



Standard Code Library

05 – Graph Theory

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图论

1.LCA

倍增

```
1  int n;
2  vector<int>to[N];
3  int rt;
4  int depth[N];
5  int fa[N][21]; //fa[u][i] 表示 u 开始向上 2^i 的父节点
6  void dfs_lca(int u, int father) {
7      depth[u] = depth[father] + 1;
8      fa[u][0] = father;
9      for (int i = 1; (1 << i) <= depth[u]; i++) {
10         fa[u][i] = fa[fa[u][i - 1]][i - 1];
11     }
12     for (auto ed : to[u]) {
13         int v = ed;
14         if (v != father) {
15             dfs_lca(v, u);
16         }
17     }
18 }
19 int lca(int u, int v) {
20     if (depth[u] < depth[v]) swap(u, v);
21     for (int k = 20; k >= 0; k--) {
22         if (depth[fa[u][k]] >= depth[v]) {
23             u = fa[u][k];
24         }
25     }
26     if (u == v) {
27         return u;
28     }
29     for (int k = 20; k >= 0; k--) {
30         if (fa[u][k] != fa[v][k]) {
31             u = fa[u][k];
32             v = fa[v][k];
33         }
34     }
35     return fa[u][0];
36 }
37 void solve() {
38     cin >> n;
39     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
40         int u, v;
41         cin >> u >> v;
42         if (v == -1) {
43             rt = u;
44         }
45         to[u].pb(v);
46         to[v].pb(u);
47     }
48     dfs_lca(rt, 0);
49     int q;
50     cin >> q;
51     while (q--) {
52         int u, v;
53         cin >> u >> v;
54         cout << lca(u, v) << "\n";
55     }
56 }
```

HLD 树剖

```
1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  #define maxm 200010
4  namespace LCA{
5      struct edge{ int to, len, next; } E[maxm];
6      int cnt, last[maxm], fa[maxm], top[maxm], deep[maxm], siz[maxm], son[maxm], val[maxm];
```

```

7   void addedge(int a, int b, int len = 0){
8       E[++cnt] = (edge){b, len, last[a]}, last[a] = cnt;
9   }
10  void dfs1(int x){
11      deep[x] = deep[fa[x]] + 1;
12      siz[x] = 1;
13      for (int i = last[x]; i; i = E[i].next){
14          int to = E[i].to;
15          if (fa[x] != to && !fa[to]){
16              val[to] = E[i].len;
17              fa[to] = x;
18              dfs1(to);
19              siz[x] += siz[to];
20              if (siz[son[x]] < siz[to]) son[x] = to;
21          }
22      }
23  }
24  void dfs2(int x){
25      if (x == son[fa[x]]) top[x] = top[fa[x]];
26      else top[x] = x;
27      for (int i = last[x]; i; i = E[i].next)
28          if (fa[E[i].to] == x) dfs2(E[i].to);
29  }
30  void init(int root) { dfs1(root), dfs2(root); }
31  int query(int x, int y){
32      for (; top[x] != top[y]; deep[top[x]] > deep[top[y]] ? x = fa[top[x]] : y = fa[top[y]]);
33      return deep[x] < deep[y] ? x : y;
34  }
35  }
36  int n, m, x, y, v;
37  int main(){
38      scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
39      for (int i = 1; i < n; i++){
40          scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
41          LCA::addedge(x, y, v);
42          LCA::addedge(y, x, v);
43      }
44      LCA::init(1);
45      for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
46          scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
47          printf("%d\n", LCA::query(x, y));
48      }
49      return 0;
50  }

```

2.Kruskal 重构树

```

1   const int N = 1e5 + 10;
2   int n = 0, m = 0;
3
4   namespace Graph
5   {
6       struct edge { int to, nxt, val; } edges[N << 1];
7       int cnt, head[N << 1], val[N << 1];
8       void add(int u, int v, int val = 0){
9           edges[++cnt] = (edge){v, head[u], val};
10          head[u] = cnt;
11      }
12  } // namespace Graph
13
14  namespace KR{
15      using Graph::add;
16      struct edge{
17          int u, v, w;
18          const bool operator< (const edge &x) const { return w < x.w; }
19      } edges[N];
20      int fa[N];
21      void init(int n){ for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) fa[i] = i; }
22      int find(int x){ return fa[x] == x ? x : (fa[x] = find(fa[x])); }
23  }
24

```

```

25 void kruskal(){
26     int tot = 0, cnt = n;
27     sort(edges + 1, edges + 1 + m);
28     for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
29         int fau = find(edges[i].u), fav = find(edges[i].v);
30         if(fau != fav){
31             cnt++, fa[fau] = fa[fav] = cnt;
32             add(fau, cnt), add(cnt, fau);
33             add(fav, cnt), add(cnt, fav);
34             Graph::val[cnt] = edges[i].w;
35             tot++;
36         }
37         if(tot == n - 1) break;
38     }
39 }
40 }
41 } // namespace KR

```

3.KM 二分图最大权匹配

```

1 namespace RMatch{
2     #define LL long long
3     const int M = 400 + 5, INF = 2E9;
4     int n = 0; /// Attention-Outside !
5     int w[M][M], kx[M], ky[M], linky[M], vy[M], slk[M], pre[M];
6
7     int KM(){
8         for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
9             for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++) kx[i] = max(kx[i], w[i][j]);
10        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
11            fill(vy, vy + n + 1, 0);
12            fill(slk, slk + n + 1, INF);
13            fill(pre, pre + n + 1, 0);
14            int k = 0, p = -1;
15            for(linky[k = 0] = i; linky[k]; k = p){
16                vy[k] = 1;
17                int d = INF, x = linky[k];
18                for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
19                    if (!vy[j]) {
20                        int t = kx[x] + ky[j] - w[x][j];
21                        if (t < slk[j]) { slk[j] = t; pre[j] = k; }
22                        if (slk[j] < d) { d = slk[j]; p = j; }
23                    }
24                for(int j = 0; j <= n; j++)
25                    if (vy[j]) { kx[linky[j]] -= d; ky[j] += d; }
26                    else slk[j] -= d;
27            }
28            for(; k; k = pre[k]) linky[k] = linky[pre[k]];
29        }
30        int ans = 0;
31        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) ans += kx[i] + ky[i];
32        return ans;
33    }
34
35    inline void add(int x, int y, int val){ w[x][y] = val; }
36 }

```

4. 二分图匹配

```

1  /*
2  ! + 最小覆盖数 = 最大匹配数
3  ! + 最大独立集 = 顶点数 - 二分图匹配数
4  ! + DAG 最小路径覆盖数 = 结点数 - 拆点后二分图最大匹配数
5  */
6
7  const int N = 1e3 + 10;
8  struct MaxMatch {
9      int n;
10     vector<int> g[N];
11     int vis[N], left[N], clk;

```

```

12
13 void init(int n) {
14     this->n = n;
15     for(int i = 0; i <= n; i++) g[i].clear();
16     memset(left, -1, sizeof left);
17     memset(vis, -1, sizeof vis);
18 }
19
20 bool dfs(int u) {
21     for (int v: g[u])
22         if (vis[v] != clk) {
23             vis[v] = clk;
24             if (left[v] == -1 || dfs(left[v])) {
25                 left[v] = u;
26                 return true;
27             }
28         }
29     return false;
30 }
31
32 int match() {
33     int ret = 0;
34     for (clk = 0; clk <= n; ++clk)
35         if (dfs(clk)) ++ret;
36     return ret;
37 }
38 };

```

5. 拓扑排序

```

1  const int N = 1e5 + 10;
2  std::vector<int> g[N];
3  int in_cnt[N];
4
5  bool TopoSort(int n){
6      std::vector<int> ans;
7      std::queue<int> q;
8      for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) if(!in_cnt[i]) q.emplace(i);
9      while(q.size()){
10         int now = q.front(); q.pop();
11         ans.emplace_back(now);
12         for(auto nxt : g[now]) if(!--in_cnt[nxt]) q.emplace(nxt);
13     }
14     if(ans.size() == n){
15         for(auto ansi : ans) cout << ansi << ' ';
16         return true;
17     }
18     else return false;
19 }
20
21 inline void solve(){
22     int n, m; std::cin >> n >> m;
23     for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
24         int u, v; std::cin >> u >> v;
25         g[u].emplace_back(v);
26         in_cnt[v]++;
27     }
28     bool status = TopoSort(n);
29 }

```

6.EK+SPFA

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  // #define int long long
3  using namespace std;
4
5  const int N = 5100, M = 20010, INF = 1e8;
6  int n, m, s, t;
7  template <int N, int M> struct MCMF{
8      //EK+spfa

```

```

9     const int INF=1e8;
10    int S,T;
11    MCMF(int s,int t):S(s),T(t){
12        int h[N], e[M], f[M], w[M], ne[M], idx;
13        int q[N], d[N], pre[N], incf[N];
14        bool st[N];
15
16    void add(int a, int b, int c, int d)
17    {
18        e[idx] = b, f[idx] = c, w[idx] = d, ne[idx] = h[a], h[a] = idx ++ ;
19        e[idx] = a, f[idx] = 0, w[idx] = -d, ne[idx] = h[b], h[b] = idx ++ ;
20    }
21
22    bool spfa()
23    {
24        int hh = 0, tt = 1;
25        memset(d, 0x3f, sizeof d);
26        memset(incf, 0, sizeof incf);
27        q[0] = S, d[S] = 0, incf[S] = INF;
28        while (hh != tt)
29        {
30            int t = q[hh ++ ];
31            if (hh == N) hh = 0;
32            st[t] = false;
33
34            for (int i = h[t]; ~i; i = ne[i])
35            {
36                int ver = e[i];
37                if (f[i] && d[ver] > d[t] + w[i])
38                {
39                    d[ver] = d[t] + w[i];
40                    pre[ver] = i;
41                    incf[ver] = min(f[i], incf[t]);
42                    if (!st[ver])
43                    {
44                        q[tt ++ ] = ver;
45                        if (tt == N) tt = 0;
46                        st[ver] = true;
47                    }
48                }
49            }
50        }
51
52        return incf[T] > 0;
53    }
54
55    void EK(int& flow, int& cost)
56    {
57        flow = cost = 0;
58        while (spfa())
59        {
60            int t = incf[T];
61            flow += t, cost += t * d[T];
62            for (int i = T; i != S; i = e[pre[i] ^ 1])
63            {
64                f[pre[i]] -= t;
65                f[pre[i] ^ 1] += t;
66            }
67        }
68    };
69
70    signed main()
71    {
72        int x;
73        cin>>n;
74        s=0,t=n+n+1;
75        MCMF<N,M>mcmf1(s,t);
76        MCMF<N,M>mcmf2(s,t);
77
78        memset(mcmf1.h, -1, sizeof mcmf1.h);
79        for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){

```

```

80     for(int j=1;j<=n;j++){
81         cin>>x;
82         mcmf1.add(i,j+n,1,x);
83         mcmf2.add(i,j+n,1,-x);
84     }
85     mcmf1.add(0,i,1,0);
86     mcmf1.add(i+n,n+n+1,1,0);
87     mcmf2.add(0,i,1,0);
88     mcmf2.add(i+n,n+n+1,1,0);
89 }
90
91 int flow, cost,flow2,cost2;
92 mcmf1.EK(flow, cost);
93 //mcmf2.EK(flow2, cost2);
94 printf("%d %d\n",cost,-cost2);
95
96 return 0;
97 }

```

7.Dinic

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  #define int long long
3  using namespace std;
4  template <int N> struct Dinic {
5      const int INF = 1e9;
6      struct E {
7          int to, cap, rev;
8      };
9      vector<E> G[N];
10     int lev[N], cur[N];
11     inline void add(int x, int y, int c) {
12         G[x].push_back({ y, c, (int)G[y].size() });
13         G[y].push_back({ x, 0, (int)G[x].size() - 1 });
14     }
15     void bfs(int s) {
16         queue<int> q;
17         memset(lev, -1, sizeof lev);
18
19         for (lev[s] = 0, q.push(s); q.size(); ) {
20             int x = q.front();
21             q.pop();
22
23             for (auto &e : G[x])
24                 if (e.cap > 0 && lev[e.to] < 0)
25                     lev[e.to] = lev[x] + 1, q.push(e.to);
26         }
27     }
28     int dfs(int x, int t, int f) {
29         if (x == t)
30             return f;
31
32         for (int &i = cur[x], sz = G[x].size(), d; i < sz; i++) {
33             auto &e = G[x][i];
34
35             if (e.cap > 0 && lev[x] < lev[e.to]) {
36                 if ((d = dfs(e.to, t, min(f, e.cap))) > 0) {
37                     e.cap -= d, G[e.to][e.rev].cap += d;
38                     return d;
39                 }
40             }
41         }
42     }
43     return 0;
44 }
45 int64_t maxflow(int s, int t) {
46     for (int64_t flow = 0, f;;) {
47         bfs(s);
48
49         if (lev[t] < 0)
50             return flow;

```



```

51
52         memset(cur, 0, sizeof cur);
53
54         while ((f = dfs(s, t, INF)) > 0)
55             flow += f;
56     }
57 }
58 };
59 Dinic<1005> din;
60 signed main() {
61     cin.tie(0)->sync_with_stdio(0);
62     int n, m, s, t;
63     cin >> n ;
64     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
65         for(int j=1;j<=n;j++){
66             int x;
67             cin>>x;
68             din.add(0,i,x);
69             din.add(j+100,201,x);
70             din.add(i,j+100,1e9);
71         }
72     }
73     return cout << din.maxflow(0, 201), 0;
74 }

```