时间复杂度O(nm)

```
// n表示点数, m表示边数
int n, m;
int dist[N];
               // dist[x]存储1到x的最短路距离
struct Edge // 边,a表示出点,b表示入点,w表示边的权重
   int a, b, w;
}edges[M];
// 求1到n的最短路距离,如果无法从1走到n,则返回-1。
int bellman_ford()
   memset(dist, 0x3f, sizeof dist);
   dist[1] = 0;
   // 如果第n次迭代仍然会松弛三角不等式,就说明存在一条长度是n+1的最短路径,由抽屉原理,路径中
至少存在两个相同的点,说明图中存在负权回路。
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++)
      for (int j = 0; j < m; j ++)
      {
          int a = edges[j].a, b = edges[j].b, w = edges[j].w;
          if (dist[b] > dist[a] + w)
             dist[b] = dist[a] + w;
      }
   }
   if (dist[n] > 0x3f3f3f3f / 2) return -1;
   return dist[n];
}
```

//字符串hash

{

for (int i = 2, j = 0; i <= m; i ++)

```
// p = 131 或133
f[i] = s[i] - 'a' + f[i - 1]*p 表示O到i字符串的hash值
f[j] - f[i] * p^j 表示字符串s[i]到s[j]的hash值

#
(a/b) % mod == a * b1 % mod
b1 = b^(mod - 2)
//KMP

// s[]是长文本, p[]是模式串, n是s的长度, m是p的长度
求模式串的Next数组:
```

```
while (j && p[i] != p[j + 1]) j = ne[j];
if (p[i] == p[j + 1]) j ++;
ne[i] = j;
}

// 匹配
for (int i = 1, j = 0; i <= n; i ++)
{
    while (j && s[i] != p[j + 1]) j = ne[j];
    if (s[i] == p[j + 1]) j ++;
    if (j == m)
    {
        j = ne[j];
        // 匹配成功后的逻辑
    }
}</pre>
```

Kruskal

```
int n, m; // n是点数, m是边数
int p[N];
             // 并查集的父节点数组
struct Edge // 存储边
   int a, b, w;
   bool operator< (const Edge &W)const
      return w < W.w;
   }
}edges[M];
int find(int x) // 并查集核心操作
   if (p[x] != x) p[x] = find(p[x]);
   return p[x];
}
int kruskal()
{
   sort(edges, edges + m);
   for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ ) p[i] = i; // 初始化并查集
   int res = 0, cnt = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < m; i ++)
       int a = edges[i].a, b = edges[i].b, w = edges[i].w;
       a = find(a), b = find(b);
       if (a != b) // 如果两个连通块不连通,则将这两个连通块合并
          p[a] = b;
          res += w;
          cnt ++ ;
       }
```

```
if (cnt < n - 1) return INF;
return res;
}</pre>
```

// LIS(最长升序子序列)

```
// lower_bound(q, q + len, val); 返回非递减序列q到q + len的第一个大于等于val的元素的迭代器
// upper_bound(q, q + len, val); 返回非递减序列q到q + len的第一个大于val的元素的迭代器
int n, a[1005], idx;
int lis(){
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i ++)
        if(idx == 0 ||a[i] > a[idx - 1]) a[idx++] = a[i];
        else *lower_bound(a , a + idx , a[i]) = a[i];
        return idx;
}
```

// 手动二分版

```
int lis(){
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i ++)
    if(idx == 0 ||a[i] > a[idx - 1]) a[idx++] = a[i];
    else {
        int l = 0, r = idx;
        while(l < r){
            int mid = l + r >> 1;
            if(a[mid] >= a[i]) r = mid;
            else l = mid + 1;
        }
        a[r] = a[i];
    }
    return idx;
}
```

spfa

```
auto t = q.front();
       q.pop();
       st[t] = false;
       for (int i = h[t]; i != -1; i = ne[i])
           int j = e[i];
           if (dist[j] > dist[t] + w[i])
               dist[j] = dist[t] + w[i];
               if (!st[j]) // 如果队列中已存在j,则不需要将j重复插入
                  q.push(j);
                   st[j] = true;
               }
           }
       }
   }
   if (dist[n] == 0x3f3f3f3f) return -1;
   return dist[n];
}
```

堆优化Dijkstra

时间复杂度 O(mlogn)

```
typedef pair<int, int> PII;
int n; // 点的数量
int h[N], w[N], e[N], ne[N], idx = 1;  // 邻接表存储所有边

      int dist[N];
      // 存储所有点到1号点的距离

      bool st[N];
      // 存储每个点的最短距离是否已确定

void add(int u, int v, int d){
    e[idx] = v, w[idx] = d, ne[idx] = h[u], h[u] = idx++;
}
// 求1号点到n号点的最短距离,如果不存在,则返回-1
int dijkstra()
    memset(dist, 0x3f, sizeof dist);
    dist[1] = 0;
    priority_queue<PII, vector<PII>, greater<PII>>> heap;
    heap.push({0, 1}); // first存储距离, second存储节点编号
    while (heap.size())
        auto t = heap.top();
        heap.pop();
        int ver = t.second, distance = t.first;
        if (st[ver]) continue;
        st[ver] = true;
```

```
for (int i = h[ver]; i ; i = ne[i])
{
    int j = e[i];
    if (dist[j] > distance + w[i])
    {
        dist[j] = distance + w[i];
        heap.push({dist[j], j});
    }
}

if (dist[n] == 0x3f3f3f3f) return -1;
return dist[n];
}
```

// 归并排序

```
int a[N], tmp[N];
void m_sort(int 1, int r){
    if(l >= r) return;
    int mid = l + r >> 1;
    m_sort(l, mid), m_sort(mid + 1, r);
    int i = l, j = mid + 1, k = 0;
    while(i <= mid && j <= r){
        if(a[i] <= a[j]) tmp[k++] = a[i++];
        else tmp[k++] = a[j++];
    }
    while(i <= mid) tmp[k++] = a[i++];
    while(j <= r) tmp[k++] = a[j++];
    for(int i = 0; i < k; i ++) a[l + i] = tmp[i];
}</pre>
```

// 快速排序quick_sort

```
int q[N]
void q_sort(int q[], int 1, int r){
    if(l >= r) return;
    int i = l - 1, j = r + 1, x = q[l + r >> 1];
    while(i < j){
        do i++; while(q[i] < x);
        do j--; while(q[j] > x);
        if(i < j) swap(q[i], q[j]);
    }
    q_sort(q, l, j), q_sort(q, j + 1, r);
}</pre>
```

扩展欧几里得

```
int exgcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y){
    //cout << x << " "<< y << end];
    if(!b){
        x = 1, y = 0;
        return a;
    }
    int d = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
    y -= a / b * x;
    return d;
}

ax + by = gcd(a, b)</pre>
```

```
==> a(x0 + b/d*k) + b(y0 + a/d*k) = gcd(a, b)
==>minx = (x0\%(b/d) + b/d) %(b/d), miny = (y0\%(a/d) + a/d) %(a/d)
```

//链式前向星 (带边权)

```
// idx离散化边; h[i] 存以i为起点的边的离散化编号; e[i]存编号为i的边, e[i].to表示该边的终点, e[i].w表示边权, e[i].ne表示上一条起点相同的边。
struct edge{
    int to, ne, w;
}e[N];
int idx, h[505];

void add(int u, int v, int w){
    e[idx].to = v, e[idx].w = w, e[idx].ne = h[u], h[u] = idx++;
}

//初始化 memset(h, -1, sizeof h);
```

//欧拉线性筛

//朴素线段树

```
struct node{
    int l, r, val;
}tr[4*N];
int q[N];
void pushup(int u){
    tr[u].val = tr[u << 1].val + tr[u << 1 | 1].val;
}
void build(int u, int l, int r){</pre>
```

```
if(1 == r) tr[u] = \{1, r, q[1]\};
    else{
        int mid = 1 + r \gg 1;
        build(u << 1, 1, mid), build(u << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r);
        tr[u] = \{1, r\};
        pushup(u);
    }
}
void modify(int u, int x, int v){
    if(tr[u].l == tr[u].r) tr[u].val += v;
    else{
        int mid = tr[u].1 + tr[u].r >> 1;
        if(x \le mid) modify(u << 1, x, v);
        else modify(u \ll 1 | 1, x, v);
        pushup(u);
   }
}
int query(int u, int 1, int r){
   if(tr[u].l >= l \& tr[u].r <= r) return tr[u].val;
   int sum = 0;
   int mid = tr[u].l + tr[u].r >> 1;
   if(1 \le mid) sum += query(u \le 1, 1, r);
   if(r > mid) sum += query(u << 1 | 1, 1, r);
   return sum;
}
```

//树状数组

数字离散化

```
vector<int>a(N);
sort(a.begin(), a.end());
a.erase(unique(a.begin(), a.end()), a.end()); //去重
```