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## 双联通分量

#### 割点

- 1. 树根是割点当且仅当它有两个及以上的孩子
- 2. 非根节点u是割点当且仅当u存在一个子节点v, v以及其子节点都没有反向边连向u的子节点

```
int tot, dfs_clock, bcc_cnt;
int to[M], nxt[M], head[N], dfn[N], low[N], iscut[N], bccno[N];
void init() {
    tot = dfs_clock = bcc_cnt = 0; memset(head, 0, sizeof(head));
    memset(dfn, 0, sizeof(dfn)); memset(iscut, 0, sizeof(iscut));
    memset(bccno, 0, sizeof(bccno));
}
void addEdge(int u, int v) {
    to[++tot] = v, nxt[tot] = head[u], head[u] = tot;
}
void dfs(int u, int fa = -1) {
    dfn[u] = low[u] = ++dfs\_clock;
    int child = 0;
    for(int i = head[u]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
        int v = to[i];
        if(!dfn[v]) {
            child++;
            dfs(v, u);
            low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
            if(low[v] >= dfn[u]) iscut[u] = true;
        else if(dfn[v] < dfn[u] && v != fa)
            low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
    if(fa < 0 && child == 1) iscut[u] = 0;
}
```

## 点-双联通分量

不同双联通分量之间最多只有一个公共点,且一定是割点。计算点双联通分量的过程和计算割点类似,用一个栈来保存在当前BCC中的边。

```
int tot, dfs_clock, bcc_cnt;
int to[M], nxt[M], head[N], dfn[N], low[N], iscut[N], bccno[N];
stack<pair<int, int> >stk;
vector<int>bcc[N];
void init() {
    tot = dfs_clock = bcc_cnt = 0; memset(head, 0, sizeof(head));
    memset(dfn, 0, sizeof(dfn)); memset(iscut, 0, sizeof(iscut));
    memset(bccno, 0, sizeof(bccno));
}
void addEdge(int u, int v) {
    to[++tot] = v, nxt[tot] = head[u], head[u] = tot;
}
void dfs(int u, int fa = -1) {
    dfn[u] = low[u] = ++dfs\_clock;
    int child = 0;
    for(int i = head[u]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
        int v = to[i];
        if(!dfn[v]) {
            stk.push(make_pair(u, v)), child++;
            dfs(v, u);
            low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
            if(low[v] >= dfn[u]) {
                iscut[u] = true; bcc_cnt++;
                bcc[bcc_cnt].clear();
                for(; ; ) {
                    int a = stk.top().first, b = stk.top().second;
stk.pop();
                    if(bccno[a] != bcc_cnt) {
                        bcc[bcc_cnt].push_back(a); bccno[a] =
bcc_cnt;
                    }
                    if(bccno[b] != bcc_cnt) {
                        bcc[bcc_cnt].push_back(b); bccno[b] =
bcc_cnt;
                    }
                    if(a == u \&\& b == v) break;
                }
            }
```

```
} else if(dfn[v] < dfn[u] && v != fa) {
        stk.push(make_pair(u, v));
        low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
    }
}
if(fa < 0 && child == 1) iscut[u] = 0;
}</pre>
```

#### 割边

对于一条边(u,v),若v及其后代都不能到达u及其祖先,则(u,v)是割边

```
void addEdge(int u, int v, int id) {
    to[++tot] = v, nxt[tot] = head[u], index[tot] = id, head[u] =
tot;
}
void dfs(int u, int from = 0) {
    dfn[u] = low[u] = ++dfs\_clock;
    for(int i = head[u]; i; i = nxt[i]) if(index[i] != from){
        int v = to[i];
        if(!dfn[v]) {
            dfs(v, index[i]);
            low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
            if(low[v] > dfn[u]) iscut[index[i]] = true;
        } else if(dfn[v] < dfn[u])</pre>
            low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
    }
}
```

# 边-双联通分量

求出割边之后,在原图中dfs,每个联通块为一个边-双联通分量

```
void getIdx(int u, int id) {
   bccno[u] = id;
   for(int i = head[u]; i; i = nxt[i])
       if(!iscut[index[i]] && !bccno[to[i]]) getIdx(to[i], id);
}
```

### 强连通分量

```
void init() {
    tot = dfs_clock = scc_cnt = 0;
    memset(head, 0, sizeof(head)); memset(dfn, 0, sizeof(dfn));
    memset(sccno, 0, sizeof(sccno));
}
void addEdge(int u, int v) {
    to[++tot] = v, nxt[tot] = head[u], head[u] = tot;
}
void tarjan(int u) {
    dfn[u] = low[u] = ++dfs\_clock;
    S.push(u);
    for(int i = head[u]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
        int v = to[i];
        if(!dfn[v]) tarjan(v), low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
        else if(!sccno[v]) low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
    }
    if(low[u] == dfn[u]) {
        scc_cnt++;
        for(; ; ) {
            int x = S.top(); S.pop();
            sccno[x] = scc_cnt;
            if(x == u) break;
        }
    }
}
```

#### 2-SAT

## 字典序法

逐一考虑每个没有赋值的变量,先假定为真,然后沿有向边标记所有能标记的节点,如果过程中发现某变量的两个对立节点都被标记,则不能为真。然后假定为假,再次进行标记,如果还是不能标记,则无解,不需要回溯。

```
/* poi2001 和平委员会
根据宪法,Byteland 民主共和国的公众和平委员会应该在国会中通过立法程序来创立。不
```

```
幸的是,由于某些党派代表之间的不和睦而使得这件事存在障碍。
此委员会必须满足下列条件:
每个党派都在委员会中恰有1个代表,
 如果2个代表彼此厌恶,则他们不能都属于委员会。
每个党在议会中有2个代表。代表从1编号到2n。 编号为2i-1和2i的代表属于第i个党派。
 */
int tot, c;
int to[M], nxt[M], head[N], mark[N], S[N];
void addEdge(int u, int v) {
    to[++tot] = v, nxt[tot] = head[u], head[u] = tot;
}
void init() {
    tot = 0; memset(mark, 0, sizeof(mark));
    memset(head, 0, sizeof(head));
}
bool dfs(int u) {
    if(mark[u^1]) return false;
    if(mark[u]) return true;
    mark[u] = true, S[c++] = u;
    for(int i = head[u]; i; i = nxt[i]) if(!dfs(to[i])) return
false;
    return true;
}
void twoSAT(int n) {
    for(int i = 0; i < 2*n; i += 2) if(!mark[i] && !mark[i^1]) {
        c = 0;
        if(!dfs(i)) {
           while(c > 0) mark[S[--c]] = false;
            if(!dfs(i+1)) {
               printf("NIE\n"); return ;
            }
        }
    for(int i = 0; i < 2*n; i++) if(mark[i]) printf("%d\n", i+1);
}
```

```
int main() {
   int n, m;
   while(scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) != EOF) {
      init();
      for(int i = 1, a, b; i <= m; i++) {
            scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
            a--, b--;
            addEdge(a, b^1); addEdge(b, a^1);
      }
      twoSAT(n);
   }
}</pre>
```

#### 强连通分量法

对于每个析取范式 $a \lor b$ ,连两条边 $(\neg a, b)$ 和 $(\neg b, a)$ ,然后求强连通分量,进行缩点如果存在两个对立的变量在一个强连通分量里面,则无解,否则必有解缩点之后的DAG里面,对于两个对立变量a和b,若a的拓扑序在后边,则a为真

```
bool twoSAT(int n) {
    for(int i = 1; i <= 2*n; i++) if(!dfn[i]) tarjan(i);
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) if(sccno[i] == sccno[i+n]) {
        printf("NO\n"); return ;
    };
    printf("YES\n");
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        if(sccno[i] < sccno[i+n]) printf("true\n");
        else printf("false\n");
    }
}</pre>
```

# 最大流

```
const int N = 4100, M = 200010;
int tot = 1, src, sink;
int to[M], _next[M], cap[M], head[N], pre[N], vis[N], cur[N],
used[N];
void addEdge(int u, int v, int c) {
    to[++tot] = v, _next[tot] = head[u], cap[tot] = c, head[u] =
tot;
}
void init() {
    tot = 1; memset(head, 0, sizeof(head));
}
bool BFS() {
    memset(vis, false, sizeof(vis));
    queue<int>q; q.push(src);
    vis[src] = true;
    while(!q.empty()) {
        int u = q.front(); q.pop();
        for(int i = head[u]; i; i = _next[i]) {
            int v = to[i];
            if(!cap[i] || vis[v]) continue ;
            vis[v] = true, pre[v] = pre[u]+1;
            q.push(v);
        }
    }
    return vis[sink];
}
int DFS(int u, int c) {
    if(u==sink || c==0) return c;
    int flow = 0, f;
    for(int &i = cur[u]; i; i = _next[i]) {
        int v = to[i];
        if(pre[v]==pre[u]+1 \&\& (f=DFS(v, min(c, cap[i])))>0) {
            flow += f, c -= f, cap[i] -= f, cap[i^1] += f;
        }
```

```
}
return flow;
}

int maxFlow() {
    int flow = 0;
    while(BFS()) {
        memcpy(cur, head, sizeof(cur));
        flow += DFS(src, INT_INF);
    }
    return flow;
}
```

### 有上下界网络流

#### 无源汇有上下界可行流

如果存在可行流,那么每条边的流量都大于等于流量的下界,因此可以令每条边的初始流量为流量的下界,在此基础上建立残量网络。初始流不一定满足流量守恒,考虑在残量网络上求出另一个不守恒的附加流。

- 1. 对于原图中每条**\$(u, v, I, r)\$**的边,在新图中建立**\$(u, v, r-I)\$**的边
- 2. \$ du[i] \$表示初始流中节点\$i\$的流入流量与流出流量之差
- 3. 对于新图,建立超级源点\$source\$与汇点\$sink\$
- 4. 对于满足\$du[i] > 0\$的节点\$i\$,在新图中建立\$(source, i, du[i])\$的边
- 5. 对于满足\$du[i] < 0\$的节点\$i\$,在信徒中建立\$(i, sink, -du[i])\$的边

若新图可以满流,则存在一个可行流,否则不存在。

```
bool lowbound_flow(int n, vector<int>U, vector<int>V, vector<int>L,
vector<int>R) {
    dinic::init();
    memset(du, 0, sizeof(du));
    int ln = U.size();
    for(int i = 0; i < ln; i++) {
        if(R[i] < L[i]) return 0;
        dinic::addEdge(U[i], V[i], R[i]-L[i], i+1);
        dinic::addEdge(V[i], U[i], 0, 0);
        du[U[i]] -= L[i], du[V[i]] += L[i];
}
dinic::src = n+1, dinic::sink = n+2;
int sum = 0;</pre>
```

```
for(int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
    if(du[i] > 0) {
        dinic::addEdge(dinic::src, i, du[i], 0);
        dinic::addEdge(i, dinic::src, 0, 0);
        sum += du[i];
    } else if(du[i] < 0) {
        dinic::addEdge(i, dinic::sink, -du[i], 0);
        dinic::addEdge(dinic::sink, i, 0, 0);
    }
}
return dinic::maxFlow() == sum;
}</pre>
```

### 有源汇有上下界可行流

连接一条\$(sink, src, inf)\$的边,问题转化为无源汇有上下界可行流

#### 有源汇有上下界最大流

先求一个有源汇有上下界可行流,然后再在原来的残量网络上面进行增广,最后的最大流即为可行流(原图中\$sink\$到\$src\$的流量)\$+\$ 残量网络最大流

```
int lowboundMaxflow(int s, int t, int n, vector<int>U, vector<int>V,
vector<int>L, vector<int>R) {
    memset(du, 0, sizeof(du)); dinic::init();
    int m = U.size();
    dinic::src = n+1, dinic::sink = n+2;
    for(int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
        if(L[i] > R[i]) return -1;
        dinic::addEdge(U[i], V[i], R[i]-L[i]);
        dinic::addEdge(V[i], U[i], ⊙);
        du[U[i]] -= L[i], du[V[i]] += L[i];
    }
    int sum = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
        if(du[i] > 0) {
            dinic::addEdge(dinic::src, i, du[i]);
            dinic::addEdge(i, dinic::src, 0);
            sum += du[i];
        } else if(du[i] < 0) {
            dinic::addEdge(i, dinic::sink, -du[i]);
```

```
dinic::addEdge(dinic::sink, i, 0);
        }
    }
    dinic::addEdge(t, s, INF), dinic::addEdge(s, t, 0);
    if(dinic::maxFlow() < sum) return -1;</pre>
    else {
        int flow = dinic::cap[dinic::tot];
        dinic::cap[dinic::tot] = dinic::cap[dinic::tot-1] = 0;
        for(int i = dinic::head[dinic::src]; i; i = dinic::nxt[i])
            dinic::cap[i] = dinic::cap[i^1] = 0;
        for(int i = dinic::head[dinic::sink]; i; i = dinic::nxt[i])
            dinic::cap[i] = dinic::cap[i^1] = 0;
        dinic::src = s, dinic::sink = t;
        return flow + dinic::maxFlow();
    }
}
```

#### 有源汇有上下界最小流

求完可行流之后在残量网络上进行从\$t\$到\$s\$的最大流,可行流减去\$t\$到\$s\$的最大流即为最小流

# 最小费用最大流

```
void addEdge(int u, int v, int w, int c) {
    to[++tot] = v, nxt[tot] = head[u], cap[tot] = w, cost[tot] = c,
head[u] = tot;
}
bool spfaMin(int &c, int &f) {
    for(int i = src; i \le sink; i++) d[i] = INT_INF, inq[i]=0;
    queue<int>q; q.push(src);
    d[src] = 0, inq[src] = 1, pre[src] = 0, a[src] = INT_INF;
    while(!q.empty()) {
        int p = q.front(); q.pop();
        inq[p] = 0;
        for(int i = head[p]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
            int l = to[i];
            if(cap[i] \&\& d[1] > d[p] + cost[i]) {
                d[1] = d[p] + cost[i]; pre[1] = i; a[1] = min(a[p],
cap[i]);
                if(!inq[1]) q.push(1); inq[1] = 1;
```

```
}
}

f(d[sink] == INT_INF) return false;

c += d[sink]*a[sink], f += a[sink];

int u = sink;

while(u != src) {
    cap[pre[u]] -= a[sink], cap[pre[u]^1] += a[sink];
    u = to[pre[u]^1];
}

return true;
}
```

# 最大费用最大流

```
int tot = 1, src, sink;
int to[M], nxt[M], cap[M], cost[M], head[N], d[N], a[N], inq[N],
pre[N];
void addEdge(int u, int v, int w, int c) {
    to[++tot] = v, nxt[tot] = head[u], cap[tot] = w, cost[tot] = c,
head[u] = tot;
}
bool spfaMax(int &c, int &f) {
    for(int i = src; i \le sink; i++) d[i] = -INT_INF, inq[i]=0;
    queue<int>q; q.push(src);
    d[src] = 0, inq[src] = 1, pre[src] = 0, a[src] = INT_INF;
    while(!q.empty()) {
        int p = q.front(); q.pop();
        inq[p] = 0;
        for(int i = head[p]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
            int l = to[i];
            if(cap[i] \&\& d[1] < d[p] + cost[i]) {
                d[1] = d[p] + cost[i]; pre[1] = i; a[1] = min(a[p],
cap[i]);
                if(!inq[1]) q.push(1); inq[1] = 1;
            }
        }
    if(d[sink] == -INT_INF) return false;
```

```
c += d[sink]*a[sink], f += a[sink];
int u = sink;
while(u != src) {
    cap[pre[u]] -= a[sink], cap[pre[u]^1] += a[sink];
    u = to[pre[u]^1];
}
return true;
}
```