Template For ICPC

Author: HKing

Email: 1470042308@qq.com

目 录

1 Graph

1.1 Dinic

```
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
const int N = 205;
const int M = 1205;
struct Edge{
    int v,f,nxt;
};
struct Dicnic{
    int src,sink;
    int g[N],en;
    Edge e[M*2];
    int level[N];
    void _addEdge(int u,int v,int f){
        e[en].v=v;
        e[en].f=f;
        e[en].nxt=g[u];
        g[u]=en++;
    }
    void addEdge(int u,int v,int f){
        _addEdge(u,v,f);
        _addEdge(v,u,0);
    }
    void init(){
        en=0;
        memset(g,-1,sizeof(g));
    }
    int q[N],front,rear;
    bool bfs(){
        memset(level,0,sizeof(level));
        level[src]=1;
        front=0; rear=1;
        q[0]=src;
        while(front<rear){
            int u=q[front++];
            if(u==sink)return 1;
            for(int i=g[u];i!=-1;i=e[i].nxt){
                int v=e[i].v,f=e[i].f;
                if(!level[v]&&f){
                    level[v]=level[u]+1;
                    q[rear++]=v;
                }
            }
        }
        return 0;
    }
    int dfs(int u,int delta){
        if(u==sink || delta==0)return delta;
        int ret=0;
        for(int i=g[u];i!=-1;i=e[i].nxt){
```

```
49            int v=e[i].v, f=e[i].f;
50            if(level[v]==level[u]+1&&f){
51                int minf=min(delta-ret,f);
52                f=dfs(v,minf);
53                e[i].f-=f;
54                e[i^1].f+=f;
55                delta-=f;
56                ret+=f;
57                if(ret==delta)return ret;
58            }
59        }
60        return ret;
61    }
62    int maxflow(int _src,int _sink){
63        src=_src;
64        sink=_sink;
65        int ret=0;
66        while(bfs())ret+=dfs(src,inf);
67        return ret;
68    }
69 }dicnic_solver;
```

1.2 KM

```
1  // eg: soj 1013
2  const int N = 105;
3  const int inf = 1000000000;
4  struct KM{
5      int w[N][N],x[N],y[N];
6      int px[N],py[N],sy[N],sk[N],pr[N];
7      int lx,ly,n;
8      void adjust(int v){
9          sy[v]=py[v];
10         if(px[sy[v]]!=-2)adjust(px[sy[v]]);
11     }
12     int solve(int _n,int _w[][N]){
13         n=_n;
14         memcpy(w,_w,sizeof(w));
15         return km();
16     }
17     bool find(int v){
18         for(int i=0;i<n;++i)if(py[i]==-1){
19             if(sk[i]>x[v]+y[i]-w[v][i]){
20                 sk[i]=x[v]+y[i]-w[v][i];
21                 pr[i]=v;
22             }
23             if(x[v]+y[i]==w[v][i]){
24                 py[i]=v;
25                 if(sy[i]==-1){
26                     adjust(i);
27                     return 1;
```

```
28              }
29              if(px[sy[i]]!=-1)continue;
30              px[sy[i]]=i;
31              if(find(sy[i]))return 1;
32          }
33      }
34      return 0;
35  }
36  int km(){
37      int i,j,m;
38      for(i=0;i<n;++i){
39          sy[i]=-1;
40          y[i]=0;
41      }
42      for(i=0;i<n;++i){
43          x[i]=0;
44          for(j=0;j<n;++j){
45              x[i]=max(x[i],w[i][j]);
46          }
47      }
48      bool f;
49      for(i=0;i<n;++i){
50          for(j=0;j<n;++j){
51              px[j]=py[j]=-1;
52              sk[j]=inf;
53          }
54          px[i]=-2;
55          if(find(i))continue;
56          f=0;
57          while(!f){
58              m=inf;
59              for(j=0;j<n;++j)if(py[j]==-1)m=min(m,sk[j]);
60              for(j=0;j<n;++j){
61                  if(px[j]!=-1)x[j]-=m;
62                  if(py[j]!=-1)y[j]+=m;else sk[j]-=m;
63              }
64              for(j=0;j<n;++j)if(py[j]==-1&&!sk[j]){
65                  py[j]=pr[j];
66                  if(sy[j]==-1){
67                      adjust(j);
68                      f=1;
69                      break;
70                  }
71                  px[sy[j]]=j;
72                  if(find(sy[j])){
73                      f=1;
74                      break;
75                  }
76              }
77          }
78      }
79      int ans=0;
80      for(i=0;i<n;++i)ans+=w[sy[i]][i];
```

```
81      return ans;
82   }
83 }km_solver;
```

1.3 MixedEulerCircuit

```
1  // eg: soj 1066
2  const int N = 205;
3  int degree[N],n;
4  void init(){
5      dicnic_solver.init();
6      int m,a,b,c;
7      scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
8      memset(degree,0,sizeof(degree));
9      while(m--){
10         // c=0,a<->b; c=1,a->b
11         scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b,&c);
12         a--; b--;
13         degree[a]--;
14         degree[b]++;
15         if(!c)dicnic_solver.addEdge(a,b,1);
16     }
17 }
18 bool work(){
19     int ans=0;
20     for(int i=0;i<n;++i)if(degree[i]&1)return 0;
21     for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
22         if(degree[i]<0){
23             dicnic_solver.addEdge(n,i,-degree[i]/2);
24             ans-=degree[i]/2;
25         }else if(degree[i]>0){
26             dicnic_solver.addEdge(i,n+1,degree[i]/2);
27         }
28     }
29     return dicnic_solver.maxflow(n,n+1)>=ans;
30 }
31 void solve(){
32     puts(work()?"possible":"impossible");
33 }
34 int main(){
35     int t;
36     scanf("%d",&t);
37     while(t--){
38         init();
39         solve();
40     }
41     return 0;
42 }
```

2　Tree

2.1　DivideAndConquerTree

```
//hdu 4812 D Tree
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <vector>
#pragma comment(linker,"/STACK:102400000,102400000")
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 1e5 + 10;
const int md = 1e6 +3;
int N,K;
vector<int > edge[maxn];
void add_edge(int from,int to) {
  edge[from].push_back(to);
}
void init() {
  for(int i = 1;i <= N;i ++) edge[i].clear();
}
int vi[maxn];
int vis[maxn];
int root;
int mi;
int son[maxn];
int hash[md + 10];
int vers[md + 10];
int verc;
pair<int , int > ans;
int fastpow(int x,int y) {
  int ret = 1 ,mul = x;
  while(y) {
    if(y & 1 ) ret = 1LL * mul * ret % md;
    mul = 1LL * mul* mul % md;
    y >>= 1;
  }
  return ret;
}
int comm[md + 10];
void inv1() {
  for(int i = 0;i < md;i ++) {
    comm[i] = fastpow(i,md − 2);
  }
}
int inv(int t) {
  return comm[t];
}
void getroot(int t,int sz) {
  vis[t] = true;
  son[t] = 1;
  int mx = 0;
```

```
49    for(int i = 0;i < edge[t].size();i ++) {
50      int nxt = edge[t][i];
51      if(!vis[nxt]) {
52        getroot(nxt,sz);
53        son[t] += son[nxt];
54        mx = max(mx,son[nxt]);
55      }
56    }
57    mx = max(mx,sz - son[t]);
58    if(mx <= mi) {
59      root = t;
60      mi = mx;
61    }
62    vis[t] = false;
63  }
64  void dfs(int t,int mul,int ri) {
65    vis[t] = true;
66    //query
67    mul =1LL * mul * vi[t] % md;
68    if(1LL * mul * ri % md == K) {
69      pair<int ,int > tmp = pair<int ,int > (min(root,t),max(root,t));
70      if(tmp < ans) ans = tmp;
71    }
72    int q = 1LL* inv(1LL * mul * ri % md) * K % md;
73    if(vers[q] == verc && hash[q]!= 0 ) {
74      pair<int ,int > tmp = pair<int ,int > (min(t,hash[q]),max(t,hash[q]));
75      if(tmp < ans) ans = tmp;
76    }
77    son[t] = 1;
78    for(int i = 0;i < edge[t].size();i ++) {
79      int nxt = edge[t][i];
80      if(!vis[nxt]) {
81        dfs(nxt,mul,ri);
82        son[t] += son[nxt];
83      }
84    }
85    //set
86    if(vers[mul] != verc ) {
87      vers[mul] = verc;
88      hash[mul] = t;
89    }
90    hash[mul] = min(hash[mul],t);
91    vis[t] = false;
92  }
93  void work(int t,int sz) {
94    mi = sz;
95    getroot(t,sz);
96    // dfs
97    int rt = root;
98    vis[rt] =true;
99    verc ++;
100   for(int i = 0;i < edge[root].size();i ++) {
101     int nxt = edge[rt][i];
```

```
102      if(!vis[nxt]) {
103        dfs(nxt,1,vi[rt] % md);
104      }
105    }
106    for(int i = 0;i < edge[rt].size();i ++) {
107      int nxt = edge[rt][i];
108      if(!vis[nxt]) {
109        work(nxt,son[rt]);
110      }
111    }
112  }
113  int main() {
114    inv1();
115    verc = 0;
116    while(scanf("%d%d",&N,&K) != EOF) {
117      init();
118      for(int i = 1;i <= N;i ++) {
119        scanf("%d",&vi[i]);
120      }
121      for(int i = 0;i < N − 1;i ++) {
122        int u,v;
123        scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
124        add_edge(u,v);
125        add_edge(v,u);
126      }
127      memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));
128      ans = pair<int ,int > (N+1,N+1);
129      work(1,N);
130      if(ans.first == N+1 && ans.second == N + 1) {
131        puts("No solution");
132      } else {
133        printf("%d %d\n",ans.first,ans.second);
134      }
135    }
136  }
```

2.2 LinkTree

```
1   //HDU 3966
2   //operation1 path c1 to c2 plus k
3   //operation2 path c1 to c2 minus k
4   #include <iostream>
5   #include <cstdio>
6   #include <algorithm>
7   #include <vector>
8   #include <cstring>
9   #pragma comment(linker, "/STACK:1024000000,1024000000")
10  using namespace std;
11  #define lc (o<<1)
12  #define rc (o<<1|1)
13  int N,M,P;
```

```
14  const int maxn = 100010;
15  vector<int > edge[maxn];
16  int ai[maxn];
17  void add_edge(int from,int to) {
18    edge[from].push_back(to);
19  }
20  void init() {
21    for(int i = 1;i <= N;i ++) edge[i].clear();
22  }
23  int son[maxn]; // size of children
24  int fa[maxn];
25  int wn[maxn]; //index in segment
26  int wcnt;
27  int vis[maxn];
28  int dep[maxn]; // depth
29  int top[maxn]; // link fa
30  //Tree link
31  void dfs1(int t,int d) {
32    vis[t] = true;
33    dep[t] = d;
34    son[t] = 1;
35    for(int i = 0;i < edge[t].size();i ++) {
36      int nxt = edge[t][i];
37      if(!vis[nxt]) {
38        fa[nxt] = t;
39        dfs1(nxt,d + 1);
40        son[t] += nxt;
41      }
42    }
43    vis[t] = false;
44  }
45  void dfs2(int t) {
46    vis[t] = true;
47    wn[t] = wcnt ++;
48    bool first = true;
49    int index = −1;
50    for(int i = 0;i < edge[t].size();i ++) {
51      int nxt = edge[t][i];
52      if(!vis[nxt]) {
53        if(first) {
54          first =false;
55          index = nxt;
56        }
57        if(son[nxt] > son[index]) {
58          index= nxt;
59        }
60      }
61    }
62    if(!first ) {
63      top[index] = top[t];
64      dfs2(index);
65      for(int i = 0;i < edge[t].size();i ++) {
66        int nxt = edge[t][i];
```

```
67        if(!vis[nxt] && nxt != index) {
68          top[nxt] = nxt;
69          dfs2(nxt);
70        }
71      }
72    }
73    vis[t] = false;
74  }
75  //segment tree
76  int addv[maxn << 2];
77  void add(int o,int l,int r,int y1,int y2,int v) {
78    if(y1 <= l && r <= y2) {
79      addv[o] += v;
80    } else {
81      int m = (l + r) >> 1;
82      if(y1 <= m) add(lc,l,m,y1,y2,v);
83      if(m < y2) add(rc,m+1,r,y1,y2,v);
84    }
85  }
86  void query(int o,int l,int r,int x,int & ans) {
87    if(l == r && r == x) {
88      ans += addv[o];
89    } else {
90      int m = (l + r ) >> 1;
91      ans += addv[o];
92      if(x <= m ) {
93        query(lc,l,m,x,ans);
94      } else {
95        query(rc,m+1,r,x,ans);
96      }
97    }
98  }
99  void init_seg() {
100   memset(addv,0,sizeof(addv));
101 }
102 char buff[5];
103 int main() {
104   while(~scanf("%d%d%d",&N,&M,&P) ) {
105     init();
106     for(int i = 1;i <= N;i ++) {
107       scanf("%d",&ai[i]);
108     }
109     for(int i = 0;i < M;i ++) {
110       int u,v;
111       scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
112       add_edge(u,v);
113       add_edge(v,u);
114     }
115     dfs1(1,1);
116     wcnt = 0;
117     top[1] = 1;
118     dfs2(1);
119     init_seg();
```

```
120      while(P --) {
121        scanf("%s",buff);
122        if(buff[0] == 'I' || buff[0] == 'D') {
123          int c1,c2,k;
124          scanf("%d%d%d",&c1,&c2,&k);
125          if(buff[0] == 'D') k = - k;
126          /// query path
127          while(top[c1] != top[c2]) {
128            int f1 = top[c1];
129            int f2 = top[c2];
130            if(dep[f1] < dep[f2]) {
131              swap(f1,f2);
132              swap(c1,c2);
133            }
134            add(1,0,N - 1,wn[f1],wn[c1],k);
135            c1 = fa[f1];
136          }
137          if(dep[c1] < dep[c2]) {
138            swap(c1,c2);
139          }
140          add(1,0,N - 1,wn[c2],wn[c1],k);
141        } else if(buff[0] == 'Q') {
142          int d;
143          scanf("%d",&d);
144          int ans = 0;
145          query(1,0,N-1,wn[d],ans);
146          ans += ai[d];
147          printf("%d\n",ans);
148        }
149      }
150    }
151  }
```

2.3 SegmentTree

```
1   //HDU 4578
2   //segment plus mul power sum
3   #include <cstdio>
4   #include <algorithm>
5   using namespace std;
6   #define lc (o<<1)
7   #define rc (o<<1|1)
8   const int maxn = 100010;
9   const int md = 10007;
10  int sumv1[maxn<<2], sumv2[maxn<<2], sumv3[maxn<<2];
11  int addv[maxn<<2], setv[maxn<<2], timv[maxn<<2];
12  void pushdown(int o) {
13    if (setv[o] >= 0) {
14      setv[lc] = setv[rc] = setv[o];
15      addv[lc] = addv[rc] = 0;
16      timv[lc] = timv[rc] = 1;
```

```
17      setv[o] = −1;
18    }
19    if (timv[o] != 1) {
20      addv[lc] *= timv[o];
21      addv[lc] %= md;
22      addv[rc] *= timv[o];
23      addv[rc] %= md;
24      timv[lc] *= timv[o];
25      timv[lc] %= md;
26      timv[rc] *= timv[o];
27      timv[rc] %= md;
28      timv[o] = 1;
29    }
30    if (addv[o] > 0) {
31      addv[lc] += addv[o];
32      addv[lc] %= md;
33      addv[rc] += addv[o];
34      addv[rc] %= md;
35      addv[o] = 0;
36    }
37  }
38  void maintain(int o,int l,int r) {
39    if (l == r) {
40      if (setv[o] != −1) {
41        sumv1[o] = setv[o];
42        setv[o] = −1;
43      }
44      if (timv[o] != 1) {
45        sumv1[o] *= timv[o];
46        timv[o] = 1;
47        sumv1[o] %= md;
48      }
49      if (addv[o] > 0) {
50        sumv1[o] += addv[o];
51        sumv1[o] %= md;
52        addv[o] = 0;
53      }
54      sumv2[o] = sumv1[o] * sumv1[o] % md;
55      sumv3[o] = sumv1[o] * sumv2[o] % md;
56    } else {
57      sumv1[o] = (sumv1[lc] + sumv1[rc]) % md;
58      sumv2[o] = (sumv2[lc] + sumv2[rc]) % md;
59      sumv3[o] = (sumv3[lc] + sumv3[rc]) % md;
60      if (setv[o] != −1) {
61        sumv1[o] = setv[o] * (r − l +1) % md;
62        sumv2[o] = setv[o] * setv[o] % md * (r − l + 1) % md;
63        sumv3[o] = setv[o] * setv[o] % md * setv[o] % md * (r − l + 1) % md;
64      }
65      if (timv[o] != 1) {
66        sumv1[o] *= timv[o];
67        sumv1[o] %= md;
68        sumv2[o] *= timv[o] * timv[o] % md;
69        sumv2[o] %= md;
```

```
70        sumv3[o] *= timv[o] * timv[o] % md * timv[o] % md;
71        sumv3[o] %= md;
72      }
73      if (addv[o] > 0) {
74        int tmp1 = sumv1[o];
75        sumv1[o] += addv[o] * (r - l + 1) % md;
76        sumv1[o] %= md;
77        int tmp2 = sumv2[o];
78        int tmp3 = sumv3[o];
79        sumv2[o] = (tmp2 + 2*tmp1%md * addv[o]%md + addv[o] * addv[o] %md* (r - l
             +1)%md) % md;
80        sumv3[o] = tmp3 + 3 * tmp2%md * addv[o] % md + 3 * tmp1 % md * addv[o]%md *
             addv[o] % md + addv[o] * addv[o] % md * addv[o] % md * (r - l + 1) %md;
81        sumv3[o] %= md;
82      }
83    }
84  }
85  void setq(int o,int l,int r,int y1,int y2,int v) {
86    if (y1 <= l && r <= y2) {
87      setv[o] = v;
88      addv[o] = 0;
89      timv[o] = 1;
90    } else {
91      pushdown(o);
92      int m = (l + r) >> 1;
93      if (y1 <= m) setq(lc,l,m,y1,y2,v);
94      else maintain(lc,l,m);
95      if (m < y2) setq(rc,m+1,r,y1,y2,v);
96      else maintain(rc,m+1,r);
97    }
98    maintain(o,l,r);
99  }
100 void addq(int o,int l,int r,int y1,int y2,int v) {
101   if (y1 <= l && r <= y2) {
102     addv[o] += v;
103     addv[o] %= md;
104   } else {
105     pushdown(o);
106     int m = (l +r) >> 1;
107     if (y1 <= m ) addq(lc,l,m,y1,y2,v);
108     else maintain(lc,l,m);
109     if (m < y2) addq(rc,m+1,r,y1,y2,v);
110     else maintain(rc,m+1,r);
111   }
112   maintain(o,l,r);
113 }
114 void timq(int o,int l,int r,int y1,int y2,int v) {
115   if (y1 <= l && r <= y2) {
116     timv[o] *= v;
117     timv[o] %= md;
118     addv[o] *= v;
119     addv[o] %= md;
120   } else {
```

```
121      pushdown(o);
122      int m = (l + r) >> 1;
123      if (y1 <= m) timq(lc,l,m,y1,y2,v);
124      else maintain(lc,l,m);
125      if (m < y2) timq(rc,m+1,r,y1,y2,v);
126      else maintain(rc,m+1,r);
127    }
128    maintain(o,l,r);
129  }
130  int ans1, ans2, ans3;
131  void query(int o,int l,int r,int y1,int y2,int add,int ti) {
132    if (setv[o] > 0) {
133      add = ti * addv[o] % md + add;
134      ti = ti * timv[o] % md;
135      int len = min(r,y2) - max(y1,l) + 1;
136      int tmp1 = setv[o] * len % md * ti % md;
137      int tmp2 = setv[o] * setv[o] % md * len % md * ti%md * ti %md;
138      int tmp3 = setv[o] * setv[o] % md * setv[o] % md * len % md *ti %md* ti % md*
             ti % md;
139      int _sum1 = tmp1 + add * len % md;
140      _sum1 %= md;
141      int _sum2 = (tmp2 + 2* tmp1 * add % md + add * add % md * len % md) % md;
142      int _sum3 = (tmp3 + 3 * tmp2 * add % md + 3 * tmp1 * add % md * add % md + len
             * add % md * add % md *add % md) % md;
143      ans1 = (ans1 + _sum1) % md;
144      ans2 = (ans2 + _sum2) % md;
145      ans3 = (ans3 + _sum3) % md;
146      return ;
147    }
148    if (y1 <= l && r <= y2) {
149      int tmp1 = sumv1[o] * ti % md;
150      int tmp2 = sumv2[o] * ti % md * ti % md;
151      int tmp3 = sumv3[o] * ti % md * ti % md * ti % md;
152      int _sum = tmp1 + add * (r - l + 1) % md;
153      int _sum2 = tmp2 + 2* tmp1 * add % md + add * add % md * (r - l + 1) % md;
154      int _sum3 = tmp3 + 3 * tmp2 % md * add % md + 3 * tmp1 % md * add % md * add %
             md + add * add % md * add % md * (r- l + 1) % md;
155      _sum %= md;
156      _sum2 %= md;
157      _sum3 %= md;
158      ans1 = (ans1 + _sum) % md;
159      ans2 = (ans2 + _sum2) % md;
160      ans3 = (ans3 + _sum3) % md;
161
162    } else {
163      int m = (l +r ) >> 1;
164      if (y1 <= m) query(lc,l,m,y1,y2,(ti * addv[o] % md + add) % md,ti * timv[o] %
             md);
165      if (m < y2) query(rc,m+1,r,y1,y2,(ti * addv[o] % md + add) % md,ti * timv[o] %
             md);
166    }
167  }
168  void init(int o,int l,int r) {
```

```
169   setv[o] = −1;
170   timv[o] = 1;
171   addv[o] = 0;
172   sumv1[o] = sumv2[o] = sumv3[o] = 0;
173   if (l == r) {
174   } else {
175     int m = (l + r) >> 1;
176     init(lc,l,m);
177     init(rc,m+1,r);
178   }
179 }
180 int main() {
181   int N,M;
182   while (scanf("%d%d",&N,&M)==2 && N && M) {
183     init(1,1,N);
184     while (M −−) {
185       int cmd,x,y,c;
186       scanf("%d%d%d%d",&cmd,&x,&y,&c);
187       if(cmd == 1) {
188         c %= md;
189         addq(1,1,N,x,y,c);
190       } else if(cmd == 2) {
191         c %= md;
192         timq(1,1,N,x,y,c);
193       } else if(cmd == 3) {
194         c %= md;
195         setq(1,1,N,x,y,c);
196       } else if(cmd == 4) {
197         ans1 = ans2 = ans3 = 0;
198         query(1,1,N,x,y,0,1);
199         if(c == 1) {
200           printf("%d\n",ans1);
201         } else if(c == 2){
202           printf("%d\n",ans2);
203         } else if(c == 3) {
204           printf("%d\n",ans3);
205         }
206       }
207     }
208   }
209 }
```

2.4 SplayTree

```
1 #include <cstdio>
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4 struct Node {
5   Node* ch[2];
6   int v, s, flip;
7   void maintain() {
```

```
 8      s = 1 + ch[0]->s + ch[1]->s;
 9    }
10    void pushdown() {
11      if (flip) {
12        flip = 0;
13        swap(ch[0], ch[1]);
14        ch[0]->flip ^= 1;
15        ch[1]->flip ^= 1;
16      }
17    }
18    int cmp(int k) const {
19      int d = k - ch[0]->s;
20      if (d == 1) return -1;
21      return d <= 0 ? 0 : 1;
22    }
23  };
24  Node* null = new Node();
25  void rotate(Node* &o, int d) {
26    Node* k = o->ch[d^1];
27    o->ch[d^1] = k->ch[d];
28    k->ch[d] = o;
29    o->maintain();
30    k->maintain();
31    o = k;
32  }
33  void splay(Node* &o, int k) {
34    o->pushdown();
35    int d = o->cmp(k);
36    if (d == 1) k -= o->ch[0]->s + 1;
37    if (d != -1) {
38      Node* p = o->ch[d];
39      p->pushdown();
40      int d2 = p->cmp(k);
41      int k2 = (d2 == 0) ? k : k - p->ch[0]->s - 1;
42      if (d2 != -1) {
43        splay(p->ch[d2], k2);
44        if (d == d2) {
45          rotate(o, d^1);
46        } else {
47          rotate(o->ch[d], d);
48        }
49      }
50      rotate(o, d^1);
51    }
52  }
53  Node* merge(Node* left, Node* right) { // make sure left != null
54    splay(left, left->s);
55    left->ch[1] = right;
56    left->maintain();
57    return left;
58  }
59  void split(Node* o, int k, Node* &left, Node* &right) { // make sure 1 <= k <= o->s
60    splay(o, k);
```

```
61    left = o;
62    right = o->ch[1];
63    o->ch[1] = null;
64    left->maintain();
65  }
66  const int maxn = 300000 + 10;
67  struct SS {
68    int n;
69    Node seq[maxn];
70    Node* root;
71    Node* build(int sz) {
72      if (!sz) return null;
73      Node* L = build(sz/2);
74      Node* o = &seq[++n];
75      o->v = n-1;
76      o->flip = 0;
77      o->ch[0] = L;
78      o->ch[1] = build(sz - sz/2 - 1);
79      o->maintain();
80      return o;
81    }
82    void init(int sz) {
83      n = 0;
84      null->s = null->flip = 0;
85      root = build(sz);
86    }
87    void print(Node *o) {
88      if (o != null) {
89        o->pushdown();
90        print(o->ch[0]);
91        if (o->v) {
92          if (o->v != 1) putchar(' ');
93          printf("%d", o->v);
94        }
95        print(o->ch[1]);
96      }
97    }
98  } ss;
99  int n, m, a, b, c;
100 char op[10];
101 int main() {
102   while (scanf("%d%d",&n,&m) == 2 && n != -1 && m != -1) {
103     ss.init(n+1);
104     Node *t1, *t2, *t3;
105     while(m--){
106       scanf("%s",op);
107       if(op[0]=='C'){ // split [a,b], put it after c
108         scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b,&c);
109         split(ss.root, b+1, t1, t2);
110         split(t1, a, t1, t3);
111         ss.root = merge(t1, t2);
112         split(ss.root, c+1, t1, t2);
113         ss.root = merge(merge(t1, t3), t2);
```

```
114        } else { // flip [a,b]
115          scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
116          split(ss.root, b+1, t1, t3);
117          split(t1, a, t1, t2);
118          t2->flip ^= 1;
119          ss.root = merge(merge(t1, t2), t3);
120        }
121      }
122      ss.print(ss.root);
123      puts("\n");
124   }
125 }
```

2.5 Treap

```
1  struct Node {
2    Node *ch[2]; // 0-left 1-right
3    int r, v, s; // rank, val, #node
4    Node(int v): v(v) {
5      ch[0] = ch[1] = NULL;
6      r = rand();
7      s = 1;
8    }
9    int cmp(int x) const {
10     if (x == v) return -1;
11     return x < v ? 0 : 1;
12   }
13   void maintain() { // maintain #node
14     s = 1;
15     if (ch[0] != NULL) s += ch[0]->s;
16     if (ch[1] != NULL) s += ch[1]->s;
17   }
18 };
19 void rotate(Node* &o, int d) {
20   Node* k = o->ch[d^1];
21   o->ch[d^1] = k->ch[d];
22   k->ch[d] = o;
23   o->maintain();
24   k->maintain();
25   o = k;
26 }
27 void insert(Node* &o, int x) {
28   if (o == NULL) {
29     o = new Node(x);
30   } else {
31     int d = o->cmp(x);
32     if (d != -1) { // same ele won't be inserted
33       insert(o->ch[d], x);
34       if (o->ch[d]->r > o->r) rotate(o, d^1);
35     }
36   }
```

```cpp
37    o->maintain();
38  }
39  void remove(Node* &o, int x) {
40    if (o == NULL) return ; // ele to be removed not exist
41    int d = o->cmp(x);
42    if (d == -1) {
43      Node* ret = o;
44      if (o->ch[0] != NULL && o->ch[1] != NULL) {
45        int d2 = (o->ch[0]->r > o->ch[1]->r ? 1 : 0);
46        rotate(o, d2);
47        remove(o->ch[d2], x);
48      } else {
49        if (o->ch[0] == NULL) o = o->ch[1];
50        else o = o->ch[0];
51        delete ret;
52      }
53    } else {
54      remove(o->ch[d], x);
55    }
56    if (o) o->maintain();
57  }
58  int find(Node* o, int x) {
59    while (o != NULL) {
60      int d = o->cmp(x);
61      if (d == -1) return 1;
62      else o = o->ch[d];
63    }
64    return 0;
65  }
66  int kth_big(Node* o, int k) {
67    if (o == NULL || k <= 0 || k > o->s) return 0;
68    int s = o->ch[1] == NULL ? 0 : o->ch[1]->s;
69    if (k == s+1) return o->v;
70    else if (k <= s) return kth_big(o->ch[1], k);
71    else return kth_big(o->ch[0], k-s-1);
72  }
73  int kth_small(Node* o, int k) {
74    if (o == NULL || k <= 0 || k > o->s) return 0;
75    int s = o->ch[0] == NULL ? 0 : o->ch[0]->s;
76    if (k == s) return o->v;
77    else if (k < s) return kth_small(o->ch[0], k);
78    else return kth_small(o->ch[1], k-s-1);
79  }
80  void merge(Node* &src, Node* &dest) {
81    if (src == NULL) return ;
82    merge(src->ch[0], dest);
83    merge(src->ch[1], dest);
84    insert(dest, src->v);
85    delete src;
86    src = NULL;
87  }
88  void clear(Node* &o) {
89    if (o == NULL) return ;
```

```
90    clear(o−>ch[0]);
91    clear(o−>ch[1]);
92    delete o;
93    o = NULL;
94  }
```

3   Geometry

3.1   BasicStructandAlgorithm

```
1   struct Point {
2     double x, y;
3     Point(double x=0, double y=0):x(x),y(y){}
4   };
5
6   typedef Point Vector;
7
8   Vector operator + (const Vector &A, const Vector &B) { return Vector(A.x+B.x,
        A.y+B.y); }
9   Vector operator − (const Point &A, const Point &B) { return Vector(A.x−B.x,
        A.y−B.y); }
10  Vector operator ∗ (const Vector &A, double p) { return Vector(A.x∗p, A.y∗p); }
11  double Dot(const Vector &A, const Vector &B) { return A.x∗B.x + A.y∗B.y; }
12  double Cross(const Vector &A, const Vector &B) { return A.x∗B.y − A.y∗B.x; }
13  double Length(const Vector &A) { return sqrt(Dot(A, A)); }
14  Vector Normal(const Vector &A) { double L = Length(A); return Vector(−A.y/L,
        A.x/L); }
15
16  struct Line {
17    Point P;
18    Vector v;
19    double ang;
20    Line() {}
21    Line(Point P, Vector v):P(P),v(v){ ang = atan2(v.y, v.x); }
22    bool operator < (const Line &L) const {
23      return ang < L.ang;
24    }
25  };
26
27  // if $p$ is on the left side of $L$
28  bool OnLeft(const Line &L, const Point &p) {
29    return Cross(L.v, p−L.P) > 0;
30  }
31
32  // intersection of line $a$ and $b$
33  Point GetLineIntersection(const Line &a, const Line &b) {
34    Vector u = a.P−b.P;
35    double t = Cross(b.v, u) / Cross(a.v, b.v);
36    return a.P+a.v∗t;
37  }
```

3.2 PolygonArea

```cpp
double PolygonArea(vector<Point> p) {
  int n = p.size();
  double area = 0;
  for(int i = 1; i < n−1; i++)
    area += Cross(p[i]−p[0], p[i+1]−p[0]);
  return area/2;
}
```

3.3 HalfPlaneIntersection

```cpp
const double eps = 1e−6;
// intersection of areas (leftside of lines)
vector<Point> HalfplaneIntersection(vector<Line> L) {
  int n = L.size();
  sort(L.begin(), L.end());
  int first, last;
  vector<Point> p(n);
  vector<Line> q(n);
  vector<Point> ans;
  q[first=last=0] = L[0];
  for(int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
    while(first < last && !OnLeft(L[i], p[last−1])) last−−;
    while(first < last && !OnLeft(L[i], p[first])) first++;
    q[++last] = L[i];
    if(fabs(Cross(q[last].v, q[last−1].v)) < eps) {
      last−−;
      if(OnLeft(q[last], L[i].P)) q[last] = L[i];
    }
    if(first < last) p[last−1] = GetLineIntersection(q[last−1], q[last]);
  }
  while(first < last && !OnLeft(q[first], p[last−1])) last−−;
  if(last − first <= 1) return ans;
  p[last] = GetLineIntersection(q[last], q[first]);
  for(int i = first; i <= last; i++) ans.push_back(p[i]);
  return ans;
}
```

4 Math

4.1 ChinaRemainderTheory

```cpp
// china remainder theory, no matter whether gcd(m[i],m[j])=1
LL CRT(const vector<LL>&m, const vector<LL> &b){
  bool flag = false;
  LL x, y, i, d, result, a1, m1, a2, m2, Size = m.size();
  m1 = m[0], a1 = b[0];
  for(int i = 1; i < Size; i++){
```

```
7     m2 = m[i], a2 = b[i];
8     d = exgcd(m1, m2, x, y);
9     if ((a2 − a1) % d != 0) flag = true;
10    result = (mul_mod(x, (a2 − a1) / d, m2) % m2 + m2) % m2;
11    LL tmp = m1;
12    m1 = m1 / d * m2;
13    a1 = (a1 + mul_mod(tmp, result, m1)) % m1;
14    a1 = (a1 % m1 + m1) % m1;
15  }
16  if (flag) return −1;
17  else return a1;
18 }
```

4.2 Decompose

```
1  // eg: poj 3471
2  const int maxn = 10000000;
3  const int maxp = 700000; // about maxn/log(maxn)
4  struct Factor{ // factor as p^num
5    int p, num;
6  };
7  struct DeComposer {
8    DeComposer() { gen_primes(); }
9    bool vis[maxn+5];
10   int pn, prime[maxp];
11   void sieve() {
12     int m = (int)sqrt(maxn+0.5);
13     memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));
14     for(int i=2;i<=m;++i)if(!vis[i])
15       for(int j=i*i;j<=maxn;j+=i)vis[j]=1;
16   }
17   void gen_primes() {
18     sieve();
19     pn = 0;
20     for (int i = 2; i <= maxn; ++ i) {
21       if (!vis[i]) prime[pn++] = i;
22     }
23   }
24   int fcn;
25   Factor fc[64]; // x = p1^a1 * p2^a2 * ...
26   int fn, factor[maxp]; // all y satisify y|x
27   void decompose2(int x,int d){
28     if(d==fcn){
29       factor[fn++] = x;
30     } else {
31       for(int i = 0; i <= fc[d].num; ++ i) {
32         decompose2(x, d+1);
33         x *= fc[d].p;
34       }
35     }
36   }
```

```
37    void decompose1(int x) {
38      fcn = 0;
39      for(int i = 0; i < pn && prime[i] * prime[i] <= x; ++ i) if (x % prime[i] == 0)
            {
40        fc[fcn].p = prime[i];
41        fc[fcn].num = 0;
42        while(x % prime[i] == 0) {
43          fc[fcn].num ++;
44          x /= prime[i];
45        }
46        fcn ++;
47      }
48      if (x > 1) {
49        fc[fcn].p = x;
50        fc[fcn].num = 1;
51        fcn ++;
52      }
53    }
54    void decompose(int x){
55      decompose1(x);
56      fn = 0;
57      decompose2(1,0);
58    }
59  } dc_solver;
```

4.3 EulerPhi

```
1   // #x that x<=n && gcd(x,n)==1
2   int euler_phi(int n) {
3     int m = (int)sqrt(n+0.5);
4     int ans = n;
5     for (int i = 2; i <= m; ++ i) if (n % i == 0) {
6       ans = ans / i * (i−1);
7       while (n%i == 0) n /= i;
8     }
9     if (n > 1) ans = ans / n * (n−1);
10    return ans;
11  }
12  int phi[maxn];
13  void phi_table(int n) {
14    for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++ i) phi[i] = 0;
15    phi[1] = 1;
16    for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++ i) {
17      if (!phi[i]) {
18        for (int j = i; j <= n; j += i) {
19          if (!phi[j]) phi[j] = j;
20          phi[j] = phi[j] / i * (i−1);
21        }
22      }
23      phi[i] += phi[i−1];
24    }
```

```
25  }
```

4.4 ExtendGCD

```
1  // a * x + b * y = d, |x| + |y| get the minimum
2  LL exgcd(LL a, LL b, LL &d, LL &x, LL &y){
3    if (a) { x = 0; y = 1; return a; }
4    else { exgcd(b, a%b, d, y, x); y -= x*(a/b); }
5  }
```

4.5 IntegerInverse

```
1  LL inv1(LL a, LL n) { // a^-1 under n
2    LL d, x, y;
3    gcd(a,n,d,x,y);
4    return d == 1 ? (x+n)%n : -1;
5  }
6  LL inv2(LL a, LL p) { // in case that p is a prime
7    return pow_mod(a, p-2, p);
8  }
```

4.6 LineMod

```
1   // ax = b (mod n)
2   // let d = gcd(a,n), use exgcd to solve ax + ny = d
3   // if b|d, then there are #ans=d, otherwise, no solution
4   vector<LL> line_mod(LL a, LL b, LL n) {
5     LL x, y;
6     exgcd(a,n,x,y);
7     vector<LL>ans;
8     ans.clear();
9     if(b%d==0){
10      x%=n; x+=n; x%=n;
11      ans.push_back(x*(b/d)%(n/d));
12      for(LL i=1;i<d;++i){
13        ans.push_back((ans[0]+i*n/d)%n);
14      }
15    }
16    return ans;
17  }
```

4.7 LogMod

```
1  // eg: hdu 2815
2  // d*a^(x-c) = b (mod n), make sure that (a,n) = 1 and (d,n) = 1
3  map<LL,LL>f;
4  LL log_mod(LL a, LL b, LL n, LL c, LL d) {
```

```
5   LL m, v, e=1, i, x, y, dd;
6   m = ceil( sqrt(n + 0.5) );
7   f.clear();
8   f[1] = m;
9   for(i = 1; i < m; ++ i) {
10    e = e*a%n;
11    if (!f[e]) f[e] = i;
12  }
13  e = (e*a)%n;
14  for (i = 0; i < m; ++ i) {
15    exgcd(d,n,dd,x,y);
16    x = (x*b%n + n) % n;
17    if (f[x]) {
18      LL num = f[x];
19      return c + i*m + (num==m ? 0 : num);
20    }
21    d = (d*e) % n;
22  }
23  return -1;
24 }
25 // a^x = b (mod n), no restriction
26 LL log_mod(LL a, LL b, LL n) {
27   b%=n;
28   LL c = 0, d = 1, t;
29   while((t=__gcd(a,n))!=1){
30     if(b%t) return -1;
31     c++;
32     n/=t;
33     b/=t;
34     d=d*a/t%n;
35     if(d==b)return c;
36   }
37   return log_mod(a,b,n,c,d);
38 }
```

4.8 Lucas

```
1  // C(n,m) % p, make sure p is prime, p <= 10^5
2  // n = n[k] * p^k + n[k-1] * p^(k-1) + .. + n[0]
3  // m = m[k] * p^k + m[k-1] * p^(k-1) + .. + m[0]
4  // then, C(n,m) = C(n[k],m[k])*C(n[k-1],m[k-1])*..*C(n[0],m[0]) (mod p)
5  // C(n,m) = C(n%p, m%p) * C(n/p, m/p) (mod p)
6  // eg: hdu3037
7  LL Lucas(LL n, LL m, LL p) {
8    LL ret = 1;
9    while(n && m) {
10     LL np = n%p, mp = m%p;
11     if(np < mp) return 0;
12     ret = ret * factorial(np) % p * reverse(factorial(mp), p) % p *
             reverse(factorial(np-mp), p) % p;
13     n /= p;
```

```
14    m /= p;
15  }
16  return ret;
17 }
```

4.9 MillerRabin

```
1  // prime test
2  bool Witness(LL n, LL a) {
3    LL m = n−1, j = 0;
4    while(!(m&1)) m >>= 1, j ++;
5    LL ans = pow_mod(a, m, n);
6    while (j −−) {
7      LL tmp = mul_mod(ans, ans, n);
8      if (tmp == 1 && ans != 1 && ans != n−1) return 1;
9      ans = tmp;
10   }
11   return ans != 1;
12 }
13 bool Miller_Rabin(LL n) {
14   if (n < 2) return 0;
15   if (n == 2) return 1;
16   if (!(n&1)) return 0;
17   for (int i = 0; i < max_test; ++ i) {
18     ll a = rand() % (n−2) + 2;
19     if (Witness(n,a)) return 0;
20   }
21   return 1;
22 }
```

4.10 MulMod

```
1  // x*y % n
2  LL mul_mod(LL x, LL y, LL n) {
3    LL T = floor(sqrt(n) + 0.5);
4    LL t = T * T − n;
5    LL a = x / T, b = x % T;
6    LL c = y / T, d = y % T;
7    LL e = a * c / T, f = a * c % T;
8    LL v = ((a*d + b*c) % n + e*t) % n;
9    LL g = v / T, h = v % T;
10   LL ret = (((f+g)*t % n + b*d) % n + h*T) % n;
11   return (ret % n + n) % n;
12 }
```

4.11 PollardRho

```
1  // get a factor of n in log(n)
2  LL Pollard_Rho(LL n, LL c=1) {
```

```
 3    LL i=1, k=2, x=rand()%(n−1)+1, y=x, d;
 4    while(1) {
 5      i++;
 6      x = (mul_mod(x,x,n)+c)%n;
 7      d=__gcd(n,y−x);
 8      if(d>1 && d<n) return d;
 9      if(y==x) return n;
10      if(i==k){
11        k<<=1;
12        y=x;
13      }
14    }
15 }
```

4.12 PowMod

```
 1 // a^x % n
 2 LL pow_mod(LL a, LL x, LL n) {
 3    LL ret = 1, mul = a;
 4    while (x) {
 5      if (x&1) ret = mul_mod(ret, mul, n);
 6      mul = mul_mod(mul, mul, n);
 7      x >>= 1;
 8    }
 9    return ret;
10 }
```

4.13 PowerMod

```
 1 // x^n = a (mod p), make sure that p is prime
 2 // let g be a primitive root of p, x = g^y, a = g^m
 3 // use log_mod to get m, g^(yn) = g^m (mod p)
 4 // thus yn = m (mod p−1), use exgcd to solve and get back
 5 vector<int> power_mod(int a, int n, int p) {
 6    int g = primitive_root(p);
 7    LL m = log_mod(g, a, p);
 8    vector<int>ret;
 9    if(a==0){
10      ret.push_back(0);
11      return ;
12    }
13    if(m==−1)return ret;
14    LL A=n,B=p−1,C=m,x,y;
15    LL d = exgcd(A,B,x,y);
16    if(C%d!=0)return ret;
17    x=x*(C/d)%B;
18    LL delta=B/d;
19    for(int i=0;i<d;++i){
20      x=((x+delta)%B+B)%B;
21      ret.push_back((int)pow_mod(g,x,p));
```

```
22     }
23    sort(ret.begin(),ret.end());
24    ret.erase(unique(ret.begin(),ret.end()), ret.end());
25    return ret;
26  }
```

4.14 PrimitiveRoot

```
1  // eg: SGU 511
2  struct PR {
3    // make sure that p is prime
4    // if p = 2, solve the prob. without PR
5    int divs[N+5];
6    int primitive_root(const int p) {
7      if (p == 2) return 1;
8      int cnt = 0, m = p−1;
9      for (int i = 2; i*i <= m; ++ i) if (m%i == 0) {
10       divs[cnt++] = i;
11       if (i*i < m) divs[cnt++] = m/i;
12     }
13     int r = 2, j = 0;
14     while (1) {
15       for (j = 0; j < cnt; ++ j) {
16         if (fastpow(r, divs[j], p) == 1) break;
17       }
18       if (j >= cnt) return r;
19       r ++;
20     }
21     return −1;
22   }
23 } pr_solver;
```

4.15 SquareMod

```
1  // x*x = a (mod n), make sure that n is prime
2  // be careful there is a single sol. when n = 2
3  // otherwise, x and n−x are both okay
4  // eg: ural 1132
5  LL modsqr(LL a, LL n) {
6    LL b, k, i, x;
7    if (n == 2) return a % n;
8    if (pow_mod(a, (n−1)/2, n) == 1) {
9      if (n%4 == 3) {
10       x = pow_mod(a, (n+1)/4, n);
11     }else{
12       for(b=1; pow_mod(b, (n−1)/2, n) == 1; b ++);
13       i = (n−1)/2;
14       k = 0;
15       do {
16         i/=2;
```

```
17        k/=2;
18        if((pow_mod(a,i,n) * pow_mod(b,k,n)+1) %n == 0) {
19          k += (n−1)/2;
20        }
21      } while(i%2 == 0);
22      x = (pow_mod(a,(i+1)/2,n) * pow_mod(b,k/2,n)) %n;
23    }
24    if(x*2 > n) x = n−x;
25    return x;
26  }
27  return −1;
28 }
```

5 Others

5.1 ExactCover

```
1  // la 2659
2  #include <cstdio>
3  #include <vector>
4  using namespace std;
5  const int MROW = 16*16*16 + 5;
6  const int MCOL = 16*16*4 + 5;
7  const int NODE = 16*16*16*4 + 5;
8  struct DLX {
9    int n, sz;
10   int S[MCOL];
11   int row[NODE], col[NODE];
12   int ansd, ans[MROW];
13   int L[NODE], R[NODE], U[NODE], D[NODE];
14   void init(int n) {
15     this−>n = n;
16     for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++ i) {
17       U[i] = D[i] = i;
18       L[i] = i−1; R[i] = i+1;
19       S[i] = 0;
20     }
21     R[n] = 0; L[0] = n;
22     sz = n+1;
23   }
24   void addRow(int r, const vector<int> &columns) {
25     int first = sz;
26     for (int i = 0; i < columns.size(); ++ i) {
27       int c = columns[i];
28       L[sz] = sz−1; R[sz] = sz+1;
29       D[sz] = c; U[sz] = U[c];
30       D[U[c]] = sz; U[c] = sz;
31       row[sz] = r; col[sz] = c;
32       S[c] ++; sz ++;
33     }
34     R[sz−1] = first; L[first] = sz−1;
```

```
35     }
36     #define FOR(i,A,s) for(int i=A[s];i!=s;i=A[i])
37     void remove(int c) {
38       L[R[c]] = L[c]; R[L[c]] = R[c];
39       FOR(i,D,c)
40         FOR(j,R,i) { U[D[j]] = U[j]; D[U[j]] = D[j]; -- S[col[j]]; }
41     }
42     void restore(int c) {
43       FOR(i,U,c)
44         FOR(j,L,i) { ++S[col[j]]; U[D[j]]=j; D[U[j]]=j; }
45       L[R[c]] = c; R[L[c]] = c;
46     }
47     bool dfs(int d) {
48       if (R[0] == 0) {
49         ansd = d;
50         return 1;
51       }
52       int c = R[0];
53       FOR(i,R,0) if(S[i]<S[c]) c=i;
54       remove(c);
55       FOR(i,D,c) {
56         ans[d] = row[i];
57         FOR(j,R,i) remove(col[j]);
58         if(dfs(d+1)) return 1;
59         FOR(j,L,i) restore(col[j]);
60       }
61       restore(c);
62       return 0;
63     }
64     bool solve(vector<int>&v) {
65       v.clear();
66       if (!dfs(0)) return 0;
67       for (int i = 0; i < ansd; ++ i) v.push_back(ans[i]);
68       return 1;
69     }
70 } dlx;
71 char data[18][18];
72 bool input() {
73   for (int i = 0; i < 16; ++ i) {
74     if (scanf("%s",data[i]) == EOF) return 0;
75   }
76   return 1;
77 }
78 enum { SLOT=0, ROW, COL, BLOK };
79 int encode(int i, int j, int k) {
80   return i*256 + j*16 + k + 1;
81 }
82 int block(int i, int j) {
83   return 4*(i/4) + (j/4);
84 }
85 void decode(int x, int &a, int &b, int &c) {
86   x --;
87   c = x % 16; x /= 16;
```

```
 88   b = x % 16; x /= 16;
 89   a = x;
 90 }
 91 vector<int>columns;
 92 void solve() {
 93   dlx.init(16*16*4);
 94   for (int i = 0; i < 16; ++ i) {
 95     for (int j = 0; j < 16; ++ j) {
 96       for (int k = 0; k < 16; ++ k) {
 97         if (data[i][j] == '-' || data[i][j] == k+'A') {
 98           columns.clear();
 99           columns.push_back(encode(SLOT, i, j));
100           columns.push_back(encode(ROW, i, k));
101           columns.push_back(encode(COL, j, k));
102           columns.push_back(encode(BLOK, block(i,j), k));
103           dlx.addRow(encode(i,j,k), columns);
104         }
105       }
106     }
107   }
108   columns.clear();
109   dlx.solve(columns);
110   for (int i = 0; i < columns.size(); ++ i) {
111     int r, c, v;
112     decode(columns[i], r, c, v);
113     data[r][c] = char('A' + v);
114   }
115   for (int i = 0; i < 16; ++ i) {
116     printf("%s\n", data[i]);
117   }
118 }
119 int main() {
120   int kcase = 0;
121   while (input()) {
122     if (kcase) puts("");
123     kcase ++;
124     solve();
125   }
126 }
```

5.2 MatrixFastPower

```
1 struct Matrix {
2   int n, a[N][N];
3   Matrix operator * (const Matrix &b) const {
4     Matrix ret; ret.clear();
5     ret.n = n;
6     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i) {
7       for (int k = 0; k < n; ++ k) if (a[i][k]) {
8         for (int j = 0; j < n; ++ j) {
9           ret.a[i][j] += a[i][k] * b.a[k][j];
```

```
10          ret.a[i][j] %= mod;
11        }
12      }
13    }
14    return ret;
15  }
16  void clear() {
17    memset(a,0,sizeof(a));
18  }
19 };
20 Matrix matrix_one(int n) {
21   Matrix ret; ret.clear();
22   ret.n = n;
23   for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i) {
24     ret.a[i][i] = 1;
25   }
26   return ret;
27 }
28 Matrix matrix_pow(Matrix x, int n) {
29   Matrix ret = matrix_one(x.n), mul = x;
30   while (n) {
31     if (n&1) ret = ret * mul;
32     mul = mul * mul;
33     n >>= 1;
34   }
35   return ret;
36 }
```

5.3 Polynomial

```
1  // eg: UVALive 4305
2  const int MAXN = 500;
3  const double EPS = 1e-10;
4  inline int sgn(const double &a) { return a > EPS ? 1 : (a < -EPS ? -1 : 0); }
5  struct Polynomial {
6    double data[MAXN];
7    int n;
8    Polynomial() {}
9    Polynomial(int _n) : n(_n) {
10     memset(data, 0, sizeof(data));
11   }
12   Polynomial(double *_data, int _n) {
13     memset(data, 0, sizeof(data));
14     n = _n;
15     for (int i = n; i >= 0; i--) data[i] = _data[i];
16   }
17   Polynomial operator + (const Polynomial &a) {
18     Polynomial c(max(n, a.n));
19     for (int i = c.n; i >= 0; i--) c.data[i] = data[i] + a.data[i];
20     while (sgn(c.data[c.n]) == 0 && c.n) c.n--;
21     return c;
```

```
22    }
23    Polynomial operator - (const Polynomial &a) {
24      Polynomial c(max(n, a.n));
25      for (int i = c.n; i >= 0; i--) c.data[i] = data[i] - a.data[i];
26      while (sgn(c.data[c.n]) == 0 && c.n) c.n--;
27      return c;
28    }
29    Polynomial operator * (const Polynomial &a) {
30      Polynomial c(n + a.n);
31      for (int i = n; i >= 0; i--) for (int j = a.n; j >= 0; j--) c.data[i + j] +=
            data[i] * a.data[j];
32      return c;
33    }
34    Polynomial operator / (const Polynomial &a) {
35      if (n < a.n) return *this;
36      else {
37        Polynomial c(n - a.n);
38        for (int i = c.n; i >= 0; i--) c.data[i] = data[i + a.n];
39        for (int i = c.n; i >= 0; i--) {
40          c.data[i] /= a.data[a.n];
41          for (int j = i - 1; a.n - i + j >= 0 && j >= 0; j--) c.data[j] -=
                c.data[i] * a.data[a.n - i + j];
42        }
43        return c;
44      }
45    }
46    Polynomial operator % (const Polynomial &a) {
47      Polynomial c = *this - *this / a * a;
48      while (sgn(c.data[c.n]) == 0 && c.n) c.n--;
49      return c;
50    }
51    bool iszero() {
52      return n == 0 && sgn(data[0]) == 0;
53    }
54    bool isconst() {
55      return n > 0;
56    }
57    Polynomial derivative() {
58      Polynomial a(n - 1);
59      for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) a.data[i] = data[i + 1] * (double)(i + 1);
60      return a;
61    }
62    Polynomial integral() {
63      Polynomial a(n + 1);
64      for (int i = n + 1; i >= 1; i--) a.data[i] = data[i - 1] / (double)i;
65      return a;
66    }
67    void show() {
68      for (int i = n; i >= 0; i--) {
69        printf("%.6f", data[i], i);
70        if (i != 0) printf(" x");
71        if (i != 1 && i != 0) printf(" ^ %d", i);
72        if (i != 0) printf(" + ");
```

```
73        else printf("\n");
74      }
75    }
76 };
77 Polynomial gcd(Polynomial a , Polynomial b) {
78   if (b.iszero()) return a;
79   else return gcd(b, a % b);
80 }
```

6   字符串

6.1   test

```
1  /***************************************************************************
2   > File Name: test.cpp
3   > Author: HKing
4   > Mail: 1470042308@qq.com
5   > Created Time: 2021年05月25日  星期二 15时20分17秒
6   ***************************************************************************/
7
8  #include <algorithm>
9  #include <cmath>
10 #include <cstring>
11 #include <iostream>
12 #include <map>
13 #include <queue>
14 #include <set>
15 #include <stack>
16 #include <string>
17 #include <vector>
18 #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(0), cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0)
19 #define endl '\n'
20 #define out(n) cout << n << ' '
21 #define outl(n) cout << n << endl
22 #define sd(n) scanf("%d", &n)
23 #define sdd(n, m) scanf("%d%d", &n, &m)
24 #define sddd(n, m, k) scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &k)
25 #define pd(n) printf("%d\n", (n))
26 #define pdd(n, m) printf("%d %d\n", n, m)
27 #define pddd(n, m, k) printf("%d %d %d\n", n, m, k)
28 #define sld(n) scanf("%lld", &n)
29 #define sldd(n, m) scanf("%lld%lld", &n, &m)
30 #define slddd(n, m, k) scanf("%lld%lld%lld", &n, &m, &k)
31 #define pld(n) printf("%lld\n", n)
32 #define pldd(n, m) printf("%lld %lld\n", n, m)
33 #define plddd(n, m, k) printf("%lld %lld %lld\n", n, m, k)
34 #define sf(n) scanf("%lf", &n)
35 #define sff(n, m) scanf("%lf%lf", &n, &m)
36 #define sfff(n, m, k) scanf("%lf%lf%lf", &n, &m, &k)
37 #define ss(str) scanf("%s", str)
38 #define ps(str) printf("%s", str)
```

```
39  #define x first
40  #define y second
41  #define pi acos(−1)
42  #define de(c, n) \
43    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) \
44      cout << c; \
45    cout << endl
46  #define debug(a) cout << #a << '=' << a << endl
47  #define INF_INT 0x3f3f3f3f;
48  #define INF_LONG 4557430888798830399
49  #define mem(ar, num) memset(ar, num, sizeof(ar))
50  #define me(ar) memset(ar, 0, sizeof(ar))
51  #define all(v) v.begin(), v.end()
52  #define max(a, b, c) max(a, max(b, c))
53  #define lowbit(x) (x & (−x))
54  #define gcd(a, b) __gcd(a, b)
55  #define lcm(a, b) a / gcd(a, b) * b
56  #define qpow(a, k, p) \
57    ({ \
58      LL s = 1; \
59      while (k > 0) { \
60        if (k & 1) \
61          s = s * a % p; \
62        a = a * a % p; \
63        k >>= 1; \
64      } \
65      s; \
66    })
67  #define inv(a, p) \
68    ({ \
69      LL q = p − 2; \
70      qpow(a, q, p); \
71    })
72  #define W(t) \
73    cin >> t; \
74    while (t−−)
75  using namespace std;
76  typedef long long LL;
77  typedef unsigned long long ULL;
78  typedef pair<int, int> PII;
79  typedef pair<int, PII> PIII;
80  typedef pair<LL, LL> PLL;
81  typedef pair<LL, PLL> PLLL;
82
83  int main() {
84    IOS;
85
86    return 0;
87  }
```

7 数学

7.1 高斯消元

```
// a[N][N]是增广矩阵
int gauss() {
  int c, r;
  for (c = 0, r = 0; c < n; c++) {
    int t = r;
    for (int i = r; i < n; i++) // 找到绝对值最大的行
      if (fabs(a[i][c]) > fabs(a[t][c]))
        t = i;

    if (fabs(a[t][c]) < eps)
      continue;

    for (int i = c; i <= n; i++)
      swap(a[t][i], a[r][i]); // 将绝对值最大的行换到最顶端
    for (int i = n; i >= c; i--)
      a[r][i] /= a[r][c]; // 将当前行的首位变成1
    for (int i = r + 1; i < n; i++) // 用当前行将下面所有的列消成0
      if (fabs(a[i][c]) > eps)
        for (int j = n; j >= c; j--)
          a[i][j] -= a[r][j] * a[i][c];

    r++;
  }

  if (r < n) {
    for (int i = r; i < n; i++)
      if (fabs(a[i][n]) > eps)
        return 2; // 无解
    return 1; // 有无穷多组解
  }

  for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
      a[i][n] -= a[i][j] * a[j][n];

  return 0; // 有唯一解
}
```

7.2 快速幂

```
//求 m^k mod p, 时间复杂度 O(logk)。

int qmi(int m, int k, int p) {
  int res = 1 % p, t = m;
  while (k) {
    if (k & 1)
      res = res * t % p;
```

```
8      t = t * t % p;
9      k >>= 1;
10   }
11   return res;
12 }
```

7.3 欧几里德

```
1 { return b ? gcd(b, a % b) : a; }
2 }
```

7.4 扩展欧几里德算法

```
1  // 求x, y, 使得ax + by = gcd(a, b)
2  int exgcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y) {
3    if (!b) {
4      x = 1;
5      y = 0;
6      return a;
7    }
8    int d = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
9    y -= (a / b) * x;
10   return d;
11 }
```

7.5 试除法分解质因数

```
1  void divide(int x) {
2    for (int i = 2; i <= x / i; i++)
3      if (x % i == 0) {
4        int s = 0;
5        while (x % i == 0)
6          x /= i, s++;
7        cout << i << ' ' << s << endl;
8      }
9    if (x > 1)
10     cout << x << ' ' << 1 << endl;
11   cout << endl;
12 }
```

7.6 试除法判定质数

```
1  bool is_prime(int x) {
2    if (x < 2)
3      return false;
4    for (int i = 2; i <= x / i; i++)
5      if (x % i == 0)
```

```
6        return false;
7    return true;
8  }
```

7.7 试除法求所有约数

```
1  vector<int> get_divisors(int x) {
2    vector<int> res;
3    for (int i = 1; i <= x / i; i++)
4      if (x % i == 0) {
5        res.push_back(i);
6        if (i != x / i)
7          res.push_back(x / i);
8      }
9    sort(res.begin(), res.end());
10   return res;
11 }
```

7.8 约数个数和约数之和

```
1  //如果 N = p1^c1 * p2^c2 * ... *pk^ck
2  //约数个数: (c1 + 1) * (c2 + 1) * ... * (ck + 1)
3  //约数之和: (p1^0 + p1^1 + ... + p1^c1) * ... * (pk^0 + pk^1 + ... + pk^ck)
```

7.9 组合数

7.9.1 递归法求组合数

```
1  // c[a][b] 表示从a个苹果中选b个的方案数
2  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
3    for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++)
4      if (!j)
5        c[i][j] = 1;
6      else
7        c[i][j] = (c[i - 1][j] + c[i - 1][j - 1]) % mod;
```

7.9.2 通过预处理逆元的方式求组合数

```
1  //首先预处理出所有阶乘取模的余数fact[N], 以及所有阶乘取模的逆元infact[N]
2  //如果取模的数是质数, 可以用费马小定理求逆元
3  int qmi(int a, int k, int p) // 快速幂模板
4  {
5    int res = 1;
6    while (k) {
7      if (k & 1)
8        res = (LL)res * a % p;
9      a = (LL)a * a % p;
10     k >>= 1;
```

```
11    }
12     return res;
13  }
14
15  // 预处理阶乘的余数和阶乘逆元的余数
16  fact[0] = infact[0] = 1;
17  for (int i = 1; i < N; i++) {
18    fact[i] = (LL)fact[i − 1] * i % mod;
19    infact[i] = (LL)infact[i − 1] * qmi(i, mod − 2, mod) % mod;
20  }
```

7.9.3 Lucas 定理求组合数

```
1   //若p是质数，则对于任意整数 1 <= m <= n，有:
2   // C(n, m) = C(n % p, m % p) * C(n / p, m / p) (mod p)
3
4   int qmi(int a, int k, int p) // 快速幂模板
5   {
6     int res = 1 % p;
7     while (k) {
8       if (k & 1)
9         res = (LL)res * a % p;
10      a = (LL)a * a % p;
11      k >>= 1;
12    }
13    return res;
14  }
15
16  int C(int a, int b, int p) // 通过定理求组合数C(a, b)
17  {
18    if (a < b)
19      return 0;
20
21    LL x = 1, y = 1; // x是分子，y是分母
22    for (int i = a, j = 1; j <= b; i−−, j++) {
23      x = (LL)x * i % p;
24      y = (LL)y * j % p;
25    }
26
27    return x * (LL)qmi(y, p − 2, p) % p;
28  }
29
30  int lucas(LL a, LL b, int p) {
31    if (a < p && b < p)
32      return C(a, b, p);
33    return (LL)C(a % p, b % p, p) * lucas(a / p, b / p, p) % p;
34  }
```

7.9.4 分解质因数法求组合数

```
1   //当我们需要求出组合数的真实值，而非对某个数的余数时，分解质因数的方式比较好用:
2   // 1. 筛法求出范围内的所有质数
3   // 2. 通过 C(a, b) = a! / b! / (a − b)! 这个公式求出每个质因子的次数。 n!
4   // 中p的次数是 n / p + n / p^2 + n / p^3 + ...
5   // 3. 用高精度乘法将所有质因子相乘
6
7   int primes[N], cnt; // 存储所有质数
8   int sum[N]; // 存储每个质数的次数
9   bool st[N]; // 存储每个数是否已被筛掉
10
11  void get_primes(int n) // 线性筛法求素数
12  {
13    for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
14      if (!st[i])
15        primes[cnt++] = i;
16      for (int j = 0; primes[j] <= n / i; j++) {
17        st[primes[j] * i] = true;
18        if (i % primes[j] == 0)
19          break;
20      }
21    }
22  }
23
24  int get(int n, int p) // 求n! 中的次数
25  {
26    int res = 0;
27    while (n) {
28      res += n / p;
29      n /= p;
30    }
31    return res;
32  }
33
34  vector<int> mul(vector<int> a, int b) // 高精度乘低精度模板
35  {
36    vector<int> c;
37    int t = 0;
38    for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++) {
39      t += a[i] * b;
40      c.push_back(t % 10);
41      t /= 10;
42    }
43
44    while (t) {
45      c.push_back(t % 10);
46      t /= 10;
47    }
48
49    return c;
50  }
51
52  get_primes(a); // 预处理范围内的所有质数
53
```

```
54  for (int i = 0; i < cnt; i++) // 求每个质因数的次数
55  {
56    int p = primes[i];
57    sum[i] = get(a, p) - get(b, p) - get(a - b, p);
58  }
59
60  vector<int> res;
61  res.push_back(1);
62
63  for (int i = 0; i < cnt; i++) // 用高精度乘法将所有质因子相乘
64    for (int j = 0; j < sum[i]; j++)
65      res = mul(res, primes[i]);
```

7.10 欧拉函数

7.10.1 求欧拉函数

```
1   int phi(int x) {
2     int res = x;
3     for (int i = 2; i <= x / i; i++)
4       if (x % i == 0) {
5         res = res / i * (i - 1);
6         while (x % i == 0)
7           x /= i;
8       }
9     if (x > 1)
10      res = res / x * (x - 1);
11
12    return res;
13  }
```

7.10.2 筛法求欧拉函数

```
1   int primes[N], cnt; // primes[]存储所有素数
2   int euler[N]; // 存储每个数的欧拉函数
3   bool st[N]; // st[x]存储x是否被筛掉
4
5   void get_eulers(int n) {
6     euler[1] = 1;
7     for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
8       if (!st[i]) {
9         primes[cnt++] = i;
10        euler[i] = i - 1;
11      }
12      for (int j = 0; primes[j] <= n / i; j++) {
13        int t = primes[j] * i;
14        st[t] = true;
15        if (i % primes[j] == 0) {
16          euler[t] = euler[i] * primes[j];
17          break;
```

```
18        }
19      euler[t] = euler[i] * (primes[j] − 1);
20    }
21  }
22 }
```

7.11 筛法

7.11.1 朴素筛法

```
int primes[N], cnt; // primes[]存储所有素数
bool st[N]; // st[x]存储x是否被筛掉

void get_primes(int n) {
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
    if (st[i])
      continue;
    primes[cnt++] = i;
    for (int j = i + i; j <= n; j += i)
      st[j] = true;
  }
}
```

7.11.2 线性筛法

```
int primes[N], cnt; // primes[]存储所有素数
bool st[N]; // st[x]存储x是否被筛掉

void get_primes(int n) {
  for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
    if (!st[i])
      primes[cnt++] = i;
    for (int j = 0; primes[j] <= n / i; j++) {
      st[primes[j] * i] = true;
      if (i % primes[j] == 0)
        break;
    }
  }
}
```

8 数据结构

8.1 Trie 树

```
int son[N][26], cnt[N], idx;
// 0号点既是根节点，又是空节点
// son[][]存储树中每个节点的子节点
// cnt[]存储以每个节点结尾的单词数量
```

```
5
6   // 插入一个字符串
7   void insert(char *str) {
8     int p = 0;
9     for (int i = 0; str[i]; i++) {
10      int u = str[i] - 'a';
11      if (!son[p][u])
12        son[p][u] = ++idx;
13      p = son[p][u];
14    }
15    cnt[p]++;
16  }
17
18  // 查询字符串出现的次数
19  int query(char *str) {
20    int p = 0;
21    for (int i = 0; str[i]; i++) {
22      int u = str[i] - 'a';
23      if (!son[p][u])
24        return 0;
25      p = son[p][u];
26    }
27    return cnt[p];
28  }
```

8.2 并查集.cpp

```
1   (1) 朴素并查集:
2
3       int p[N]; //存储每个点的祖宗节点
4
5   // 返回x的祖宗节点
6   int find(int x) {
7     if (p[x] != x)
8       p[x] = find(p[x]);
9     return p[x];
10  }
11
12  // 初始化，假定节点编号是1~n
13  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
14    p[i] = i;
15
16  // 合并a和b所在的两个集合:
17  p[find(a)] = find(b);
18
19  (2) 维护size的并查集:
20
21      int p[N],
22      size[N];
23  // p[]存储每个点的祖宗节点，
24  // size[]只有祖宗节点的有意义，表示祖宗节点所在集合中的点的数量
```

```
25
26  // 返回x的祖宗节点
27  int find(int x) {
28    if (p[x] != x)
29      p[x] = find(p[x]);
30    return p[x];
31  }
32
33  // 初始化，假定节点编号是1~n
34  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
35    p[i] = i;
36    size[i] = 1;
37  }
38
39  // 合并a和b所在的两个集合:
40  size[find(b)] += size[find(a)];
41  p[find(a)] = find(b);
42
43  (3) 维护到祖宗节点距离的并查集:
44
45      int p[N],
46      d[N];
47  // p[]存储每个点的祖宗节点，d[x]存储x到p[x]的距离
48
49  // 返回x的祖宗节点
50  int find(int x) {
51    if (p[x] != x) {
52      int u = find(p[x]);
53      d[x] += d[p[x]];
54      p[x] = u;
55    }
56    return p[x];
57  }
58
59  // 初始化，假定节点编号是1~n
60  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
61    p[i] = i;
62    d[i] = 0;
63  }
64
65  // 合并a和b所在的两个集合:
66  p[find(a)] = find(b);
67  d[find(a)] = distance; // 根据具体问题，初始化find(a)的偏移量
```

9   图论

9.1   test

```
1  /*********************************************************************
2   > File Name: test.cpp
3   > Author: HKing
```

```
 4   > Mail: 1470042308@qq.com
 5   > Created Time: 2021年05月25日 星期二 15时21分42秒
 6  *****************************************************************/
 7
 8  #include <algorithm>
 9  #include <cmath>
10  #include <cstring>
11  #include <iostream>
12  #include <map>
13  #include <queue>
14  #include <set>
15  #include <stack>
16  #include <string>
17  #include <vector>
18  #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(0), cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0)
19  #define endl '\n'
20  #define out(n) cout << n << ' '
21  #define outl(n) cout << n << endl
22  #define sd(n) scanf("%d", &n)
23  #define sdd(n, m) scanf("%d%d", &n, &m)
24  #define sddd(n, m, k) scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &k)
25  #define pd(n) printf("%d\n", (n))
26  #define pdd(n, m) printf("%d %d\n", n, m)
27  #define pddd(n, m, k) printf("%d %d %d\n", n, m, k)
28  #define sld(n) scanf("%lld", &n)
29  #define sldd(n, m) scanf("%lld%lld", &n, &m)
30  #define slddd(n, m, k) scanf("%lld%lld%lld", &n, &m, &k)
31  #define pld(n) printf("%lld\n", n)
32  #define pldd(n, m) printf("%lld %lld\n", n, m)
33  #define plddd(n, m, k) printf("%lld %lld %lld\n", n, m, k)
34  #define sf(n) scanf("%lf", &n)
35  #define sff(n, m) scanf("%lf%lf", &n, &m)
36  #define sfff(n, m, k) scanf("%lf%lf%lf", &n, &m, &k)
37  #define ss(str) scanf("%s", str)
38  #define ps(str) printf("%s", str)
39  #define x first
40  #define y second
41  #define pi acos(−1)
42  #define de(c, n) \
43    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) \
44      cout << c; \
45    cout << endl
46  #define debug(a) cout << #a << '=' << a << endl
47  #define INF_INT 0x3f3f3f3f;
48  #define INF_LONG 4557430888798830399
49  #define mem(ar, num) memset(ar, num, sizeof(ar))
50  #define me(ar) memset(ar, 0, sizeof(ar))
51  #define all(v) v.begin(), v.end()
52  #define max(a, b, c) max(a, max(b, c))
53  #define lowbit(x) (x & (−x))
54  #define gcd(a, b) __gcd(a, b)
55  #define lcm(a, b) a / gcd(a, b) * b
56  #define qpow(a, k, p) \
```

```
57    ({ \
58      LL s = 1; \
59      while (k > 0) { \
60        if (k & 1) \
61          s = s * a % p; \
62        a = a * a % p; \
63        k >>= 1; \
64      } \
65      s; \
66    })
67  #define inv(a, p) \
68    ({ \
69      LL q = p - 2; \
70      qpow(a, q, p); \
71    })
72  #define W(t) \
73    cin >> t; \
74    while (t--)
75  using namespace std;
76  typedef long long LL;
77  typedef unsigned long long ULL;
78  typedef pair<int, int> PII;
79  typedef pair<int, PII> PIII;
80  typedef pair<LL, LL> PLL;
81  typedef pair<LL, PLL> PLLL;
82
83  int main() {
84    IOS;
85
86    return 0;
87  }
```

10   动态规划

10.1   test

```
1   /*******************************************************************
2    > File Name: test.cpp
3    > Author: HKing
4    > Mail: 1470042308@qq.com
5    > Created Time: 2021年05月25日  星期二  15时23分33秒
6   *******************************************************************/
7
8   #include <algorithm>
9   #include <cmath>
10  #include <cstring>
11  #include <iostream>
12  #include <map>
13  #include <queue>
14  #include <set>
15  #include <stack>
```

```
16  #include <string>
17  #include <vector>
18  #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(0), cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0)
19  #define endl '\n'
20  #define out(n) cout << n << ' '
21  #define outl(n) cout << n << endl
22  #define sd(n) scanf("%d", &n)
23  #define sdd(n, m) scanf("%d%d", &n, &m)
24  #define sddd(n, m, k) scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &k)
25  #define pd(n) printf("%d\n", (n))
26  #define pdd(n, m) printf("%d %d\n", n, m)
27  #define pddd(n, m, k) printf("%d %d %d\n", n, m, k)
28  #define sld(n) scanf("%lld", &n)
29  #define sldd(n, m) scanf("%lld%lld", &n, &m)
30  #define slddd(n, m, k) scanf("%lld%lld%lld", &n, &m, &k)
31  #define pld(n) printf("%lld\n", n)
32  #define pldd(n, m) printf("%lld %lld\n", n, m)
33  #define plddd(n, m, k) printf("%lld %lld %lld\n", n, m, k)
34  #define sf(n) scanf("%lf", &n)
35  #define sff(n, m) scanf("%lf%lf", &n, &m)
36  #define sfff(n, m, k) scanf("%lf%lf%lf", &n, &m, &k)
37  #define ss(str) scanf("%s", str)
38  #define ps(str) printf("%s", str)
39  #define x first
40  #define y second
41  #define pi acos(-1)
42  #define de(c, n) \
43    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) \
44      cout << c; \
45    cout << endl
46  #define debug(a) cout << #a << '=' << a << endl
47  #define INF_INT 0x3f3f3f3f;
48  #define INF_LONG 4557430888798830399
49  #define mem(ar, num) memset(ar, num, sizeof(ar))
50  #define me(ar) memset(ar, 0, sizeof(ar))
51  #define all(v) v.begin(), v.end()
52  #define max(a, b, c) max(a, max(b, c))
53  #define lowbit(x) (x & (-x))
54  #define gcd(a, b) __gcd(a, b)
55  #define lcm(a, b) a / gcd(a, b) * b
56  #define qpow(a, k, p) \
57    ({ \
58      LL s = 1; \
59      while (k > 0) { \
60        if (k & 1) \
61          s = s * a % p; \
62        a = a * a % p; \
63        k >>= 1; \
64      } \
65      s; \
66    })
67  #define inv(a, p) \
68    ({ \
```

```
69    LL q = p - 2; \
70    qpow(a, q, p); \
71  })
72 #define W(t) \
73   cin >> t; \
74   while (t--)
75 using namespace std;
76 typedef long long LL;
77 typedef unsigned long long ULL;
78 typedef pair<int, int> PII;
79 typedef pair<int, PII> PIII;
80 typedef pair<LL, LL> PLL;
81 typedef pair<LL, PLL> PLLL;
82
83 int main() {
84   IOS;
85
86   return 0;
87 }
```

11 计算几何

11.1 test

```
1 /***********************************************************************
2  > File Name: test.cpp
3  > Author: HKing
4  > Mail: 1470042308@qq.com
5  > Created Time: 2021年05月25日  星期二 15时23分57秒
6 **********************************************************************/
7
8 #include <algorithm>
9 #include <cmath>
10 #include <cstring>
11 #include <iostream>
12 #include <map>
13 #include <queue>
14 #include <set>
15 #include <stack>
16 #include <string>
17 #include <vector>
18 #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(0), cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0)
19 #define endl '\n'
20 #define out(n) cout << n << ' '
21 #define outl(n) cout << n << endl
22 #define sd(n) scanf("%d", &n)
23 #define sdd(n, m) scanf("%d%d", &n, &m)
24 #define sddd(n, m, k) scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &k)
25 #define pd(n) printf("%d\n", (n))
26 #define pdd(n, m) printf("%d %d\n", n, m)
27 #define pddd(n, m, k) printf("%d %d %d\n", n, m, k)
```

```
28  #define sld(n) scanf("%lld", &n)
29  #define sldd(n, m) scanf("%lld%lld", &n, &m)
30  #define slddd(n, m, k) scanf("%lld%lld%lld", &n, &m, &k)
31  #define pld(n) printf("%lld\n", n)
32  #define pldd(n, m) printf("%lld %lld\n", n, m)
33  #define plddd(n, m, k) printf("%lld %lld %lld\n", n, m, k)
34  #define sf(n) scanf("%lf", &n)
35  #define sff(n, m) scanf("%lf%lf", &n, &m)
36  #define sfff(n, m, k) scanf("%lf%lf%lf", &n, &m, &k)
37  #define ss(str) scanf("%s", str)
38  #define ps(str) printf("%s", str)
39  #define x first
40  #define y second
41  #define pi acos(-1)
42  #define de(c, n) \
43    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) \
44      cout << c; \
45    cout << endl
46  #define debug(a) cout << #a << '=' << a << endl
47  #define INF_INT 0x3f3f3f3f;
48  #define INF_LONG 4557430888798830399
49  #define mem(ar, num) memset(ar, num, sizeof(ar))
50  #define me(ar) memset(ar, 0, sizeof(ar))
51  #define all(v) v.begin(), v.end()
52  #define max(a, b, c) max(a, max(b, c))
53  #define lowbit(x) (x & (-x))
54  #define gcd(a, b) __gcd(a, b)
55  #define lcm(a, b) a / gcd(a, b) * b
56  #define qpow(a, k, p) \
57    ({ \
58      LL s = 1; \
59      while (k > 0) { \
60        if (k & 1) \
61          s = s * a % p; \
62        a = a * a % p; \
63        k >>= 1; \
64      } \
65      s; \
66    })
67  #define inv(a, p) \
68    ({ \
69      LL q = p - 2; \
70      qpow(a, q, p); \
71    })
72  #define W(t) \
73    cin >> t; \
74    while (t--)
75  using namespace std;
76  typedef long long LL;
77  typedef unsigned long long ULL;
78  typedef pair<int, int> PII;
79  typedef pair<int, PII> PIII;
80  typedef pair<LL, LL> PLL;
```

```
81  typedef pair<LL, PLL> PLLL;
82
83  int main() {
84    IOS;
85
86    return 0;
87  }
```

12　其他

12.1　test

```
1   /***************************************************************************
2    > File Name: test.cpp
3    > Author: HKing
4    > Mail: 1470042308@qq.com
5    > Created Time: 2021年05月25日  星期二 15时24分28秒
6    ***************************************************************************/
7
8   #include <algorithm>
9   #include <cmath>
10  #include <cstring>
11  #include <iostream>
12  #include <map>
13  #include <queue>
14  #include <set>
15  #include <stack>
16  #include <string>
17  #include <vector>
18  #define IOS ios::sync_with_stdio(0), cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0)
19  #define endl '\n'
20  #define out(n) cout << n << ' '
21  #define outl(n) cout << n << endl
22  #define sd(n) scanf("%d", &n)
23  #define sdd(n, m) scanf("%d%d", &n, &m)
24  #define sddd(n, m, k) scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &k)
25  #define pd(n) printf("%d\n", (n))
26  #define pdd(n, m) printf("%d %d\n", n, m)
27  #define pddd(n, m, k) printf("%d %d %d\n", n, m, k)
28  #define sld(n) scanf("%lld", &n)
29  #define sldd(n, m) scanf("%lld%lld", &n, &m)
30  #define slddd(n, m, k) scanf("%lld%lld%lld", &n, &m, &k)
31  #define pld(n) printf("%lld\n", n)
32  #define pldd(n, m) printf("%lld %lld\n", n, m)
33  #define plddd(n, m, k) printf("%lld %lld %lld\n", n, m, k)
34  #define sf(n) scanf("%lf", &n)
35  #define sff(n, m) scanf("%lf%lf", &n, &m)
36  #define sfff(n, m, k) scanf("%lf%lf%lf", &n, &m, &k)
37  #define ss(str) scanf("%s", str)
38  #define ps(str) printf("%s", str)
39  #define x first
```

```cpp
#define y second
#define pi acos(-1)
#define de(c, n) \
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) \
    cout << c; \
  cout << endl
#define debug(a) cout << #a << '=' << a << endl
#define INF_INT 0x3f3f3f3f;
#define INF_LONG 4557430888798830399
#define mem(ar, num) memset(ar, num, sizeof(ar))
#define me(ar) memset(ar, 0, sizeof(ar))
#define all(v) v.begin(), v.end()
#define max(a, b, c) max(a, max(b, c))
#define lowbit(x) (x & (-x))
#define gcd(a, b) __gcd(a, b)
#define lcm(a, b) a / gcd(a, b) * b
#define qpow(a, k, p) \
  ({ \
    LL s = 1; \
    while (k > 0) { \
      if (k & 1) \
        s = s * a % p; \
      a = a * a % p; \
      k >>= 1; \
    } \
    s; \
  })
#define inv(a, p) \
  ({ \
    LL q = p - 2; \
    qpow(a, q, p); \
  })
#define W(t) \
  cin >> t; \
  while (t--)
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
typedef unsigned long long ULL;
typedef pair<int, int> PII;
typedef pair<int, PII> PIII;
typedef pair<LL, LL> PLL;
typedef pair<LL, PLL> PLLL;

int main() {
  IOS;

  return 0;
}
```