Contents

1 Graph Theory

1.1 Adjacency List

1.2 DFS

1.3 BFS

```
1 vector<int> G[N];
2 bitset < N > vis;
  void bfs(int s) {
       queue<int> q;
       q.push(s);
       vis[s] = 1;
7
       while (!q.empty()) {
8
           int v = q.front();
9
           q.pop();
           for (int t : G[v]) {
                if (!vis[t]) {
11
12
                    q.push(t);
13
                    vis[t] = 1;
               }
14
15
           }
       }
16
17 }
```

1.4 Disjoint Set and Kruskal

```
1 struct Edge{
2   int u, v, w;
3   // bool operator < (const Edge &rhs) const {
      return w < rhs.w; }</pre>
```

```
4 };
   5
     vector<int> parent;
     vector < Edge > E;
  7
  8
1
  9
     bool cmp(Edge edge1, Edge edge2){
  10
        return edge2.w > edge1.w;
  11
  12
     int find(int x){
  13
  14
         if(parent[x] < 0){
  15
             return x;
  16
         return parent[x] = find(parent[x]);
  17
  18 }
  19
  20
     bool Uni(int a, int b){
  21
         a = find(a);
  22
         b = find(b);
  23
         if(a == b){
             return false;
  24
  25
         if(parent[a] > parent[b]){
  26
  27
             swap(a, b);
  28
  29
         parent[a] = parent[a] + parent[b];
         parent[b] = a;
  30
  31
         return true;
  32
    }
  33
     void Kruskal() {
  34
  35
  36
         int cost = 0;
  37
         sort(E.begin(), E.end()); // sort by w
  38
  39
         // sort(E.begin(), E.end(), cmp);
  40
         // two edge in the same tree or not
  41
         for (auto it: E){
  42
             it.s = Find(it.s);
  43
             it.t = Find(it.t);
  44
  45
             if (Uni(it.s, it.t)){
                  cost = cost + it.w;;
  46
  47
         }
  48
  49
     }
  50
  51
     int main(){
  52
         // create N space and initial -1
  53
         parent = vector<int> (N, -1);
  55
  56
         for(i = 0; i < M; i++){
  57
             cin >> u >> v >> w;
             E.push_back({u, v, w});
  58
  59
  60
  61
         Kruskal();
  62
         return 0;
  63
  64 }
```

2 Number Theory

2.1 thm

- · 中文測試
- $\cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$