# JYCの算法竞赛模板

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```

# 缺省源

#### 模板正式开始

```
1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2
   using namespace std;
   //#define ONLINE
5 #ifndef ONLINE
6 #define debug(...) fprintf(stderr,##__VA_ARGS__)
7
    #else
8 #define debug(...);
9
    #endif
10
11 using LL=long long;
    using PII=pair<int,int>;
12
13
```

```
14 | const int mod=998244353;
15
    mt19937 rng(chrono::system_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
16
    //double关键字比大小
17
18
    #define eps (1e-8)
19
    inline int sign(const double& x){
20
        if(fabs(x)<eps) return 0;</pre>
        return x>0.0?1:-1;
21
22
    }
23
    inline int dcmp(const double& x,const double& y){
        return sign(x-y);
24
25
    }
26
27
    //快读
28
   template<typename T>
29 | inline T READ(){
30
        T x=0; bool f=0; char c=getchar();
31
        while(c<'0' || c>'9') f|=(c=='-'),c=getchar();
        while(c \ge 0' && c \le 9') x = x*10 + c^{-1}0', c = getchar();
32
33
        return f?-x:x;
34 }
35 inline int read(){return READ<int>();}
36 inline LL readLL(){return READ<LL>();}
```

### 数据结构

#### 树状数组

```
template<typename T>//T is int or LL
 2
    class FenTree{
 3
    private:
 4
        int n;
 5
        vector<T>c;
 6
        inline int lowbit(const int& x){
 7
            return x&(-x);
 8
        }
9
    public:
        FenTree(int n_){
10
11
            c.assign(n=n_{-},T(0));
12
        }
13
        void init(int n_){
14
            c.assign(n=n_,T(0));
15
        void add(int i,int x){
16
17
            for(;i< n;i+=lowbit(i)) c[i]+=x;
18
19
        T query(int i){
20
            T res=0;
21
            for(;i;i-=lowbit(i)) res+=c[i];
22
            return res;
23
        }
24 };
```

#### 线段树

封装的不是很好,具体 Info 的传递还是得自己修改源码,没法直接传个 class 进来初始化时,传入一个一维  $vector\ a$  以及它的长度 n,数据存储在下标  $1 \sim n$ 

```
#define ls (id<<1)</pre>
 2
    #define rs (id<<1|1)</pre>
    class SGT{//以线段树维护区间最大值为例,支持区间修改
 3
 4
    private:
 5
        struct Node{
 6
            int 1,r;
 7
             int mx; bool tag;
 8
             friend Node operator +(const Node& A,const Node& B){
 9
                 Node ret;
10
                 ret.l=A.l,ret.r=B.r;
11
12
                 //update the main content
13
                 ret.mx=max(A.mx,B.mx);
14
                 ret.tag=0;
15
16
                 return ret;
17
            }
        };
18
19
        vector<Node>q;
20
        void spread(int id){
21
            if(q[id].l==q[id].r) return;
22
             //spread the lazy tag
23
            if(q[id].tag){
24
                 q[ls].mx=q[id].mx;
25
                 q[rs].mx=q[id].mx;
26
                 q[ls].tag=1;
27
                 q[rs].tag=1;
28
                 q[id].tag=0;
29
             }
30
        }
31
        void build(const vector<int>& a,int 1,int r,int id=1){
32
             if(1==r){
33
                 q[id].l=l,q[id].r=r;
34
35
                 //init value
36
                 q[id].mx=a[1],q[id].tag=0;
37
38
                 return;
39
40
            int mid=1+r>>1;
41
             build(a,1,mid,ls);
42
             build(a,mid+1,r,rs);
43
             q[id]=q[ls]+q[rs];
44
    public:
45
46
        SGT(const vector<int>& a,int n){
47
             q.resize(n*5);
48
             build(a,1,n);
49
        void init(const vector<int>& a,int n){
50
51
             q.resize(n*5);
```

```
52
             build(a,1,n);
53
        }
54
        void modify(int 1,int r,int val,int id=1){
55
             if(q[id].l==1 && q[id].r==r){
56
                 //modify the value
57
                 q[id].mx=val,q[id].tag=1;
58
                 return;
59
             }
             spread(id);
60
61
             int mid=q[id].1+q[id].r>>1;
             if(r<=mid) modify(1,r,va1,ls);</pre>
62
             else if(l>mid) modify(l,r,val,rs);
63
             else modify(1,mid,val,ls),modify(mid+1,r,val,rs);
64
65
             q[id]=q[ls]+q[rs];
66
        int query(int 1,int r,int id=1){
67
             if(q[id].1==1 && q[id].r==r) return q[id].mx;
68
69
             spread(id);
70
            int mid=q[id].l+q[id].r>>1;
71
             if(r<=mid) return query(1,r,1s);</pre>
72
             else if(l>mid) return query(l,r,rs);
73
             return max(query(1,mid,ls),query(mid+1,r,rs));
74
        }
        int get(int pos,int id=1){
75
             if(q[id].l==q[id].r) return q[id].mx;
76
77
             int mid=q[id].1+q[id].r>>1;
78
             if(pos<=mid) return get(pos,ls);</pre>
79
             return get(pos,rs);
        }
80
81
    };
82
    #undef ls
    #undef rs
83
```

### 树链剖分(重链剖分) (LCA模板)

直接把"P3384【模板】重链剖分/树链剖分"的代码复制了一遍

因为原题有取模操作, 抄模板的时候记得删去取模, 删去取模, 删去取模!!!

也可以把树链剖分作为 LCA 的模板来使用,比倍增的写法优秀很多

```
1
    void heavy_path_decomposition(){
 2
         int n=read(),T=read(),root=read();// mod=read();
 3
        vector<int>a(n+1);
         for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) a[i]=read()%mod;//origin value</pre>
 4
 5
        vector<vector<int>>e(n+1);
 6
         for(int i=1,u,v;i<n;i++){</pre>
 7
             u=read(), v=read();
 8
             e[u].push_back(v);
 9
             e[v].push_back(u);
10
         }
11
         vector < int > dep(n+1), fa(n+1), siz(n+1), son(n+1);
         auto dfs1=[&](auto self,int u,int pre)->void{
12
13
             dep[u]=dep[pre]+1, fa[u]=pre, siz[u]=1;
             for(int v:e[u]){
14
                 if(v==pre) continue;
15
16
                 self(self,v,u);
```

```
17
                 siz[u]+=siz[v];
18
                 if(siz[v]>siz[son[u]]) son[u]=v;
19
             }
20
         };
21
         dfs1(dfs1,root,0);
22
         vector < int > id(n+1), nw(n+1), top(n+1);
23
         int timStamp=0;
24
         auto dfs2=[&](auto self,int u,int t)->void{
             id[u]=++timStamp,nw[timStamp]=u,top[u]=t;
25
26
             if(!son[u]) return;
             self(self, son[u],t);
27
28
             for(int v:e[u]){
29
                 if(v==fa[u] || v==son[u]) continue;
30
                 self(self,v,v);
31
             }
32
         };
33
         dfs2(dfs2,root,root);
34
         auto LCA=[&](int u,int v)->int{
35
             while(top[u]!=top[v]){
                 if(dep[top[u]] < dep[top[v]]) swap(u,v);</pre>
36
37
                 u=fa[top[u]];
38
             }
39
             return dep[u]<dep[v]?u:v;</pre>
40
         };
41
         vector<int>sqt_init(n+1);
42
         for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) sgt_init[i]=a[nw[i]];</pre>
43
         SGT sgt(sgt_init,n);//sgt needs to support seg add, seg query
44
         auto modify_path=[&](int u,int v,LL val)->void{
45
             while(top[u]!=top[v]){
46
                 if(dep[top[u]]<dep[top[v]]) swap(u,v);</pre>
47
                 sgt.modify(id[top[u]],id[u],val);
                 u=fa[top[u]];
48
49
             }
50
             if(dep[u]<dep[v]) swap(u,v);</pre>
51
             sgt.modify(id[v],id[u],val);
52
         };
53
         auto query_path=[&](int u,int v)->LL{
54
             LL cnt=011;
55
             while(top[u]!=top[v]){
56
                 if(dep[top[u]] < dep[top[v]]) swap(u,v);</pre>
57
                 cnt+=sgt.query(id[top[u]],id[u]);
58
                 u=fa[top[u]];
59
             }
60
             if(dep[u]<dep[v]) swap(u,v);</pre>
61
             cnt+=sgt.query(id[v],id[u]);
62
             return cnt%mod;
63
         };
64
         auto modify_tree=[&](int u,int val)->void{
65
             sgt.modify(id[u],id[u]+siz[u]-1,val);
66
         };
67
         auto query_tree=[&](int u)->LL{
             return sgt.query(id[u],id[u]+siz[u]-1);
69
         };
70
         for(int op,u,v,w;T--;){
             op=read(),u=read();
71
72
             if(op==1){
73
                 v=read(), w=read();
74
                 modify_path(u,v,w);
```

```
75
76
             else if(op==2){
77
                 v=read();
78
                 printf("%11d\n",query_path(u,v));
79
             }
             else if(op==3){
80
81
                 w=read();
82
                 modify_tree(u,w);
83
             }
84
             else{//op==4
                 printf("%11d\n",query_tree(u));
85
86
             }
87
        }
88
    }
```

#### 平衡树

非常朴素的 fhqTreap, 用 vector 实现了一下动态开点

```
template<typename T>
1
2
    class fhqTreap{
    private:
 4
        struct Node{
 5
            int 1,r,siz; LL rnd;
 6
            T val, sum;
 7
            Node(){
 8
                 l=r=siz=0; rnd=011;
9
                 val=sum=T(0);
            }
10
11
            Node(int 1_,int r_,int siz_,LL rnd_,T va1_,T sum_){
12
                 l=l_,r=r_,siz=siz_; rnd=rnd_;
13
                 val=val_,sum=sum_;
14
            }
15
        };
16
        vector<Node>q;
17
        int root,rootX,rootY,rootZ;
        int New(T val){
18
19
             Node new_node=Node(0,0,1,rng(),val,val);
20
             q.push_back(new_node);
             return q.size()-1;
21
22
        }
23
        void Update(int id){
24
            q[id].siz=q[q[id].1].siz+q[q[id].r].siz+1;
25
            q[id].sum=q[q[id].1].val+q[q[id].r].val+q[id].val;
        }
26
27
        void Split(int id,T key,int& idX,int& idY){
28
             if(id==0){
29
                 idX=idY=0;
30
                 return;
31
            }
32
            if(q[id].val<=key){</pre>
33
                 idX=id;
34
                 Split(q[id].r,key,q[id].r,idY);
             }
35
            else{
36
37
                 idY=id;
38
                 Split(q[id].1,key,idX,q[id].1);
```

```
39
40
             Update(id);
41
        }
42
        int Merge(int 1,int r){
43
             if(1==0 || r==0) return 1+r;
44
             if(q[1].rnd \leftarrow q[r].rnd){
45
                 q[r].1=Merge(1,q[r].1);
46
                 Update(r);
47
                 return r;
48
             }
49
             else{
50
                 q[1].r=Merge(q[1].r,r);
51
                 Update(1);
52
                 return 1;
             }
53
54
        }
55
    public:
56
        fhqTreap(){
57
             init();
58
        void init(){
59
             root=0; q.clear();
60
61
             Node empty_node=Node();
62
             q.push_back(empty_node);
63
        void insert(T val){
64
65
             Split(root,val,rootX,rootY);
             root=Merge(Merge(rootX,New(val)),rootY);
66
67
        }
68
        void erase(T val){//actually, 'extract' may be more precise
69
             Split(root, val, rootX, rootZ);
70
             Split(rootX,val-1,rootX,rootY);
71
             rootY=Merge(q[rootY].1,q[rootY].r);
72
             root=Merge(Merge(rootX,rootY),rootZ);
73
        }
74
        T prev(T val){
75
             Split(root, val-1, rootX, rootY);
76
             int tmp=rootX;
77
             while(q[tmp].r) tmp=q[tmp].r;
78
             root=Merge(rootX,rootY);
79
             return q[tmp].val;
80
81
        T next(T val){
82
             Split(root, val, rootX, rootY);
83
             int tmp=rootY;
             while(q[tmp].1) tmp=q[tmp].1;
84
85
             root=Merge(rootX,rootY);
86
             return q[tmp].val;
        }
87
88
        int rank(T val){//val's rank
89
             Split(root, val-1, rootX, rootY);
90
             int ans=q[rootX].siz+1;
91
             root=Merge(rootX,rootY);
92
             return ans;
93
        }
        T get(int rank){
94
95
             int id=root;
             while(1){
96
```

```
printf("id:%d val:%d lsiz:%d r:%d
 97 //
     rsiz:%d|rank:%d\n",id,q[id].val,q[id].l,q[q[id].l].siz,q[id].r,q[q[id].r].s
     iz, rank);
 98
                 if(q[q[id].1].siz>=rank) id=q[id].1;
99
                 else if(q[q[id].1].siz+1==rank) return q[id].val;
100
                 else{
101
                     rank=(q[q[id].1].siz+1);
102
                    id=q[id].r;
103
                 }
104
             }
105
         }
     // void output(){
106
107
             auto dfs=[&](auto self,int u)->void{
     //
108
    //
                if(!u) return;
109
                 self(self,q[u].1);
                debug("%d|val=%d ls=%d rs=%d\n",u,q[u].val,q[u].l,q[u].r);
110
    //
     //
                 self(self,q[u].r);
111
112
    //
            };
            debug("output fhqTreap\n");
113
    //
114
             dfs(dfs,root);
             debug("\n");
115
    //
116
    // }
117 };
```

### 字符串

### 字符串哈希 (多重哈希)

注意字符数组内数据的下标是  $1 \sim n$  ,  $1 \sim n$  ,  $1 \sim n$  !!!

修改 HL( $hash\_layer$ )以决定使用几重哈希 init 时,传入字符数组首地址,字符串长度(以及是否倒着求哈希,0和缺省为正着求,1为倒着求)

```
1
    const int HL=2;//hash layer
 2
    namespace HC{//Hash Const
 3
        const int P[4]={13331,233,131,19260817};
 4
        const int MOD[4] = \{(int)(1e9+7), 998244353, 1004535809, 754974721\};
 5
        LL ksm[N][4];
 6
        void init(int use=HL){
 7
             for(int j=0;j<use;j++){</pre>
 8
                 ksm[0][j]=1;
 9
                 for(int i=1;i<N;i++){</pre>
10
                      ksm[i][j]=(ksm[i-1][j]*P[j])%MOD[j];
11
             }
12
         }
13
14
15
    template<int T>//T must be a constant
16
    class Hash{
17
    private:
18
        vector<array<LL,T>>h;
19
         bool sign;//0:normal 1:reverse
20
    public:
21
        Hash(char *s,int n,bool sign_=0){
22
             init(s,n,sign_);
23
         }
```

```
void init(char *s,int n,bool sign_=0){//s stores at pos [1,n], and just
24
    give para s (NOT s+1)
25
             h.resize(n+2);
26
             sign=sign_;
27
             if(!sign){
                 for(int j=0; j<T; j++){
28
29
                     h[0][j]=0;
30
                     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
                          h[i][j]=(h[i-1][j]*HC::P[j]+s[i]-'a'+1)%HC::MOD[j];
31
32
33
                 }
34
             }
             else{
35
36
                 for(int j=0;j<T;j++){
37
                     h[n+1][j]=0;
                     for(int i=n;i>0;i--){
38
39
                          h[i][j]=(h[i+1][j]*HC::P[j]+s[i]-'a'+1)%HC::MOD[j];
40
                     }
41
                 }
42
             }
        }
43
44
         array<LL,T>calc(const int& 1,const int& r){
45
             array<LL,T>ret;
46
             if(!sign){
47
                 for(int j=0;j<T;j++){</pre>
48
                      ret[j]=h[r][j]-h[l-1][j]*HC::ksm[r-l+1][j];
49
                 }
50
             }
51
             else{
52
                 for(int j=0; j<T; j++){
53
                     ret[j]=h[l][j]-h[r+1][j]*HC::ksm[r-l+1][j];
54
                 }
55
             }
56
             for(int j=0; j<T; j++){
57
                 ret[j]=(ret[j]%HC::MOD[j]+HC::MOD[j])%HC::MOD[j];
58
             }
59
             return ret;
60
61
        static bool check(const array<LL,T>& a,const array<LL,T>& b){
62
             for(int i=0;i<T;i++){</pre>
                 if(a[i]!=b[i]) return 0;
63
64
65
             return 1;
        }
66
67
    };
```

### Z函数 (扩展KMP)

约定:字符串下标以0为起点

定义函数 z[i] 表示 s 和 s[i,n-1] (即以 s[i] 开头的后缀)的最长公共前缀(LCP)的长度,则 z 被成为 s 的 **Z函数**。特别的,z[0]=0

```
vector<int> z_function(string s) {
  int n = (int)s.length();
  vector<int> z(n);
  for (int i = 1, l = 0, r = 0; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
```

```
if (i <= r & z[i - 1] < r - i + 1) {
 6
          z[i] = z[i - 1];
7
        } else {
8
          z[i] = max(0, r - i + 1);
9
          while (i + z[i] < n \&\& s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]]) ++z[i];
10
       }
        if (i + z[i] - 1 > r) l = i, r = i + z[i] - 1;
11
12
13
     return z;
14 }
```

# 数学

#### 高精度

BigIntTiny Template Link, 顺便从大佬的 README 里放个 Features preview,不支持的功能就现写吧。

operators	BigIntHex	BigIntDec	BigIntMini	BigIntTiny
constructor Bigint	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>
constructor int	✓	✓	✓	✓
constructor char*	✓	✓	×	×
constructor string	✓	✓	✓	✓
=Bigint	✓	✓	✓	✓
=int	✓	✓	✓	✓
=string	✓	✓	✓	✓
=char*	✓	✓	✓	×
<, ==, >, <=, >=, != Bigint	✓	✓	<b>√</b>	✓
+, -, *, /, % int	×	×	×	✓
+=, -=, *=, /=, %= int	×	×	×	×
+, -, *, /, % Bigint	✓	✓	✓	<b>√</b>
+=, -=, *=, /=, %= Bigint	✓	<b>√</b>	×	×
Base conversion	✓	✓	×	×
Efficiency	***	食食食	**	*

```
1  struct BigIntTiny {
2    int sign;
3    std::vector<int> v;
4
5    BigIntTiny() : sign(1) {}
6    BigIntTiny(const std::string &s) { *this = s; }
7    BigIntTiny(int v) {
6        char buf[21];
```

```
9
            sprintf(buf, "%d", v);
10
            *this = buf;
11
        }
12
        void zip(int unzip) {
13
            if (unzip == 0) {
14
                for (int i = 0; i < (int)v.size(); i++)
15
                     v[i] = get_pos(i * 4) + get_pos(i * 4 + 1) * 10 + get_pos(i
    * 4 + 2) * 100 + get_pos(i * 4 + 3) * 1000;
            } else
16
17
                for (int i = (v.resize(v.size() * 4), (int)v.size() - 1), a; i
    >= 0; i--)
18
                     a = (i \% 4 \ge 2) ? v[i / 4] / 100 : v[i / 4] % 100, v[i] =
    (i & 1) ? a / 10 : a % 10;
19
            setsign(1, 1);
20
        int get_pos(unsigned pos) const { return pos >= v.size() ? 0 : v[pos];
21
22
        BigIntTiny &setsign(int newsign, int rev) {
            for (int i = (int)v.size() - 1; i > 0 && v[i] == 0; i--)
23
24
                 v.erase(v.begin() + i);
            sign = (v.size() == 0 \mid | (v.size() == 1 & v[0] == 0)) ? 1 : (rev ?)
25
    newsign * sign : newsign);
26
            return *this;
27
        }
28
        std::string to_str() const {
29
            BigIntTiny b = *this;
30
            std::string s;
31
            for (int i = (b.zip(1), 0); i < (int)b.v.size(); ++i)
32
                 s \leftarrow char(*(b.v.rbegin() + i) + '0');
            return (sign < 0 ? "-" : "") + (s.empty() ? std::string("0") : s);
33
34
        }
35
        bool absless(const BigIntTiny &b) const {
            if (v.size() != b.v.size()) return v.size() < b.v.size();</pre>
36
37
            for (int i = (int)v.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--)
38
                 if (v[i] != b.v[i]) return v[i] < b.v[i];</pre>
39
             return false;
40
41
        BigIntTiny operator-() const {
42
            BigIntTiny c = *this;
43
            c.sign = (v.size() > 1 || v[0]) ? -c.sign : 1;
44
            return c;
45
46
        BigIntTiny &operator=(const std::string &s) {
            if (s[0] == '-')
47
                 *this = s.substr(1);
48
49
50
                 for (int i = (v.clear(), 0); i < (int)s.size(); ++i)
51
                     v.push_back(*(s.rbegin() + i) - '0');
52
                zip(0);
53
            }
            return setsign(s[0] == '-' ? -1 : 1, sign = 1);
54
55
56
        bool operator<(const BigIntTiny &b) const {</pre>
57
            return sign != b.sign ? sign < b.sign : (sign == 1 ? absless(b) :
    b.absless(*this));
58
59
        bool operator==(const BigIntTiny &b) const { return v == b.v && sign ==
    b.sign; }
```

```
60
         BigIntTiny &operator+=(const BigIntTiny &b) {
 61
              if (sign != b.sign) return *this = (*this) - -b;
              v.resize(std::max(v.size(), b.v.size()) + 1);
 62
 63
              for (int i = 0, carry = 0; i < (int)b.v.size() \mid | carry; <math>i++) {
 64
                  carry += v[i] + b.get_pos(i);
                  v[i] = carry % 10000, carry /= 10000;
 65
 66
             }
 67
              return setsign(sign, 0);
 68
 69
         BigIntTiny operator+(const BigIntTiny &b) const {
              BigIntTiny c = *this;
 70
 71
              return c += b;
 72
         void add_mul(const BigIntTiny &b, int mul) {
 73
 74
              v.resize(std::max(v.size(), b.v.size()) + 2);
              for (int i = 0, carry = 0; i < (int)b.v.size() || carry; <math>i++) {
 75
 76
                  carry += v[i] + b.get_pos(i) * mul;
                  v[i] = carry % 10000, carry /= 10000;
 77
 78
             }
 79
         BigIntTiny operator-(const BigIntTiny &b) const {
 80
              if (b.v.empty() \mid\mid b.v.size() == 1 \&\& b.v[0] == 0) return *this;
 81
 82
              if (sign != b.sign) return (*this) + -b;
 83
             if (absless(b)) return -(b - *this);
 84
              BigIntTiny c;
 85
              for (int i = 0, borrow = 0; i < (int)v.size(); i++) {
                  borrow += v[i] - b.get_pos(i);
 86
 87
                  c.v.push_back(borrow);
 88
                  c.v.back() = 10000 * (borrow >>= 31);
 89
 90
              return c.setsign(sign, 0);
 91
 92
         BigIntTiny operator*(const BigIntTiny &b) const {
 93
              if (b < *this) return b * *this;</pre>
 94
              BigIntTiny c, d = b;
 95
              for (int i = 0; i < (int)v.size(); i++, d.v.insert(d.v.begin(), 0))
                  c.add_mul(d, v[i]);
 96
 97
              return c.setsign(sign * b.sign, 0);
 98
 99
         BigIntTiny operator/(const BigIntTiny &b) const {
100
              BigIntTiny c, d;
101
              BigIntTiny e=b;
102
              e.sign=1;
103
104
              d.v.resize(v.size());
105
              double db = 1.0 / (b.v.back() + (b.get_pos((unsigned)b.v.size() -
     2) / 1e4) +
106
                                  (b.get_pos((unsigned)b.v.size() - 3) + 1) /
     1e8);
107
             for (int i = (int)v.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
108
                  c.v.insert(c.v.begin(), v[i]);
                  int m = (int)((c.get_pos((int)e.v.size()) * 10000 +
109
     c.get_pos((int)e.v.size() - 1)) * db);
                  c = c - e * m, c.setsign(c.sign, 0), d.v[i] += m;
110
111
                  while (!(c < e))
112
                      c = c - e, d.v[i] += 1;
113
              }
114
              return d.setsign(sign * b.sign, 0);
```

```
BigIntTiny operator%(const BigIntTiny &b) const { return *this - *this / b * b; }

bool operator>(const BigIntTiny &b) const { return b < *this; }

bool operator<=(const BigIntTiny &b) const { return !(b < *this); }

bool operator>=(const BigIntTiny &b) const { return !(*this < b); }

bool operator!=(const BigIntTiny &b) const { return !(*this == b); }

bool operator!=(const BigIntTiny &b) const { return !(*this == b); }

121 };
```

#### 快速幂&矩阵乘法

矩阵乘法中,f 为答案矩阵,是一维长为 n 的 vector; a 为转移矩阵,是二维  $n \cdot n$  的 vector 传参数时,直接传入当前的 f 与 a 即可

```
LL ksm(LL a,LL b){
 1
 2
        a%=mod; LL ret=1;
 3
        while(b){
             if(b&1) ret=ret*a%mod;
 4
 5
             a=a*a\%mod;
 6
             b>>=1;
 7
        }
 8
        return ret;
 9
10
11
    void mul(const vector<vector<LL>>& a, vector<LL>& f, int n){//f=a*f
12
        vector<LL>b(n,0);
13
         for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
14
             for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
15
                 b[i]=(b[i]+a[i][j]*f[j]%mod)%mod;
16
             }
17
        }
18
        swap(f,b);
19
20
    void self_mul(vector<vector<LL>>& a,int n){//a=a*a
21
        vector b(n,vector<LL>(n,0));
        for(int k=0; k< n; k++){
22
23
             for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
                 for(int j=0; j< n; j++){
24
25
                     b[i][j]=(b[i][j]+a[i][k]*a[k][j]%mod)%mod;
26
27
             }
28
         }
29
         swap(a,b);
30
    }
```

### 扩展欧几里得

最终会给出一组满足  $a \cdot x + b \cdot y = g$  的解

• 迭代法实现

```
int exgcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y) {
 2
      if (!b) {
 3
        x = 1;
 4
        y = 0;
 5
        return a;
 6
 7
      int d = Exgcd(b, a \% b, x, y);
8
      int t = x;
9
      x = y;
10
      y = t - (a / b) * y;
11
      return d;
12
```

• 非迭代法实现

```
int exgcd(int a, int b, int& x, int& y) {
2
      x = 1, y = 0;
      int x1 = 0, y1 = 1, a1 = a, b1 = b;
 3
 4
     while (b1) {
 5
       int q = a1 / b1;
 6
        tie(x, x1) = make\_tuple(x1, x - q * x1);
 7
       tie(y, y1) = make_tuple(y1, y - q * y1);
        tie(a1, b1) = make\_tuple(b1, a1 - q * b1);
 8
9
     }
10
      return a1;
11
   }
```

#### 线性筛欧拉函数

P.S. 以下 N 均为据题意设定好的一个常数

```
bool notP[N]={}; int phi[N],mn_p[N]={1};
 2
    vector<int>prime;
 3
    void init_prime(const int& n=N){//init [1,n-1]
 4
        phi[1]=1;
 5
        for(int i=2;i<n;i++){
 6
            if(!notP[i]){
 7
                prime.push_back(mn_p[i]=i);
 8
                phi[i]=i-1;
 9
10
            for(const int& p:prime){
                if(i>(n-1)/p) break;
11
12
                notP[i*p]=1,mn_p[i*p]=p;
13
                if(i\%p==0){
                     phi[i*p]=phi[i]*p;
14
15
                    break;
16
17
                phi[i*p]=phi[i]*(p-1);
18
            }
19
        }
20 }
```

#### 组合数学

#### 阶乘相关的初始化

这个给模板只用来充数的qwq

```
namespace Fac{//factorial
 1
 2
        LL fc[N]={1},fc_inv[N]={1};
        void init(){
             for(int i=1;i<N;i++){</pre>
                 fc[i]=fc[i-1]*i%mod;
 6
                 fc_inv[i]=fc_inv[i-1]*ksm(i,mod-2)%mod;
            }
 7
 9
        LL F(const int& x){
10
             return fc[x];
11
        LL P(const int& x,const int& y){
12
13
             return fc[x]*fc_inv[x-y]%mod;
14
        LL C(const int& x,const int& y){
15
            return fc[x]*fc_inv[y]%mod*fc_inv[x-y]%mod;
16
17
        }
18
    }
```

#### 错位排列

• 递推公式 (两种任选即可)

$$D_n = (n-1) \cdot (D_{n-1} + D_{n-2})$$
  

$$D_n = n \cdot D_{n-1} + (-1)^n$$

其中D 的前几项是  $D_1=0, D_2=1, D_3=9, D_4=44, D_5=265$  (OEIS A000166)

• 其他关系

错位排列数有一个向下取整的简单表达式,增长速度与阶乘仅相差常数:

$$D_n = \left\lfloor rac{n!}{e} 
ight
floor$$

随着元素数量的增加,形成错位排列的概率 P 接近:

$$P = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{D_n}{n!} = \frac{1}{e}$$

#### 卡特兰数

 $H_n =$  进栈序列为  $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$  的栈的出栈序列个数,以下是一些常见公式

$$egin{aligned} H_n &= rac{inom{2n}{n+1}}{n+1} (n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}_+) \ H_n &= egin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n H_{i-1} H_{n-i} & n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}_+ \ 1 & n = 0, 1 \end{cases} \ H_n &= rac{H_{n-1} (4n-2)}{n+1} \ H_n &= inom{2n}{n} - inom{2n}{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

#### 斯特林数

#### 第二类斯特林数

 ${n \choose k}$ , S(n,k), 表示将 n 个两两不同的元素, 划分为 k 个互不区分的非空子集的方案数

• 递推公式

$$\binom{n}{m} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + k \binom{n-1}{k}$$

边界是  $\binom{n}{0} = [n = 0]$ 

• 通项公式

$${n \brace m} = \sum_{i=0}^{m} \frac{(-1)^{m-i} \cdot i^n}{i! \cdot (m-i)!}$$

待补充: 同一行/列的第二类斯特林数的计算

#### 第一类斯特林数

 ${n\brack k}$ ,s(n,k),表示将 n 个两两不同的元素,划分为 k 个互不区分的非空轮换的方案数

一个轮换即一个首尾相接的环形排列,如 [A,B,C,D]=[B,C,D,A]=[C,D,A,B]=[D,A,B,C],即两个可以通过旋转而相互得到的轮换是等价的。但是,翻转不算旋转,如  $[A,B,C,D]\neq [D,C,B,A]$ 

• 递推公式

$$egin{bmatrix} n \ m \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} n-1 \ k-1 \end{bmatrix} + (n-1)egin{bmatrix} n-1 \ k \end{bmatrix}$$

边界是  $\binom{n}{0} = [n=0]$ 

• 通项公式

没有

待补充: 同一行/列的第一类斯特林数的计算

#### 杂项

#### 火车头

娱乐用,用来平时做题凹卡常题

```
#pragma GCC target("avx")
#pragma GCC optimize(1)
#pragma GCC optimize(2)
#pragma GCC optimize(3)
#pragma GCC optimize("ofast")
#pragma GCC optimize("inline")
#pragma GCC optimize("-fgcse")
#pragma GCC optimize("-fgcse-lm")
#pragma GCC optimize("-fipa-sra")
#pragma GCC optimize("-ftree-pre")
#pragma GCC optimize("-ftree-vrp")
#pragma GCC optimize("-fpeephole2")
#pragma GCC optimize("-ffast-math")
```

```
14 #pragma GCC optimize("-fsched-spec")
15
    #pragma GCC optimize("unroll-loops")
    #pragma GCC optimize("-falign-jumps")
16
    #pragma GCC optimize("-falign-loops")
17
18
    #pragma GCC optimize("-falign-labels")
19
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fdevirtualize")
20
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fcaller-saves")
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fcrossjumping")
21
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fthread-jumps")
22
23
    #pragma GCC optimize("-funroll-loops")
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fwhole-program")
24
25
    #pragma GCC optimize("-freorder-blocks")
26
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fschedule-insns")
    #pragma GCC optimize("inline-functions")
27
    #pragma GCC optimize("-ftree-tail-merge")
28
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fschedule-insns2")
29
30
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fstrict-aliasing")
31
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fstrict-overflow")
    #pragma GCC optimize("-falign-functions")
32
33
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fcse-skip-blocks")
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fcse-follow-jumps")
34
35
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fsched-interblock")
36
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fpartial-inlining")
    #pragma GCC optimize("no-stack-protector")
37
38
    #pragma GCC optimize("-freorder-functions")
    #pragma GCC optimize("-findirect-inlining")
39
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fhoist-adjacent-loads")
40
41
    #pragma GCC optimize("-frerun-cse-after-loop")
    #pragma GCC optimize("inline-small-functions")
42
    #pragma GCC optimize("-finline-small-functions")
    #pragma GCC optimize("-ftree-switch-conversion")
44
45
    #pragma GCC optimize("-foptimize-sibling-calls")
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fexpensive-optimizations")
46
47
    #pragma GCC optimize("-funsafe-loop-optimizations")
    #pragma GCC optimize("inline-functions-called-once")
    #pragma GCC optimize("-fdelete-null-pointer-checks")
49
```

### 写在最后(来自Benq大神的几句话)

```
stuff you should look for
int overflow, array bounds
special cases (n=1?)
do smth instead of nothing and stay organized
WRITE STUFF DOWN
DON'T GET STUCK ON ONE APPROACH
```