快读

```
inline bool read(int& a)
{
   int s = 0, w = 1;
   char ch = getchar();
   if(ch==EOF)
        return false;
   while (ch < '0' || ch>'9')
       if (ch == '-')
           w = -1;
        ch = getchar();
   }
   while (ch >= '0' && ch <= '9')
       s = s * 10 + ch - '0';
       ch = getchar();
   a = s * w;
   return true;
}
```

快输

```
void write(int x)
{
    if(x<0)
        putchar('-'),x=-x;
    if(x>9)
        write(x/10);
    putchar(x%10+'0');
    return;
}
```

随机数生成

[a, b]的随机数

```
mt19937 eng(time(0));
int randint(int a, int b)
{
    uniform_int_distribution<int> dis(a, b);
    return dis(eng);
}
```

xor shift

映射到 2^{64}

```
const ull mask = std::chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count();
ull shift(ull x){
    x^=x<<13;
    x^=x>>7;
    x^=x<<17;
    x^=mask;
    return x;
}</pre>
```

memset

int / long long

"较"的原则:加法不爆

• 极大值: 0x7f

• 较大值: 0x3f

• 较小值: 0xc0

• 极小值: 0x80

float

"较"的原则:保证一定位精度

7f以上一直到be都是-0 (很小的>-1.0的负数)

• 极大值: 0x7f

• 较大值: 0x4f

• 较小值: 0xce

• 极小值: Oxfe

double

"较"的原则: 保证一定位精度

• 极大值: 0x7f

• 较大值: 0x43

• 较小值: 0xc2

• 极小值: Oxfe

快速幂

pair哈希

```
struct pair_hash
{
    template <class T1, class T2>
    size_t operator () (pair<T1, T2> const &pair) const
    {
        size_t h1 = hash<T1>() (pair.first);
        size_t h2 = hash<T2>() (pair.second);
        return h1 ^ h2;
    }
};
unordered_set<pair<int,int>,pair_hash>st;
```

时间种子unordered_map

```
struct custom_hash {
    static uint64_t splitmix64(uint64_t x) {
        x ^= x << 13;
        x ^= x >> 7;
        x ^= x << 17;
        return x;
    }
    size_t operator () (uint64_t x) const {
        static const uint64_t FIXED_RANDOM =
    chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count();
        return splitmix64(x + FIXED_RANDOM);
    }
};
unordered_map<uint64_t, int, custom_hash> safe_map;
```

数据结构

并查集

普通并查集

```
int f[N];
int find(int x){
    return x==f[x]?x:f[x]=find(f[x]);
}
void merge(int x,int y){
    x=find(x),y=find(y);
    if(x!=y)
        f[x]=y;
}
```

带权并查集

```
const int N=2e5+5;
int f[N],dis[N];
int find(int x)
{
   if(x!=f[x])
```

```
int t=f[x];
        f[x]=find(f[x]);
        dis[x]+=dis[t];
   return f[x];
}
bool merge(int a,int b,int d)
   int ra=find(a),rb=find(b);
    d+=dis[a]-dis[b];
   if(ra==rb)
    {
       if(d!=0)
            return false;
       return true;
    }
   f[ra]=rb;
   dis[ra]-=d;
   return true;
}
```

树状数组

```
#define lowbit(x) ((x) & -(x))
int tree[N];
void update(int x,int d)
{
    while(x<=N)
    {
        tree[x]+=d;
        x+=lowbit(x);
    }
}
int sum(int x)
{
    int ans=0;
    while(x>0)
    {
        ans+=tree[x];
        x-=lowbit(x);
    }
    return ans;
}
```

二维树状数组

```
#define lowbit(x) ((x) & -(x))
void add(int x, int y, int d) {
    for (int i = x; i <= n; i += lowbit(i)) {
        for (int j = y; j <= m; j += lowbit(j)) {
            bit[i][j] += d;
        }
    }
}
int query(int x, int y) {</pre>
```

```
int ret = 0;
for (int i = x; i > 0; i -= lowbit(i)) {
    for (int j = y; j > 0; j -= lowbit(j)) {
        ret += bit[i][j];
     }
}
return ret;
}
```

线段树

区间修改查询区间和

```
struct SegmentTree{
   int a[N],tree[N<<2],tag[N<<2];</pre>
   int ls(int p){return p<<1;}</pre>
   int rs(int p){return p<<1|1;}</pre>
   void push_up(int p){
        tree[p]=tree[ls(p)]+tree[rs(p)];
   }
   void build(int p,int pl,int pr){
        tag[p]=0;
        if(pl==pr){
            tree[p]=a[p1];
            return;
        }
        int mid=(pl+pr)>>1;
        build(ls(p),pl,mid);
        build(rs(p),mid+1,pr);
        push_up(p);
   void addtag(int p,int pl,int pr,int d){
        tag[p]+=d;
        tree[p]+=d*(pr-pl+1);
   }
   void push_down(int p,int pl,int pr){
        if(tag[p]){
            int mid=(pl+pr)>>1;
            addtag(ls(p),pl,mid,tag[p]);
            addtag(rs(p),mid+1,pr,tag[p]);
            tag[p]=0;
        }
   }
   void update(int L,int R,int p,int pl,int pr,int d){
        if(L \le p1\&\&pr \le R){
            addtag(p,pl,pr,d);
            return;
        }
        push_down(p,pl,pr);
        int mid=(pl+pr)>>1;
        if(L<=mid)
            update(L,R,ls(p),pl,mid,d);
        if(R>mid)
            update(L,R,rs(p),mid+1,pr,d);
        push_up(p);
```

```
int query(int L,int R,int p,int pl,int pr){
    if(L<=pl&&pr<=R)
        return tree[p];
    push_down(p,pl,pr);
    int mid=(pl+pr)>>1;
    int ans=0;
    if(L<=mid)
        ans+=query(L,R,ls(p),pl,mid);
    if(R>mid)
        ans+=query(L,R,rs(p),mid+1,pr);
    return ans;
}
```

区间修改查询区间最值

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int maxn=3e5+10;
const int inf =2e9;
struct Node{
    int 1,r,res,tag;
};
struct SegmentTree{
    Node a[maxn*4];
    void tag_init(int i){
        a[i].tag=inf;
    void tag_union(int fa,int i){
        if(a[fa].tag!=inf)a[i].tag=a[fa].tag;
    }
    void tag_cal(int i){
        if(a[i].tag!=inf)a[i].res=a[i].tag;
    }
    void pushdown(int i){
        tag_cal(i);
        if(a[i].1!=a[i].r){
            tag_union(i,i*2);
            tag_union(i,i*2+1);
        }
        tag_init(i);
    }
    void pushup(int i){
        if(a[i].l==a[i].r)return;
        pushdown(i*2);
        pushdown(i*2+1);
        a[i].res=min(a[i*2].res,a[i*2+1].res);
    void build(int i,int l,int r){
        a[i].l=l,a[i].r=r;tag_init(i);
        if(l>=r)return;
        int mid=(1+r)/2;
        build(i*2,1,mid);
        build(i*2+1,mid+1,r);
    void update(int i,int 1,int r,int w){
```

```
pushdown(i);
        if(a[i].r<1||a[i].1>r||1>r)return;
        if(a[i].1>=1\&\&a[i].r<=r){
            a[i].tag=w;
            return;
        }
        update(i*2,1,r,w);
        update(i*2+1,1,r,w);
        pushup(i);
    int query(int i,int 1,int r){
        pushdown(i);
        if(a[i].r<1||a[i].1>r||1>r)return inf;
        if(a[i].1>=1&&a[i].r<=r){
            return a[i].res;
        }
        return min(query(i*2,1,r),query(i*2+1,1,r));
    }
};
SegmentTree tri;
```

图论

树的直径

两次dfs

任意一点出发找到最远点A,A一定在直径上,再从A出发找到最远点B,B即为直径

树形dp

```
dp[x]=max(dp[x],dp[it]+i);
}
```

LCA

倍增

树上倍增

```
vector<int>arc[N];
int deep[N],fa[N][20];
void dfs(int x,int f)
    deep[x]=deep[f]+1;
    fa[x][0]=f;
    for(int i=1;i<=19;i++)
        fa[x][i]=fa[fa[x][i-1]][i-1];
    for(auto it:arc[x])
        if(it==f)
            continue;
        dfs(it,x);
    }
}
int LCA(int x,int y)
    if(deep[x]<deep[y])</pre>
        swap(x,y);
    for(int i=19;i>=0;i--)
        if(deep[fa[x][i]]>=deep[y])
            x=fa[x][i];
   if(x==y)
        return x;
    for(int i=19;i>=0;i--)
        if(fa[x][i]!=fa[y][i])
            x=fa[x][i],y=fa[y][i];
   return fa[x][0];
}
```

tarjan

离线之后并查集找LCA

```
vector<pair<int,int>>arc[N];
int fa[N],ans[N];
bool vis[N];
int find(int x)
{
    return x==fa[x]?fa[x]:fa[x]=find(fa[x]);
}
void tarjan(int x,int f)
{
    vis[x]=true;
    for(auto [it,i]:arc[x])
```

```
{
    if(it==f)
        continue;
    if(!vis[it])
    {
        tarjan(it,x);
        fa[it]=x;
    }
}
for(auto [it,i]:arc[x])
{
    if(it==f)
        continue;
    if(vis[it])
        ans[i]=find(it);
}
```

最短路

Floyd

时间复杂度 $O(n^3)$, 空间复杂度 $O(n^2)$

```
for (k = 1; k <= n; k++)
  for (x = 1; x <= n; x++)
    for (y = 1; y <= n; y++)
        f[x][y] = min(f[x][y], f[x][k] + f[k][y]);</pre>
```

Bellman-ford

```
对于边(u,v),松弛操作对应dis(v)=min(dis(v),dis(u)+w(u,v))最短路存在的情况下,最多经过n-1次松弛操作,时间复杂度为O(nm)
```

可以用于判图中是否有负环,如果从s点没跑出负环,只能说明从s点出发不能抵达负环,并不能说明图中没有负环

可以建立一个超级源点,向图上每一个节点连一个权值为0的边,对超级源点执行Bellman-ford

```
int dis[N];
bool bellmanford(int n, int s){//图的点数为n, 出发点为s
    memset(dis,63,sizeof(dis));
    dis[s]=0;
    bool flag=false;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){</pre>
        flag=false;
        for(int j=1; j <= n; j++){
            if(dis[j]==inf)
                continue;
            for(auto [it,w]:G[j]){
                if(dis[it]>dis[j]+w){
                     dis[it]=dis[j]+w;
                     flag=true;
                 }
            }
```

```
if(!flag)
break;

return flag;

}
```

SPFA

```
int dis[N],cnt[N];
bool vis[N];
queue<int>q;
bool spfa(int n,int s){
    memset(dis,63,sizeof(dis));
    dis[s]=0;vis[s]=true;
    q.push(s);
    while(q.size()){
        int tmp=q.front();
        q.pop();
        vis[tmp]=false;
        for(auto [it,w]:G[tmp]){
            if(dis[it]>dis[tmp]+w){
                dis[it]=dis[tmp]+w;
                cnt[it]=cnt[tmp]+1;
                if(cnt[it]>=n)
                    return false;
                if(!vis[it]){
                    q.push(it);
                    vis[it]=true;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return true;
}
```

Dijkstra

优先队列实现

复杂度 $O(m \log m)$

```
int dis[N];
bool vis[N];
priority_queue<pri>priority_queue<pri>pi), greater<pri>poid Dijkstra(int n,int s){
    memset(dis,63,sizeof(dis));
    dis[s]=0;
    pq.push({0,s});
    while(pq.size()){
        pii tmp=pq.top();
        pq.pop();
        if(vis[tmp.second])
            continue;
        vis[tmp.second]=true;
        for(auto [it,w]:G[tmp.second]+w){
```

暴力实现

复杂度 $O(n^2)$

```
int dis[N];
bool vis[N];
void Dijkstra(int n,int s){
    memset(dis,0x3f,sizeof(dis));
    dis[s]=0;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
        int k=0, m=1e15;
        for(int j=1; j <= n; j++){
            if(!vis[j]&&dis[j]<m){</pre>
                 k=j;m=dis[j];
            }
        vis[k]=1;
        for(auto [it,w]:G[k])
            dis[it]=min(dis[it],dis[k]+w);
    }
}
```

差分约束

n个变量 x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n 以及m个约束条件 $x_i - x_j \le c_k$

约束是否有解,如果有解,给出一组解

 $x_i-x_j \leq c_k \iff x_i \leq x_j+c_k$,类比单源最短路中的三角形不等式 $dist[y] \leq dist[x]+z$

将j向i连长度为 c_k 的有向边,设超级源点0,向每个点连一条权为0的有向边,跑spfa,若图中有负环,则无解;否则 $x_i=dist[i]$ 就是一组解

缩点

将强连通分量缩为一个点,原图变为DAG

Tarjan缩点

num[N], low[N]

• num值: dfs时这个点的时间戳

• low值: 能返回的最远祖先的时间戳

相同low值的属于一个SCC,在dfs的同时把点按SCC分开

复杂度O(n+m)

```
const int N=1e4+5;
int a[N];//点权
```

```
vector<int>G[N];
int low[N],num[N],dfn,id[N];
int cnt,v[N];
stack<int>st;
void dfs(int x){
    low[x]=num[x]=++dfn;
    st.push(x);
    for(auto it:G[x]){
        if(!num[it]){
            dfs(it);
            low[x]=min(low[x],low[it]);
        }
        else if(!id[it])
            low[x]=min(low[x],num[it]);
    if(low[x]==num[x]){
        cnt++;
        while(true){
            int tmp=st.top();
            st.pop();
            v[cnt] += a[tmp];
            id[tmp]=cnt;
            if(x==tmp)
                break;
        }
    }
void Tarjan(int n){
    dfn=cnt=0;
    memset(low,0,sizeof(low));
    memset(num,0,sizeof(num));
    memset(id,0,sizeof(id));
    while(st.size())
        st.pop();
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        if(!num[i])
            dfs(i);
}
```

Kosaraju缩点

- 1. 原图的反图 (边的方向取反) 的连通性不变
- 2. 按原图的dfs的逆序开始dfs反图,可以将强连通分量挖出来

复杂度O(n+m)

```
const int N=1e4+5;
int a[N];
vector<int>G[N],rG[N];
vector<int>S;
bool vis[N];
int cnt,id[N];
void dfs1(int x){
   if(vis[x])
      return;
   vis[x]=true;
   for(auto it:G[x])
```

```
dfs1(it);
    s.push_back(x);
}
int d[N], v[N];
void dfs2(int x){
   if(id[x])
        return;
    id[x]=cnt;
    v[cnt] += a[x];
    for(auto it:rG[x])
        dfs2(it);
}
void Korasaju(int n){
    memset(vis,false,sizeof(vis));
    memset(id,0,sizeof(id));
    cnt=0;
    s.clear();
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        dfs1(i);
    reverse(S.begin(),S.end());
    for(auto it:S){
        if(!id[it]){
            cnt++;
            dfs2(it);
        }
    }
}
```

2-SAT

n个集合,每个集合两个元素,已知若干个< a,b >,表示a与b矛盾(a,b属于不同集合),从每个集合选一个元素,判断能否选n个两两不矛盾的元素

可以变为布尔方程,选a则必选b,则连 $a \to b$ 的有向边,在图上缩点之后判断是否有一个集合中的两个数在一个SCC里

树链剖分

重链剖分

- id[x]: x点的dfs序
- rk[x]: dfs 序为x 的节点
- top[x]: x所在重链的顶部节点

```
if(!son[x]||sz[son[x]]<sz[it])</pre>
             son[x]=it;
    }
}
void dfs2(int x,int topx){
    top[x]=topx;
    id[x]=++num;
    rk[num]=x;
    if(!son[x])
        return;
    dfs2(son[x],topx);
    for(auto it:G[x]){
        if(it!=fa[x]&&it!=son[x])
            dfs2(it,it);
    }
}
```

```
dfs1(root,0);
dfs2(root,root);
```

树上区间修改/查询

```
struct SegmentTree{
    int a[N],tree[N<<2],tag[N<<2];</pre>
    int ls(int p){return p<<1;}</pre>
    int rs(int p){return p<<1|1;}</pre>
    void push_up(int p){
        tree[p]=tree[ls(p)]+tree[rs(p)];
        tree[p]%=mod;
    }
    void build(int p,int pl,int pr){
        tag[p]=0;
        if(pl==pr){
            tree[p]=a[rk[p1]];
            return;
        }
        int mid=(pl+pr)>>1;
        build(ls(p),pl,mid);
        build(rs(p),mid+1,pr);
        push_up(p);
    }
    void addtag(int p,int pl,int pr,int d){
        tag[p]+=d;
        tree[p]+=d*(pr-pl+1);
        tree[p]%=mod;
    }
    void push_down(int p,int pl,int pr){
        if(tag[p]){
            int mid=(pl+pr)>>1;
            addtag(ls(p),pl,mid,tag[p]);
            addtag(rs(p),mid+1,pr,tag[p]);
            tag[p]=0;
    void update(int L,int R,int p,int pl,int pr,int d){
        if(L<=p1&&pr<=R){
```

```
addtag(p,pl,pr,d);
            return;
        }
        push_down(p,pl,pr);
        int mid=(pl+pr)>>1;
        if(L<=mid)</pre>
            update(L,R,ls(p),pl,mid,d);
        if(R>mid)
            update(L,R,rs(p),mid+1,pr,d);
        push_up(p);
    }
    int query(int L,int R,int p,int p1,int pr){
        if(L \le pl\&pr \le R)
            return tree[p];
        push_down(p,pl,pr);
        int mid=(pl+pr)>>1;
        int ans=0;
        if(L<=mid)</pre>
            ans+=query(L,R,ls(p),pl,mid);
        if(R>mid)
            ans+=query(L,R,rs(p),mid+1,pr);
        return ans;
    }
}Tr;
void add_range(int x,int y,int d){
    while(top[x]!=top[y]){
        if(deep[top[x]]<deep[top[y]])</pre>
            swap(x,y);
        Tr.update(id[top[x]],id[x],1,1,n,d);
        x=fa[top[x]];
    }
    if(deep[x]>deep[y])
        swap(x,y);
    Tr.update(id[x],id[y],1,1,n,d);
int query_range(int x,int y){
    int ans=0;
    while(top[x]!=top[y]){
        if(deep[top[x]]<deep[top[y]])</pre>
            swap(x,y);
        ans+=Tr.query(id[top[x]],id[x],1,1,n);
        ans%=mod;
        x=fa[top[x]];
    }
    if(deep[x]>deep[y])
        swap(x,y);
    ans+=Tr.query(id[x],id[y],1,1,n);
    return ans%mod;
}
void add_tree(int x,int d){
    Tr.update(id[x],id[x]+sz[x]-1,1,1,n,d);
}
int query_tree(int x){
    return Tr.query(id[x],id[x]+sz[x]-1,1,1,n)%mod;
}
```

树上启发式合并(DSU on tree)

常用于不带修子树询问

对于节点i

- 递归轻儿子,消除递归的影响
- 递归重儿子,不消除递归的影响
- 统计所有轻儿子对答案的影响
- 更新该节点答案
- 删除所有轻儿子对答案的影响

主题框架:

示例代码:

```
int c[N],sz[N],son[N],cnt[N],sum,Mx,Son,ans[N];
vector<int>G[N];
void dfs1(int x,int f){
    sz[x]=1;
    for(auto it:G[x]){
        if(it==f)
            continue;
        dfs1(it,x);
        sz[x]+=sz[it];
        if(!son[x]||sz[son[x]]<sz[it])</pre>
            son[x]=it;
    }
void add(int x,int f,int val){
    cnt[c[x]]+=val;
    if(cnt[c[x]]>Mx){
        Mx=cnt[c[x]];
        sum=c[x];
    }
    else if(cnt[c[x]]==Mx)
        sum+=c[x];
    for(auto it:G[x]){
        if(it==f||it==Son)
            continue;
        add(it,x,val);
    }
void dfs2(int x,int f,int opt){
```

```
for(auto it:G[x]){
        if(it==f||it==son[x])
            continue;
        dfs2(it,x,0);
    }
    if(son[x]){
        dfs2(son[x],x,1);
        Son=son[x];
    }
    add(x,f,1);Son=0;
    ans[x]=sum;
    if(!opt){
        add(x,f,-1);
        Mx=sum=0;
   }
}
```

网络流

二分图匹配

```
vector<int> G[N];
int Nx,Ny,k; //Nx,Ny是两个集合的大小; k是边数
int Mx[N],My[N];
int dx[N],dy[N];
int dis,u,v;
bool used[N];
bool searchP(){
   queue<int> Q;
   dis = INF;
   memset(dx,-1,sizeof(dx));
    memset(dy,-1,sizeof(dy));
    for(int i = 0; i < Nx; ++i)
    if(Mx[i] == -1) Q.push(i), dx[i] = 0;
    while(!Q.empty()){
        int u = Q.front();Q.pop();
        if(dx[u] > dis) break;
        int sz = G[u].size();
        for(int i = 0; i < sz; ++i){
            int v = G[u][i];
            if(dy[v] == -1) {
                dy[v] = dx[u] + 1;
                if(My[v] == -1) dis = dy[v];
                else dx[My[v]] = dy[v] + 1, Q.push(My[v]);
        }
   }
    return dis != INF;
}
bool DFS(int u){
   int sz = G[u].size();
    for(int i = 0; i < sz; ++i){
```

```
int v = G[u][i];
        if(!used[v] && dy[v] == dx[u] + 1){
            used[v] = true;
            if(My[v] != -1 \&\& dy[v] == dis) continue;
            if(My[v] == -1 \mid\mid DFS(My[v])){
                My[v] = u;
                Mx[u] = v;
                return true;
            }
        }
    }
    return false;
}
int MaxMatch(){
    int res = 0;
    memset(Mx,-1,sizeof(Mx));
    memset(My,-1,sizeof(My));
    while(searchP()){
        memset(used, false, sizeof(used));
        for(int i = 0; i < Nx; ++i)
        if(Mx[i] == -1 && DFS(i)) ++res;
    }
    return res;
}
int main(){
    read(Nx);read(Ny);read(k);
    while(k--){read(u);read(v);if(v \le Ny) G[u-1].push\_back(v-1);}
    printf("%d\n",MaxMatch());
}
```

树哈希

$$f(S) = (c + \sum_{x \in S} g(x)) \mod m$$

一般取c=1, g为整数到整数的映射

```
const ull mask = std::chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count();
ull shift(int x){
   x^=x<<13;
   x = x > 7;
   x^=x<<17;
    x^=mask;
    return x;
}
ull Hash[N];
set<ull>st;
void dfs(int x,int f){
    Hash[x]=1;
    for(auto it:G[x]){
        if(it==f)
            continue;
        dfs(it,x);
        Hash[x]+=shift(Hash[it]);
    st.insert(Hash[x]);
}
```

常见数论函数

欧拉函数

$$\varphi(x) = x \cdot \Pi(1 - \frac{1}{p_i})$$

性质

$$\phi(x) = \sum_{d|n} rac{\mu(d)}{d}$$

费马小定理

$$p \in Prim \Rightarrow a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \mod p$$

欧拉定理

$$(a,m)=1\Rightarrow a^{\phi(m)}\equiv 1\mod m$$

扩展欧拉定理

$$a^b \equiv a^{b \mod \phi(m) + \phi(m)} \mod m \ (b \ge \phi(m))$$

高斯消元

例题 洛谷 P3389

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
const int N=105;
double a[N][N];
double eps=1e-7;
int main() {
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);cin.tie(nullptr);
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        for(int j=1; j <= n+1; j++)
             scanf("%1f",&a[i][j]);
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        int M=0, Mi=0;
        for(int j=i;j <=n;j++)
            if(fabs(a[j][i])>M)
                 M=fabs(a[j][i]);
                 Mi=j;
             }
```

```
for(int j=i;j<=n+1;j++)</pre>
             swap(a[Mi][j],a[i][j]);
        if(fabs(a[i][i])<eps)</pre>
             printf("No Solution\n");
             return 0;
        }
        for(int j=n+1;j>=i;j--)
             a[i][j]/=a[i][i];
        for(int j=1; j \le n; j++)
        {
             if(j==i)
                continue;
             double temp=a[j][i]/a[i][i];
             for(int k=i;k \le n+1;k++)
                 a[j][k]-=temp*a[i][k];
        }
    }
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        printf("%.21f\n",a[i][n+1]);
    return 0;
}
```

GCD

欧几里得算法

```
int gcd(int a,int b)
{
   return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;
}
```

更相损减术

$$\gcd(a,b) = \gcd(b,a-b) = \gcd(a,a-b)$$

```
int gcd(int a,int b)
{
    while(a!=b)
    {
        if(a>b) a=a-b;
        else b=b-a;
    }
    return a;
}
```

LCM

```
int lcm(int a,int b)
{
   return a/gcd(a,b)*b;
}
```

扩展欧几里得

返回d = gcd(a, b);以及ax + by = d的特解 x_0, y_0

通解:

$$x=rac{c}{d}x_0+rac{b}{d}t,\ y=rac{c}{d}y_0-rac{a}{d}t$$

```
11 extend_gcd(11 a,11 b,11 &x,11 &y)
{
    if(b==0) {x=1;y=0;return a;}
    11 d=extend_gcd(b,a%b,y,x);
    y-=a/b*x;
    return d;
}
```

逆元

扩展欧几里得

快速幂

$$a^{-1} \equiv a^{p-2} \mod p$$

```
11 mod_inverse(11 a,11 m)
{
    return qpow(a,m-2,m);
}
```

递推

求1-n的所有逆元

```
void mod_inverse(ll n,ll p)
{
    inv[1]=1;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
        inv[i]=(ll)(p-p/i)*inv[p%i]%p;
}</pre>
```

埃氏筛法

```
bitset<N>vis;
void get_prime(int n)
{
   for(int i=2;i<=n;i++)
   {</pre>
```

```
if(!vis[i])
{
     vis[i]=true;
     p.push_back(i);
     for(int j=i*i;j<=n;j+=i)
          vis[j]=1;
     }
}</pre>
```

欧拉筛

筛素数

筛欧拉函数

```
bool vis[N];
int phi[N];
vector<int>p;
void get_phi()
{
    phi[1]=1;
    for(int i=2;i< N;i++)
    {
        if(!vis[i])
        {
            vis[i]=true;
            p.push_back(i);
            phi[i]=i-1;
        }
        for(auto p:p)
        {
            if(i*p>=N)
                break;
            vis[i*p]=true;
            if(i%p==0)
                phi[i*p]=p*phi[i];
                break;
            }
```

```
phi[i*p]=phi[i]*phi[p];
}
}
```

筛约数和

```
vector<int>p;
int phi[N],sig[N],num[N];
bool vis[N];
void init()
{
    phi[1]=sig[1]=1;
    for(int i=2;i<N;i++)</pre>
    {
        if(!vis[i])
            vis[i]=true;
            p.push_back(i);
            phi[i]=i-1;
            sig[i]=num[i]=i+1;
        }
        for(auto j:p)
            if(i*j>=N)
                break;
            vis[i*j]=true;
            if(i\%j==0)
                phi[i*j]=phi[i]*j;
                num[i*j]=num[i]*j+1;
                sig[i*j]=sig[i]/num[i]*num[i*j];
                break;
            phi[i*j]=phi[i]*phi[j];
            num[i*j]=1+j;
            sig[i*j]=sig[i]*sig[j];
        }
    }
}
```

素数判定

Miller Rabin

复杂度 $O(k \log n)$

```
bool is_prime(int x)
{
    if(x<3)
        return x==2;
    if(x%2==0)
        return false;
    int A[]={2,325,9375,28178,450775,9780504,1795265022},d=x-1,r=0;
    while(d%2==0)
        d>>=1,r++;
```

```
for(auto a:A)
     {
         int v=qpow(a,d,x);
         if(v \le 1 | v = x - 1)
              continue;
         for(int i=0;i<r;i++)</pre>
              v=(\underline{\ }int128\_t)v*v%x;
              if(v=x-1&&i!=r-1)
                  v=1;break;
              }
              if(v==1)
                  return false;
         if(v!=1)
              return false;
    return true;
}
```

质因数分解

Pollard Rho

找出一个约数的时间复杂度 $O(n^{\frac{1}{4}})$

```
mt19937_64 rnd(time(0));
namespace Pollard_Rho
{
    #define ldb long double
    long long mul(long long x, long long y, long long mod)
        return ((x * y - (long long)((ldb)x / mod * y) * mod) + mod) % mod;
    long long gcd(long long a, long long b)
        return (b == 0 ? a : gcd(b, a \% b));
    long long ksm(long long a, long long b, long long mod)
        long long ans = 1; a \% mod;
        while (b) {if (b \& 1)ans = mul(ans, a, mod); b >>= 1; a = mul(a, a,
mod);}
        return ans;
    int pr[15] = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37\};
    bool Miller_Rabin(long long n)
    {
        if (n == 2 || n == 3)return 1;
        if (n \% 2 == 0 || n == 1) return 0;
        long long d = n - 1;
        int s = 0;
        while (d \% 2 == 0)s ++, d >>= 1;
        for (int i = 0; i <= 11; i ++)
        {
            if (pr[i] >= n)break;
```

```
long long a = pr[i];
            long long x = ksm(a, d, n);
            long long y = 0;
            for (int j = 0; j \le s - 1; j ++)
                y = mul(x, x, n);
                if (y == 1 & x = 1 & x != (n - 1)) return 0;
                x = y;
            }
            if (y != 1)return 0;
        }
        return 1;
    }
    long long Pollard_Rho(long long n)
        long long now, pre, g;
        while (true)
        {
            now = pre = rnd() % (n - 1) + 1;
            g = 1;
            long long c = rnd() \% (n - 1) + 1;
            for (int i = 1, fst = 1;; i ++)
            {
                now = (mul(now, now, n) + c) \% n;
                g = mul(g, abs(now - pre), n);
                if (now == pre || !g)break;
                if (!(i & 127) || i == fst)
                {
                    g = gcd(g, n);
                    if (g > 1)return g;
                    if (i == fst)pre = now, fst <<= 1;</pre>
            }
        }
    }
    void Find(long long n, map<long long, long long>& _{\rm P}, int c = 1)
        if (n == 1) return;
        if (Miller_Rabin(n))
        {
            P[n] += c;
            return;
        long long p = Pollard_Rho(n);
        int cnt = 0;
        while (!(n % p))
        {
            n /= p, cnt ++;
        Find(p, _P, cnt * c);
        Find(n, _P, c);
    }
}
```

离散对数

bsgs

对 $a,b\in Z^+$,可以以 $O(\sqrt{m})$ 的复杂度内求解

$$a^x \equiv b \mod m$$

其中(a,m)=1,解 $0 \le x < m$,m不一定是素数

```
取x=A\lceil\sqrt{m}
ceil-B,其中0\leq A,B\leq \lceil\sqrt{m}
ceil,有a^{A\lceil\sqrt{m}
ceil-B}\equiv b\mod m \iff a^{A\lceil\sqrt{m}
ceil}\equiv ba^B\mod m
```

同时枚举左右两边,用hashmap存,可以 $O(\sqrt{m})$ 的复杂度内解决

```
11 BSGS(11 a, 11 b, 11 m)
{
   static unordered_map<11, 11> hs;
   hs.clear();
    ll cur = 1, t = sqrt(m) + 1;
    for (int B = 1; B \leftarrow t; ++B)
    {
        (cur *= a) %= m;
        hs[b * cur % m] = B; // 哈希表中存B的值
    }
    11 now = cur; // 此时cur = a^t
    for (int A = 1; A <= t; ++A)
    {
        auto it = hs.find(now);
        if (it != hs.end())
            return A * t - it->second;
        (now *= cur) %= m;
    }
    return -1; // 没有找到, 无解
}
```

扩展bsgs

a, m不一定互质

```
if (it != hs.end()) return A * t - it->second;
                                           (now *= cur) %= m;
                      return -INF; // 这里因为要多次加1,要返回更小的负数
}
11 \text{ exBSGS}(11 \text{ a}, 11 \text{ b}, 11 \text{ m}, 11 \text{ k} = 1)
                     11 A = a \% = m, B = b \% = m, M = m;
                     if (b == 1) return 0;
                     11 cur = 1 \% m;
                     for (int i = 0; ; i++)
                                           if (cur == B) return i;
                                           cur = cur * A % M;
                                           11 d = gcd(a, m);
                                           if (b % d) return -INF;
                                           if (d == 1) return BSGS(a, b, m, k * a % m) + i + 1;
                                           k = k * a / d % m, b /= d, m /= d; // 相当于在递归求解exBSGS(a, b / d, m / d,
d, k * a / d % m)
                     }
 }
```

组合数

$$\binom{n}{m} = C_n^m = \frac{P_n^m}{P_m} = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$$

组合恒等式

$$C_n^k = C_n^{m-k}$$

$$C_{n+1}^k = C_n^k + C_n^{k-1}$$

$$(C_n^0)^2 + (C_n^1)^2 + (C_n^2)^2 + \ldots + (C_n^n)^2 = C_{2n}^n = \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$$

$$C_{-n}^k = \frac{(-n)(-n-1)(-n-2)\ldots(-n-k+1)}{k!} = (-1)^k C_{n+k-1}^k$$

预处理阶乘

```
void init(int n)
{
    fac[0]=1;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
        fac[i]=fac[i-1]*i%mod;
    rev[n]=qpow(fac[n],mod-2,mod);//n must be less than mod
    for(int i=n;i>=1;i--)
        rev[i-1]=rev[i]*i%mod;
    assert(rev[0]==1);
}
```

Lucas

$$p \in Prim, \; C_n^m \equiv C_{n/p}^{m/p} \cdot C_{n\%p}^{m\%p} \mod p$$

模数较小,但组合数很大

推论:

$$m,n\in Z^+,p\in Prim,\ C_n^m\equiv \Pi_{i=0}^kC_{n_i}^{m_i}
onumber \ m=m_kp^k+\cdots+m_1p+m_0,\ n=n_kp^k+\cdots+n_1p+n_0$$

```
int C(int n,int m,int p)
{
    if(m>n)
        return 0;
    return fac[n]*rev[m]%p*rev[n-m]%p;
}
int Lucas(int n,int m,int p)
{
    if(m==0)
        return 1;
    return C(n%p,m%p,p)*Lucas(n/p,m/p,p)%p;
}
```

Wilson定理

$$p \in Prim, (p-1)! \equiv -1 \mod p$$

中国剩余定理

$$egin{array}{ll} x\equiv a_1 & \mod m_1 \ x\equiv a_2 & \mod m_2 \ & dots \ x\equiv a_k & \mod m_k \end{array}$$

其中 m_i, m_j 两两互质

设:

$$M=\Pi_{i=1}^k m_i,\ M_i=rac{M}{m_i},\ M_i^{-1}\cdot M_i\equiv 1 \mod m_i$$

方程组在模M意义下有唯一解

$$x \equiv \sum_{i=1}^k a_i M_i M_i^{-1} \mod M$$

升幂引理(LTE)

 $v_p(n)$ 为n的标准分解中质因数p的幂次,即 $v_p(n)$ 满足 $p^{v_p(n)}\mid n$ 且 $p^{v_p(n)+1}\nmid n$

以下设 $p \in Prim, x, y \in Z, p \nmid x, p \nmid y, n \in Z^+$

- 第一部分: $p \in Prim, (n, p) = 1$
 - 1. 若 $p \mid (x y)$, 则

$$v_p(x^n-y^n)=v_p(x-y)$$

2.

3. 若 $p \mid (x+y), n$ 奇,则

$$v_p(x^n + y^n) = v_p(x + y)$$

- 第二部分: p奇素数
 - 1. 若 $p \mid (x y)$, 则

$$v_p(x^n-y^n)=v_p(x-y)+v_p(n)$$

2. 若 $p \mid (x+y)$,则对奇数n有

$$v_p(x^n+y^n)=v_p(x+y)+v_p(n)$$

- 第三部分: p = 2且 $p \mid (x y)$
 - 1. 对奇数n有

$$v_p(x^n - y^n) = v_p(x - y)$$

2. 对偶数n有

$$v_p(x^n - y^n) = v_p(x - y) + v_p(x + y) + v_p(n) - 1$$

类欧几里得

$$f(x)=rac{ax+b}{c}$$
,求 $x\in[0,n]$ 且 $x\in Z$ 时, $f(x)$ 下的整点个数之和

$$f(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{i=0}^n \lfloor rac{ai+b}{c}
floor$$

时间复杂度 $O(\log n)$

```
11 f(11 a, 11 b, 11 c, 11 n) {
    if (!a) return b / c * (n + 1);
    if (a >= c || b >= c)
        return f(a % c, b % c, c, n) + (a / c) * n * (n + 1) / 2 + (b / c) * (n
+ 1);
    11 m = (a * n + b) / c;
    return n * m - f(c, c - b - 1, a, m - 1);
}
```

阶

定义

若满足 $a^n \equiv 1 \mod m$ 的最小正整数n存在,这个n称为a模m的阶,记作 $n = \delta_m(a)$ 或 $ord_m(a)$

性质

- $a, a^2, \ldots, a^{\delta_m(a)}$ 模m两两不同余
- 若 $a^n \equiv 1 \mod m$, 则 $\delta_m(a) \mid n$
- $a^p \equiv a^q \Rightarrow p \equiv q \mod \delta_m(a)$
- $m \in N^*, a, b \in Z, (a, m) = (b, m) = 1$, [1]

$$\delta_m(ab) = \delta_m(a)\delta_m(b) \iff (\delta_m(a), \delta_m(b)) = 1$$

ullet $k\in N, m\in N^*, a\in Z, (a,m)=1$, M

$$\delta_m(a^k) = rac{\delta_m(a)}{(\delta_m(a),k)}$$

原根

定义

若(g,m)=1且 $\delta_m(g)=\phi(m)$,则称g为模m的原根

性质

若一个数m有原根,则它原根的个数为 $\phi(\phi(m))$

原根存在定理

一个数m存在原根当且仅当 $m=2,4,p^{lpha},2p^{lpha}$,其中p为奇素数, $lpha\in N^*$

莫比乌斯反演

莫比乌斯函数

$$\mu(n) = egin{cases} 1 & n=1 \ 0 & n$$
含有平方因子 $(-1)^k & k$ 为 n 的本质不同质因子个数

性质

积性函数

$$[gcd(i,j) == 1] = \sum_{d|gcd(i,j)} \mu(d)$$

莫比乌斯变换

设f(n), g(n)为数论函数

$$f(n) = \sum_{d|n} g(d) \Rightarrow g(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) f(rac{n}{d})$$

f(n)称为g(n)的莫比乌斯变换,g(n)称为f(n)的莫比乌斯逆变换(反演)

$$f(n) = \sum_{n|d} g(d) \Rightarrow g(n) = \sum_{n|d} \mu(rac{d}{n}) f(d)$$

BM线性递推

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
#define int long long
typedef unsigned long long ull;
#define dmp(x) cerr<<"DEBUG"<<__LINE__<<":"<<#x<<" "<<x<<endl
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f;
typedef pair<int,int> pii;
const int mod=1e9+7;
int powmod(int a,int b){
    int res=1;a%=mod;
    assert(b>=0);
    while(b)
        if(b&1) res=res*a%mod;
        a=a*a\%mod;
    return res;
}
int n;
namespace linear_seq{
    const int N=10010;
    int res[N],base[N],_c[N],_md[N];
    vector<int>Md;
    void mul(int *a,int *b,int k){
        for(int i=0;i<k+k;i++) _c[i]=0;</pre>
        for(int i=0;i<k;i++)</pre>
             if(a[i])
                 for(int j=0; j< k; j++)
                     _{c[i+j]=(_{c[i+j]+a[i]*b[j])mod;}
        for(int i=k+k-1; i>=k; i--)
             if(_c[i])
                 for(int j=0;j<(int)Md.size();j++)</pre>
                     _c[i-k+Md[j]]=(_c[i-k+Md[j]]-_c[i]*_md[Md[j]])%mod;
        for(int i=0;i<k;i++)</pre>
             a[i]=c[i];
    int solve(int n,vector<int>a,vector<int>b){
        int ans=0,pnt=0;
        int k=(int)a.size();
        assert(a.size()==b.size());
        for(int i=0;i<k;i++)</pre>
             _{md[k-1-i]=-a[i]};
        _{md[k]=1};
        Md.clear();
        for(int i=0; i< k; i++)
             if(_md[i]!=0)
                 Md.push_back(i);
        for(int i=0; i < k; i++)
             res[i]=base[i]=0;
        res[0]=1;
        while((111<<pnt)<=n)</pre>
```

```
pnt++;
        for(int p=pnt;p>=0;p--){
             mul(res,res,k);
            if((n>>p)\&1){
                 for(int i=k-1;i>=0;i--)
                     res[i+1]=res[i];
                 res[0]=0;
                 for(int j=0;j<(int)Md.size();j++)</pre>
                     res[Md[j]]=(res[Md[j]]-res[k]*_md[Md[j]])%mod;
            }
        }
        for(int i=0; i< k; i++)
             ans=(ans+res[i]*b[i])%mod;
        if(ans<0)
             ans+=mod;
        return ans;
    }
    vector<int> BM(vector<int> s){
        vector<int> C(1,1),B(1,1);
        int L=0, m=1, b=1;
        for(int i=0;i<(int)s.size();i++){</pre>
            int d=0;
             for(int i=0;i<L+1;i++)</pre>
                 d=(d+C[i]*s[n-i])%mod;
            if(d==0)
                 ++m;
             else if(2*L <= n){
                 vector<int> T=C;
                 int c=mod-d*powmod(b,mod-2)%mod;
                 while(C.size()<B.size()+m)</pre>
                     C.push_back(0);
                 for(int i=0;i<B.size();i++)</pre>
                     C[i+m]=(C[i+m]+c*B[i])%mod;
                 L=n+1-L; B=T; b=d; m=1;
             }
             else{
                 int c=mod-d*powmod(b, mod-2)%mod;
                 while(C.size()<B.size()+m)</pre>
                     C.push_back(0);
                 for(int i=0;i<B.size();i++)</pre>
                     C[i+m]=(C[i+m]+c*B[i])%mod;
                 ++m;
            }
        }
        return C;
    }
    int gao(vector<int>a,int n){
        vector<int> c=BM(a);
        c.erase(c.begin());
        for(int i=0;i<c.size();i++)</pre>
            c[i]=(mod-c[i])%mod;
        return solve(n,c,vector<int>(a.begin(),a.begin()+(int)c.size()));
    }
}
signed main() {
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);cin.tie(0);
    vector<int>v;
    v.push_back(2);
```

```
v.push_back(24);
v.push_back(96);
v.push_back(416);
v.push_back(1536);
v.push_back(5504);
v.push_back(18944);
v.push_back(64000);
v.push_back(212992);
v.push_back(702464);
cin>>n;
cout<<li>linear_seq::gao(v,n-1)<<"\n";
return 0;
}</pre>
```

斐波那契数

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}, \ F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1$$

性质

•
$$F_{n-1}F_{n+1} - F_n^2 = (-1)^n$$

$$F_{n+k} = F_k F_{n+1} + F_{k-1} F_n$$

$$ullet$$
 $F_{2n} = F_n(F_{n+1} + F_{n-1})$

$$ullet$$
 $a \mid b \iff F_a \mid F_b$

$$oldsymbol{\circ} gcd(F_m,F_n) = F_{gcd(m,n)}$$

卡特兰(Catalan)数

$$egin{aligned} H_n &= rac{C_{2n}^n}{n+1}, \; n \geq 2, n \in N^+, \; H_0 = H_1 = 1 \ H_n &= egin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n H_{i-1} H_{n-i} & n \geq 2, n \in N^+ \ n = 0, 1 \end{aligned} \ H_n &= rac{H_{n-1} (4n-2)}{n+1} \ H_n &= C_{2n}^n - C_{2n}^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

封闭形式

$$H(x) = rac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x} = \sum_{n \geq 0} C_{2n}^n rac{1}{n + 1} x^n$$

典型问题

- 有2n个人排成一行进入剧场。入场费5元。其中只有n个人有一张5元钞票,另外n人只有10元 钞票,剧院无其它钞票,问有多少种方法使得只要有10元的人买票,售票处就有5元的钞票找零?
- 一位大城市的律师在她住所以北n个街区和以东n个街区处工作。每天她走2n个街区去上班。如果 他从不穿越(但可以碰到)从家到办公室的对角线,那么有多少条可能的道路?
- 在圆上选择2n个点,将这些点成对连接起来使得所得到的n条线段不相交的方法数?
- 对角线不相交的情况下,将一个凸多边形区域分成三角形区域的方法数?

- -个栈 (无穷大) 的进栈序列为 $1, 2, \ldots, n$, 有多少个不同的出栈序列?
- n个结点可构造多少个不同的二叉树?
- n个+1和n个-1构成2n项 a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{2n} ,其部分和满足 $a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_k\geq 0 (k=1,2,3,\ldots,2n)$,序列个数为?

斯特林数

第二类斯特林数(斯特林子集数)

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

$$S(n,k) = S(n-1,k-1) + k \cdot S(n-1,k), \; S(n,0) = [n == 0]$$

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

第一类斯特林数(斯特林轮换数)

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

$$s(n,k) = s(n-1,k-1) + (n-1) \cdot s(n-1,k), \ s(n,0) = [n == 0]$$

字符串

KMP

前缀数组

```
vector<int> prefix_function(string s) {
   int n = (int)s.length();
   vector<int> pi(n);
   for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
      int j = pi[i - 1];
      while (j > 0 && s[i] != s[j]) j = pi[j - 1];
      if (s[i] == s[j]) j++;
      pi[i] = j;
   }
   return pi;
}
```

模式匹配

```
vector<int> find_occurrences(string text, string pattern) {
   string cur = pattern + '#' + text;
   int sz1 = text.size(), sz2 = pattern.size();
   vector<int> v;
   vector<int> lps = prefix_function(cur);
   for (int i = sz2 + 1; i <= sz1 + sz2; i++) {
      if (lps[i] == sz2)
      v.push_back(i - 2 * sz2);
   }
   return v;
}</pre>
```

回文串

manacher

p[i]是以i为中心的最长回文串长度

```
int p[N<<1];</pre>
void change(string a)
    S+='$';S+='#';
    for(auto it:a)
        s+=it;s+='#';
    }
    S+='&';
}
void manacher()
{
    int n=s.length();
    int R=0,C;
    for(int i=1;i<n;i++)</pre>
        if(i<R)
             p[i]=min(p[C]+C-i,p[(C<<1)-i]);
        else
             p[i]=1;
        while(s[i+p[i]]==s[i-p[i]])
             p[i]++;
        if(p[i]+i>R)
             R=p[i]+i;
             C=i;
        }
    }
}
```

字典树

```
struct Trie{//maxL是字符串总长
   int cnt=0,ch[maxL][26],sz[maxL],Cnt[maxL];//sz[maxL]是以这个点结尾的字符串数量
   int newNode(){
       cnt++;
       sz[cnt]=0;
       memset(ch[cnt],0,sizeof(ch[cnt]));
       return cnt;
   void add(string s){
       int now=0;
       for(auto it:s){
           int &c=ch[now][it-'a'];
           if(!c)
               c=newNode();
           now=c;
           Cnt[now]++;
       }
       sz[now]++;
```

```
}
int find(string s){
    int now=0;
    for(auto it:s){
        now=ch[now][it-'a'];
        if(!now)
            return 0;
    }
    return sz[now];
}
```

双哈

```
typedef pair<int, int> hashv;
const 11 \mod 1 = 1e9 + 7;
const 11 \mod 2 = 1e9 + 9;
hashv base = make_pair(13331, 2333);
hashv operator + (hashv a, hashv b) {
   int c1 = a.first + b.first, c2 = a.second + b.second;
   if(c1 \ge mod1) c1 -= mod1;
   if(c2 >= mod2) c2 -= mod2;
   return make_pair(c1, c2);
}
hashv operator - (hashv a, hashv b) {
   int c1 = a.first - b.first, c2 = a.second - b.second;
   if(c1 < 0) c1 += mod1;
   if(c2 < 0) c2 += mod2;
   return make_pair(c1,c2);
}
hashv operator * (hashv a, hashv b) {
    return make_pair(1]]*a.first*b.first%mod1, 1]]*a.second*b.second%mod2);
}
```

博弈论

Nim游戏

简介

n堆物品,每堆有 a_i 个,两个玩家轮流取走任意一堆的任意个物品,但不能不取,取走最后一个物品的获胜

Nim和

```
定义Nim和= a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus a_n
```

当且仅当Nim和为0时,状态为必败状态,否则为必胜状态

SG函数

mex函数

值为不属于集合S中的最小非负整数

$$mex(S) = \min\{x\} \ (x \notin S, x \in N)$$

SG函数

设状态x的后继为 y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_k ,

$$SG(x) = mex\{SG(y_1), SG(y_2), \dots, SG(y_k)\}$$

对于由n个有向图游戏组成的组合游戏,设起点分别为 s_1,s_2,\ldots,s_n ,当且仅当 $SG(s_1)\oplus SG(s_2)\oplus\cdots\oplus SG(s_n)\neq 0$ 时,这个游戏是先手必胜的,同时,这是一个组合游戏的游戏状态x的SG的

打表SG函数

记忆化搜索或者dp

多项式

常见的幂级数展开

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n} + \dots$$

$$(1+x)^{a} = 1 + ax + \frac{a(a-1)}{2!}x^{2} + \dots + \frac{a(a-1)\dots(a-n+1)}{n!}x^{n} + \dots$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{1}{4!}x^{4} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n}}{(2n)!}x^{2n} + \dots$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^{3} + \frac{1}{5!}x^{5} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n}}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n}x^{n} + \dots$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{1}{3}x^{3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}x^{n} + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^{2}} = 1 - x^{2} + x^{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n}x^{2n} + \dots$$

生成函数

$$F(x) = \sum_n a_n k_n(x)$$

 $k_n(x)$ 为核函数

• 普通生成函数: $k_n(x) = x^n$

• 指数生成函数: $k_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{n!}$

• 狄利克雷生成函数: $k_n(x) = \frac{1}{n^x}$

通常在封闭形式和展开形式间转换进行计算

1. 对于任意多项式P(x),Q(x),生成函数 $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ 的展开式都可以用待定系数法求出 当对分母进行因式分解但有重根时,每有一个重根就要多一个分式

如
$$G(x)=rac{1}{(1-x)(1-2x)^2} \Rightarrow G(x)=rac{c_0}{1-x}+rac{c_1}{1-2x}+rac{c_2}{(1-2x)^2}$$

2. 牛顿二项式定理

$$C^k_r=rac{r(r-1)(r-2)\dots(r-k+1)}{k},\;k\in N,r\in R$$
 $(1+x)^lpha=\sum_{n\geq 0}C^lpha_nx^n$

3. 推论:

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_{n+k-1}^k x^k$$

4.

快速傅里叶变换(FFT)

以 $O(n \log n)$ 的速度计算两个n度多项式乘法

```
namespace FFT{
   #define el '\n'
    #define rep(i, a, b) for (int i = (a); i \leftarrow (b); i++)
    #define lop(i, a, b) for (int i = (a); i < (b); i++)
    #define dwn(i, a, b) for (int i = (a); i >= (b); i--)
    #define ceil(a, b) (a + (b - 1)) / b
    #define db double
    constexpr int N = 4e6 + 10, M = 4e6 + 10, B = 66, md = 1e9 + 7;
    const double PI = acos(-1.0), eps = 1e-8;
   int T, n, m;
    struct Complex
        double x, y;
        Complex(){}
        Complex(double x,double y):x(x),y(y){}
        Complex operator+(const Complex &t) const
            return \{x + t.x, y + t.y\};
        }
        Complex operator-(const Complex &t) const
            return \{x - t.x, y - t.y\};
        Complex operator*(const Complex &t) const
            return \{x * t.x - y * t.y, x * t.y + y * t.x\};
```

```
} a[N], b[N];
   int rev[N], bit, tot, res[N];
   void fft(Complex a[], int inv)
       for (int i = 0; i < tot; i++)
       {
           if (i < rev[i])
              swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]); //只需要交换一次就行了,交换两次等于没有换
       for (int mid = 1; mid < tot; mid <<= 1)
           auto w1 = Complex({cos(PI / mid), inv * sin(PI / mid)});
           for (int i = 0; i < tot; i += mid * 2)
               auto wk = Complex(\{1, 0\});
                                                         //初始为w(0,mid),定义为
w(k,mid)
               for (int j = 0; j < mid; j++, wk = wk * w1) //单位根递推式
                   auto x = a[i + j], y = wk * a[i + j + mid];
                   a[i + j] = x + y, a[i + j + mid] = x - y;
               }
           }
       }
   }
   void workFFT(int n, int m)
   {// a[0, n], b[0, m]}
       while ((1 << bit) < n + m + 1)
           bit++;
       tot = 1 << bit;
       for (int i = 0; i < tot; i++)
           rev[i] = (rev[i >> 1] >> 1) | ((i & 1) << (bit - 1));
       //递推(bit<<1)在bit之前,就已经被算出rev,最后一位是否为1
       fft(a, 1), fft(b, 1);
       for (int i = 0; i < tot; i++)
           a[i] = a[i] * b[i]; //点表示法直接运算
       fft(a, -1);//逆变换,点表示法转换为多项式表示法
       for (int i = 0; i <= n + m; i++)
           res[i] = (int)(a[i].x / tot + 0.5); //向上去整
   }
}
```

快速数论变换(NTT)

计算几何

```
typedef pair<double,double>pll;
pll operator+(pll x,pll y){
```

```
return {x.first+y.first,x.second+y.second};
}
pll operator-(pll x,pll y){
    return {x.first-y.first,x.second-y.second};
pll operator*(pll x,double k){
    return {x.first*k,x.second*k};
pll operator/(pll x,double k){
   return {x.first/k,x.second/k};
}
double len(pll x){
   return hypot(x.first,x.second);
}
double Dot(const pdd &a,const pdd &b){
   return a.first*b.first+a.second*b.second;
}
double Cross(const pdd &a,const pdd &b){
   return a.first*b.second-a.second*b.first;
}
```

实数精度

```
//圆周率,精确到15位小数: 3.141592653589793
const double pi = acos(-1.0);
const double eps = 1e-8;
                                 //偏差值,有时用1e-10,但是要注意精度
int sgn(double x){
                                 //判断x的大小
   if(fabs(x) < eps) return 0;</pre>
                                //x==0,返回0
                                //x<0返回-1,x>0返回1
   else return x<0?-1:1;
int dcmp(double x, double y){
                                 //比较两个浮点数
   if(fabs(x - y) < eps) return 0; //x==y, 返回0
   else return x<y ?-1:1;
                                 //x<y返回-1, x>y返回1
}
```

点

```
struct Point{
   double x,y;
   Point(){}
   Point(double x,double y):x(x),y(y){}
   Point operator + (Point B){return Point(x+B.x,y+B.y);}
   Point operator - (Point B){return Point(x-B.x,y-B.y);}
   Point operator * (double k){return Point(x*k,y*k);}
   Point operator / (double k){return Point(x/k,y/k);}
   bool operator == (Point B){return sgn(x-B.x)==0 && sgn(y-B.y)==0;}
};
double Distance(Point A, Point B){ return hypot(A.x-B.x,A.y-B.y); }
```

向量

```
typedef Point Vector;
double Dot(Vector A,Vector B){ return A.x*B.x + A.y*B.y; }
double Len(Vector A){return sqrt(Dot(A,A));}
double Len2(Vector A){return Dot(A,A);}
double Angle(Vector A,Vector B){return acos(Dot(A,B)/Len(A)/Len(B));}
double Cross(Vector A,Vector B){return A.x*B.y - A.y*B.x;}
double Area2(Point A,Point B,Point C){ return Cross(B-A, C-A);}
Vector Rotate(Vector A, double rad){ //逆时针旋转rad角度
    return Vector(A.x*cos(rad)-A.y*sin(rad), A.x*sin(rad)+A.y*cos(rad));
}
Vector Normal(Vector A){return Vector(-A.y/Len(A), A.x/Len(A));} //求单位法向量
bool Parallel(Vector A, Vector B){return sgn(Cross(A,B)) == 0;} //返回true表示平行
或重合
```

线

```
struct Line{
                                //(1)线上的两个点
   Point p1,p2;
   Line(){}
   Line(Point p1,Point p2):p1(p1),p2(p2){}
    Line(Point p,double angle){ //(4)根据一个点和倾斜角 angle 确定直
线,0<=angle<pi
       p1 = p;
       if(sgn(angle - pi/2) == 0){p2 = (p1 + Point(0,1));}
       else\{p2 = (p1 + Point(1, tan(angle)));\}
   Line(double a, double b, double c) \{ // (2) ax+by+c=0
       if(sgn(a) == 0){
            p1 = Point(0, -c/b);
           p2 = Point(1, -c/b);
       else if(sgn(b) == 0){
           p1 = Point(-c/a, 0);
           p2 = Point(-c/a, 1);
       }
       else{
           p1 = Point(0, -c/b);
           p2 = Point(1, (-c-a)/b);
       }
   }
};
typedef Line Segment;
int Point_line_relation(Point p, Line v){
   int c = sgn(Cross(p-v.p1,v.p2-v.p1));
                              //1: p在v的左边
   if(c < 0)return 1;</pre>
                                 //2: p在v的右边
   if(c > 0)return 2;
   return 0;
                                  //0: p在v上
}
bool Point_on_seg(Point p, Line v) { //点和线段: 0 点不在线段v上; 1 点在线段v上
   return sgn(Cross(p-v.p1, v.p2-v.p1)) == 0 && sgn(Dot(p - v.p1,p - v.p2)) <=
0;
}
double Dis_point_line(Point p, Line v){
    return fabs(Cross(p-v.p1,v.p2-v.p1))/Distance(v.p1,v.p2);
}
Point Point_line_proj(Point p, Line v){
    double k = Dot(v.p2-v.p1, p-v.p1)/Len2(v.p2-v.p1);
```

```
return v.p1+(v.p2-v.p1)*k;
}
Point Point_line_symmetry(Point p, Line v){
    Point q = Point_line_proj(p,v);
    return Point(2*q.x-p.x,2*q.y-p.y);
}
double Dis_point_seg(Point p, Segment v){
    if(sgn(Dot(p-v.p1,v.p2-v.p1))<0 \mid | sgn(Dot(p-v.p2,v.p1-v.p2))<0)
        return min(Distance(p,v.p1),Distance(p,v.p2));
   return Dis_point_line(p,v);
                                         //点的投影在线段上
}
int Line_relation(Line v1, Line v2){
   if(sgn(Cross(v1.p2-v1.p1,v2.p2-v2.p1)) == 0){
        if(Point_line_relation(v1.p1,v2)==0) return 1; //1 重合
        else return 0;
                                                        //0 平行
   }
                                                        //2 相交
   return 2;
Point Cross_point(Point a, Point b, Point c, Point d){    //Line1:ab, Line2:cd
    double s1 = Cross(b-a, c-a);
    double s2 = Cross(b-a,d-a);
                                                   //叉积有正负
    return Point(c.x*s2-d.x*s1,c.y*s2-d.y*s1)/(s2-s1);
bool Cross_segment(Point a, Point b, Point c, Point d){    //Line1:ab, Line2:cd
    double c1 = Cross(b-a, c-a), c2=Cross(b-a, d-a);
    double d1 = Cross(d-c,a-c),d2=Cross(d-c,b-c);
    return sgn(c1)*sgn(c2) < 0 & sgn(d1)*sgn(d2) < 0; //1相交; 0不相交
}
```

多边形

```
int Point_in_polygon(Point pt,Point *p,int n){ //点pt,多边形Point *p
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
                                             //3: 点在多边形的顶点上
       if(p[i] == pt) return 3;
   }
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
                                              //2: 点在多边形的边上
       Line v=Line(p[i],p[(i+1)\%n]);
       if(Point_on_seg(pt,v)) return 2;
   int num = 0;
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
       int j = (i+1)\% n;
       int c = sgn(Cross(pt-p[j],p[i]-p[j]));
       int u = sgn(p[i].y - pt.y);
       int v = sgn(p[j].y - pt.y);
       if(c > 0 \&\& u < 0 \&\& v >= 0) num++;
       if(c < 0 \&\& u >= 0 \&\& v < 0) num--;
   return num != 0;
                                              //1: 点在内部; 0: 点在外部
double Polygon_area(Point *p, int n){ //Point *p表示多边形
   double area = 0;
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
       area += Cross(p[i],p[(i+1)%n]);
   return area/2;
                                    //面积有正负,返回时不能简单地取绝对值
Point Polygon_center(Point *p, int n){
                                           //求多边形重心
```

```
Point ans(0,0);
if(Polygon_area(p,n)==0) return ans;
for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)
    ans = ans+(p[i]+p[(i+1)%n])*Cross(p[i],p[(i+1)%n]);
return ans/Polygon_area(p,n)/6;
}</pre>
```

凸包

```
//Convex_hull()求凸包。凸包顶点放在ch中,返回值是凸包的顶点数
int Convex_hull(Point *p,int n,Point *ch){
   n = unique(p,p+n)-p; //去除重复点
   sort(p,p+n);
                       //对点排序: 按x从小到大排序,如果x相同,按y排序
   int v=0;
   //求下凸包。如果p[i]是右拐弯的,这个点不在凸包上,往回退
   for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
      while(v>1 & sqn(Cross(ch[v-1]-ch[v-2],p[i]-ch[v-1]))<=0) //把后面ch[v-1]
改成ch[v-2]也行
       ch[v++]=p[i];
   }
   int j=v;
   //求上凸包
   for(int i=n-2; i>=0; i--){
       while(v>j & sgn(Cross(ch[v-1]-ch[v-2],p[i]-ch[v-1]))<=0) //把后面ch[v-1]
改成ch[v-2]也行
          v--;
       ch[v++]=p[i];
   if(n>1) v--;
                               //返回值v是凸包的顶点数
   return v;
}
Point p[N],ch[N];
                               //输入点是p[], 计算得到的凸包顶点放在ch[]中
```

最近点对

使用前先sort(p,p+n,cmpxy)

```
bool cmpy(Point A, Point B){return sgn(A.y-B.y)<0;}</pre>
double Distance(Point A, Point B){ return hypot(A.x-B.x,A.y-B.y); }
double Closest_Pair(int left,int right){
   double dis = INF;
                                      //只剩1个点
   if(left == right) return dis;
   if(left + 1 == right) return Distance(p[left], p[right]);//只剩2个点
   int mid = (left+right)/2;
                                     //分治
   double d1 = Closest_Pair(left,mid);
                                     //求s1内的最近点对
   double d2 = Closest_Pair(mid+1, right); //求s2内的最近点对
   dis = min(d1,d2);
   int k = 0;
   for(int i=left;i<=right;i++)</pre>
                                     //在s1和s2中间附近找可能的最小点对
      if(fabs(p[mid].x - p[i].x) <= dis) //按x坐标来找
          tmp_p[k++] = p[i];
   sort(tmp_p,tmp_p+k,cmpy);
                              //按y坐标排序,用于剪枝。这里不能按x坐标排序
   for(int i=0;i<k;i++)</pre>
      for(int j=i+1; j< k; j++){
```

```
if(tmp_p[j].y - tmp_p[i].y >= dis) break; //剪枝
    dis = min(dis,Distance(tmp_p[i],tmp_p[j]));
}
return dis; //返回最小距离
}
```

旋转卡壳

半平面交

```
struct Line{ //半平面的表示
              //直线上一个点
   Point p;
   Vector v;
              //方向向量,它的左边是半平面
   double ang; //极角,从x正半轴旋转到v的角度
   Line(){};
   Line(Point p, Vector v):p(p),v(v){ang = atan2(v.y, v.x);}
   bool operator < (Line &L){return ang < L.ang;} //用于排序
};
//点p在线L左边,即点p在线L在外面:
bool OnLeft(Line L,Point p){return sgn(Cross(L.v,p-L.p))>0;}
Point Cross_point(Line a,Line b){
                               //两直线交点
   Vector u=a.p-b.p;
   double t=Cross(b.v,u)/Cross(a.v,b.v);
   return a.p+a.v*t;
}
vector<Point> HPI(vector<Line> L){
                                 //求半平面交,返回凸多边形
   int n=L.size();
                                //将所有半平面按照极角排序。
   sort(L.begin(),L.end());
                                 //指向双端队列的第一个和最后一个元素
   int first,last;
   vector<Point> p(n);
                                 //两个相邻半平面的交点
   vector<Line> q(n);
                                  //双端队列
   vector<Point> ans;
                                  //半平面交形成的凸包
   q[first=last=0]=L[0];
   for(int i=1;i<n;i++){
       //情况1: 删除尾部的半平面
       while(first<last && !OnLeft(L[i], p[last-1])) last--;</pre>
       //情况2: 删除首部的半平面:
       while(first<last && !OnLeft(L[i], p[first])) first++;</pre>
       q[++last]=L[i]; //将当前的半平面加入双端队列尾部
       //极角相同的两个半平面,保留左边:
       if(fabs(Cross(q[last].v,q[last-1].v)) < eps){</pre>
       last--;
          if(OnLeft(q[last],L[i].p)) q[last]=L[i];
       }
       //计算队列尾部半平面交点:
```

```
if(first<last) p[last-1]=Cross_point(q[last-1],q[last]);
}
//情况3: 删除队列尾部的无用半平面
while(first<last && !OnLeft(q[first],p[last-1])) last--;
if(last-first<=1) return ans; //空集
p[last]=Cross_point(q[last],q[first]); //计算队列首尾部的交点。
for(int i=first;i<=last;i++) ans.push_back(p[i]); //复制。
return ans; //返回凸多边形
}
```

员

```
struct Circle{ //圆
              //圆心
   Point c;
   double r;
               //半径
   Circle(){}
   Circle(Point c,double r):c(c),r(r){}
   Circle(double x,double y,double _r){c=Point(x,y);r = _r;}
};
int Point_circle_relation(Point p, Circle C){ //点和圆的关系
   double dst = Distance(p,C.c);
   if(sgn(dst - C.r) < 0) return 0;</pre>
                                      //0 点在圆内
   if(sgn(dst - C.r) ==0) return 1;
                                      //1 圆上
   return 2;
                                       //2 圆外
}
int Line_circle_relation(Line v,Circle C){ //直线和圆的位置关系
   double dst = Dis_point_line(C.c,v);
   if(sgn(dst-C.r) < 0) return 0; //0 直线和圆相交
   if(sgn(dst-C.r) ==0) return 1;
                                   //1 直线和圆相切
   return 2;
                                        //2 直线在圆外
}
int Seg_circle_relation(Segment v,Circle C){ //线段和圆的位置关系
   double dst = Dis_point_seg(C.c,v);
   if(sgn(dst-C.r) < 0) return 0; //0线段在圆内
   if(sgn(dst-C.r) ==0) return 1;
                                   //1线段和圆相切
   return 2;
                                    //2线段在圆外
}
//pa, pb是交点。返回值是交点个数
int Line_cross_circle(Line v, Circle C, Point &pa, Point &pb){ //直线和圆的交点
   if(Line_circle_relation(v, C)==2) return 0;//无交点
                                         //圆心在直线上的投影点
   Point q = Point_line_proj(C.c,v);
   double d = Dis_point_line(C.c,v);
                                         //圆心到直线的距离
   double k = sqrt(C.r*C.r-d*d);
                                          //1个交点,直线和圆相切
   if(sgn(k) == 0){
       pa = q; pb = q; return 1;
   Point n=(v.p2-v.p1)/Len(v.p2-v.p1);
                                           //单位向量
   pa = q + n*k; pb = q - n*k;
                                           //2个交点
   return 2;
}
```

```
Point circle_center(const Point a, const Point b, const Point c){ //圆上三点定圆心
   Point center;
   double a1=b.x-a.x, b1=b.y-a.y, c1=(a1*a1+b1*b1)/2;
   double a2=c.x-a.x, b2=c.y-a.y, c2=(a2*a2+b2*b2)/2;
   double d = a1*b2-a2*b1;
   center.x =a.x+(c1*b2-c2*b1)/d;
   center.y =a.y+(a1*c2-a2*c1)/d;
   return center;
void min_cover_circle(Point *p, int n, Point &c, double &r){ //最小圆覆盖
    random_shuffle(p, p + n);
                                       //随机函数,打乱所有点。这一步很重要
   c=p[0]; r=0;
                                       //从第1个点p0开始。圆心为p0,半径为0
   for(int i=1;i<n;i++)</pre>
                                       //扩展所有点
       if(sgn(Distance(p[i],c)-r)>0){ //点pi在圆外部
           c=p[i]; r=0;
                                       //重新设置圆心为pi,半径为0
                                       //重新检查前面所有的点。
           for(int j=0;j<i;j++)
               if(sgn(Distance(p[j],c)-r)>0){ //两点定圆
                   c.x=(p[i].x + p[j].x)/2;
                   c.y=(p[i].y + p[j].y)/2;
                   r=Distance(p[j],c);
                   for(int k=0; k< j; k++)
                      if (sgn(Distance(p[k],c)-r)>0){ //两点不能定圆,就三点定圆
                          c=circle_center(p[i],p[j],p[k]);
                          r=Distance(p[i], c);
                      }
               }
       }
}
```

三维计算几何

```
struct Point{
   double x,y,z;
   Point(){};
   Point(double x,double y,double z):x(x),y(y),z(z){};
   Point operator - (Point t){
       return Point(x-t.x,y-t.y,z-t.z);
   Point operator + (Point t){
       return Point(x+t.x,y+t.y,z+t.z);
   Point operator / (double k){
       return Point(x/k,y/k,z/k);
   double operator * (Point t){
       return x*t.x+y*t.y+z*t.z;
   }
   Point operator ^ (Point t){
       return Point(y*t.z-z*t.y,z*t.x-x*t.z,x*t.y-y*t.x);
   }
   double len(){
       return sqrt(x*x+y*y+z*z);
   Point unit(){
```

```
return *this/len();
};
```

高精度

```
#ifndef __x86_64__
#error Only x86-64 targets are supported
#endif
#include<cstdint>
#include<vector>
#include<string>
#include<iosfwd>
#define __builtin_ia32_adc(x,y,flag) __asm__("addb \%3, \%0\n\t" "adcq \%2,
%1\n\t" "setc %0":"+r"(flag),"+r"(x):"r"(y),"i"(-1):"cc")
struct bigint{// made by dengyaotriangle!
    typedef unsigned long long u64;
    typedef unsigned __int128 u128;
    typedef std::size_t st;
    std::vector<u64> data;
    bigint(){}
    bigint(u64 x):data(x?std::vector<u64>{x}:std::vector<u64>{}){}
    bigint(const std::string &s){
        st pos=s.length();
        int cnt=0;
        u64 val=0;
        while(pos){
            pos--;
            if(cnt==64){
                data.push_back(val);
                val=0; cnt=0;
            val|=(u64)(s[pos]=='1')<<cnt;
            ++cnt;
        }
        if(cnt&&val)data.push_back(val);
    }
    explicit operator std::string()const{
        if(data.empty())return "0";
        bool t=0;
        std::string ret;
        for(int i=63; i>=0; i--){
            t = (data.back()>>i)&1;
            if(t)ret+='0'|((data.back()>>i)&1);
        }
        st i=data.size()-1;
        while(i){
            i--;
            for(int j=63; j>=0; j--)ret+='0'|((data[i]>>j)&1);
        }
        return ret;
    }
```

```
explicit operator bool()const{return !data.empty();}
explicit operator u64()const{return data.empty()?0:data[0];}
st digit()const{
    if(data.empty())return 0;
    return (data.size()<<6)-__builtin_clzll(data.back());</pre>
}
bool operator==(const bigint &a)const{return a.data==data;}
bool operator!=(const bigint &a)const{return a.data!=data;}
bool operator<(const bigint &a)const{</pre>
    if(data.size()!=a.data.size())return data.size()<a.data.size();</pre>
    for(st i=data.size();i;){
        i--;
        if(data[i]!=a.data[i])return data[i]<a.data[i];</pre>
    }
    return 0;
}
bool operator>(const bigint &a)const{return a<(*this);}</pre>
bool operator<=(const bigint &a)const{return !(*this>a);}
bool operator>=(const bigint &a)const{return !(*this<a);}</pre>
bigint &operator<<=(st n){</pre>
    if(data.empty())return *this;
    int w=n\&63; st z=n>>6;
    st i=data.size();
    bool flg=0;
    if(w&&(data.back()>>(64-w)))data.push_back(0),flg=1;
    data.resize(data.size()+z);
    while(i){
        i--;
        if(flg)data[i+z+1]|=data[i]>>(64-w);
        data[i+z]=data[i]<<w;</pre>
        flg|=bool(w);
    for(st i=0;i<z;i++)data[i]=0;
    return *this;
bigint &operator>>=(st n){
    int w=n\&63; st z=n>>6, i=0;
    for(;i+z<data.size();i++){</pre>
        if(w&\&i)data[i-1]|=data[i+z]<<(64-w);
        data[i]=data[i+z]>>w;
    while(data.size()>i)data.pop_back();
    while(!data.empty()&&data.back()==0)data.pop_back();
    return *this;
}
bigint operator<<(st n)const{return bigint(*this)<<=n;}</pre>
bigint operator>>(st n)const{return bigint(*this)>>=n;}
bigint &operator+=(const bigint &a){
    data.resize(std::max(data.size(),a.data.size()));
    bool carry=0;
    for(st i=0;i<data.size();i++){</pre>
        u64 rg=0;
        if(i<a.data.size())rg=a.data[i];</pre>
        __builtin_ia32_adc(data[i],rg,carry);
    }
    if(carry)data.push_back(1);
    return *this;
}
```

```
bigint &operator-=(const bigint &a){
    bool carry=1;
    for(st i=0;i<data.size();i++){</pre>
        u64 rg=-1;
        if(i<a.data.size())rg=~a.data[i];</pre>
        __builtin_ia32_adc(data[i],rg,carry);
    while(!data.empty()&&data.back()==0)data.pop_back();
    return *this;
bigint &operator++(){return *this+=bigint(1);}
bigint &operator--(){return *this-=bigint(1);}
bigint operator++(int){bigint tmp=*this;++*this;return tmp;}
bigint operator--(int){bigint tmp=*this;--*this;return tmp;}
bigint &operator*=(const bigint &a){
    std::vector<u64> ret(data.size()+a.data.size());
    for(st i=0;i<data.size();i++){</pre>
        u64 carry=0;bool wcarry=0;
        st k=i;
        for(st j=0; j<a.data.size(); j++,k++){
            u128 r=data[i]*(u128)a.data[j]+carry;
            u64 cur=r;
            carry=r>>64;
            __builtin_ia32_adc(ret[k],cur,wcarry);
        while(carry||wcarry){
            __builtin_ia32_adc(ret[k],carry,wcarry);
            carry=0; k++;
        }
    while(!ret.empty()&&ret.back()==0)ret.pop_back();
    data=ret;
    return *this;
}
bigint &operator/=(const bigint &a){
    if(a.digit()>digit()){
        data.clear();
        return *this;
    }
    st z=digit()-a.digit();
    std::vector<u64> ret;
    while(1){
        bigint tmp=a<<z;</pre>
        if(tmp<=*this){</pre>
            *this-=tmp;
            st v1=z>>6;
            if(ret.size()<=v1)ret.resize(v1+1);</pre>
            ret[v1] = (u64)(1) << (z\&63);
        }
        if(!z)break;
        z--;
    data=ret;
    return *this;
bigint &operator%=(const bigint &a){
    if(a.digit()>digit())return *this;
    st z=digit()-a.digit();
```

```
while(1){
            bigint tmp=a<<z;</pre>
            if(tmp<=*this)*this-=tmp;</pre>
            if(!z)break;
        }
        return *this;
    }
    bigint operator+(const bigint &a)const{return bigint(*this)+=a;}
    bigint operator-(const bigint &a)const{return bigint(*this)-=a;}
    bigint operator*(const bigint &a)const{return bigint(*this)*=a;}
    bigint operator/(const bigint &a)const{return bigint(*this)/=a;}
    bigint operator%(const bigint &a)const{return bigint(*this)%=a;}
};
std::istream &operator>>(std::istream &st,bigint &a){
    std::string s;st>>s;a=bigint(s);return st;
}
std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &st,const bigint &a){</pre>
   return st<<(std::string)(a);</pre>
}
```

对拍

```
#pragma GCC optimize(2)
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
#define int long long
typedef unsigned long long ull;
#define dmp(x) cerr<<"DEBUG"<<__LINE__<<":"<<#x<<" "<<x<endl
const 11 INF=0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f1L;
typedef pair<int,int> pii;
signed main() {
   ios::sync_with_stdio(false);cin.tie(0);
   while(true){
        system("gene.exe>data.txt");
        system("A.exe<data.txt>out.txt");
        system("B.exe<data.txt>ans.txt");
        if(system("fc out.txt ans.txt")){// Windows
            break;
        }
       // if(system("diff out.txt ans.txt")){// Linux
             break;
       // }
    }
    return 0;
}
```