

template

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写在前面

基础模版

```
1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  typedef long long ll;
4  #define OPFI(x) freopen(#x".in", "r", stdin);\
5                      freopen(#x".out", "w", stdout)
6  #define REP(i, a, b) for(int i=(a); i<=(b); ++i)
7  #define REPd(i, a, b) for(int i=(a); i>=(b); --i)
8  inline ll rd(){
9      ll r=0, k=1; char c;
10     while(!isdigit(c=getchar())) if(c=='-') k=-k;
11     while(isdigit(c)) r=r*10+c-'0', c=getchar();
12     return r*k;
13 }
14 int main(){
15     return 0;
16 }
```

vimrc

```
1  syntax on
```

```

2  set ts=4
3  set expandtab
4  set autoindent
5  set cindent
6  set shiftwidth=4
7  set nu
8  set softtabstop=4
9  set smartindent
10 set showmatch
11 set ruler
12 set mouse=a
13 inoremap <F1> <esc>:w<CR>
14 inoremap <F5> <esc>:below term<CR>
15 nmap <F1> :w<CR>
16 nmap <F5> :below term<CR>
17 colo habamax
18 set title
19 set shell=powershell
20 set wim=list
21 set backspace=indent,eol,start
22 set nocompatible

```

数据结构

zkw 线段树

单点修 区间查

```

1  ll s[N<<2], a[N];
2  int M;
3
4  ll f(ll x, ll y){
5      return x+y; // 改这
6  }
7
8  void build(){
9      for(M=1; M<=n+1; M<=1);
10     REP(i, 1, n) s[i+M]=a[i];
11     REPd(i, M-1, 1) s[i]=f(s[2*i], s[2*i+1]);
12 }
13
14 ll grange(int l, int r, ll init){ // 根据 f 传 init
15     ll res=init;
16     for(l=l+M-1, r=r+M+1; l^r^1; l>>=1, r>>=1){
17         if(~l&1) res=f(res, s[l^1]);
18         if(r&1) res=f(res, s[r^1]);
19     }
20     return res;
21 }

```

```

22
23 void edit(int x, ll v){
24     for(s[x+=M]=v, x>>=1; x; x>>=1){
25         s[x]=f(s[2*x], s[2*x+1]);
26     }
27 }
28
29 ll qpoint(int x){
30     return s[x+M];
31 }

```

珂朵莉树

```

1 struct node{
2     int l, r;
3     mutable int v;
4     bool operator<(const node& rhs) const { return l<rhs.l; }
5 };
6
7 set<node> odt;
8 typedef set<node>::iterator iter;
9
10 iter split(ll p){
11     iter tmp=odt.lower_bound((node){p, 0, 0});
12     if(tmp!=odt.end()&&tmp->l==p) return tmp;
13     --tmp;
14     int tl=tmp->l, tr=tmp->r, tv=tmp->v;
15     odt.erase(tmp);
16     odt.insert((node){tl, p-1, tv});
17     return odt.insert((node){p, tr, tv}).first;
18 }
19
20 // 【修改 & 查询】注意 split 顺序
21 // iter itr=split(r+1), itl=split(l);

```

数学

快速幂

```

1 const ll MOD=998244353; // 改模数
2
3 ll qpow(ll a, ll x){
4     ll res=1;
5     a%=MOD;
6     while(x){
7         if(x&1) res=res*a%MOD;
8         a=a*a%MOD, x>>=1;
9     }

```

```

10     return res;
11 }
12
13 ll inv(ll x){ return qpow(x, MOD-2); } // 模数为质数时

```

高斯消元

```

1  const int N=110;
2  ll n;
3  double a[N][N], b[N];
4  void work(){
5      n=rd();
6      REP(i, 1, n){
7          REP(j, 1, n) a[i][j]=rd();
8          b[i]=rd();
9      }
10     REP(i, 1, n){
11         int t=i;
12         REP(j, i+1, n) if(abs(a[j][i])>1e-7&&(abs(a[t][i])>abs(a[j]
[i])||abs(a[t][i])<1e-7)) t=j;
13         REP(j, i, n) swap(a[t][j], a[i][j]);
14         if(abs(a[i][i])<1e-7){
15             puts("No Solution");
16             return 0;
17         }
18         swap(b[t], b[i]);
19         double e=a[i][i];
20         REP(j, i, n) a[i][j]/=e;
21         b[i]/=e;
22         REP(j, i+1, n){
23             double d=a[j][i];
24             REP(k, i, n) a[j][k]-=d*a[i][k];
25             b[j]-=d*b[i];
26         }
27     }
28     REPd(i, n, 1) REP(j, 1, i-1) b[j]-=a[j][i]*b[i], a[j][i]=0;
29     // REP(i, 1, n) printf("%.2f\n", b[i]);
30     // b[1...n] 保存 Ax=b 的解
31 }

```

图论

倍增

```

1  void dfs(int x, int fa){
2      pa[x][0]=fa; dep[x]=dep[fa]+1;
3      REP(i, 1, SP) pa[x][i]=pa[pa[x][i-1]][i-1];
4      for(int& v:g[x]) if(v!=fa){

```

```

5         dfs(v, x);
6     }
7 }
8
9 int lca(int x, int y){
10     if (dep[x]<dep[y]) swap(x, y);
11     int t=dep[x]-dep[y];
12     REP(i, 0, SP) if(t&(1<<i)) x=pa[x][i];
13     REPd(i, SP-1, -1){
14         int xx=pa[x][i], yy=pa[y][i];
15         if (xx!=yy) x=xx, y=yy;
16     }
17     return x==y?x:pa[x][0];
18 }

```

网络流

不是我写的，但是看着还好

最大流

其中 11 是我改的，不敢保证有没有漏改，但是过了洛谷模版题

```

1  constexpr ll INF=LLONG_MAX/2;
2
3  struct E {
4      int to; ll cp;
5      E(int to, ll cp): to(to), cp(cp) {}
6  };
7
8  struct Dinic {
9      static const int M = 1E5 * 5;
10     int m, s, t;
11     vector<E> edges;
12     vector<int> G[M];
13     int d[M];
14     int cur[M];
15
16     void init(int n, int s, int t) {
17         this->s = s; this->t = t;
18         for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) G[i].clear();
19         edges.clear(); m = 0;
20     }
21
22     void addedge(int u, int v, ll cap) {
23         edges.emplace_back(v, cap);
24         edges.emplace_back(u, 0);
25         G[u].push_back(m++);
26         G[v].push_back(m++);

```

```

27     }
28
29     bool BFS() {
30         memset(d, 0, sizeof d);
31         queue<int> Q;
32         Q.push(s); d[s] = 1;
33         while (!Q.empty()) {
34             int x = Q.front(); Q.pop();
35             for (int& i: G[x]) {
36                 E &e = edges[i];
37                 if (!d[e.to] && e.cp > 0) {
38                     d[e.to] = d[x] + 1;
39                     Q.push(e.to);
40                 }
41             }
42         }
43         return d[t];
44     }
45
46     ll DFS(int u, ll cp) {
47         if (u == t || !cp) return cp;
48         ll tmp = cp, f;
49         for (int& i = cur[u]; i < G[u].size(); i++) {
50             E& e = edges[G[u][i]];
51             if (d[u] + 1 == d[e.to]) {
52                 f = DFS(e.to, min(cp, e.cp));
53                 e.cp -= f;
54                 edges[G[u][i] ^ 1].cp += f;
55                 cp -= f;
56                 if (!cp) break;
57             }
58         }
59         return tmp - cp;
60     }
61
62     ll go() {
63         ll flow = 0;
64         while (BFS()) {
65             memset(cur, 0, sizeof cur);
66             flow += DFS(s, INF);
67         }
68         return flow;
69     }
70     } DC;

```

费用流

```

1  struct E {
2      int from, to, cp, v;

```

```

3     E() {}
4     E(int f, int t, int cp, int v) : from(f), to(t), cp(cp), v(v) {}
5 };
6
7 struct MCMF {
8     int n, m, s, t;
9     vector<E> edges;
10    vector<int> G[M];
11    bool inq[M];
12    int d[M], p[M], a[M];
13
14    void init(int _n, int _s, int _t) {
15        n = _n; s = _s; t = _t;
16        FOR (i, 0, n + 1) G[i].clear();
17        edges.clear(); m = 0;
18    }
19
20    void addedge(int from, int to, int cap, int cost) {
21        edges.emplace_back(from, to, cap, cost);
22        edges.emplace_back(to, from, 0, -cost);
23        G[from].push_back(m++);
24        G[to].push_back(m++);
25    }
26
27    bool BellmanFord(int &flow, int &cost) {
28        FOR (i, 0, n + 1) d[i] = INF;
29        memset(inq, 0, sizeof inq);
30        d[s] = 0, a[s] = INF, inq[s] = true;
31        queue<int> Q; Q.push(s);
32        while (!Q.empty()) {
33            int u = Q.front(); Q.pop();
34            inq[u] = false;
35            for (int& idx: G[u]) {
36                E &e = edges[idx];
37                if (e.cp && d[e.to] > d[u] + e.v) {
38                    d[e.to] = d[u] + e.v;
39                    p[e.to] = idx;
40                    a[e.to] = min(a[u], e.cp);
41                    if (!inq[e.to]) {
42                        Q.push(e.to);
43                        inq[e.to] = true;
44                    }
45                }
46            }
47        }
48        if (d[t] == INF) return false;
49        flow += a[t];
50        cost += a[t] * d[t];
51        int u = t;
52        while (u != s) {

```

```
53         edges[p[u]].cp -= a[t];
54         edges[p[u] ^ 1].cp += a[t];
55         u = edges[p[u]].from;
56     }
57     return true;
58 }
59
60 int go() {
61     int flow = 0, cost = 0;
62     while (BellmanFord(flow, cost));
63     return cost;
64 }
65 } MM;
```