Nantong University ICPC Team Notebook (2018-19)

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第一章 输入输出

1.1 取消同步

```
1 std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
2 std::cin.tie(0);
```

1.2 浮点数输出格式

```
1 //include <iomanip>
2
3 std::cout << std::fixed << std::setprecision(12) << ans << std::endl;</pre>
```

1.3 整型快速输入

```
1 //整型
   //若读入不成功, 返回false
   //ios::sync_with_stdio(true)
   //#include <cctype>
5
   bool quick_in(int &x) {
6
       char c;
       while((c = getchar()) != EOF && !isdigit(c));
7
8
       if(c == EOF) {
9
           return false;
10
       }
11
       x = 0;
12
       do {
13
           x *= 10;
14
           x += c - '0';
15
       } while((c = getchar()) != EOF && isdigit(c));
16
       return true;
17
   }
18
19
   //带符号整型
20
   //直接=返回值
21
   //#include <cctype>
22
   int read() {
23
       int x = 0, 1 = 1; char ch = getchar();
24
       while (!isdigit(ch)) {if (ch=='-') l=-1; ch=getchar();}
```

```
25
        while (isdigit(ch)) x=x*10+(ch^48),ch=getchar();
        return x*1;
26
27
   }
28
    template <class T>
29
    inline bool Read(T &ret) {
30
31
        char c; int sgn;
32
        if(c=getchar(),c==EOF) return 0; //EOF
        while(c!='-'&&(c<'0'||c>'9')) c=getchar();
33
        sgn=(c=='-') ?-1:1 ;
34
        ret=(c=='-') ?0:(c -'0');
35
        while(c=getchar(),c>='0'&&c<='9')</pre>
36
            ret=ret*10+(c-'0');
37
38
        ret*=sgn;
39
        return 1;
40 }
```

1.4 字符串快速输入

```
bool quick_in(char *p) {
1
2
       char c;
       while((c = getchar()) != EOF && (c == '_\' || c == '\n'));
3
       if(c == EOF) {
4
           return false;
5
6
       }
7
       do {
8
           *p++ = c;
       } while((c=getchar()) != EOF && c != '\n');
9
10
       *p = 0;
11
       return true;
12 }
```

1.5 整型快速输出

```
void quick_out(int x) {
1
2
        char str[13];
        if(x) {
3
4
            int i;
            for(i = 0; x; ++i) {
5
                 str[i] = x % 10 + '0';
6
                 x /= 10;
7
8
9
            while(i--) {
10
                 putchar(str[i]);
11
            }
        } else {
12
13
            putchar('0');
14
        }
15
```

1.6 字符串快速输出

```
void quick_out(char *p) {
    while(*p) {
        putchar(*p++);
      }
}
```

1.7 python 输入

```
1 a, b, c =map(int,input().split('u'))
```

第二章 动态规划

2.1 背包问题

```
const int maxn=100005;
   int w[maxn],v[maxn],num[maxn];
2
3
   int W,n;
   int dp[maxn];
4
5
    void ZOP(int weight, int value) {
6
        for(int i = W; i >= weight; i--) {
7
8
            dp[i]=std::max(dp[i],dp[i-weight]+value);
9
        }
   }
10
11
    void CP(int weight, int value){
12
13
        for(int i = weight; i <= W; i++) {</pre>
            dp[i] = std::max(dp[i], dp[i-weight]+value);
14
15
        }
16
   }
17
18
    void MP(int weight, int value, int cnt){
        if(weight*cnt >= W) {
19
             CP(weight, value);
20
21
        } else {
            for(int k = 1; k < cnt; k <<= 1) {</pre>
22
                 ZOP(k*weight, k*value), cnt -= k;
23
24
25
            ZOP(cnt*weight, cnt*value);
26
        }
27
```

2.2 最长单调子序列 (nlogn)

```
int arr[maxn], n;
2
3
   template < class Cmp>
4
   int LIS (Cmp cmp) {
5
       static int m, end[maxn];
6
       m = 0;
7
       for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {</pre>
8
           int pos = lower_bound(end, end+m, arr[i], cmp)-end;
9
           end[pos] = arr[i], m += pos==m;
```

```
10
11
       return m;
   }
12
13
   bool greater1(int value) {
14
       return value >=1;
15
16
   }
17
   /******
18
       std::cout << LIS(std::less<int>()) << std::endl;</pre>
19
                                                                 //严格上升
20
       std::cout << LIS(std::less_equal<int>()) << std::endl;</pre>
                                                                //非严格上升
       std::cout << LIS(std::greater<int>()) << std::endl;</pre>
                                                                 //严格下降
21
       std::cout << LIS(std::greater_equal<int>()) << std::endl;//非严格下降
22
       std::cout << count_if(a,a+7,std::greater1) << std::endl; //计数
23
   ********/
24
```

第三章 数学

3.1 暴力判素数

```
bool is_prime(int n) {
    if(n < 2) return false;
    for(int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {
        if(n % i == 0) return false;
    }
    return true;
}</pre>
```

3.2 埃氏筛

```
bool prime_or_not[maxn];
for (int i = 2; i <= int(sqrt(maxn)); i++) {
    if (!prime_or_not[i]) {
        for (int j = i * i; j <= maxn; j = j+i) {
            prime_or_not[j] = 1;
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

3.3 欧拉筛

```
#include <iostream>
2
3
   const int maxn = 1234;
4
   int flag[maxn], primes[maxn], totPrimes;
5
6
   void euler_sieve(int n) {
7
        totPrimes = 0;
8
        memset(flag, 0, sizeof(flag));
9
        for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
10
            if (!flag[i]) {
11
                 primes[totPrimes++] = i;
12
13
            for (int j = 0; i * primes[j] <= n; j++) {</pre>
14
                 flag[i * primes[j]] = true;
15
                 if (i % primes[j] == 0)
16
                 break;
```

```
17 }
18 }
19 }
```

3.4 分解质因数

```
int cnt[maxn];//存储质因子是什么
2
   int num[maxn];//该质因子的个数
   int tot = 0;//质因子的数量
3
   void factorization(int x)//輸入x, 返回cnt数组和num数组
4
5
6
       for(int i=2;i*i<=x;i++)</pre>
7
           if(x\%i==0)
8
9
           {
                cnt[tot]=i;
10
                num[tot]=0;
11
               while(x%i==0)
12
13
                   x/=i;
14
                    num[tot]++;
15
16
               }
               tot++;
17
           }
18
19
       if(x!=1)
20
21
           cnt[tot]=x;
22
23
            num[tot]=1;
24
           tot++;
       }
25
26
```

3.5 暴力判回文数

```
bool is_palindrome(int bob) {
1
2
        int clare = bob, dave = 0;
3
        while (clare){
            dave = dave * 10 + clare % 10;
4
5
            clare /= 10;
6
7
        if(bob == dave) {
8
            return true;
9
        } else {
10
            return false;
11
        }
12
   }
```

3.6 最大公约数

```
1
   11 gcd(l1 a, l1 b) {
2
       11 t;
       while(b != 0) {
3
4
           t=a%b;
5
            a=b;
6
            b=t;
7
8
       return a;
9
   }
```

3.7 最小公倍数

```
1  ll lcm(ll a, ll b) {
2    return a * b / gcd(a, b);
3 }
```

3.8 扩展欧几里得

```
void Gcd(int a,int b,int &d,int &x,int &y){
1
2
        if(!b) {
3
            d=a;
4
            x=1;
5
            y=0;
6
        } else {
7
            Gcd(b,a%b,d,y,x);
8
            y=x*(a/b);
9
        }
10
   }
```

3.9 中国剩余定理

```
LL Crt(LL *div, LL *rmd, LL len) {
2
       LL sum = 0;
       LL lcm = 1;
3
       //Lcm为除数们的最小公倍数, 若div互素, 则如下一行计算Lcm
4
       for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i)</pre>
5
6
           lcm *= div[i];
7
       for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) {</pre>
           LL bsn = lcm / div[i];
8
           LL inv = Inv(bsn, div[i]);
9
           // dvd[i] = inv[i] * bsn[i] * rmd[i]
10
           LL dvd = MulMod(MulMod(inv, bsn, lcm), rmd[i], lcm);
11
           sum = (sum + dvd) % lcm;
12
13
```

```
14 return sum;
15 }
```

3.10 欧拉函数

```
LL EulerPhi(LL n){
2
        LL m = sqrt(n + 0.5);
3
        LL ans = n;
        for(LL i = 2; i <= m; ++i)</pre>
4
        if(n \% i == 0) {
5
            ans = ans - ans / i;
6
7
        while(n % i == 0)
            n/=i;
8
9
10
        if(n > 1)
11
            ans = ans - ans / n;
12
        return ans;
13 }
```

3.11 求逆元

```
1 LL Inv(LL a, LL n){
2 return PowMod(a, EulerPhi(n) - 1, n);
3 //return PowMod(a,n-2,n); //n为素数
4 }
```

3.12 C(n,m) mod p (n 很大 p 可以很大)

```
1 LL C(const LL &n, const LL &m, const int &pr) {
2    LL ans = 1;
3    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
4        LL a = (n - m + i) % pr;
5        LL b = i % pr;
6        ans = (ans * (a * Inv(b, pr)) % pr) % pr;
7    }
8    return ans;
9 }</pre>
```

3.13 Lucas 定理

```
1 //C(n, m) mod p(n 很大 p 较小(不知道能不能为非素数)
2 LL Lucas(LL n, LL m, const int &pr) {
3    if (m == 0) return 1;
4    return C(n % pr, m % pr, pr) * Lucas(n / pr, m / pr, pr) % pr;
5 }
```

3.14 快速乘法取模

```
//by sevenkplus
2
   #define ll long long
  #define ld long double
   ll mul(ll x,ll y,ll z){return (x*y-(ll)(x/(ld)z*y+le-3)*z+z)%z;}
5
   //by Lazer2001
6
7
   inline long long mmul (long long a, long long b, const long long& Mod) {
       long long lf = a * (b >> 25LL) % Mod * (1LL << 25) % Mod;</pre>
8
9
       long long rg = a * ( b & ( ( 1LL << 25 ) - 1 ) ) % Mod ;
10
       return (lf + rg) % Mod ;
11 }
```

3.15 快速幂取模

```
using LL = long long;
1
2
   LL PowMod(LL a, LL b, const LL &Mod) {
3
4
        a %= Mod;
        LL ans = 1;
5
6
        while(b) {
            if (b & 1){
7
                ans = (ans * a) % Mod;
8
9
            a = (a * a) \% Mod;
10
11
            b >>= 1;
12
13
        return ans;
14
```

3.16 计算从 C(n, 0) 到 C(n, p) 的值

```
//by Yuhao Du
2
   int p;
3
   std::vector<int> gao(int n) {
4
        std::vector<int> ret(p+1,0);
5
        if (n==0) {
6
            ret[0]=1;
7
        } else if (n%2==0) {
8
             std::vector<int> c = gao(n/2);
9
             for(int i = 0; i <= p+1; i++) {</pre>
10
                 for(int j = 0; j <= p+1; j++) {</pre>
11
                     if (i+j<=p) ret[i+j]+=c[i]*c[j];</pre>
12
                 }
13
```

```
14
         } else {
15
             std::vector<int> c = gao(n-1);
             for(int i = 0; i <= p+1; i++) {</pre>
16
                  for(int j = 0; j <= 2; j++) {</pre>
17
                       if (i+j<=p) ret[i+j]+=c[i];</pre>
18
19
                  }
             }
20
21
         return ret;
22
23
```

3.17 二分分数树 (Stern-Brocot Tree)

```
//Author:CookiC
2
   //未做模板调整,请自行调整
   #include <cmath>
3
   #define LL long long
   #define LD long double
5
6
   void SternBrocot(LD X, LL &A, LL &B) {
7
8
        A=X+0.5;
        B=1;
9
        if(A==X)
10
            return;
11
12
        LL la=X, lb=1, ra=X+1, rb=1;
        long double C=A, a, b, c;
13
        do {
14
            a = la + ra;
15
            b = 1b+rb;
16
17
            c = a/b;
            if(std::abs(C-X) > std::abs(c-X)) {
18
                 A=a;
19
20
                 B=b;
21
                 C=c;
                 if(std::abs(X-C) < 1e-10) {
22
23
                     break;
                 }
24
25
            }
            if(X<c) {</pre>
26
27
                 ra=a;
                 rb=b;
28
29
            } else {
                 la=a;
30
                 1b=b;
31
32
33
        } while(lb+rb<=1e5);</pre>
34
   }
```

第四章 图论

4.1 并查集

```
int fa[N];
2
3
   void init(int n) {
4
       for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) fa[i] = i;
5
   }
6
7
   int find(int u) {
8
       return fa[u] == u ? fa[u] : fa[u] = find(fa[u]);
9
   }
10
   void unin(int u, int v) {
11
12
       fa[find(v)] = find(u);
13
```

4.2 可撤销并查集(按秩合并)

```
#include <iostream>
   #include <stack>
3
   #include <utility>
4
5
   class UFS {
6
        private:
7
            int *fa, *rank;
8
            std::stack <std::pair <int*, int> > stk ;
9
        public:
10
            UFS() {}
            UFS(int n) {
11
12
                fa = new int[(const int)n + 1];
13
                rank = new int[(const int)n + 1];
14
                memset (rank, 0, n+1);
15
                for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
16
                     fa [i] = i;
17
                }
18
            }
19
            inline int find(int x) {
20
                while (x ^ fa[x])  {
21
                     x = fa[x];
```

```
22
23
                 return x ;
24
            }
25
            inline int Join (int x, int y) {
26
                x = find(x), y = find(y);
                if (x == y) {
27
                     return 0;
28
29
                if (rank[x] <= rank[y]) {</pre>
30
31
                     stk.push(std::make_pair (fa + x, fa[x]));
32
                     fa[x] = y;
33
                     if (rank[x] == rank[y]) {
34
                         stk.push(std::make_pair (rank + y, rank[y]));
35
                         ++rank[y];
36
                         return 2;
37
                     }
38
                     return 1;
39
                }
40
                stk.push(std::make_pair(fa + y, fa [y]));
41
                 return fa[y] = x, 1;
42
            }
43
            inline void Undo ( ) {
44
                 *stk.top().first = stk.top().second;
45
                 stk.pop( );
46
            }
47
   }T;
```

4.3 Kruskal 最小生成树

```
#include <vector>
 1
2
   #include <algorithm>
3
   #define maxm 1000
4
   #define maxn 1000
5
6
7
    class Kruskal {
        struct UdEdge {
8
9
            int u, v, w;
10
            UdEdge(){}
            UdEdge(int u,int v,int w):u(u), v(v), w(w){}
11
12
        };
13
        int N, M;
        UdEdge pool[maxm];
14
        UdEdge *E[maxm];
15
16
        int P[maxn];
        int Find(int x){
17
            if(P[x] == x)
18
19
                 return x;
20
            return P[x] = Find(P[x]);
21
        }
        public:
22
        static bool cmp(const UdEdge *a, const UdEdge *b) {
23
```

```
24
             return a->w < b->w;
25
        void Clear(int n) {
26
27
             N = n;
             M = 0;
28
29
        void AddEdge(int u, int v, int w) {
30
31
             pool[M] = UdEdge(u, v, w);
             E[M] = &pool[M];
32
             ++M;
33
34
        }
        int Run() {
35
             int i, ans=0;
36
             for(i = 1; i <= N; ++i)</pre>
37
38
                 P[i] = i;
             std::sort(E, E+M, cmp);
39
             for(i = 0; i < M; ++i) {
40
                 UdEdge *e = E[i];
41
42
                 int x = Find(e->u);
                 int y = Find(e->v);
43
                 if(x != y) {
44
45
                     P[y] = x;
46
                      ans += e->w;
                 }
47
48
             }
49
             return ans;
50
        }
51
    };
```

4.4 Prim 最小生成树

```
int d[maxn][maxn];
2
    int lowc[maxn];
    int vis[maxn];
3
4
    int prim(int n) {
5
6
        int ans = 0;
7
        memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
        for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++)</pre>
8
             lowc[i] = d[1][i];
9
10
        vis[1] = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {</pre>
11
             int minc = INF;
12
             int p = -1;
13
             for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {</pre>
14
                 if (!vis[j] && minc > lowc[j]) {
15
16
                      minc = lowc[j];
                      p = j;
17
                 }
18
19
20
             vis[p] = 1;
21
             ans += minc;
```

4.5 SPFA 最短路

```
#include <queue>
 1
2
   #include <cstring>
3
   #include <vector>
   #define maxn 10007
5
   #define INF 0x7FFFFFF
   using namespace std;
6
    struct Edge{
7
8
        int v,w;
9
        Edge(int v,int w):v(v),w(w){}
10
   };
    int d[maxn];
11
12
    bool inq[maxn];
13
    vector<Edge> G[maxn];
    void SPFA(int s){
14
15
        queue<int> q;
        memset(inq,0,sizeof(inq));
16
17
        for(int i=0;i<maxn;++i)</pre>
            d[i]=INF;
18
19
        d[s]=0;
        inq[s]=1;
20
21
        q.push(s);
        int u;
22
        while(!q.empty()){
23
            u=q.front();
24
25
            q.pop();
26
            inq[u]=0;
            for(vector<Edge>::iterator e=G[u].begin();e!=G[u].end();++e) {
27
                 if(d[e->v]>d[u]+e->w){
28
29
                     d[e->v]=d[u]+e->w;
30
                     if(!inq[e->v]){
31
                          q.push(e->v);
                          inq[e->v]=1;
32
33
                     }
                 }
34
            }
35
36
        }
37 }
```

```
1
    #include <vector>
    #include <queue>
2
    #define INF 0x7FFFFFFF
3
4
    #define maxn 1000
    using namespace std;
5
    class Dijkstra{
6
    private:
7
8
        struct HeapNode{
             int u;
9
10
             int d;
11
             HeapNode(int u, int d) :u(u), d(d){}
             bool operator < (const HeapNode &b) const{</pre>
12
                 return d > b.d;
13
14
             }
15
        };
16
        struct Edge{
17
             int v;
18
             int w;
19
             Edge(int v, int w) :v(v), w(w){}
20
        };
21
        vector<Edge>G[maxn];
        bool vis[maxn];
22
23
    public:
24
        int d[maxn];
25
        void clear(int n){
             int i;
26
27
             for(i=0;i<n;++i)</pre>
28
                 G[i].clear();
29
             for(i=0;i<n;++i)</pre>
30
                 d[i] = INF;
31
             memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
32
        void AddEdge(int u, int v, int w){
33
34
             G[u].push_back(Edge(v, w));
35
36
        void Run(int s){
37
             int u;
38
             priority_queue<HeapNode> q;
39
             d[s] = 0;
40
             q.push(HeapNode(s, 0));
41
             while (!q.empty()){
42
                 u = q.top().u;
43
                 q.pop();
44
                 if (!vis[u]){
45
                      vis[u] = 1;
                      for (vector<Edge>::iterator e = G[u].begin(); e != G[u].end(); ++e)
46
47
                          if (d[e->v] > d[u] + e->w){
48
                               d[e\rightarrow v] = d[u] + e\rightarrow w;
49
                               q.push(HeapNode(e->v, d[e->v]));
50
                          }
51
                 }
52
            }
53
        }
54 };
```

4.7 Floyd 任意两点间最短路

```
//#define inf maxn*maxw+10
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
2
3
        for(int j = 0; j < n; j++) {</pre>
             d[i][j] = inf;
4
5
        }
   }
6
7
   d[0][0] = 0;
   for(int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
8
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
9
             for(int j = 0; j < n; j++) {</pre>
10
                 d[i][j] = std::min(d[i][j], d[i][k] + d[k][j]);
11
             }
12
13
        }
14 }
```

4.8 Dinic 最大流

```
#include <queue>
2
   #include <vector>
3
   #include <cstring>
4
   #define INF 0x7FFFFFF
5
   #define maxn 1010
6
7
   using namespace std;
8
9
   struct Edge{
      int c,f;
10
11
      unsigned v,flip;
      12
13
   };
14
15
  *b:BFS使用 ,
16
  *a:可改进量 ,
              不会出现负数可改进量。
17
   *p[v]:u到v的反向边,即v到u的边。*cur[u]:i开始搜索的位置 ,此位置前所有路已满载。*s:源点。
18
   *t:汇点。
19
   */
20
21
   class Dinic{
22
23
   private:
      bool b[maxn];
24
      int a[maxn];
25
26
      unsigned p[maxn], cur[maxn], d[maxn];
27
      vector<Edge> G[maxn];
28
   public:
29
      unsigned s,t;
30
      void Init(unsigned n){
```

```
31
            for(int i=0;i<=n;++i)</pre>
32
                G[i].clear();
33
34
        void AddEdge(unsigned u,unsigned v,int c){
35
            G[u].push_back(Edge(v,c,0,G[v].size()));
            G[v].push_back(Edge(u,0,0,G[u].size()-1)); //使用无向图时将0改为c即可
36
37
        }
38
        bool BFS(){
39
            unsigned u,v;
40
            queue<unsigned> q;
41
            memset(b,0,sizeof(b));
42
            q.push(s);
43
            d[s]=0;
44
            b[s]=1;
45
            while(!q.empty()){
46
                 u=q.front();
47
                q.pop();
48
                 for(auto it=G[u].begin();it!=G[u].end();++it) {
49
                     Edge &e=*it;
                     if(!b[e.v]&&e.c>e.f){
50
51
                         b[e.v]=1;
52
                         d[e.v]=d[u]+1;
53
                         q.push(e.v);
                     }
54
55
                 }
56
57
            return b[t];
58
59
        int DFS(unsigned u,int a){
60
            if(u==t||a==0)
61
                 return a;
62
            int flow=0,f;
            for(unsigned &i=cur[u];i<G[u].size();++i){</pre>
63
64
                 Edge &e=G[u][i];
65
                 if(d[u]+1==d[e.v]&&(f=DFS(e.v,min(a,e.c-e.f)))>0){
66
                     a-=f;
67
                     e.f+=f;
68
                     G[e.v][e.flip].f-=f;
69
                     flow+=f;
70
                     if(!a) break;
71
                 }
72
73
            return flow;
74
75
        int MaxFlow(unsigned s,unsigned t){
76
            int flow=0;
77
            this->s=s;
78
            this->t=t;
79
            while(BFS()){
80
                 memset(cur,0,sizeof(cur));
81
                 flow+=DFS(s,INF);
82
83
            return flow;
84
```

85 };

4.9 2-SAT 问题

```
1
    class TwoSAT{
2
        private:
3
             const static int maxm=maxn*2;
4
             int S[maxm],c;
5
6
             vector<int> G[maxm];
7
             bool DFS(int u){
8
                 if(vis[u^1])
9
10
                      return false;
                 if(vis[u])
11
                      return true;
12
13
                 vis[u]=1;
14
                 S[c++]=u;
                 for(auto &v:G[u])
15
                     if(!DFS(v))
16
17
                          return false;
18
                 return true;
             }
19
20
21
        public:
22
             int N;
             bool vis[maxm];
23
24
25
             void Clear(){
                 for(int i=2;i<(N+1)*2;++i)</pre>
26
                     G[i].clear();
27
                 memset(vis,0,sizeof(bool)*(N+1)*2);
28
29
             }
30
             void AddClause(int x,int xv,int y,int yv){
31
                 x=x*2+xv;
32
                 y=y*2+yv;
33
34
                 G[x].push_back(y);
                 G[y].push_back(x);
35
            }
36
37
             bool Solve(){
38
                 for(int i=2;i<(N+1)*2;i+=2)</pre>
39
40
                     if(!vis[i]&&!vis[i+1]){
41
                          c=0;
                          if(!DFS(i)){
42
43
                              while(c>0)
                                   vis[S[--c]]=0;
44
45
                              if(!DFS(i+1))
                                   return false;
46
                          }
47
48
```

```
49 return true;
50 }
51 };
```

第五章 数据结构

5.1 树状数组

```
1
   void add(int i, int x) {
2
        for(;i \le n; i += i \& -i)
            tree[i] += x;
3
4
   }
5
6
   int sum(int i) {
7
        int ret = 0;
8
        for(; i; i -= i & -i) ret += tree[i];
9
        return ret;
10
  }
```

5.2 二维树状数组

```
int N;
2
   int c[maxn][maxn];
3
4
   inline int lowbit(int t) {
5
        return t&(-t);
6
   }
7
8
    void update(int x, int y, int v) {
        for (int i=x; i<=N; i+=lowbit(i)) {</pre>
9
10
             for (int j=y; j<=N; j+=lowbit(j)) {</pre>
11
                 c[i][j]+=v;
12
             }
13
        }
14
   }
15
16
   int query(int x, int y) {
17
        int s = 0;
18
        for (int i=x; i>0; i-=lowbit(i)) {
19
            for (int j=y; j>0; j-=lowbit(j)) {
20
                 s += c[i][j];
21
             }
22
        }
23
        return s;
24
   }
25
26 int sum(int x, int y, int xx, int yy) {
```

```
27 x--, y--;
28 return query(xx, yy) - query(xx, y) - query(x, yy) + query(x, y);
29 }
```

5.3 堆

```
const int N = 1000;
 1
2
3
   template <class T>
    class Heap {
4
        private:
5
            T h[N];
6
 7
            int len;
8
        public:
9
            Heap() {
                len = 0;
10
            }
11
            inline void push(const T& x) {
12
                h[++len] = x;
13
                 std::push_heap(h+1, h+1+len, std::greater<T>());
14
15
            inline T pop() {
16
                 std::pop_heap(h+1, h+1+len, std::greater<T>());
17
                 return h[len--];
18
19
20
            inline T& top() {
                 return h[1];
21
22
            }
            inline bool empty() {
23
24
                 return len == 0;
            }
25
26
   };
```

5.4 RMQ

```
//A为原始数组,d[i][j]表示从i开始,长度为(1<<j)的区间最小值
2
3
   int A[maxn];
   int d[maxn][30];
4
5
   void init(int A[], int len) {
6
7
        for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)d[i][0] = A[i];</pre>
8
        for (int j = 1; (1 << j) <= len; j++) {</pre>
            for (int i = 0; i + (1 << j) - 1 < len; <math>i++) {
9
10
                d[i][j] = min(d[i][j-1], d[i+(1 \leftrightarrow (j-1))][j-1]);
            }
11
        }
12
13
   }
14
```

```
int query(int 1, int r) {
    int p = 0;
    while ((1 << (p + 1)) <= r - 1 + 1)p++;
    return min(d[1][p], d[r - (1 << p) + 1][p]);
}</pre>
```

5.5 线段树

```
//A为原始数组, sum记录区间和, Add为懒惰标记
2
3
   int A[maxn], sum[maxn << 2], Add[maxn << 2];</pre>
4
5
    void pushup(int rt) {
6
        sum[rt] = sum[rt << 1] + sum[rt << 1 | 1];
   }
7
8
    void pushdown(int rt, int l, int r) {
9
        if (Add[rt]) {
10
            int mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
11
            Add[rt << 1] += Add[rt];
12
            Add[rt << 1 | 1] += Add[rt];
13
14
            sum[rt << 1] += (mid - 1 + 1)*Add[rt];
            sum[rt << 1 | 1] += (r - mid)*Add[rt];
15
            Add[rt] = 0;
16
17
        }
18
   }
19
    void build(int 1, int r, int rt) {
20
21
        if (1 == r) {
22
            sum[rt] = A[1];
            return;
23
24
        }
        int mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
25
        build(l, mid, rt << 1);</pre>
26
        build(mid + 1, r, rt << 1 | 1);
27
        pushup(rt);
28
29
   }
30
31
    //区间加值
    void update(int L, int R, int val, int l, int r, int rt) {
32
        if (L <= 1 && R >= r) {
33
34
            Add[rt] += val;
            sum[rt] += (r - 1 + 1)*val;
35
            return;
36
37
        pushdown(rt, 1, r);
38
        int mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
39
        if (L <= mid)update(L, R, val, l, mid, rt << 1);</pre>
40
        if (R > mid)update(L, R, val, mid + 1, r, rt << 1 | 1);</pre>
41
        pushup(rt);
42
43
   }
44
```

```
//点修改
45
   void update(int index, int val, int 1, int r, int rt) {
46
47
        if (1 == r) {
48
            sum[rt] = val;
            return;
49
50
51
        int mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
        if (index <= mid)update(index, val, 1, mid, rt << 1);</pre>
52
        else update(index, val, mid + 1, r, rt << 1 | 1);</pre>
53
        pushup(rt);
54
55
   }
56
   //区间查询
57
   int query(int L, int R, int 1, int r, int rt) {
58
        if (L <= 1 && R >= r) {
59
            return sum[rt];
60
61
        }
        pushdown(rt, 1, r);
62
63
        int mid = (1 + r) >> 1;
        int ret = 0;
64
        if (L <= mid)ret += query(L, R, 1, mid, rt << 1);</pre>
65
66
        if (R > mid)ret += query(L, R, mid + 1, r, rt << 1 | 1);</pre>
67
        return ret;
68 }
```

第六章 字符串

6.1 TRIE

```
#include <cstring>
2
   const int maxn = 10000*50+10;
3
   const int max_stringlen = 26+2;
4
5
   int trie[maxn][max_stringlen];
   int val[maxn];
6
   int trie_index;
7
8
9
   int index_of(const char &c) {
10
        return c - 'a';
11
   }
   void trie_init() {
12
13
        trie_index = 0;
        memset(val, 0, sizeof(val));
14
        memset(trie, 0, sizeof(trie));
15
16
17
    void trie_insert(char *s, int v) { //要求v!=0
18
        int len = strlen(s);
19
        int now = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) {</pre>
20
21
            int idx = index_of(s[i]);
            int &tr = trie[now][idx];
22
23
            if (!tr) {
24
                tr = ++trie_index;
25
            }
26
            now = tr;
27
        val[now] += v;
28
29
   }
```

6.2 后缀数组

```
//Author:CookiC
#include <cstring>
const int maxn = 10010;

char str[maxn];
int s[maxn], si[maxn], n;
```

```
8
   void BuildSi(int m) {
9
       //si为第一关键字排在第i位的后缀在s中的下标
10
       //y为第二关键字排在第i位的后缀在s中的下标
11
       //m为字母的种类
12
       static int t1[maxn], t2[maxn], c[maxn];
       int *x=t1, *y=t2;
13
       int i;
14
15
       //基数排序
       memset(c, 0, sizeof(int)*m);
16
       for(i=0; i<n; ++i) ++c[x[i]=s[i]];</pre>
17
18
       for(i=1; i<m; ++i) c[i]+=c[i-1];</pre>
19
       for(i=n-1; i>=0; ---i)
                              si[--c[x[i]]]=i;
       for(int k=1; k<=n; k<<=1) {</pre>
20
21
           int p=0;
22
23
           //第二关键字排序
24
           for(i=n-k;i<n;++i) y[p++]=i;</pre>
25
           for(i=0;i<n;++i)</pre>
                               if(si[i]>=k)
                                               y[p++]=si[i]-k;
26
           //第一关键字与第二关键字合并排序
27
28
           memset(c,0,sizeof(int)*m);
29
           for(i=0;i<n;++i)</pre>
30
               ++c[x[y[i]]];
31
           for(i=0;i<m;++i)</pre>
32
               c[i]+=c[i-1];
33
           for(i=n-1;i>=0;--i)
34
               si[-c[x[y[i]]]=y[i];
35
36
           //判断相邻元素是否等价,等价则标上同等大小的数字。
37
           swap(x,y);
38
           p=1;
39
           x[si[0]]=0;
40
           for(i=1;i<n;++i)</pre>
41
                x[si[i]]=y[si[i-1]]==y[si[i]]&&y[si[i-1]+k]==y[si[i]+k]?p-1:p++;
42
           if(p>=n)
43
                break;
44
           m=p;
45
       }
46 }
```

6.3 后缀自动机

```
//Author:CookiC
2
   #include < cstring >
   #define MAXN 10000
3
4
   struct State{
5
        State *f,*c[26];
6
7
        int len;
8
   };
9
10 State *root,*last,*cur;
```

```
11
    State StatePool[MAXN];
12
    State* NewState(int len){
13
14
         cur->len=len;
15
         cur->f=0;
         memset(cur->c,0,sizeof(cur->c));
16
         return cur++;
17
18
    }
19
    void Init(){
20
21
         cur=StatePool;
22
         last=StatePool;
         root=NewState(0);
23
24
    }
25
26
    void Extend(int w){
27
         State *p = last;
28
         State *np = NewState(p->len+1);
29
         while(p\&!p->c[w]) {
30
               p\rightarrow c[w] = np;
31
               p = p \rightarrow f;
32
33
         if(!p) {
34
               np->f=root;
35
         } else {
               State *q=p->c[w];
36
37
              if(p\rightarrow len+1==q\rightarrow len) {
38
                   np->f=q;
39
              } else {
40
                    State *nq = NewState(p->len+1);
41
                   memcpy(nq \rightarrow c, q \rightarrow c, sizeof(q \rightarrow c));
42
                   nq \rightarrow f = q \rightarrow f;
43
                   q \rightarrow f = nq;
                   np \rightarrow f = nq;
44
45
                   while(p\&p->c[w]==q) {
46
                        p\rightarrow c[w]=nq;
47
                        p=p->f;
48
                   }
49
               }
50
         }
51
         last=np;
52
    }
53
    bool Find(char *s,int len) {
54
55
         int i;
56
         State *p=root;
57
         for(i=0;i<len;++i) {</pre>
58
              if(p->c[s[i]-'a']) {
59
                    p=p->c[s[i]-'a'];
60
              } else {
61
                   return false;
62
               }
63
         }
64
         return true;
```

65 }

6.4 最长回文子串

```
const int maxn=2000005;
   int f[maxn];
2
   std::string a, s;
3
   int manacher() {
4
5
        int n=0, res=0, maxr=0, pos=0;
6
        for (int i=0; a[i]; i++) {
7
            s[++n] = '#', s[++n] = a[i];
            s[++n] = '#';
8
9
        for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) {</pre>
10
            f[i] = (i<maxr? std::min(f[pos*2-i], maxr-i+1): 1);
11
            while (i-f[i]>0 \&\& i+f[i]<=n \&\& s[i-f[i]]==s[i+f[i]]) {
12
                f[i]++;
13
            }
14
            if (i+f[i]-1 > maxr) {
15
                maxr=i+f[i]-1;
16
                pos=i;
17
18
            }
            res = std::max(res,f[i]-1);
19
20
        }
21
        return res;
22 }
```

第七章 几何

7.1 平面几何公式

```
三角形:
1
2
       1. 半周长 P=(a+b+c)/2
3
       2. 面积 S=aHa/2=absin(C)/2=sqrt(P(P-a)(P-b)(P-c))
4
       3. 中线 Ma=sqrt(2(b^2+c^2)-a^2)/2=sqrt(b^2+c^2+2bccos(A))/2
5
       4. 角平分线 Ta=sqrt(bc((b+c)^2-a^2))/(b+c)=2bccos(A/2)/(b+c)
6
       5. 高线 Ha=bsin(C)=csin(B)=sqrt(b^2-((a^2+b^2-c^2)/(2a))^2)
 7
       6. 内切圆半径 r=S/P=asin(B/2)sin(C/2)/sin((B+C)/2)
8
                                  =4Rsin(A/2)sin(B/2)sin(C/2)=sqrt((P-a)(P-b)(P-c)/P)
9
                                  =Ptan(A/2)tan(B/2)tan(C/2)
10
       7. 外接圆半径 R=abc/(4S)=a/(2sin(A))=b/(2sin(B))=c/(2sin(C))
11
12
13
       四边形:
14
       D1,D2为对角线,M对角线中点连线,A为对角线夹角
15
       1. a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2=D1^2+D2^2+4M^2
16
       2. S=D1D2sin(A)/2
17
       (以下对圆的内接四边形)
18
       ac+bd=D1D2
19
       4. S=sqrt((P-a)(P-b)(P-c)(P-d)),P为半周长
20
21
22
       正n边形:
23
       R为外接圆半径,r为内切圆半径
24
       1. 中心角 A=2PI/n
25
       2. 内角 C=(n-2)PI/n
       3. 边长 a=2sqrt(R^2-r^2)=2Rsin(A/2)=2rtan(A/2)
26
27
       4. 面积 S=nar/2=nr^2tan(A/2)=nR^2sin(A)/2=na^2/(4tan(A/2))
28
29
30
       圆:
       1. 弧长 l=rA
31
32
       2. 弦长 a=2sqrt(2hr-h^2)=2rsin(A/2)
       3. 弓形高 h=r-sqrt(r^2-a^2/4)=r(1-cos(A/2))=atan(A/4)/2
33
34
       4. 扇形面积 S1=r1/2=r^2A/2
       5. 弓形面积 S2=(rl-a(r-h))/2=r^2(A-sin(A))/2
35
36
37
38
       棱柱:
       1. 体积 V=Ah,A为底面积,h为高
39
40
       2. 侧面积 S=1p,1为棱长,p为直截面周长
       3. 全面积 T=S+2A
41
42
```

```
43
       棱锥:
44
45
      1. 体积 V=Ah/3,A为底面积,h为高
46
       (以下对正棱锥)
      2. 侧面积 S=1p/2,1为斜高,p为底面周长
47
      3. 全面积 T=S+A
48
49
50
       棱台:
51
      1. 体积 V=(A1+A2+sqrt(A1A2))h/3,A1.A2为上下底面积,h为高
52
53
      (以下为正棱台)
54
      2. 侧面积 S=(p1+p2)1/2,p1.p2为上下底面周长,1为斜高
      3. 全面积 T=S+A1+A2
55
56
57
       圆柱:
58
      1. 侧面积 S=2PIrh
59
60
      2. 全面积 T=2PIr(h+r)
61
      3. 体积 V=PIr^2h
62
63
       圆锥:
64
65
      1. 母线 l=sqrt(h^2+r^2)
      2. 侧面积 S=PIrl
66
67
      3. 全面积 T=PIr(1+r)
      4. 体积 V=PIr^2h/3
68
69
70
71
       圆台:
      1. 母线 l=sqrt(h^2+(r1-r2)^2)
72
73
      2. 侧面积 S=PI(r1+r2)1
74
      3. 全面积 T=PIr1(l+r1)+PIr2(l+r2)
      4. 体积 V=PI(r1^2+r2^2+r1r2)h/3
75
76
77
78
      球:
79
      1. 全面积 T=4PIr^2
80
      2. 体积 V=4PIr^3/3
81
82
83
      球台:
      1. 侧面积 S=2PIrh
84
85
      2. 全面积 T=PI(2rh+r1^2+r2^2)
86
      3. 体积 V=PIh(3(r1^2+r2^2)+h^2)/6
87
88
89
      球扇形:
90
      1. 全面积 T=PIr(2h+r0),h为球冠高,r0为球冠底面半径
91
      2. 体积 V=2PIr^2h/3
```

第八章 类

8.1 点类

```
1
   struct point {
2
        double x, y;
3
        point() { };
4
        point(double x, double y) :x(x), y(y) { }
5
        point operator - (const point &b) const {
6
            return point(x - b.x, y - b.y);
7
8
        point operator + (const point &b) const {
            return point(x + b.x, y + b.y);
9
10
        }
        point operator * (const double k) const {
11
            return point(k * x, k * y);
12
13
        point operator / (const double k) const {
14
            return point(x / k, y / k);
15
16
        double slope() {
17
18
            return y / x;
19
        }
20 };
```

8.2 分数类

```
inline int gcd(int x,int y){return y?gcd(y,x%y):x;}
2
   struct frac{
3
       int a,b;
4
       frac(int _a,int _b){int g=gcd(_a,_b); a=_a/g; b=_b/g;}
5
       frac(){}
6
       friend bool operator<(frac a, frac b) {</pre>
7
            return (11)a.a*b.b < (11)b.a*a.b;</pre>
8
9
       friend bool operator==(frac a, frac b) {
10
            return a.a==b.a && a.b==b.b;
11
       }
12 }
```

8.3 矩阵

```
#define maxm 10
 1
2
   typedef long long LL;
3
   const LL Mod=1e9+7;
4
   struct Matrix {
5
6
        int n, m;
7
        LL mat[maxm][maxm];
8
        void clear() {
            memset(mat, 0, sizeof(mat));
9
10
        }
11
        Matrix(int n, int m) :n(n), m(m) {
12
            //不要设置默认构造函数,让编译器检查初始化遗漏
13
14
            clear();
15
        }
16
        Matrix operator +(const Matrix &M) const {
17
            Matrix res(n, m);
18
19
            for (LL i = 0; i < n; ++i) for (LL j = 0; j < m; ++j) {
                res.mat[i][j] = (mat[i][j] + M.mat[i][j]) % Mod;
20
21
22
            return res;
23
        }
24
        Matrix operator *(const Matrix &M) const {
25
26
            if (m != M.n){
                std::cout << "Wrong!" << std::endl;</pre>
27
                return Matrix(-1, -1);
28
29
            Matrix res(n, M.m);
30
31
            res.clear();
            int i,j,k;
32
            for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
33
                for (j = 0; j < M.m; ++j)
34
35
                    for (k = 0; k < m; ++k) {
36
                         res.mat[i][j] += mat[i][k] * M.mat[k][j]%Mod;
                         res.mat[i][j] %= Mod;
37
38
39
            return res;
40
        Matrix operator *(const LL &x) const {
41
            Matrix res(n,m);
42
43
            int i,j;
            std::cout << n << 'u' << m << std::endl;</pre>
44
            for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
45
                for (j = 0; j < m; ++j)
46
                     res[i][j] = mat[i][j] * x % Mod;
47
48
            return res;
49
        }
50
        Matrix operator ^(LL b) const { // 矩阵快速幂 , 取余Mod
51
52
            if (n != m)
```

```
53
                  return Matrix(-1, -1);
             Matrix a(*this);
54
55
             Matrix res(n, n);
56
             res.clear();
             for (LL i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
57
                  res.mat[i][i] = 1;
58
             for (; b; b >>= 1) {
59
60
                 if (b & 1) {
61
                      res = a * res;
62
                 }
63
                 a = a * a;
64
65
             return res;
66
        }
67
68
        LL* operator [](int i) {
69
             return mat[i];
70
        }
71
        void Print() const {
72
             for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
73
                  for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j)</pre>
74
75
                      std::cout << mat[i][j] << 'u';
76
                 std::cout << '\n';</pre>
77
             }
78
        }
79 };
```

8.4 01 矩阵

```
#include <bitset>
 1
2
    #define maxn 1000
3
    struct Matrix01{
        int n,m;
4
5
        std::bitset<maxn> a[maxn];
6
        void Resize(int x,int y){
7
             n=x;
8
             m=y;
9
        std::bitset<maxn>& operator [] (int n) {
10
             return a[n];
11
12
        void print(){
13
             for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
14
                 std::cout << a[i] << std::endl;</pre>
15
            }
16
17
    };
18
19
    Matrix01 operator & (Matrix01 &a,Matrix01 &b){ int i,j,k;
20
        Matrix01 c;
        c.Resize(a.n,b.m);
21
        for(i = 0; i < a.n; ++i) {</pre>
22
```

```
23     c[i].reset();
24     for(j = 0; j < b.m; ++j)
25         if(a[i][j])
26          c[i]|=b[j];
27      }
28     return c;
29 }</pre>
```

第九章 黑科技

9.1 位运算

```
1 //去掉最后一位
2
   x >> 1
  //在最后加一个0
3
  x << 1
4
5
  //在最后加一个1
  x << 1 + 1
6
  //把最后一位变成1
7
   x | 1
8
9
  //把最后一位变成0
  x | 1 - 1
10
  //最后一位取反
11
12
   x ^ 1
13
  //把右数第k位变成1
   x \mid (1 << (k-1))
14
  //把右数第k位变成0
15
   x \& \sim (1 << (k-1))
16
17
  //右数第k位取反
18
  x ^ (1 << (k-1))
  //取末三位
19
  x & 7
20
21
  //取末k位
   x \& (1 << k-1)
22
  //取右数第k位
23
   x \gg (k-1) \& 1
24
25
  //把末k位变成1
  x | (1 << k-1)
26
  //末k位取反
27
   x ^ (1 << k-1)
28
  //把右边连续的1变成0
29
  x & (x+1)
30
  //x个1
31
32
  ((1<<x-1)
  //二进制里1的数量
33
  (x>>16)+(x&((1<<16)-1))
34
```

9.2 珂朵莉树 (Old Driver Tree)

```
1 #include <set>
2 #include <algorithm>
```

```
3
   using LL = long long;
4
5
6
   struct node {
7
        int 1, r;
        mutable LL v;
8
        node(int L, int R = -1, LL V = 0) : 1(L), r(R), v(V) {}
9
10
        bool operator < (const node& o) const {</pre>
            return 1 < o.1;</pre>
11
12
        }
13
   };
14
15
   std::set<node> s;
16
   //分割SET 返回一个pos位置的迭代器
17
18
    std::set<node>::iterator split(int pos) {
        auto it = s.lower_bound(node(pos));
19
        if (it != s.end() && it->l == pos) return it;
20
21
        --it;
        if (pos > it->r) return s.end();
22
        int L = it \rightarrow l, R = it \rightarrow r;
23
        LL V = it \rightarrow v;
24
25
        s.erase(it);
        s.insert(node(L, pos - 1, V));
26
        return s.insert(node(pos, R, V)).first;
27
28
   }
29
30
   //区间加值
    void add(int l, int r, LL val=1) {
31
32
        split(1);
33
        auto itr = split(r+1), itl = split(l);
        for (; itl != itr; ++itl) itl->v += val;
34
35
   }
36
37
   //区间赋值
    void assign(int 1, int r, LL val = 0) {
38
39
        split(1);
40
        auto itr = split(r+1), itl = split(l);
41
        s.erase(itl, itr);
42
        s.insert(node(l, r, val));
43
   }
```