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1 cdp 分治

```
\#include < bits / extc ++. h>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
using namespace std;
using 11=long long;
template < class T > constexpr auto NL(T) -> T {return std
    :: numeric limits <T>:: max();}
template < class T> using Tree = tree < T, null_type, less < T
   >, rb tree tag, tree order statistics node update >;
#define pb push back
constexpr int N=1e5+7;
array < int, 5 > a[N], tmp[N];
int n, ans [N];
template < typename T>
struct BIT
{
    int size;
    std::vector<T> c;
    BIT(int size = 0) {
        init(size);
    void init(int size) {
        this \rightarrow size = size;
        c.assign(size, T());
    T lowbit(T x) {
        return x & (-x);
    Task(int n) {
        T sum = 0;
        for (int i = n; i; i = i\&-i) {
             sum +=c[i];
        return sum;
    void add(int pos, T x) {
        for (int i = pos; i \le size; i += i\&-i) {
             c[i]+=x;
        }
    }
    void modify(int 1, int r, T x) {
        if(1>r)swap(1,r);
        add(1, x);
        add(r + 1, -x);
```

```
T \text{ getsum}(T 1, T r) \{
         if(1>r)swap(1,r);
         return ask(r)-ask(1-1);
};
BIT \le int \ge c(N);
void Solve(int 1, int r){
     if(l==r)return ;
     int mid=(1+r)>>1;
     Solve(1, mid);
    Solve (mid+1,r);
     //solve 把所有的点按照 (y,z) 归并
    int p1=1, p2=mid+1;
    int p3=0;
     while (p1 \le mid or p2 \le r) {
         if (p2>r || (p1 <= mid and make_pair (a[p1][1], a[p1
             ][2]) <= make_pair(a[p2][1],a[p2][2]))){
              c.add(a[p1][2],a[p1][3]);
              tmp[p3++]=a[p1++];
         } else {
              a[p2][4] += c.ask(a[p2][2]);
              tmp[p3++]=a[p2++];
    for (int i=1; i \le mid; i++) c. add (a[i][2], -a[i][3]);
    for (int i=0; i < p3; i++) a [l+i] = tmp [i];
void solve(void){
     11 n,k;
    cin >> n >> k;
     for (int i=0; i < n; i++) {
         cin >> a[i][0] >> a[i][1] >> a[i][2];
         a[i][3]=1;
     sort(a,a+n);
    int t=0;
     for (int i=0; i < n; i++)
         if (t!=0 \text{ and } (a[i][0]==a[t-1][0] \text{ and } a[i][1]==a[t]
             -1][1] and a[i][2]==a[t-1][2])){
              a[t-1][3]+=1;
         } else {
              a[t++]==a[i];
    Solve (0, n-1);
     for (int i=0; i < t; i++) {
```

```
ans[a[i][3]+a[i][4]-1]+=a[i][3];
}
int main() {
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false); cin.tie(nullptr); cout.tie
        (nullptr);
    int t=1;
    // cin>>t;
    while(t--)
        solve();
    return 0;
}
```

2 dsuontree

```
//
// Created by 墨华 on 2024/4/8.
constexpr int N=2e5+7;
int 1[N], r[N], id[N], sz[N], hs[N], tot;
int dep1[N];
11 dep2[N];
int cnt[N];
int maxncnt[N];
11 sument, ans[N];
void dfs_init(int u, int f){
    1[u]=++tot;
    id[tot]=u;
    sz[u]=1;
    hs[u]=-1;
    for (auto [v,w]: e[u]) if (v!=f) {
        dep1[v]=dep1[u]+1;
        dep2[v] = dep2[u] + w;
         dfs_init(v,u);
        sz[u]+=sz[v];
        if (hs[u]==-1 \text{ or } sz[v]>sz[hs[u]]) hs[u]=v;
    r[u]=tot;
}
void dfs_solve(int u, int f, bool keep){
    for(auto v:e[u]){
         if (v!=f \text{ and } v!=hs[u]) {
             dfs_solve(v,u, false);
    if (hs[u]!=-1){
        dfs_solve(hs[u],u,true);
    auto add=[\&](int x){
        x=cnt[x];
        cnt[x]++;
        if(cnt[x]>maxcnt) maxcnt=cnt[x], sumcnt=0;
        if(cnt[x]==maxcnt)sumcnt+=x;
    };
    auto del=[\&](int x){
        x=c[x];
        cnt[x]--;
    for(auto v:e[u]){
```

```
if(v!=f and v!=hs[u]) {
    for(int x=l[v]; x <= r[v]; x++) {
        add(id[x]);
    }
}
add(u);
ans[u]=sument;
if(! keep) {
}
</pre>
```

3 jls 分块

```
template < class T>
struct Block {
    int n;
    int B;
    std::vector < T > a;
    std::vector<T> add;
    Block(int n_) : n\{n_\} \{
        B = std :: sqrt(n);
        a.resize(n);
        add.resize((n + B - 1) / B);
   void rangeAdd(int 1, int r, int v) {
        r++;
        if (1 >= r) {
            return;
        int 1b = 1 / B;
        int rb = (r - 1) / B;
        if (lb == rb) {
            for (int i = 1; i < r; i++) {
                a[i] += v;
        } else {
            for (int i = 1; i < (1b + 1) * B; i++) {
                a[i] += v;
            for (int i = 1b + 1; i < rb; i++) {
                add[i] += v;
            for (int i = rb * B; i < r; i++) {
                a[i] += v;
            }
        }
   T query(int x) {
        return a[x] + add[x / B];
};
```

4 RMQ

```
template < class T,
        class Cmp = std :: less < T >>
struct RMQ {
    const Cmp cmp = Cmp();
    static constexpr unsigned B = 64;
    using u64 = unsigned long long;
    int n;
    std::vector < std::vector < T>> a;
    std::vector <T> pre, suf, ini;
    std::vector < u64> stk;
   RMQ() {}
   RMQ(std::vector < T > v) {
        v.erase(v.begin(), v.begin() + 1);
        init(v);
    void init(const std::vector <T>& v) {
        n = v.size();
        pre = suf = ini = v;
        stk.resize(n);
        if (!n) {
            return;
        const int M = (n - 1) / B + 1;
        const int lg = std :: __lg(M);
        a.assign(lg + 1, std :: vector < T > (M));
        for (int i = 0; i < M; i++) {
            a[0][i] = v[i * B];
            for (int j = 1; j < B && i * B + j < n; j ++)
                a[0][i] = std :: min(a[0][i], v[i * B + j],
                     cmp);
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
             if (i % B) {
                 pre[i] = std :: min(pre[i], pre[i - 1], cmp
                    );
        for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; i --) {
             if (i \% B != B - 1)  {
                 suf[i] = std :: min(suf[i], suf[i + 1], cmp
                    );
            }
```

```
for (int j = 0; j < lg; j++) {
             for (int i = 0; i + (2 << j) <= M; i++) {
                 a[j + 1][i] = std :: min(a[j][i], a[j][i +
                    (1 << j)], cmp);
             }
        for (int i = 0; i < M; i++) {
             const int 1 = i * B;
             const int r = std :: min(1U * n, 1 + B);
            u64 s = 0;
             for (int j = 1; j < r; j++) {
                 while (s \&\& cmp(v[j], v[std::__lg(s) + 1
                     s \stackrel{\wedge}{=} 1ULL \ll std :: __lg(s);
                 s = 1ULL << (j - 1);
                 stk[j] = s;
             }
        }
    T operator()(int 1, int r) {
        --1;
        if (1 / B != (r - 1) / B) {
            T \text{ ans} = std :: min(suf[1], pre[r-1], cmp);
            1 = 1 / B + 1;
            r = r / B;
             if (1 < r) 
                 int k = std :: __lg(r - 1);
                 ans = std :: min({ ans, a[k][1], a[k][r - }
                    (1 << k)] }, cmp);
             return ans;
        }
        else {
             int x = B * (1 / B);
             return ini[__builtin_ctzll(stk[r - 1] >> (1 -
                 x)) + 1];
        }
    }
};
```

5 st 表

```
template < class Info >
struct ST {
    int n, m;
    std::vector < std::vector < Info >> f;
    ST(std::vector < 11 > &a) : n(a.size() - 1) {
        m = _{-1}lg(n) + 1;
        f.resize(m + 1, vector < Info > (n + 1));
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
            f[0][i] = \{a[i]\};
        for (int j = 1; j \le m; j++) {
            for (int i = 1; i + (1 << j) - 1 <= n; i++) {
                 f[j][i] = f[j - 1][i] + f[j - 1][i + (1)]
                    << (j - 1))];
            }
        }
    Info query(int 1, int r) {
        int len = (r - 1 + 1);
        11 k = __1g(len);
        return f[k][1] + f[k][r - (1 << k) + 1];
    }
};
struct Info {
    11 x;
    friend Info operator + (const Info &a, const Info &b) {
        Info res;
        res.x = max(a.x, b.x);
        return res;
    }
};
```

6 zkw 线段树

```
template < class T>
struct Segment {
    T o[1 << 20]; int L;
    void upt(int x) {
        o[x] = o[x << 1] + o[x << 1 | 1];
    void init(int n, const vector <T>&w) {
        L = 2 \ll std :: lg(n + 1);
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) o[i + L] = w[i];
        for (int i = L; i >= 1; --i) upt(i);
    void change(int p, T v) {
        for (o[p += L] = v; p >>= 1; upt(p));
    T query(int 1, int r) {
        1 += L - 1, r += L + 1;
        T ans \{\};
        for (; 1 ^ r ^ 1; 1 >>= 1, r >>= 1) {
            if ((1 \& 1) == 0) ans =ans+ o[1 \(^{1});
            if ((r \& 1) == 1) ans =ans+o[r \land 1];
        return ans;
    }
};
Segment < node > seg;
struct node {
    11 \ val = 0;
    node () {
    friend node operator + (node lhs, node rhs) {
        node now;
        if (lhs.val > rhs.val)now = lhs;
        else now = rhs;
        return now;
    }
};
```

7 主席树

```
struct Chairman Tree {
    struct Node {int L, R, val;} tree[maxn * 500];
    void init() {
       memset(root, 0, sizeof root);
        cnt = 0;
   /* 建T0空树 */
   int build(int 1, int r) {
        int k = cnt++;
        tree[k].val = 0;
        if (1 == r) return k;
        int mid = 1 + r \gg 1;
        tree[k].L = build(1, mid); tree[k].R = build(mid)
           + 1, r);
        return k;
   }
   /* 上一个版本节点P,【ppos】+=del 返回新版本节点*/
   int update (int P, int 1, int r, int ppos, int del) {
        int k = cnt++;
        tree[k].val = tree[P].val + del;
        if (1 == r) return k;
        int \ mid = 1 + r >> 1;
        if (ppos \le mid) {
            tree[k].L = update(tree[P].L, 1, mid, ppos,
               del);
            tree[k].R = tree[P].R;
        } else {
            tree[k].L = tree[P].L;
            tree[k].R = update(tree[P].R, mid + 1, r,
               ppos, del);
        return k;
   int query_kth(int lt, int rt, int l, int r, int k) {
        if (1 == r) return a[rk[1]];
        int mid = 1 + r \gg 1;
        if \ (tree[tree[rt].L].\ val - tree[tree[lt].L].\ val
           >= k) return query_kth(tree[lt].L, tree[rt].L,
            1, mid, k);
        else return query_kth(tree[lt].R, tree[rt].R, mid
            + 1, r, k + tree[tree[lt].L].val - tree[tree[
           rt ].L]. val);
    }
} tree;
```

8 分块

```
struct SqrtDecomposition {
   const int block_size, n;
   std::vector < int > ls, rs; // 每个块 i 的段位记为[ls[i],
      rs[i]), 右侧是开区间
   std::vector < bool > to_be_eval; // 该 block 的 懒 标 记 是 否
      全部被清空
   explicit SqrtDecomposition(const int n )
           : block_size(std::round(std::sqrt(n_))),
            n((n + block size - 1) / block size) {
       ls.resize(n); // n是block的数量 这里上取整了
       rs.resize(n);
       to be eval.assign(n, false);
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
           // 每个块 i 的段位记为 [ ls [ i ], rs [ i ]), 右侧是开
           // 最后一个block里的元素的rs不一定填满了最后
              一个block, 因此最后一个blocki的rs会等于数
              组长度。
           ls[i] = block_size * i;
           rs[i] = (i + 1 == n ? n_ : block_size * (i +
              1));
       }
   }
   template <typename T>
   void partial update(const int idx, const T val); //
      这是我们需要实现的
   template <typename T>
   void total update(const int idx, const T val); // 这
      是我们需要实现的
   template <typename T>
   void update(const int 1, const int r, const T val) {
       if (r \le 1) return;
       // 这里如果想debug好用点可以改成 assert(l < r);
       const int b_1 = 1 / block_size, b_r = (r - 1) / block_size
          block size;
       // b_l是左端点在的block,g_r是右端点的block,-1
          是因为外部调用也是开区间。
       if (b 1 < b r) { // 不在一个区间的话,必定要分开
          讨论
```

```
if (1 == 1s[b_1]) { // 如果左端点恰好是区间的
          total update(b 1, val); // 只要更新这个区
             间就好了
       } else {
          for (int i = 1; i < rs[b_1]; ++i) {
              partial_update(i, val); // 否则我们要
                 对左端点到下一个block之间进行暴力
          }
       for (int i = b + 1; i < b r; ++i) {
          total_update(i, val); // 我们对中间的
             block 进行更新
       if (r == rs[b r]) {
          total_update(b_r, val); // 同理讨论右侧端
             点冒出来的点, 不再赘述
       } else {
          for (int i = ls[b_r]; i < r; ++i) {
              partial_update(i, val);
          }
   } else {
       for (int i = 1; i < r; ++i) {
          partial_update(i, val); // 如果 l r本来就
             在一个block, 只需要直接暴力更新即可。
       }
   }
}
template <typename T>
void partial query(const int idx, T* val);
template <typename T>
void total_query(const int idx, T* val);
template <typename T>
T query (const int 1, const int r, const T id) {
   const int b_1 = 1 / block_size, b_r = (r - 1) / block_size
      block size;
   // b_l是左端点在的block,g_r是右端点的block,-1
      是因为外部调用也是开区间。
   T res = id;
   // 这里是我们的初始值, 实现的时候会具体解释, 简单
      举例,如果是求和这里就是0,然后累加
```

```
// 之后的逻辑和update一模一样,不再赘述
        if (b_1 < b_r) {
            if (1 == 1s[b_1]) {
               total_query(b_l, &res);
            } else {
                for (int i = 1; i < rs[b_1]; ++i) {
                   partial_query(i, &res);
            for (int i = b_1 + 1; i < b_r; ++i) {
               total_query(i, &res);
            if (r == rs[b_r]) {
               total_query(b_r, &res);
            } else {
               for (int i = ls[b_r]; i < r; ++i) {
                   partial_query(i, &res);
           }
        } else {
            for (int i = 1; i < r; ++i) {
                partial_query(i, &res);
       return res;
   }
};
```

9 动态中位数

```
struct DynamicMedian {
    std::priority_queue <11 > down;
    std::priority_queue<11 , vector<11>, greater<11>> up;
   DynamicMedian() {}
    void insert(11 x) {
        if (down.empty() || x \le down.top()) {
            down.push(x);
        } else {
            up.push(x);
        if (down.size() > 1 + up.size()) {
            up.push(down.top());
            down.pop();
        if (up.size() > down.size()) {
            down.push(up.top());
            up.pop();
    };
    double Ans() {
        if (up.size() + down.size() & 1) {
            return down.top();
        } else {
            return (down.top() + up.top()) / 2.0;
    };
};
```

10 区间修改 +lazy 线段树

```
template < class Info, class Tag>
struct LazySegmentTree {
    int n;
    std::vector < Info > info;
    std::vector<Tag> tag;
    LazySegmentTree() : n(0) {}
    LazySegmentTree(int n_{,} Info v_{,} = Info()) {
        init(n, v);
    template < class T>
    LazySegmentTree(std::vector<T> init_) {
        init(init);
    void init(int n_{,} Info v_{,} = Info())  {
        init(std::vector(n_, v_));
    template < class T>
    void init(std::vector <T> init_) {
        n = init_s.size() - 1;
        info.assign(4 \ll std::__lg(n) + 2, Info());
        tag.assign(4 << std::__lg(n) + 2, Tag());
        auto build = [\&](auto \&\& build, int p, int 1, int
             r) \rightarrow void
             if (1 == r) {
                 info[p] = init[1];
                 return;
            int \ mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
            build(build, p << 1, 1, mid);</pre>
             build (build, p << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r);
            push up(p);
        build(build, 1, 1, n);
    void push up(int p) {
        info[p] = (info[p << 1] + info[p << 1 | 1]);
    void push_down(int p, int 1, int r) {
        info[p << 1] += tag[p];
        info[p << 1 | 1] += tag[p];
        tag[p << 1] += tag[p];
        tag[p << 1 | 1] += tag[p];
        tag[p].init();
    }
```

```
void change (int p, int 1, int r, int nl, int nr, Tag
       num) {
        if (n1 \le 1 \text{ and } r \le nr)
            info[p] += num;
            tag[p] += num;
            return;
        push down(p, 1, r);
        int mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
        if (n1 \le mid) change(p \le 1, 1, mid, nl, nr, num)
        if (nr > mid) change(p << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r, nl,
           nr, num);
        push up(p);
    Info query(int p, int l, int r, int nl, int nr) {
        if (nl \le l and r \le nr) {
            return info[p];
        push_down(p, 1, r);
        push_up(p);
        int \ mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
        if (nr \le mid) return query (p \le 1, 1, mid, nl, nr)
            );
        if (nl > mid) return query (p << 1 \mid 1, mid + 1, r,
             nl, nr);
        return query (p << 1, 1, mid, nl, nr) + query (p <<
            1 | 1, mid + 1, r, nl, nr);
    }
};
struct tag {
    void init() {
    tag&operator += (const tag &t) & {
        return *this;
    }
};
struct node {
    friend node operator + (node lhs, node rhs) {
        node res;
        return res;
    node&operator+=(tag&t) {
        return *this;
```

};

11 区间修改单点查询树状数组

```
template <typename T>
struct fenwick {
    int n;
    std::vector < std::vector < T>> tr;
    fenwick(int _n) : n(_n) 
        tr.resize(2);
        for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
            tr[i].resize(n + 2);
   void add(int i, int x, const T &v) {
        for ( ; x \le n; x += x \& -x) 
            tr[i][x] += v;
    }
    void modify(int 1, int r, const T &v) {
        add(0, 1, v);
        add(0, r + 1, -v);
        add(1, 1, 1 * v);
        add(1, r + 1, (r + 1) * (-v));
   T sum(int i, int x) {
       T ans = 0;
        for ( ; x > 0; x = x & -x)  {
            ans += tr[i][x];
        return ans;
   T Sum(int x) {
        return sum(0, x) * (x + 1) - sum(1, x);
   T Sum(int 1, int r) {
        return Sum(r) - Sum(1 - 1);
    }
};
```

12 区间最小值 + 最小值出现次数

```
constexpr int N = 2e5 + 7;
struct info {
    int minv, mincnt;
    friend info operator+(const info &1, const info &r) {
        a.minv = min(1.minv, r.minv);
        if (1.minv == r.minv)a.mincnt = 1.mincnt + r.
           mincnt;
        else if (1.minv < r.minv)a.mincnt = 1.mincnt;
        else a.mincnt = r.mincnt;
        return a;
    }
};
struct node {
    int t;
    info val;
\} seg[N * 4];
void update(int id) {
   seg[id].val = seg[id << 1].val + seg[id << 1 | 1].val
      ;
void settag(int id, int t) {
   seg[id].val.minv = seg[id].val.minv + t;
    seg[id].t = seg[id].t + t;
void pushdown(int id) {
    if (seg[id].t != 0) {
        settag(id \ll 1, seg[id].t);
        settag(id << 1 | 1, seg[id].t);
        seg[id].t = 0;
    }
void build(int id, int 1, int r) {
   seg[id].t=0;
    if (1 == r) {
        seg[id].val.minv = 0;
        seg[id].val.mincnt = 1;
        return;
    } else {
        int \ mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
        build(id << 1, 1, mid);
        build (id << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r);
        update(id);
```

```
void change(int id, int 1, int r, int nl, int nr, int t)
    if (1 == n1 \text{ and } r == nr) {
        settag(id, t);
        return;
    int \ mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
    pushdown(id);
    if (nr \le mid) change(id \le 1, 1, mid, nl, nr, t);
    else if (nl > mid) change (id << 1 \mid 1, mid + 1, r, nl,
        nr, t);
    else {
        change(id \ll 1, 1, mid, nl, mid, t);
        change (id << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r, mid + 1, nr, t);
    update(id);
info query(int id, int 1, int r, int q1, int qr) {
    if (1 == ql \text{ and } r == qr) {
        return seg[id].val;
    int \ mid = (1 + r) / 2;
    pushdown(id);
    update(id);
    if (qr \le mid) return query (id * 2, 1, mid, ql, qr);
    else if (q1 > mid) return query (id * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r)
       , ql, qr);
    else {
        return query (id * 2, 1, mid, ql, mid) + query (id
            * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r, mid + 1, qr);
    }
}
```

13 单点修改线段树

```
template < class info >
struct Segment {
    std::vector < info > tre;
    int n;
    Segment() : n(0) {}
    Segment(int n) : n(n), tre (4 \ll std :: lg(n)+2) {}
    Segment(int n, vector \leq info\geq&v) : n(n), tre(4 \leq std::
        _{-1}lg(n)+2) { {
        init(v);
    void pushup(int p) {
        tre[p] = tre[p << 1] + tre[p << 1 | 1];
    void init (vector < info > &v) {
        auto build = [&](auto && build, int p, int 1, int
             r) {
             if (1 == r) {
                 tre[p] = v[1];
                 return;
             int \ mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
             build(build, p \ll 1, 1, mid);
             build (build, p \ll 1 \mid 1, mid + 1, r);
             pushup(p);
        build (build, 1, 1, n);
    void change(int p, int 1, int r, int pos, info x) {
        if (1 == r) {
             tre[p]=x;
             return;
        int \ mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
        if (pos \le mid) change(p \le 1, 1, mid, pos, x);
        else change (p \ll 1 \mid 1, mid + 1, r, pos, x);
        pushup(p);
    info query(int p, int 1, int r, int n1, int nr) {
        if (nl \le l \text{ and } r \le nr) return tre[p];
        int \ mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
        if (nr \le mid) return query (p \le 1, 1, mid, nl, nr)
        if (nl > mid) return query (p \ll 1 \mid 1, mid + 1, r,
             nl, nr);
```

14 扫描线求区间 mex

```
int sea
int main() {
    int q;
    cin >> q;
    vector < vector < int >> qu(n+1, vector < int >());
    for (int i=1; i <= q; i++) {
        int l, r;
        cin >> l >> r;
        qu[r].push_back({l,i});
    }
    for (int r=1; r <= n; r++) {
        change(1,0,n+1,a[r],r);
        for (auto que:qu[r]) {
            ans[que.second] = search(1,0,n+1,que.first);
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

15 树链剖分

```
template < class SegmentTree, class Info >
struct Trh {
    std::vector < int > sz, top, dep, parent, in, out;
    int cur, n;
    SegmentTree seg;
    std::vector < std::vector < int >> e;
    Trh(int _n) : n(_n), sz(_n + 1), top(_n + 1), dep(_n
       + 1), parent (n + 1, -1), e(n + 1), in(n + 1),
       cur(0), out(\underline{n} + 1) {
        seg.init(n);
    void addEdge(int u, int v) {
        e[u].push back(v);
        e[v].push_back(u);
    void init(int s) {
        dfsSz(s);
        dfsHLD(s);
    void dfsSz(int u) {
        if (parent[u] != −1)
            e[u]. erase(std::find(e[u].begin(), e[u].end()
                , parent[u]));
        sz[u] = 1;
        for (int &v : e[u]) {
            parent[v] = u;
            dep[v] = dep[u] + 1;
            dfsSz(v);
            sz[u] += sz[v];
            if (sz[v] > sz[e[u][0]])
                std::swap(v, e[u][0]);
    void dfsHLD(int u) {
        in[u] = ++cur;
        for (int v : e[u]) {
            if (v == e[u][0]) {
                top[v] = top[u];
            } else {
                top[v] = v;
            dfsHLD(v);
        out[u] = cur;
```

```
int lca(int u, int v) {
    while (top[u] != top[v]) {
        if (dep[top[u]] > dep[top[v]]) {
            u = parent[top[u]];
        } else {
            v = parent[top[v]];
    if (dep[u] < dep[v]) {
        return u;
    } else {
        return v;
void change(int u, int v, 11 add) {
    tag p{add};
    while (top[u] != top[v]) {
        if (dep[top[u]] > dep[top[v]]) {
            seg.change(1, 1, n, in[top[u]], in[u], p)
            u = parent[top[u]];
        } else {
            seg.change(1, 1, n, in[top[v]], in[v], p)
            v = parent[top[v]];
        }
    if (dep[u] < dep[v]) {
        seg.change(1, 1, n, in[u], in[v], p);
    } else {
        seg.change(1, 1, n, in[v], in[u], p);
node query(int u, int v) {
    node ans;
    while (top[u] != top[v]) {
        if (dep[top[u]] > dep[top[v]]) {
            ans = ans + seg.query(1, 1, n, in[top[u]]
               ]], in[u]);
            u = parent[top[u]];
        } else {
            ans = ans + seg.query(1, 1, n, in[top[v]]
               ]], in[v]);
            v = parent[top[v]];
```

```
}
if (dep[u] < dep[v]) {
    ans = ans + seg.query(1, 1, n, in[u], in[v]);
} else {
    ans = ans + seg.query(1, 1, n, in[v], in[u]);
}
return ans;
}
};
</pre>
```

16 珂朵莉树

```
struct ODT {
    struct odt {
        int 1, r;
        mutable int x;
        bool operator < (const odt &a) const {
            return 1 < a.1;
    };
   set < odt > tr;
    typedef set <odt> :: iterator IT;
   ODT(int 1, int r, int x) {
        tr.insert({1, r, x});
   IT split(int pos) { //将pos-l和pos之间切开,返回pos所
       在区间指针
        auto it = tr.lower_bound(\{pos, 0, 0\});
        if (it != tr.end() \&\& it->1 == pos) return it;
        it --;
        int 1 = it ->1, r = it ->r, x = it ->x;
        tr.erase(it);
        tr.insert(\{1, pos - 1, x\});
        return tr.insert({pos, r, x}).first;
   void assign(int 1, int r, int x) {
        auto R = split(r + 1);
        auto L = split(1);
        tr.erase(L, R);
        tr.insert({1, r, x});
    void modify(int 1, int r) {
        auto R = split(r + 1);
        auto L = split(1);
        for (auto it = L; it != R; it++) {
            // 对 it ->x 暴力修改
    int query() {
        int ans = 0;
        for (auto it = tr.begin(); it != tr.end(); it++)
        return ans;
```

};

17 笛卡尔树

```
template < class T>
struct CaT{
    vector < T > 1, r;
    CaT() {}
    CaT(std::vector < T > & v, int n)  {
        1. assign(n+1,-1);
        r.assign(n+1,-1);
        build(v,n);
    }
    void build(std::vector <T>&v, int n) {
        vector < int > st;
        int root = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
             int last = -1;
             while (!st.empty() && v[st.back()] > v[i]) {
                 last = st.back();
                 st.pop_back();
             if (!st.empty())r[st.back()] = i;
             else root = i;
             l[i] = last;
             st.push_back(i);
        }
    }
};
```

18 线段树代替 set

```
struct node {
    11 val;
    int id;
   node () {
    friend node operator + (node lhs, node rhs) {
        node now;
        if (lhs.val < rhs.val)now = lhs;
        else now = rhs;
        return now;
    }
};
struct Segment {
    std::vector<node> tre;
    int n;
    Segment() : n(0) {}
    Segment(int n) : n(n), tre(4 << std::__lg(n)+2) {}
    Segment(int n, vector<node>&v) : n(n), tre(4 << std::
       _{-1}lg(n)+2) {
       init(v);
    void pushup(int p) {
        tre[p] = tre[p << 1] + tre[p << 1 | 1];
   void init(vector < node > &v) {
        auto build = [&](auto && build, int p, int 1, int
             r) {
            if (1 == r) {
                tre[p] = v[1];
                return;
            int \ mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
            build(build, p \ll 1, 1, mid);
            build(build, p << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r);
            pushup(p);
        };
        build (build, 1, 1, n);
   void change(int p, int 1, int r, int pos, 11 x) {
        if (1 == r) {
            tre[p].val = x;
            return;
        int \ mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
```

```
if \ (pos \le mid) change(p \le 1, 1, mid, pos, x);
        else change (p \ll 1 \mid 1, mid + 1, r, pos, x);
        pushup(p);
    node query(int p, int 1, int r, int nl, int nr) {
        if (nl \le l \text{ and } r \le nr) return tre [p];
        int \ mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
        if (nr <= mid)return query(p << 1, 1, mid, nl, nr
            );
        if (nl > mid) return query (p \ll 1 \mid 1, mid + 1, r,
            nl, nr);
        return query(p << 1, 1, mid, n1, nr) + query(p <<
            1 | 1, mid + 1, r, nl, nr);
    void erase(int u) {
        change(1, 1, n, u, LNF);
    void insert(int u, ll val){
        change (1,1,n,u,node {val,u});
};
```

19 莫队

```
#include < bits / stdc ++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
const int maxn=2e5+7;
11 tmp=0;
int main() {
    int n,m;
    cin >> n >> m;
    vector < int > v(n+1);
    for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) cin >> v[i];
    vector < 11 > ans(m);
    std::vector<std::array<int, 3>> que(m);
    for (int i=0; i \le m; i++) {
         int 1, r;
         cin >> 1 >> r;
         que [ i ]=\{1, r, i\};
    }
    const int B=400;
     vector < int > cnt(maxn, 0);
    std::sort(que.begin(),que.end(),[&](array < int,3 > a,
        array < int, 3 > b) {
         if (a[0] / B != b[0] / B) {
              return a[0]/B < b[0]/B;
         } else {
              return a[1] < b[1];
         }
    });
    11 res = 0;
    auto add = [\&](int x) {
         x=v[x];
         res += 1LL * cnt[x] * (cnt[x] - 1) / 2;
         cnt[x] += 1;
    };
    auto del = [\&](int x) {
         x=v[x];
         cnt[x] = 1;
         res -= 1LL * cnt[x] * (cnt[x] - 1) / 2;
    };
    int 1 = 1, r = 0;
    for (int i=0; i \le m; i++)
         while (r < que [ i ] [ 1 ]) r ++, add (r);
         while (1>que[i][0]) 1--,add(1);
         while (r>que[i][1]) del(r),r--;
```

```
while (1 < que[i][0]) del(1), 1++;
    ans [que[i][2]] = res;
}
for (int i=0; i < m; i++) cout << ans[i] << "\n";
}</pre>
```