{split} \omega_a^b &= g^{(P-1)\cdot b/a} \\ [n|a] &= \tfrac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \omega_n^{ak} \\ [a &\equiv b \mod n] = \tfrac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \omega_n^{ak} \omega_n^{-bk} \end{split}$$

第 K 大反演

$$k^{th}max(s) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{|T|-k} inom{|T|-1}{k-1}min(T)$$

Burnside 引理

l 等价类个数

G 置换群

c(p) 置换 p 中不动点个数

$$l = \frac{1}{G} \sum_{p \in G} c(p)$$

线性筛

```
int n, t, cnt, pri[MAXN], vis[MAXN];
    int mu[MAXN], phi[MAXN]; //莫比乌斯函数和欧拉函数
2
 3
    void sieve(int lim)
 4
5
    {
 6
        //phi[i]=mu[i]=1;
 7
        for(int i=2; i<=lim; ++i) {
            if(!vis[i]) pri[++cnt]=i; // phi[i]=i-1, mu[i]=-1;
8
9
            for(int j=1; j<=cnt && pri[j]*i<=lim; ++j) {</pre>
10
                 vis[i*pri[j]]=1;
11
                if(i%pri[j]==0) break;
                 /*
12
                 if(i%pri[j]==0) {
13
14
                     mu[pri[j]*i]=0;
15
                     phi[i*pri[j]]=pri[j]*phi[i];
16
                     break;
17
                 } else {
                     mu[pri[j]*i]=-mu[i];
18
19
                     phi[i*pri[j]]=(pri[j]-1)*phi[i];
20
                 */
21
22
            }
23
        }
24
    }
```

质因数分解

```
const LL base[]={2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022};
 2
 3
   int T;
 4
    LL n;
5
    map<LL, int> mp;
 6
 7
    LL qpow(LL x, LL y, LL p)
8
    {
9
        LL num=1;
10
        while(y) {
11
            if(y&1) num=(I128)num*x%p;
12
            y>>=1, x=(I128)x*x*p;
13
14
        return num;
15
16
17
    bool MR(LL x)
```

```
18
19
        if(x \le 2 \mid | !(x \le 2)) return x = = 2;
20
        LL d=x-1, r=0;
21
        while(!(d%2)) d>>=1, r++;
22
        for(LL e: base) {
23
             LL v=qpow(e, d, x);
24
            if (v \le 1 \mid v = x-1) continue;
25
             for(int i=0; i<r-1; ++i) {
                 v=(1128)v*v%x;
26
27
                 if (v==x-1 \mid v==1) break;
28
29
             if(v!=x-1) return false;
30
        }
31
        return true;
32
33
    LL PR(LL x)
34
35
36
        LL 1=0, r=0, val=2, tmp;
37
        auto f=[x](LL y) {return ((I128)y*y+1)%x;};
38
        for(int i=0; ; ++i) {
             if(!(i%60) && gcd(val, x)>1) break;
39
40
             if(l==r) l=rand()%(x-1)+1, r=f(1);
             if(tmp=(I128)val*abs(r-1)%x) val=tmp;
41
42
             l=f(1), r=f(f(r));
43
        }
        return __gcd(val, x);
44
45
    }
46
47
    void find(LL x, int num)
48
49
        if(x<=1) return;</pre>
50
        if(MR(x)) {
            mp[x] += num;
51
52
             return;
53
        }
54
        LL y=x, cnt=0;
55
        while(y==x) y=PR(x);
56
        while(x%y==0) x/=y, cnt++;
        find(x, num), find(y, cnt*num);
57
58
59
    int main()
60
61
    {
62
        srand(time(0));
        scanf("%d", &T);
63
64
        while(T--) {
65
             mp.clear();
             scanf("%lld", &n);
66
```

```
find(n, 1); //指数形式分解质因数
for(auto e: mp) printf("%lld %d\n", e.first, e.second);

return 0;

}
```

BSGS

```
1
    int a, b, x, p;
2
3
    unordered_map<int, int> mp;
4
5
    int qpow(int x, int y)
6
    {
7
        int num=1;
8
        while(y) {
9
            if(y&1) num=1LL*num*x%p;
            x=1LL*x*x%p; y>>=1;
10
11
        return num;
12
13
    }
14
15
    int bsgs(int a, int b)
16
    {
17
        if(a%p==0) return (b==0)?1:-1;
18
        mp.clear();
19
        int siz=(int)(sqrt(p)+0.5), tmp=1LL*a*b%p;
        for(int i=1; i<=siz; ++i) {</pre>
20
21
            mp[tmp]=i;
22
            tmp=1LL*tmp*a%p;
23
24
        int base=qpow(a, siz);
25
        tmp=1;
26
        for(int i=1; i<=siz; ++i) {
27
            tmp=1LL*tmp*base%p;
28
            if(mp[tmp]) return i*siz-mp[tmp];
29
30
        return -1;
31
32
33
    int main()
34
    {
35
        scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &p);
        x=bsgs(a, b); //a^x = b mod p
36
37
        if(x==-1) printf("No solution\n");
        else printf("%d\n", x);
38
39
    }
```

杜教筛

```
1
    int T, n, tot, vis[MAXN], pri[MAXN];
 2
    LL mu[MAXN], phi[MAXN];
 3
 4
    unordered map<int, LL> muf, phif;
 5
    void init()
 6
7
8
        mu[1]=phi[1]=1;
9
        for(int i=2; i<=5e6; ++i)
10
             if(!vis[i]) pri[++tot]=i, phi[i]=i-1, mu[i]=-1;
11
             for(int j=1; j<=tot && pri[j]*i<=5e6; ++j)</pre>
12
13
14
                 vis[pri[j]*i]=1;
15
                 if(i%pri[j]==0)
16
17
                     phi[i*pri[j]]=phi[i]*pri[j];
18
                     mu[i*pri[j]]=0;
19
                     break;
20
                 }
21
                 phi[i*pri[j]]=phi[i]*(pri[j]-1);
22
                 mu[i*pri[j]]=-mu[i];
             }
23
24
         }
25
        for(int i=1; i<=5e6; ++i) phi[i]+=phi[i-1], mu[i]+=mu[i-1];
26
27
    LL mus(int x)
28
29
30
        if(x<=5e6) return mu[x];</pre>
31
        if(muf[x]) return muf[x];
32
        LL sum=1;
        for(int l=2, r; l<=x; l=r+1)
33
34
35
             r=x/(x/1);
36
             sum-=1LL*(r-l+1)*mus(x/l);
37
38
        muf[x]=sum;
39
        return sum;
40
    }
41
42
    LL phis(int x)
43
    {
44
        if(x<=5e6) return phi[x];</pre>
45
        if(phif[x]) return phif[x];
46
        LL sum=1LL*x*(x+1)/2;
        for(int l=2, r; l <= x; l=r+1)
47
48
49
             r=x/(x/1);
```

```
50
             sum-=1LL*(r-l+1)*phis(x/l);
51
52
        phif(x)=sum;
53
        return sum;
54
    }
55
56
    int main()
57
58
        init();
59
        scanf("%d", &T);
        while(T--)
60
61
62
             scanf("%d", &n);
             printf("%lld %lld\n", phis(n), mus(n));
63
64
65
        return 0;
66
    }
```

Min25 筛

积性函数 f(x), $f(p^k) = p^k(p^k - 1)$, 求 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(i)$

```
int LIM, INV2=500000004, INV6=166666668;
    int cnt1, cnt2, vis[MAXN], pri[MAXN], g1[MAXN], g2[MAXN], h1[MAXN], h2[MAXN],
    id1[MAXN], id2[MAXN];
 3
    11 n, w[MAXN];
 4
 5
    void sieve(int lim)
 6
 7
        for(int i=2; i<=lim; ++i) {</pre>
 8
             if(!vis[i]) {
9
                 pri[++cnt1]=i;
10
                 g1[cnt1]=(g1[cnt1-1]+i)%P;
                 h1[cnt1]=(h1[cnt1-1]+111*i*i)%P;
11
12
             for(int j=1; j<=cnt1 && pri[j]*i<=LIM; ++j) {</pre>
13
14
                 vis[i*pri[j]]=1;
15
                 if(i%pri[j]==0) break;
16
             }
17
         }
18
    }
19
20
    int cal(ll x, int y)
21
    {
22
        if(pri[y]>=x) return 0;
23
         int id=(x\leq LIM?id1[x]:id2[n/x]);
         int val=sub(sub(h2[id], g2[id]), sub(h1[y], g1[y]));
24
         for(int i=y+1; i<=cnt1; ++i) {</pre>
25
26
             11 tmp=pri[i];
27
             if(tmp*tmp>x) break;
```

```
28
             for(int k=1; tmp<=x; k++, tmp*=pri[i]) {</pre>
29
                 11 tmp1=tmp%P; tmp1=tmp1*(tmp1-1)%P;
30
                 val=(val+tmp1*(cal(x/tmp, i)+(k>1)))P;
31
             }
32
         }
        return val;
33
34
    }
35
36
    int main()
37
    {
        scanf("%lld", &n);
38
39
        LIM=sqrt(n);
40
        sieve(LIM);
         for(ll l=1, r; l<=n; l=r+1) {
41
42
             r=n/(n/1); w[++cnt2]=n/1;
43
             11 tmp=(n/1)%P;
             g2[cnt2]=sub(tmp*(tmp+1)%P*INV2%P, 1);
44
45
             h2[cnt2]=sub(tmp*(tmp+1)%P*(2*tmp+1)%P*INV6%P, 1);
             if(n/r<=LIM) id1[n/r]=cnt2;</pre>
46
47
             else id2[r]=cnt2;
48
        for(int i=1; i<=cnt1; ++i) {</pre>
49
50
             ll tmp=pri[i];
             for(int j=1; j<=cnt2 && tmp*tmp<=w[j]; ++j) {</pre>
51
52
                 11 id=w[j]/pri[i]; id=(id<=LIM?id1[id]:id2[n/id]);</pre>
53
                 g2[j]=sub(g2[j], tmp*sub(g2[id], g1[i-1])%P);
                 h2[j]=sub(h2[j], tmp*tmp*P*sub(h2[id], h1[i-1])*P);
54
55
             }
56
57
        printf("%d\n", add(cal(n, 0), 1));
58
    }
```

数据结构

树状数组

```
1 int n, t[MAXN];
2
3 void add(int x, int y) {for(; x<=n; x+=(x&-x)) t[x]+=y;} //add(x, y) 位置 x 加 y
4
5 int sum(int x) {int y=0; for(; x; x-=(x&-x)) y+=t[x]; return y;} //sum(x) 1~x 区间和</pre>
```

线段树

```
int n, m, val[MAXN*4], tag[MAXN*4];
 2
 3
    void up(int root)
4
    {
5
        val[root]=val[ls]+val[rs];
 6
7
    void down(int root, int 1, int r)
8
9
10
        if(!tag[root]) return;
11
        tag[ls]+=tag[root];
12
        tag[rs]+=tag[root];
        val[ls]+=tag[root]*(mid-l+1);
13
14
        val[rs]+=tag[root]*(r-mid);
        tag[root]=0;
15
16
    }
17
    void build(int root, int 1, int r)
18
19
20
        if(l==r)
21
22
             scanf("%d", &val[root]);
            return ;
23
24
        build(ls, l, mid);
25
26
        build(rs, mid+1, r);
27
        up(root);
28
    }
29
30
    void add(int root, int 1, int r, int x, int y, int k)
31
32
        if(x>r | | y<l) return;</pre>
33
        if(1>=x && r<=y)
34
35
            val[root]+=k*(r-l+1);
            tag[root]+=k;
36
```

```
37
             return;
38
39
        down(root, 1, r);
        add(ls, l, mid, x, y, k);
40
41
        add(rs, mid+1, r, x, y, k);
42
        up(root);
43
    }
44
45
    int query(int root, int 1, int r, int x, int y)
46
        if(1>y | r<x) return 0;
47
48
        if(l>=x && r<=y) return val[root];</pre>
49
        down(root, 1, r);
50
        return query(ls, l, mid, x, y)+query(rs, mid+1, r, x, y);
51
    }
```

主席树

```
int n, m, tot, a[MAXN], root[MAXN];
2
 3
    struct Node {int ls, rs, val;} t[MAXN*40];
4
5
    void update(int &rt1, int rt2, int 1, int r, int x)
 6
    {
7
        rt1=++tot;
8
        t[rt1]=t[rt2], t[rt1].val++;
9
        if(l==r) return;
        if (x \le mid) update (t[rt1].ls, t[rt2].ls, l, mid, x);
10
11
        else update(t[rt1].rs, t[rt2].rs, mid+1, r, x);
12
    }
13
14
    int query(int rt1, int rt2, int 1, int r, int k)
15
16
        if(l==r) return l;
17
        int temp=t[t[rt2].ls].val-t[t[rt1].ls].val;
18
        if(temp>=k) return query(t[rt1].ls, t[rt2].ls, l, mid, k);
19
        else return query(t[rt1].rs, t[rt2].rs, mid+1, r, k-temp);
20
    }
21
    int main()
22
23
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
24
25
        for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i)
26
27
            scanf("%d", &a[i]);
                 update(root[i], root[i-1], 1, n, a[i]);
28
29
30
        for(int i=1; i<=m; i++)</pre>
31
```

点分治

```
int n, m, tot, rt, f[MAXN], siz[MAXN], k[MAXN], ans[MAXN], vis[MAXN];
 2
 3
    vector<pair<int,int>> g[MAXN];
 4
    vector<int> vec;
5
    void find(int x, int fa)
 6
 7
8
        siz[x]=1; f[x]=0;
9
        for(auto [to, d]: g[x]) {
10
            if(to==fa | | vis[to]) continue;
11
            find(to, x);
12
            siz[x]+=siz[to];
13
            f[x]=max(f[x], siz[to]);
14
15
        f[x]=max(f[x], tot-siz[x]);
16
        if(!rt || f[x]<f[rt]) rt=x;
17
    }
18
    void dfs(int x, int fa, int dis)
19
20
21
        vec.push_back(dis);
22
        for(auto [to, d]: g[x]) {
23
             if(to==fa | vis[to]) continue;
24
            dfs(to, x, dis+d);
25
        }
26
    }
27
28
    void divide(int x)
29
30
        vis[x]=1;
31
        set<int> st; st.insert(0);
32
        for(auto [to, d]: g[x]) {
            if(vis[to]) continue;
33
34
            vec.clear();
35
            dfs(to, x, d);
             for(int i=1; i<=m; ++i)</pre>
36
37
                 for(int e: vec)
                     if(st.count(k[i]-e)) ans[i]=1;
38
39
             for(int e: vec) st.insert(e);
40
41
        for(auto [to, d]: g[x]) {
42
            if(vis[to]) continue;
43
            tot=siz[to], rt=0;
```

```
44
             find(to, 0);
45
             divide(rt);
46
        }
47
    }
48
49
    int main()
50
    {
51
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
        for(int i=1; i<n; ++i) {</pre>
52
53
            int x, y, z;
             scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &z);
54
55
             g[x].push_back({y, z});
56
            g[y].push_back({x, z});
57
        }
58
        for(int i=1; i<=m; ++i) scanf("%d", &k[i]);
59
        tot=n; rt=0;
        find(1, 0);
60
61
        divide(rt);
        for(int i=1; i<=m; ++i) {
62
63
            if(ans[i]) printf("AYE\n");
64
            else printf("NAY\n");
65
        }
66
    }
```

莫队

```
int n, q, ans[MAXN], bol[MAXN];
2
    struct Q {int 1, r, id;} a[MAXN];
 3
4
5
    bool CMP(Q x, Q y)
6
7
        if(bol[x.l]==bol[y.l]) {
8
             if(bol[x.1]&1) return x.r<y.r;</pre>
9
             else return x.r>y.r;
10
11
        return x.l<y.l;
12
    }
13
    int main()
14
15
        scanf("%d", &n);
16
17
        int l=1, r=0, siz=sqrt(n);
        for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i) bol[i]=(i-1)/siz+1;
18
19
        scanf("%d", &q);
        for(int i=1; i<=q; ++i) {</pre>
20
             scanf("%d%d", &a[i].1, &a[i].r);
21
22
            a[i].id=i;
23
        }
```

```
24
        sort(a+1, a+q+1, CMP);
25
        for(int i=1; i<=q; ++i) {</pre>
            while(r<a[i].r) {</pre>
26
27
                 r++;
28
                 //update(r, 1);
29
30
            while(r>a[i].r) {
31
                 //update(r, -1);
32
                 r--;
33
            }
34
            while(l < a[i].l) {
35
                 //update(1, -1);
36
                1++;
37
            }
            while(l>a[i].l) {
38
39
                 1--;
                 //update(1, 1);
40
41
            //ans[a[i].id]=query();
42
43
44
        for(int i=1; i<=q; ++i) printf("%d\n", ans[i]);
        return 0;
45
46
   }
```



最短路

```
int n, m, S, dis[MAXN], vis[MAXN];
 2
 3
    struct Node
 4
 5
        int id, dis;
        bool friend operator < (Node x, Node y)</pre>
 6
 7
8
            return x.dis>y.dis;
9
        }
10
    };
11
12
    vector<int> g1[MAXN], g2[MAXN];
13
    priority_queue<Node> q;
14
15
    void dijkstra()
16
    {
17
        memset(dis, 0x3f, sizeof(dis));
18
        dis[S]=0;
19
        q.push(Node(S, 0));
20
        while(!q.empty())
21
         {
22
             int x=q.top().id; q.pop();
23
             if(vis[x]) continue;
2.4
             vis[x]=1;
25
             for(int i=0; i<g1[x].size(); ++i)</pre>
26
27
                 int to=g1[x][i];
28
                 if(dis[to]>dis[x]+g2[x][i])
29
30
                      dis[to]=dis[x]+g2[x][i];
31
                     q.push(Node{to, dis[to]});
32
                 }
33
             }
34
        }
    }
35
36
37
    int main()
38
39
        scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &S);
40
        for(int i=1; i<=m; ++i)</pre>
41
42
             int x, y, z;
             scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &z);
43
44
             g1[x].pb(y), g2[x].pb(z);
```

```
45 }
46 dijkstra();
47 //dis[i] 为 s 到 i 的最短路距离
48 return 0;
49 }
```

最小生成树

```
1
    int n, m, ans, f[MAXN];
 2
 3
    struct Edge {int x, y, dis;} edge[MAXM];
 4
 5
    bool CMP(Edge x, Edge y)
 6
    {
 7
        return x.dis<y.dis;
 8
 9
10
    int find(int x)
11
        if(f[x]!=x) f[x]=find(f[x]);
12
        return f[x];
13
14
    }
15
16
    void kruskal()
17
    {
        for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i) f[i]=i;
18
19
        sort(edge+1, edge+m+1, CMP);
        for(int i=1; i<=m; ++i)</pre>
20
21
            int fx=find(edge[i].x), fy=find(edge[i].y);
22
            if(fx!=fy)
23
24
25
                ans+=edge[i].dis;
26
                f[fx]=fy;
27
            }
28
        }
29
    }
30
31
    int main()
32
    {
33
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &m); //n 个点 m 条边
34
        for(int i=1; i<=m; ++i)</pre>
35
            scanf("%d%d%d", &edge[i].x, &edge[i].y, &edge[i].dis);
        kruskal();
36
        //ans 为最小生成树边权之和
37
38
        return 0;
39
    }
```

最近公共祖先

```
1
    int n, m, s, dep[MAXN], f[MAXN][20];
 2
 3
    vector<int> g[MAXN];
 4
 5
    void dfs(int x, int fa)
 6
 7
        f[x][0]=fa, dep[x]=dep[fa]+1;
8
        for(int i=0; i<g[x].size(); ++i)</pre>
9
10
             int to=g[x][i];
             if(to==fa) continue;
11
             dep[to]=dep[x]+1;
12
13
             dfs(to, x);
14
        }
15
    }
16
17
    int lca(int x, int y)
18
19
        if(dep[x]>dep[y]) swap(x, y);
20
        for(int i=19; i>=0; --i)
21
             if(dep[f[y][i]) >= dep[x]) y=f[y][i];
22
        if(x==y) return x;
        for(int i=19; i>=0; --i)
23
24
             if(f[x][i]!=f[y][i]) x=f[x][i], y=f[y][i];
25
        return f[x][0];
26
27
28
    int main()
29
30
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
        for(int i=1; i<n; ++i)</pre>
31
32
33
            int x, y;
34
            scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
35
             g[x].push_back(y);
36
             g[y].push_back(x);
37
38
        dfs(1, 0);
        for(int i=1; i<=19; ++i)
39
             for(int j=1; j<=n; ++j) f[j][i]=f[f[j][i-1]][i-1];</pre>
40
        //lca(x,y) 为 x,y 的最近公共祖先
41
        return 0;
42
43
    }
```

缩点

```
int n, m, cnt, ans, tot, dfn[MAXN], low[MAXN], ins[MAXN], id[MAXN];
```

```
3
    queue<int> q;
 4
    stack<int> sta;
5
    vector<int> g1[MAXN], g2[MAXN];
 6
 7
    void tarjan(int x)
8
9
        dfn[x]=low[x]=++cnt;
10
        sta.push(x);
11
        ins[x]=1;
        for(int i=0; i<g1[x].size(); ++i)</pre>
12
13
14
             int to=g1[x][i];
            if(!dfn[to])
15
16
17
                 tarjan(to);
                 low[x]=min(low[x], low[to]);
18
19
20
             else if(ins[to])
21
                 low[x]=min(low[x], dfn[to]);
22
        }
23
        if(low[x]==dfn[x])
24
25
             tot++;
            while(!sta.empty() && dfn[sta.top()] >= dfn[x])
26
27
28
                 int top=sta.top(); sta.pop();
29
                 ins[top]=0;
30
                 id[top]=tot;
31
             }
32
        }
33
    }
34
35
    int main()
36
37
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
38
        for(int i=1; i<=m; ++i)</pre>
39
             int x, y;
40
41
             scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
             g1[x].push_back(y);
42
43
44
        for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i)</pre>
             if(!dfn[i]) tarjan(i);
45
         //id[x] 为 x 所在强连通分量的编号
46
47
        return 0;
48
    }
```

割点

```
1
    int n, m, cnt, ans, dfn[MAXN], low[MAXN], val[MAXN];
 2
    vector<int> g[MAXN];
 3
 4
    void tarjan(int x)
 5
    {
 6
         dfn[x]=low[x]=++cnt;
 7
         for(int i=0; i<g[x].size(); ++i)</pre>
 8
 9
             int to=g[x][i];
10
             if(!dfn[to])
11
             {
12
                 tarjan(to);
                 low[x]=min(low[x], low[to]);
13
14
                 if(low[to] >= dfn[x]) val[x] ++;
15
             }
16
             else low[x]=min(low[x], dfn[to]);
17
         }
18
    }
19
20
    int main()
21
    {
22
         scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
         for(int i=1; i<=m; ++i)</pre>
23
24
25
             int x, y;
             scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
26
27
             g[x].push_back(y);
28
             g[y].push_back(x);
29
         }
         for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i)</pre>
30
             if(!dfn[i])
31
32
33
                 ans++;
34
                 tarjan(i);
35
                 if(val[i]) val[i]--;
36
             }
37
         //val[i]>0 代表 i 为割点
38
        return 0;
39
    }
```

Dinic

```
int n, m, S, T, cnt=1, head[MAXN];
LL maxflow;

struct Edge {
  int next, to;
  LL flow;
```

```
7
    } edge[MAXM*2];
 9
    queue<int> q;
10
    inline void addedge(int from, int to, int flow)
11
12
13
        edge[++cnt].next=head[from];
14
        edge[cnt].to=to;
15
        edge[cnt].flow=flow;
        head[from]=cnt;
16
17
    }
18
    bool bfs()
19
20
21
        for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i) dis[i]=0;
22
        dis[S]=1;
23
        q.push(S);
24
        while(!q.empty())
25
26
            int x=q.front(); q.pop();
27
            for(int i=head[x]; i; i=edge[i].next)
28
29
                 int to=edge[i].to;
                 if(dis[to] | !edge[i].flow) continue;
3.0
31
                 dis[to]=dis[x]+1;
32
                 q.push(to);
33
             }
34
35
        return dis[T]>0;
36
37
38
    LL dfs(int x, LL flow)
39
    {
40
        if(x==T) return flow;
41
        LL add=0;
42
        for(int i=head[x]; i && flow; i=edge[i].next)
43
            int to=edge[i].to;
44
45
            if(dis[to]!=dis[x]+1 | !edge[i].flow) continue;
            LL f=dfs(to, min(edge[i].flow, flow));
46
            edge[i].flow==f, edge[i^1].flow+=f;
47
48
            add+=f; flow-=f;
49
50
        if(!add) dis[x]=0;
51
        return add;
52
53
54
    int main()
55
```

```
56
         scanf("%d%d%d%d", &n, &m, &S, &T);
57
         for(int i=1; i<=m; i++)</pre>
58
59
             int u, v, w;
60
             scanf("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &w);
61
             addedge(u, v, w);
62
             addedge(v, u, 0);
63
        }
        while(bfs()) maxflow+=dfs(S, INF);
64
        printf("%lld\n", maxflow);
65
66
    }
```

EK费用流

```
1
    int n, m, S, T, cnt=1, head[MAXN];
    int maxflow, mincost, vis[MAXN], dis[MAXN];
 3
    struct Edge {int next, to, flow, cost;} edge[MAXM*2];
 4
    struct Pre {int id, from;} pre[MAXN];
 5
 6
7
    queue<int> q;
8
9
    void addedge (int from, int to, int flow, int cost)
10
    {
        edge[++cnt].next=head[from];
11
12
        edge[cnt].cost=cost;
        edge[cnt].flow=flow;
13
        edge[cnt].to=to;
14
15
        head[from]=cnt;
16
    }
17
18
    bool spfa()
19
20
        for(int i=0; i<=n; ++i) vis[i]=0, dis[i]=INF;</pre>
21
        vis[S]=1; dis[S]=0;
22
        q.push(S);
23
        while(!q.empty())
24
25
            int x=q.front(); q.pop();
26
            vis[x]=0;
            for(int i=head[x]; i; i=edge[i].next)
27
28
             {
29
                 int to=edge[i].to;
                 if(dis[to]>dis[x]+edge[i].cost && edge[i].flow)
30
31
                 {
32
                     dis[to]=dis[x]+edge[i].cost;
33
                     pre[to].from=x, pre[to].id=i;
34
                     if(!vis[to])
35
                     {
```

```
36
                         q.push(to);
37
                         vis[to]=1;
38
                     }
39
                 }
            }
40
41
        }
42
        return dis[T] < dis[0];</pre>
43
    }
44
45
    int main()
46
47
        scanf("%d%d%d%d", &n, &m, &S, &T);
        for(int i=1; i<=m; i++)
48
49
            int u, v, w, f;
50
            scanf("%d%d%d%d", &u, &v, &w, &f);
51
            addedge(u, v, w, f);
52
53
            addedge(v, u, 0, -f);
54
        }
        maxflow=0, mincost=0;
55
56
        while(spfa())
57
58
            int flow=INF;
59
            for(int i=T; i!=S; i=pre[i].from) flow=min(flow, edge[pre[i].id].flow);
            for(int i=T; i!=S; i=pre[i].from)
60
61
            {
                 edge[pre[i].id].flow-=flow;
62
                 edge[pre[i].id^1].flow+=flow;
63
64
            }
65
            maxflow+=flow;
66
            mincost+=dis[T]*flow;
67
68
        printf("%d %d\n", maxflow, mincost);
69
        return 0;
70
    }
```

集合运算

枚举子集

```
int n;
 2
 3
    int main()
 4
    {
5
        scanf("%d", &n);
        // 预处理
 6
 7
        for(int sta=1; sta<(1<<n); ++sta)</pre>
8
            for(int sub=sta; sub; sub=(sub-1)&sta)
9
                 // sub 为 sta 的子集
10
11
            }
        return 0;
12
13 }
```

SOS DP

```
int n, f[MAXN], g[MAXN];
 1
 2
 3
    int main()
 4
    {
 5
         scanf("%d", &n);
 6
        for(int i=0; i<1<<n; ++i) scanf("%d%d", &f[i], &g[i]);</pre>
 7
        for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
 8
             for(int sta=0; sta<1<<n; ++sta) {</pre>
 9
                 if((sta>>i)&1) f[sta]+=f[sta^(1<<i)]; //子集和
10
                 if(!((sta>>i)&1)) g[sta]+=g[sta^(1<<i)]; //母集和
11
             }
        return 0;
12
13
    }
```

快速沃尔什变换

```
1
    void or fwt(vi &a, int op)
 2
 3
        for(int n=sz(a), step=1; step<n; step*=2)</pre>
 4
             for(int i=0; i<n; i+=2*step) for(int j=i; j<i+step; ++j) {</pre>
 5
                 int &u=a[j], &v=a[j+step];
                 tie(u, v)=op>0?MP(add(u, v), u):MP(v, sub(u, v));
 6
 7
             }
8
    }
9
10
    void and_fwt(vi &a, int op)
11
```

```
12
         for(int n=sz(a), step=1; step<n; step*=2)</pre>
13
             for(int i=0; i<n; i+=2*step) for(int j=i; j<i+step; ++j) {
14
                 int &u=a[j], &v=a[j+step];
15
                 tie(u, v)=op>0?MP(v, add(u, v)):MP(sub(v, u), u);
16
             }
17
18
19
    void xor_fwt(vi &a, int op)
20
21
        for(int n=sz(a), step=1; step<n; step*=2)</pre>
22
             for(int i=0; i<n; i+=2*step) for(int j=i; j<i+step; ++j) {</pre>
23
                 int &u=a[j], &v=a[j+step];
24
                 tie(u, v)=MP(add(u, v), sub(u, v));
25
             }
         if(op<0) {
26
27
             int inv=qpow(sz(a));
28
             for(int i=0; i<sz(a); ++i) a[i]=1LL*a[i]*inv%P;</pre>
29
         }
    }
30
31
32
    vi or_conv(vi a, vi b)
33
34
         or_fwt(a, 1), or_fwt(b, 1);
35
         for(int i=0; i<sz(a); ++i) a[i]=1LL*a[i]*b[i]%P;</pre>
36
         or_fwt(a, -1);
37
        return a;
38
    }
39
40
    vi and_conv(vi a, vi b)
41
42
         and_fwt(a, 1), and_fwt(b, 1);
43
         for(int i=0; i<sz(a); ++i) a[i]=1LL*a[i]*b[i]%P;</pre>
44
         and_fwt(a, -1);
45
        return a;
46
    }
47
48
    vi xor_conv(vi a, vi b)
49
    {
50
         xor_fwt(a, 1), xor_fwt(b, 1);
51
         for(int i=0; i<sz(a); ++i) a[i]=1LL*a[i]*b[i]%P;</pre>
52
         xor_fwt(a, -1);
53
        return a;
54
```

子集卷积

```
1 // WC2018 州区划分
2 int n, m, p, vis[22], w[22], v[MAXN], iv[MAXN];
3 vi vec[22], f[22], g[22];
```

```
4
 5
    int dfs(int x, int sta)
 6
7
        int cnt=1, deg=0;
8
        vis[x]=1;
9
        for(int to: vec[x])
10
             if((sta>>to)&1) {
11
                 deg++;
12
                 if(vis[to]) continue;
13
                 int tmp=dfs(to, sta);
14
                 if(tmp==-1) return -1;
15
                 else cnt+=tmp;
16
             }
17
        return deg%2==0?cnt:-1;
18
19
20
    int main()
21
        scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &p);
22
23
         for(int i=1; i<=m; ++i) {
24
            int x, y;
             scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
25
26
            vec[x-1].PB(y-1);
2.7
            vec[y-1].PB(x-1);
28
        }
         for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) scanf("%d", &w[i]);</pre>
29
30
         for(int i=0; i<=n; ++i) f[i].resize(1<<n), g[i].resize(1<<n);</pre>
31
         for(int sta=1; sta<1<<n; ++sta) {</pre>
            memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
32
33
            int cnt=0;
34
             for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)
35
                 if((sta>>i)&1) cnt++, v[sta]+=w[i];
36
            if(!p) v[sta]=1;
37
             else if(p==2) v[sta]=1LL*v[sta]*v[sta]%P;
38
             if(dfs(__builtin_ctz(sta), sta)==cnt) g[cnt][sta]=0;
39
             else g[cnt][sta]=v[sta];
40
             iv[sta]=qpow(v[sta]);
41
         for(int i=0; i<=n; ++i) fwt(g[i], 0);</pre>
42
         for(int i=0; i<=n; ++i) {
43
44
             if(i==0) {
45
                 f[0][0]=1;
46
                 fwt(f[0], 0);
                 for(int sta=0; sta<1<<n; ++sta) f[2][sta]=1LL*f[0][sta]*g[2][sta]%P;
47
                 fwt(f[2], 1);
48
49
             } else {
50
                 fwt(f[i], 1);
51
                 for(int sta=0; sta<1<<n; ++sta) {</pre>
52
                      //printf("%d %d %d\n", i, sta, f[i][sta]);
```

```
53
                     if(__builtin_popcount(sta)==i) f[i][sta]=1LL*f[i][sta]*iv[sta]%P;
54
                     else f[i][sta]=0;
55
                 }
56
                 fwt(f[i], 0);
57
             }
58
             for(int j=0; j<=n-i; ++j)</pre>
59
                 for(int sta=0; sta<1<<n; ++sta)</pre>
60
                     f[i+j][sta]=(f[i+j][sta]+1LL*f[i][sta]*g[j][sta])%P;
61
62
        }
        fwt(f[n], 1);
63
        printf("%d\n", f[n][(1<< n)-1]);
64
65
        return 0;
66
    }
```

其他

离散化

```
int n, cnt, a[MAXN], b[MAXN], temp[MAXN*2], suba[MAXN], subb[MAXN];
 2
 3
    int main()
 4
    {
 5
        scanf("%d", &n);
 6
        for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i)
 7
 8
            scanf("%d%d", &a[i], &b[i]);
9
            temp[i*2-1]=a[i], temp[2*i]=b[i];
10
11
        sort(temp+1, temp+2*n+1);
12
        cnt=unique(temp+1, temp+2*n+1)-temp-1;
13
        for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i)
14
15
            suba[i]=lower_bound(temp+1, temp+cnt+1, a[i])-temp;
            subb[i]=lower_bound(temp+1, temp+cnt+1, b[i])-temp;
16
17
        // suba subb 离散化后数组
18
19
        return 0;
20
    }
```

大数运算

```
//只限两个非负整数相加
 2
    string add(string a, string b)
 3
    {
 4
        string ans;
 5
        int na[MAXL]={0}, nb[MAXL]={0};
 6
        int la=a.size(), lb=b.size();
 7
        for(int i=0; i<la; i++) na[la-1-i]=a[i]-'0';
 8
        for(int i=0; i<1b; i++) nb[lb-1-i]=b[i]-'0';
9
        int lmax=la>lb?la:lb;
10
        for(int i=0; i<lmax; i++) na[i]+=nb[i], na[i+1]+=na[i]/10, na[i]%=10;
        if(na[lmax]) lmax++;
11
        for(int i=lmax-1; i>=0; i--) ans+=na[i]+'0';
12
13
        return ans;
14
15
    //只限大的非负整数减小的非负整数
16
17
    string sub(string a, string b)
18
    {
19
        string ans;
20
        int na[MAXL] = \{0\}, nb[MAXL] = \{0\};
        int la=a.size(), lb=b.size();
21
```

```
22
        for(int i=0; i<la; i++) na[la-1-i]=a[i]-'0';
23
        for(int i=0; i<1b; i++) nb[lb-1-i]=b[i]-'0';
2.4
        int lmax=la>lb?la:lb;
25
        for(int i=0; i<lmax; i++)</pre>
26
27
            na[i]=nb[i];
28
            if(na[i]<0) na[i]+=10, na[i+1]--;
29
        }
        while(!na[--lmax]&&lmax>0); lmax++;
30
        for(int i=lmax-1; i>=0; i--) ans+=na[i]+'0';
31
32
        return ans;
33
34
35
    //只限非负整数相乘
    string mul(string a, string b)
36
37
38
        string ans;
39
        int na[MAXL]={0}, nb[MAXL]={0}, nc[MAXL]={0}, La=a.size(), Lb=b.size(); //na存
    储被乘数, nb存储乘数, nc存储积
        for(int i=La-1; i>=0; i--) na[La-i]=a[i]-'0'; //将字符串表示的大整形数转成i整形数组表
40
    示的大整形数
        for(int i=Lb-1; i>=0; i--) nb[Lb-i]=b[i]-'0';
41
        for(int i=1; i<=La; i++)</pre>
42
43
            for(int j=1; j<=Lb; j++)</pre>
            nc[i+j-1]+=na[i]*nb[j]; //a的第i位乘以b的第j位为积的第i+j-1位(先不考虑进位)
44
45
        for(int i=1; i<=La+Lb; i++)</pre>
            nc[i+1]+=nc[i]/10, nc[i]%=10; //统一处理进位
46
        if(nc[La+Lb]) ans+=nc[La+Lb]+'0'; //判断第i+j位上的数字是不是0
47
        for(int i=La+Lb-1; i>=1; i--) ans+=nc[i]+'0';
48
49
        return ans;
50
    }
51
52
    //高精度整数除单精度整数
53
    string div(string a, int b)
54
    {
55
        string r, ans;
56
        int d=0;
        for(int i=0; i<a.size(); i++)</pre>
57
58
            r+=(d*10+a[i]-'0')/b+'0';//求出商
59
60
            d=(d*10+(a[i]-'0'))%b;//求出余数
61
        }
62
        int p=0;
        for(int i=0; i<r.size(); i++)</pre>
63
64
            if(r[i]!='0') {p=i; break;}
65
        return r.substr(p);
66
   }
```

```
builtin clz(x) 返回 x 前导 0 的个数
```

__builtin_ctz(x) 返回 x 末尾 0 的个数

builtin popcount(x) 返回 x 中 1的个数

bitset

count() 返回1的个数

any() 返回是否有 1

set() 全体/某位置 1

reset() 全体/某位置 0

flip()全体/某位取反

_Find_first() 返回最低位1的位置

Find next(p) 返回第p位后第一个1的位置

string

```
insert (size_t pos, const string& str) 在位置 pos 上插入串 str erase (size_t pos, size_t len = npos) 删除位置 pos 上长度为 len 的串 find (const string& str, size_t pos = 0) 返回位置 pos 后串 str 第一次出现的位置 substr (size_t pos = 0, size_t len = npos) 返回在位置 pos 上长度为 len 的子串
```

对拍

```
1
    while true; do
2
        ./gen > a.in
 3
        ./A < a.in > a.out
 4
        ./std < a.in > a.ans
 5
        if diff a.out a.ans; then
 6
             echo AC
 7
        else
            echo WA
8
9
            exit 0
        fi
10
11
    done
```