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## 1 Math

### 1.1 卡塔蘭數 Catalan number

```
// 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42
ll c[N];
c[0] = 1;
for(int i=1;i<n;i++)
c[i]=2*(2*(i-1)+1)*c[i-1]/(i+1);
```

## 1.2 錯排公式 Derangements

```
// 1, 0, 1, 2, 9, 44, 265
ll d[n]; //d[0]=1
d[1]=0, d[2]=1;
for(int i=3;i<n;i++){
    d[i]=(i-1)*(d[i-1]+d[i-2]);
}</pre>
```

#### 1.3 Euler function

## 1.4 Euler function(建表)

```
void phi_table(int n,int *phi){
    memset(phi,0,sizeof(phi)); //初始化
    phi[1] = 1;
    for(int i=2;i<=n;i++){
        if(phi[i]==0){
            for(int j=i;j<=n;j+=i){
                     if(phi[j]==0) phi[j] = j;
                      phi[j] = phi[j] / i * (i - 1);
                      }
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

### 1.5 Sieve Prime

17

### 1.6 快速冪

## 1.7 Cn 取 m 模反, Combination, inverse

```
| #define MXN 1'000'005
| #define N 1'000'000
| long long fac[MXN], inv[MXN];
| fac[0] = 1; // 0! = 1
| for(long long i = 1; i <= N; i++)
| fac[i] = fac[i-1] * i % MOD; // 階乘
| inv[N] = FastPow(fac[N], MOD-2); // 模逆元
| for(ll i = N-1; i >=0; i--)
| inv[i] = inv[i+1] * (i+1) % MOD;
| // 數字太大請用__int128
```

### 1.8 質因數分解 Factorizationn

### 1.9 Miller Rabinn

```
/*Miller_Rabin 質數判定*/
// n < 4,759,123,141
                            3 : 2, 7, 61
// n < 1,122,004,669,633
                            4 : 2, 13, 23, 1662803
// n < 3,474,749,660,383
                                  6 : pirmes <= 13
// n < 2^64
// 2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022
// Make sure testing integer is in range [2, n-2] if
// you want to use magic.
11 magic[N] = {};
bool witness(ll a, ll n, ll u, int t) {
   if (!a) return 0;
   ll x = mypow(a, u, n); //快速冪
    for (int i = 0; i < t; i++) {</pre>
       ll nx = mul(x, x, n); //快速乘
        if (nx == 1 && x != 1 && x != n - 1) return 1;
        x = nx:
   return x != 1;
bool miller_rabin(ll n) {
    int s = (magic number size);
        // iterate s times of witness on n
        if (n < 2) return 0;
```

```
if (!(n & 1)) return n == 2;
ll u = n - 1; int t = 0;
// n-1 = u*2^t
while (!(u & 1)) u >>= 1, t++;
while (s--) {
    ll a = magic[s] % n;
    if (witness(a, n, u, t)) return 0;
}
return 1;
}
```

## 1.10 乘法取餘 Multiplication

## 1.11 快速乘法 karatsuba

```
/*karatsuba 快速乘法*/
// Get size of the numbers
int getSize(ll num){
    int count = 0;
    while (num > 0)
        count++;
        num /= 10;
    return count;
11 karatsuba(11 X, 11 Y){
   // Base Case
    if (X < 10 && Y < 10)
        return X * Y;
    // determine the size of X and Y
    int size = fmax(getSize(X), getSize(Y));
    // Split X and Y
    int n = (int)ceil(size / 2.0);
    11 p = (11)pow(10, n);
    11 a = (11)floor(X / (double)p);
    11 b = X \% p;
    11 c = (11)floor(Y / (double)p);
    11 d = Y \% p;
    // Recur until base case
    11 ac = karatsuba(a, c);
    11 bd = karatsuba(b, d);
    11 e = karatsuba(a + b, c + d) - ac - bd;
    // return the equation
    return (11)(pow(10 * 1L, 2 * n) * ac + pow(10 * 1L,
         n) * e + bd);
```

## 1.12 ax+by=gcd(a,b)

```
| /*ax+by=gcd(a,b) 一組解*/
| ll a, b, x, y;
| ll exgcd(ll a, ll b, ll& x, ll& y) {
| if (b) {
| ll d = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
| return y -= a / b * x, d;
| }
| return x = 1, y = 0, a;
| }
```

## 1.13 josephusl

```
/*約瑟夫問題:n個人圍成一桌,數到m的人出列*/
int josephus(int n, int m) { //n人每m次
   int ans = 0;
   for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
        ans = (ans + m) % i;
   return ans;
}</pre>
```

## 1.14 大數 Big number

```
/*大數(Big Number)*/
void add(int a[100], int b[100], int c[100]){
    int i = 0, carry = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < 100; ++i) {</pre>
        c[i] = a[i] + b[i] + carry;
        carry = c[i] / 10;
        c[i] %= 10;
void sub(int a[100], int b[100], int c[100]){
    int i = 0, borrow = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < 100; ++i) {
        c[i] = a[i] - b[i] - borrow;
        if (c[i] < 0) {</pre>
            borrow = 1;
            c[i] += 10;
        }
        else
            borrow = 0;
    }
void mul(int a[100], int b[100], int c[100]){
    int i = 0, j = 0, carry = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < 100; ++i) {
        if (a[i] == 0) continue;
        for (j = 0; j < MAX; ++j)
            c[i + j] += a[i] * b[i];
    for (i = 0; i < MAX; ++i) {</pre>
        carry = c[i] / 10;
        c[i] %= 10;
void div(int a[100], int b[100], int c[100]){
    int t[100];
    for (i = 100 - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
        for (int k = 9; k > 0; k--) // 嘗試商數
            mul(b + i, k, t);
            if (largerthan(a + i, t))
                 sub(a + i, t, c + i);
                break:
            }
        }
    }
}
```

## 1.15 矩陣快速冪

```
struct Martix_fast_pow{ //O(len^3 lg k)
     LL init(int _len,LL m=9223372036854775783LL){
         len=_len, mod=m;
         // mfp.solve(k,{0, 1}, {1, 1}) k'th fib {值,係
         數} // 0-base
     LL solve(LL n,vector<vector<LL>> poly){
         if(n<len) return poly[n][0];</pre>
         vector<vector<LL>> mar(len,vector<LL>(len,0)),x
             (len, vector<LL>(len,0));
                                     mar[i][i]=1;
         for(int i=0;i<len;i++)</pre>
         for(int i=0;i+1<len;i++) x[i][i+1]=1;</pre>
         for(int i=0;i<len;i++)</pre>
                                    x[len-1][i]=poly[i
             ][1];
         while(n){
             if(n&1) mar=mar*x;
             n >>=1, x=x*x;
         LL ans=0;
         for(int i=0;i<len;i++)</pre>
                                   ans=(ans+mar[len-1][i
             ]*poly[i][0]%mod)%mod;
         return ans;
}mfp;
```

#### 1.16 GaussElimination

```
/*GaussElimination*/
// by bcw_codebook
const int MAXN = 300;
const double EPS = 1e-8;
int n;
double A[MAXN][MAXN];
void Gauss() {
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
    bool ok = 0;
    for(int j = i; j < n; j++) {</pre>
       if(fabs(A[j][i]) > EPS) {
         swap(A[j], A[i]);
         ok = 1;
         break;
      }
    if(!ok) continue;
    double fs = A[i][i];
    for(int j = i+1; j < n; j++) {</pre>
       double r = A[j][i] / fs;
       for(int k = i; k < n; k++) {</pre>
         A[j][k] -= A[i][k] * r;
    }
  }
}
```

## 1.17 Epsilon

```
/*精準度(Epsilon)*/
float eps = 1e-8;
bool Equal(float a, float b)
    return fabs(a - b) < eps
bool NEqual(float a, float b)
    return fabs(a - b) > eps
bool Less(float a, float b)
    return (a - b) < -eps
bool Greater(float a, float b)
    return (a - b) > eps
```

#### 1.18 Floor-Ceil

```
|/*floor向下取整,ceil向上取整*/
| int floor(int a,int b){return a/b - (a%b and a<0^b<0);}
| int ceil (int a,int b){return a/b + (a%b and a<0^b>0);}
```

## 2 Geometry

#### 2.1 Struct

```
struct Pt{
    ld x, y;
};
struct Line{
    Pt st, ed;
struct Circle{
    Pt o; // 圓心
    ld r; // 半徑
struct poly{
    int n; // n 邊形
    vector<Pt> pts;
struct Pt {
  11 x, y; // ll or ld
  Pt(){}
  Pt(ll _x,ll _y){
    x=_x, y=_y;
  Pt operator+(const Pt &a) {
    return Pt(x+a.x, y+a.y);
  Pt operator-(const Pt &a) {
    return Pt(x-a.x, y-a.y);
  Pt operator*(const ld &a) {
    return Pt(x*a, y*a);
  Pt operator/(const ld &a) {
    return Pt(x/a, y/a);
  ll operator*(const Pt &a){ //內積
    return x*a.x + y*a.y;
  ll operator^(const Pt &a){ //外積
    return x*a.y - y*a.x;
  bool operator<(const Pt &a) const {</pre>
    return x < a.x || (x == a.x && y < a.y);
  friend int cross(const Pt& o,const Pt& a,const Pt& b)
      { //向量外積
    Pt lhs = o-a, rhs = o-b;
    return lhs.x*rhs.y - lhs.y*rhs.x;
  friend bool operator ==(const Pt& lhs,const Pt& rhs){
    return (rhs.x==lhs.x && rhs.y==lhs.y);
};
```

## 2.2 Function

```
|//是否三點共線
| bool collinearity(const Pt& a, const Pt& b, const Pt& c
| ){
| return (b-a)^(c-a) < EPS; //外積為0: ==0
| }
|//判斷點是否在線段上
| bool inLine(const Pt& p, const Line& li){
| return collinearity(li.st, li.ed, p) && (li.st-p)*(
| li.ed-p) < EPS; //內積為負: <=0
| }
|//平行四邊形面積
| ll areaPt(Pt i, Pt j, Pt k){
| return abs(cross(i, j, k));
| }
|//兩點距離
| ld distance(Pt i,Pt j){
```

```
Pt vt = i - j;
    return sqrt((ld)(vt.x)*(vt.x)+(ld)(vt.y)*(vt.y));
}
ld distance(int i,int j){
    Pt vt = p[i]-p[j];
    return sqrt((ld)(vt.x)*(vt.x)+(ld)(vt.y)*(vt.y));
}

// 輸出
round(double x); //四捨五入至整數
cout << fixed << setprecision(11); //精度
void print(ll x){ //兩倍面積輸出判斷
    if(x&1)
        cout << (x>>1) << ".5\n";
else
        cout << (x>>1) << "\n";
}
```

## 2.3 凸包 Convex hull

```
vector<Pt> convex_hull(vector<Pt> hull){ //凸包
    sort(hull.begin(),hull.end());
    int ton=0:
    vector<Pt> stk;
    for(int i=0;i<hull.size();i++){</pre>
        while(top>=2&&cross(stk[top-2],stk[top-1],hull[
            i])<=0) //或<0
            stk.pop_back(),top--;
        stk.push_back(hull[i]);
        top++;
    for(int i=hull.size()-2,t=top+1;i>=0;i--){
        while(top>=t&&cross(stk[top-2],stk[top-1],hull[
            i])<=0) //或<0
            stk.pop back(),top--;
        stk.push_back(hull[i]);
        top++;
    stk.pop_back();
    return stk;
```

#### 2.4 旋轉卡尺

```
|// 旋轉卡尺
// 最遠兩點配對
double FarthestPair(vector<Pt> arr){
     double ret=0;
     for(int i=0,j=i+1;i<arr.size();i++){</pre>
         while(distance(i,j)<distance(i,(j+1)%arr.size()</pre>
             j=(j+1)%arr.size();
         ret=max(ret,distance(i,j));
     }
     return ret;
}
 // 最大三角形
ld solve(vector<Pt> arr){
     ld ret=0;
     for(int i=0;i<arr.size();i++)</pre>
         for(int j=i+1;j<arr.size();j++)</pre>
             for(int k=j+1;k<arr.size();k++)</pre>
                  ret = max(ret,area(i,j,k));
     return ret;
 // 最大四邊形
ll solve(){ //兩倍面積
     11 ret=0:
     for(int i=0;i<hull.size();i++){</pre>
         int k=(i+1)%hull.size(),k2=(i+3)%hull.size();
         for(int j=i+2;j<=i+hull.size()-2;j++){</pre>
             while(area(i,j%hull.size(),k)<area(i,j%hull</pre>
                  .size(),(k+1)%hull.size())){
```

# 3 Algorithm

## 3.1 Binary search

#### 3.2 DFS

```
/*n queen*/
  //k為第幾行,a[k]為第幾列,n個皇后
  int a[100], n, count;
  void DFS(int k) {
                    if (k > n) {//當k=n+1時找到解
                                     count++;
                                     print("anser");
                    else {
                                     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
                                                       a[k] = i; //存入皇后
                                                       if (check(a, k))DFS(k + 1);//放入,求下一行
                                     }
                   }
  /*Traveling Knight Problem*/
  #define X 5 //棋盤
  #define Y 5
  //騎士共有8個方向
  int dir
                    [8][2] = \{\{1,2\},\{2,1\},\{1,-2\},\{-2,1\},\{-1,2\},\{2,-1\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-1,-2\},\{-
  int board[X][Y]={0},tot=0,_x,_y;
  void dfs(int x,int y,int t) {
          if (t>X*Y) {
                    print("anser");
                    return;
           for (int i=0;i<8;i++) {</pre>
                    int xx=x+dir[i][0];
                    int yy=y+dir[i][1];
                    if ((xx>=X)||(xx<0)||(yy>=Y)||(yy<0)||(board[xx][yy
                                       ])) continue;
                    board[xx][yy]=t;
                    dfs(xx,yy,t+1);
                    board[xx][yy]=0; //回溯
          }
  signed main(){
           cin>>_x>>_y; //起始點
           board[_x][_y]=1;
           dfs(_x,_y,2);
```

#### 3.3 Brute Force

```
#define MAXN 1<<18+5 //雙倍空間
/*折半枚舉 與 二進制枚舉*/
int main() {
    int n, m, i, temp;
    11 \mod, \mod_{\max} = 0;
    vector<ll> arr, ans(MAXN,0), ans2(MAXN,0);
    cin >> n >> m;
    for(i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
        cin >> temp;
        arr.push_back(temp%m);
    }
    //折半枚舉
    for(int i=0;i<(1<<(n/2));i++){ //2^(n/2)
        for(int j=0;j<n/2;j++){</pre>
            if(i>>j&1) //二進制枚舉(選或不選)
                ans[i] = (ans[i] + arr[j]) % m; //前半
        }
    for(int i=0; i<(1<<(n-n/2)); i++){ //2^{(n-n/2)}}
        for(int j=0;j<(n-n/2);j++){</pre>
            if(i>>j&1) ans2[i] = (ans2[i] + arr[n/2+j])
                 % m; //後半枚舉
    }
    //二分維護
    temp = 1 << (n-n/2);
    sort(ans2.begin(), ans2.begin() + temp);
    for(auto i:ans){
        mod_max = max(mod_max, i + *(upper_bound(ans2.
            begin(), ans2.begin() + temp, m-1-i)-1));
        //mod最大為m-1,配對另一半最優解
    cout << mod_max <<"\n";</pre>
}
```

### 3.4 Divide and Conquer

```
/*最近點對*/
double dist(pair<double, double> a, pair<double, double</pre>
    > b) {
  return sqrt(pow((a.first - b.first), 2) + pow((a.
      second - b.second), 2));
double closest(int 1, int r) {
  if (1 >= r)
    return 10000;
  int mid = (1 + r) / 2;
  double radl = closest(1, mid);
  double radr = closest(mid + 1, r);
  double range = min(radl, radr), middle = (point[mid].
      first + point[mid + 1].first) / 2, minimum;
  minimum = range;
  for (int i = mid + 1; i <= r && point[i].first <</pre>
      middle + range; i++) {
    for (int j = mid; j >= 1 && point[j].first > middle
         - range; j--) {
      minimum = min(minimum, dist(point[i], point[j]));
  return minimum;
/*Quick Sort*/
void quicksort(int array[], int left, int right){
    if (left >= right) return;
    int i = left, j = right;
    int k = (left + right) / 2; // 可以隨便選
    int pivot = array[k];
    while (true){
        // 小於等於改成小於,就不必偵測陣列邊界。
        while (array[i] < pivot) i++;</pre>
        while (array[j] > pivot) j--;
```

```
if (i >= j) return;
        // 代價:等於pivot的數字,一直做交換。
        swap(array[i], array[j]);
        i++; j--;
    // 代價:array[i]不一定就是pivot。
    quicksort(array, left, j);
    quicksort(array, i, right);
/*Merge Sort*/
void Merge(vector<int> &Array, int front, int mid, int
    vector<int> LeftSubArray(Array.begin() + front,
        Array.begin() + mid + 1);
    vector<int> RightSubArray(Array.begin() + mid + 1,
        Array.begin() + end + 1);
    int idxLeft = 0, idxRight = 0;
    LeftSubArray.insert(LeftSubArray.end(),
        numeric_limits<int>::max());
    RightSubArray.insert(RightSubArray.end(),
        numeric_limits<int>::max());
    // Pick min of LeftSubArray[idxLeft] and
        RightSubArray[idxRight], and put into Array[i]
    for (int i = front; i <= end; i++) {</pre>
        if (LeftSubArray[idxLeft] < RightSubArray[</pre>
            idxRight]) {
            Array[i] = LeftSubArray[idxLeft];
            idxLeft++;
        } else {
            Array[i] = RightSubArray[idxRight];
            idxRight++;
        }
    }
void MergeSort(vector<int> &Array, int front, int end)
    if (front >= end)
        return:
    int mid = front + (end - front) / 2;
    MergeSort(Array, front, mid);
    MergeSort(Array, mid + 1, end);
    Merge(Array, front, mid, end);
}
```

#### 4 Data Structure

## 4.1 SQRT

```
// build 0(n)
// update O(\lambda n)
// query 0(√n)
//分塊結構
//假設要求區間總和
struct blk{
                       //每塊的全部元素
   vector<int> local;
                       //儲存每塊的總和
   int global;
   int tag;
                       //儲存整塊一起更新的值
   blk(){
                       //初始化
       local.clear();
                       //清空區間元素
       tag = global = 0; //將區間總和先設為0
vector<blk> b;
void build(){
   int len=sqrt(n),num=(n+len-1)/len;
   for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
                         //第i個元素分在第 i/len 塊
       cin>>x;
       //存入區間中
       b[i/len].local.push_back(x);
       //更新區間總和
       b[i/len].global += x;
   }
}
```

```
void update(int ql,int qr,int v){
    int blk_l=ql/len,blk_r=qr/len,ret=0;
    if(blk_l == blk_r){
        //如果都在同一塊直接一個一個跑過去就好
        for(int i=ql;i<=qr;i++)</pre>
           b[blk 1].local[i%len]+=v;
       b[blk_1].global+=(qr-ql+1)*v;
        return;
    for(int i=ql;i<(blk_l+1)*len;i++){ //最左的那一塊
        b[blk_1].local[i%len]+=v;
        b[blk_l].global+=v;
    for(int i=blk_l+1;i<blk_r;i++){ //中間每塊
        b[i].tag+=v;
       b[i].global+=v*len;
    for(int i=blk_r*len;i<=qr;i++){ //最右的那一塊
        b[blk_r].local[i%len]+=v;
        b[blk_r].global+=v;
   }
int query(int ql,int qr){
    int blk_l=ql/len,blk_r=qr/len,ret=0;
    if(blk_1 == blk_r){
       //如果都在同一塊直接一個一個跑過去就好
        for(int i=ql;i<=qr;i++)</pre>
           ret+=b[blk_1].local[i%len]+b[blk_1].tag;
        return ret;
    for(int i=ql;i<(blk_l+1)*len;i++)</pre>
                                        //最左的那一塊
       ret+=b[blk_1].local[i%len]+b[blk_1].tag;
    for(int i=blk_l+1;i<blk_r;i++)</pre>
                                    //中間每塊的總和
       ret+=b[i].global;
    for(int i=blk_r*len;i<=qr;i++)</pre>
                                     //最右的那一塊
        ret+=b[blk_r].local[i%len]+b[blk_r].tag;
    return ret;
}
```

#### 4.2 Mo's Algorithm

```
| // n 為 序 列 總 長 度 , q 為 詢 問 比 數 , p 為 移 動 一 格 的 複 雜 度
// O(p(q+n)\sqrt{n})
int n,k = sqrt(n);
                     //每塊大小為k
struct query{
                    //詢問的左界右界 以及 第幾筆詢問
    int 1, r, id;
    friend bool operator<(const query& lhs,const query&</pre>
         rhs){
        return lhs.l/k==rhs.l/k ? lhs.r<rhs.r : lhs.l<
           rhs.1;
         //先判斷是不是在同一塊
        //不同塊的話就比較塊的順序,否則比較右界r
int num = 0;
int cnt[1000005], ans[30005];
vector<query> q;
                   //新增元素到區間內
void add(int x){
    ++cnt[x];
    if(cnt[x] == 1)
                      ++num;
void sub(int x){
                   //從區間內移除元素
    --cnt[x];
    if(cnt[x] == 0)
void solve(){
    sort(q.begin(),q.end());
    for(int i=0,l=-1,r=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
       while(l>q[i].1) add(--1);
       while(r<q[i].r) add(++r);//記得要先做新增元素的
        while(1<q[i].1) sub(1++);//再做移除元素的
        while(r>q[i].r) sub(r--);
                               //移到區間後儲存答案
       ans[q[i].id] = num;
}
```

#### 4.3 BIT

```
/*BIT 樹狀數組(動態前綴和)*/
//BIT and Array start at 1
#define MAXN 100005 //最大區間<MAXN
vector <int> arr(MAXN); //原始陣列
vector <int> bit(MAXN); //BIT數組
//前綴和查詢
11 query(int i) { //index
    11 \text{ ret = 0};
    while(i > 0) ret += bit[i], i -= i & -i; // 1-base
        i-lowbit(i)
    return ret;
}
//單點增值
void modify(int i, int val) { //index,value
    while(i <= MAXN) bit[i] += val, i += i & -i; // i+</pre>
        Lowbit(i)
}
```

## 4.4 Segment tree

```
/*Segment tree 線段樹(區間問題)*/
//segment tree and Array start at 1
// [l,r] 最大區間設為[1,n]
// [ql,qr] 目標區間
// pos, val 修改位置, 修改值
#define MAXN 100005*4 //tree大小為4n
                   //左子節點index
#define cl(x) (x*2)
#define cr(x) (x*2+1) //右子節點index
#define NO_TAG 0 //懶惰記號
vector <int> tag(MAXN);
vector <int> arr(MAXN);
vector <int> tree(MAXN);
void build(int i,int l,int r){ //i為當前節點index,l,r
   為當前遞迴區間
   if(1 == r){ // 遞迴到區間大小為1
       tree[i] = arr[l];
       return;
   }
   int mid=(1+r)/2; //往兩邊遞迴
   build(cl(i),l,mid);
   build(cr(i),mid+1,r);
   tree[i] = max(tree[cl(i)], tree[cr(i)]); //<-可修改
   //將節點的值設成左右子節點的最大值
// i 為當前節點index, l, r當前區間左右界, ql, qr詢問左
int query(int i,int l,int r,int ql,int qr){
   if(q1 <= 1 && r <= qr){ //若當前區間在詢問區間內,
       直接回傳區間最大值
       return tree[i];
   int mid=(1+r)/2, ret=0; //<-可修改條件
   if(ql<=mid) // 如果左子區間在詢問區間內
       ret = max(ret, query(cl(i),l,mid,ql,qr));
          <-可修改條件
   if(qr> mid) // 如果右子區間在詢問區間內
       ret = max(ret, query(cr(i),mid+1,r,ql,qr)); //
          <-可修改條件
   return ret;
}
/* 單點修改*/
void update(int i,int l,int r,int pos,int val){
```

if(l == r){ // 修改 a[pos] 的值為 val

```
tree[i] = val;
       return;
    int mid=(1+r)/2;
    if(pos <= mid) // 如果修改位置在左子節點,往左遞迴
       update(cl(i),l,mid,pos,val);
    else // 否則往右遞迴
       update(cr(i),mid+1,r,pos,val);
    tree[i] = max(tree[cl(i)], tree[cr(i)]);
                                              //<- 可
        修改條件
/*區間修改*/
//將區間 [l, r] 的值都加 v
void push(int i,int l,int r){
    if(tag[i] != NO_TAG){ // 判斷是否有打標記,NO_TAG=0
       tree[i] += tag[i]; // 有的話就更新當前節點的值
        if(1 != r){ // 如果有左右子節點把標記往下打
           tag[cl(i)] += tag[i];
           tag[cr(i)] += tag[i];
        tag[i] = NO_TAG; // 更新後把標記消掉
   }
void pull(int i,int l,int r){
    int mid = (1+r)/2;
    push(cl(i),l,mid); push(cr(i),mid+1,r);
    tree[i] = max(tree[cl(i)], tree[cr(i)]);
void update(int i,int l,int r,int ql,int qr,int v){
    push(i,l,r);
    if(q1<=1 && r<=qr){
       tag[i] += v; //將區間 [l, r] 的值都加 v
    int mid=(1+r)/2;
    if(ql<=mid) update(cl(i),l,mid,ql,qr,v);</pre>
    if(qr> mid) update(cr(i),mid+1,r,ql,qr,v);
    pull(i,l,r);
/*動態開點*/
struct node{
    node *1, *r;
    int val, tag;
void update(node *x, int 1, int r, int ql, int qr, int
    v){
    push(x, 1, r);
    if(q1 <= 1 \&\& r <= qr){}
       x->tag += v;
       return;
    int mid=(l+r)>>1;
    if(q1 <= mid){</pre>
       if(x->l == nullptr)//判斷是否有節點
           x \rightarrow 1 = new node();
        update(x->1, 1 , mid, q1, qr, v);
    if(qr > mid){
       if(x->r == nullptr)//判斷是否有節點
           x->r = new node();
       update(x->r, mid+1, r, ql, qr, v);
    pull(x, 1, r);
}
```

## 4.5 Persistent Segment tree and DSU

```
#define push_back emplace_back
struct node{
    ll val;
    node *1, *r;
    node(){val = 0;}
```

| }

```
11 n,idx=0;
vector<node *> version;
//用一個vector紀錄全部版本的根節點
node mem[MAXN*25];
node *newNode(){
   return &mem[idx++];
node *build(int 1, int r){
   node *x = newNode();
    if(1 == r) return x;
    int mid = (1+r)>>1;
   x \rightarrow 1 = build(1, mid);
    x->r = build(mid+1, r);
    return x;
node *update_version(node *pre, 11 1, 11 r, 11 pos, 11
    v){
    node *x = newNode(); //當前位置建立新節點
    if(1 == r){
       x \rightarrow val = v;
       return x;
    int mid = (l+r)>>1;
    if(pos <= mid){ //更新左邊
    //左邊節點連向新節點
       x->l = update_version(pre->l, l, mid, pos, v);
       x->r = pre->r; //右邊連到原本的右邊
   else{ //更新右邊
    //右邊節點連向新節點
                       //左邊連到原本的左邊
       x->1 = pre->1;
       x->r = update_version(pre->r, mid+1, r, pos, v)
    x->val = min(x->l->val, x->r->val); //<-修改
   return x;
11 query(node *x,int ql,int qr,int v){ //bin search
    if(ql == qr) return qr;
    int mid=(ql+qr)>>1;
    if(x->l->val<v) // 如果左子區間在詢問區間內
       return query(x->1,q1,mid,v);
    else// 如果右子區間在詢問區間內
       return query(x->r,mid+1,qr,v);
void add_version(int x,int v){ //修改位置 x 的值為 v
    version.push_back(update_version(version.back(), 0,
         n-1, x, v));
   //前一個版本
int find(int x) {
  int fa = query(version.back(), 0, n - 1, x);
  if (fa == x)return x;
  return find(fa);
void merge(int a, int b) {
  int fa = find(a), fb = find(b);
  if (sz[fa] < sz[fb])</pre>
    swap(fa, fb);
  sz[fa] += sz[fb];
  add_version(fb, fa);
signed main(){
   io
    11 q,temp,i,l,r;
    cin >> n >> q;
    version.push_back(build(0,n-1));
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++){</pre>
        cin >> temp;
       add_version(temp,i);
    for(i=0;i<q;i++){</pre>
       cin >> 1 >> r;
       cout << query(version[r],0,n-1,1) <<"\n";</pre>
```

## 4.6 Treap

```
struct Treap{
   int key,pri,sz;
                      //key,priority,size
   Treap *1, *r;
                      //左右子樹
    Treap(){}
    Treap(int _key){
       key = _key;
       pri = rand();
                      //隨機的數維持樹的平衡
       sz = 1;
       l = r = nullptr;
};
Treap *root;
int Size(Treap* x){ return x ? x->sz : 0 ; }
void pull(Treap *x){ x->sz = Size(x->l) + Size(x->r) +
   1;}
Treap* merge(Treap *a,Treap *b){
    //其中一個子樹為空則回傳另一個
   if(!a || !b)
                 return a ? a : b;
    if(a->pri > b->pri){//如果a的pri比較大則a比較上面
       a->r = merge(a->r,b);//將a的右子樹跟b合併
       pull(a);
       return a;
    else{ //如果b的pri比較大則b比較上面
       b->1 = merge(a,b->1); // 將 b 的 左 子 樹 根 a 合 併
       pull(b);
       return b;
void splitByKth(Treap *x,int k,Treap*& a,Treap*& b){
    if(!x){ a = b = nullptr;
    else if(Size(x->1) + 1 <= k){
       splitByKth(x->r, k - Size(x->l) - 1, a->r, b);
       pull(a);
    }
    else{
       b = x;
       splitByKth(x->1, k, a, b->1);
       pull(b);
void splitByKey(Treap *x,int k,Treap*& a,Treap*& b){
   if(!x){ a = b = nullptr; }
    else if(x->key<=k){</pre>
       a = x:
       splitByKey(x->r, k, a->r, b);
       pull(a);
    }
    else{
       b = x;
       splitByKey(x->1, k, a, b->1);
       pull(b);
   }
void insert(int val){
                              //新增一個值為val的元素
   Treap *x = new Treap(val); //設一個treap節點
   Treap *1,*r;
    splitByKey(root, val, l, r);//找到新節點要放的位置
   root = merge(merge(1,x),r); //合併到原本的treap裡
void erase(int val){
                              //移除所有值為val的元素
   Treap *1,*mid,*r;
    splitByKey(root, val, 1, r);//把小於等於val的丟到l
    splitByKey(l, val-1, l, mid);
    //小於val的丟到l,等於val的就會在mid裡
   root = merge(1,r);
                              // 將 除 了 va L 以 外 的 值 合 併
int findVal(int val){ //小於等於val的size
    int size = -1;
```

```
Treap *1, *r;
    splitByKey(root, val, l, r); //把小於等於val的丟到し
    size = Size(1);
    root = merge(1,r);
    return size;
void interval(Treap *&o, int 1, int r) {// [l,r]區間
    Treap *a, *b, *c;
    splitByKey(o, 1 - 1, a, b), splitByKey(b, r, b, c);
    // operate
    o = merge(a, merge(b, c));
void inOrderTraverse(Treap* o, int print) {// 中序
    if (o != NULL){
         push(o);
         inOrderTraverse(o->1, print);
         // print
         if(print) cout << o->val <<"</pre>
         inOrderTraverse(o->r, print);
// Rank Tree
// Kth(k): 查找第k小的元素
// Rank(x):x的名次,即x是第幾小的元素
int kth(Treap* o, int k){
    if(o == NULL \mid \mid k > o \rightarrow sz \mid \mid k <= 0)
    int s = (o \rightarrow 1 == NULL ? 0 : o \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow sz);
    if(k == s + 1) return o -> key;
    else if(k <= s) return kth(o -> 1, k);
    else
                      return kth(o \rightarrow r, k - s - 1);
int rank(Node* o, int x){
    if(o == NULL) return 0;
    int res = 0;
    int s = (o -> 1 == NULL ? 0 : o -> 1 -> sz);
    if(x \le o \rightarrow key){
        res += rank(o \rightarrow 1, x);
         res += x == o \rightarrow key;
    else{
         res += s + 1;
         res += rank(o -> r, x);
    return res;
}
```

# 5 Graph(path)

## 5.1 Disjoint Set(Union-Find)

```
// 宣告父節點陣列 f
int f[N];
int sz[N]; // 子樹大小
void init(int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){</pre>
        f[i] = i;
        sz[i] = 1;
    }
int find(int x) {
    return f[x] == x ? x : f[x] = find(f[x]);
void merge(int x, int y) {
    x = find(x), y = find(y);
    if (x != y){
        sz[x] += sz[y];
        f[y] = x;
    }
}
```

# 5.2 Kruskal's algorithm 最小生成樹

```
/*Kruskal's algorithm 最小生成樹*/
//搭配 Disjoint Set(Union-Find)
struct Edge {
   int u, v, w; // 點 u 連到點 v 並且邊權為 w
   friend bool operator < (const Edge& lhs, const Edge&
       return lhs.w > rhs.w;//兩條邊比較大小用邊權比較
};
priority_queue < Edge > graph();// 宣告邊型態的陣列 graph
int kruskal(int m){
   int tot = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < m ; i++) {</pre>
       if (find(graph.top().u) != find(graph.top().v))
            { // 如果兩點未聯通
           merge(graph.top().u, graph.top().v);
              // 將兩點設成同一個集合
           tot += graph.top().w; // 權重加進答案
       graph.pop();
   }
   return tot;
signed main() {
   cin >> n >> m; //node,edge
   init(n);
   for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {</pre>
       cin >> u >> v >> w;
       graph.push(Edge{u,v,w});
   cout << kruskal(m) << "\n";</pre>
```

## 5.3 Dijkstra's algorithm

```
/*Dijkstra's algorithm 單源最短路徑*/
#define MAX_V 100
#define INF 10000
struct Edge {
 int idx,w;
};
bool operator>(const Edge& a, const Edge& b) {
 return a.w > b.w;
int dist[MAX_V];
vector<vector<Edge> > adj(MAX_V);
void dijkstra(int vn, int s) {
  vector <bool> vis(vn, false);
  fill(dist, dist + vn, INF); dist[s] = 0;
  priority_queue <Edge, vector<Edge>, greater<Edge> >
      pq;
  Edge node;
  node.idx = s; node.w = 0;
  pq.emplace(node);
  while (!pq.empty()) {
    int u = pq.top().idx; pq.pop();
    if (vis[u])continue;
    vis[u] = true;
    for (auto v : adj[u]) {
      if (dist[v.idx] > dist[u] + v.w) {
        dist[v.idx] = dist[u] + v.w;
        node.w = dist[v.idx];
        node.idx = v.idx;
        pq.emplace(node);
   }
 }
signed main() {
   //從start連接到end的最短路徑
    cin >> start >> end;
    dijkstra(n, start);
    if(dist[end]==INF) cout << "NO\n";</pre>
    else cout << dist[end] <<"\n";</pre>
```

## 5.4 Floyd-Warshall

#### 5.5 SPFA

```
/*SPFA 單源最短路徑(negative cycle)*/
struct Edge {
    int idx, w;
vector<Edge> adj[MAX_V]; //adjacency list
vector<bool> inp(MAX_V);
int dist[MAX_V];
//return true if negative cycle exists
bool spfa(int vn, int s) {
    fill(dist, dist + vn, INF); dist[s] = 0;
    vector<int> cnt(vn, 0);
    vector<bool> inq(vn, 0);
    queue<int> q; q.push(s); inq[s] = true;
    while (!q.empty()) {
        int u = q.front(); q.pop();
        inq[u] = false;
        for (auto v : adj[u]) {
            if (dist[v.idx] > dist[u] + v.w) {
                if (++cnt[v.idx] >= vn)return true;
                dist[v.idx] = dist[u] + v.w;
                if (!inq[v.idx]) inq[v.idx] = true, q.
                    push(v.idx);
            }
        }
    return false;
}
```

# 6 Graph(Tree)

#### 6.1 DFS and BFS

```
//DFS
void dfs(int x){
    vis[x]=1;
    for(int i:adj[x]){
        if(!vis[i])
             dfs(i);
    }
//BFS
void bfs(int s){
    queue<int> q;
    q.push(s);
    vis[s]=1;
    while(!q.empty()){
        int x=q.front();q.pop();
        for(int i:adj[x]){
             if(!vis[i])
                 q.push(i),vis[i]=1;
        }
    }
}
```

```
void init(int N){
    for(int i=0;i<N;i++){
        if(!adj[i].empty()) adj[i].clear();
    }
}</pre>
```

#### 6.2 Eulerian Path and Circuit

```
|// O(M)
//
            歐拉迴路
                             歐拉路徑
// 無向圖/所有點的度數為偶數/度數為奇數的點數量不超過2
// 有向圖/所有點入度等於出度/全部點的入度出度一樣
//或剛好一個點出度-1=入度 另一點入度-1=出度,其他點入度
    等於出度
vector<int> path;
void dfs(int x){
   while(!edge[x].empty()){
       int u = edge[x].back();
       edge[x].pop_back();
       dfs(u);
   path.push_back(x);
int main(){
   build_graph();
   dfs(st); // 如果剛好一個點出度-1=入度 則為起點
   reverse(path.begin(),path.end());
```

## 6.3 Topological Sort

```
// O(N+M)
for(int i=0;i<m;i++){</pre>
                      //點 u 連到點 v
    cin >> u >> v;
    adj[u].push_back(v);
    ++deg[v];
// can solve DAG
void bfs(int n){ // Topological Sort
    queue<int> q;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
        if(!deg[i]) q.push(i); //入度0先出
    while(!q.empty()){
        int u = q.front(); q.pop();
        for(int i:adj[u]){
             --deg[i];
             deg_sum[i] += deg_sum[u];
             if(deg[i] == 0) q.push(i);
        }
    }
}
```

### 6.4 LCA

```
// pre O(NLgN)
// query O(lgN)
// 最近共同祖先
// 兩點間距離 / 兩點間最大邊 / 兩點間重合長度
// 時間戳記,判斷祖先關係
int ti = 0; // 當前時間
int tin[MAXN+5],tout[MAXN+5];
int dis[MAXN+5]; // 計算距離深度
int query[MAXN+5][lgN+5]; //點N的2^LqN祖先的最大邊
void dfs(int x,int f,int deep){
   fa[x] = f;
   tin[x] = ti++;
   dis[x] = deep;
   for(auto i:edge[x]){
       if(i.v == f){
          //query[x][0] = i.w;
```

```
continue;
        dfs(i.v, x, deep+i.w);
    tout[x] = ti++;
bool isAncestor(int u, int v){
    return tin[u]<=tin[v] && tout[u] >= tout[v];
// LCA
int n,lgn;
int anc[MAXN+5][lgN+5]; //點N的2^LgN祖先
int getLca(int u, int v){
    if(isAncestor(u, v))
                            return u;
    if(isAncestor(v, u))
                            return v;
    for(int i=lgn;i>=0;i--){
        // 判斷 2^lgN, 2^(lgN-1),...2^1, 2^0 倍祖先
        if(!isAncestor(anc[u][i], v))
            u = anc[u][i]; // 則往上移動
    return anc[u][0];
// 找出路徑最大邊
int max_cost(int u, int v){
    int max_cost = 0;
    if(u == v) return max_cost;
    for(int i=lgn;i>=0;i--){
        if(!isAncestor(anc[u][i], v)){
            max_cost = max(max_cost,query[u][i]);
            u = anc[u][i]; // 則往上移動
    }
    return max(max_cost,query[u][0]);
} // max(max_cost(u,nodeLca), max_cost(v,nodeLca))
int dist(int u, int v){
    //depth[X] + depth[Y] - 2 * depth[ancestor]
    return dis[u] + dis[v]-2*dis[find(v)];
// init 建表
for(s=1;s<=n;s++) anc[s][0] = fa[s];</pre>
for(i=1;i<=lgn;i++){</pre>
    for(s=1;s<=n;s++){</pre>
        anc[s][i] = anc[anc[s][i-1]][i-1];
        // query[s][i] = max(query[s][i-1],query[anc[s
            ][i-1]][i-1]);
}
```

# 6.5 樹上差分

```
#define MAX 3e5+5
vector<vector<int>>edge(MAX), fa(MAX, vector<int>(21,
vector<int>a(MAX), dep(MAX), cnt(MAX, 0);
void dfs(int rt,int f) {
  fa[rt][0] = f;
  dep[rt] = dep[f] + 1;
  for (int i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
    fa[rt][i] = fa[fa[rt][i - 1]][i - 1];
  for (auto i : edge[rt]) {
    if (i == f)continue;
    dfs(i, rt);
int lca(int a, int b) {
 if (dep[a] < dep[b]) {</pre>
    swap(a, b);
  for (int i = 20; i >= 0; i --) {
    if (dep[fa[a][i]] >= dep[b]) {
      a = fa[a][i]; //上跳
```

```
if (a == b)
    return a;
  for (int i = 20; i >= 0; i--) {
    if (fa[a][i] != fa[b][i]) {
     a = fa[a][i];
      b = fa[b][i];
   }
  return fa[a][0];
void dfssum(int rt,int f) {
  for (auto i : edge[rt]) {
    if (i == f)continue;
    dfssum(i, rt);
    cnt[rt] += cnt[i];
  }
void solve() {
  int u, v, cmnlca;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
    cin >> a[i];
  for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
    cin >> u >> v;
    edge[u].push_back(v);
    edge[v].push_back(u);
  dfs(1, 0);
  for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
    cmnlca = lca(a[i], a[i + 1]);
    cnt[fa[cmnlca][0]]--; //父節點 -v
                         //Lca -v
    cnt[cmnlca]--;
    cnt[a[i]]++;
                       //兩端點 +v
    cnt[a[i + 1]]++;
  dfssum(1, 0);
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) { //多加的減回去
   cnt[a[i]]--;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    cout << cnt[i] << "\n";</pre>
int main() {
 cin >> n:
  solve();
```

## 6.6 HLD with Segment tree

```
#define MXN 10005
#define cl(x) (x<<1)</pre>
#define cr(x) (x<<1|1)
#define INF 1e9+5
int sz[MXN], fa[MXN], heavy[MXN], dep[MXN];
int root[MXN]; //鍊的根節點
int len[MXN]; //鍊長度
struct Edge {int u, v;};
struct node {int v, w;};
vector<Edge> edge;
vector<node> graph[MXN];
vector<int> tree[MXN]; // 第i個節點為根的線段樹
vector<int> val[MXN]; // 第i個節點為根的序列
// 子樹大小
void dfs_sz(int u, int f, int d){
 sz[u] = 1, fa[u] = f, dep[u] = d;
   for(auto v : graph[u]){
       if(v.v != f){
           dfs_sz(v.v, u, d+1);
           sz[u] += sz[v.v];
           if(sz[v.v] > sz[heavy[u]]) heavy[u] = v.v;
               //重兒子
       }
```

```
}
}
// 樹鍊剖分
void dfs_hld(int u,int f){
   for(auto v : graph[u]){
        if(v.v != f){
            if(v.v == heavy[u])root[v.v] = root[u];
            //重兒子的根,重鍊的頭
            else root[v.v] = v.v; //輕兒子的根
            val[root[v.v]].push_back(v.w); //點權
            dfs_hld(v.v, u);
        }
    len[root[u]]++; //鍊長度
// LCA
int getLca(int x,int y){
    while(root[x] != root[y]){
        if(dep[root[x]] > dep[root[y]])
           x = fa[root[x]]; //跳鍊
        else
            y = fa[root[y]];
    return (dep[x] <= dep[y] ? x : y);</pre>
// 線段樹
void build(int ver,int i,int l,int r){
    if(1 == r){
        tree[ver][i] = val[ver][1];
        return;
    int mid=(l+r)>>1;
    build(ver, cl(i), l, mid);
    build(ver, cr(i), mid+1, r);
    tree[ver][i] = max(tree[ver][cl(i)], tree[ver][cr(i
        )]); //最大邊
void update(int ver,int i,int l,int r,int pos,int val){
    if(1 == r){ // 修改 a[pos] 的值為 val
        tree[ver][i] = val; return;
    int mid=(l+r)>>1;
    if(pos <= mid) update(ver,cl(i),l,mid,pos,val);</pre>
                   update(ver,cr(i),mid+1,r,pos,val);
    tree[ver][i] = max(tree[ver][cl(i)], tree[ver][cr(i
// i 為當前節點index, l, r當前區間左右界, ql, qr詢問左
     右界
int query(int ver,int i,int l,int r,int ql,int qr){
    if(q1 <= 1 && r <= qr){
        return tree[ver][i];
    int mid=(l+r)>>1, ret=-INF;
    if(ql<=mid) ret =</pre>
        max(ret, query(ver,cl(i),l,mid,ql,qr));
    if(qr> mid) ret =
        max(ret, query(ver,cr(i),mid+1,r,ql,qr));
    return ret;
void init(){
    edge.clear(); edge.resize(n-1);
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){</pre>
        graph[i].clear();
        tree[i].clear();
        val[i].clear();
        heavy[i]=len[i]=0;
   }
signed main(){
    int i,t,a,b,w,ti;
    string op;
    cin >> n;
    init();
    for(i=0; i+1<n; i++){</pre>
        cin >> a >> b >> w;
```

```
graph[a].push_back(node{b,w});
    graph[b].push_back(node{a,w});
    edge[i] = Edge{a,b};
val[1].push back(-INF);
root[1] = 1;
dfs_sz(1, 1, 0);
dfs_hld(1, 1);
// build tree
for(i=1;i<=n;i++){ // 第i個節點為根的線段樹
    if(root[i] == i){
        tree[i].resize(len[i]*4,0);
        build(i, 1, 0, len[i]-1);
}
// query
while(cin >> op){
    if(op == "DONE") break;
    else if(op == "CHANGE"){
        cin >> i >> ti; i--;
        if(dep[edge[i].u] < dep[edge[i].v])</pre>
            swap(edge[i].u,edge[i].v);
        i = edge[i].u;
        update(root[i], 1, 0, len[root[i]]-1,
        dep[i]-dep[root[i]], ti);
    else if(op == "QUERY"){
        cin >> a >> b;
        int ans = -INF;
        while(root[a] != root[b]){ //不同鍊
            if(dep[root[a]] < dep[root[b]])</pre>
                swap(a, b);
            // 深鍊的最大邊
            ans = max(ans, query(root[a], 1, 0, len
                [root[a]]-1, 0, dep[a]-dep[root[a
                ]]));
            a = fa[root[a]]; //跳鍊
        if(a != b){ //不同節點
            int mn =
                min(dep[a],dep[b])-dep[root[a]]+1;
            int mx =
                max(dep[a],dep[b])-dep[root[a]];
            //所在節點區間 mn,mx
            ans = max(ans, query(root[a], 1, 0, len
                [root[a]]-1, mn, mx));
        cout << ans <<"\n";</pre>
```

### 6.7 DSU on Tree

```
void add(int v, int p, int x){
    cnt[col[v]] += x;
    // now you can insert test
    for(auto u: g[v])
        if(u != p && !big[u])
            add(u, v, x);
void dfs(int v, int p, bool keep){
    int mx = -1, bigChild = -1;
    for(auto u : g[v])
       if(u != p \&\& sz[u] > mx)
          mx = sz[u], bigChild = u;
    for(auto u : g[v])
        if(u != p && u != bigChild)
        // run a dfs on small childs and clear them
            from cnt
            dfs(u, v, 0);
    if(bigChild != -1)
    // bigChild marked as big and not cleared from cnt
        dfs(bigChild, v, 1), big[bigChild] = 1;
    add(v, p, 1);
    ans[v] = sum;
```

```
//now cnt[c] is the number of vertices in subtree
    of vertex v that has color c. You can answer
    the queries easily.
if(bigChild != -1)
    big[bigChild] = 0;
if(keep == 0){
    add(v, p, -1);
    // now you can init to 0
}
}
```

## 6.8 Scc 強連通分量 (轉 DAG)

```
#define MXN 200005
#define FZ(x) memset(x, 0, sizeof(x))
// 用於 DAG 2-SAT
struct Scc{ // 強連通分量 0-base
  int n, nScc, vst[MXN], bln[MXN]; // 最後每個點所屬的
      連通分量存在bln陣列
  vector<int> E[MXN], rE[MXN], vec;
  void init(int _n){ //先初始化點的數量
    for (int i=0; i<MXN; i++)</pre>
      E[i].clear(), rE[i].clear();
  void addEdge(int u, int v){ // 加有向邊
    E[u].PB(v); rE[v].PB(u);
  void DFS(int u){
    vst[u]=1;
    for (auto v : E[u]) if (!vst[v]) DFS(v);
    vec.PB(u);
  void rDFS(int u){
    vst[u] = 1; bln[u] = nScc;
    for (auto v : rE[u]) if (!vst[v]) rDFS(v);
  void solve(){ // 跑 kosaraju
    nScc = 0;
    vec.clear();
    FZ(vst);
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
     if (!vst[i]) DFS(i);
    reverse(vec.begin(), vec.end());
    FZ(vst);
    for (auto v : vec)
      if (!vst[v]){
        rDFS(v); nScc++;
      }
  }
}scc;
```

#### 6.9 2-SAT

```
// build
scc.init(2*m);
for(i=0;i<m;i++){ //所有點比較
  for(j=i+1;j<m;j++){</pre>
    if(graph[i].x == graph[j].x){ //同一行
      // m中的2個控制
      // (x \text{ or } y) x -> !y, y -> !x -> !x = x + m
      if(abs(graph[i].y - graph[j].y)<=2*r){ // light</pre>
          // x or y
          scc.addEdge(i,j+m);
          scc.addEdge(j,i+m);
      }
    }
    else if(graph[i].y == graph[j].y){ //同一列
      if(abs(graph[i].x - graph[j].x)<=2*r){ // light</pre>
          // !x or !y
          scc.addEdge(i+m,j);
          scc.addEdge(j+m,i);
```

```
}
}
}
// solve
scc.solve();
for(i=0;i<m;i++){
    if(scc.bln[i] == scc.bln[i+m]){
        cout << "NO\n";
        return 0;
    }
}
cout << "YES\n";</pre>
```

## 6.10 BccVertex 點雙連通分量 (關節點、橋)

```
#define MXN 100005
#define FZ(x) memset(x, 0, sizeof(x))
#define REP(i, b) for(int i = 0; i < (b); ++i)
// 找關節點(分量重疊) 與 橋(只有兩點)
struct BccVertex { // 點雙連通分量(無向) 0-base
  int n,nScc,step,dfn[MXN],low[MXN];
  vector<int> E[MXN],sccv[MXN];
  int top,stk[MXN];
  void init(int _n) { //初始化點的數量
    n = n; nScc = step = 0;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) E[i].clear();</pre>
  void addEdge(int u, int v) // 加無向邊
  { E[u].PB(v); E[v].PB(u); }
  void DFS(int u, int f) {
    dfn[u] = low[u] = step++;
    stk[top++] = u;
    for (auto v:E[u]) {
      if (v == f) continue;
      if (dfn[v] == -1) {
        DFS(v,u);
        low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
        if (low[v] >= dfn[u]) {
          int z;
          sccv[nScc].clear();
          do {
            z = stk[--top];
            sccv[nScc].PB(z);
          } while (z != v);
          sccv[nScc++].PB(u);
      }else
        low[u] = min(low[u],dfn[v]);
  } }
  vector<vector<int>> solve() { // 跑 Tarjan
    vector<vector<int>> res;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
      dfn[i] = low[i] = -1;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
      if (dfn[i] == -1) {
        top = 0:
        DFS(i,i);
    REP(i,nScc) res.PB(sccv[i]);
    return res;
  }
|}graph;
```

#### **7** DP

#### 7.1 LCS 與 DP 回溯

```
n=str.size(); m=str2.size();
vector<vector<int>> dp(n+1,vector<int>(m+1,0));
// LCS
```

```
for(i=1;i<=n;i++){</pre>
    for(j=1;j<=m;j++){</pre>
        if(str[i-1]==str2[j-1]){
             dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1] + 1;
             dp[i][j] = max(dp[i][j-1],dp[i-1][j]);
    }
// DP回溯
string ans="";
i=n; j=m;
while(i>0 && j>0){
    if(str[i-1]==str2[j-1]){
        ans = str[i-1] + ans;
        i--; j--;
    else if(dp[i][j-1]>dp[i-1][j]) j--;
    else i--;
cout << dp[n][m] <<"\n";</pre>
cout << ans <<"\n";</pre>
```

#### 7.2 LIS

```
| /*LIS 最長遞增子序列*/
int LIS(int n, int s[], int length[]) {
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) length[i] = 1;
  for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
    for (int i = j + 1; i < n; i++)
        if (s[j] < s[i]) length[i] =
        max(length[i], length[j] + 1);
  return *max_element(length, length+n);
```

## 7.3 背包問題

```
|// n:第0種到第n種物品要放進背包內。
// w: 背包耐重限制。
// c(n, w):只有第0種到第n種物品
// 耐重限制為w,此時的背包問題答案。
// weight[n]: 第n種物品的重量。
// cost[n]: 第n種物品的價值。
// number[n]: 第n種物品的數量。
// 0/1背包滾動
// 每種物品只會放進背包零個或一個。
const int N = 500, W = 2000000; //N個物品,耐重W
int cost[N], weight[N];
int c[W + 1];
void knapsack(int n, int w){
  c[0] = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
    for (int j = w; j - weight[i] >= 0; --j)
     c[j] = max(c[j], c[j - weight[i]] + cost[i]);
  cout << c[w];</pre>
// Subset Sum Problem
// Partition Problem
// Bin Packing Problem
// 無限背包
// 物品有許多種類,每一種物品都無限量供應的背包問題。
void knapsack(int n, int w){
    memset(c, 0, sizeof(c));
    for (int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
        for (int j = weight[i]; j <= w; ++j)</pre>
           c[j] = max(c[j], c[j - weight[i]] + cost[i]
               ]);
    cout << "最高的價值為" << c[w];
}
```

```
// 有限背包
// 物品有許多種類,每一種物品都是限量供應的背包問題。
int cost[N], weight[N], number[N];
// number[n]: 第n種物品的數量。
void knapsack(int n, int w){
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
       int num = min(number[i], w / weight[i]);
       for (int k = 1; num > 0; k *= 2)
           if (k > num) k = num;
           num -= k;
           for (int j = w; j >= weight[i] * k; --j)
               c[j] = max(c[j], c[j - weight[i] * k] +
                    cost[i] * k);
       }
    }
    cout << "最高的價值為" << c[w];
```

## 7.4 找零問題

```
|// n:用第0種到第n種錢幣來湊得價位。
// m: 欲湊得的價位值。
// c(n, m):用第0種到第n種錢幣湊得價位m的湊法數目。
// price[n]:第n種錢幣的面額大小。
// 能否湊得某個價位,無限
int price[5] = {5, 2, 6, 11, 17}; //錢幣面額
bool c[1000+1];
// 這些面額湊不湊得到價位 m
void change(int m){
    memset(c, false, sizeof(c));
    c[0] = true;
    // 依序加入各種面額
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)</pre>
        // 由低價位逐步到高價位
        for (int j = price[i]; j <= m; ++j)</pre>
           c[j] |= c[j-price[i]];
    if (c[m]) cout << "yes";</pre>
    else cout << "no";</pre>
// 湊得某個價位的湊法總共幾種
void change(int m){
    memset(c, 0, sizeof(c));
    c[0] = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)</pre>
        for (int j = price[i]; j <= m; ++j)</pre>
           c[j] += c[j-price[i]];
    cout << "湊得價位" << m;
    cout << "湊法總共" << c[m] << "種";
}
// 湊得某個價位的最少錢幣用量
// c(n, m): 用第0種到第n種錢幣湊得價位m, 最少所需要的錢
    幣數量。
void change(int m){
    memset(c, 0x7f, sizeof(c));
    c[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)</pre>
        for (int j = price[i]; j <= m; ++j)</pre>
           c[j] = min(c[j], c[j-price[i]] + 1);
    cout << "湊得價位" << m;
    cout << "最少需 (只) 要" << c[m] << "個錢幣";
// 湊得某個價位的錢幣用量,有哪幾種可能性。
void change(int m){
    memset(c, 0, sizeof(c));
    c[0] = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)
        for (int j = price[i]; j <= m; ++j)</pre>
           // 錢幣數量加一,每一種可能性都加一。
           c[j] |= c[j-price[i]] << 1;</pre>
```

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 63; ++i)
       if (c[m] & (1 << i))</pre>
           cout << "用" << i << "個錢幣可湊得價位" <<
// 能否湊得某個價位,限量
int price[5] = {5, 2, 6, 11, 17};
int number[5] = {4, 5, 5, 3, 2}; // 各種錢幣的供應數量
bool c[1000+1];
void change(int m){
   memset(c, 0, sizeof(c));
    c[0] = true;
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)
       // 各種餘數分開處理
       for (int k = 0; k < price[i]; ++k){</pre>
           int left = number[i]; // 補充彈藥
           // 由低價位到高價位
           for (int j = k; j <= m; j += price[i])</pre>
              // 先前的面額已能湊得,當前面額可以省著
                  用。
              if (c[j])
                  left = number[i]; // 補充彈藥
              // 過去都無法湊得,一定要用目前面額硬
                  湊。
              else if (left > 0){
                  left--; // 用掉一個錢幣
                  c[j] = true;
    if (c[m]) cout << "yes";
   else cout << "no";</pre>
// 買東西找回最少硬幣。
int price[5] = {50, 20, 10, 4, 2}; // 面額由大到小排列
void cashier(int n){ // n 是總共要找的錢。
    int c = 0;
    for (int i=0; i<5; ++i)</pre>
       while (n >= price[i]){
           n -= price[i]; // 找了 price[i] 元
    if(n != 0)cout << "找不出來";
    else cout << "找了" << c << "個錢幣";
}
```

#### 8 DP on tree

## 8.1 全點對距離 Tree Distance

```
int dp[MAXN]={0};
void dfs_sz(int x,int f){
   sz[x] = 1, fa[x] = f;
   for(int i:edge[x]){
      if(i == f) continue;
      dfs1(i, x); // 先計算完子節點的答案再算自己的
      sz[x]+=sz[i];
      dp[x]+=(dp[i]+sz[i]);
void dfs_dp(int x,int f,ll sum){
   ans += sum + dp[x]; //所有點到結點x距離總和為父節點
       方向距離總和 + 子樹到自己距離總和
   for(int i:edge[x]){
      if(i == f) continue;
      //tmp 為從父節點x到子節點i的距離總合為
      ll tmp = sum //x的父節點總和 sum 到結點x的距離
               + dp[x] - (dp[i]+sz[i])
               //加上x的子樹(除了i方向)到x的距離總和
               + (n - sz[i]);
               //加上從節點x到節點i的距離
      dfs2(i, x, tmp);
   }
```

## 8.2 最大獨立集 Independent set

## 8.3 最小點覆蓋 Vertex Cover

## 8.4 最小支配集 Dominating Set

# 9 String

#### 9.1 Trie

```
// insert 0(|s|)
// query 0(|s|)
struct trie{
    trie *nxt[26];
              //紀錄有多少個字串以此節點結尾
    int cnt:
              //有多少字串的前綴包括此節點
    int sz;
    set<int> cnt_idx, sz_idx;
    trie():cnt(0),sz(0){
       memset(nxt,0,sizeof(nxt));
trie *root = new trie();
void insert(string& s, int idx){
    trie *now = root; // 每次從根結點出發
    for(auto i:s){
       now->sz++; now->sz idx.emplace(idx); //被誰經過
       if(now->nxt[i-'a'] == NULL){
           now->nxt[i-'a'] = new trie();
       }
       now = now->nxt[i-'a']; //走到下一個字母
    now->cnt++; now->cnt_idx.emplace(idx);//以此點結尾
    now->sz++; now->sz_idx.emplace(idx); //被誰經過
}
```

```
//query
int query_prefix(string& s){ //查詢有多少前綴為 s
                       // 每次從根結點出發
    trie *now = root;
    for(auto i:s){
       if(now->nxt[i-'a'] == NULL){
           return 0;
       now = now -> nxt[i-'a'];
   }
    return now->sz;
int query_count(string& s){ //查詢字串 s 出現次數
    trie *now = root;
                      // 每次從根結點出發
    for(auto i:s){
       if(now->nxt[i-'a'] == NULL){
           return 0;
       now = now - > nxt[i - 'a'];
    return now->cnt;
//str有沒有在[l,r]的前綴中
bool query_ArrPrefix(string& s,int 1,int r){
                      // 每次從根結點出發
    trie *now = root;
    for(auto i:s){
       if(now->nxt[i-'a'] != NULL && now->nxt[i-'a']
           ]->sz > 0 ){ //存在
           now = now->nxt[i-'a'];
       }else return false; //不存在,無解
   // 這個s的節點,[l,r]有沒有經過
    auto L = now->sz_idx.lower_bound(1);
    if(1<=*L && *L<=r)return true;</pre>
    else return false;}
//[l,r]有沒有存在於str的前綴中
bool query_StrPrefix(string& s,int l,int r){
                       // 每次從根結點出發
    trie *now = root;
    for(auto i:s){
       if(now->nxt[i-'a'] != NULL && now->nxt[i - 'a'
           ]->sz > 0 ){ //存在
           now = now -> nxt[i - 'a'];
       }else return false; //不存在,無解
    // [l,r]存在於str的前綴中,代表有字串以str為結尾
        auto L = now->cnt_idx.lower_bound(1);
       if(l<=*L && *L<=r)return true;</pre>
    } return false;
}
```

#### 9.2 01Trie

```
// insert O(lgx)
// query O(lgx)
// 處理XOR問題
// struct
struct trie{
   trie *nxt[2]; // 差別
             //紀錄有多少個數字以此節點結尾
   int cnt;
   int sz;
              //有多少數字的前綴包括此節點
   trie():cnt(0),sz(0){
       memset(nxt,0,sizeof(nxt));
//創建新的字典樹
trie *root = new trie();
void insert(int x){
   trie *now = root; // 每次從根結點出發
   for(int i=30;i>=0;i--)
       now->sz++;
       if(now->nxt[x>>i&1] == NULL){
          now->nxt[x>>i&1] = new trie();
       now = now->nxt[x>>i&1]; //走到下一個字母
   }
```

#### 9.3 Hash

```
// build O(n)
// query 0(1)
// double hash
// P = 53,97,193,49157,805306457,1610612741,1e9+9,1e9+7
const 11 P1 = 75577;
const 11 P2 = 12721;
                        // 多一個質數 p2
const 11 MOD = 998244353;
pair<ll,ll> Hash[MXN];//Hash[i] 為字串 [0,i] 的hash值
void build(const string& s){
    pair<11,11> val = make_pair(0,0);
    for(int i=0; i<s.size(); i++){</pre>
        val.first = (val.first * P1 + s[i]) % MOD;
        val.second = (val.second * P2 + s[i]) % MOD;
        Hash[i] = val;
    }
}
// query:
// H[l,r] = Hr - H(l-1) * p^(r-l+1) %MOD + MOD )%MOD
```

#### **10** STL

### 10.1 常用 tool

```
swap(a,b);
min(a,b);
max({ a, b, c });
//二進制 "1"的個數
__builtin_popcount(n)
                      -> int
__builtin_popcountl(n) -> long int
__builtin_popcountll(n) -> long int
__builtin_popcountll(n) -> long long
//math
abs(x);
pow(x);
sqrt(x);
__gcd(x, y);
 _lg(x) //以2為底數
log(x)
        //以e為底數
log10(x) //以10為底數
do {
        //排列組合
   cout << s << "\n";
} while (next_permutation(s.begin(), s.end()));
//陣列處理
sort(arr,arr+n);
reverse(arr,arr+n);
*min_element(arr, arr+n); //value
min_element(arr, arr+n) - arr; //index
*lower_bound(arr, arr+4, c) << '\n'; //第一個大於等於c
*upper_bound(arr, arr+4, c) << '\n'; //第一個大於c
fill(arr, arr+3, 123);
//輸出
```

```
|//四捨五入 或是更高精度(int)10 * 位數 + 0.5 | cout << fixed << setprecision(10); |//寬度n 用char(c)填補 | cout << setw(n) << setfill(c) << ; |/送代器 | T.begin() | T.end() | T.rend() //逆序迭代器 | T.rend() //逆序迭代器 | T.find() //可用於set,map的earse()。
```

## 10.2 Erase 操作

```
|// erase
|iterator erase (iterator position);//刪除指定元素
|iterator erase (iterator first, iterator last);//刪除指
| 定範圍
|// 刪除指定數值
|auto it = find(p.begin(), p.end(), val);
|p.erase(it);
|// 刪除所有指定數值
|p.erase(remove(p.begin(), p.end(), val), p.end());
```

## 10.3 StringStream

```
| stringstream ss;
| getline(cin, str);
| ss.str("");
| ss.clear();
| ss << oct << s; //以8進制讀入流中
| ss << hex << s; //以16進制讀入流中
| ss >> n; //10進制int型輸出
| ss >> s; //x進制str型輸出
```

## 10.4 List

```
• push_back()
• pop_back()
• push_front()
• pop_front()
• back()
• front()
• insert(index, obj)
• erase()
//遍歷
for (auto iter = _list.begin(); iter != _list.end();
    iter++)
    cout << *iter << "\n";</pre>
```

### 10.5 Set

#### 10.6 Map

```
// 無序map O(1)
unordered_map<type,type> u_map;
//find
auto iter = mymap.find("a");
if (iter != mapStudent.end())
    cout << "Find, the value is" << iter->second <<
        endl;
else
    cout << "Do not Find" << endl;
//erase
auto iter = mymap.find("a");
mymap.erase(iter);
//map遍歷
for (auto it = mymap.begin(); it != mymap.end(); it++)
cout << it->first << ", " << it->second << endl</pre>
```

## 10.7 Priority Queue

```
//預設由大排到小
priority_queue<T> pq
priority_queue<int, vector<int>, less<int> > pq;
//改成由小排到大
priority_queue<T, vector<T>, greater<T> > pq;
//自行定義 cmp 排序
priority_queue<T, vector<T>, cmp> pq;
struct cmp {
    bool operator()(node a, node b) {
        //priority_queue@先判定為!cmp
        //,所以「由大排到小」需「反向」定義
        //實現「最小值優先」
        return a.x < b.x;
    }
};</pre>
```

#### 10.8 Bitset

#### 11 Other

```
|/*前置作業*/
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define ll long long
#define ld long double
using namespace std;
cin.tie(0);cout.tie(0);
ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
/*unroll-loops*/
|#pragma GCC optimize("00")//不優化(預設)
|#pragma GCC optimize("01")//優化一點
|#pragma GCC optimize("02")//優化更多
|#pragma GCC optimize("03")//02優化再加上inline函式優化
|#pragma GCC optimize("unroll-loops")
|/*常數宣告*/
|// 數字中可以加 '方便看出幾位數
```

```
#define MXN 1'000'005
// 1e-6 為科學記號 代表 1 * 10^-6
#define EPS 1e-6
// 0x3f3f3f3f為一個接近10^9的數字0x為16進位
#define INF 0x3f3f3f3f
// acos(-1) 等同圓周率
#define PI acos(-1)
/*位元運算*/
if(x&1) cout<<奇數;
else cout<<偶數;
x <<= 1 //將x左移1,等同 *2
          //將x右移2,等同 /4
x >>= 2
                              / Hong~Long~Long~Long~
           /| (00)
                     (00)/---/
          ./_|\_\\_/_|
./_|\_\\/_/_|
                            _|/////== *- * * -
             \ AC | AC | NO BUG /== -*
__\___| *- * -
                                  Chong~Chong~Chong~
```