## 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

```
namespace Gauss{
   const int N=1e3+5;
   double eps=1e-7;
   bool solve(double a[N][N], int n){//n+1行为 Ax=b 矩阵方程右侧向量,运算后结果在 n+1
行
        for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
            double M=0;
            int Mi=0;
            for(int j=i;j<=n;j++){</pre>
                if(fabs(a[j][i])>M){
                    M=fabs(a[j][i]);
                    Mi=j;
                }
            for(int j=i;j \le n+1;j++)
                swap(a[Mi][j],a[i][j]);
            if(fabs(a[i][i])<eps){//无解
                return false;
            for(int j=n+1; j>=i; j--)
                a[i][j]/=a[i][i];
            for(int j=1;j<=n;j++){</pre>
                if(j==i)
                    continue;
                double temp=a[j][i]/a[i][i];
```

## **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

```
11 mod_inverse(11 a,11 m)
{
    11 x,y;
    extend_gcd(a,m,x,y);
    return (x%m+m)%m;
}
```

### 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(11 n,11 p)
{
    inv[1]=1;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
        inv[i]=(11)(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++)
    {
        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++)</pre>
        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++)
             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 $0 \le A, B \le \lceil \sqrt{m} 
ceil$ ,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 <= 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

```
// 修改版的BSGS,额外带一个系数
11 \text{ BSGS}(11 \text{ a}, 11 \text{ b}, 11 \text{ m}, 11 \text{ k} = 1)
{
    static unordered_map<11, 11> hs;
    hs.clear();
    11 \text{ cur} = 1, t = \text{sqrt}(m) + 1;
    for (int B = 1; B <= t; ++B)
         (cur *= a) %= m;
         hs[b * cur % m] = B; // 哈希表中存B的值
    }
    11 now = cur * k % m;
    for (int A = 1; A \leftarrow t; ++A)
         auto it = hs.find(now);
         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, k * a / d % m)
}
```

## 组合数

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

### 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 $m_i, m_i$ 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 $p \in Prim, x, y \in Z, p 
mid x, p 
mid y, n \in Z^+$ 

• 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

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

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旦p | (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(ll a, ll b, ll c, ll 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);
    ll 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 $\delta_m(a) \mid n$
- $a^p \equiv a^q \Rightarrow p \equiv q \mod \delta_m(a)$
- $m \in N^*, a, b \in Z, (a, m) = (b, m) = 1, \text{ }$

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

•  $k \in N, m \in N^*, a \in Z, (a, m) = 1$ , III

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

## 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

$$\sum_{d|n} \mu(d) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ 0 & n \neq 1 \end{cases} \Longleftrightarrow \ \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) = \varepsilon(n) = [n == 1], \ \mu*1 = \varepsilon$$

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

### 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 ll;
#define int long long
typedef unsigned long long ull;
#define dmp(x) cerr<<"DEBUG"<<__LINE__<<":"<<#x<<" "<<x<endl
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f3;
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;
        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++)
             _{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>r_seq::gao(v,n-1)<<"\n";</pre>
    return 0;
}
```

## 斐波那契数

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

性质

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

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

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

• 
$$a \mid b \iff F_a \mid F_b$$

• 
$$gcd(F_m, F_n) = F_{qcd(m,n)}$$

# 卡特兰(Catalan)数

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

### 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?
- $n \uparrow +1$ 和 $n \uparrow -1$ 构成 $2n \bar{\mu}$   $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{2n}$ , 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];
void change(string a)
{
    s+='$';s+='#';</pre>
```

```
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]);</pre>
        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]1*a.first*b.first*mod1, 1]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

# 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:  $k_n(x) = \frac{1}{n^x}$ 

### 计算方式

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  $\mathrm{d} G(x)=\frac{1}{(1-x)(1-2x)^2}\Rightarrow G(x)=\frac{c_0}{1-x}+\frac{c_1}{1-2x}+\frac{c_2}{(1-2x)^2}$ 

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

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])</pre>
                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)</pre>
        {
            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 \le 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);
                                 //偏差值,有时用1e-10,但是要注意精度
const double eps = 1e-8;
int sgn(double x){
                                 //判断x的大小
   if(fabs(x) < eps) return 0;</pre>
                               //x==0,返回0
   else return x<0?-1:1;
                                //x<0返回-1,x>0返回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

```
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;
   if(c > 0)return 2;
                                 //2: p在v的右边
   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;
}
double s1 = Cross(b-a,c-a);
                                                //叉积有正负
   double s2 = Cross(b-a,d-a);
```

### 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--;
   }
                                              //1: 点在内部; 0: 点在外部
   return num != 0;
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;
}
```

## 凸包

#### 最近点对

使用前先sort(p,p+n,cmpxy)

```
B.y)<0);
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;
   if(left == right) return dis;
                                      //只剩1个点
   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];
                             //按y坐标排序,用于剪枝。这里不能按x坐标排序
   sort(tmp_p,tmp_p+k,cmpy);
   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

```
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());
   int first,last;
                                  //指向双端队列的第一个和最后一个元素
   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++){</pre>
       //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>
           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]);</pre>
   //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--;</pre>
   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
Point c; //圆心
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;
                                     //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(sqn(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;</pre>
                                  //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
   Point q = Point_line_proj(C.c,v);
                                        //圆心在直线上的投影点
   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;
   return 2;
                                          //2个交点
}
```

#### 最小圆覆盖

```
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
                                   //随机函数,打乱所有点。这一步很重要
   random_shuffle(p, p + n);
   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<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;){
        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;
            z--;
        }
        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;
}
```