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1 基本

1.1 型態大小

中文測試

```
• \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}
```

2 語法

2.1 c++

```
1 #include < bits / stdc ++ . h >
2 using namespace std;
3 typedef unsigned long long int ll;
4 int main(){
5 std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
6 return 0;
7 }
```

2.2 c++ 函式庫

```
16 isalpha(c) // 字母
  17 isdigit(c) // 數字
  18 isalnum(c) // 字母or數字
1 19 isspace(c) // 空格or換行
 20 isupper(c) // 大寫
 21 islower(c) // 小寫
    ispunct(c) // 標點符號
 22
    toupper(c) // to大寫
 23
    tolower(c) // to小寫
 24
 25
2 27
    // <algorithm>
 28
3 29
    // 酷東西
 30 reverse(v, v+n)
 31 find(v, v+n, 3) //查找3是否在v中
 32 count (v, v+n, 3) // 算 3 在 v裡 出現 幾 次 (只 能 算 字 元 or 數 字 )
 33
 34
    sort(v.begin(), v.end())
  35
  36
    sort(v, v+n)
 37
    sort(v, v+n, greater<int>())
 38
 39 sort(v, v+n, cmp)
 40 bool cmp(型態 a, 型態 b){
        return a > b; // 大到小
 42
 43
8 44
    // <numeric>
8 45
    // 返回鄰近數值的差
  47
    int arr[10]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10};
    int a[9] = {0};
  48
  49
    adjacent_difference(arr, arr+10, a);
    for(int i = 0; i < 9; i++){
      cout << a[i] << ' ';
  52 }
  53
  54 // <cmath>
  55 round(x) // 返回最接近x的整數
```

2.3 宣告法

```
1 // <vector>
  vector<int> v;
  vector<int> v = {1,2,3,4};
  vector<int> v(5); // v = \{0, 0, 0, 0, 0\}
5 vector<int> v(5,1); // v={1,1,1,1,1}
6 vector < vector < int >> v; //二維
7 // v[2][3] v[樓][層]
  vector<vector<int>> v(2, vector<int>(3));
  // v = \{(1,1),(1,1),(1,1)\}
  vector<vector<int>> v(2, vector<int>(3, 1));
10
11
12 v.push_back(1) // 推入數字
13
  v.pop_back() // 拔出尾端數字
14
15 // 在二維陣列中插入元素
16 vector<vector<int> > arr(5, vector<int>(3, 1));
17 arr[1].push_back(2);
  for(size_t i= 0; i < arr.size();i++){</pre>
18
19
    for(size_t j= 0; j < arr[i].size();j++){</pre>
      cout<<arr[i][j]<<' ';
20
    }
21
    cout << end1;
22
23 }
24
  /*
25 Output
26 1 1 1
27 1 1 1 2
  1 1 1
29 1 1 1
30 1 1 1
```

```
31 */
32
33 // struct
34 struct s{
35
    int x[100];
36
    int y[100];
37 };
38 s num; //一 組s
39 num.x[1]=1; num.y[1]=2;
40
41 // set
42 set < int > s;
43
44 s.insert(x)
45 s.count(x) // x是否存在於 set中
46 s.erase(x)
47
48 s.clear()
49 s.empty()
50 s.size()
51
52 // stack
53 stack<int> s;
55 s.push(1); // 把1推到尾巴
56 s.pop(); // 刪掉尾巴
57 s.top(); // 返回尾巴
58
59 // queue
60 queue < int > q;
61 q.pop(); // 刪掉前
62 q.front(); // 返回前
63 q.back(); // 返回尾
64 q.push(1); // 把1推到前
```

2.4 強制轉型

2.5 python

```
1 # FOF
2
  while True:
      try:
3
5
          你要執行的程式碼
      except EOFError:
7
8
          break
9
10 # 有規定終止條件
11 while True:
12
      if a==0:
13
          break
14
15 # 數學符號
16 a//=10 # 整除
17 a**b # a^b
18
```

```
19 # 邏輯
20 a=True
21 b=False
22 print(a and b) #False
  print(a or b) #True
24
25 # scan
26 a = int(input())
27 n=list(input().split(''))
      連續輸入一串用空格隔開的數字
28
29
  for i in range(a):
30
      c, d = map(int, input().split()) # 連續輸入兩個數
31
32 # print
33 print('for is not a multiple of 11.'.format(a))
  print(a+" and "+b+" sitting in the tree")
35 print('The parity of ',a,' is ',count,' (mod 2).')
36
37 # 標頭檔math
38 import math
39 math.gcd(a, b, c, d, e) # 最大公約數
40 math.lcm(a, b, c, d, e) # 最小公倍數
               #絕對值
41 math.fabs(x)
42 math.isqrt(n) #整數平方根
               # 平方根
43 math.sqrt(x)
44
  math.pow(x, y) # x^y
46 # count
47 c+=b.count("商店") # 用在要計算好幾個字串時
48 c=b.count('1')
                  # 一次算出一串字串有幾個'1'
50 # 進制轉換
51 \mid a = bin(a)[2:] \# 10 \text{ to } 2
  a = hex(a)[2:] # 10 to 16
53
  a = oct(a)[2:] # 10 to 8
55 # 大小寫轉換
56 a.lower()
57 a.upper()
59 # 取長度
60 a.len()
```

3 字串

3.1 KMP

```
1 #include <iostream>
  using namespace std;
4
  void KMP(string text, string pattern)
5
      int m = text.length();
6
      int n = pattern.length();
7
8
      // 如果模組沒東東
9
10
      if (n == 0)
11
      {
          cout << "The pattern occurs with shift 0";</pre>
12
13
          return:
      }
14
15
      // 如果文本的長度小於模組的長度
16
17
      if (m < n)
18
      {
19
          cout << "Pattern not found";</pre>
20
          return;
21
22
      // next[i] 存儲下一個最佳部分匹配的索引
23
      int next[n + 1];
24
```

```
25
       for (int i = 0; i < n + 1; i++) {</pre>
26
27
           next[i] = 0;
       }
28
29
       for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)</pre>
30
31
32
           int j = next[i];
33
           while (j > 0 && pattern[j] != pattern[i]) {
34
35
                j = next[j];
36
37
           if (j > 0 || pattern[j] == pattern[i]) {
38
39
                next[i + 1] = j + 1;
40
41
       }
42
43
       for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < m; i++)
44
           if (text[i] ==
45
                pattern[j])//一樣如果+1j下一個檢查
46
           {
47
                if (++j == n) {
                    \verb"cout" << "The pattern occurs with"
48
                         shift " << i - j + 1 << endl;
                }
49
           }
50
           else if (j > 0)
51
52
53
                j = next[j]; //把她休崩變回來
                       // 還要回去啾啾
54
55
           }
       }
56
57 }
58
59 int main()
60 {
       string text = "ABCABAABCABAC";
61
62
       string pattern = "CAB";
63
64
       KMP(text, pattern);
65
66
       return 0;
67 }
```

4 數論

4.1 喵

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3 int a[20];
  int main() {
5
6
       int cases, target, sticks, num, tmp, i;
       bool flag;
7
8
       while (cin >> cases){
           while (cases--){
9
10
                cin >> target;
11
                cin >> sticks;
                for (int i = 0; i < sticks; i++){</pre>
12
13
                    cin >> a[i];
                }
14
15
                for (int i = 1; i < sticks; i++){</pre>
16
17
                    num <<= 1;
18
                    num++;
19
20
                flag = false;
21
                for (int _i = 0; _i <= num; _i++){
22
                    tmp = 0;
23
                    i = _i;
                    for (int j = 0; j < sticks; j++){
24
```

```
25
                           if (i & 1) tmp += a[j];
26
                           i >>= 1:
27
                      if (tmp == target){
28
29
                           flag = true;
30
                           break;
31
32
                 if (flag) cout << "YES\n";</pre>
33
                 else cout << "NO\n";</pre>
34
35
            }
       }
36
37 }
```

4.2 Fibonaccimal

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
  using namespace std;
3
4
  int main(){
6
       int N:
       int Fibonacci[40] = {0, 1}; //開始的兩個數
7
8
9
10
       for(i = 2; i < 40; i++){}
           Fibonacci[i] = Fibonacci[i - 1] + Fibonacci[i
11
                - 2];
12
13
       scanf("%d", &N);
14
15
16
       while(N--){
17
18
           int num:
19
            bool flag = false;
20
            scanf("%d", &num);
21
           printf("%d = ", num);
22
23
24
            for(i = 39; i >= 2; i--){
                if(num >= Fibonacci[i]){
25
                    num = num - Fibonacci[i];
26
27
                     flag = true;
                    printf("1");
28
29
                }
30
                else if(flag){
31
                    printf("0");
32
33
34
           printf(" (fib) \setminus n");
35
36
       }
37
38
       return 0;
39 }
```

4.3 LCM

```
1 int GCD(int num1, int num2)
2
  {
3
    if(num2==0)
5
     return num1;
6
7
    return GCD(num2, num1%num2);
8
9
  }
10
11 int LCM(int num1, int num2) //2個最小公倍數
12
    return((num1*num2)/GCD(num1, num2));
13
14 }
```

```
15
                                                                    23
                                                                                while (s[i-x]==s[i+1+x]) && (i-x>=0) &&
                                                                                     (i+1+x<s.length()) ){
   int LCM2(int num1, int num2, int num3) //3個最小公倍數
16
17 \ \
                                                                    24
                                                                                     x++;
     return((num1*num2)/GCD((num1, num2), num3));
                                                                    25
18
                                                                    26
                                                                                if(2*x > maxlen){
19 }
                                                                    27
                                                                                     maxlen = 2*x;
20
                                                                    28
                                                                                     1 = i - x + 1;
21 int main()
                                                                    29
                                                                                     r = i + x;
22 {
                                                                                }
23
       cout << GCD (6,3);
                                                                    30
       cout << LCM(6,3);
                                                                    31
24
                                                                            cout << maxlen << ' \setminus n';
25
                                                                    32
       cout << LCM2(6,3,3);
                                                                            cout << l+1 << ' ' << r+1 << '\n';
                                                                    33
26
                                                                    34
27
       return 0;
                                                                    35 }
28 }
```

4.4 LCS

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 int main()
4 {
5
       string str1, str2;
6
       short lcs[2][1000];
7
       while (cin >> str1 >> str2)
9
           lcs[0][0] = str1[0] == str2[0];
10
           for (int j=1; j<str2.length(); j++) lcs[0][j]</pre>
                = max(lcs[0][j-1],
                short{str1[0]==str2[j]});
           for (int i=1; i<str1.length(); i++)</pre>
12
           {
                bool r = i & 1;
13
14
                lcs[r][0] = max(lcs[r^1][0],
                    short{str1[i]==str2[0]});
                for (int j=1; j<str2.length(); j++)</pre>
15
                    lcs[r][j] = str1[i] = str2[j]?
16
                         lcs[r^1][j-1] + 1 :
                         max(lcs[r^1][j], lcs[r][j-1]);
           }
17
18
           cout <<
                lcs[(str1.length()-1)&1][str2.length()-1]
       }
19
20
       return 0;
21 }
```

4.5 LPS

```
1 #include < bits / stdc++. h>
2 #include < iostream >
3 using namespace std;
5
  int main(){
6
      string s;
                                                               8
7
      cin >> s;
                                                               9
      int maxlen=0, 1, r;
8
                                                              10
9
      for(int i=0; i<s.length(); i++){</pre>
10
           //奇
                                                              12
           int x = 0;
11
                                                              13
12
           while((s[i-x]==s[i+x]) \&\& (i-x>=0) \&\&
               (i+x<s.length())){//當找到一個中心點以其為中
13
               \chi++;
                                                              16
           }
14
                                                              17
15
           x - -:
                                                              18
16
           if(2*x+1)
               maxlen){//只有第一次會max==後後面就追不到那女子
17
               maxlen = 2*x+1; //最大的
                                                              20
18
               1 = i-x;//計算頭頭
                                                              21
19
               r = i+x;//計算尾巴
           }
20
                                                              22
           //偶
21
                                                              23
           x = 0;
22
                                                              24
```

4.6 Pairty

```
1 #include <iostream>
  #include <algorithm>
3
  using namespace std;
5
  int main() {
       int I, n;
       while (cin >> I) {
           if (I == 0) break;
8
            string B = "";
           n = I;
10
           int cnt = 0;
11
12
            while (n){
13
                cnt += (n \& 1);
                B += '0' + (n \& 1);
14
                n >>= 1;
15
16
            reverse(B.begin(), B.end());
17
            cout << "The parity of " << B << " is " <<</pre>
18
                cnt << " (mod 2).\n";</pre>
19
       }
20
       return 0;
21 }
```

5 圖論

5.1 最短路徑 dijkstra

```
1 // 邊權重皆為正數時使用
     輸入有總點、總邊,接著輸入點,點,距離(權重)時使用
 #include <iostream>
 #include <vector>
 #include <climits>
 using namespace std;
 // 定義城市數量的上限
 #define MAX_CITIES 100
 // 定義無限大的距離
 #define INF INT_MAX
 // 城市數量、道路數量
 int numCities, numRoads;
 // 圖的鄰接矩陣表示法
 vector<vector<int> > graph(MAX_CITIES,
     vector<int>(MAX_CITIES, INF));
     Dijkstra演算法,計算從指定城市出發到其他城市的最短路徑
 void dijkstra(int startCity) {
     vector<int> dist(numCities, INF);
    vector <bool> visited(numCities, false);
```

```
25
      dist[startCitv] = 0:
26
27
      for (int i = 0; i < numCities - 1; i++) {</pre>
28
29
           int u = -1;
           for (int j = 0; j < numCities; j++) {
30
               if (!visited[j] && (u == -1 || dist[j] <</pre>
31
                   dist[u])) {
32
                   u = j;
33
34
          }
35
          visited[u] = true;
36
37
38
           for (int v = 0; v < numCities; v++) {
               if (!visited[v] && graph[u][v] != INF) {
39
                   dist[v] = min(dist[v], dist[u] +
40
                       graph[u][v]);
              }
41
42
          }
      }
43
44
      // 輸出最短路徑結果
45
      cout << "從城市 " << startCity << "
46
           出發到其他城市的最短路徑如下: " << endl;
47
      for (int i = 0; i < numCities; i++) {</pre>
          if (i != startCity) {
48
49
               cout << "到城市 " << i << " 的最短距離為
                    << dist[i] << endl;
          }
50
51
52 }
53
54
  int main() {
55
      // 讀取城市數量和道路數量
      cin >> numCities >> numRoads:
56
57
58
      // 初始化圖的鄰接矩陣
      for (int i = 0; i < numRoads; i++) {</pre>
59
60
           int city1, city2, distance;
61
          cin >> city1 >> city2 >> distance;
          graph[city1][city2] = distance;
62
63
           graph[city2][city1] = distance; //
               因為是雙向道路
64
      }
65
      // 選擇起始城市,這裡以城市@為例
66
      int startCity = 0;
67
68
69
      // 執行Dijkstra演算法
70
      dijkstra(startCity);
71
72
      return 0;
73 }
```

5.2 DFS

```
1 // 印出最快路徑 (座標)
2 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
3 #define N 100
4 using namespace std;
6 int map[N][N], visited[N][N]={0};
7 typedef pair<int, int> p;
8 int n,m,found=0;
9 deque path;
10
11 void dfs(int x, int y){
    if (found==1) return;
12
13
    visited[x][y]=1;
14
    path.push_back(make_pair(x,y));
15
    if (x==n-1 \&\& y==m-1){
16
      found=1;
17
      cout << "Path: ";</pre>
```

```
18
       while(!path.empty()){
         cout<< "("<<path.front().first<<", "<<path.front().second<</pre>
19
         path.pop_front();
20
         \verb"cout"<<((path.empty())?" \n":" \to ");
21
22
23
       cout << end1;
24
       return;
25
     if (x+1<n && visited[x+1][y]==0 && map[x+1][y]==0){</pre>
26
27
       dfs(x+1,y);
28
       path.pop_back();
29
30
     if (y+1<m && visited[x][y+1]==0 && map[x][y+1]==0){</pre>
31
       dfs(x,y+1);
32
       path.pop_back();
33
     if (x-1)=0 \& visited[x-1][y]==0 \& map[x-1][y]==0){
34
35
       dfs(x-1,y);
36
       path.pop_back();
37
     if (y-1>=0 && visited[x][y-1]==0 && map[x][y-1]==0){
38
39
       dfs(x,y-1);
40
       path.pop_back();
41
42
  }
43
  int main(){
45
     cin>>n>>m;
46
     for (int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
47
       for (int j=0; j<m; j++)</pre>
48
         cin>>map[i][j];
49
     dfs(0,0);
50
     if (found==0){
51
       cout << "No routes accessible.\n";</pre>
52
53
     return 0:
54 }
55 // 顯示最短距離
56 #include <iostream>
57
  #include <utility>
58 #include <deque>
59 #define N 100
60 using namespace std;
  int map[N][N], visited[N][N]={0};
62
  typedef pair<int, int> p;
63
  int n,m,dis=-2;
64
65 deque  path;
66
67
  void dfs(int x, int y){
68
     visited[x][y]=1;
69
     path.push_back(make_pair(x,y));
70
     if (x==n-1 & y==m-1)
71
       if (dis==-1){
72
         dis=path.size()-1;
73
74
75
         if (path.size()-1<dis) dis=path.size()-1;</pre>
76
77
     if (x+1 \le x+1 \le x+1)[y]==0 \& map[x+1][y]==0){
78
79
       dfs(x+1,y);
       visited[x+1][y]=0;
80
81
       path.pop_back();
82
     if (y+1 \le x \le y) = 0 && x = y \le y \le y map[x][y+1] = 0 && x = y \le y \le y \le y
83
84
       dfs(x,y+1);
85
       visited[x][y+1]=0;
86
       path.pop_back();
87
88
     if (x-1)=0 \& visited[x-1][y]==0 \& map[x-1][y]==0){
89
       dfs(x-1,y);
       visited[x-1][y]=0;
90
91
       path.pop_back();
92
93
     if (y-1>=0 \&\& visited[x][y-1]==0 \&\& map[x][y-1]==0){
94
       dfs(x,y-1);
```

54

```
95
        visited[x][y-1]=0;
96
        path.pop_back();
97
      }
98 }
99
100
   int main(){
101
     cin>>n>>m:
      for (int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
        for (int j=0; j<m; j++)</pre>
103
104
           cin>>map[i][j];
105
      dfs(0,0);
      if (dis==-2)
106
        cout << "No routes accessible.\n";</pre>
107
      else
108
109
        cout << "Shortest distance: "<<dis << endl;</pre>
110
      return 0;
111 }
```

5.3 merge sort

1 #include <iostream>

```
2 using namespace std;
3
4 //做比較大小的部分
  void merge(int arr[], int l, int m, int r, int size)
6 | {
7
       int i = 1;
8
       int j = m + 1;
9
       int k = 1:
10
11
       /* create temp array */
12
       int temp[size];
13
       while (i <= m && j <= r) {</pre>
14
15
           if (arr[i] <= arr[j]) {</pre>
16
               temp[k] = arr[i];
17
               i++;
18
               k++;
           }
19
20
           else {
               temp[k] = arr[j];
21
22
               j++;
23
               k++;
24
           }
25
26
       / Copy the remaining elements of first half, if
           there are any /
       while (i <= m) {</pre>
27
28
           temp[k] = arr[i];
29
           i++;
           k++;
30
31
      }
32
33
       / Copy the remaining elements of second half, if
           there are any /
       while (j <= r) {</pre>
34
35
           temp[k] = arr[j];
           j++;
36
37
           k++;
38
39
40
       / Copy the temp array to original array /
41
       for (int p = 1; p <= r; p++) {</pre>
           arr[p] = temp[p];
42
       }
43
44 }
45
46 //做分開陣列的部分
47 void mergeSort(int arr[], int l, int r, int size)
48 {
49
       if (1 < r) {
           // 找中間點 ex:陣列五個元素0-4 2是中間點
50
51
           //陣列分成兩組 0-2/3-4兩個部分
           //舉0-2陣列來說 中間點是1
52
           //陣列再分成 0-1/2兩個部分
53
```

```
55
            / 遞迴第一和第二部分*/
56
            //(也就是不斷的分)
57
58
            mergeSort(arr, 1, m, size);
59
            mergeSort(arr, m + 1, r, size);
60
61
            // merge
            //當我分到不能再分 比較陣列內數值 小的放前面
62
63
           merge(arr, 1, m, r, size);
64
       }
65 }
66
67
  int main()
  {
68
69
       cout << "Enter size of array: " << endl;</pre>
70
       int size;
71
       cin >> size;
72
       int myarray[size];
73
       cout << "Enter " << size << " integers in any
74
            order: " << endl;</pre>
       for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {</pre>
75
           cin >> myarray[i];
76
77
       cout << "Before Sorting" << endl;</pre>
78
79
       for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {</pre>
80
            cout << myarray[i] << " ";</pre>
81
       cout << endl;</pre>
82
83
       mergeSort(myarray, 0, (size - 1), size); //
            mergesort(arr, left, right) called
84
       cout << "After Sorting" << endl;</pre>
85
86
       for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {</pre>
            cout << myarray[i] << " ";</pre>
87
88
89
90
       return 0;
91 }
```

int m = (1 + r) / 2;

5.4 quick sort

```
1 include <iostream>
  using namespace std;
  // quick sort sorting algorithm
  int Partition(int arr[], int s, int e)
5
  int pivot = arr[e];
6
   int pIndex = s;
8
   for(int i = s;i<e;i++)</pre>
10
      if(arr[i]<pivot)</pre>
11
12
      int temp = arr[i];
13
       arr[i] = arr[pIndex];
15
      arr[pIndex] = temp;
      //swapping 也就是說如果當前數值比指標小
16
          他就移到最前面
      //也就是陣列0的位置
17
18
      pIndex++;
      //下一個比指標小的數值放進陣列1的位置
19
20
      }
  }
21
22
  int temp = arr[e];
23
24
   arr[e] = arr[pIndex];
25
   arr[pIndex] = temp;
   //比指標數值小的都去前面了
26
   //將指標放到目前計數到的陣列位置
27
   //那指標前都比她小 指標後都比他大
28
  return pIndex; //回傳給p值
29
30 }
```

```
31
32 void QuickSort(int arr[], int s, int e)
33 //s stand for start index
34 //e stand for end index also (size-1)
35 {
36
   if(s<e)</pre>
37 {
38 int p = Partition(arr,s, e);
39
   QuickSort(arr, s, (p-1));
  // recursive QS call for left partition
40
  //做陣列前半部分 因為都比指標小 去進行內部排序
41
   QuickSort(arr, (p+1), e);
42
43 // recursive QS call for right partition
44 }
45 }
46
47 int main()
48 {
49
50
   int size=0;
    cout<<"Enter Size of array: "<<endl;</pre>
51
52
   cin>>size:
53
   int myarray[size];
54
55
   cout<<"Enter "<<size<<" integers in any order:</pre>
         "<<end1;
   for(int i=0;i<size;i++)</pre>
56
57
58
   cin>>myarray[i];
59
60
    cout << "Before Sorting" << endl;</pre>
   for(int i=0;i<size;i++)</pre>
61
62
   cout<<myarray[i]<<" ";</pre>
63
64
65
    cout << endl;</pre>
66
    QuickSort(myarray,0,(size-1)); // quick sort called
67
68
    cout << "After Sorting" << endl;</pre>
69
70
   for(int i=0;i<size;i++)</pre>
71
72
   cout << myarray[i] << " ";</pre>
73
   }
74
75
   return 0;
76 }
```

5.5 二分搜

```
1 #include < iostream >
2 using namespace std;
3
4
   int binarySearch(int arr[], int left, int right, int
     while (left <= right) {</pre>
       int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
6
7
8
       if (arr[mid] == x) {
9
         return mid;
10
11
        else if (arr[mid] < x) {</pre>
12
         left = mid + 1;
13
        else {
14
15
          right = mid - 1;
       }
16
17
     }
18
     return -1;
19
20 }
21
22
  int main() {
23
     int myarr[10];
     int num:
```

```
25
     int output;
26
     cout << "Please enter 10 elements ASCENDING order"</pre>
27
         << endl;
     for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
28
29
      cin >> myarr[i];
30
31
     cout << "Please enter an element to search" << endl;</pre>
32
    cin >> num;
33
34
    output = binarySearch(myarr, 0, 9, num);
35
    if (output == -1) {
36
       cout << "No Match Found" << endl;</pre>
37
38
      else {
       \operatorname{cout} << "Match found at position: " << \operatorname{output} <<
39
           endl;
40
    }
41
42
    return 0;
43 }
44 如果我們超過25頁我還可以再縮減程式區 這是比較完整的
45
  void floyd(){
46
           for(intk=0;k<n;k++){ //中間點
47
48
               for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
49
                    for(int j=0;j<n;j++){</pre>
                        dp[i][j]=min(dp[i][j],dp[i][k]+dp[k][j]);
50
                        //經過中間點k的路徑是否小於原始路徑
51
                        //小於則更新 不小於則不變動
52
                        //窮舉所有鬆弛的可能
53
                   }
54
55
               }
56
           }
      }
57
```

6 dp

6.1 階乘 1

```
1 ' ' '
  !注意! long long 存到 21!就會爆掉
2
3
      要你輸出階乘
4
  1.
  好懶,請你直接用python
5
7
  a = 0
  while True:
8
9
          a = int(input())
10
11
          sum = 1
          for i in range(1,a+1):
12
13
              sum*=i
14
          a = str(a)
15
          print(a+'!')
16
          print(sum)
17
      except EOFError:
18
          break
```

6.2 階乘 2

```
10 ll arr[10000];
  void s(){
11
12
       arr[0]=1;
       for(ll i = 1; i <= 10000; i++){</pre>
13
           arr[i] = arr[i-1]*(i+1);
14
           while (arr[i] % 10 == 0) {
15
                arr[i] /= 10;
16
17
18
            arr[i] %= 1000000;
19
20 }
```

6.3 階梯問題

```
1 /*
     問從左上角走到右下角有幾種解法
2 1.
3 - 此問題可分為(1)往下(2)往右,兩個走法。
4 */
5 const int H = 8, W = 8;
6 int f[2][W];
               //
      兩條陣列,儲存最近算出來的問題答案。
7
8 void staircase_walk()
9
  {
       // [Initial States]
      for (int j=0; j<W; ++j) f[0][j] = 1;</pre>
10
11
12
      // [Computation]
      for (int i=1; i<H; i++)</pre>
13
        for (int j=1; j<W; j++)</pre>
14
15
            // 只是多了 mod 2,
16
           // 外觀看起來就像兩條陣列輪替使用。
17
          f[i \% 2][j] = f[(i-1) \% 2][j] + f[i \%
              2][j-1];
18
        // 輸出結果
19
        cout << "由(0,0)走到(7,7)有" << f[7 % 2][7] <<
20
            "種走法";
21
      cout << "由(0,0)走到(7,7)有" << f[(H-1) %
        2][W-1] << "種走法";
22 }
```

6.4 極值問題 (格子有權重)

```
1 \mid \mathbf{const} \quad \mathbf{int} \quad \mathbf{H} = 8, \quad \mathbf{W} = 8;
2 int a[H][W];
3 int f[H][W];
5
  void staircase_walk()
6 {
7
     // [Initial States]
     f[0][0] = a[0][0];
9
     for (int i=1; i<H; i++)</pre>
       f[i][0] = f[i-1][0] + a[i][0];
10
11
     for (int j=1; j<W; j++)</pre>
12
       f[0][j] = f[0][j-1] + a[0][j];
13
     // [Computation]
14
     for (int i=1; i<H; i++)</pre>
15
       for (int j=1; j<W; j++)</pre>
16
         f[i][j] = max(f[i-1][j], f[i][j-1]) + a[i][j];
17
18
     // 輸出結果
19
     cout << "由(0,0)走到(7,7)的最小總和" << f[7][7];
20
21
  // cout << "由(0,0)走到(7,7)的最小總和" <<
       f[H-1][W-1];
22
23
     int h, w;
     while (cin >> h >> w)
24
       cout << "由(0,0)走到(h,w)的最小總和" << f[h][w];
25
26 }
```