

# NCTU-PUSHEEN CODEBOOK

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# 1 DP

## 1.1 Bounded\_Knapsack

```

1 namespace {
2     static const int MAXW = 1000005;
3     static const int MAXN = 1005;
4     struct BB {
5         int w, v, c;
6         BB(int w = 0, int v = 0, int c = 0): w(w), v(v), c(c) {}
7         bool operator<(const BB &x) const {
8             return w * c < x.w * x.c;
9         }
10    };
11    static int run(BB A[], int dp[], int W, int N) {
12        static int MQ[MAXW][2];
13        for (int i = 0, sum = 0; i < N; i++) {
14            int w = A[i].w, v = A[i].v, c = A[i].c;
15            sum = min(sum + w*c, W);
16            for (int j = 0; j < w; j++) {
17                int l = 0, r = 0;
18                MQ[l][0] = 0, MQ[l][1] = dp[j];
19                for (int k = 1, tw = w+j, tv = v; tw <= sum
20                    && k <= c; k++, tw += w, tv += v) {
21                    int dpv = dp[tw] - tv;
22                    while (1 <= r && MQ[r][1] <= dpv) r--;
23                    MQ[r][0] = k, MQ[r][1] = dpv;
24                    dp[tw] = max(dp[tw], MQ[l][1] + tv);
25                }
26                for (int k = c+1, tw = (c+1)*w+j, tv = (c+1)*
27                    v; tw <= sum; k++, tw += w, tv += v) {
28                    if (k - MQ[l][0] > c) l++;
29                    int dpv = dp[tw] - tv;
30                    while (1 <= r && MQ[r][1] <= dpv) r--;
31                    MQ[r][0] = k, MQ[r][1] = dpv;
32                    dp[tw] = max(dp[tw], MQ[l][1] + tv);
33                }
34            }
35        }
36    }
37    static int knapsack(int C[][3], int N, int W) { // O(WN)
38        vector<BB> A;
39        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
40            int w = C[i][0], v = C[i][1], c = C[i][2];
41            A.push_back(BB(w, v, c));
42        }
43        assert(N < MAXN);
44        static int dp1[MAXW+1], dp2[MAXW+1];
45        BB Ar[2][MAXN];
46        int ArN[2] = {};
47        memset(dp1, 0, sizeof(dp1[0])*(W+1));
48        memset(dp2, 0, sizeof(dp2[0])*(W+1));
49        sort(A.begin(), A.end());
50        int sum[2] = {};
51        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
52            int ch = sum[1] < sum[0];
53            Ar[ch][ArN[ch]] = A[i];
54            ArN[ch]++;
55            sum[ch] = min(sum[ch] + A[i].w*A[i].c, W);
56        }

```

```

57        run(Ar[0], dp1, W, ArN[0]);
58        run(Ar[1], dp2, W, ArN[1]);
59        int ret = 0;
60        for (int i = 0, j = W, mx = 0; i <= W; i++, j--) {
61            mx = max(mx, dp2[i]);
62            ret = max(ret, dp1[j] + mx);
63        }
64        return ret;
65    }
66 }
67 int main() {
68     int W, N;
69     assert(scanf("%d %d", &W, &N) == 2);
70     int C[MAXN][3];
71     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
72         assert(scanf("%d %d %d", &C[i][1], &C[i][0], &C[i]
73             ][2]) == 3);
74     printf("%d\n", knapsack(C, N, W));
75     return 0;

```

## 1.2 DP\_1D1D

```

1 int t, n, L, p;
2 char s[MAXN][35];
3 ll sum[MAXN] = {0};
4 long double dp[MAXN] = {0};
5 int prevd[MAXN] = {0};
6 long double pw(long double a, int n) {
7     if (n == 1) return a;
8     long double b = pw(a, n/2);
9     if (n & 1) return b*b*a;
10    else return b*b;
11 }
12 long double f(int i, int j) {
13     // cout << (sum[i] - sum[j]+i-j-1-L) << endl;
14     return pw(abs(sum[i] - sum[j]+i-j-1-L), p) + dp[j];
15 }
16 struct INV {
17     int L, R, pos;
18 };
19 INV stk[MAXN*10];
20 int top = 1, bot = 1;
21 void update(int i) {
22     while (top > bot && i < stk[top].L && f(stk[top].L, i) <
23         f(stk[top].L, stk[top].pos)) {
24         stk[top-1].R = stk[top].R;
25         top--;
26     }
27     int lo = stk[top].L, hi = stk[top].R, mid, pos = stk[top]
28         ].pos;
29     // if ( i >= lo ) lo = i + 1;
30     while (lo != hi) {
31         mid = lo + (hi - lo) / 2;
32         if ( f(mid, i) < f(mid, pos) ) hi = mid;
33         else lo = mid + 1;
34     }
35     if (hi < stk[top].R) {
36         stk[top+1] = (INV) { hi, stk[top].R, i };
37         stk[top++].R = hi;
38     }
39 }
40 int main() {

```

```

39     cin >> t;
40     while (t-- ) {
41         cin >> n >> L >> p;
42         dp[0] = sum[0] = 0;
43         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
44             cin >> s[i];
45             sum[i] = sum[i-1] + strlen(s[i]);
46             dp[i] = numeric_limits<long double>::max();
47         }
48         stk[top] = (INV) {1, n+1, 0};
49         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
50             if (i >= stk[bot].R) bot++;
51             dp[i] = f(i, stk[bot].pos);
52             update(i);
53             // cout << (ll) f(i, stk[bot].pos) << endl;
54         }
55         if (dp[n] > 1e18) {
56             cout << "Too hard to arrange" << endl;
57         } else {
58             vector<PI> as;
59             cout << (ll)dp[n] << endl;
60         }
61     }
62     return 0;

```

## 1.3 LCIS

```

1 vector<int> LCIS(vector<int> a, vector<int> b) {
2     int n = a.size(), m = b.size();
3     int dp[LEN][LEN] = {}, pre[LEN][LEN] = {};
4     for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) {
5         int p = 0;
6         for (int j=1; j<=m; j++)
7             if (a[i-1] != b[j-1]) {
8                 dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j], pre[i][j] = j;
9                 if (a[i-1] > b[j-1] && dp[i-1][j] > dp[i-1][p])
10                     p = j;
11             } else {
12                 dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][p]+1, pre[i][j] = p;
13             }
14     }
15     int len = 0, p = 0;
16     for (int j=1; j<=m; j++)
17         if (dp[n][j] > len) len = dp[n][j], p = j;
18     vector<int> ans;
19     for (int i=n; i>=1; i--) {
20         if (a[i-1] == b[p-1]) ans.push_back(b[p-1]);
21         p = pre[i][p];
22     }
23     reverse(ans.begin(), ans.end());
24     return ans;
25 }

```

# 2 Data\_Structure

## 2.1 Dynamic\_KD\_tree

```

1 template<typename T, size_t kd> // 有kd個維度
2 struct kd_tree{
3     struct point{
4         T d[kd];
5         T dist(const point &x) const{
6             T ret=0;
7             for(size_t i=0; i<kd; ++i) ret+=abs(d[i]-x.d[i]);
8             return ret;
9         }
10        bool operator==(const point &p){
11            for(size_t i=0; i<kd; ++i)
12                if(d[i]!=p.d[i]) return 0;
13            return 1;
14        }
15        bool operator<(const point &b) const{
16            return d[0]<b.d[0];
17        }
18    };
19    private:
20        struct node{
21            node *l, *r;
22            point pid;
23            int s;
24            node(const point &p): l(0), r(0), pid(p), s(1){}
25            ~node(){ delete l; delete r; }
26            void up(){ s=(l?l->s:0)+1+(r?r->s:0); }
27        } *root;
28        const double alpha, loga;
29        const T INF; // 記得要給INF, 表示極大值
30        int maxn;
31        struct __cmp{
32            int sort_id;
33            bool operator()(const node *x, const node *y) const{
34                return operator()(x->pid, y->pid);
35            }
36            bool operator()(const point &x, const point &y) const{
37                if(x.d[sort_id]!=y.d[sort_id])
38                    return x.d[sort_id]<y.d[sort_id];
39                for(size_t i=0; i<kd; ++i)
40                    if(x.d[i]!=y.d[i]) return x.d[i]<y.d[i];
41                return 0;
42            }
43        } cmp;
44        int size(node *o){ return o?o->s:0; }
45        vector<node*> A;
46        node* build(int k, int l, int r){
47            if(l>r) return 0;
48            if(k==kd) k=0;
49            int mid=(l+r)/2;
50            cmp.sort_id = k;
51            nth_element(A.begin()+l, A.begin()+mid, A.begin()+r+1, cmp);
52            node *ret=A[mid];
53            ret->l = build(k+1, l, mid-1);
54            ret->r = build(k+1, mid+1, r);
55            ret->up();
56            return ret;
57        }
58        bool isbad(node *o){
59            return size(o->l)>alpha*o->s || size(o->r)>alpha*o->s;
60        }
61        void flatten(node *u, typename vector<node*>::iterator &it){
62            if(!u) return;
63            flatten(u->l, it);
64            *it=u;
65            flatten(u->r, ++it);
66        }
67        void rebuild(node *u, int k){
68            if(!u) return;
69            auto it=A.begin();
70            flatten(u, it);
71            u=build(k, 0, u->s-1);
72        }
73        bool insert(node *u, int k, const point &x, int dep){
74            if(!u) return u=new node(x), dep<=0;
75            ++u->s;
76            cmp.sort_id=k;
77            if(insert(cmp(x, u->pid)?u->l:u->r, (k+1)%kd, x, dep-1)){
78                if(!isbad(u)) return 1;
79                rebuild(u, k);
80            }
81            return 0;
82        }
83        node *findmin(node *o, int k){
84            if(!o) return 0;
85            if(cmp.sort_id==k) return o->l?findmin(o->l, (k+1)%kd):o;
86            node *l=findmin(o->l, (k+1)%kd);
87            node *r=findmin(o->r, (k+1)%kd);
88            if(l&&!r) return cmp(l, o)?l:o;
89            if(!l&&r) return cmp(r, o)?r:o;
90            if(!l&&!r) return o;
91            if(cmp(l, r)) return cmp(l, o)?l:o;
92            return cmp(r, o)?r:o;
93        }
94        bool erase(node *u, int k, const point &x){
95            if(!u) return 0;
96            if(u->pid==x){
97                if(u->r);
98                else if(u->l) u->r=u->l, u->l=0;
99                else return delete(u), u=0, 1;
100                --u->s;
101                cmp.sort_id=k;
102                u->pid=findmin(u->r, (k+1)%kd)->pid;
103                return erase(u->r, (k+1)%kd, u->pid);
104            }
105            cmp.sort_id=k;
106            if(erase(cmp(x, u->pid)?u->l:u->r, (k+1)%kd, x))
107                return --u->s, 1;
108            return 0;
109        }
110        T heuristic(const T h[]) const{
111            T ret=0;
112            for(size_t i=0; i<kd; ++i) ret+=h[i];
113            return ret;
114        }
115        int qM;
116        priority_queue<pair<T, point>> pQ;
117        void nearest(node *u, int k, const point &x, T *h, T &mndist){
118            if(u==0 || heuristic(h)>=mndist) return;
119            T dist=u->pid.dist(x), old=h[k];
120            /* mndist=std::min(mndist, dist); */
121            if(dist<mndist){
122                pQ.push(std::make_pair(dist, u->pid));
123                if((int)pQ.size()==qM+1)
124                    mndist=pQ.top().first, pQ.pop();
125            }
126            if(x.d[k]<u->pid.d[k]){
127                nearest(u->l, (k+1)%kd, x, h, mndist);
128                h[k] = abs(x.d[k]-u->pid.d[k]);
129                nearest(u->r, (k+1)%kd, x, h, mndist);
130            } else{
131                nearest(u->r, (k+1)%kd, x, h, mndist);
132                h[k] = abs(x.d[k]-u->pid.d[k]);
133                nearest(u->l, (k+1)%kd, x, h, mndist);
134            }
135            h[k]=old;
136        }
137        vector<point> in_range;
138        void range(node *u, int k, const point &mi, const point &ma){
139            if(!u) return;
140            bool is=1;
141            for(int i=0; i<kd; ++i)
142                if(u->pid.d[i]<mi.d[i] || ma.d[i]<u->pid.d[i])
143                    { is=0; break; }
144            if(is) in_range.push_back(u->pid);
145            if(mi.d[k]<u->pid.d[k]) range(u->l, (k+1)%kd, mi, ma);
146            if(ma.d[k]>u->pid.d[k]) range(u->r, (k+1)%kd, mi, ma);
147        }
148        public:
149        kd_tree(const T &INF, double a=0.75):
150            root(0), alpha(a), loga(log2(1.0/a)), INF(INF), maxn(1){}
151        ~kd_tree(){ delete root; }
152        void clear(){ delete root; root=0, maxn=1; }
153        void build(int n, const point *p){
154            delete root, A.resize(maxn=n);
155            for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) A[i]=new node(p[i]);
156            root=build(0, 0, n-1);
157        }
158        void insert(const point &x){
159            insert(root, 0, x, __lg(size(root))/loga);
160            if(root->s>maxn) maxn=root->s;
161        }
162        bool erase(const point &p){
163            bool d=erase(root, 0, p);
164            if(root&&root->s<alpha*maxn) rebuild();
165            return d;
166        }
167        void rebuild(){
168            if(root) rebuild(root, 0);
169            maxn=root->s;
170        }
171        T nearest(const point &x, int k){
172            qM=k;
173            T mndist=INF, h[kd]={};
174            nearest(root, 0, x, h, mndist);
175            mndist=pQ.top().first;
176            pQ = priority_queue<pair<T, point>>();
177            return mndist; // 回傳離x第k近的點的距離
178        }
179        const vector<point> &range(const point &mi, const point &ma){
180            in_range.clear();
181            range(root, 0, mi, ma);
182            return in_range; // 回傳介於mi到ma之間的點vector
183        }
184        int size(){ return root?root->s:0; }
185    };

```

## 2.2 HeavyLight

```

1 #include<vector>
2 #define MAXN 100005
3 int siz[MAXN], max_son[MAXN], pa[MAXN], dep[MAXN];
4 int link_top[MAXN], link[MAXN], cnt;
5 vector<int> G[MAXN];

```

```

6 void find_max_son(int u){
7     siz[u]=1;
8     max_son[u]=-1;
9     for(auto v:G[u]){
10         if(v==pa[u])continue;
11         pa[v]=u;
12         dep[v]=dep[u]+1;
13         find_max_son(v);
14         if(max_son[u]==-1||siz[v]>siz[max_son[u]])max_son[u]=v;
15         siz[u]+=siz[v];
16     }
17 }
18 void build_link(int u,int top){
19     link[u]=++cnt;
20     link_top[u]=top;
21     if(max_son[u]==-1)return;
22     build_link(max_son[u],top);
23     for(auto v:G[u]){
24         if(v==max_son[u]||v==pa[u])continue;
25         build_link(v,v);
26     }
27 }
28 int find_lca(int a,int b){
29     //求LCA，可以在過程中對區間進行處理
30     int ta=link_top[a],tb=link_top[b];
31     while(ta!=tb){
32         if(dep[ta]<dep[tb]){
33             swap(ta,tb);
34             swap(a,b);
35         }
36         //這裡可以對a所在的鏈做區間處理
37         //區間為(link[ta],link[a])
38         ta=link_top[a=pa[ta]];
39     }
40     //最後a,b會在同一條鏈，若a!=b還要在進行一次區間處理
41     return dep[a]<dep[b]?a:b;
42 }

```

## 2.3 SegmentTree

```

1 /** 普通線段樹，為了加速打字時間，所以只支援 1-based。 */
2 /**
3  * 把 df 設為：
4  * 0    for 區間和/gcd/bit-or/bit-xor
5  * 1    for 區間積/lcm
6  * 9e18 for 區間最小值
7  * -9e18 for 區間最大值
8  * -1   for 區間 bit-and
9  */
10 const ll df = 0;
11 const int N = ?; // maxn
12 #define ls i << 1 // 加速打字
13 #define rs i << 1 | 1
14 struct SegmentTree {
15     ll a[N << 2];
16     inline ll cal(ll a, ll b) {
17         /**
18          * 把回傳值設為對應的操作，例如 a+b 為區間和，還有像
19          * 是
20          * a*b, min(a,b), max(a,b), gcd(a,b), lcm(a,b),
21          * a|b, a&b, a^b 等等。 */

```

```

21         return a + b;
22     }
23     // 單點設值。外部呼叫的時候後三個參數不用填。注意只支援
24     // 1-based !
25     ll set(int q, ll v, int i = 1, int l = 1, int r = N) {
26         if (r < q || l > q) return a[i];
27         if (l == r) return a[i] = v;
28         int m = (l + r) >> 1;
29         ll lo = set(q, v, ls, l, m);
30         ll ro = set(q, v, rs, m + 1, r);
31         return a[i] = cal(lo, ro);
32     }
33     // 查詢區間 [l, r] 總和
34     // (或極值等等，看你怎麼寫)。外部呼叫的時
35     // 候後三個參數不用填。注意只支援 1-based !
36     ll query(int ql, int qr, int i = 1, int l = 1,
37             int r = N) {
38         if (r < ql || l > qr) return df;
39         if (ql <= l && r <= qr) return a[i];
40         int m = (l + r) >> 1;
41         ll lo = query(ql, qr, ls, l, m);
42         ll ro = query(ql, qr, rs, m + 1, r);
43         return cal(lo, ro);
44     }
45     // 建立 size = N 的空線段樹，所有元素都是 0。注意只支援
46     // 1-based !
47     SegmentTree() { memset(a, 0, sizeof(a)); }
48 };

```

## 2.4 MaxSumSegmentTree

```

1 /** 計算最大子區間連續和的線段樹，限定 1-based。
2  * 複雜度 O(Q*log(N)) */
3 #define ls i << 1
4 #define rs i << 1 | 1
5 class MaxSumSegmentTree {
6 private:
7     struct node {
8         ll lss, rss, ss, ans;
9         void set(ll v) { lss = rss = ss = ans = v; }
10    };
11    int n;
12    vector<node> a; // 萬萬不可用普通陣列，要用 vector
13    vector<ll> z;
14    void pull(int i) {
15        a[i].ss = a[ls].ss + a[rs].ss;
16        a[i].lss = max(a[ls].lss, a[ls].ss + a[rs].lss);
17        a[i].rss = max(a[rs].rss, a[rs].ss + a[ls].rss);
18        a[i].ans = max(max(a[ls].ans, a[rs].ans),
19                      a[ls].rss + a[rs].lss);
20    }
21    void build(int i, int l, int r) {
22        if (l == r) return a[i].set(z[l]), void();
23        int m = (l + r) >> 1;
24        build(ls, l, m), build(rs, m + 1, r), pull(i);
25    }
26    void set(int i, int l, int r, int q, ll v) {
27        if (l == r) return a[i].set(v), void();
28        int m = (l + r) >> 1;
29        if (q <= m) set(ls, l, m, q, v);
30        else set(rs, m + 1, r, q, v);
31        pull(i);

```

```

32    }
33    node query(int i, int l, int r, int ql, int qr) {
34        if (ql <= l && r <= qr) return a[i];
35        int m = (l + r) >> 1;
36        if (qr <= m) return query(ls, l, m, ql, qr);
37        if (m < ql) return query(rs, m + 1, r, ql, qr);
38        node lo = query(ls, l, m, ql, qr),
39              ro = query(rs, m + 1, r, ql, qr), ans;
40        ans.ss = lo.ss + ro.ss;
41        ans.lss = max(lo.lss, lo.ss + ro.lss);
42        ans.rss = max(ro.rss, ro.ss + lo.rss);
43        ans.ans = max(max(lo.ans, ro.ans), lo.rss + ro.lss);
44        return ans;
45    }
46 }
47 public:
48     MaxSumSegmentTree(int n) : n(n) {
49         a.resize(n << 2), z.resize(n << 2);
50         build(1, 1, n);
51     }
52     // 單點設值。限定 1-based。
53     inline void set(int i, ll v) { set(1, 1, n, i, v); }
54     // 問必區間 [l, r] 的最大子區間連續和。限定 1-based。
55     inline ll query(int l, int r) {
56         return query(1, 1, n, l, r).ans;
57     }
58 };

```

## 2.5 FenwickTree2D

```

1 /** 支援單點增值和區間查詢，O((A+Q)*log(A))，A
2  * 是矩陣面積。只能用於 1-based */
3 const int R = 256, C = 256;
4 class BIT2D {
5 private:
6     ll a[R + 1][C + 1];
7     ll sum(int x, int y) {
8         ll ret = 0;
9         for (int i = x; i; i -= (i & -i))
10             for (int j = y; j; j -= (j & -j))
11                 ret += a[i][j];
12         return ret;
13     }
14 public:
15     // 建立元素都是零的 R*C 大小的矩陣。
16     BIT2D() { memset(a, 0, sizeof(a)); }
17     // 單點增值，注意 1-based。
18     void add(int x, int y, ll v) {
19         for (int i = x; i <= R; i += (i & -i))
20             for (int j = y; j <= C; j += (j & -j))
21                 a[i][j] += v;
22     }
23     // 區間和，注意 1-based。二維都是閉區間。
24     ll sum(int x0, int y0, int x1, int y1) {
25         return sum(x1, y1) - sum(x0 - 1, y1) -
26                sum(x1, y0 - 1) + sum(x0 - 1, y0 - 1);
27     }
28 };

```

## 2.6 PersistentSegmentTree

```

1 int a[maxn], b[maxn], root[maxn], cnt;
2 struct node {
3     int sum, L_son, R_son;
4 } tree[maxn << 5];
5 int create(int _sum, int _L_son, int _R_son) {
6     int idx = ++cnt;
7     tree[idx].sum = _sum, tree[idx].L_son = _L_son, tree[idx].R_son = _R_son;
8     return idx;
9 }
10 void Insert(int &root, int pre_rt, int pos, int L, int R) {
11     root = create(tree[pre_rt].sum+1, tree[pre_rt].L_son, tree[pre_rt].R_son);
12     if(L==R) return;
13     int M = (L+R)>>1;
14     if(pos<=M) Insert(tree[root].L_son, tree[pre_rt].L_son, pos, L, M);
15     else Insert(tree[root].R_son, tree[pre_rt].R_son, pos, M+1, R);
16 }
17 int query(int L_id, int R_id, int L, int R, int K) {
18     if(L==R) return L;
19     int M = (L+R)>>1;
20     int s = tree[tree[R_id].L_son].sum - tree[tree[L_id].L_son].sum;
21     if(K<=s) return query(tree[L_id].L_son, tree[R_id].L_son, L, M, K);
22     return query(tree[L_id].R_son, tree[R_id].R_son, M+1, R, K-s);
23 }
24 int main() {
25     int n,m; cin >> n >> m;
26     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) {
27         cin >> a[i]; b[i] = a[i];
28     } sort(b+1,b+1+n); //離散化
29     int b_sz = unique(b+1, b+1+n) - (b+1);
30     cnt = root[0] = 0;
31     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) {
32         int pos = lower_bound(b+1, b+1+b_sz, a[i]) - b;
33         Insert(root[i], root[i-1], pos, 1, b_sz);
34     }
35     while(m--) {
36         int l, r, k; cin >> l >> r >> k;
37         int pos = query(root[l-1], root[r], l, b_sz, k);
38         cout << b[pos] << endl;
39     } return 0;
40 }

```

## 2.7 RangeUpdateSegmentTree

```

1 /**
2  * 修改功能最強的線段樹，但只能查詢區間和以及極值，所有區間操作都
3  * 是閉區間。只支援 1-based 。 **/
4 #define ls i << 1
5 #define rs i << 1 | 1
6 const ll rr = 0x6891139; // 亂數，若跟題目碰撞會吃 WA 或 RE
7 class RangeUpdateSegmentTree {
8     private:

```

```

// 程式碼重複性略高（已盡力）。若不需要區間和，刪除所有含有 .s
// 的行；若不需要 max，刪除所有含有 .x 的行。
struct node {
    int l, r; ll adt = 0, stt = rr, s = 0, x = 0;
};
vector<node> a; // 萬萬不可以用普通陣列，要用 vector
void push(int i) {
    if (a[i].stt != rr) {
        a[ls].stt = a[rs].stt = a[i].stt;
        a[ls].adt = a[rs].adt = 0;
        a[ls].x = a[rs].x = a[i].stt;
        a[ls].s = (a[ls].r - a[ls].l + 1) * a[i].stt;
        a[rs].s = (a[rs].r - a[rs].l + 1) * a[i].stt;
        a[i].stt = rr;
    }
    if (a[i].adt) {
        a[ls].adt += a[i].adt, a[rs].adt += a[i].adt;
        a[ls].x += a[i].adt, a[rs].x += a[i].adt;
        a[ls].s += a[i].adt * (a[ls].r - a[ls].l + 1);
        a[rs].s += a[i].adt * (a[rs].r - a[rs].l + 1);
        a[i].adt = 0;
    }
}
void pull(int i) {
    a[i].s = a[ls].s + a[rs].s;
    a[i].x = max(a[ls].x, a[rs].x);
}
void build(int l, int r, int i) {
    a[i].l = l, a[i].r = r;
    if (l == r) return;
    int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
    build(l, mid, ls), build(mid + 1, r, rs);
}
public:
RangeUpdateSegmentTree(int n) : a(n << 2) {
    build(1, n, 1);
}
void set(int l, int r, ll val, int i = 1) {
    if (a[i].l >= l && a[i].r <= r) {
        a[i].s = val * (a[i].r - a[i].l + 1);
        a[i].x = a[i].stt = val;
        a[i].adt = 0;
        return;
    }
    push(i);
    int mid = (a[i].l + a[i].r) >> 1;
    if (l <= mid) set(l, r, val, ls);
    if (r > mid) set(l, r, val, rs);
    pull(i);
}
void add(int l, int r, ll val, int i = 1) {
    if (a[i].l >= l && a[i].r <= r) {
        a[i].s += val * (a[i].r - a[i].l + 1);
        a[i].x += val;
        a[i].adt += val;
        return;
    }
    push(i);
    int mid = (a[i].l + a[i].r) >> 1;
    if (l <= mid) add(l, r, val, ls);
    if (r > mid) add(l, r, val, rs);
    pull(i);
}
ll maxx(int l, int r, int i = 1) {

```

```

    if (l <= a[i].l && a[i].r <= r) return a[i].x;
    push(i);
    ll ret = -9e18;
    int mid = (a[i].l + a[i].r) >> 1;
    if (l <= mid) ret = max(ret, maxx(l, r, ls));
    if (r > mid) ret = max(ret, maxx(l, r, rs));
    pull(i);
    return ret;
}
ll sum(int l, int r, int i = 1) {
    if (l <= a[i].l && a[i].r <= r) return a[i].s;
    push(i);
    ll ret = 0;
    int mid = (a[i].l + a[i].r) >> 1;
    if (l <= mid) ret += sum(l, r, ls);
    if (r > mid) ret += sum(l, r, rs);
    pull(i);
    return ret;
}
};

```

## 2.8 Treap

```

1 // 支援區間加值、區間反轉、區間 rotate、區間刪除、插入元素、求區間
2 // 最小值的元素的 Treap。使用前建議 srand(time(0)); 除了 size
3 // 方法以外，所有操作都是 O(log N)。所有 public 方法各自獨立，請
4 // 斟酌要使用到哪些方法，有需要的才抄。
5 class Treap {
6     private:
7     struct Node {
8         int pri = rand(), size = 1;
9         ll val, mn, inc = 0;
10         bool rev = 0;
11         Node *lc = 0, *rc = 0;
12         Node(ll v) { val = mn = v; }
13     };
14     Node* root = 0;
15     void rev(Node* t) {
16         if (!t) return;
17         swap(t->lc, t->rc), t->rev ^= 1;
18     }
19     void update(Node* t, ll v) {
20         if (!t) return;
21         t->val += v, t->inc += v, t->mn += v;
22     }
23     void push(Node* t) {
24         if (t->rev) rev(t->lc), rev(t->rc), t->rev = 0;
25         update(t->lc, t->inc), update(t->rc, t->inc);
26         t->inc = 0;
27     }
28     void pull(Node* t) {
29         t->size = 1 + size(t->lc) + size(t->rc);
30         t->mn = t->val;
31         if (t->lc) t->mn = min(t->mn, t->lc->mn);
32         if (t->rc) t->mn = min(t->mn, t->rc->mn);
33     }
34     // 看你要不要釋放記憶體
35     void discard(Node* t) {
36         if (!t) return;

```

```

37     discard(t->lc), discard(t->rc);
38     delete t;
39 }
40 void split(Node* t, Node*& a, Node*& b, int k) {
41     if (!t) return a = b = 0, void();
42     push(t);
43     if (size(t->lc) < k) {
44         a = t;
45         split(t->rc, a->rc, b, k - size(t->lc) - 1);
46         pull(a);
47     } else {
48         b = t;
49         split(t->lc, a, b->lc, k);
50         pull(b);
51     }
52 }
53 Node* merge(Node* a, Node* b) {
54     if (!a || !b) return a ? a : b;
55     if (a->pri > b->pri) {
56         push(a);
57         a->rc = merge(a->rc, b);
58         pull(a);
59         return a;
60     } else {
61         push(b);
62         b->lc = merge(a, b->lc);
63         pull(b);
64         return b;
65     }
66 }
67 inline int size(Node* t) { return t ? t->size : 0; }
68 public:
69 int size() { return size(root); }
70 void add(int l, int r, ll val) {
71     Node *a, *b, *c, *d;
72     split(root, a, b, r);
73     split(a, c, d, l - 1);
74     update(d, val);
75     root = merge(merge(c, d), b);
76 }
77 // 反轉區間 [l, r]
78 void reverse(int l, int r) {
79     Node *a, *b, *c, *d;
80     split(root, a, b, r);
81     split(a, c, d, l - 1);
82     swap(d->lc, d->rc);
83     d->rev ^= 1;
84     root = merge(merge(c, d), b);
85 }
86 // 區間 [l, r] 向右 rotate k 次, k < 0 表向左 rotate
87 void rotate(int l, int r, int k) {
88     int len = r - l + 1;
89     Node *a, *b, *c, *d, *e, *f;
90     split(root, a, b, r);
91     split(a, c, d, l - 1);
92     k = (k + len) % len;
93     split(d, e, f, len - k);
94     root = merge(merge(c, merge(f, e)), b);
95 }
96 // 插入一個元素 val 使其 index = i
97 // 注意 i <= size
98 void insert(int i, ll val) {
99     if (i == size() + 1) {
100         push_back(val);
101         return;

```

```

102     }
103     assert(i <= size());
104     Node *a, *b;
105     split(root, a, b, i - 1);
106     root = merge(merge(a, new Node(val)), b);
107 }
108 void push_back(ll val) {
109     root = merge(root, new Node(val));
110 }
111 void remove(int l, int r) {
112     int len = r - l + 1;
113     Node *a, *b, *c, *d;
114     split(root, a, b, l - 1);
115     split(b, c, d, len);
116     discard(c); // 看你要不要釋放記憶體
117     root = merge(a, d);
118 }
119 ll minn(int l, int r) {
120     Node *a, *b, *c, *d;
121     split(root, a, b, r);
122     split(a, c, d, l - 1);
123     int ans = d->mn;
124     root = merge(merge(c, d), b);
125     return ans;
126 }
127 };

```

## 2.9 link\_cut\_tree

```

1 struct splay_tree{
2     int ch[2], pa; // 子節點跟父母
3     bool rev; // 反轉的懶惰標記
4     splay_tree(): pa(0), rev(0) { ch[0] = ch[1] = 0; }
5 };
6 vector<splay_tree> nd;
7 // 有的時候用vector會TLE, 要注意
8 // 這邊以node[0]作為null節點
9 bool isroot(int x) { // 判斷是否為這棵splay tree的根
10     return nd[nd[x].pa].ch[0] != x && nd[nd[x].pa].ch[1] != x;
11 }
12 void down(int x) { // 懶惰標記下推
13     if (nd[x].rev) {
14         if (nd[x].ch[0]) nd[nd[x].ch[0]].rev ^= 1;
15         if (nd[x].ch[1]) nd[nd[x].ch[1]].rev ^= 1;
16         swap(nd[x].ch[0], nd[x].ch[1]);
17         nd[x].rev = 0;
18     }
19 }
20 void push_down(int x) { // 所有祖先懶惰標記下推
21     if (!isroot(x)) push_down(nd[x].pa);
22     down(x);
23 }
24 void up(int x) { // 將子節點的資訊向上更新
25 void rotate(int x) { // 旋轉, 會自行判斷轉的方向
26     int y = nd[x].pa, z = nd[y].pa, d = (nd[y].ch[1] == x);
27     nd[x].pa = z;
28     if (!isroot(y)) nd[z].ch[nd[z].ch[1] == y] = x;
29     nd[y].ch[d] = nd[x].ch[d ^ 1];
30     nd[nd[y].ch[d]].pa = y;
31     nd[y].pa = x, nd[x].ch[d ^ 1] = y;
32     up(y), up(x);

```

```

33 }
34 void splay(int x) { // 將x伸展到splay tree的根
35     push_down(x);
36     while (!isroot(x)) {
37         int y = nd[x].pa;
38         if (!isroot(y)) {
39             int z = nd[y].pa;
40             if ((nd[z].ch[0] == y) ^ (nd[y].ch[0] == x)) rotate(y);
41             else rotate(x);
42         }
43         rotate(x);
44     }
45 }
46 int access(int x) {
47     int last = 0;
48     while (x) {
49         splay(x);
50         nd[x].ch[1] = last;
51         up(x);
52         last = x;
53         x = nd[x].pa;
54     }
55     return last; // access後splay tree的根
56 }
57 void access(int x, bool is = 0) { // is=0就只是一般的access
58     int last = 0;
59     while (x) {
60         splay(x);
61         if (is && !nd[x].pa) {
62             // printf("%d\n", max(nd[last].ma, nd[nd[x].ch[1]].ma));
63         }
64         nd[x].ch[1] = last;
65         up(x);
66         last = x;
67         x = nd[x].pa;
68     }
69 }
70 void query_edge(int u, int v) {
71     access(u);
72     access(v, 1);
73 }
74 void make_root(int x) {
75     access(x), splay(x);
76     nd[x].rev ^= 1;
77 }
78 void make_root(int x) {
79     nd[access(x)].rev ^= 1;
80     splay(x);
81 }
82 void cut(int x, int y) {
83     make_root(x);
84     access(y);
85     splay(y);
86     nd[y].ch[0] = 0;
87     nd[x].pa = 0;
88 }
89 void cut_parents(int x) {
90     access(x);
91     splay(x);
92     nd[nd[x].ch[0]].pa = 0;
93     nd[x].ch[0] = 0;
94 }
95 void link(int x, int y) {
96     make_root(x);
97     nd[x].pa = y;

```



```

98 }
99 int find_root(int x){
100     x=access(x);
101     while(nd[x].ch[0])x=nd[x].ch[0];
102     splay(x);
103     return x;
104 }
105 int query(int u,int v){
106     //傳回uv路徑splay tree的根結點
107     //這種寫法無法求LCA
108     make_root(u);
109     return access(v);
110 }
111 int query_lca(int u,int v){
112     //假設求鏈上點權的總和，sum是子樹的權重和，data是節點的權重
113     access(u);
114     int lca=access(v);
115     splay(u);
116     if(u==lca){
117         //return nd[lca].data+nd[nd[lca].ch[1]].sum
118     }else{
119         //return nd[lca].data+nd[nd[lca].ch[1]].sum+nd[u].sum
120     }
121 }
122 struct EDGE{
123     int a,b,w;
124 }e[10005];
125 int n;
126 vector<pair<int,int>> G[10005];
127 //first表示子節點，second表示邊的編號
128 int pa[10005],edge_node[10005];
129 //pa是父母節點，暫存用的，edge_node是每個編被存在哪個點裡面的
    陣列
130 void bfs(int root){
131     //在建構的時候把每個點都設成一個splay tree
132     queue<int > q;
133     for(int i=1;i<=n;++i)pa[i]=0;
134     q.push(root);
135     while(q.size()){
136         int u=q.front();
137         q.pop();
138         for(auto P:G[u]){
139             int v=P.first;
140             if(v!=pa[u]){
141                 pa[v]=u;
142                 nd[v].pa=u;
143                 nd[v].data=e[P.second].w;
144                 edge_node[P.second]=v;
145                 up(v);
146                 q.push(v);
147             }
148         }
149     }
150 }
151 void change(int x,int b){
152     splay(x);
153     //nd[x].data=b;
154     up(x);
155 }

```

## 2.10 SparseTable

```

1 /** 適用於初始化後不修改的情況，只能查極值。 */
2 #define cc(a) floor(log2(a)) // 加速
3 struct SparseTable {
4     // 不會 overflow 的話可以情況全部換成 vector<int>
5     vector<vector<ll>> a;
6     // 建立空的 sparse table，元素初始為 data。不可更改。
7     SparseTable(vector<ll>& data) {
8         int n = data.size();
9         a.assign(cc(n) + 1, vector<ll>(n));
10        a[0] = data;
11        for (int i = 1; (1 << i) <= n; i++) {
12            int k = n - (1 << i);
13            for (int j = 0; j <= k; j++) {
14                a[i][j] = max(a[i - 1][j],
15                             a[i - 1][j + (1 << (i - 1))]);
16            }
17        }
18        // 查詢 [l, r] 區間最大值。0/1-based 都安全。
19        ll maxx(int l, int r) {
20            int k = cc(r - l + 1);
21            return max(a[k][l], a[k][r - (1 << k) + 1]);
22        }
23    };

```

## 2.11 FenwickTree

```

1 /** 普通 BIT，為了加速打字只支援 1-based */
2 const int maxn = ?; // 開全域加速打字
3 class BIT {
4     private:
5         ll a[maxn];
6         ll sum(int i) {
7             ll r = 0;
8             while (i > 0) r += a[i], i -= i & -i;
9             return r;
10        }
11    public:
12        // size = maxn 的空 BIT，所有元素都是零
13        BIT() { memset(a, 0, sizeof(a)); }
14        // 注意 1-based
15        void add(int i, ll v) {
16            while (i < maxn) a[i] += v, i += i & -i;
17        }
18        // 注意 1-based
19        ll sum(int l, int r) { return sum(r) - sum(l - 1); }
20    };
21 /** 區間加值 BIT，只支援 1-based。複雜度 O(Q*log(N)) */
22 const int maxn = ?; // 開全域加速打字
23 class RangeUpdateBIT {
24     private:
25         ll d[maxn], dd[maxn];
26         ll sum(int i) {
27             ll s = 0, ss = 0;
28             int c = i + 1; // 這行不是打錯！要加！
29             while (i > 0) s += d[i], ss += dd[i], i -= i & -i;
30             return c * s - ss;
31        }
32        void add(int i, ll v) {
33            int c = i;
34            while (i < maxn)
35                d[i] += v, dd[i] += c * v, i += i & -i;
36        }

```

```

37 public:
38     // 空 BIT，size = maxn，所有元素都是零，注意 1-based
39     RangeUpdateBIT() {
40         memset(d, 0, sizeof(d));
41         memset(dd, 0, sizeof(dd));
42     }
43     // 必區間區間求和，注意 1-based
44     ll sum(int l, int r) { return sum(r) - sum(l - 1); }
45     // 必區間區間加值，注意 1-based
46     void add(int l, int r, ll v) {
47         add(l, v), add(r + 1, -v);
48     }
49 };

```

## 3 Flow\_Matching

### 3.1 KM

```

1 /** 二分圖最大權值匹配 KM 演算法，複雜度 O(n^3) */
2 #define inf 5e18
3 class KM {
4     private:
5         const vector<vector<ll>>& e;
6         int xx, yy;
7         vector<ll> cx, cy, wx, wy;
8         vector<bool> vx, vy;
9         ll z;
10
11     bool dfs(int u) {
12         vx[u] = 1;
13         for (int v = 0; v < yy; v++) {
14             if (vy[v] || e[u][v] == inf) continue;
15             ll t = wx[u] + wy[v] - e[u][v];
16             if (t == 0) {
17                 vy[v] = 1;
18                 if (cy[v] == -1 || dfs(cy[v])) {
19                     cx[u] = v, cy[v] = u;
20                     return 1;
21                 }
22             } else if (t > 0)
23                 z = min(z, t);
24         }
25         return 0;
26     }
27    public:
28        // 問最大匹配權重。
29        ll max_weight() {
30            for (int i = 0; i < xx; i++)
31                for (int j = 0; j < yy; j++) {
32                    if (e[i][j] == inf) continue;
33                    wx[i] = max(wx[i], e[i][j]);
34                }
35            for (int i = 0; i < xx; i++) {
36                while (1) {
37                    z = inf, vx.assign(xx, 0), vy.assign(yy, 0);
38                    if (dfs(i)) break;
39                    for (int j = 0; j < xx; j++)
40                        if (vx[j]) wx[j] -= z;
41                    for (int j = 0; j < yy; j++)
42                        if (vy[j]) wy[j] += z;

```

```

43     }
44 }
45 ll ans = 0;
46 for (int i = 0; i < xx; i++)
47     if (cx[i] != -1) ans += e[i][cx[i]];
48 return ans;
49 }
50 // 給他 n * m 的權重表 (n <= m)，求最大完全匹配權重，權重
    可以
51 // 是負數。注意 n > m 會導致無窮迴圈。
52 KM(vector<vector<ll>>& e) : e(e) {
53     xx = e.size(), yy = e[0].size(); // xx 要 <= yy !!
54     cx.assign(xx, -1), cy.assign(yy, -1);
55     wx.assign(xx, 0), wy.assign(yy, 0);
56 }
57 };

```

## 3.2 Min\_Cost\_Max\_Flow

```

1 /** Min cost max flow。0/1-based 都安全。 */
2 class MCMF {
3 private:
4     struct edge { int to, r; ll rest, c; };
5     int n; ll f = 0, c = 0;
6     vector<vector<edge>> g;
7     vector<int> pre, prel;
8     bool run(int s, int t) {
9         vector<ll> dis(n, inf); vector<bool> vis(n);
10        dis[s] = 0; queue<int> q; q.push(s);
11        while (q.size()) {
12            int u = q.front(); q.pop(); vis[u] = 0;
13            for (int i = 0; i < g[u].size(); i++) {
14                int v = g[u][i].to; ll w = g[u][i].c;
15                if (g[u][i].rest <= 0 ||
16                    dis[v] <= dis[u] + w)
17                    continue;
18                pre[v] = u, prel[v] = i;
19                dis[v] = dis[u] + w;
20                if (!vis[v]) vis[v] = 1, q.push(v);
21            }
22        }
23        if (dis[t] == inf) return 0;
24        ll tf = inf;
25        for (int v = t, u, l; v != s; v = u) {
26            u = pre[v], l = prel[v];
27            tf = min(tf, g[u][l].rest);
28        }
29        for (int v = t, u, l; v != s; v = u) {
30            u = pre[v], l = prel[v], g[u][l].rest -= tf;
31            g[v][g[u][l].r].rest += tf;
32        }
33        c += tf * dis[t], f += tf;
34        return 1;
35    }
36 public:
37     // 建立空圖，n 是節點數量 (包含 source 和 sink)
38     MCMF(int n)
39         : n(n + 1), g(n + 1), pre(n + 1), prel(n + 1) {}
40     // 加有向邊 u->v，cap 容量 cost 成本
41     void add_edge(int u, int v, ll cap, ll cost) {
42         g[u].push_back({v, (int)g[v].size(), cap, cost});
43         g[v].push_back({u, (int)g[u].size() - 1, 0, -cost});

```

```

44     }
45     pair<ll, ll> query(int src, int sink) {
46         while (run(src, sink));
47         return {f, c}; // {min cost, max flow}
48     }
49 };

```

## 3.3 Ford\_Fulkerson

```

1 const int maxn = 1e5 + 10, INF = 1e9;
2 const long long INF64 = 1e18;
3 struct edge { int to, cap, rev; };
4 vector<edge> G[maxn];
5 int n, m, s, t, a, b, c;
6 bool vis[maxn];
7 int dfs(int v, int t, int f) {
8     cout << v << ' ' << t << ' ' << f << '\n';
9     if (v == t) return f;
10    vis[v] = true;
11    for (edge &e: G[v]) {
12        if (!vis[e.to] && e.cap > 0) {
13            int d = dfs(e.to, t, min(f, e.cap));
14            if (d > 0) {
15                e.cap -= d, G[e.to][e.rev].cap += d;
16                return d;
17            }
18        }
19    }
20    return 0;
21 }
22 int ford_fulkerson(int s, int t) {
23     int flow = 0, f;
24     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
25         cout << i << " : ";
26         for (edge e: G[i])
27             cout << '(' << e.to << ', ' << e.cap << ')' << ' ' << '\n';
28         cout << '\n';
29     }
30     do {
31         memset(vis, false, sizeof(vis));
32         f = dfs(s, t, INF);
33         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
34             cout << i << " : ";
35             for (edge e: G[i])
36                 cout << '(' << e.to << ', ' << e.cap << ')' << ' ' << '\n';
37             cout << '\n';
38         }
39         cout << f << '\n';
40         flow += f;
41     } while (f > 0);
42     return flow;
43 }
44 void init(int n) {
45     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) G[i].clear();
46 }
47 int main() {
48     cin >> n >> m >> s >> t;
49     init(n);
50     while (m--) {
51         cin >> a >> b >> c;
52         G[a].push_back((edge){b, c, (int)G[b].size()});

```

```

53         G[b].push_back((edge){a, 0, (int)G[a].size() - 1});
54     }
55     cout << ford_fulkerson(s, t) << '\n';
56     return 0;
57 }

```

## 3.4 Hopcroft\_Karp

```

1 int n, m, vis[maxn], level[maxn], pr[maxn], pr2[maxn];
2 vector<int> edge[maxn]; // for Left
3 bool dfs(int u) {
4     vis[u] = true;
5     for (vector<int>::iterator it = edge[u].begin();
6         it != edge[u].end(); ++it) {
7         int v = pr2[*it];
8         if (v == -1 ||
9             (!vis[v] && level[u] < level[v] && dfs(v))) {
10            pr[u] = *it, pr2[*it] = u;
11            return true;
12        }
13    }
14    return false;
15 }
16 int hopcroftKarp() {
17     memset(pr, -1, sizeof(pr));
18     memset(pr2, -1, sizeof(pr2));
19     for (int match = 0;;) {
20         queue<int> Q;
21         for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
22             if (pr[i] == -1) {
23                 level[i] = 0;
24                 Q.push(i);
25             } else
26                 level[i] = -1;
27         }
28         while (!Q.empty()) {
29             int u = Q.front();
30             Q.pop();
31             for (vector<int>::iterator it = edge[u].begin();
32                 it != edge[u].end(); ++it) {
33                 int v = pr2[*it];
34                 if (v != -1 && level[v] < 0) {
35                     level[v] = level[u] + 1;
36                     Q.push(v);
37                 }
38             }
39         }
40         for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) vis[i] = false;
41         int d = 0;
42         for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
43             if (pr[i] == -1 && dfs(i)) ++d;
44         if (d == 0) return match;
45         match += d;
46     }
47 }

```

## 3.5 SW\_MinCut

```

1 // all pair min cut
2 // global min cut

```



```

3 struct SW { // O(V^3)
4     static const int MXN = 514;
5     int n, vst[MXN], del[MXN];
6     int edge[MXN][MXN], wei[MXN];
7     void init(int _n){
8         n = _n; FZ(edge); FZ(del);
9     }
10    void addEdge(int u, int v, int w) {
11        edge[u][v] += w; edge[v][u] += w;
12    }
13    void search(int &s, int &t) {
14        FZ(vst); FZ(wei);
15        s = t = -1;
16        while (true){
17            int mx=-1, cur=0;
18            for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
19                if (!del[i] && !vst[i] && mx<wei[i])
20                    cur = i, mx = wei[i];
21            if (mx == -1) break;
22            vst[cur] = 1;
23            s = t; t = cur;
24            for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
25                if (!vst[i] && !del[i]) wei[i] += edge[cur][i];
26        }
27    }
28    int solve() {
29        int res = 2147483647;
30        for (int i=0, x, y; i<n-1; i++) {
31            search(x,y);
32            res = min(res,wei[y]);
33            del[y] = 1;
34            for (int j=0; j<n; j++)
35                edge[x][j] = (edge[j][x] += edge[y][j]);
36        }
37        return res;
38    }
39 } graph;

```

## 3.6 Stable\_Marriage

```

1 // 演算法筆記
2 1. N位男士各自向自己最喜愛的女士求婚。
3 2. N位女士各自從自己的求婚者中，挑最喜愛的那位男士訂婚，但是
   往後可背約。
4 沒有求婚者的女士，就只好等等。
5 3. 失敗的男士們，只好各自向自己次喜愛的女士求婚。
6 4. N位女士各自從自己的求婚者中，挑最喜歡的那位男士訂婚，但是
   往後可背約。
7 已訂婚卻有更喜愛的女士求婚的女士，就毀約，改為與此男士訂
   婚。
8 沒有求婚者的女士，就只好再等等。
9 5. 重複3. 4.直到形成N對伴侶為止。
10 // Jinkela
11 queue<int> Q;
12 for ( i : 所有考生 ) {
13     設定在第0志願;
14     Q.push(考生i);
15 }
16 while(Q.size()){
17     當前考生=Q.front();Q.pop();

```

```

18 while ( 此考生未分發 ) {
19     指標移到下一志願;
20     if ( 已經沒有志願 or 超出志願總數 ) break;
21     計算該考生在該科系加權後的總分;
22     if ( 不符合科系需求 ) continue;
23     if ( 目前科系有餘額 ) {
24         依加權後分數高低順序將考生id加入科系錄取名單中;
25         break;
26     }
27     if ( 目前科系已額滿 ) {
28         if ( 此考生成績比最低分數還高 ) {
29             依加權後分數高低順序將考生id加入科系錄取名單;
30             Q.push(被踢出的考生);
31         }
32     }
33 }
34 }

```

## 3.7 Dinic

```

1 // 一般來說複雜度遠低於 O(EV^2) ， 二分圖約 O(E * sqrt(v)) 。
2 // 0/1-based 都安全。
3 class Dinic {
4     struct edge {
5         int d, r; ll c;
6         edge(int d, ll c, int r) : d(d), c(c), r(r){};
7     };
8     private:
9     vector<vector<edge>> adj; vector<int> lv, ve; int n;
10    bool mklv(int s, int d) {
11        lv.assign(n, -1); lv[s] = 0;
12        queue<int> q; q.push(s);
13        while (!q.empty()) {
14            int v = q.front(); q.pop();
15            for (auto& e : adj[v]) {
16                if (e.c == 0 || lv[e.d] != -1) continue;
17                lv[e.d] = lv[v] + 1, q.push(e.d);
18            }
19        }
20        return lv[d] > 0;
21    }
22    ll aug(int v, ll f, int d) {
23        if (v == d) return f;
24        for (; ve[v] < adj[v].size(); ve[v]++) {
25            auto& e = adj[v][ve[v]];
26            if (lv[e.d] != lv[v] + 1 || !e.c) continue;
27            ll sent = aug(e.d, min(f, e.c), d);
28            if (sent > 0) {
29                e.c -= sent, adj[e.d][e.r].c += sent;
30                return sent;
31            }
32        }
33        return 0;
34    }
35    public:
36    // 建立空圖， n 是節點 (包含 source, sink) 數量
37    Dinic(int n) : n(n + 1) { clear(); }
38    // 清空整個圖，這需要重複使用 dinic 時 (如二分搜) 很方便
39    void clear() { adj.assign(n, vector<edge>()); }
40    // 加有向邊 src->dst, cap 是容量
41    void add_edge(int src, int dst, ll cap) {

```

```

42        edge ss(dst, cap, adj[dst].size());
43        edge dd(src, 0, adj[src].size());
44        adj[src].push_back(ss), adj[dst].push_back(dd);
45    }
46    ll max_flow(int s, int d) {
47        ll ret = 0;
48        while (mklv(s, d)) {
49            ve.assign(n, 0);
50            while (ll f = aug(s, 9e18, d)) ret += f;
51        }
52        return ret;
53    }
54 };

```

## 4 Geometry

### 4.1 Geometry

```

1 //Copy from Jinkela
2 const double PI=atan2(0.0,-1.0);
3 template<typename T>
4 struct point{
5     T x,y;
6     point(){}
7     point(const T&x,const T&y):x(x),y(y){}
8     point operator+(const point &b)const{
9         return point(x+b.x,y+b.y); }
10    point operator-(const point &b)const{
11        return point(x-b.x,y-b.y); }
12    point operator*(const T &b)const{
13        return point(x*b,y*b); }
14    point operator/(const T &b)const{
15        return point(x/b,y/b); }
16    bool operator==(const point &b)const{
17        return x==b.x&&y==b.y; }
18    T dot(const point &b)const{
19        return x*b.x+y*b.y; }
20    T cross(const point &b)const{
21        return x*b.y-y*b.x; }
22    point normal()const{//求法向量
23        return point(-y,x); }
24    T abs2()const{//向量長度的平方
25        return dot(*this); }
26    T rad(const point &b)const{//兩向量的弧度
27    return fabs(atan2(fabs(cross(b)),dot(b))); }
28    T getA()const{//對x軸的弧度
29        T A=atan2(y,x);//超過180度會變負的
30        if(A<=-PI/2)A+=PI*2;
31        return A;
32    }
33 };
34 template<typename T>
35 struct line{
36     line(){}
37     point<T> p1,p2;
38     T a,b,c;//ax+by+c=0
39     line(const point<T>&x,const point<T>&y):p1(x),p2(y){}
40     void pton()const{//轉成一般式
41         a=p1.y-p2.y;
42         b=p2.x-p1.x;

```

```

43   c=-a*p1.x-b*p1.y;
44 }
45 T ori(const point<T> &p) const { //點和有向直線的關係, >0左
46     邊、=0在線上<0右邊
47     return (p2-p1).cross(p-p1);
48 }
49 T btw(const point<T> &p) const { //點投影落在線段上<=0
50     return (p1-p).dot(p2-p);
51 }
52 bool point_on_segment(const point<T> &p) const { //點是否在線段
53     上
54     return ori(p)==0 && btw(p)<=0;
55 }
56 T dis2(const point<T> &p, bool is_segment=0) const { //點跟直線
57     /線段的距離平方
58     point<T> v=p2-p1, v1=p-p1;
59     if(is_segment){
60         point<T> v2=p-p2;
61         if(v.dot(v1)<=0) return v1.abs2();
62         if(v.dot(v2)>=0) return v2.abs2();
63     }
64     T tmp=v.cross(v1);
65     return tmp*tmp/v.abs2();
66 }
67 T seg_dis2(const line<T> &l) const { //兩線段距離平方
68     return min({dis2(l.p1,1), dis2(l.p2,1), l.dis2(p1,1), l.dis2
69         (p2,1)});
70 }
71 point<T> projection(const point<T> &p) const { //點對直線的投
72     影
73     point<T> n=(p2-p1).normal();
74     return p-n*(p-p1).dot(n)/n.abs2();
75 }
76 point<T> mirror(const point<T> &p) const {
77     //點對直線的鏡射, 要先呼叫 pton 轉成一般式
78     point<T> R;
79     T d=a*a+b*b;
80     R.x=(b*b*p.x-a*a*p.x-2*a*b*p.y-2*a*c)/d;
81     R.y=(a*a*p.y-b*b*p.y-2*a*b*p.x-2*b*c)/d;
82     return R;
83 }
84 bool equal(const line &l) const { //直線相等
85     return ori(l.p1)==0 && ori(l.p2)==0;
86 }
87 bool parallel(const line &l) const {
88     return (p1-p2).cross(l.p1-l.p2)==0;
89 }
90 bool cross_seg(const line &l) const {
91     return (p2-p1).cross(l.p1-p1)*(p2-p1).cross(l.p2-p1)<=0;
92     //直線是否交線段
93 }
94 int line_intersect(const line &l) const { //直線相交情況, -1無
95     限多點、1交於一點、0不相交
96     return parallel(l)?(ori(l.p1)==0?-1:0):1;
97 }
98 T seg_intersect(const line &l) const {
99     T c1=ori(l.p1), c2=ori(l.p2);
100     T c3=l.ori(p1), c4=l.ori(p2);
101     if(c1==0 && c2==0) { //共線
102         bool b1=btw(l.p1)>=0, b2=btw(l.p2)>=0;
103         T a3=l.btw(p1), a4=l.btw(p2);
104         if(b1 && b2 && a3==0 && a4==0) return 2;
105         if(b1 && b2 && a3>0 && a4==0) return 3;
106     }
107     if(b1 && b2 && a3>0 && a4>0) return 0;
108     return -1; //無限交點
109 } else if(c1*c2<=0 && c3*c4<=0) return 1;
110 return 0; //不相交
111 }
112 point<T> line_intersection(const line &l) const { //直線交點*
113     point<T> a=p2-p1, b=l.p2-l.p1, s=l.p1-p1;
114     //if(a.cross(b)==0) return INF;
115     return p1+a*(s.cross(b)/a.cross(b));
116 }
117 point<T> seg_intersection(const line &l) const { //線段交點
118     int res=seg_intersect(l);
119     if(res<=0) assert(0);
120     if(res==2) return p1;
121     if(res==3) return p2;
122     return line_intersection(l);
123 }
124 };
125 template<typename T>
126 struct polygon{
127     polygon(){}
128     vector<point<T> > p; //逆時針順序
129     T area() const { //面積
130         T ans=0;
131         for(int i=p.size()-1, j=0; j<(int)p.size(); i=j++){
132             ans+=p[i].cross(p[j]);
133         }
134         return ans/2;
135     }
136     point<T> center_of_mass() const { //重心
137         T cx=0, cy=0, w=0;
138         for(int i=p.size()-1, j=0; j<(int)p.size(); i=j++){
139             T a=p[i].cross(p[j]);
140             cx+=(p[i].x+p[j].x)*a;
141             cy+=(p[i].y+p[j].y)*a;
142             w+=a;
143         }
144         return point<T>(cx/3/w, cy/3/w);
145     }
146 }
147 char ahas(const point<T> &t) const { //點是否在簡單多邊形內,
148     是的話回傳1、在邊上回傳-1、否則回傳0
149     bool c=0;
150     for(int i=0, j=p.size()-1; i<p.size(); j=i++){
151         if(line<T>(p[i], p[j]).point_on_segment(t)) return -1;
152         else if((p[i].y>t.y) != (p[j].y>t.y) &&
153             t.x<(p[j].x-p[i].x)*(t.y-p[i].y)/(p[j].y-p[i].y)+p[i].x)
154             )
155             c=!c;
156     }
157     return c;
158 }
159 char point_in_convex(const point<T> &x) const {
160     int l=1, r=(int)p.size()-2;
161     while(l<r) { //點是否在凸多邊形內, 是的話回傳1、在邊上回傳
162         -1、否則回傳0
163         int mid=(l+r)/2;
164         T a1=(p[mid]-p[0]).cross(x-p[0]);
165         T a2=(p[mid+1]-p[0]).cross(x-p[0]);
166         if(a1>0 && a2<=0){
167             T res=(p[mid+1]-p[mid]).cross(x-p[mid]);
168             return res>0?1:(res>0?-1:0);
169         } else if(a1<0) r=mid-1;
170         else l=mid+1;
171     }
172     return 0;
173 }
174 }
175 vector<T> getA() const { //凸包邊對x軸的夾角
176     vector<T> res; //一定是遞增的
177     for(size_t i=0; i<p.size(); ++i)
178         res.push_back((p[(i+1)%p.size()]-p[i]).getA());
179     return res;
180 }
181 bool line_intersect(const vector<T> &A, const line<T> &l)
182     const { //O(logN)
183     int f1=upper_bound(A.begin(), A.end(), (l.p1-l.p2).getA())-
184         A.begin();
185     int f2=upper_bound(A.begin(), A.end(), (l.p2-l.p1).getA())-
186         A.begin();
187     return l.cross_seg(line<T>(p[f1], p[f2]));
188 }
189 polygon cut(const line<T> &l) const { //凸包對直線切割, 得到直
190     線l左側的凸包
191     polygon ans;
192     for(int n=p.size(), i=n-1, j=0; j<n; i=j++){
193         if(1.ori(p[i])>=0){
194             ans.p.push_back(p[i]);
195             if(1.ori(p[j])<0)
196                 ans.p.push_back(l.line_intersection(line<T>(p[i], p[
197                     j])));
198             else if(1.ori(p[j])>0)
199                 ans.p.push_back(l.line_intersection(line<T>(p[i], p[j
200                     ])));
201         }
202     }
203     return ans;
204 }
205 static bool graham_cmp(const point<T> &a, const point<T> &b)
206     { //凸包排序函數
207     return (a.x<b.x) || (a.x==b.x && a.y<b.y);
208 }
209 void graham(vector<point<T> > &s) { //凸包
210     sort(s.begin(), s.end(), graham_cmp);
211     p.resize(s.size()+1);
212     int m=0;
213     for(size_t i=0; i<s.size(); ++i){
214         while(m>2 && (p[m-1]-p[m-2]).cross(s[i]-p[m-2])<=0) --m;
215         p[m++]=s[i];
216     }
217     for(int i=s.size()-2, t=m+1; i>0; --i){
218         while(m>2 && (p[m-1]-p[m-2]).cross(s[i]-p[m-2])<=0) --m;
219         p[m++]=s[i];
220     }
221     if(s.size()>1) --m;
222     p.resize(m);
223 }
224 T diam() { //直徑
225     int n=p.size(), t=1;
226     T ans=0;
227     p.push_back(p[0]);
228     for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
229         point<T> now=p[i+1]-p[i];
230         while(now.cross(p[t+1]-p[i])>now.cross(p[t]-p[i])) t=(t
231             +1)%n;
232         ans=max(ans, (p[i]-p[t]).abs2());
233     }
234     return p.pop_back(), ans;
235 }
236 T min_cover_rectangle() { //最小覆蓋矩形
237     int n=p.size(), t=1, r=1, l;
238     if(n<3) return 0; //也可以做最小周長矩形
239     T ans=1e99;
240     p.push_back(p[0]);
241     for(int i=0; i<n; i++){

```

```

216 point<T> now=p[i+1]-p[i];
217 while(now.cross(p[t+1]-p[i])>now.cross(p[t]-p[i]))t=(t
    +1)%n;
218 while(now.dot(p[r+1]-p[i])>now.dot(p[r]-p[i]))r=(r+1)%n
    ;
219 if(!l)r;
220 while(now.dot(p[l+1]-p[i])<now.dot(p[l]-p[i]))l=(l+1)%n
    ;
221 T d=now.abs2();
222 T tmp=now.cross(p[t]-p[i])*(now.dot(p[r]-p[i])-now.dot(
    p[l]-p[i]))/d;
223 ans=min(ans,tmp);
224 }
225 return p.pop_back(),ans;
226 }
227 T dis2(polygon &p1){//凸包最近距離平方
228 vector<point<T>> > &P=p,&Q=p1.p;
229 int n=P.size(),m=Q.size(),l=0,r=0;
230 for(int i=0;i<n;++i)if(P[i].y<P[l].y)l=i;
231 for(int i=0;i<m;++i)if(Q[i].y<Q[r].y)r=i;
232 P.push_back(P[0]),Q.push_back(Q[0]);
233 T ans=1e99;
234 for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
235 while((P[l]-P[l+1]).cross(Q[r+1]-Q[r])<0)r=(r+1)%m;
236 ans=min(ans,line<T>(P[l],P[l+1]).seg_dis2(line<T>(Q[r],
    Q[r+1])));
237 l=(l+1)%n;
238 }
239 return P.pop_back(),Q.pop_back(),ans;
240 }
241 static char sign(const point<T>&t){
242 return (t.y==0?t.x:t.y)<0;
243 }
244 static bool angle_cmp(const line<T>& A,const line<T>& B){
245 point<T> a=A.p2-A.p1,b=B.p2-B.p1;
246 return sign(a)<sign(b)||((sign(a)==sign(b)&&a.cross(b)>0);
247 }
248 int halfplane_intersection(vector<line<T>> &s){//半平面交
249 sort(s.begin(),s.end(),angle_cmp);//線段左側為該線段半
    面
250 int L,R,n=s.size();
251 vector<point<T>> > px(n);
252 vector<line<T>> > q(n);
253 q[L=R=0]=s[0];
254 for(int i=1;i<n;++i){
255 while(L<R&&s[i].ori(px[R-1])<=0)--R;
256 while(L<R&&s[i].ori(px[L])<=0)+L;
257 q[++R]=s[i];
258 if(q[R].parallel(q[R-1])){
259 --R;
260 if(q[R].ori(s[i].p1)>0)q[R]=s[i];
261 }
262 if(L<R)px[R-1]=q[R-1].line_intersection(q[R]);
263 }
264 while(L<R&&q[L].ori(px[R-1])<=0)--R;
265 p.clear();
266 if(R-L<=1)return 0;
267 px[R]=q[R].line_intersection(q[L]);
268 for(int i=L;i<=R;++i)p.push_back(px[i]);
269 return R-L+1;
270 }
271 };
272 template<typename T>
273 struct triangle{
274 point<T> a,b,c;
275 triangle(){
276 triangle(const point<T> &a,const point<T> &b,const point<T> &c):a(a),b(b),c(c){}
277 T area()const{
278 T t=(b-a).cross(c-a)/2;
279 return t>0?t:-t;
280 }
281 point<T> barycenter()const{//重心
282 return (a+b+c)/3;
283 }
284 point<T> circumcenter()const{//外心
285 static line<T> u,v;
286 u.p1=(a+b)/2;
287 u.p2=point<T>(u.p1.x-a.y+b.y,u.p1.y+a.x-b.x);
288 v.p1=(a+c)/2;
289 v.p2=point<T>(v.p1.x-a.y+c.y,v.p1.y+a.x-c.x);
290 return u.line_intersection(v);
291 }
292 point<T> incenter()const{//內心
293 T A=sqrt((b-c).abs2()),B=sqrt((a-c).abs2()),C=sqrt((a-b).
    abs2());
294 return point<T>(A*a.x+B*b.x+C*c.x,A*a.y+B*b.y+C*c.y)/(A+B
    +C);
295 }
296 point<T> perpcenter()const{//垂心
297 return barycenter()*3-circumcenter()*2;
298 }
299 };
300 template<typename T>
301 struct point3D{
302 T x,y,z;
303 point3D(){
304 point3D(const T&x,const T&y,const T&z):x(x),y(y),z(z){}
305 point3D operator+(const point3D &b)const{
306 return point3D(x+b.x,y+b.y,z+b.z);}
307 point3D operator-(const point3D &b)const{
308 return point3D(x-b.x,y-b.y,z-b.z);}
309 point3D operator*(const T &b)const{
310 return point3D(x*b,y*b,z*b);}
311 point3D operator/(const T &b)const{
312 return point3D(x/b,y/b,z/b);}
313 bool operator==(const point3D &b)const{
314 return x==b.x&&y==b.y&&z==b.z;}
315 T dot(const point3D &b)const{
316 return x*b.x+y*b.y+z*b.z;}
317 point3D cross(const point3D &b)const{
318 return point3D(y*b.z-z*b.y,z*b.x-x*b.z,x*b.y-y*b.x);}
319 T abs2()const{//向量長度的平方
320 return dot(*this);}
321 T area2(const point3D &b)const{//和b、原點圍成面積的平方
322 return cross(b).abs2()/4;}
323 };
324 template<typename T>
325 struct line3D{
326 point3D<T> p1,p2;
327 line3D(){
328 line3D(const point3D<T> &p1,const point3D<T> &p2):p1(p1),p2(
    p2){}
329 T dis2(const point3D<T> &p,bool is_segment=0)const{//點跟直
    線/線段的距離平方
330 point3D<T> v=p2-p1,v1=p-p1;
331 if(is_segment){
332 point3D<T> v2=p-p2;
333 if(v.dot(v1)<=0)return v1.abs2();
334 }
335 if(v.dot(v2)>=0)return v2.abs2();
336 }
337 point3D<T> tmp=v.cross(v1);
338 return tmp.abs2()/v.abs2();
339 }
340 pair<point3D<T>,point3D<T>> closest_pair(const line3D<T> &
    l)const{
341 point3D<T> v1=(p1-p2),v2=(l.p1-l.p2);
342 point3D<T> N=v1.cross(v2),ab(p1-l.p1);
343 //if(N.abs2()==0)return NULL;平行或重合
344 T tmp=N.dot(ab),ans=tmp*tmp/N.abs2();//最近點對距離
    point3D<T> d1=p2-p1,d2=l.p2-l.p1,D=d1.cross(d2),G=l.p1-p1
    ;
345 T t1=(G.cross(d2)).dot(D)/D.abs2();
346 T t2=(G.cross(d1)).dot(D)/D.abs2();
347 return make_pair(p1+d1*t1,l.p1+d2*t2);
348 }
349 bool same_side(const point3D<T> &a,const point3D<T> &b)
    const{
350 return (p2-p1).cross(a-p1).dot((p2-p1).cross(b-p1))>0;
351 }
352 };
353 template<typename T>
354 struct plane{
355 point3D<T> p0,n;//平面上的點和法向量
356 plane(){
357 plane(const point3D<T> &p0,const point3D<T> &n):p0(p0),n(n)
    {}
358 T dis2(const point3D<T> &p)const{//點到平面距離的平方
359 T tmp=(p-p0).dot(n);
360 return tmp*tmp/n.abs2();
361 }
362 point3D<T> projection(const point3D<T> &p)const{
363 return p-n*(p-p0).dot(n)/n.abs2();
364 }
365 point3D<T> line_intersection(const line3D<T> &l)const{
366 T tmp=n.dot(l.p2-l.p1);//等於0表示平行或重合該平面
367 return l.p1+(l.p2-l.p1)*(n.dot(p0-l.p1)/tmp);
368 }
369 line3D<T> plane_intersection(const plane &p1)const{
370 point3D<T> e=n.cross(p1.n),v=n.cross(e);
371 T tmp=p1.n.dot(v);//等於0表示平行或重合該平面
372 point3D<T> q=p0+(v*(p1.n.dot(p0-p0))/tmp);
373 return line3D<T>(q,q+e);
374 }
375 };
376 template<typename T>
377 struct triangle3D{
378 point3D<T> a,b,c;
379 triangle3D(){
380 triangle3D(const point3D<T> &a,const point3D<T> &b,const
    point3D<T> &c):a(a),b(b),c(c){}
381 bool point_in(const point3D<T> &p)const{//點在該平面上的投
    影在三角形中
382 return line3D<T>(b,c).same_side(p,a)&&line3D<T>(a,c).
    same_side(p,b)&&line3D<T>(a,b).same_side(p,c);
383 }
384 };
385 template<typename T>
386 struct tetrahedron{//四面體
387 point3D<T> a,b,c,d;
388 tetrahedron(){
389 tetrahedron(const point3D<T> &a,const point3D<T> &b,const
    point3D<T> &c,const point3D<T> &d):a(a),b(b),c(c),d(d)

```

```

    {}
390 T volume6()const{//體積的六倍
391     return (d-a).dot((b-a).cross(c-a));
392 }
393 point3D<T> centroid()const{
394     return (a+b+c+d)/4;
395 }
396 bool point_in(const point3D<T> &p)const{
397     return triangle3D<T>(a,b,c).point_in(p)&&triangle3D<T>(c,
        d,a).point_in(p);
398 }
399 };
400 template<typename T>
401 struct convexhull3D{
402     static const int MAXN=1005;
403     struct face{
404         int a,b,c;
405         face(int a,int b,int c):a(a),b(b),c(c){}
406     };
407     vector<point3D<T>> pt;
408     vector<face> ans;
409     int fid[MAXN][MAXN];
410     void build(){
411         int n=pt.size();
412         ans.clear();
413         memset(fid,0,sizeof(fid));
414         ans.emplace_back(0,1,2);//注意不能共線
415         ans.emplace_back(2,1,0);
416         int ftop = 0;
417         for(int i=3, ftop=1; i<n; ++i,++ftop){
418             vector<face> next;
419             for(auto &f:ans){
420                 T d=(pt[i]-pt[f.a]).dot((pt[f.b]-pt[f.a]).cross(pt[f.
                    c]-pt[f.a]));
421                 if(d<=0) next.push_back(f);
422                 int ff=0;
423                 if(d>0) ff=ftop;
424                 else if(d<0) ff=-ftop;
425                 fid[f.a][f.b]=fid[f.b][f.c]=fid[f.c][f.a]=ff;
426             }
427             for(auto &f:ans){
428                 if(fid[f.a][f.b]>0 && fid[f.a][f.b]!=fid[f.b][f.a])
429                     next.emplace_back(f,a,f.b,i);
430                 if(fid[f.b][f.c]>0 && fid[f.b][f.c]!=fid[f.c][f.b])
431                     next.emplace_back(f,b,f.c,i);
432                 if(fid[f.c][f.a]>0 && fid[f.c][f.a]!=fid[f.a][f.c])
433                     next.emplace_back(f,c,f.a,i);
434             }
435             ans=next;
436         }
437     }
438     point3D<T> centroid()const{
439         point3D<T> res(0,0,0);
440         T vol=0;
441         for(auto &f:ans){
442             T tmp=pt[f.a].dot(pt[f.b].cross(pt[f.c]));
443             res=res+(pt[f.a]+pt[f.b]+pt[f.c])*tmp;
444             vol+=tmp;
445         }
446         return res/(vol*4);
447     }
448 };

```

## 4.2 SmallestCircle

```

1 using PT = point<T>;
2 using CPT = const PT;
3 PT circumcenter(CPT &a, CPT &b, CPT &c) {
4     PT u = b-a, v = c-a;
5     T c1 = u.abs2()/2, c2 = v.abs2()/2;
6     T d = u.cross(v);
7     return PT(a.x+(v.y*c1-u.y*c2)/d, a.y+(u.x*c2-v.x*c1)/d);
8 }
9 void solve(PT p[], int n, PT &c, T &r2){
10     random_shuffle(p,p+n);
11     c = p[0]; r2 = 0; // c,r2 = 圓心,半徑平方
12     for(int i=1; i<n; i++){
13         if( (p[i]-c).abs2() > r2) {
14             c=p[i]; r2=0;
15             for(int j=0; j<i; j++){
16                 if( (p[j]-c).abs2() > r2) {
17                     c.x = (p[i].x+p[j].x)/2;
18                     c.y = (p[i].y+p[j].y)/2;
19                     r2 = (p[j]-c).abs2();
20                     for(int k=0; k<j; k++){
21                         if( (p[k]-c).abs2() > r2) {
22                             c = circumcenter(p[i], p[j], p[k]);
23                             r2 = (p[i]-c).abs2();
24                         }
25                     }
26                 }
27             }
28         }
29     }
30 }

```

## 4.3 Rectangle\_Union\_Area

```

1 const int maxn = 1e5 + 10;
2 struct rec{
3     int t, b, l, r;
4 } r[maxn];
5 int n, cnt[maxn << 2];
6 long long st[maxn << 2], ans = 0;
7 vector<int> x, y;
8 vector<pair<pair<int, int>, pair<int, int>>> v;
9 void modify(int t, int l, int r, int ql, int qr, int v) {
10     if (ql <= l && r <= qr) cnt[t] += v;
11     else {
12         int m = (l + r) >> 1;
13         if (qr <= m) modify(t << 1, l, m, ql, qr, v);
14         else if (ql >= m) modify(t << 1 | 1, m, r, ql, qr, v);
15         else modify(t << 1, l, m, ql, m, v), modify(t << 1 |
            1, m, r, m, qr, v);
16     }
17     if (cnt[t]) st[t] = y[r] - y[l];
18     else if (r - l == 1) st[t] = 0;
19     else st[t] = st[t << 1] + st[t << 1 | 1];
20 }
21 int main() {
22     cin >> n;
23     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
24         cin >> r[i].l >> r[i].r >> r[i].b >> r[i].t;
25         if (r[i].l > r[i].r) swap(r[i].l, r[i].r);
26         if (r[i].b > r[i].t) swap(r[i].b, r[i].t);
27         x.push_back(r[i].l);
28         x.push_back(r[i].r);

```

```

29         y.push_back(r[i].b);
30         y.push_back(r[i].t);
31     }
32     sort(x.begin(), x.end());
33     sort(y.begin(), y.end());
34     x.erase(unique(x.begin(), x.end()), x.end());
35     y.erase(unique(y.begin(), y.end()), y.end());
36     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
37         r[i].l = lower_bound(x.begin(), x.end(), r[i].l) - x.
            begin();
38         r[i].r = lower_bound(x.begin(), x.end(), r[i].r) - x.
            begin();
39         r[i].b = lower_bound(y.begin(), y.end(), r[i].b) - y.
            begin();
40         r[i].t = lower_bound(y.begin(), y.end(), r[i].t) - y.
            begin();
41         v.emplace_back(make_pair(r[i].l, 1), make_pair(r[i].b
            , r[i].t));
42         v.emplace_back(make_pair(r[i].r, -1), make_pair(r[i].
            b, r[i].t));
43     }
44     sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [](pair<pair<int, int>, pair<int
        , int>> a, pair<pair<int, int>, pair<int, int>> b) {
45         if (a.first.first != b.first.first) return a.first.
            first < b.first.first;
46         return a.first.second > b.first.second;
47     });
48     for (int i = 0; i < v.size(); i++) {
49         if (i) ans += (x[v[i].first.first] - x[v[i - 1].first
            .first]) * st[1];
50         modify(1, 0, y.size(), v[i].second.first, v[i].second
            .second, v[i].first.second);
51     }
52     cout << ans << '\n';
53     return 0;
54 }

```

## 4.4 旋轉卡尺

```

1 typedef pair<ll, ll> pii;
2 #define x first
3 #define y second
4 #define ii (i + 1) % n // 打字加速!
5 inline pii operator-(const pii& a, const pii& b) {
6     return {a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y};
7 } // const 不可省略
8 inline ll operator*(const pii& a, const pii& b) {
9     return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
10 }
11 inline ll crzf(const pii& o, const pii& a, const pii& b) {
12     return (a - o) * (b - o)
13 }
14 inline ll dd(const pii& a, const pii& b) {
15     ll dx = a.x - b.x, dy = a.y - b.y;
16     return dx * dx + dy * dy;
17 }
18 // 給平面上任意個點，求其凸包。返回順序為逆時針。此方法會移除
    重複點。
19 #define jud \
20     crzf(ret[ret.size() - 2], ret.back(), pp[i]) <= 0
21 vector<pii> makepoly(vector<pii>& pp) {
22     int n = pp.size();

```



```

23 sort(pp.begin(), pp.end());
24 pp.erase(unique(pp.begin(), pp.end()), pp.end());
25 vector<pii> ret;
26 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
27     while (ret.size() >= 2 && jud) ret.pop_back();
28     ret.push_back(pp[i]);
29 }
30 for (int i = n - 2, t = ret.size() + 1; i >= 0; i--) {
31     while (ret.size() >= t && jud) ret.pop_back();
32     ret.push_back(pp[i]);
33 }
34 if (n >= 2) ret.pop_back();
35 return ret;
36 }
37 // (shoelace formula)
38 // 給凸包，問其面積「的兩倍」。若凸包少於三個點，回傳零。
39 ll area(vector<pii>& poly) {
40     int n = poly.size();
41     ll ret = 0;
42     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
43         ret += (poly[i].x * poly[i+1].y);
44     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
45         ret -= (poly[i].y * poly[i+1].x);
46     return ret;
47 }
48 // 給凸包，問其兩點最遠距離「的平方」。若要問平面上任意個點的
   兩點最遠
49 // 距離，請先轉成凸包。若凸包少於兩個點，回傳零。
50 #define kk (k + 1) % n
51 ll maxdist(vector<pii>& poly) {
52     int k = 1, n = poly.size();
53     if (n < 2) return 0;
54     if (n == 2) return dd(poly[0], poly[1]);
55     ll ret = 0;
56     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
57         while (abs(crzf(poly[kk], poly[i], poly[ii])) >=
58             abs(crzf(poly[k], poly[i], poly[ii])))
59             k = kk;
60         ret = max(ret, max(dd(poly[i], poly[k]),
61             dd(poly[ii], poly[k])));
62     }
63     return ret;
64 }

```

## 4.5 MinRect

```

1 typedef double ll; // 別用 long long 吧
2 typedef pair<double, double> pii;
3 #define x first
4 #define y second
5 #define xx(i) ((i + 1) % n)
6 inline pii operator+(const pii& a, const pii& b) {
7     return pii(a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y);
8 }
9 inline pii operator-(const pii& a, const pii& b) {
10     return pii(a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y);
11 } // const 不可省略
12 inline ll operator*(const pii& a, const pii& b) {
13     return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
14 }
15 inline ll operator%(const pii& a, const pii& b) {
16     return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y;

```

```

17 }
18 inline ll crzf(const pii& o, const pii& a, const pii& b) {
19     return (a - o) * (b - o);
20 }
21 inline ll dotf(const pii& o, const pii& a, const pii& b) {
22     return (a - o) % (b - o);
23 }
24 inline ll dd(const pii& a, const pii& b) {
25     ll dx = a.x - b.x, dy = a.y - b.y;
26     return dx * dx + dy * dy;
27 }
28 // 給凸包，問其最小覆蓋矩形。注意，這個檔案很多變數可能跟旋轉
   卡尺撞
29 // 名，可以考慮用 namespace 區別
30 inline ll minrect(const vector<pii>& poly) {
31     int n = poly.size();
32     if (n < 3) return 0;
33     ll ans = 1e18;
34     int j = 1, k = 1, r;
35     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
36         while (crzf(poly[i], poly[xx(i)], poly[xx(j)]) -
37             crzf(poly[i], poly[xx(i)], poly[j]) >
38             0)
39             j = xx(j);
40         while (dotf(poly[i], poly[xx(i)], poly[xx(k)]) -
41             dotf(poly[i], poly[xx(i)], poly[k]) >
42             0)
43             k = xx(k);
44         if (i == 0) r = j;
45         while (dotf(poly[i], poly[xx(i)], poly[xx(r)]) -
46             dotf(poly[i], poly[xx(i)], poly[r]) <
47             0)
48             r = xx(r);
49         ll den = dd(poly[i], poly[xx(i)]);
50         ll num = crzf(poly[i], poly[xx(i)], poly[j]) *
51             (dotf(poly[i], poly[xx(i)], poly[k]) -
52             dotf(poly[i], poly[xx(i)], poly[r]));
53         ll a = num / den;
54         ans = min(a, ans);
55     }
56     return ans;
57 }
58 }

```

## 4.6 ClosestPair

```

1 typedef pair<ll, ll> pii;
2 #define x first
3 #define y second
4 ll dd(const pii& a, const pii& b) {
5     ll dx = a.x - b.x, dy = a.y - b.y;
6     return dx * dx + dy * dy;
7 }
8 const ll inf = 1e18;
9 ll dac(vector<pii>& p, int l, int r) {
10     if (l >= r) return inf;
11     int m = (l + r) / 2;
12     ll d = min(dac(p, l, m), dac(p, m + 1, r));
13     vector<pii> t;
14     for (int i = m; i >= l && p[i].x - p[i].x < d; i--)
15         t.push_back(p[i]);
16     for (int i = m + 1; i <= r && p[i].x - p[m].x < d; i++)

```

```

17     t.push_back(p[i]);
18     sort(t.begin(), t.end(),
19         [](pii& a, pii& b) { return a.y < b.y; });
20     int n = t.size();
21     for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
22         for (int j = 1; j < 4 && i + j < n; j++)
23             // 這裡可以知道是哪兩點是最小點對
24             d = min(d, dd(t[i], t[i + j]));
25     return d;
26 }
27 // 給一堆點，求最近點對的距離「的平方」。
28 ll closest_pair(vector<pii>& pp) {
29     sort(pp.begin(), pp.end());
30     return dac(pp, 0, pp.size() - 1);
31 }

```

# 5 Graph

## 5.1 Dijkstra

```

1 /** 問某點到所有圖上的點的最短距離。0/1-based 都安全。 edge
   要
2 * 是 {cost, dest} 格式。回傳的陣列若含有 -1 表示 src 到該位
   置
3 * 不連通 */
4 typedef pair<ll, int> pii;
5 vector<ll> dijkstra(int src, vector<vector<pii>>& edge) {
6     vector<ll> sum(edge.size(), -1);
7     priority_queue<pii, vector<pii>, greater<pii>> q;
8     q.emplace(0, src);
9     while (q.size()) {
10         int v = q.top().second; ll d = q.top().first;
11         q.pop();
12         if (sum[v] != -1) continue;
13         sum[v] = d;
14         for (auto& e : edge[v])
15             if (sum[e.second] == -1)
16                 q.emplace(d + e.first, e.second);
17     } return sum;
18 }

```

## 5.2 MahattanMST

```

1 #define REP(i,n) for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
2 typedef long long LL;
3 const int N=200100;
4 int n,m;
5 struct PT {int x,y,z,w,id;} p[N];
6 inline int dis(const PT &a,const PT &b){return abs(a.x-b.x)+
   abs(a.y-b.y);}
7 inline bool cpx(const PT &a,const PT &b)
8 {return a.x!=b.x? a.x>b.x:a.y>b.y;}
9 inline bool cpz(const PT &a,const PT &b){return a.z<b.z;}
10 struct E{int a,b,c;}e[8*N];
11 bool operator<(const E&a,const E&b){return a.c<b.c;}
12 struct Node{ int L,R,key; } node[4*N];
13 int s[N];

```

```

14 int F(int x) {return s[x]==x ? x : s[x]=F(s[x]); }
15 void U(int a,int b) {s[F(b)]=F(a);}
16 void init(int id,int L,int R) {
17     node[id] = (Node){L,R,-1};
18     if(L==R)return;
19     init(id*2,L,(L+R)/2);
20     init(id*2+1,(L+R)/2+1,R);
21 }
22 void ins(int id,int x) {
23     if(node[id].key==-1 || p[node[id].key].w>p[x].w)
24         node[id].key=x;
25     if(node[id].L==node[id].R) return;
26     if(p[x].z<=(node[id].L+node[id].R)/2) ins(id*2,x);
27     else ins(id*2+1,x);
28 }
29 int Q(int id,int L,int R){
30     if(R<node[id].L || L>node[id].R)return -1;
31     if(L<=node[id].L && node[id].R<=R)return node[id].key;
32     int a=Q(id*2,L,R),b=Q(id*2+1,L,R);
33     if(b!=-1 || (a!=-1 && p[a].w<p[b].w)) return a;
34     else return b;
35 }
36 void calc() {
37     REP(i,n) {
38         p[i].z = p[i].y-p[i].x;
39         p[i].w = p[i].x+p[i].y;
40     }
41     sort(p,p+n,cpz);
42     int cnt = 0, j, k;
43     for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
44         for(j=i+1; p[j].z==p[i].z && j<n; j++);
45         for(k=i, cnt++; k<j; k++) p[k].z = cnt;
46     }
47     init(1,1,cnt);
48     sort(p,p+n,cpx);
49     REP(i,n) {
50         j=Q(1,p[i].z,cnt);
51         if(j!=-1) e[m++] = (E){p[i].id, p[j].id, dis(p[i],p[j])};
52         ins(1,i);
53     }
54 }
55 LL MST() {
56     LL r=0;
57     sort(e, e+m);
58     REP(i, m) {
59         if(F(e[i].a)==F(e[i].b)) continue;
60         U(e[i].a, e[i].b);
61         r += e[i].c;
62     }
63     return r;
64 }
65 int main() {
66     int ts;
67     scanf("%d", &ts);
68     while (ts--) {
69         m = 0;
70         scanf("%d",&n);
71         REP(i,n) {scanf("%d",&p[i].x,&p[i].y);p[i].id=s[i]=i;}
72         calc();
73         REP(i,n)p[i].y= -p[i].y;
74         calc();
75         REP(i,n)swap(p[i].x,p[i].y);
76         calc();
77         REP(i,n)p[i].x=-p[i].x;

```

```

78         calc();
79         printf("%lld\n",MST()*2);
80     }
81     return 0;
82 }

```

### 5.3 LCA

```

1 /** 所有 LCA 都是 0/1-based 安全的。建構式 edge 表示 adj
2  * 邊資訊。 只支援無向樹。這三個類別各有優缺點。*/
3
4 /** 最快的 LCA  $O(N+Q)$ ，但非常吃記憶體  $O(N^2)$ 。支援非離線。*/
5
6 class SsadbTarjan {
7     private:
8         int n;
9         vector<int> par, dep; vector<vector<int>> ca;
10        int dfs(int u, vector<vector<int>>& edge, int d) {
11            dep[u] = d;
12            for (int a = 0; a < n; a++)
13                if (dep[a] != -1)
14                    ca[a][u] = ca[u][a] = parent(a);
15            for (int a : edge[u]) {
16                if (dep[a] != -1) continue;
17                dfs(a, edge, d + 1);
18                par[a] = u;
19            }
20        }
21        int parent(int x) {
22            if (par[x] == x) return x;
23            return par[x] = parent(par[x]);
24        }
25    public:
26        SsadbTarjan(vector<vector<int>>& edge, int root)
27            : n(edge.size()) {
28            dep.assign(n, -1); par.resize(n);
29            ca.assign(n, vector<int>(n));
30
31            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) par[i] = i;
32            dfs(root, edge, 0);
33        }
34        int lca(int a, int b) { return ca[a][b]; }
35        int dist(int a, int b) {
36            return dep[a] + dep[b] - 2 * dep[ca[a][b]];
37        }
38    };
39
40 /** 最快的 LCA  $O(N+Q)$  且最省記憶體  $O(N+Q)$ 。但必須離線。*/
41 #define x first // 加速
42 #define y second
43 class OfflineTarjan {
44     private:
45         vector<int> par, anc, dep, ans, rank;
46         vector<vector<pii>> qry;
47         // 出於安全考量你可以把 & 去掉
48         vector<vector<int>>& edge;
49         int root, n;
50
51         void merge(int a, int b) {
52             a = parent(a), b = parent(b);
53             if (rank[a] < rank[b]) swap(a, b);

```

```

54         par[b] = a;
55         if (rank[a] == rank[b]) rank[a]++;
56     }
57     void dfs(int u, int d) {
58         anc[parent(u)] = u, dep[u] = d;
59         for (int a : edge[u]) {
60             if (dep[a] != -1) continue;
61             dfs(a, d + 1);
62             merge(a, u);
63             anc[parent(u)] = u;
64         }
65         for (auto q : qry[u]) {
66             if (dep[q.first] != -1)
67                 ans[q.second] = anc[parent(q.first)];
68         }
69     }
70     int parent(int x) {
71         if (par[x] == x) return x;
72         return par[x] = parent(par[x]);
73     }
74     void solve(vector<pii>& query) {
75         dep.assign(n, -1), rank.assign(n, 0);
76         par.resize(n), anc.resize(n);
77         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) anc[i] = par[i] = i;
78         ans.resize(query.size());
79         qry.resize(n);
80         for (int i = 0; i < query.size(); i++) {
81             auto& q = query[i];
82             qry[q.first].emplace_back(q.second, i);
83             qry[q.second].emplace_back(q.first, i);
84         }
85         dfs(root, 0);
86     }
87
88     public:
89         // edge 是傳 reference，完成所有查詢前萬萬不可以改。
90         OfflineTarjan(vector<vector<int>>& edge, int root)
91             : edge(edge), root(root), n(edge.size()) {}
92         // 離線查詢，query 陣列包含所有詢問 {src, dst}。呼叫一
93         // 次。
94         // 論 query 量多少，複雜度都是  $O(N)$ 。所以應盡量只呼叫一
95         // 次。
96         vector<int> lca(vector<pii>& query) {
97             solve(query);
98             return ans;
99         }
100         vector<int> dist(vector<pii>& query) {
101             solve(query);
102             for (int i = 0; i < query.size(); i++) {
103                 auto& q = query[i];
104                 ans[i] = dep[q.first] + dep[q.second] -
105                     2 * dep[ans[i]];
106             }
107             return ans;
108         }
109 };
110
111 /** 威達的 LCA，時間普通  $O(Q \log(N))$ ，記憶體需求也普通
112  *  $O(N \log(N))$ 。支援非離線。*/
113 class SparseTableTarjan {
114     private:
115         int maxlg;
116         vector<vector<int>> anc;
117         vector<int> dep;

```



```

116 void dfs(int u, vector<vector<int>>& edge, int d) {
117     dep[u] = d;
118     for (int i = 1; i < maxlg; i++)
119         if (anc[u][i - 1] == -1) break;
120         else anc[u][i] = anc[anc[u][i - 1]][i - 1];
121     for (int a : edge[u]) {
122         if (dep[a] != -1) continue;
123         anc[a][0] = u;
124         dfs(a, edge, d + 1);
125     }
126 }
127
128 public:
129 SparseTableTarjan(vector<vector<int>>& edge, int root) {
130     int n = edge.size();
131     maxlg = ceil(log2(n));
132     anc.assign(n, vector<int>(maxlg, -1));
133     dep.assign(n, -1);
134     dfs(root, edge, 0);
135 }
136
137 int lca(int a, int b) {
138     if (dep[a] > dep[b]) swap(a, b);
139     for (int k = 0; dep[b] - dep[a]; k++)
140         if (((dep[b] - dep[a]) >> k) & 1) b = anc[b][k];
141
142     if (a == b) return a;
143     for (int k = maxlg - 1; k >= 0; k--)
144         if (anc[a][k] != anc[b][k])
145             a = anc[a][k], b = anc[b][k];
146     return anc[a][0];
147 }
148
149 int dist(int a, int b) {
150     return dep[a] + dep[b] - 2 * dep[lca(a, b)];
151 }
152 };

```

## 5.4 BCC\_edge

```

1 邊雙連通
2 任意兩點間至少有兩條不重疊的路徑連接，找法：
3 1. 標記出所有的橋
4 2. 對全圖進行 DFS，不走橋，每一次 DFS 就是一個新的邊雙連通
5 // from BCW
6 struct BccEdge {
7     static const int MXN = 100005;
8     struct Edge { int v, eid; };
9     int n, m, step, par[MXN], dfn[MXN], low[MXN];
10    vector<Edge> E[MXN];
11    DisjointSet djs;
12    void init(int _n) {
13        n = _n; m = 0;
14        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) E[i].clear();
15        djs.init(n);
16    }
17    void add_edge(int u, int v) {
18        E[u].PB({v, m});
19        E[v].PB({u, m});
20        m++;
21    }
22    void DFS(int u, int f, int f_eid) {
23        par[u] = f;

```

```

24        dfn[u] = low[u] = step++;
25        for (auto it: E[u]) {
26            if (it.eid == f_eid) continue;
27            int v = it.v;
28            if (dfn[v] == -1) {
29                DFS(v, u, it.eid);
30                low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
31            } else {
32                low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
33            }
34        }
35    }
36    void solve() {
37        step = 0;
38        memset(dfn, -1, sizeof(int)*n);
39        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
40            if (dfn[i] == -1) DFS(i, i, -1);
41        }
42        djs.init(n);
43        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
44            if (low[i] < dfn[i]) djs.uni(i, par[i]);
45        }
46    }
47 } graph;

```

## 5.5 SPFA

```

1 vector<pii> G[maxn]; int dis[maxn];
2 void SPFA(int n, int s) { //O(kE) k~2.
3     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) dis[i] = INF;
4     dis[s] = 0;
5     queue<int> q; q.push(s);
6     bool inque[maxn] = {0};
7     while (!q.empty()) {
8         int u = q.front(); q.pop();
9         inque[u] = false;
10        for (pii e: G[u]) {
11            int v = e.first, w = e.second;
12            if (dis[u] + w < dis[v]) {
13                if (!inque[v]) q.push(v), inque[v] = true;
14                dis[v] = dis[u] + w;
15            }
16        }
17    }
18 }

```

## 5.6 Tarjan

```

1 割點
2 點 u 為割點 if and only if 滿足 1. or 2.
3 1. u 為樹根，且 u 有多於一個子樹。
4 2. u 不為樹根，且滿足存在 (u, v) 為樹枝邊 (或稱父子邊，即 u 為
   v 在搜索樹中的父親)，使得 DFN(u) <= Low(v)。
5 -----
6 橋
7 一條無向邊 (u, v) 是橋 if and only if (u, v) 為樹枝邊，且滿足
   DFN(u) < Low(v)。
8 // 0 base
9 struct TarjanSCC{

```

```

10 static const int MAXN = 1000006;
11 int n, dfn[MAXN], low[MAXN], scc[MAXN], scn, count;
12 vector<int> G[MAXN];
13 stack<int> stk;
14 bool ins[MAXN];
15 void tarjan(int u) {
16     dfn[u] = low[u] = ++count;
17     stk.push(u);
18     ins[u] = true;
19     for (auto v: G[u]) {
20         if (!dfn[v]) {
21             tarjan(v);
22             low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
23         } else if (ins[v]) {
24             low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
25         }
26     }
27     if (dfn[u] == low[u]) {
28         int v;
29         do {
30             v = stk.top(); stk.pop();
31             scc[v] = scn;
32             ins[v] = false;
33         } while (v != u);
34         scn++;
35     }
36 }
37 void getSCC() {
38     memset(dfn, 0, sizeof(dfn));
39     memset(low, 0, sizeof(low));
40     memset(ins, 0, sizeof(ins));
41     memset(scc, 0, sizeof(scc));
42     count = scn = 0;
43     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
44         if (!dfn[i]) tarjan(i);
45     }
46 } SCC;

```

## 5.7 BellmanFord

```

1 vector<pii> G[maxn];
2 int dis[maxn];
3 bool BellmanFord(int n, int s) {
4     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) dis[i] = INF;
5     dis[s] = 0;
6     bool relax;
7     for (int r = 1; r <= n; r++) { //O(VE)
8         relax = false;
9         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
10             for (pii e: G[i])
11                 if (dis[i] + e.second < dis[e.first])
12                     dis[e.first] = dis[i] + e.second, relax = true;
13     }
14     return relax; //有負環
15 }

```

## 5.8 KirchhoffMatrixTree

```

1 // D : degree-matrix
2 // A : adjacent-matrix
3 // 無向圖
4 // (u,v)
5 // A[u][v]++, A[v][u]++
6 // D[u][u]++, D[v][v]++
7 // G = D-A
8 // abs(det(G去掉i-col和i-row))
9 // 生成樹的數量
10 // 有向圖
11 // A[u][v]++
12 // D[v][v]++ (in-deg)
13 // 以i為root的樹形圖數量
14 // 所有節點都能到達root

```

## 5.9 Two\_SAT

```

1 const int MAXN = 2020;
2 struct TwoSAT{
3     static const int MAXv = 2*MAXN;
4     vector<int> GO[MAXv],BK[MAXv],stk;
5     bool vis[MAXv];
6     int SC[MAXv];
7     void imply(int u,int v){ // u imply v
8         GO[u].push_back(v);
9         BK[v].push_back(u);
10    }
11    int dfs(int u,vector<int>*G,int sc){
12        vis[u]=1, SC[u]=sc;
13        for (int v:G[u])if (!vis[v])
14            dfs(v,G,sc);
15        if (G==GO) stk.push_back(u);
16    }
17    int scc(int n=MAXv){
18        memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));
19        for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
20            if (!vis[i]) dfs(i,GO,-1);
21        memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));
22        int sc=0;
23        while (!stk.empty()){
24            if (!vis[stk.back()])
25                dfs(stk.back(),BK,sc++);
26            stk.pop_back();
27        }
28    }
29 } SAT;
30 int main(){
31     SAT.scc(2*n);
32     bool ok = 1;
33     for (int i=0; i<n; i++){
34         if (SAT.SC[2*i]==SAT.SC[2*i+1]) ok = 0;
35     }
36     if (ok) {
37         for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
38             if (SAT.SC[2*i]>SAT.SC[2*i+1])
39                 cout << i << endl;
40     }
41     else puts("NO");
42 }
43 void warshall(){
44     bitset<2003> d[2003];
45     for (int k=0; k<n; k++)

```

```

46     for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
47         if (d[i][k]) d[i] |= d[k];
48 }

```

## 5.10 MinMeanCycle

```

1 #include<cstdio> //for DBL_MAX
2 int dp[MAXN][MAXN]; // 1-base,0(NM)
3 vector<tuple<int,int,int>> edge;
4 double mmc(int n){ //allow negative weight
5     const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
6     for(int t=0; t<n; ++t){
7         memset(dp[t+1],0x3f,sizeof(dp[t+1]));
8         for(const auto &e:edge) {
9             int u, v, w; tie(u,v,w) = e;
10            dp[t+1][v] = min(dp[t+1][v],dp[t][u]+w);
11        }
12    }
13    double res = DBL_MAX;
14    for(int u=1; u<=n; ++u) {
15        if(dp[n][u]==INF) continue;
16        double val = -DBL_MAX;
17        for(int t=0; t<n; ++t)
18            val = max(val,(dp[n][u]-dp[t][u])*1.0/(n-t));
19        res = min(res,val);
20    } return res;
21 }

```

## 5.11 Prim

```

1 /** 0/1-based 安全， n 是節點數量 (必須剛好) 。 edge 格式為
2  * {cost, dest}，回傳 -1 表示圖不連通。*/
3 typedef pair<ll, int> pii;
4 ll minpath(vector<vector<pii>>& edge, int n) {
5     vector<bool> vis(n + 1);
6     priority_queue<pii, vector<pii>, greater<pii>> q;
7     q.emplace(0, 1);
8     ll ret = 0; int nvis = 0;
9     while (nvis < n && q.size()) {
10        ll d = q.top().first;
11        int v = q.top().second; q.pop();
12        if (vis[v]) continue;
13        vis[v] = 1; ret += d;
14        if (++nvis == n) return ret;
15        for (auto& e : edge[v])
16            if (!vis[e.second]) q.push(e);
17    } return -1;
18 }

```

## 6 Math

### 6.1 Simplex

```

1 /*target:
2 max \sum_{j=1}^n A_{0,j}*x_j
3 condition:
4 \sum_{j=1}^n A_{i,j}*x_j <= A_{i,0} | i=1~m
5 x_j >= 0 | j=1~n
6 VDB = vector<double>*/
7 template<class VDB>
8 VDB simplex(int m,int n,vector<VDB> a){
9     vector<int> left(m+1), up(n+1);
10    iota(left.begin(), left.end(), n);
11    iota(up.begin(), up.end(), 0);
12    auto pivot = [&](int x, int y){
13        swap(left[x], up[y]);
14        auto k = a[x][y]; a[x][y] = 1;
15        vector<int> pos;
16        for(int j = 0; j <= n; ++j){
17            a[x][j] /= k;
18            if(a[x][j] != 0) pos.push_back(j);
19        }
20        for(int i = 0; i <= m; ++i){
21            if(a[i][y]==0 || i == x) continue;
22            k = a[i][y], a[i][y] = 0;
23            for(int j : pos) a[i][j] -= k*a[x][j];
24        }
25    };
26    for(int x,y;;){
27        for(int i=x+1; i <= m; ++i)
28            if(a[i][0]<a[x][0]) x = i;
29        if(a[x][0]>=0) break;
30        for(int j=y+1; j <= n; ++j)
31            if(a[x][j]<a[x][y]) y = j;
32        if(a[x][y]>=0) return VDB(); //infeasible
33        pivot(x, y);
34    }
35    for(int x,y;;){
36        for(int j=y+1; j <= n; ++j)
37            if(a[0][j] > a[0][y]) y = j;
38        if(a[0][y]<=0) break;
39        x = -1;
40        for(int i=1; i<=m; ++i) if(a[i][y] > 0)
41            if(x == -1 || a[i][0]/a[i][y]
42                < a[x][0]/a[x][y]) x = i;
43        if(x == -1) return VDB(); //unbounded
44        pivot(x, y);
45    }
46    VDB ans(n + 1);
47    for(int i = 1; i <= m; ++i)
48        if(left[i] <= n) ans[left[i]] = a[i][0];
49    ans[0] = -a[0][0];
50    return ans;
51 }

```

## 6.2 FFT

```

1 template<typename T,typename VT=vector<complex<T> > >
2 struct FFT{
3     const T pi;
4     FFT(const T pi=acos((-1)):pi(pi)){
5         unsigned bit_reverse(unsigned a,int len){
6             a=((a&0x55555555U)<<1)|((a&0xAAAAAAAAU)>>1);
7             a=((a&0x33333333U)<<2)|((a&0xCCCCCCCCU)>>2);
8             a=((a&0x0F0F0F0FU)<<4)|((a&0xFF0F0F0FU)>>4);
9             a=((a&0xFF0F0F0FU)<<8)|((a&0xFF0F0F0FU)>>8);

```

```

10     a=((a&0x0000FFFFU)<<16)|((a&0xFFFF0000U)>>16);
11     return a>>(32-len);
12 }
13 void fft(bool is_inv,VT &in,VT &out,int N){
14     int bitlen=__lg(N),num=is_inv?-1:1;
15     for(int i=0;i<N;++i) out[bit_reverse(i,bitlen)]=in[i];
16     for(int step=2; step<=N; step<=<=1){
17         const int mh = step>>1;
18         for(int i=0; i<mh; ++i){
19             complex<T> wi = exp(complex<T>(0,i*num*pi/mh));
20             for(int j=i; j<N; j+=step){
21                 int k = j+mh;
22                 complex<T> u = out[j], t = wi*out[k];
23                 out[j] = u+t;
24                 out[k] = u-t;
25             }
26         }
27     }
28     if(is_inv) for(int i=0;i<N;++i) out[i]/=N;
29 }
30 };

```

### 6.3 FindRealRoot

```

1 // an*x^n + ... + a1x + a0 = 0;
2 int sign(double x){
3     return x < -eps ? -1 : x > eps;
4 }
5 double get(const vector<double>&coef, double x){
6     double e = 1, s = 0;
7     for(auto i : coef) s += i*e, e *= x;
8     return s;
9 }
10 double find(const vector<double>&coef, int n, double lo,
11             double hi){
12     double sign_lo, sign_hi;
13     if( !(sign_lo = sign(get(coef,lo))) ) return lo;
14     if( !(sign_hi = sign(get(coef,hi))) ) return hi;
15     if(sign_lo * sign_hi > 0) return INF;
16     for(int stp = 0; stp < 100 && hi - lo > eps; ++stp){
17         double m = (lo+hi)/2.0;
18         int sign_mid = sign(get(coef,m));
19         if(!sign_mid) return m;
20         if(sign_lo*sign_mid < 0) hi = m;
21         else lo = m;
22     }
23     return (lo+hi)/2.0;
24 }
25 vector<double> cal(vector<double>coef, int n){
26     vector<double>res;
27     if(n == 1){
28         if(sign(coef[1])) res.pb(-coef[0]/coef[1]);
29         return res;
30     }
31     vector<double>dcoef(n);
32     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) dcoef[i] = coef[i+1]*(i+1);
33     vector<double>droot = cal(dcoef, n-1);
34     droot.insert(droot.begin(), -INF);
35     droot.pb(INF);
36     for(int i = 0; i+1 < droot.size(); ++i){
37         double tmp = find(coef, n, droot[i], droot[i+1]);

```

```

37     if(tmp < INF) res.pb(tmp);
38 }
39 return res;
40 }
41 int main () {
42     vector<double>ve;
43     vector<double>ans = cal(ve, n);
44     // 視情況把答案 +eps, 避免 -0
45 }

```

### 6.4 質因數分解

```

1 LL func(const LL n,const LL mod,const int c) {
2     return (LLmul(n,n,mod)+c+mod)%mod;
3 }
4 LL pollorrho(const LL n, const int c) { //循環節長度
5     LL a=1, b=1;
6     a=func(a,n,c)%n;
7     b=func(b,n,c)%n; b=func(b,n,c)%n;
8     while(gcd(abs(a-b),n)!=1) {
9         a=func(a,n,c)%n;
10        b=func(b,n,c)%n; b=func(b,n,c)%n;
11    }
12    return gcd(abs(a-b),n);
13 }
14 void prefactor(LL &n, vector<LL> &v) {
15     for(int i=0;i<12;++i) {
16         while(n%prime[i]==0) {
17             v.push_back(prime[i]);
18             n/=prime[i];
19         }
20     }
21 }
22 void smallfactor(LL n, vector<LL> &v) {
23     if(n<MAXPRIME) {
24         while(isp[(int)n]) {
25             v.push_back(isp[(int)n]);
26             n/=isp[(int)n];
27         }
28         v.push_back(n);
29     } else {
30         for(int i=0;i<primecnt&&prime[i]*prime[i]<=n;++i) {
31             while(n%prime[i]==0) {
32                 v.push_back(prime[i]);
33                 n/=prime[i];
34             }
35         }
36         if(n!=1) v.push_back(n);
37     }
38 }
39 void comfactor(const LL &n, vector<LL> &v) {
40     if(n<1e9) {
41         smallfactor(n,v);
42         return;
43     }
44     if(Isprime(n)) {
45         v.push_back(n);
46         return;
47     }
48     LL d;
49     for(int c=3; ; ++c) {
50         d = pollorrho(n,c);

```

```

51     if(d!=n) break;
52 }
53 comfactor(d,v);
54 comfactor(n/d,v);
55 }
56 void Factor(const LL &x, vector<LL> &v) {
57     LL n = x;
58     if(n==1) { puts("Factor 1"); return; }
59     prefactor(n,v);
60     if(n==1) return;
61     comfactor(n,v);
62     sort(v.begin(),v.end());
63 }
64 void AllFactor(const LL &n,vector<LL> &v) {
65     vector<LL> tmp;
66     Factor(n,tmp);
67     v.clear();
68     v.push_back(1);
69     int len;
70     LL now=1;
71     for(int i=0;i<tmp.size();++i) {
72         if(i==0 || tmp[i]!=tmp[i-1]) {
73             len = v.size();
74             now = 1;
75         }
76         now*=tmp[i];
77         for(int j=0;j<len;++j)
78             v.push_back(v[j]*now);
79     }
80 }

```

### 6.5 Karatsuba

```

1 // N is power of 2
2 template<typename Iter>
3 void DC(int N, Iter tmp, Iter A, Iter B, Iter res){
4     fill(res,res+2*N,0);
5     if (N<=32){
6         for (int i=0; i<N; i++)
7             for (int j=0; j<N; j++)
8                 res[i+j] += A[i]*B[j];
9         return;
10    }
11    int n = N/2;
12    auto a = A+n, b = A;
13    auto c = B+n, d = B;
14    DC(n,tmp+N,a,c,res+2*N);
15    for (int i=0; i<N; i++){
16        res[i+N] += res[2*N+i];
17        res[i+n] -= res[2*N+i];
18    }
19    DC(n,tmp+N,b,d,res+2*N);
20    for (int i=0; i<N; i++){
21        res[i] += res[2*N+i];
22        res[i+n] -= res[2*N+i];
23    }
24    auto x = tmp;
25    auto y = tmp+n;
26    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) x[i] = a[i]+b[i];
27    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) y[i] = c[i]+d[i];
28    DC(n,tmp+N,x,y,res+2*N);
29    for (int i=0; i<N; i++)
30        res[i+n] += res[2*N+i];

```

```

31 }
32 // DC(1<<16,tmp.begin(),A.begin(),B.begin(),res.begin());

```

## 6.6 FastPow

```

1 ll fastpow(ll a, int p) { // a ^ p
2     ll ret = 1;
3     while (p) {
4         if (p & 1) ret *= a;
5         a *= a, p >>= 1;
6     } return ret;
7 }
8 ll fastpow(ll a, ll p, ll m) { // (a ^ p) % m
9     ll ret = 1;
10    while (p) {
11        if (p & 1) ret = ret * a % m;
12        a = a * a % m, p >>= 1;
13    } return ret;
14 }

```

## 6.7 MillerRabin

```

1 //From jacky860226
2 typedef long long LL;
3 inline LL mul(LL a,LL b,LL m){//a*b%m
4     return (a%m)*(b%m)%m;
5 }
6 /*LL mul(LL a,LL b,LL m){//a*b%m
7     a %= m, b %= m;
8     LL y = (LL)((double)a*b/m+0.5); //fast for m < 2^58
9     LL r = (a*b-y*m)%m;
10    return r<0 ? r+m : r;
11 }*/
12 template<typename T> T pow(T a,T b,T mod) { //a^b%mod
13     T ans = 1;
14     while(b) {
15         if(b&1) ans = mul(ans,a,mod);
16         a = mul(a,a,mod);
17         b >>= 1;
18     } return ans;
19 }
20 template<typename T> bool isprime(T n, int num) { //num = 3,7
21     int sprp[3] = {2,7,61}; //int範圍可解
22     //int llsprp[7] =
23         {2,325,9375,28178,450775,9780504,1795265022}; //至少
24         unsigned long long範圍
25     if(n==2) return true;
26     if(n<2 || n%2==0) return false;
27     //n-1 = u * 2^t
28     int t = 0; T u = n-1;
29     while(u%2==0) u >>= 1, t++;
30     for(int i=0; i<num; i++) {
31         T a = sprp[i]%n;
32         if(a==0 || a==1 || a==n-1) continue;
33         T x = pow(a,u,n);
34         if(x==1 || x==n-1) continue;
35         for(int j=1; j<t; j++) {
36             x = mul(x,x,n);
37             if(x==1) return false;

```

```

36         if(x==n-1) break;
37     }
38     if(x!=n-1) return false;
39     } return true;
40 }

```

## 6.8 Discrete\_sqrt

```

1 int order(ll b, ll p) {
2     if (__gcd(b, p) != 1) return -1;
3     int ret = 2;
4     while (++ret)
5         if (fastpow(b, ret, p) == 1) break;
6     return ret;
7 }
8 // 把 fastpow 也抄過來，會用到。
9 // 問 (x^2 = y) mod p 的解。回傳 -1 表示 x 無解。
10 ll dsqrt(ll y, ll p) {
11     if (__gcd(y, p) != 1) return -1;
12     if (fastpow(y, (p - 1) / 2, p) == p - 1) return -1;
13     int e = 0;
14     ll s = p - 1;
15     while (!(s & 1)) s >>= 1, e++;
16     int q = 2;
17     while (1)
18         if (fastpow(q, (p - 1) / 2, p) == p - 1)
19             break;
20     else q++;
21     ll x = fastpow(y, (s + 1) / 2, p);
22     ll b = fastpow(y, s, p);
23     ll g = fastpow(q, s, p);
24     while (1) {
25         int m;
26         for (m = 0; m < e; m++) {
27             int o = order(p, b);
28             if (o == -1) return -1;
29             if (o == fastpow(2, m, p)) break;
30         }
31         if (m == 0) return x;
32         x = x * fastpow(g, fastpow(2, e - m - 1, p) % p);
33         b = fastpow(g, fastpow(2, e - m, p), p);
34         b = b * g % p;
35         if (b == 1) return x;
36         e = m;
37     }
38 }

```

## 6.9 PrimeList

1 12721	13331	14341	75577
2 123457	222557	556679	880301
3 999983	1e6+99	1e9+9	2e9+99
4 1e12+39	1e15+37	1e9+7	1e7+19
5 1097774749	1076767633	100102021	
6 999997771	1001010013	1000512343	
7 987654361	999991231	999888733	
8 98789101	987777733	999991921	
9 1010101333	1010102101		
10 2305843009213693951		4611686018427387847	
11 9223372036854775783		18446744073709551557	

## 6.10 Matrix

```

1 struct Matrix {
2     int r, c;
3     vector<vector<ll>> m;
4     Matrix(int r, int c): r(r), c(c), m(r, vector<ll>(c)) {}
5     vector<ll> &operator[](int i) { return m[i]; }
6     Matrix operator+(const Matrix &a) {
7         Matrix rev(r, c);
8         for (int i = 0; i < r; ++i)
9             for (int j = 0; j < c; ++j)
10                rev[i][j] = m[i][j] + a.m[i][j];
11        return rev;
12    }
13    Matrix operator-(const Matrix &a) {
14        Matrix rev(r, c);
15        for (int i = 0; i < r; ++i)
16            for (int j = 0; j < c; ++j)
17                rev[i][j] = m[i][j] - a.m[i][j];
18        return rev;
19    }
20    Matrix operator*(const Matrix &a) {
21        Matrix rev(r, a.c);
22        Matrix tmp(a.c, a.r);
23        for (int i = 0; i < a.r; ++i)
24            for (int j = 0; j < a.c; ++j)
25                tmp[j][i] = a.m[i][j];
26        for (int i = 0; i < r; ++i)
27            for (int j = 0; j < a.c; ++j)
28                for (int k = 0; k < c; ++k)
29                    rev.m[i][j] += m[i][k] * tmp[j][k];
30        return rev;
31    }
32    // 回傳反矩陣。注意這是 const 方法所以原矩陣不受影響。
33    Matrix inverse() const {
34        Matrix t(r, r + c);
35        for (int y = 0; y < r; y++) {
36            t.m[y][c + y] = 1;
37            for (int x = 0; x < c; x++) t.m[y][x] = m[y][x];
38        }
39        if (!t.gauss()) return Matrix(0, 0);
40        Matrix ret(c, r);
41        for (int y = 0; y < r; y++)
42            for (int x = 0; x < c; x++)
43                ret[y][x] = t.m[y][c + x] / t.m[y][y];
44        return ret;
45    }
46    // 做高斯消去 (最高次係數應置於最左，常數應置於最右) 並回傳 det
47    // 行列式值。複雜度 O(n^3)。如果不是方陣，回傳值無意義。
48    ll gauss() {
49        vector<ll> lazy(r, 1);
50        bool sign = false;
51        for (int i = 0; i < r; ++i) {
52            if (m[i][i] == 0) {
53                int j = i + 1;
54                while (j < r && !m[j][i]) j++;
55                if (j == r) continue;
56                m[i].swap(m[j]); sign = !sign;
57            }
58            for (int j = 0; j < r; ++j) {
59                if (i == j) continue;
60                lazy[j] = lazy[j] * m[i][i];
61                ll mx = m[j][i];

```

```

62     for (int k = 0; k < c; ++k)
63         m[j][k] =
64             m[j][k] * m[i][i] - m[i][k] * mx;
65     }
66 }
67 ll det = sign ? -1 : 1;
68 for (int i = 0; i < r; ++i) {
69     det = det * m[i][i] / lazy[i];
70     for (auto &j : m[i]) j /= lazy[i];
71 }
72 return det;
73 }
74 };

```

## 6.11 SG

```

1 Anti Nim (取走最後一個石子者敗) :
2 先手必勝 if and only if
3 1. 「所有」堆的石子數都為 1 且遊戲的 SG 值為 0。
4 2. 「有些」堆的石子數大於 1 且遊戲的 SG 值不為 0。
5 -----
6 Anti-SG (決策集合為空的遊戲者贏) :
7 定義 SG 值為 0 時，遊戲結束，
8 則先手必勝 if and only if
9 1. 遊戲中沒有單一遊戲的 SG 函數大於 1 且遊戲的 SG 函數為 0。
10 2. 遊戲中某個單一遊戲的 SG 函數大於 1 且遊戲的 SG 函數不為 0。
11 -----
12 Sprague-Grundy :
13 1. 雙人、回合制
14 2. 資訊完全公開
15 3. 無隨機因素
16 4. 可在有限步內結束
17 5. 沒有和局
18 6. 雙方可採取的行動相同
19
20 SG(S) 的值為 0：後手(P)必勝
21 不為 0：先手(N)必勝
22 int mex(set S) {
23     // find the min number >= 0 that not in the S
24     // e.g. S = {0, 1, 3, 4} mex(S) = 2
25 }
26 state = []
27 int SG(A) {
28     if (A not in state) {
29         S = sub_states(A)
30         if (len(S) > 1) state[A] = reduce(operator.xor, [SG(B)
31             for B in S])
32         else state[A] = mex(set(SG(B) for B in next_states(A)))
33     } return state[A]
34 }

```

## 6.12 ModInv

```

1 // 解 (ax == 1) mod p。p 必須是質數，a 是正整數。
2 ll modinv(ll a, ll p) {
3     if (p == 1) return 0;

```

```

4     ll pp = p, y = 0, x = 1;
5     while (a > 1) {
6         ll q = a / p, t = p;
7         p = a % p, a = t, t = y, y = x - q * y, x = t;
8     }
9     if (x < 0) x += pp;
10    return x;
11 }
12 // 解 (ax == b) mod p。p 必須是質數，a 和 b 是正整數。
13 ll modinv(ll a, ll b, ll p) {
14     ll ret = modinv(a, p);
15     return ret * b % p;
16 }

```

## 6.13 外星模運算

```

1 //a[0]^(a[1]^a[2]^...)
2 #define maxn 1000000
3 int euler[maxn+5];
4 bool is_prime[maxn+5];
5 void init_euler(){
6     is_prime[1] = 1; //一不是質數
7     for(int i=1; i<=maxn; i++) euler[i]=i;
8     for(int i=2; i<=maxn; i++) {
9         if(!is_prime[i]) { //是質數
10             euler[i]--;
11             for(int j=i<<1; j<=maxn; j+=i) {
12                 is_prime[j]=1;
13                 euler[j] = euler[j]/i*(i-1);
14             }
15         }
16     }
17 }
18 LL pow(LL a, LL b, LL mod) { //a^b%mod
19     LL ans=1;
20     for(; b; a=a*a%mod, b>>=1)
21         if(b&1) ans = ans*a%mod;
22     return ans;
23 }
24 bool isless(LL *a, int n, int k) {
25     if(*a==1)return k>1;
26     if(--n==0)return *a<k;
27     int next=0;
28     for(LL b=1;b<k;next++)
29         b *= *a;
30     return isless(a+1, n, next);
31 }
32 LL high_pow(LL *a, int n, LL mod){
33     if(*a==1||--n==0)return *a%mod;
34     int k = 0, r = euler[mod];
35     for(LL tma=1;tma!=pow(*a,k+r,mod);++k)
36         tma = tma*(*a)%mod;
37     if(isless(a+1,n,k))return pow(*a,high_pow(a+1,n,k),mod);
38     int tmd = high_pow(a+1,n,r), t = (tmd-k+r)%r;
39     return pow(*a,k+t,mod);
40 }
41 LL a[1000005]; int t,mod;
42 int main(){
43     init_euler();
44     scanf("%d", &t);
45     #define n 4
46     while(t--){

```

```

47     for(int i=0;i<n;++i)scanf("%lld", &a[i]);
48     scanf("%d", &mod);
49     printf("%lld\n", high_pow(a,n,mod));
50 }
51 return 0;
52 }

```

## 6.14 Expression

```

1 /**
2  * 支援處理四則運算的工具。給四則運算的字串，檢查格式並計算其
3  * 值。如果
4  * 格式不合法，會丟出錯誤。複雜度 O(字串長度)。支援的符號有
5  * 四則運算
6  * 和求餘數，先乘除後加減。可以使用括號、或前置正負號。數字開
7  * 頭可以為
8  * 零或禁止為零。可以兼容或禁止多重前置號（例如 --1 視為 1、
9  * 視為 -1）。空字串視為不合法。運算範圍限於 long long。如果
10  * 試圖除
11  * 以零或對零求餘也會丟出錯誤。
12  */
13 void req(bool b) { if (!b) throw ""; }
14 const int B = 2; // 可以調整成 B 進位
15 class Expr {
16 private:
17     deque<char> src;
18     Expr(const string& s) : src(s.begin(), s.end()) {}
19     inline char top() {
20         return src.empty() ? '\0' : src.front();
21     }
22     inline char pop() {
23         char c = src.front(); src.pop_front(); return c;
24     }
25     ll n() {
26         ll ret = pop() - '0';
27         // 若要禁止數字以 0 開頭，加上這行
28         // req(ret || !isdigit(top()));
29         while (isdigit(top())) ret = B * ret + pop() - '0';
30         return ret;
31     }
32     ll fac() {
33         if (isdigit(top())) return n();
34         if (top() == '-') { pop(); return -fac(); }
35         if (top() == '(') {
36             pop();
37             ll ret = expr(1);
38             req(pop() == ')');
39             return ret;
40         }
41         // 若要允許前置正號，加上這行
42         // if(top() == '+') { pop(); return fac(); }
43         throw "";
44     }
45     ll term() {
46         ll ret = fac(); char c = top();
47         while (c == '*' || c == '/' || c == '%') {
48             pop();
49             if (c == '*') ret *= fac();
50             else {
51                 ll t = fac(); req(t);

```

```

48         if (c == '/') ret /= t; else ret %= t;
49     }
50     c = top();
51     } return ret;
52 }
53 ll expr(bool k) {
54     ll ret = term();
55     while (top() == '+' || top() == '-')
56         if (pop() == '+') ret += term();
57         else ret -= term();
58     req(top() == (k ? ')': '\0'));
59     return ret;
60 }
61 public:
62 // 給定數學運算的字串，求其值。若格式不合法，丟出錯誤。
63 static ll eval(const string& s) {
64     // 若要禁止多重前置號，加上這四行
65     // req(s.find("--") == -1); // 禁止多重負號
66     // req(s.find("-+") == -1);
67     // req(s.find("+--") == -1);
68     // req(s.find("++") == -1);
69     return Expr(s).expr(0);
70 }
71 };

```

## 6.15 NTT

```

1 template<typename T,typename VT=std::vector<T> >
2 struct NTT{
3     const T P,G;
4     NTT(T p=(1<<23)*7*17+1,T g=3):P(p),G(g){}
5     inline unsigned int bit_reverse(unsigned int a,int len){
6         a=((a&0x55555555U)<<1)|((a&0xAAAAAAAAU)>>1);
7         a=((a&0x33333333U)<<2)|((a&0xCCCCCCCCU)>>2);
8         a=((a&0x0F0F0F0FU)<<4)|((a&0xFF0F0F0FU)>>4);
9         a=((a&0x00FF00FFU)<<8)|((a&0xFF00FF00U)>>8);
10        a=((a&0x0000FFFFU)<<16)|((a&0xFFFF0000U)>>16);
11        return a>>(32-len);
12    }
13    inline T pow_mod(T n,T k,T m){
14        T ans=1;
15        for(n=(n>=m?n%m:n);k;k>>=1){
16            if(k&1)ans=ans*n%m;
17            n=n*n%m;
18        } return ans;
19    }
20    inline void ntt(bool is_inv,VT &in,VT &out,int N){
21        int bitlen=std::__lg(N);
22        for(int i=0;i<N;++i)out[bit_reverse(i,bitlen)]=in[i];
23        for(int step=2,id=1;step<=N;step<=1,++id){
24            T wn=pow_mod(G,(P-1)>>id,P),wi=1,u,t;
25            const int mh=step>>1;
26            for(int i=0;i<mh;++i){
27                for(int j=i;j<N;j+=step){
28                    u = out[j], t = wi*out[j+mh]%P;
29                    out[j] = u+t;
30                    out[j+mh] = u-t;
31                    if(out[j]>=P)out[j]-=P;
32                    if(out[j+mh]<0)out[j+mh]+=P;
33                }
34                wi = wi*wn%P;
35            }

```

```

36        }
37        if(is_inv){
38            for(int i=1;i<N/2;++i)std::swap(out[i],out[N-i]);
39            T invn=pow_mod(N,P-2,P);
40            for(int i=0;i<N;++i)out[i]=out[i]*invn%P;
41        }
42    }
43 };
44 #endif

```

## 6.16 EulerFunction

```

1 // 查詢 phi(x) 亦即比 x 小且與 x 互質的數的數量。
2 int phi(int x) {
3     int r = x;
4     for (int p = 2; p * p <= x; p++) {
5         if (x % p == 0) {
6             while (x % p == 0) x /= p;
7             r -= r / p;
8         }
9     }
10    if (x > 1) r -= r / x;
11    return r;
12 }
13 // 查詢所有 phi(x) ，且 x in [0, n) 。注意右開區間，回傳陣列。
14 vector<int> phi_in(int n) {
15     vector<bool> p(n, 1); vector<int> r(n);
16     p[0] = p[1] = 0;
17     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) r[i] = i;
18     for (int i = 2; i < n; i++) {
19         if (!p[i]) continue;
20         r[i]--;
21         for (int j = i * 2; j < n; j += i)
22             p[j] = 0, r[j] = r[j] / i * (i - 1);
23     }
24     r[1] = 0;
25     return r;
26 }

```

## 7 Other

### 7.1 莫隊算法 \_\_ 區間眾數

```

1 using namespace std;
2 const int maxn = 1e6 + 10;
3 struct query { int id, bk, l, r; };
4 int arr[maxn], cnt[maxn], d[maxn], n, m, bk, mx;
5 pair<int,int> ans[maxn];
6 vector<query> q;
7 bool cmp(query x,query y) {
8     return (x.bk < y.bk || (x.bk == y.bk) && x.r < y.r);
9 }
10 void add(int pos) {
11     d[cnt[arr[pos]]]--;
12     cnt[arr[pos]]++;
13     d[cnt[arr[pos]]]++;

```

```

14     if(d[mx + 1] > 0) mx++;
15 }
16 void del(int pos) {
17     d[cnt[arr[pos]]]--;
18     cnt[arr[pos]]--;
19     d[cnt[arr[pos]]]++;
20     if(d[mx] == 0) mx--;
21 }
22 void mo(int n, int m) {
23     sort(q.begin(), q.end(), cmp);
24     for(int i = 0, cl = 1, cr = 0; i < m; i++) {
25         while(cr < q[i].r) add(++cr);
26         while(cl > q[i].l) add(--cl);
27         while(cr > q[i].r) del(cr--);
28         while(cl < q[i].l) del(cl--);
29         ans[q[i].id] = make_pair(mx, d[mx]);
30     }
31 }
32 int main(){
33     cin >> n >> m;
34     bk = (int)sqrt(n + 0.5);
35     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) cin >> arr[i];
36     q.resize(m);
37     for(int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
38         cin >> q[i].l >> q[i].r;
39         q[i].id = i, q[i].bk = (q[i].l - 1) / bk;
40     }
41     mo(n, m);
42     for(int i = 0; i < m; i++)
43         cout << ans[i].first << ' ' << ans[i].second << '\n';
44     return 0;
45 }

```

## 7.2 CNF

```

1 #define MAXN 55
2 struct CNF{
3     int s,x,y;//s->xy | s->x, if y== -1
4     int cost;
5     CNF(){}
6     CNF(int s,int x,int y,int c):s(s),x(x),y(y),cost(c){}
7 };
8 int state;//規則數量
9 map<char,int> rule;//每個字元對應到的規則，小寫字母為終端字符
10 vector<CNF> cnf;
11 void init(){
12     state=0;
13     rule.clear();
14     cnf.clear();
15 }
16 void add_to_cnf(char s,const string &p,int cost){
17     //加入一個s -> <p>的文法，代價為cost
18     if(rule.find(s)==rule.end())rule[s]=state++;
19     for(auto c:p)if(rule.find(c)==rule.end())rule[c]=state++;
20     if(p.size()==1){
21         cnf.push_back(CNF(rule[s],rule[p[0]],-1,cost));
22     }else{
23         int left=rule[s];
24         int sz=p.size();
25         for(int i=0;i<sz-2;++i){
26             cnf.push_back(CNF(left,rule[p[i]],state,0));
27             left=state++;

```



```

28     }
29     cnf.push_back(CNF(left, rule[p[sz-2]], rule[p[sz-1]], cost));
30     ;
31 }
32 vector<long long> dp[MAXN][MAXN];
33 vector<bool> neg_INF[MAXN][MAXN]; // 如果花費是負的可能會有無限
34     小的情形
35 void relax(int l, int r, const CNF &c, long long cost, bool neg_c
36     =0){
37     if(!neg_INF[l][r][c.s]&&(neg_INF[l][r][c.x]||cost<dp[l][r][
38         c.s])){
39         if(neg_c||neg_INF[l][r][c.x]){
40             dp[l][r][c.s]=0;
41             neg_INF[l][r][c.s]=true;
42         }else dp[l][r][c.s]=cost;
43     }
44 }
45 void bellman(int l, int r, int n){
46     for(int k=1; k<=state; ++k)
47         for(auto c:cnf)
48             if(c.y==-1) relax(l, r, c, dp[l][r][c.x]+c.cost, k==n);
49 }
50 void cyk(const vector<int> &tok){
51     for(int i=0; i<(int)tok.size(); ++i){
52         for(int j=0; j<(int)tok.size(); ++j){
53             dp[i][j]=vector<long long>(state+1, INT_MAX);
54             neg_INF[i][j]=vector<bool>(state+1, false);
55         }
56         dp[i][i][tok[i]]=0;
57         bellman(i, i, tok.size());
58     }
59     for(int r=1; r<(int)tok.size(); ++r){
60         for(int l=r-1; l>=0; --l){
61             for(int k=1; k<r; ++k)
62                 for(auto c:cnf)
63                     if(~c.y) relax(l, r, c, dp[l][k][c.x]+dp[k+1][r][c.y]+c
64                         .cost);
65             bellman(l, r, tok.size());
66         }
67     }
68 }
69 }
70 }

```

## 7.3 pbds

```

1 #include<bits/extc++.h>
2 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
3
4 // hash_table : 用法和map差不多 //均攤O(1)
5 gp_hash_table<string, int> mp;
6 mp.find(); mp[];
7 mp.insert(make_pair())
8
9 // heaps
10 priority_queue<int, greater<int>, TAG> Q;
11 /*
12 Tag          | push | pop | join | modify |
13 pairing_heap_tag | O(1) | O(lgN) | O(1) | O(lgN) |
14 binary_heap_tag | O(lgN) | O(lgN) | 慢 | 慢 |
15 binomial_heap_tag | O(1) | O(lgN) | O(lgN) | O(lgN) |
16 rc_binomial_heap_tag | O(1) | O(lgN) | O(lgN) | O(lgN) |
17 thin_heap_tag | O(1) | O(lgN) | 慢 | O(lgN) |

```

```

18 */ //可以用迭代器遍歷
19 Q.push(x); Q.pop(); Q.top();
20 Q.join(b); //merge two heap
21 Q.empty(); Q.size();
22 Q.modify(it, 6); Q.erase(it);
23
24 // k-th
25 typedef tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
26     tree_order_statistics_node_update> set_t;
27 set_t s; s.insert(12); s.insert(505);
28 assert(*s.find_by_order(0) == 12);
29 assert(*s.find_by_order(3) == 505);
30 assert(s.order_of_key(12) == 0);
31 assert(s.order_of_key(505) == 1);
32 s.erase(12);
33 assert(*s.find_by_order(0) == 505);
34 assert(s.order_of_key(505) == 0);

```

## 7.4 BuiltIn

```

1 //gcc專用
2 //unsigned int ffs
3 //unsigned long ffsll
4 //unsigned long long ffslll
5 unsigned int x; scanf("%u", &x)
6 printf("右起第一個1的位置");
7 printf("%d\n", __builtin_ffs(x));
8 printf("左起第一個1之前0的個數:");
9 printf("%d\n", __builtin_clz(x));
10 printf("右起第一個1之後0的個數:");
11 printf("%d\n", __builtin_ctz(x));
12 printf("1的個數:");
13 printf("%d\n", __builtin_popcount(x));
14 printf("1的個數的奇偶性:");
15 printf("%d\n", __builtin_parity(x));

```

## 7.5 Reminder

```

1 Debug List:
2 1. Long Long !!
3 2. python3 整數除法 "/"
4 3. connected / unconnected
5 4. 範圍看清楚
6 5. eps夠小嗎!!
7
8 Lucas's Theorem
9 For non-negative integer n, m and prime P,
10 C(m, n) mod P = C(m/M, n/M) * C(m%M, n%M) mod P
11 = mult_i ( C(m_i, n_i) )
12 where m_i is the i-th digit of m in base P.
13 -----
14 Kirchhoff's theorem
15 A_{ii} = deg(i), A_{ij} = (i, j) \in E ? -1 : 0
16 Deleting any one row, one column, and cal the det(A)
17 -----
18 Nth Catalan recursive function:
19 C_0 = 1, C_{n+1} = C_n * 2(2n + 1)/(n+2)
20 -----

```

```

21 Mobius Formula
22 u(n) = 1 , if n = 1
23     (-1)^m , 若 n 無平方數因數, 且 n = p1*p2*p3*...*pk
24     0 , 若 n 有大於 1 的平方數因數
25
26 - Property
27 1. (積性函數) u(a)u(b) = u(ab)
28 2.  $\sum_{d|n} u(d) = [n == 1]$ 
29 -----
30 Mobius Inversion Formula
31 if f(n) =  $\sum_{d|n} g(d)$ 
32 then g(n) =  $\sum_{d|n} u(n/d)f(d)$ 
33     =  $\sum_{d|n} u(d)f(n/d)$ 
34
35 - Application
36 the number/power of gcd(i, j) = k
37 - Trick
38 分塊, O(sqrt(n))
39 -----
40 Chinese Remainder Theorem (m_i 兩兩互質)
41 x = a_1 (mod m_1)
42 x = a_2 (mod m_2)
43 ....
44 x = a_i (mod m_i)
45 construct a solution:
46 Let M = m_1 * m_2 * m_3 * ... * m_n
47 Let M_i = M / m_i
48 t_i = 1 / M_i
49 t_i * M_i = 1 (mod m_i)
50 solution x = a_1 * t_1 * M_1 + a_2 * t_2 * M_2 + ... + a_n
51     * t_n * M_n + k * M
52 = k*M +  $\sum a_i * t_i * M_i$ , k is positive integer.
53 under mod M, there is one solution x =  $\sum a_i * t_i * M_i$ 
54 -----
55 Burnside's lemma
56 |G| * |X/G| = sum( |X^g| ) where g in G
57 總方法數: 每一種旋轉下不動點的個數總和 除以 旋轉的方法數
58 -----
59 Linear Algebra
60 trace: tr(A) = 對角線和
61 eigen vector: Ax = cx => (A-cI)x = 0
62 -----
63 Josephus Problem
64 f(n, k) = (f(n-1, k)+k)(mod n)
65 f(1, k) = 0

```

## 8 String

### 8.1 Manacher

```

1 // Longest Palindromic Substring
2 int manacher (string str) { // O(n)
3     int len = (s.length() << 1) | 1;
4     vector<int> z(len);
5     string s(len, '$');
6     for (int i = 1; i < len; i += 2)
7         s[i] = str[i >> 1];
8     int r = 0, p = 0, ans = 0;
9     for (int i = 0, j = p << 1; i < len; i++, j--) {
10         z[i] = (i >= r) ? 1 : min(z[j], r - i + 1);
11         while(0 <= i - z[i] && i + z[i] < len && s[i - z[i]] == s
12             [i + z[i]])

```

```

12     z[i]++;
13     if (r < i + z[i] - 1)
14         r = i + z[i] - 1, p = i;
15     ans = max(ans, z[i]);
16 }
17 return ans - 1;
18 }

```

## 8.2 Edit\_Distance

```

1 // 問從 src 到 dst 的最小 edit distance
2 // ins 插入一個字元的成本
3 // del 刪除一個字元的成本
4 // sst 替換一個字元的成本
5 ll edd(string& src, string& dst, ll ins, ll del, ll sst) {
6     ll dp[src.size() + 1][dst.size() + 1]; // 不用初始化
7     for (int i = 0; i <= src.size(); i++) {
8         for (int j = 0; j <= dst.size(); j++) {
9             if (i == 0) dp[i][j] = ins * j;
10            else if (j == 0) dp[i][j] = del * i;
11            else if (src[i - 1] == dst[j - 1])
12                dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j - 1];
13            else
14                dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][j - 1] + ins,
15                             min(dp[i - 1][j] + del,
16                                 dp[i - 1][j - 1] + sst));
17        }
18    }
19    return dp[src.size()][dst.size()];
20 }

```

## 8.3 RollHash

```

1 // 問 pat 在 str 第一次出現的開頭 index。-1 表示找不到。
2 int rollhash(string& str, string& pat) {
3     const ll x = 1e6 + 99; // 隨意大質數，建議 1e6
4     const ll m = 1e9 + 9; // 隨意大質數，建議 1e9
5     assert(pat.size()); // pat 不能是空字串
6     ll xx = 1, sh = 0;
7     for (char c : pat)
8         sh = (sh * x + c) % m, xx = xx * x % m;
9     deque<ll> hash = {0};
10    int ret = 0;
11    for (char c : str) {
12        hash.push_back((hash.back() * x + c) % m);
13        if (hash.size() <= pat.size()) continue;
14        ll h = hash.back() - hash.front() * xx;
15        h = (h % m + m) % m;
16        if (h == sh) return ret;
17        hash.pop_front();
18        ret++;
19    } return -1;
20 }

```

## 8.4 LPS

```

1 char t[1001]; // 原字串
2 char s[1001 * 2]; // 穿插特殊字元之後的t
3 int z[1001 * 2], L, R; // 源自Gusfield's Algorithm
4 // 由a往左、由b往右，對稱地作字元比對。
5 int extend(int a, int b) {
6     int i = 0;
7     while (a-i>=0 && b+i<N && s[a-i] == s[b+i]) i++;
8     return i;
9 }
10 void longest_palindromic_substring() {
11     int N = strlen(t);
12     // t穿插特殊字元，存放到s。
13     // (實際上不會這麼做，都是細算索引值。)
14     memset(s, '.', N*2+1);
15     for (int i=0; i<N; ++i) s[i*2+1] = t[i];
16     N = N*2+1;
17     // s[N] = '\0'; // 可做可不做
18     // Manacher's Algorithm
19     z[0] = 1; L = R = 0;
20     for (int i=1; i<N; ++i) {
21         int ii = L - (i - L); // i的映射位置
22         int n = R + 1 - i;
23         if (i > R) {
24             z[i] = extend(i, i);
25             L = i;
26             R = i + z[i] - 1;
27         } else if (z[ii] == n) {
28             z[i] = n + extend(i-n, i+n);
29             L = i;
30             R = i + z[i] - 1;
31         } else z[i] = min(z[ii], n);
32     }
33     // 尋找最長迴文子字串的長度。
34     int n = 0, p = 0;
35     for (int i=0; i<N; ++i)
36         if (z[i] > n) n = z[p = i];
37     // 記得去掉特殊字元。
38     cout << "最長迴文子字串的長度是" << (n-1) / 2;
39     // 印出最長迴文子字串，記得別印特殊字元。
40     for (int i=p-z[p]+1; i<=p+z[p]-1; ++i)
41         if (i & 1) cout << s[i];
42 }

```

## 8.5 suffix\_array\_lcp

```

1 #define radix_sort(x,y){
2     for(i=0;i<A;++i) c[i] = 0;
3     for(i=0;i<n;++i) c[x[y[i]]]++;
4     for(i=1;i<A;++i) c[i] += c[i-1];
5     for(i=n-1;~i;--i) sa[--c[x[y[i]]]] = y[i];
6 }
7 #define AC(r,a,b) r[a]!r[b]||a+k>n||r[a+k]!=r[b+k]
8 void suffix_array(const char *s,int n,int *sa,int *rank,int *
9     tmp,int *c){
10    int A='z'+1,i,k,id=0;
11    for(i=0; i<n; ++i)rank[tmp[i]=i]=s[i];
12    radix_sort(rank,tmp);
13    for(k=1; id<n-1; k<=<1){
14        for(id=0,i=n-k; i<n; ++i) tmp[id++]=i;
15        for(i=0; i<n; ++i)
16            if(sa[i]>=k) tmp[id++]=sa[i]-k;
17    }
18 }

```

```

16     radix_sort(rank,tmp);
17     swap(rank,tmp);
18     for(rank[sa[0]]=id=0,i=1; i<n; ++i)
19         rank[sa[i]] = id+AC(tmp,sa[i-1],sa[i]);
20     A = id+1;
21 }
22 }
23 //h:高度數組 sa:後綴數組 rank:排名
24 void suffix_array_lcp(const char *s,int len,int *h,int *sa,
25     int *rank){
26     for(int i=0; i<len; ++i)rank[sa[i]]=i;
27     for(int i=0,k=0; i<len; ++i){
28         if(rank[i]==0)continue;
29         if(k--<0;
30         while(s[i+k]==s[sa[rank[i]-1]+k])++k;
31         h[rank[i]]=k;
32     }
33     h[0]=0; // h[k]=lcp(sa[k],sa[k-1]);

```

## 8.6 Trie

```

1 class Trie {
2 private:
3     struct Node {
4         int cnt = 0, sum = 0;
5         Node *tr[128] = {};
6         ~Node() {
7             for (int i = 0; i < 128; i++)
8                 if (tr[i]) delete tr[i];
9         }
10    };
11    Node *root;
12 public:
13    void insert(char *s) {
14        Node *ptr = root;
15        for (; *s; s++) {
16            if (!ptr->tr[*s]) ptr->tr[*s] = new Node();
17            ptr = ptr->tr[*s];
18            ptr->sum++;
19        }
20        ptr->cnt++;
21    }
22    inline int count(char *s) {
23        Node *ptr = find(s);
24        return ptr ? ptr->cnt : 0;
25    }
26    Node *find(char *s) {
27        Node *ptr = root;
28        for (; *s; s++) {
29            if (!ptr->tr[*s]) return 0;
30            ptr = ptr->tr[*s];
31        } return ptr;
32    }
33    bool erase(char *s) {
34        Node *ptr = find(s);
35        if (!ptr) return false;
36        int num = ptr->cnt;
37        if (!num) return false;
38        ptr = root;
39        for (; *s; s++) {
40            Node *tmp = ptr;
41            ptr = ptr->tr[*s];

```

```

42 ptr->sum -= num;
43 if (!ptr->sum) {
44     delete ptr;
45     tmp->tr[*s] = 0;
46     return true;
47 }
48 }
49 }
50 Trie() { root = new Node(); }
51 ~Trie() { delete root; }
52 };

```

## 8.7 Kmp

```

1 // KMP fail function.
2 int* kmp_fail(string& s) {
3     int* f = new int[s.size()]; int p = f[0] = -1;
4     for (int i = 1; s[i]; i++) {
5         while (p != -1 && s[p + 1] != s[i]) p = f[p];
6         if (s[p + 1] == s[i]) p++;
7         f[i] = p;
8     }
9     return f;
10 }
11 // 問 sub 在 str 中出現幾次。
12 int kmp_count(string& str, string& sub) {
13     int* fail = kmp_fail(sub); int p = -1, ret = 0;
14     for (int i = 0; i < str.size(); i++) {
15         while (p != -1 && sub[p + 1] != str[i]) p = fail[p];
16         if (sub[p + 1] == str[i]) p++;
17         if (p == sub.size() - 1) p = fail[p], ret++;
18     }
19     delete[] fail; return ret;
20 }
21 // 問 sub 在 str 第一次出現的開頭 index 。-1 表示找不到。
22 int kmp(string& str, string& sub) {
23     int* fail = kmp_fail(sub);
24     int i, j = 0;
25     while (i < str.size() && j < sub.size()) {
26         if (sub[j] == str[i]) i++, j++;
27         else if (j == 0) i++;
28         else j = fail[j - 1] + 1;
29     }
30     delete[] fail;
31     return j == sub.size() ? (i - j) : -1;
32 }

```

## 8.8 AC 自動機

```

1 template<char L='a',char R='z'>
2 class ac_automaton{
3     struct joe{
4         int next[R-L+1], fail, efl, ed, cnt_dp, vis;
5         joe():ed(0),cnt_dp(0),vis(0){
6             for(int i=0; i<=R-L; i++) next[i]=0;
7         }
8     };
9     public:
10     std::vector<joe> S;

```

```

11     std::vector<int> q;
12     int qs,qe,vt;
13     ac_automaton():S(1),qs(0),qe(0),vt(0){}
14     void clear(){
15         q.clear();
16         S.resize(1);
17         for(int i=0; i<=R-L; i++) S[0].next[i] = 0;
18         S[0].cnt_dp = S[0].vis = qs = qe = vt = 0;
19     }
20     void insert(const char *s){
21         int o = 0;
22         for(int i=0,id; s[i]; i++){
23             id = s[i]-L;
24             if(!S[o].next[id]){
25                 S.push_back(joe());
26                 S[o].next[id] = S.size()-1;
27             }
28             o = S[o].next[id];
29             ++S[o].ed;
30         }
31     }
32     void build_fail(){
33         S[0].fail = S[0].efl = -1;
34         q.clear();
35         q.push_back(0);
36         ++qe;
37         while(qs!=qe){
38             int pa = q[qs++], id, t;
39             for(int i=0;i<=R-L;i++){
40                 t = S[pa].next[i];
41                 if(!t)continue;
42                 id = S[pa].fail;
43                 while(~id && !S[id].next[i]) id = S[id].fail;
44                 S[t].fail = ~id ? S[id].next[i] : 0;
45                 S[t].efl = S[S[t].fail].ed ? S[t].fail : S[S[t].fail].efl;
46                 q.push_back(t);
47                 ++qe;
48             }
49         }
50     }
51     /*DP出每個前綴在字串s出現的次數並傳回所有字串被s匹配成功的
52        次數O(N*M)*/
53     int match_0(const char *s){
54         int ans = 0, id, p = 0, i;
55         for(i=0; s[i]; i++){
56             id = s[i]-L;
57             while(!S[p].next[id] && p) p = S[p].fail;
58             if(!S[p].next[id])continue;
59             p = S[p].next[id];
60             ++S[p].cnt_dp; /*匹配成功則它所有後綴都可以被匹配(DP計算)*/
61         }
62         for(i=qe-1; i>=0; --i){
63             ans += S[q[i]].cnt_dp * S[q[i]].ed;
64             if(~S[q[i]].fail) S[S[q[i]].fail].cnt_dp += S[q[i]].cnt_dp;
65         }
66         return ans;
67     }
68     /*多串匹配走efl邊並傳回所有字串被s匹配成功的次數O(N*M^1.5)*/
69     int match_1(const char *s)const{
70         int ans = 0, id, p = 0, t;
71         for(int i=0; s[i]; i++){

```

```

72         id = s[i]-L;
73         while(!S[p].next[id] && p) p = S[p].fail;
74         if(!S[p].next[id])continue;
75         p = S[p].next[id];
76         if(S[p].ed) ans += S[p].ed;
77         for(t=S[p].efl; ~t; t=S[t].efl){
78             ans += S[t].ed; /*因為都走efl邊所以保證匹配成功*/
79         }
80         return ans;
81     }
82     /*枚舉(s的子字串⊆A)的所有相異字串各恰一次並傳回次數O(N*M
83        ^{(1/3)})*/
84     int match_2(const char *s){
85         int ans=0, id, p=0, t;
86         ++vt;
87         /*把戳記vt+=1，只要vt沒溢位，所有S[p].vis==vt就會變成false
88            這種利用vt的方法可以O(1)歸零vis陣列*/
89         for(int i=0; s[i]; i++){
90             id = s[i]-L;
91             while(!S[p].next[id]&&p) p = S[p].fail;
92             if(!S[p].next[id])continue;
93             p = S[p].next[id];
94             if(S[p].ed && S[p].vis!=vt){
95                 S[p].vis = vt;
96                 ans += S[p].ed;
97             }
98             for(t=S[p].efl; ~t && S[t].vis!=vt; t=S[t].efl){
99                 S[t].vis = vt;
100                 ans += S[t].ed; /*因為都走efl邊所以保證匹配成功*/
101             }
102             return ans;
103         }
104         /*把AC自動機變成真的自動機*/
105         void evolution(){
106             for(qs=1; qs!=qe;){
107                 int p = q[qs++];
108                 for(int i=0; i<=R-L; i++){
109                     if(S[p].next[i]==0) S[p].next[i] = S[S[p].fail].next[i];
110                 }
111             }
112         };

```

## 8.9 BWT

```

1 const int N = 8; // 字串長度
2 int s[N+N+1] = "suffixes"; // 字串，後面預留一倍空間。
3 int sa[N]; // 後綴陣列
4 int pivot;
5 int cmp(const void* i, const void* j) {
6     return strcmp(s+*(int*)i, s+*(int*)j, N);
7 }
8 // 此處便宜行事，採用 O(N^2logN) 的後綴陣列演算法。
9 void BWT() {
10     strncpy(s + N, s, N);
11     for (int i=0; i<N; ++i) sa[i] = i;
12     qsort(sa, N, sizeof(int), cmp);
13     // 當輸入字串的所有字元都相同，必須當作特例處理。

```

```

14 // 或者改用stable sort。
15 for (int i=0; i<N; ++i)
16     cout << s[(sa[i] + N-1) % N];
17 for (int i=0; i<N; ++i)
18     if (sa[i] == 0) {
19         pivot = i;
20         break;
21     }
22 }
23 // Inverse BWT
24 const int N = 8; // 字串長度
25 char t[N+1] = "xuffessi"; // 字串
26 int pivot;
27 int next[N];
28 void IBWT() {
29     vector<int> index[256];
30     for (int i=0; i<N; ++i)
31         index[t[i]].push_back(i);
32     for (int i=0, n=0; i<256; ++i)
33         for (int j=0; j<index[i].size(); ++j)
34             next[n++] = index[i][j];
35     int p = pivot;
36     for (int i=0; i<N; ++i)
37         cout << t[p = next[p]];
38 }

```

```

5 case $ext in
6     cpp ) g++ -o "/tmp/$filename" "$1" && "/tmp/$filename" ;;
7     py  ) python3 "$1" ;;
8     esac
9 }

```

## 8.10 Z

```

1 void z_build(string &s, vector<int> &z) {
2     int bst = z[0] = 0;
3     for (int i = 1; s[i]; i++) {
4         if (z[bst] + bst < i) z[i] = 0;
5         else z[i] = min(z[bst] + bst - i, z[i - bst]);
6         while (s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]]) z[i]++;
7         if (z[i] + i > z[bst] + bst) bst = i;
8     }
9 }
10 // Queries how many times s appears in t
11 int z_match(string &s, string &t) {
12     int ans = 0;
13     int lens = s.length(), lent = t.length();
14     vector<int> z(lens + lent + 1);
15     string st = s + "$" + t;
16     z_build(st, z);
17     for (int i = lens + 1; i <= lens + lent; i++)
18         if (z[i] == lens) ans++;
19     return ans;
20 }

```

## 9 Surroundings

### 9.1 bashrc

```

1 oj() {
2     ext=${1##*.} #空格敏感
3     filename=${1##*/} #空格敏感
4     filename=${filename%.*} #空格敏感

```