

ACM常用算法模板



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字符串处理

1、KMP 算法

```
* next[]的含义: x[i-next[i]...i-1]=x[0...next[i]-1]
* next[i]为满足x[i-z...i-1]=x[0...z-1]的最大z值(就是x的自身匹配)
void kmp_pre(char x[],int m,int next[])
    int i,j;
    j=next[0]=-1;
    i=0;
   while(i<m)</pre>
       while(-1!=j && x[i]!=x[j])j=next[j];
       next[++i]=++j;
}
* kmpNext[]的意思: next'[i]=next[next[...[next[i]]]] (直到next'[i]<0或者
x[next'[i]]!=x[i])
* 这样的预处理可以快一些
void preKMP(char x[], int m, int kmpNext[])
    int i, j;
   j=kmpNext[0]=-1;
   i=0;
   while(i<m)</pre>
       while(-1!=j && x[i]!=x[j]) j=kmpNext[j];
       if (x[++i] ==x[++j]) kmpNext[i] = kmpNext[j];
       else kmpNext[i]=j;
    }
}
* 返回x在y中出现的次数,可以重叠
int next[10010];
```

```
int KMP_Count(char x[],int m,char y[],int n)
{//x是模式串,y是主串
   int i,j;
    int ans=0;
    //preKMP(x,m,next);
    kmp_pre(x,m,next);
    i=j=0;
    while(i<n)</pre>
        while (-1!=j \&\& y[i]!=x[j]) j=next[j];
        i++; j++;
       if(j>=m)
            ans++;
            j=next[j];
        }
    return ans;
}
经典题目: POJ 3167
* POJ 3167 Cow Patterns
* 模式串可以浮动的模式匹配问题
 * 给出模式串的相对大小,需要找出模式串匹配次数和位置
 * 比如说模式串: 1, 4, 4, 2, 3, 1 而主串: 5,6,2,10,10,7,3,2,9
 * 那么2,10,10,7,3,2就是匹配的
 * 统计比当前数小,和于当前数相等的,然后进行kmp
*/
#include <iostream>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
const int MAXN=100010;
const int MAXM=25010;
int a[MAXN];
int b[MAXN];
int n,m,s;
int as[MAXN] [30];
int bs[MAXM][30];
void init()
{
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
        if(i==0)
            for(int j=1; j<=25; j++) as[i][j]=0;</pre>
        }
        else
            for(int j=1; j<=25; j++) as[i][j]=as[i-1][j];</pre>
        as[i][a[i]]++;
```

```
}
    for (int i=0; i<m; i++)</pre>
         if(i==0)
         {
             for(int j=1; j<=25; j++)bs[i][j]=0;</pre>
        else
         {
             for(int j=1; j<=25; j++)bs[i][j]=bs[i-1][j];</pre>
        bs[i][b[i]]++;
int next[MAXM];
void kmp_pre()
    int i,j;
    j = next[0] = -1;
    i=0;
    while(i<m)</pre>
         int t11=0,t12=0,t21=0,t22=0;
         for (int k=1; k<b[i]; k++)</pre>
             if(i-j>0)t11+=bs[i][k]-bs[i-j-1][k];
             else t11+=bs[i][k];
         if (i-j>0) t12=bs[i][b[i]]-bs[i-j-1][b[i]];
        else t12=bs[i][b[i]];
         for (int k=1; k<b[j];k++)</pre>
             t21+=bs[j][k];
         t22=bs[j][b[j]];
         if(j==-1 || (t11==t21&&t12==t22))
            next[++i]=++j;
        else j=next[j];
    }
vector<int>ans;
void kmp()
    ans.clear();
    int i,j;
    kmp_pre();
    i=j=0;
    while(i<n)</pre>
         int t11=0,t12=0,t21=0,t22=0;
         for (int k=1; k<a[i];k++)</pre>
             if (i-j>0) t11+=as[i][k]-as[i-j-1][k];
             else t11+=as[i][k];
         }
```

```
if(i-j>0)t12=as[i][a[i]]-as[i-j-1][a[i]];
        else t12=as[i][a[i]];
        for (int k=1; k<b[j]; k++)</pre>
             t21+=bs[j][k];
        t22=bs[j][b[j]];
        if(j==-1 || (t11==t21&&t12==t22))
             i++; j++;
             if(j>=m)
                 ans.push back(i-m+1);
                 j=next[j];
             }
        else j=next[j];
    }
}
int main()
    while (scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &s) ==3)
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
             scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        for (int i=0; i<m; i++)</pre>
             scanf("%d",&b[i]);
        init();
        kmp();
        printf("%d\n", ans.size());
        for(int i=0;i<ans.size();i++)</pre>
             printf("%d\n", ans[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

2、扩展 KMP

```
/*
 * 扩展KMP算法
 */
//next[i]:x[i...m-1]与x[0...m-1]的最长公共前缀
//extend[i]:y[i...n-1]与x[0...m-1]的最长公共前缀
void pre_EKMP(char x[],int m,int next[])
{
    next[0]=m;
    int j=0;
    while(j+1<m && x[j]==x[j+1])j++;
    next[1]=j;
    int k=1;
    for(int i=2;i<m;i++)
```

```
{
        int p=next[k]+k-1;
        int L=next[i-k];
        if(i+L<p+1)next[i]=L;</pre>
        else
             j=max(0,p-i+1);
             while(i+j<m && x[i+j] ==x[j])j++;</pre>
             next[i]=j;
            k=i;
        }
    }
void EKMP(char x[],int m,char y[],int n,int next[],int extend[])
    pre EKMP(x,m,next);
    int j=0;
    while(j < n \&\& j < m \&\& x[j] == y[j]) j++;
    extend[0]=j;
    int k=0;
    for (int i=1; i<n; i++)</pre>
        int p=extend[k]+k-1;
        int L=next[i-k];
        if(i+L<p+1)extend[i]=L;</pre>
        else
             j=max(0,p-i+1);
             while(i+j<n && j<m && y[i+j]==x[j])j++;</pre>
             extend[i]=j;
             k=i;
        }
   }
}
```

3、Manacher 最长回文子串

```
* 求最长回文子串
const int MAXN=110010;
char Ma [MAXN*2];
int Mp[MAXN*2];
void Manacher(char s[],int len)
    int 1=0;
    Ma[l++]='$';
    Ma[l++]='#';
    for (int i=0; i<len; i++)</pre>
        Ma[l++]=s[i];
        Ma[1++] = ' # ';
    Ma[1]=0;
    int mx=0,id=0;
    for (int i=0; i<1; i++)</pre>
```

```
{
        Mp[i]=mx>i?min(Mp[2*id-i],mx-i):1;
        while (Ma[i+Mp[i]] ==Ma[i-Mp[i]]) Mp[i]++;
        if(i+Mp[i]>mx)
            mx=i+Mp[i];
            id=i;
    }
}
/*
* <u>abaaba</u>
* i: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
* <u>Ma</u>[i]: $ # a # b # a # a $ b # a #
 * Mp[i]: 1 1 2 1 4 1 2 7 2 1 4 1 2 1
*/
char s[MAXN];
int main()
{
    while (scanf("%s", s) == 1)
        int len=strlen(s);
        Manacher(s,len);
        int ans=0;
        for (int i=0; i<2*len+2;i++)</pre>
            ans=max(ans, Mp[i]-1);
        printf("%d\n",ans);
   return 0;
}
```

4、AC 自动机

```
// HDU 2222
// 求目标串中出现了几个模式串
#include <stdio.h>
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
#include <string.h>
#include <queue>
using namespace std;
struct Trie
   int next[500010][26], fail[500010], end[500010];
   int root, L;
   int newnode()
      for(int i = 0;i < 26;i++)</pre>
         next[L][i] = -1;
      end[L++] = 0;
      return L-1;
   void init()
```

```
{
    L = 0;
    root = newnode();
void insert(char buf[])
    int len = strlen(buf);
    int now = root;
    for(int i = 0;i < len;i++)</pre>
        if (next [now] [buf[i]-'a'] == -1)
           next[now][buf[i]-'a'] = newnode();
        now = next[now][buf[i]-'a'];
    end[now]++;
void build()
    queue<int>Q;
    fail[root] = root;
    for(int i = 0;i < 26;i++)</pre>
        if(next[root][i] == -1)
            next[root][i] = root;
        else
        {
            fail[next[root][i]] = root;
            Q.push(next[root][i]);
    while( !Q.empty() )
        int now = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        for(int i = 0;i < 26;i++)</pre>
            if (next[now][i] == -1)
                next[now][i] = next[fail[now]][i];
            else
                fail[next[now][i]]=next[fail[now]][i];
                Q.push(next[now][i]);
            }
}
int query(char buf[])
    int len = strlen(buf);
    int now = root;
    int res = 0;
    for(int i = 0;i < len;i++)</pre>
        now = next[now][buf[i]-'a'];
        int temp = now;
        while( temp != root )
            res += end[temp];
            end[temp] = 0;
            temp = fail[temp];
```

```
return res;
    }
    void debug()
        for(int i = 0;i < L;i++)</pre>
             printf("id = %3d, fail = %3d, end = %3d, chi = [",i,fail[i],end[i]);
             for(int j = 0; j < 26; j++)</pre>
                 printf("%2d",next[i][j]);
             printf("]\n");
        }
    }
};
char buf[1000010];
Trie ac;
int main()
    int T;
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while ( T-- )
        scanf("%d", &n);
        ac.init();
        for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
             scanf("%s",buf);
             ac.insert(buf);
        ac.build();
        scanf("%s",buf);
        printf("%d\n", ac.query(buf));
    return 0;
}
```

5、后缀数组

5.1 DA 算法

```
/*
*suffix array
*倍增算法 O(n*logn)
*待排序数组长度为n,放在0~n-1中,在最后面补一个0
*da(str ,n+1,sa,rank,height, , );//注意是n+1;
*例如:
*n = 8;
*num[] = { 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, $ };注意num最后一位为0,其他大于0
*rank[] = { 4, 6, 8, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 0 };rank[0~n-1]为有效值,rank[n]必定为0无效值

*sa[] = { 8, 3, 4, 5, 0, 6, 1, 7, 2 };sa[1~n]为有效值,sa[0]必定为n是无效值
*height[]= { 0, 0, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 0, 1 };height[2~n]为有效值
*
*/
const int MAXN=20010;
int t1[MAXN],t2[MAXN],c[MAXN];//求SA数组需要的中间变量,不需要赋值
//待排序的字符串放在s数组中,从s[0]到s[n-1],长度为n,且最大值小于m,
```

```
//除s[n-1]外的所有s[i]都大于0, r[n-1]=0
//函数结束以后结果放在sa数组中
bool cmp(int *r,int a,int b,int 1)
    return r[a] == r[b] && r[a+1] == r[b+1];
void da(int str[],int sa[],int rank[],int height[],int n,int m)
{
   n++;
   int i, j, p, *x = t1, *y = t2;
   //第一轮基数排序,如果s的最大值很大,可改为快速排序
   for (i = 0; i < m; i++)c[i] = 0;
   for(i = 0;i < n;i++)c[x[i] = str[i]]++;</pre>
   for(i = 1;i < m;i++)c[i] += c[i-1];</pre>
   for (i = n-1; i >= 0; i--) sa[--c[x[i]]] = i;
   for(j = 1; j <= n; j <<= 1)
      p = 0;
       //直接利用sa数组排序第二关键字
       for(i = n-j; i < n; i++)y[p++] = i;//后面的j个数第二关键字为空的最小
       for(i = 0; i < n; i++)if(sa[i] >= j)y[p++] = sa[i] - j;
       //这样数组y保存的就是按照第二关键字排序的结果
       //基数排序第一关键字
       for(i = 0; i < m; i++)c[i] = 0;</pre>
       for(i = 0; i < n; i++)c[x[y[i]]]++;</pre>
       for(i = 1; i < m;i++)c[i] += c[i-1];</pre>
       for(i = n-1; i >= 0;i--)sa[--c[x[y[i]]]] = y[i];
       //根据sa和x数组计算新的x数组
       swap(x, y);
       p = 1; x[sa[0]] = 0;
       for(i = 1;i < n;i++)
          x[sa[i]] = cmp(y,sa[i-1],sa[i],j)?p-1:p++;
       if(p >= n)break;
      m = p;//下次基数排序的最大值
   int k = 0;
   n--;
   for(i = 0;i <= n;i++) rank[sa[i]] = i;</pre>
   for(i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
       if(k)k--;
       j = sa[rank[i]-1];
       while (str[i+k] == str[j+k])k++;
      height[rank[i]] = k;
   }
}
int rank[MAXN], height[MAXN];
int RMQ[MAXN];
int mm[MAXN];
int best[20][MAXN];
void initRMQ(int n)
{
   mm[0] = -1;
   for (int i=1; i<=n; i++)</pre>
      mm[i] = ((i&(i-1)) == 0)?mm[i-1]+1:mm[i-1];
   for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) best[0][i]=i;</pre>
   for (int i=1; i<=mm[n]; i++)</pre>
       for (int j=1; j+(1<<i) -1<=n; j++)</pre>
                                     11 / 152
```

```
{
           int a=best[i-1][j];
           int b=best[i-1][j+(1<<(i-1))];</pre>
           if (RMQ[a] < RMQ[b]) best[i][j] = a;</pre>
           else best[i][j]=b;
       }
int askRMQ(int a, int b)
   int t;
   t=mm[b-a+1];
   b = (1 << t) -1;
   a=best[t][a];b=best[t][b];
   return RMQ[a]<RMQ[b]?a:b;</pre>
}
int lcp(int a,int b)
   a=rank[a];b=rank[b];
   if(a>b) swap(a,b);
   return height[askRMQ(a+1,b)];
char str[MAXN];
int r[MAXN];
int sa[MAXN];
int main()
   while(scanf("%s", str) == 1)
       int len = strlen(str);
       int n = 2*len + 1;
       for(int i = 0;i < len;i++)r[i] = str[i];</pre>
       for(int i = 0;i < len;i++)r[len + 1 + i] = str[len - 1 - i];</pre>
       r[len] = 1;
       r[n] = 0;
       da(r,sa,rank,height,n,128);
        for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) RMQ[i]=height[i];</pre>
       initRMQ(n);
       int ans=0,st;
       int tmp;
       for(int i=0; i<len; i++)</pre>
           tmp=lcp(i,n-i);//偶对称
           if(2*tmp>ans)
              ans=2*tmp;
              st=i-tmp;
           tmp=lcp(i,n-i-1);//奇数对称
           if(2*tmp-1>ans)
              ans=2*tmp-1;
              st=i-tmp+1;
           }
       str[st+ans]=0;
       printf("%s\n",str+st);
   return 0;
```

```
}
   5.2 DC3 算法
da[]和str[]数组要开大三倍,相关数组也是三倍
 * 后缀数组
* DC3算法,复杂度O(n)
 * 所有的相关数组都要开三倍
*/
const int MAXN = 2010;
#define F(x) ((x)/3+((x)%3==1?0:tb))
#define G(x) ((x) < tb? (x) *3+1: ((x) -tb) *3+2)
int wa[MAXN*3], wb[MAXN*3], wv[MAXN*3], wss[MAXN*3];
int c0(int *r,int a,int b)
    return r[a] == r[b] && r[a+1] == r[b+1] && r[a+2] == r[b+2];
int c12 (int k,int *r,int a,int b)
    if(k == 2)
       return r[a] < r[b] || ( r[a] == r[b] && c12(1, r, a+1, b+1) );
    else return r[a] < r[b] \mid | (r[a] == r[b] && wv[a+1] < wv[b+1] );
void sort(int *r, int *a, int *b, int n, int m)
{
    int i;
    for(i = 0;i < n;i++)wv[i] = r[a[i]];</pre>
    for(i = 0;i < m;i++)wss[i] = 0;</pre>
    for(i = 0;i < n;i++)wss[wv[i]]++;</pre>
    for(i = 1;i < m;i++)wss[i] += wss[i-1];</pre>
    for(i = n-1; i >= 0;i--)
        b[--wss[wv[i]]] = a[i];
}
void dc3(int *r,int *sa,int n,int m)
    int i, j, *rn = r + n;
    int *san = sa + n, ta = 0, tb = (n+1)/3, tbc = 0, p;
    r[n] = r[n+1] = 0;
    for(i = 0; i < n; i++) if(i %3 != 0) wa[tbc++] = i;
    sort(r + 2, wa, wb, tbc, m);
    sort(r + 1, wb, wa, tbc, m);
    sort(r, wa, wb, tbc, m);
    for (p = 1, rn[F(wb[0])] = 0, i = 1; i < tbc; i++)
        rn[F(wb[i])] = c0(r, wb[i-1], wb[i]) ? p - 1 : p++;
    if(p < tbc)dc3(rn,san,tbc,p);</pre>
    else for(i = 0;i < tbc;i++)san[rn[i]] = i;
    for(i = 0; i < tbc; i++) if(san[i] < tb)wb[ta++] = san[i] * 3;
   if (n % 3 == 1) wb[ta++] = n - 1;
    sort(r, wb, wa, ta, m);
    for(i = 0; i < tbc; i++)wv[wb[i] = G(san[i])] = i;
    for(i = 0, j = 0, p = 0;i < ta && j < tbc;p++)</pre>
        sa[p] = c12(wb[j] % 3, r, wa[i], wb[j]) ? wa[i++] : wb[j++];
    for(;i < ta;p++)sa[p] = wa[i++];</pre>
    for(; j < tbc; p++) sa[p] = wb[j++];</pre>
}
//str和sa也要三倍
void da(int str[],int sa[],int rank[],int height[],int n,int m)
{
```

```
for(int i = n;i < n*3;i++)</pre>
        str[i] = 0;
    dc3(str, sa, n+1, m);
    int i,j,k = 0;
    for(i = 0;i <= n;i++) rank[sa[i]] = i;</pre>
    for(i = 0;i < n; i++)</pre>
        if(k) k--;
        j = sa[rank[i]-1];
        while (str[i+k] == str[j+k]) k++;
        height[rank[i]] = k;
}
```

6、后缀自动机

```
const int CHAR = 26;
const int MAXN = 250010;
struct SAM Node
   SAM_Node *fa,*next[CHAR];
   int len;
   int id, pos;
   SAM Node(){}
   SAM_Node(int _len)
      fa = 0;
      len = len;
      memset(next, 0, sizeof(next));
};
SAM_Node SAM_node[MAXN*2], *SAM_root, *SAM_last;
int SAM size;
SAM Node *newSAM Node (int len)
   SAM node[SAM size] = SAM Node(len);
   SAM node[SAM size].id = SAM size;
   return &SAM node[SAM size++];
}
SAM_Node *newSAM_Node (SAM_Node *p)
   SAM node[SAM size] = *p;
   SAM_node[SAM_size].id = SAM_size;
   return &SAM_node[SAM_size++];
void SAM init()
   SAM size = 0;
   SAM root = SAM last = newSAM Node(0);
   SAM_node[0].pos = 0;
void SAM add(int x,int len)
   SAM_Node *p = SAM_last, *np = newSAM_Node(p->len+1);
   np->pos = len;
   SAM last = np;
                                     14 / 152
```

```
for(;p && !p->next[x];p = p->fa)
       p->next[x] = np;
   if(!p)
       np->fa = SAM root;
       return;
   SAM_Node *q = p->next[x];
   if(q->len == p->len + 1)
       np->fa = q;
       return;
   SAM Node *nq = newSAM Node(q);
   nq->len = p->len + 1;
   q \rightarrow fa = nq;
   np->fa = nq;
   for(;p && p->next[x] == q;p = p->fa)
       p->next[x] = nq;
void SAM build(char *s)
   SAM_init();
   int len = strlen(s);
   for (int i = 0;i < len;i++)</pre>
       SAM add (s[i] - 'a', i+1);
}
//加入串后进行拓扑排序。
char str[MAXN];
int topocnt[MAXN];
SAM Node *topsam[MAXN*2];
      int n = strlen(str);
       SAM_build(str);
       memset(topocnt, 0, sizeof(topocnt));
       for(int i = 0;i < SAM size;i++)</pre>
           topocnt[SAM_node[i].len]++;
       for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
          topocnt[i] += topocnt[i-1];
       for(int i = 0;i < SAM size;i++)</pre>
          topsam[--topocnt[SAM_node[i].len]] = &SAM_node[i];
```

数学

1、素数

1.1 素数筛选 (判断<MAXN 的数是否素数)

```
void init()
   memset(notprime, false, size of (notprime));
   notprime[0]=notprime[1]=true;
   for (int i=2; i<MAXN; i++)</pre>
      if(!notprime[i])
          if(i>MAXN/i) continue;//防止后面i*i溢出(或者i,i用long long)
          //直接从i*i开始就可以,小于i倍的已经筛选过了,注意是j+=i
          for(int j=i*i;j<MAXN;j+=i)</pre>
             notprime[j]=true;
       }
}
   1.2 素数筛选 (筛选出小于等于 MAXN 的素数)
* 素数筛选,存在小于等于MAXN的素数
 * prime[0] 存的是素数的个数
const int MAXN=10000;
int prime[MAXN+1];
void getPrime()
   memset(prime, 0, sizeof(prime));
   for (int i=2; i<=MAXN; i++)</pre>
      if(!prime[i])prime[++prime[0]]=i;
      for (int j=1; j<=prime[0] &&prime[j] <=MAXN/i; j++)</pre>
          prime[prime[j]*i]=1;
          if(i%prime[j]==0) break;
   }
}
   1.3 大区间素数筛选(POJ 2689)
* POJ 2689 Prime Distance
* 给出一个区间[L,U],找出区间内容、相邻的距离最近的两个素数和
 * 距离最远的两个素数。
 * 1<=L<U<=2,147,483,647 区间长度不超过1,000,000
 * 就是要筛选出[L,U]之间的素数
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
#include <string.h>
using namespace std;
const int MAXN=100010;
int prime[MAXN+1];
void getPrime()
{
   memset(prime, 0, sizeof(prime));
    for (int i=2; i<=MAXN; i++)</pre>
       if(!prime[i])prime[++prime[0]]=i;
       for (int j=1; j<=prime[0]&&prime[j]<=MAXN/i; j++)</pre>
```

```
{
             prime[prime[j]*i]=1;
             if(i%prime[j]==0) break;
        }
    }
}
bool notprime[1000010];
int prime2[1000010];
void getPrime2(int L, int R)
    memset(notprime, false, sizeof(notprime));
    if(L<2) L=2;
    for(int i=1;i<=prime[0]&&(long long)prime[i]*prime[i]<=R;i++)</pre>
        int s=L/prime[i]+(L%prime[i]>0);
        if(s==1)s=2;
        for(int j=s; (long long)j*prime[i]<=R;j++)</pre>
             if((long long)j*prime[i]>=L)
                 notprime[j*prime[i]-L]=true;
    }
    prime2[0]=0;
    for (int i=0; i<=R-L; i++)</pre>
        if(!notprime[i])
            prime2[++prime2[0]]=i+L;
}
int main()
    getPrime();
    int L, U;
    while (scanf ("%d%d", &L, &U) ==2)
        getPrime2(L,U);
        if(prime2[0]<2)printf("There are no adjacent primes.\n");</pre>
        else
             int x1=0,x2=100000000,y1=0,y2=0;
             for(int i=1; i<prime2[0]; i++)</pre>
             {
                 if (prime2[i+1]-prime2[i]<x2-x1)</pre>
                     x1=prime2[i];
                     x2=prime2[i+1];
                 if (prime2[i+1]-prime2[i]>y2-y1)
                     y1=prime2[i];
                     y2=prime2[i+1];
            printf("%d,%d are closest, %d,%d are most distant. \n", x1, x2, y1, y2);
        }
    }
}
```

2、素数筛选和合数分解

```
//************
//素数筛选和合数分解
const int MAXN=10000;
int prime[MAXN+1];
void getPrime()
   memset(prime, 0, sizeof(prime));
   for (int i=2; i<=MAXN; i++)</pre>
      if(!prime[i])prime[++prime[0]]=i;
      for (int j=1; j<=prime[0] &&prime[j] <=MAXN/i; j++)</pre>
          prime[prime[j]*i]=1;
          if(i%prime[j]==0) break;
   }
long long factor[100][2];
int fatCnt;
int getFactors(long long x)
   fatCnt=0;
   long long tmp=x;
   for (int i=1; prime[i] <=tmp/prime[i];i++)</pre>
      factor[fatCnt][1]=0;
      if(tmp%prime[i]==0)
          factor[fatCnt][0]=prime[i];
          while(tmp%prime[i]==0)
             factor[fatCnt][1]++;
             tmp/=prime[i];
          fatCnt++;
       }
   if (tmp! =1)
      factor[fatCnt][0]=tmp;
      factor[fatCnt++][1]=1;
   return fatCnt;
```

3、扩展欧几里得算法(求 ax+by=gcd 的解以及逆元素)

```
{
  if(a==0&&b==0) return -1;//无最大公约数
   if (b==0) {x=1;y=0; return a; }
   long long d=extend gcd(b,a%b,y,x);
   y=a/b*x;
  return d;
//ax = 1 \pmod{n}
long long mod_reverse(long long a,long long n)
   long long x, y;
   long long d=extend_gcd(a,n,x,y);
   if(d==1) return (x%n+n)%n;
   else return -1;
4、求逆元
   4.1 扩展欧几里德法(见上面)
   4.2 简洁写法
注意:这个只能求a < m的情况,而且必须保证a和m互质
//求ax = 1( mod m) 的x值, 就是逆元(0<a<m)
long long inv(long long a, long long m)
   if(a == 1) return 1;
   return inv(m%a,m) * (m-m/a)%m;
   4.3 利用欧拉函数
mod为素数,而且a和m互质
long long inv(long long a,long long mod) //mod为素数
   return pow_m (a, mod-2, mod);
}
5、模线性方程组
```

```
long long extend gcd(long long a,long long b,long long &x,long long &y)
   if(a == 0 && b == 0)return -1;
   if(b == 0 ) {x = 1; y = 0; return a;}
   long long d = extend_gcd(b,a%b,y,x);
   y = a/b*x;
   return d;
int m[10],a[10];//模数为m,余数为a, X % m = a
bool solve(int &m0,int &a0,int m,int a)
   long long y, x;
   int g = extend gcd(m0,m,x,y);
   if( abs(a - a0)%g )return false;
   x *= (a - a0)/g;
```

```
x \% = m/g;
   a0 = (x*m0 + a0);
   m0 \star = m/g;
   a0 %= m0;
   if( a0 < 0 ) a0 += m0;
   return true;
}
* 无解返回false,有解返回true;
* 解的形式最后为 a0 + m0 * t (0<=a0<m0)
*/
bool MLES(int &m0 ,int &a0,int n)//mh X = a0 + m0 * k
   bool flag = true;
   m0 = 1;
   a0 = 0;
   for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
      if( !solve(m0,a0,m[i],a[i]) )
      flag = false;
      break;
   return flag;
}
```

6、随机素数测试和大数分解(POJ 1811)

```
/* *************
* Miller Rabin 算法进行素数测试
* 速度快,可以判断一个 < 2^63 的数是不是素数
**************************************
const int S = 8; //随机算法判定次数,一般8~10就够了
// 计算<u>ret</u> = (a*b)%c
                  a,b,c < 2^63
long long mult mod(long long a, long long b, long long c)
{
  a %= c;
  b %= c;
  long long ret = 0;
  long long tmp = a;
  while(b)
     if(b & 1)
        ret += tmp;
        if(ret > c)ret -= c;//直接取模慢很多
     tmp <<= 1;
     if(tmp > c)tmp -= c;
     b >>= 1;
  return ret;
}
```

```
// 计算 <u>ret</u> = (a^n)%<u>mod</u>
long long pow_mod(long long a,long long n,long long mod)
   long long ret = 1;
   long long temp = a%mod;
   while(n)
      if(n & 1)ret = mult mod(ret,temp,mod);
      temp = mult_mod(temp, temp, mod);
      n >>= 1;
   return ret;
}
// 通过 a^(n-1)=1 (mod n)来判断n是不是素数
// n-1 = x*2^t 中间使用二次判断
// 是合数返回true, 不一定是合数返回false
bool check(long long a,long long n,long long x,long long t)
{
   long long ret = pow_mod(a, x, n);
   long long last = ret;
   for(int i = 1;i <= t;i++)</pre>
      ret = mult mod(ret,ret,n);
      if(ret == 1 && last != 1 && last != n-1)return true;//合数
      last = ret;
   if(ret != 1) return true;
   else return false;
}
//***********
// Miller Rabin算法
// 是素数返回true, (可能是伪素数)
// 不是素数返回false
                          ******
//************
bool Miller Rabin (long long n)
{
   if( n < 2)return false;</pre>
   if( n == 2)return true;
   if((n&1) == 0)return false;//偶数
   long long x = n - 1;
   long long t = 0;
   while ( (x\&1) == 0 ) {x >>= 1; t++;}
   for(int i = 0;i < S;i++)</pre>
      long long a = rand()%(n-1) + 1;
      if(check(a,n,x,t))
        return false;
   return true;
}
//***********
// pollard rho 算法进行质因素分解
//
```

```
long long factor[100];//质因素分解结果(刚返回时时无序的)
int tol;//质因素的个数,编号0~tol-1
long long gcd(long long a, long long b)
   long long t;
   while(b)
       t = a;
       a = b;
       b = t%b;
   if(a >= 0)return a;
   else return -a;
}
//找出一个因子
long long pollard_rho(long long x,long long c)
    long long i = 1, k = 2;
    srand(time(NULL));
   long long x0 = rand() % (x-1) + 1;
    long long y = x0;
   while(1)
       i ++;
       x0 = (mult mod(x0, x0, x) + c) %x;
       long long d = gcd(y - x0,x);
       if( d != 1 && d != x) return d;
       if(y == x0)return x;
       if(i == k) {y = x0; k += k;}
    }
//对 n进行素因子分解,存入factor. k设置为107左右即可
void findfac(long long n,int k)
{
   if(n == 1)return;
   if(Miller Rabin(n))
       factor[tol++] = n;
       return;
   long long p = n;
   int c = k;
   while (p >= n)
      p = pollard_rho(p,c--);//值变化,防止死循环k
    findfac(p,k);
   findfac (n/p, k);
}
//POJ 1811
//给出一个N(2 <= N < 2^54),如果是素数,输出"Prime",否则输出最小的素因子
int main()
   int T;
   long long n;
   scanf("%d",&T);
```

```
while(T--)
{
    scanf("%I64d",&n);
    if(Miller_Rabin(n))printf("Prime\n");
    else
    {
        tol = 0;
        findfac(n,107);
        long long ans = factor[0];
        for(int i = 1;i < tol;i++)
            ans = min(ans,factor[i]);
        printf("%I64d\n",ans);
    }
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

7、欧拉函数

6.1 分解质因素求欧拉函数

```
getFactors(n);
       int ret = n;
       for(int i = 0;i < fatCnt;i++)</pre>
          ret = ret/factor[i][0]*(factor[i][0]-1);
   6.2 筛法欧拉函数
int euler[3000001];
void getEuler()
{
   memset(euler,0,sizeof(euler));
   euler[1] = 1;
   for(int i = 2;i <= 3000000;i++)</pre>
       if(!euler[i])
         for(int j = i; j <= 3000000; j += i)</pre>
              if(!euler[j])
                 euler[j] = j;
              euler[j] = euler[j]/i*(i-1);
          }
}
   6.2 求单个数的欧拉函数
long long eular(long long n)
   long long ans = n;
   for(int i = 2;i*i <= n;i++)</pre>
      if(n % i == 0)
          ans -= ans/i;
          while (n % i == 0)
```

n /= i;

if(n > 1) ans -= ans/n;

```
return ans;
}
   6.3 线性筛 (同时得到欧拉函数和素数表)
const int MAXN = 10000000;
bool check[MAXN+10];
int phi[MAXN+10];
int prime[MAXN+10];
int tot;//素数的个数
void phi_and_prime_table(int N)
   memset(check,false,sizeof(check));
    phi[1] = 1;
    tot = 0;
    for(int i = 2; i <= N; i++)</pre>
        if( !check[i] )
            prime[tot++] = i;
            phi[i] = i-1;
        for(int j = 0; j < tot; j++)</pre>
            if(i * prime[j] > N)break;
            check[i * prime[j]] = true;
            if( i % prime[j] == 0)
               phi[i * prime[j]] = phi[i] * prime[j];
               break;
            }
            else
            {
                phi[i * prime[j]] = phi[i] * (prime[j] - 1);
        }
    }
}
```

8、高斯消元 (浮点数)

```
#define eps 1e-9
const int MAXN=220;
double a [MAXN] [MAXN], x [MAXN]; //方程的左边的矩阵和等式右边的值,求解之后 x 存的就是结果
int equ, var; //方程数和未知数个数
*返回0表示无解,1表示有解
* /
int Gauss()
   int i,j,k,col,max_r;
   for (k=0,col=0; k<equ&&col<var; k++,col++)</pre>
      max_r=k;
       for (i=k+1; i<equ; i++)</pre>
        if(fabs(a[i][col])>fabs(a[max r][col]))
          max r=i;
       if(fabs(a[max_r][col])<eps)return 0;</pre>
                                                            ACM 模板
                                     24 / 152
                                                                          kuangbin
```

```
if(k!=max r)
           for(j=col;j<var;j++)</pre>
            swap(a[k][j],a[max_r][j]);
           swap(x[k],x[max_r]);
        }
       x[k]/=a[k][col];
       for (j=col+1; j<var; j++) a[k] [j] /=a[k] [col];</pre>
       a[k][col]=1;
       for (i=0;i<equ;i++)</pre>
         if(i!=k)
         {
             x[i] = x[k] *a[i][k];
             for (j=col+1; j<var; j++)a[i][j]-=a[k][j]*a[i][col];</pre>
             a[i][col]=0;
         }
   }
   return 1;
}
```

9、FFT

```
//HDU 1402 求高精度乘法
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;
const double PI = acos(-1.0);
//复数结构体
struct Complex
{
   double x,y;//实部和虚部 x+yi
   Complex (double x = 0.0, double y = 0.0)
      x = x;
      y = y;
   Complex operator - (const Complex &b) const
      return Complex(x-b.x, y-b.y);
   Complex operator +(const Complex &b) const
      return Complex(x+b.x, y+b.y);
   Complex operator *(const Complex &b) const
      return Complex(x*b.x-y*b.y,x*b.y+y*b.x);
};
* 进行FFT和IFFT前的反转变换。
* 位置i和 (i二进制反转后位置) 互换
```

```
* len必须去2的幂
void change(Complex y[],int len)
   int i,j,k;
   for(i = 1, j = len/2; i <len-1; i++)</pre>
       if(i < j)swap(y[i],y[j]);</pre>
       //交换互为小标反转的元素, i<j保证交换一次
       //i做正常的+1, j左反转类型的+1, 始终保持i和j是反转的
       k = len/2;
       while(j >= k)
          j -= k;
          k /= 2;
       if(j < k)j += k;
}
/*
* 做FFT
 * <u>len</u>必须为2<sup>k</sup>形式,
 * on==1时是DFT, on==-1时是IDFT
*/
void fft(Complex y[], int len, int on)
{
   change(y,len);
   for(int h = 2; h <= len; h <<= 1)</pre>
       Complex wn(cos(-on*2*PI/h),sin(-on*2*PI/h));
       for(int j = 0; j < len; j+=h)</pre>
          Complex w(1,0);
          for (int k = j; k < j+h/2; k++)
              Complex u = y[k];
              Complex t = w*y[k+h/2];
              y[k] = u+t;
              y[k+h/2] = u-t;
              w = w*wn;
          }
       }
   if(on == -1)
       for(int i = 0;i < len;i++)</pre>
          y[i].x /= len;
const int MAXN = 200010;
Complex x1[MAXN], x2[MAXN];
char str1[MAXN/2], str2[MAXN/2];
int sum[MAXN];
int main()
   while (scanf("%s%s", str1, str2) == 2)
       int len1 = strlen(str1);
       int len2 = strlen(str2);
       int len = 1;
```

```
while(len < len1*2 || len < len2*2)len<<=1;</pre>
       for(int i = 0;i < len1;i++)</pre>
          x1[i] = Complex(str1[len1-1-i]-'0',0);
       for(int i = len1;i < len;i++)</pre>
          x1[i] = Complex(0,0);
       for(int i = 0;i < len2;i++)</pre>
          x2[i] = Complex(str2[len2-1-i]-'0',0);
       for(int i = len2;i < len;i++)</pre>
          x2[i] = Complex(0,0);
       //求DFT
       fft(x1, len, 1);
       fft(x2,len,1);
       for(int i = 0;i < len;i++)</pre>
          x1[i] = x1[i]*x2[i];
       fft(x1, len, -1);
       for(int i = 0;i < len;i++)</pre>
          sum[i] = (int)(x1[i].x+0.5);
       for(int i = 0;i < len;i++)</pre>
          sum[i+1] += sum[i] / 10;
          sum[i] %=10;
       }
       len = len1+len2-1;
       while(sum[len] <= 0 && len > 0)len--;
       for(int i = len; i >= 0;i--)
          printf("%c", sum[i]+'0');
       printf("\n");
   return 0;
}
//HDU 4609
//给出 n 条线段长度, 问任取 3 根, 组成三角形的概率。
          用 FFT 求可以组成三角形的取法有几种
//n<=10^5
const int MAXN = 400040;
Complex x1[MAXN];
int a[MAXN/4];
long long num[MAXN];//100000*100000会超int
long long sum[MAXN];
int main()
{
   int T;
   int n;
   scanf("%d",&T);
   while (T--)
       scanf("%d", &n);
       memset(num, 0, sizeof(num));
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          scanf("%d", &a[i]);
          num[a[i]]++;
       sort(a,a+n);
       int len1 = a[n-1]+1;
```

```
int len = 1;
       while( len < 2*len1 )len <<= 1;</pre>
       for(int i = 0;i < len1;i++)</pre>
          x1[i] = Complex(num[i], 0);
       for(int i = len1;i < len;i++)</pre>
          x1[i] = Complex(0,0);
       fft(x1, len, 1);
       for(int i = 0;i < len;i++)</pre>
          x1[i] = x1[i]*x1[i];
       fft(x1, len, -1);
       for(int i = 0;i < len;i++)</pre>
          num[i] = (long long)(x1[i].x+0.5);
       len = 2*a[n-1];
       //减掉取两个相同的组合
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          num[a[i]+a[i]]--;
       for(int i = 1;i <= len;i++)num[i]/=2;</pre>
       sum[0] = 0;
       for(int i = 1;i <= len;i++)</pre>
          sum[i] = sum[i-1]+num[i];
       long long cnt = 0;
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          cnt += sum[len]-sum[a[i]];
          //减掉一个取大,一个取小的
          cnt -= (long long) (n-1-i) * i;
          //减掉一个取本身,另外一个取其它
          cnt -= (n-1);
          cnt -= (long long) (n-1-i)*(n-i-2)/2;
       long long tot = (long long)n*(n-1)*(n-2)/6;
       printf("%.71f\n", (double)cnt/tot);
   return 0;
}
```

10、高斯消元法求方程组的解

```
10.1 一类开关问题,对2取模的01方程组
```

POJ 1681 需要枚举自由变元,找解中 1 个数最少的

```
const int MAXN = 300;

//有equ个方程, var个变元。增广矩阵行数为equ,列数为var+1,分别为0到var
int equ,var;
int a[MAXN] [MAXN]; //增广矩阵
int x[MAXN]; //解集
int free_x[MAXN]; //用来存储自由变元(多解枚举自由变元可以使用)
int free_num; //自由变元的个数

//返回值为-1表示无解,为0是唯一解,否则返回自由变元个数
int Gauss()
{
   int max_r,col,k;
   free_num = 0;
   for(k = 0, col = 0; k < equ && col < var; k++, col++)
```

```
{
        max_r = k;
        for(int i = k+1;i < equ;i++)</pre>
            if(abs(a[i][col]) > abs(a[max_r][col]))
                \max r = i;
        if(a[max r][col] == 0)
            k--;
            free x[free num++] = col;//这个是自由变元
            continue;
        if(max r != k)
            for(int j = col; j < var+1; j++)</pre>
                swap(a[k][j],a[max r][j]);
        for(int i = k+1;i < equ;i++)</pre>
            if(a[i][col] != 0)
            {
                 for(int j = col; j < var+1; j++)</pre>
                     a[i][j] ^= a[k][j];
            }
        }
    for(int i = k;i < equ;i++)</pre>
        if(a[i][col] != 0)
            return -1;//无解
    if(k < var) return var-k;//自由变元个数
    //唯一解,回代
    for(int i = var-1; i >= 0;i--)
        x[i] = a[i][var];
        for(int j = i+1; j < var; j++)</pre>
            x[i] ^= (a[i][j] \&\& x[j]);
    }
    return 0;
int n;
void init()
    memset(a,0,sizeof(a));
    memset(x,0,sizeof(x));
    equ = n*n;
    var = n*n;
    for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
        for(int j = 0; j < n; j++)</pre>
            int t = i*n+j;
            a[t][t] = 1;
            if(i > 0)a[(i-1)*n+j][t] = 1;
            if(i < n-1)a[(i+1)*n+j][t] = 1;
            if(j > 0)a[i*n+j-1][t] = 1;
            if(j < n-1)a[i*n+j+1][t] = 1;
```

}

}

```
void solve()
    int t = Gauss();
    if(t == -1)
        printf("inf\n");
        return;
    }
    else if(t == 0)
        int ans = 0;
        for(int i = 0;i < n*n;i++)</pre>
           ans += x[i];
        printf("%d\n", ans);
        return;
    }
    else
    {
        //枚举自由变元
        int ans = 0x3f3f3f3f;
        int tot = (1<<t);
        for(int i = 0;i < tot;i++)</pre>
            int cnt = 0;
            for(int j = 0; j < t; j++)
            {
                if(i&(1<<j))
                    x[free_x[j]] = 1;
                    cnt++;
                else x[free x[j]] = 0;
            for(int j = var-t-1; j >= 0; j--)
                int idx;
                for(idx = j;idx < var;idx++)</pre>
                    if(a[j][idx])
                        break;
                x[idx] = a[j][var];
                for(int 1 = idx+1;1 < var;1++)</pre>
                    if(a[j][l])
                       x[idx] ^= x[1];
                cnt += x[idx];
            }
            ans = min(ans,cnt);
        printf("%d\n",ans);
    }
char str[30][30];
int main()
   int T;
   scanf("%d",&T);
    while (T--)
        scanf("%d",&n);
```

```
init();
        for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%s",str[i]);
            for(int j = 0; j < n; j++)</pre>
                if(str[i][j] == 'y')
                    a[i*n+j][n*n] = 0;
                else a[i*n+j][n*n] = 1;
            }
        solve();
   return 0;
}
   10.2 解同余方程组
POJ 2947 Widget Factory
//求解对MOD取模的方程组
const int MOD = 7;
const int MAXN = 400;
int a[MAXN][MAXN];//增广矩阵
int x[MAXN];//最后得到的解集
inline int gcd(int a, int b)
    while(b != 0)
    {
       int t = b;
       b = a%b;
        a = t;
   return a;
inline int lcm(int a, int b)
   return a/gcd(a,b) *b;
long long inv(long long a, long long m)
   if(a == 1)return 1;
   return inv(m%a,m) * (m-m/a)%m;
}
int Gauss(int equ,int var)
    int max_r,col,k;
    for(k = 0, col = 0; k < equ && col < var; k++, col++)
        \max r = k;
        for(int i = k+1; i < equ;i++)</pre>
            if(abs(a[i][col]) > abs(a[max r][col]))
               \max r = i;
        if(a[max_r][col] == 0)
        {
            k--;
            continue;
        }
```

```
if (max_r != k)
            for(int j = col; j < var+1; j++)</pre>
                swap(a[k][j],a[max_r][j]);
        for(int i = k+1; i < equ; i++)
            if(a[i][col] != 0)
                int LCM = lcm(abs(a[i][col]),abs(a[k][col]));
                int ta = LCM/abs(a[i][col]);
                int tb = LCM/abs(a[k][col]);
                if(a[i][col] *a[k][col] < 0)tb = -tb;</pre>
                for (int j = col; j < var+1; j++)</pre>
                     a[i][j] = ((a[i][j]*ta - a[k][j]*tb)%MOD + MOD)%MOD;
            }
        }
    for(int i = k;i < equ;i++)</pre>
        if(a[i][col] != 0)
            return -1;//无解
    if(k < var) return var-k;//多解
    for(int i = var-1;i >= 0;i--)
        int temp = a[i][var];
        for(int j = i+1; j < var; j++)</pre>
            if(a[i][j] != 0)
                temp -= a[i][j]*x[j];
                temp = (temp%MOD + MOD)%MOD;
            }
        }
        x[i] = (temp*inv(a[i][i],MOD))%MOD;
    return 0;
int change(char s[])
    if(strcmp(s, "MON") == 0) return 1;
    else if (strcmp(s, "TUE") == 0) return 2;
   else if (strcmp(s, "WED") == 0) return 3;
   else if(strcmp(s,"THU")==0) return 4;
   else if(strcmp(s, "FRI") == 0) return 5;
   else if (strcmp(s, "SAT") == 0) return 6;
   else return 7;
}
int main()
    int n,m;
    while(scanf("%d%d",&n,&m) == 2)
        if(n == 0 && m == 0)break;
        memset(a,0,sizeof(a));
        char str1[10],str2[10];
        int k;
        for(int i = 0;i < m;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%d%s%s",&k,str1,str2);
            a[i][n] = ((change(str2) - change(str1) + 1)%MOD + MOD)%MOD;
                                       32 / 152
                                                              ACM 模板
                                                                            kuangbin
```

}

```
int t;
            while (k--)
                scanf("%d",&t);
                t--;
                a[i][t] ++;
                a[i][t]%=MOD;
            }
        }
        int ans = Gauss(m,n);
        if(ans == 0)
            for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
                if(x[i] <= 2)
                    x[i] += 7;
            for(int i = 0;i < n-1;i++)printf("%d ",x[i]);</pre>
            printf("%d\n",x[n-1]);
        else if (ans == -1)printf("Inconsistent data.\n");
        else printf("Multiple solutions.\n");
   return 0;
}
```

整数拆分 11、

HDU 4651

```
const int MOD = 1e9+7;
int dp[100010];
void init()
   memset(dp,0,sizeof(dp));
   dp[0] = 1;
   for(int i = 1;i <= 100000;i++)</pre>
       for (int j = 1, r = 1; i - (3 * j * j - j) / 2 >= 0; <math>j++, r *= -1)
          dp[i] += dp[i -(3 * j * j - j) / 2] * r;
          dp[i] %= MOD;
          dp[i] = (dp[i]+MOD)%MOD;
          if(i - (3 * j * j + j) / 2 >= 0)
              dp[i] += dp[i - (3 * j * j + j) / 2] * r;
              dp[i] %= MOD;
              dp[i] = (dp[i]+MOD)%MOD;
       }
   }
}
int main()
   int T;
   int n;
   init();
   scanf("%d",&T);
   while (T--)
                                      33 / 152
```

```
{
       scanf("%d", &n);
      printf("%d\n",dp[n]);
   return 0;
}
HDU 4658
数 n(<=10^5)的划分,相同的数重复不能超过 k 个。
const int MOD = 1e9+7;
int dp[100010];
void init()
   memset(dp,0,sizeof(dp));
   dp[0] = 1;
   for(int i = 1;i <= 100000;i++)</pre>
       for(int j = 1, r = 1; i - (3 * j * j - j) / 2 >= 0; <math>j++, r *= -1)
          dp[i] += dp[i -(3 * j * j - j) / 2] * r;
          dp[i] %= MOD;
          dp[i] = (dp[i]+MOD)%MOD;
          if(i - (3 * j * j + j) / 2 >= 0)
             dp[i] += dp[i - (3 * j * j + j) / 2] * r;
             dp[i] %= MOD;
             dp[i] = (dp[i]+MOD)%MOD;
          }
       }
   }
}
int solve(int n,int k)
   int ans = dp[n];
   for (int j = 1, r = -1; n - k*(3 * j * j - j) / 2 >= 0; <math>j++, r *= -1)
       ans += dp[n - k*(3 * j * j - j) / 2] * r;
      ans %= MOD;
      ans = (ans+MOD)%MOD;
       if( n - k*(3 * j * j + j) / 2 >= 0 )
          ans += dp[n - k*(3 * j * j + j) / 2] * r;
          ans %= MOD;
          ans = (ans+MOD)%MOD;
      }
   }
   return ans;
}
int main()
   init();
   int T;
   int n,k;
   scanf("%d",&T);
   while (T--)
       scanf("%d%d", &n, &k);
```

```
printf("%d\n", solve(n,k));
   return 0;
}
```

12、求 A^B 的约数之和对 MOD 取模

```
参考 POJ 1845
里面有一种求 1+p+p^2+p^3+...p^n 的方法。
需要素数筛选和合数分解的程序,需要先调用 getPrime();
long long pow_m(long long a,long long n)
   long long ret = 1;
   long long tmp = a%MOD;
   while(n)
       if(n\&1) ret = (ret*tmp) %MOD;
       tmp = tmp*tmp%MOD;
       n >>= 1;
   return ret;
//计算1+p+p^2+...+p^n
long long sum(long long p, long long n)
   if(p == 0)return 0;
   if(n == 0)return 1;
   if(n & 1)
       return ((1+pow_m(p,n/2+1))%MOD*sum(p,n/2)%MOD)%MOD;
   else return ((1+pow m(p,n/2+1)) MOD*sum(p,n/2-1)+pow m(p,n/2) MOD;
//返回A^B的约数之和 % MOD
long long solve(long long A, long long B)
   getFactors(A);
   long long ans = 1;
   for(int i = 0;i < fatCnt;i++)</pre>
       ans *= sum(factor[i][0],B*factor[i][1])%MOD;
       ans %= MOD;
   return ans;
}
```

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13、莫比乌斯反演

莫比乌斯反演公式:

$$F(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d)$$
 \emptyset $f(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) F\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$

莫比乌斯函数 μ

$$\mu(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 1 \\ (-1)^k & n = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_k \\ 0 & 其余情况 \end{cases}$$

另外一种更常用的形式:

在某一范围内:
$$F(n) = \sum_{n|d} f(d)$$
 则 $f(n) = \sum_{n|d} \mu \left(\frac{d}{n}\right) F(d)$

线性筛法求解积性函数 (莫比乌斯函数)

```
const int MAXN = 1000000;
bool check[MAXN+10];
int prime[MAXN+10];
int mu[MAXN+10];
void Moblus()
   memset(check, false, sizeof(check));
   mu[1] = 1;
    int tot = 0;
    for(int i = 2; i <= MAXN; i++)</pre>
        if(!check[i])
           prime[tot++] = i;
           mu[i] = -1;
        for (int j = 0; j < tot; j++)
            if(i * prime[j] > MAXN) break;
            check[i * prime[j]] = true;
            if( i % prime[j] == 0)
                mu[i * prime[j]] = 0;
                break;
            }
            else
               mu[i * prime[j]] = -mu[i];
       }
   }
}
```

例题:

BZOJ 2301

对于给出的 n 个询问,每次求有多少个数对(x,y),满足 a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d,且 gcd(x,y) = k, gcd(x,y)函数为 x 和 y 的最大公约数。

1≤n≤50000, 1≤a≤b≤50000, 1≤c≤d≤50000, 1≤k≤50000

```
const int MAXN = 100000;
bool check[MAXN+10];
int prime[MAXN+10];
int mu[MAXN+10];
void Moblus()
   memset(check,false,sizeof(check));
   mu[1] = 1;
    int tot = 0;
    for(int i = 2; i <= MAXN; i++)</pre>
        if(!check[i])
            prime[tot++] = i;
            mu[i] = -1;
        for(int j = 0; j < tot; j ++)</pre>
            if( i * prime[j] > MAXN) break;
            check[i * prime[j]] = true;
            if( i % prime[j] == 0)
                mu[i * prime[j]] = 0;
                break;
            }
            else
                mu[i * prime[j]] = -mu[i];
        }
    }
}
int sum[MAXN+10];
//找[1,n],[1,m]内互质的数的对数
long long solve(int n,int m)
    long long ans = 0;
    if(n > m) swap(n,m);
    for(int i = 1, la = 0; i <= n; i = la+1)</pre>
        la = min(n/(n/i), m/(m/i));
        ans += (long long) (sum[la] - sum[i-1])*(n/i)*(m/i);
    return ans;
}
int main()
   Moblus();
   sum[0] = 0;
    for(int i = 1;i <= MAXN;i++)</pre>
       sum[i] = sum[i-1] + mu[i];
    int a,b,c,d,k;
    int T;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while (T--)
    {
```

```
scanf("%d%d%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c, &d, &k);
        long long ans = solve(b/k, d/k) - solve((a-1)/k, d/k) - solve(b/k, (c-1)/k)
+ solve((a-1)/k,(c-1)/k);
       printf("%lld\n",ans);
    }
   return 0;
```

14 \ Baby-Step Giant-Step

```
(POJ 2417,3243)
```

```
//baby step giant step
// a^x = b (\underline{mod} n) n是素数和不是素数都可以
// 求解上式 0<=x < n的解
#define MOD 76543
int hs[MOD], head[MOD], next[MOD], id[MOD], top;
void insert(int x,int y)
    int k = x%MOD;
   hs[top] = x, id[top] = y, next[top] = head[k], head[k] = top++;
}
int find(int x)
   int k = x%MOD;
    for(int i = head[k]; i != -1; i = next[i])
        if(hs[i] == x)
           return id[i];
    return -1;
}
int BSGS(int a,int b,int n)
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
   top = 1;
   if(b == 1)return 0;
    int m = sqrt(n*1.0), j;
    long long x = 1, p = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i, p = p*a%n) insert (p*b%n, i);
    for(long long i = m; ;i += m)
        if ((j = find(x = x*p%n)) != -1) return i-j;
       if(i > n)break;
   return -1;
```

相关公式

1、欧拉定理

对于互质的整数 a 和 n, 有 $a^{\varphi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$

费马定理: a 是不能被质数 p 整除的正整数,有 $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$

2、Polya 定理

设 G 是 p 个对象的一个置换群,用 k 种颜色去染这 p 个对象,若一种染色方案在群 G 的作用下变为一种方案,则这两个方案当作是同一种方案,这样的不同染色方案数为:

$$L = \frac{1}{|G|} \times \sum (k^{C(f)}), f \in G$$

C(f)为循环节,|G|表示群的置换方法数。

对于 n 个位置的手镯, 有 n 种旋转置换和 n 种翻转置换对于旋转置换:

 $\mathit{C}(f_i) = \gcd(\mathit{n},i)$,i 表示旋转 i 颗宝石以后。i=0 时 $\gcd(\mathsf{n},\mathsf{0})$ =n

对于翻转置换:

如果 n 为偶数: 则有 n/2 个置换
$$C(f) = \frac{n}{2}$$
,有 n/2 个置换 $C(f) = \frac{n}{2} + 1$

如果 n 为奇数: 则有 n 个置换
$$C(f) = \frac{n}{2} + 1$$

3、欧拉函数 $\varphi(n)$

$$\varphi(n)$$
 积性函数,对于一个质数 p 和正整数 k ,有

$$\varphi(p^k) = p^k - p^{k-1} = (p-1)p^{k-1} = p^k(1-\frac{1}{p})$$

$$\sum_{d|n} \varphi(d) = n$$

当
$$n > 1$$
时, $1 \dots n$ 中与 n 互质的整数和为 $\frac{n\varphi(n)}{2}$

数据结构

1、划分树

```
/*
    * 划分树(查询区间第k大)
    */
const int MAXN = 100010;
int tree[20][MAXN];//表示每层每个位置的值
int sorted[MAXN];//已经排序好的数
int toleft[20][MAXN];//toleft[p][i]表示第i层从1到i有数分入左边
```

void build(int 1, int r, int dep)

```
{
   if(1 == r)return;
   int mid = (l+r)>>1;
   int same = mid - 1 + 1; //表示等于中间值而且被分入左边的个数
   for(int i = 1; i <= r; i++) //注意是1,不是one
      if(tree[dep][i] < sorted[mid])</pre>
          same--;
   int lpos = 1;
   int rpos = mid+1;
   for(int i = 1;i <= r;i++)</pre>
      if(tree[dep][i] < sorted[mid])</pre>
          tree[dep+1][lpos++] = tree[dep][i];
      else if (tree[dep][i] == sorted[mid] && same > 0)
          tree[dep+1][lpos++] = tree[dep][i];
          same--;
      }
      else
          tree[dep+1][rpos++] = tree[dep][i];
      toleft[dep][i] = toleft[dep][l-1] + lpos - 1;
   build(1,mid,dep+1);
   build(mid+1, r, dep+1);
}
//查询区间第k大的数,[L,R]是大区间,[1,r]是要查询的小区间
int query(int L,int R,int l,int r,int dep,int k)
   if(l == r)return tree[dep][l];
   int mid = (L+R)>>1;
   int cnt = toleft[dep][r] - toleft[dep][l-1];
   if(cnt >= k)
      int newl = L + toleft[dep][l-1] - toleft[dep][L-1];
      int newr = newl + cnt - 1;
      return query(L, mid, newl, newr, dep+1, k);
   }
   else
      int newr = r + toleft[dep][R] - toleft[dep][r];
      int newl = newr - (r-l-cnt);
      return query (mid+1, R, newl, newr, dep+1, k-cnt);
   }
}
int main()
   int n,m;
   while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) ==2)
      memset(tree, 0, sizeof(tree));
      for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
          scanf("%d", &tree[0][i]);
          sorted[i] = tree[0][i];
      sort(sorted+1, sorted+n+1);
      build(1,n,0);
```

```
int s,t,k;
      while (m--)
         scanf("%d%d%d", &s, &t, &k);
         printf("%d\n", query(1, n, s, t, 0, k));
   return 0;
}
2、RMQ
   2.1 一维
求最大值,数组下标从1开始。
求最小值,或者最大最小值下标,或者数组从0开始对应修改即可。
const int MAXN = 50010;
int dp[MAXN] [20];
int mm[MAXN];
//初始化RMQ, b数组下标从1开始,从0开始简单修改
void initRMQ(int n,int b[])
   mm[0] = -1;
   for(int i = 1; i <= n;i++)</pre>
      mm[i] = ((i&(i-1)) == 0)?mm[i-1]+1:mm[i-1];
      dp[i][0] = b[i];
   for (int j = 1; j <= mm[n]; j++)</pre>
      for(int i = 1;i + (1<<j) -1 <= n;i++)</pre>
         dp[i][j] = max(dp[i][j-1], dp[i+(1<<(j-1))][j-1]);
//查询最大值
int rmq(int x,int y)
   int k = mm[y-x+1];
   return max(dp[x][k],dp[y-(1<<k)+1][k]);
}
   2.2 二维
* 二维RMQ, 预处理复杂度 n*m*log*(n)*log(m)
* 数组下标从1开始
*/
int val[310][310];
int dp[310][310][9][9];//最大值
int mm[310];//二进制位数减一,使用前初始化
void initRMQ(int n,int m)
{
   for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
      for (int j = 1; j <= m; j++)</pre>
         dp[i][j][0][0] = val[i][j];
   for (int ii = 0; ii <= mm[n]; ii++)</pre>
```

```
for(int jj = 0; jj <= mm[m]; jj++)</pre>
          if(ii+jj)
              for(int i = 1; i + (1<<ii) - 1 <= n;i++)</pre>
                 for(int j = 1; j + (1<<jj) - 1 <= m; j++)</pre>
                     if(ii) dp[i][j][ii][jj] =
\max(dp[i][j][ii-1][jj], dp[i+(1<<(ii-1))][j][ii-1][jj]);
                     else dp[i][j][ii][jj] =
\max(dp[i][j][ii][jj-1], dp[i][j+(1<<(jj-1))][ii][jj-1]);
//查询矩形内的最大值(x1<=x2,y1<=y2)
int rmq(int x1,int y1,int x2,int y2)
   int k1 = mm[x2-x1+1];
   int k2 = mm[y2-y1+1];
   x2 = x2 - (1 << k1) + 1;
   y2 = y2 - (1 << k2) + 1;
   return
\max(\max(dp[x1][y1][k1][k2], dp[x1][y2][k1][k2]), \max(dp[x2][y1][k1][k2], dp[x2]
[y2][k1][k2]));
}
int main()
{
   //在外面对mm数组进行初始化
   mm[0] = -1;
   for(int i = 1;i <= 305;i++)</pre>
       mm[i] = ((i&(i-1))==0)?mm[i-1]+1:mm[i-1];
   int n,m;
   int Q;
   int r1, c1, r2, c2;
   while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) == 2)
       for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
          for(int j = 1; j <= m; j++)</pre>
              scanf("%d", &val[i][j]);
       initRMO(n,m);
       scanf("%d", &Q);
       while (Q--)
       {
          scanf("%d%d%d%d",&r1,&c1,&r2,&c2);
          if(r1 > r2) swap(r1,r2);
          if(c1 > c2)swap(c1,c2);
          int tmp = rmq(r1,c1,r2,c2);
          printf("%d ",tmp);
          if(tmp == val[r1][c1] || tmp == val[r1][c2] || tmp == val[r2][c1] ||
tmp == val[r2][c2]
              printf("yes\n");
          else printf("no\n");
   }
   return 0;
}
```

3、树链剖分

3.1 点权

```
基于点权,查询单点值,修改路径的上的点权(HDU 3966 树链剖分+树状数组)
```

```
const int MAXN = 50010;
struct Edge
    int to, next;
}edge[MAXN*2];
int head[MAXN],tot;
int top[MAXN];//top[v] 表示v所在的重链的顶端节点
int fa[MAXN];//父亲节点
int deep[MAXN];//深度
int num[MAXN];//num[v] 表示以v为根的子树的节点数
int p[MAXN];//p[v]表示v对应的位置
int fp[MAXN];//<u>fp</u>和p数组相反
int son[MAXN];//重儿子
int pos;
void init()
{
    tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
   pos = 1;//使用树状数组,编号从头1开始
   memset(son,-1,sizeof(son));
void addedge (int u,int v)
    edge[tot].to = v; edge[tot].next = head[u]; head[u] = tot++;
void dfs1(int u,int pre,int d)
{
    deep[u] = d;
    fa[u] = pre;
   num[u] = 1;
    for(int i = head[u];i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
       int v = edge[i].to;
        if(v != pre)
        {
           dfs1(v,u,d+1);
           num[u] += num[v];
           if(son[u] == -1 \mid \mid num[v] > num[son[u]])
               son[u] = v;
        }
}
void getpos(int u,int sp)
    top[u] = sp;
    p[u] = pos++;
    fp[p[u]] = u;
    if(son[u] == -1) return;
    getpos(son[u],sp);
    for(int i = head[u];i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
    {
```

```
int v = edge[i].to;
        if(v != son[u] && v != fa[u])
           getpos(v,v);
   }
}
//树状数组
int lowbit(int x)
   return x&(-x);
}
int c[MAXN];
int n;
int sum(int i)
   int s = 0;
   while(i > 0)
       s += c[i];
       i -= lowbit(i);
   return s;
}
void add(int i,int val)
    while(i <= n)</pre>
       c[i] += val;
       i += lowbit(i);
}
void Change(int u,int v,int val)//u->v的路径上点的值改变val
    int f1 = top[u], f2 = top[v];
    int tmp = 0;
    while(f1 != f2)
        if(deep[f1] < deep[f2])</pre>
           swap(f1,f2);
           swap(u,v);
        add(p[f1],val);
        add(p[u]+1,-val);
       u = fa[f1];
        f1 = top[u];
    if(deep[u] > deep[v]) swap(u,v);
    add(p[u],val);
    add(p[v]+1,-val);
}
int a[MAXN];
int main()
{
   int M,P;
   while(scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &M, &P) == 3)
        int u, v;
```

```
int C1, C2, K;
       char op [10];
       init();
       for (int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
           scanf("%d",&a[i]);
       while (M--)
           scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
           addedge (u, v);
           addedge (v, u);
       dfs1(1,0,0);
       getpos(1,1);
       memset(c,0,sizeof(c));
       for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
           add(p[i],a[i]);
           add(p[i]+1,-a[i]);
       while (P--)
           scanf("%s",op);
           if(op[0] == 'Q')
           {
               scanf("%d",&u);
               printf("%d\n", sum(p[u]));
           }
           else
           {
               scanf("%d%d%d", &C1, &C2, &K);
               if(op[0] == 'D')
                   K = -K;
               Change (C1,C2,K);
       }
    }
   return 0;
}
   3.2 边权
基于边权,修改单条边权,查询路径边权最大值(SPOJ QTREE 树链剖分+线段树 )
const int MAXN = 10010;
struct Edge
   int to, next;
}edge[MAXN*2];
int head[MAXN],tot;
int top[MAXN];//top[v]表示v所在的重链的顶端节点
int fa[MAXN]; //父亲节点
int deep[MAXN];//深度
int num[MAXN];//num[v]表示以v为根的子树的节点数
int p[MAXN];//p[v]表示v与其父亲节点的连边在线段树中的位置
int fp[MAXN];//和p数组相反
int son[MAXN];//重儿子
int pos;
void init()
```

```
{
   tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
   pos = 0;
   memset(son,-1,sizeof(son));
void addedge (int u,int v)
    edge[tot].to = v;edge[tot].next = head[u];head[u] = tot++;
void dfs1(int u,int pre,int d) //第一遍dfs求出fa,deep,num,son
    deep[u] = d;
    fa[u] = pre;
    num[u] = 1;
    for(int i = head[u];i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        int v = edge[i].to;
        if(v != pre)
            dfs1(v,u,d+1);
            num[u] += num[v];
            if(son[u] == -1 \mid \mid num[v] > num[son[u]])
                son[u] = v;
}
void getpos(int u,int sp) //第二遍<u>dfs</u>求出top和p
   top[u] = sp;
   p[u] = pos++;
   fp[p[u]] = u;
   if(son[u] == -1) return;
    getpos(son[u],sp);
    for(int i = head[u] ; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        int v = edge[i].to;
        if(v != son[u] && v != fa[u])
           getpos(v,v);
    }
}
//线段树
struct Node
{
    int 1,r;
   int Max;
}segTree[MAXN*3];
void build(int i,int l,int r)
{
   segTree[i].l = l;
   segTree[i].r = r;
   segTree[i].Max = 0;
   if(l == r)return;
   int mid = (1+r)/2;
   build(i<<1,1,mid);</pre>
   build((i<<1) |1,mid+1,r);
}
```

```
void push_up(int i)
    segTree[i].Max = max(segTree[i<<1].Max,segTree[(i<<1)|1].Max);</pre>
void update(int i,int k,int val) // 更新线段树的第k个值为val
    if(segTree[i].l == k && segTree[i].r == k)
    {
        segTree[i].Max = val;
       return;
    int mid = (segTree[i].l + segTree[i].r)/2;
    if(k <= mid) update(i<<1,k,val);</pre>
    else update((i<<1)|1, k, val);
   push up(i);
}
int query(int i,int l,int r) //查询线段树中[l,r] 的最大值
    if(segTree[i].l == l && segTree[i].r == r)
        return segTree[i].Max;
    int mid = (segTree[i].l + segTree[i].r)/2;
    if(r <= mid) return query(i<<1,1,r);</pre>
    else if (1 > mid) return query((i \le 1) | 1, 1, r);
    else return max(query(i<<1,1,mid),query((i<<1)|1,mid+1,r));
}
int find(int u,int v)//查询u->v边的最大值
    int f1 = top[u], f2 = top[v];
    int tmp = 0;
    while(f1 != f2)
        if(deep[f1] < deep[f2])</pre>
        {
            swap(f1,f2);
            swap(u,v);
        tmp = max(tmp, query(1, p[f1], p[u]));
        u = fa[f1]; f1 = top[u];
    if(u == v)return tmp;
    if(deep[u] > deep[v]) swap(u,v);
    return max(tmp,query(1,p[son[u]],p[v]));
int e[MAXN][3];
int main()
   //freopen("in.txt","r",stdin);
   //freopen("out.txt","w",stdout);
   int T;
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while (T--)
        init();
        scanf("%d", &n);
        for(int i = 0;i < n-1;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%d%d%d", &e[i][0], &e[i][1], &e[i][2]);
                                      47 / 152
```

```
addedge(e[i][0],e[i][1]);
            addedge(e[i][1],e[i][0]);
        }
        dfs1(1,0,0);
        getpos(1,1);
        build(1,0,pos-1);
        for(int i = 0;i < n-1; i++)</pre>
            if(deep[e[i][0]] > deep[e[i][1]])
                swap(e[i][0],e[i][1]);
            update(1,p[e[i][1]],e[i][2]);
        }
        char op [10];
        int u, v;
        while(scanf("%s", op) == 1)
            if(op[0] == 'D')break;
            scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
            if(op[0] == 'Q')
                printf("%d\n", find(u, v));//查询u->v路径上边权的最大值
            else update(1,p[e[u-1][1]],v);//修改第u条边的长度为v
        }
   }
   return 0;
}
```

4、伸展树 (splay tree)

```
题目:维修数列。
```

```
经典题,插入、删除、修改、翻转、求和、求和最大的子序列
#define Key value ch[ch[root][1]][0]
const int MAXN = 500010;
```

```
const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
int pre[MAXN], ch[MAXN][2], key[MAXN], size[MAXN];
int root, tot1;
int sum[MAXN], rev[MAXN], same[MAXN];
int lx[MAXN],rx[MAXN],mx[MAXN];
int s[MAXN],tot2;//内存池和容量
int a[MAXN];
int n,q;
```

```
void Treavel(int x)
{
   if(x)
      Treavel (ch[x][0]);
      printf("结点: %2d: 左儿子 %2d 右儿子 %2d 父结点 %2d size
= 2d^n, x, ch[x][0], ch[x][1], pre[x], size[x]);
      Treavel (ch[x][1]);
}
```

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void debug()

```
{
   printf("root:%d\n",root);
   Treavel (root);
void NewNode(int &r,int father,int k)
   if(tot2) r = s[tot2--];//取的时候是tot2--,存的时候就是++tot2
   else r = ++tot1;
   pre[r] = father;
   ch[r][0] = ch[r][1] = 0;
   key[r] = k;
   sum[r] = k;
   rev[r] = same[r] = 0;
   lx[r] = rx[r] = mx[r] = k;
   size[r] = 1;
void Update_Rev(int r)
   if(!r)return;
   swap(ch[r][0],ch[r][1]);
   swap(lx[r],rx[r]);
   rev[r] ^= 1;
}
void Update_Same(int r,int v)
   if(!r)return;
   key[r] = v;
   sum[r] = v*size[r];
   lx[r] = rx[r] = mx[r] = max(v,v*size[r]);
   same[r] = 1;
}
void push_up(int r)
   int lson = ch[r][0], rson = ch[r][1];
   size[r] = size[lson] + size[rson] + 1;
   sum[r] = sum[lson] + sum[rson] + key[r];
   lx[r] = max(lx[lson], sum[lson] + key[r] + max(0, lx[rson]));
   rx[r] = max(rx[rson], sum[rson] + key[r] + max(0, rx[lson]));
   mx[r] = max(0,rx[lson]) + key[r] + max(0,lx[rson]);
   mx[r] = max(mx[r], max(mx[lson], mx[rson]));
}
void push down(int r)
   if(same[r])
       Update_Same(ch[r][0], key[r]);
       Update Same(ch[r][1], key[r]);
       same[r] = 0;
   }
   if(rev[r])
       Update_Rev(ch[r][0]);
       Update_Rev(ch[r][1]);
       rev[r] = 0;
   }
```

```
}
void Build(int &x,int 1,int r,int father)
   if(l > r)return;
   int mid = (1+r)/2;
   NewNode (x, father, a[mid]);
   Build(ch[x][0],1, mid-1,x);
   Build(ch[x][1],mid+1,r,x);
   push_up(x);
}
void Init()
    root = tot1 = tot2 = 0;
    ch[root][0] = ch[root][1] = size[root] = pre[root] = 0;
    same[root] = rev[root] = sum[root] = key[root] = 0;
    lx[root] = rx[root] = mx[root] = -INF;
   NewNode (root, 0, -1);
   NewNode (ch[root][1], root, -1);
    for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
        scanf("%d",&a[i]);
    Build(Key value, 0, n-1, ch[root][1]);
   push_up (ch[root][1]);
   push_up (root);
}
//旋转,0为左旋,1为右旋
void Rotate(int x,int kind)
    int y = pre[x];
   push down(y);
   push_down(x);
    ch[y][!kind] = ch[x][kind];
   pre[ch[x][kind]] = y;
    if (pre[y])
        ch[pre[y]][ch[pre[y]][1]==y] = x;
    pre[x] = pre[y];
    ch[x][kind] = y;
   pre[y] = x;
   push_up (y);
//Splay调整,将r结点调整到goal下面
void Splay(int r,int goal)
   push down(r);
    while(pre[r] != goal)
        if(pre[pre[r]] == goal)
        {
            push_down(pre[r]);
            push_down(r);
            Rotate(r,ch[pre[r]][0] == r);
        }
        else
            push_down(pre[pre[r]]);
            push_down(pre[r]);
            push_down(r);
            int y = pre[r];
            int kind = ch[pre[y]][0]==y;
                                     50 / 152
```

```
if(ch[y][kind] == r)
               Rotate(r,!kind);
               Rotate(r,kind);
            }
           else
               Rotate(y, kind);
               Rotate(r,kind);
        }
   }
   push_up(r);
   if(goal == 0) root = r;
int Get_kth(int r,int k)
   push down(r);
   int t = size[ch[r][0]] + 1;
   if(t == k)return r;
   if(t > k)return Get kth(ch[r][0],k);
   else return Get_kth(ch[r][1],k-t);
}
//在第pos个数后面插入tot个数
void Insert(int pos,int tot)
   for(int i = 0;i < tot;i++) scanf("%d",&a[i]);</pre>
   Splay(Get kth(root,pos+1),0);
   Splay(Get_kth(root,pos+2),root);
   Build(Key_value, 0, tot-1, ch [root] [1]);
   push up (ch[root][1]);
   push_up (root);
}
//删除子树
void erase(int r)
{
   if(!r)return;
   s[++tot2] = r;
   erase(ch[r][0]);
   erase(ch[r][1]);
//从第pos个数开始连续删除tot个数
void Delete(int pos,int tot)
   Splay(Get kth(root,pos),0);
   Splay(Get_kth(root,pos+tot+1),root);
   erase(Key_value);
   pre[Key_value] = 0;
   Key_value = 0;
   push_up (ch[root][1]);
   push_up (root);
//将从第pos个数开始的连续的tot个数修改为c
void Make_Same(int pos,int tot,int c)
   Splay(Get kth(root,pos),0);
```

```
Splay(Get_kth(root,pos+tot+1),root);
   Update_Same(Key_value,c);
   push_up (ch[root][1]);
   push_up (root);
}
//将第pos个数开始的连续tot个数进行反转
void Reverse (int pos, int tot)
{
   Splay(Get_kth(root,pos),0);
   Splay(Get kth(root,pos+tot+1),root);
   Update_Rev(Key_value);
   push_up (ch[root][1]);
   push up (root);
//得到第pos个数开始的tot个数的和
int Get_Sum(int pos,int tot)
   Splay(Get kth(root,pos),0);
   Splay(Get_kth(root,pos+tot+1),root);
   return sum[Key_value];
//得到第pos个数开始的tot个数中最大的子段和
int Get_MaxSum(int pos,int tot)
   Splay(Get kth(root,pos),0);
   Splay(Get kth(root,pos+tot+1),root);
   return mx[Key value];
void InOrder(int r)
   if(!r)return;
   push down(r);
   InOrder(ch[r][0]);
   printf("%d ",key[r]);
   InOrder(ch[r][1]);
int main()
   //freopen("in.txt", "r", stdin);
   //freopen("out.txt","w", stdout);
   while(scanf("%d%d",&n,&q) == 2)
       Init();
       char op [20];
       int x,y,z;
       while(q--)
           scanf("%s",op);
            if(strcmp(op,"INSERT") == 0)
            {
               scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
               Insert(x,y);
           else if (strcmp(op,"DELETE") == 0)
               scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
               Delete(x,y);
```

```
else if (strcmp(op,"MAKE-SAME") == 0)
                scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &z);
                Make_Same(x, y, z);
            else if (strcmp(op, "REVERSE") == 0)
                scanf("%d%d",&x,&y);
                Reverse(x,y);
            else if (strcmp(op, "GET-SUM") == 0)
                scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
                printf("%d\n",Get Sum(x,y));
            else if (strcmp(op, "MAX-SUM") == 0)
                printf("%d\n",Get MaxSum(1,size[root]-2));
        }
    }
   return 0;
}
```

5、动态树

{

5.1 HDU 4010(切割、合并子树,路径上所有点的点权增加一个值,查询路径上点权的最 大值)

```
//动态维护一组森林,要求支持一下操作:
//link(a,b) : 如果a,b不在同一颗子树中,则通过在a,b之间连边的方式,连接这两颗子树
//cut(a,b) : 如果a,b在同一颗子树中,且a!=b,则将a视为这颗子树的根以后,切断b与其父亲结点
//ADD(a,b,w): 如果a,b在同一颗子树中,则将a,b之间路径上所有点的点权增加w
//query(a,b): 如果a,b在同一颗子树中,返回a,b之间路径上点权的最大值
const int MAXN = 300010;
int ch[MAXN][2],pre[MAXN], key[MAXN];
int add[MAXN], rev[MAXN], Max[MAXN];
bool rt[MAXN];
void Update_Add(int r,int d)
   if(!r)return;
   key[r] += d;
   add[r] += d;
   Max[r] += d;
}
void Update Rev(int r)
   if(!r)return;
   swap(ch[r][0],ch[r][1]);
   rev[r] ^= 1;
void push_down(int r)
   if(add[r])
```

```
Update_Add(ch[r][0],add[r]);
        Update_Add(ch[r][1],add[r]);
        add[r] = 0;
   if(rev[r])
        Update_Rev(ch[r][0]);
       Update_Rev(ch[r][1]);
       rev[r] = 0;
    }
}
void push_up (int r)
   Max[r] = max(max(Max[ch[r][0]], Max[ch[r][1]]), key[r]);
}
void Rotate(int x)
   int y = pre[x], kind = ch[y][1] ==x;
   ch[y][kind] = ch[x][!kind];
   pre[ch[y][kind]] = y;
   pre[x] = pre[y];
   pre[y] = x;
   ch[x][!kind] = y;
    if(rt[y])
       rt[y] = false, rt[x] = true;
       ch[pre[x]][ch[pre[x]][1]==y] = x;
   push up (y);
}
//P函数先将根结点到r的路径上所有的结点的标记逐级下放
void P(int r)
   if(!rt[r])P(pre[r]);
   push_down(r);
void Splay(int r)
{
    P(r);
   while( !rt[r] )
        int f = pre[r], ff = pre[f];
        if(rt[f])
            Rotate(r);
        else if ( (ch[ff][1]==f) == (ch[f][1]==r) )
           Rotate(f), Rotate(r);
        else
           Rotate(r), Rotate(r);
   push_up(r);
int Access(int x)
    int y = 0;
    for( ; x : x = pre[y=x])
        Splay(x);
        rt[ch[x][1]] = true, rt[ch[x][1]=y] = false;
        push_up(x);
                                     54 / 152
```

```
}
   return y;
//判断是否是同根(真实的树,非splay)
bool judge(int u,int v)
   while(pre[u]) u = pre[u];
   while(pre[v]) v = pre[v];
   return u == v;
}
//使r成为它所在的树的根
void mroot(int r)
   Access(r);
   Splay(r);
   Update Rev(r);
//调用后u是原来u和v的lca,v和ch[u][1]分别存着lca的2个儿子
//(原来u和v所在的2颗子树)
void lca(int &u,int &v)
   Access(v), v = 0;
   while(u)
   {
       Splay(u);
       if(!pre[u])return;
       rt[ch[u][1]] = true;
       rt[ch[u][1]=v] = false;
       push up (u);
       u = pre[v = u];
void link(int u,int v)
{
   if(judge(u,v))
       puts("-1");
       return;
   mroot(u);
   pre[u] = v;
//使u成为u所在树的根,并且v和它父亲的边断开
void cut(int u,int v)
{
   if(u == v \mid \mid !judge(u,v))
   {
       puts("-1");
       return;
   mroot(u);
   Splay(v);
   pre[ch[v][0]] = pre[v];
   pre[v] = 0;
   rt[ch[v][0]] = true;
   ch[v][0] = 0;
   push up (v);
}
                                   55 / 152
```

```
void ADD(int u,int v,int w)
    if(!judge(u, v))
        puts("-1");
        return;
    lca(u,v);
   Update_Add(ch[u][1],w);
   Update_Add(v,w);
   key[u] += w;
   push_up(u);
void query(int u, int v)
{
    if(!judge(u, v))
        puts("-1");
        return;
    lca(u,v);
   printf("%d\n", max(max(Max[v], Max[ch[u][1]]), key[u]));
}
struct Edge
    int to, next;
}edge[MAXN*2];
int head[MAXN], tot;
void addedge (int u,int v)
    edge[tot].to = v;
    edge[tot].next = head[u];
   head[u] = tot++;
}
void dfs(int u)
{
    for(int i = head[u];i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        int v = edge[i].to;
       if(pre[v] != 0)continue;
        pre[v] = u;
        dfs(v);
    }
}
int main()
   //freopen("in.txt","r",stdin);
   //freopen("out.txt","w", stdout);
   int n,q,u,v;
   while(scanf("%d", &n) == 1)
        tot = 0;
        for(int i = 0;i <= n;i++)</pre>
            head[i] = -1;
            pre[i] = 0;
                                      56 / 152
```

```
ch[i][0] = ch[i][1] = 0;
         rev[i] = 0;
         add[i] = 0;
        rt[i] = true;
     }
    Max[0] = -20000000000;
     for(int i = 1;i < n;i++)</pre>
         scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
         addedge(u,v);
         addedge(v,u);
     }
     for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
         scanf("%d", & key[i]);
        Max[i] = key[i];
     scanf("%d", &q);
    pre[1] = -1;
     dfs(1);
     pre[1] = 0;
     int op;
     while(q--)
         scanf("%d", &op);
         if(op == 1)
             int x,y;
             scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
             link(x, y);
         }
         else if (op == 2)
             int x,y;
             scanf ("%d%d", &x, &y);
             cut(x,y);
         else if (op == 3)
             int w,x,y;
             scanf("%d%d%d", &w, &x, &y);
             ADD(x,y,w);
         }
         else
         {
             int x,y;
             scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
             query(x,y);
         }
    printf("\n");
}
return 0;
```

}

6、主席树

6.1 查询区间有多少个不同的数(SPOJ DQUERY)

```
* 给出一个序列,查询区间内有多少个不相同的数
const int MAXN = 30010;
const int M = MAXN * 100;
int n,q,tot;
int a[MAXN];
int T[MAXN],lson[M],rson[M],c[M];
int build(int 1,int r)
   int root = tot++;
    c[root] = 0;
    if(1 != r)
        int mid = (l+r)>>1;
        lson[root] = build(1, mid);
        rson[root] = build(mid+1,r);
    return root;
}
int update(int root,int pos,int val)
    int newroot = tot++, tmp = newroot;
    c[newroot] = c[root] + val;
    int 1 = 1, r = n;
    while(l < r)</pre>
        int mid = (1+r) >> 1;
        if(pos <= mid)</pre>
            lson[newroot] = tot++; rson[newroot] = rson[root];
            newroot = lson[newroot]; root = lson[root];
            r = mid;
        }
        else
            rson[newroot] = tot++; lson[newroot] = lson[root];
            newroot = rson[newroot]; root = rson[root];
            l = mid+1;
        c[newroot] = c[root] + val;
    }
   return tmp;
int query(int root,int pos)
    int ret = 0;
    int 1 = 1, r = n;
    while(pos < r)</pre>
        int mid = (1+r) >> 1;
        if (pos <= mid)</pre>
        {
                                      58 / 152
```

```
r = mid;
            root = lson[root];
        }
        else
        {
            ret += c[lson[root]];
            root = rson[root];
            1 = mid+1;
        }
    }
    return ret + c[root];
}
int main()
   //freopen("in.txt","r", stdin);
   //freopen("out.txt","w", stdout);
   while(scanf("%d", &n) == 1)
        tot = 0;
        for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        T[n+1] = build(1,n);
        map<int,int>mp;
        for(int i = n;i>= 1;i--)
            if (mp.find(a[i]) == mp.end())
                T[i] = update(T[i+1], i, 1);
            else
                int tmp = update(T[i+1], mp[a[i]], -1);
                T[i] = update(tmp,i,1);
            mp[a[i]] = i;
        scanf("%d", &q);
        while (q--)
            int 1,r;
            scanf("%d%d",&l,&r);
            printf("%d\n",query(T[1],r));
   return 0;
}
   6.2 静态区间第 k 大 (POJ 2104)
const int MAXN = 100010;
const int M = MAXN * 30;
int n,q,m,tot;
int a[MAXN], t[MAXN];
int T[MAXN], lson[M], rson[M], c[M];
void Init_hash()
    for(int i = 1; i <= n;i++)</pre>
        t[i] = a[i];
```

```
sort(t+1, t+1+n);
   m = unique(t+1, t+1+n) -t-1;
int build(int 1,int r)
   int root = tot++;
    c[root] = 0;
   if(1 != r)
        int mid = (1+r) >> 1;
       lson[root] = build(1, mid);
       rson[root] = build(mid+1,r);
    return root;
}
int hash(int x)
   return lower bound(t+1,t+1+m,x) - t;
int update(int root,int pos,int val)
    int newroot = tot++, tmp = newroot;
    c[newroot] = c[root] + val;
   int 1 = 1, r = m;
   while(1 < r)</pre>
        int mid = (1+r)>>1;
        if(pos <= mid)</pre>
            lson[newroot] = tot++; rson[newroot] = rson[root];
            newroot = lson[newroot]; root = lson[root];
           r = mid;
        }
        else
            rson[newroot] = tot++; lson[newroot] = lson[root];
            newroot = rson[newroot]; root = rson[root];
            1 = mid+1;
        c[newroot] = c[root] + val;
    return tmp;
int query(int left_root,int right root,int k)
    int 1 = 1, r = m;
    while( 1 < r)
        int mid = (1+r) >> 1;
        if(c[lson[left root]]-c[lson[right root]] >= k )
            r = mid;
            left_root = lson[left_root];
           right_root = lson[right_root];
        }
        else
           1 = mid + 1;
                                      60 / 152
```

```
k -= c[lson[left_root]] - c[lson[right_root]];
            left_root = rson[left_root];
            right_root = rson[right_root];
    }
   return 1;
int main()
    //freopen("in.txt","r", stdin);
   //freopen("out.txt","w",stdout);
   while(scanf("%d%d",&n,&q) == 2)
        tot = 0;
        for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        Init hash();
        T[n+1] = build(1,m);
        for(int i = n;i ;i--)
            int pos = hash(a[i]);
            T[i] = update(T[i+1], pos, 1);
        }
        while(q--)
            int 1, r, k;
            scanf("%d%d%d",&l,&r,&k);
            printf("%d\n",t[query(T[1],T[r+1],k)]);
        }
   return 0;
   6.3 树上路径点权第 k 大(SPOJ COT)
LCA + 主席树
//主席树部分 ************
const int MAXN = 200010;
const int M = MAXN * 40;
int n,q,m,TOT;
int a[MAXN], t[MAXN];
int T[MAXN], lson[M], rson[M], c[M];
void Init_hash()
{
    for(int i = 1; i <= n;i++)</pre>
       t[i] = a[i];
   sort(t+1, t+1+n);
   m = unique(t+1, t+n+1) -t-1;
int build(int 1,int r)
   int root = TOT++;
   c[root] = 0;
   if(1 != r)
        int mid = (1+r) >> 1;
       lson[root] = build(1, mid);
       rson[root] = build(mid+1,r);
```

```
}
   return root;
int hash(int x)
   return lower bound(t+1,t+1+m,x) - t;
int update(int root,int pos,int val)
    int newroot = TOT++, tmp = newroot;
    c[newroot] = c[root] + val;
    int 1 = 1, r = m;
    while( 1 < r)
        int mid = (1+r) >> 1;
        if(pos <= mid)</pre>
           lson[newroot] = TOT++; rson[newroot] = rson[root];
           newroot = lson[newroot]; root = lson[root];
            r = mid;
        else
        {
            rson[newroot] = TOT++; lson[newroot] = lson[root];
            newroot = rson[newroot]; root = rson[root];
            1 = mid+1;
        c[newroot] = c[root] + val;
   return tmp;
}
int query(int left root,int right root,int LCA,int k)
    int lca_root = T[LCA];
    int pos = hash(a[LCA]);
    int 1 = 1, r = m;
    while(1 < r)</pre>
        int mid = (1+r) >> 1;
        int tmp = c[lson[left root]] + c[lson[right root]] - 2*c[lson[lca root]]
+ (pos >= 1 && pos <= mid);
        if(tmp >= k)
            left_root = lson[left_root];
           right root = lson[right root];
           lca_root = lson[lca_root];
           r = mid;
        }
        else
            k -= tmp;
           left_root = rson[left_root];
           right_root = rson[right_root];
           lca_root = rson[lca_root];
            1 = mid + 1;
        }
    return 1;
```

```
}
//LCA部分
int rmq[2*MAXN];//rmq数组,就是欧拉序列对应的深度序列
struct ST
    int mm[2*MAXN];
    int dp[2*MAXN][20];//最小值对应的下标
    void init(int n)
    {
       mm[0] = -1;
       for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
           mm[i] = ((i&(i-1)) == 0)?mm[i-1]+1:mm[i-1];
           dp[i][0] = i;
       for (int j = 1; j <= mm[n]; j++)</pre>
           for (int i = 1; i + (1 << j) - 1 <= n; i++)
               dp[i][j] = rmq[dp[i][j-1]] <
rmq[dp[i+(1<<(j-1))][j-1]]?dp[i][j-1]:dp[i+(1<<(j-1))][j-1];
    int query(int a,int b)//查询[a,b]之间最小值的下标
       if(a > b)swap(a,b);
       int k = mm[b-a+1];
       return rmq[dp[a][k]] <=</pre>
rmq[dp[b-(1<< k)+1][k]]?dp[a][k]:dp[b-(1<< k)+1][k];
} ;
//边的结构体定义
struct Edge
   int to, next;
} ;
Edge edge[MAXN*2];
int tot, head [MAXN];
int F[MAXN*2];//欧拉序列,就是dfs遍历的顺序,长度为2*n-1,下标从1开始
int P[MAXN];//P[i]表示点i在F中第一次出现的位置
int cnt;
ST st;
void init()
   tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
void addedge(int u,int v)//加边,无向边需要加两次
    edge[tot].to = v;
    edge[tot].next = head[u];
   head[u] = tot++;
}
void dfs(int u,int pre,int dep)
   F[++cnt] = u;
    rmq[cnt] = dep;
   P[u] = cnt;
```

```
for(int i = head[u];i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
         int v = edge[i].to;
         if(v == pre) continue;
         dfs(v,u,dep+1);
         F[++cnt] = u;
         rmq[cnt] = dep;
}
void LCA_init(int root,int node_num) //查询LCA前的初始化
{
    cnt = 0;
    dfs(root, root, 0);
    st.init(2*node num-1);
int query_lca(int u,int v)//查询u,v的lca编号
    return F[st.query(P[u],P[v])];
}
void dfs build(int u, int pre)
    int pos = hash(a[u]);
    T[u] = update(T[pre], pos, 1);
    for(int i = head[u]; i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
         int v = edge[i].to;
         if(v == pre) continue;
         dfs build(v, u);
}
int main()
    //freopen("in.txt","r", stdin);
    //freopen("out.txt","w",stdout);
    while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &q) == 2)
    {
         for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
             scanf("%d",&a[i]);
         Init hash();
         init();
         TOT = 0;
         int u, v;
         for(int i = 1;i < n;i++)</pre>
             scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
             addedge (u, v);
             addedge (v,u);
         LCA init(1,n);
         T[n+1] = build(1, m);
         dfs_build(1, n+1);
         int k;
         while(q--)
              scanf("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &k);
             \label{eq:printf} \textbf{printf}("\$d\n", \texttt{t}[\texttt{query}(\texttt{T}[\texttt{u}], \texttt{T}[\texttt{v}], \texttt{query}\_lca(\texttt{u}, \texttt{v}), \texttt{k})]);
         }
```

```
return 0;
   }
   return 0;
   6.4 动态第 k 大(ZOJ2112)
树状数组套主席树
const int MAXN = 60010;
const int M = 2500010;
int n,q,m,tot;
int a[MAXN], t[MAXN];
int T[MAXN], lson[M], rson[M],c[M];
int S[MAXN];
struct Query
   int kind;
   int 1, r, k;
}query[10010];
void Init hash(int k)
   sort(t, t+k);
   m = unique(t,t+k) - t;
int hash(int x)
   return lower bound(t, t+m, x) -t;
}
int build(int 1,int r)
   int root = tot++;
   c[root] = 0;
    if(1 != r)
        int mid = (1+r)/2;
        lson[root] = build(1, mid);
       rson[root] = build(mid+1,r);
   return root;
int Insert(int root,int pos,int val)
    int newroot = tot++, tmp = newroot;
    int 1 = 0, r = m-1;
    c[newroot] = c[root] + val;
    while(1 < r)</pre>
        int mid = (1+r)>>1;
        if(pos <= mid)</pre>
            lson[newroot] = tot++; rson[newroot] = rson[root];
           newroot = lson[newroot]; root = lson[root];
           r = mid;
        else
        {
```

```
rson[newroot] = tot++; lson[newroot] = lson[root];
            newroot = rson[newroot]; root = rson[root];
            1 = mid+1;
        c[newroot] = c[root] + val;
   return tmp;
}
int lowbit(int x)
   return x&(-x);
int use[MAXN];
void add(int x,int pos,int val)
   while(x <= n)</pre>
       S[x] = Insert(S[x], pos, val);
        x += lowbit(x);
}
int sum(int x)
    int ret = 0;
   while (x > 0)
       ret += c[lson[use[x]]];
       x \rightarrow lowbit(x);
   return ret;
int Query(int left,int right,int k)
    int left root = T[left-1];
    int right root = T[right];
    int 1 = 0, r = m-1;
    for(int i = left-1;i;i -= lowbit(i)) use[i] = S[i];
    for(int i = right;i ;i -= lowbit(i)) use[i] = S[i];
    while(1 < r)</pre>
        int mid = (1+r)/2;
        int tmp = sum(right) - sum(left-1) + c[lson[right_root]] -
c[lson[left root]];
        if(tmp >= k)
            r = mid;
            for(int i = left-1; i ;i -= lowbit(i))
               use[i] = lson[use[i]];
            for(int i = right; i; i -= lowbit(i))
                use[i] = lson[use[i]];
            left_root = lson[left_root];
            right_root = lson[right_root];
        }
        else
            1 = mid+1;
            k -= tmp;
```

```
for(int i = left-1; i;i -= lowbit(i))
                use[i] = rson[use[i]];
            for(int i = right;i ;i -= lowbit(i))
                use[i] = rson[use[i]];
            left root = rson[left root];
            right_root = rson[right_root];
    return 1;
}
void Modify(int x,int p,int d)
    while(x <= n)</pre>
        S[x] = Insert(S[x], p, d);
        x += lowbit(x);
}
int main()
   //freopen("in.txt","r", stdin);
   //freopen("out.txt","w", stdout);
   int Tcase;
   scanf("%d", &Tcase);
    while (Tcase--)
        scanf("%d%d",&n,&q);
        tot = 0;
        m = 0;
        for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%d",&a[i]);
            t[m++] = a[i];
        char op [10];
        for(int i = 0;i < q;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%s",op);
            if(op[0] == 'Q')
                query[i].kind = 0;
                scanf("%d%d%d",&query[i].1,&query[i].r,&query[i].k);
            }
            else
                query[i].kind = 1;
                scanf("%d%d", &query[i].1, &query[i].r);
                t[m++] = query[i].r;
        }
        Init_hash(m);
        T[0] = build(0,m-1);
        for (int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
            T[i] = Insert(T[i-1], hash(a[i]), 1);
        for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
            S[i] = T[0];
        for(int i = 0;i < q;i++)</pre>
                                       67 / 152
                                                              ACM 模板
```

图论

1、最短路

1.1 Dijkstra 单源最短路,邻接矩阵形式

```
权值必须是非负
```

```
/*
* 单源最短路径, Dijkstra算法, 邻接矩阵形式, 复杂度为O(n^2)
* 求出源beg到所有点的最短路径,传入图的顶点数,和邻接矩阵cost[][]
*返回各点的最短路径lowcost[],路径pre[].pre[i]记录beg到i路径上的父结点,pre[beg]=-1
* 可更改路径权类型,但是权值必须为非负
*/
const int MAXN=1010;
#define typec int
const typec INF=0x3f3f3f3f;//防止后面溢出,这个不能太大
bool vis[MAXN];
int pre[MAXN];
void Dijkstra(typec cost[][MAXN],typec lowcost[],int n,int beg)
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
       lowcost[i]=INF; vis[i]=false; pre[i]=-1;
   lowcost[beg] =0;
   for (int j=0; j<n; j++)</pre>
       int k=-1;
       int Min=INF;
       for (int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
           if(!vis[i]&&lowcost[i]<Min)</pre>
               Min=lowcost[i];
               k=i;
           }
       if(k==-1)break;
       vis[k]=true;
       for (int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
           if(!vis[i]&&lowcost[k]+cost[k][i]<lowcost[i])</pre>
           {
```

```
lowcost[i]=lowcost[k]+cost[k][i];
                pre[i]=k;
            }
   }
}
   1.2 Dijkstar 算法+堆优化
使用优先队列优化,复杂度 O (E log E)
 * 使用优先队列优化Dijkstra算法
* 复杂度O(ElogE)
* 注意对vector<Edge>E[MAXN]进行初始化后加边
*/
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f;
const int MAXN=1000010;
struct qnode
    int v;
    qnode(int _v=0,int _c=0):v(_v),c(_c){}
   bool operator <(const qnode &r) const</pre>
        return c>r.c;
};
struct Edge
{
    int v,cost;
   Edge(int _v=0,int _cost=0):v(_v),cost(_cost){}
vector<Edge>E[MAXN];
bool vis[MAXN];
int dist[MAXN];
void Dijkstra(int n,int start)//点的编号从1开始
{
    memset(vis,false, sizeof(vis));
    for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) dist[i]=INF;</pre>
    priority_queue<qnode>que;
   while(!que.empty())que.pop();
    dist[start]=0;
    que.push(qnode(start,0));
    qnode tmp;
    while(!que.empty())
        tmp=que.top();
        que.pop();
        int u=tmp.v;
        if(vis[u])continue;
        vis[u]=true;
        for(int i=0;i<E[u].size();i++)</pre>
            int v=E[tmp.v][i].v;
            int cost=E[u][i].cost;
            if(!vis[v]&&dist[v]>dist[u]+cost)
            {
                dist[v] =dist[u] +cost;
                que.push(qnode(v, dist[v]));
```

```
}
       }
   }
void addedge (int u,int v,int w)
   E[u].push back(Edge(v,w));
}
   1.3 单源最短路 bellman_ford 算法
 * 单源最短路bellman_ford算法,复杂度O(VE)
* 可以处理负边权图。
* 可以判断是否存在负环回路。返回true,当且仅当图中不包含从源点可达的负权回路
 * vector<Edge>E;先E.clear()初始化,然后加入所有边
 * 点的编号从1开始(从0开始简单修改就可以了)
*/
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f3;
const int MAXN=550;
int dist[MAXN];
struct Edge
   int u, v;
   int cost;
   Edge(int u=0,int v=0,int cost=0):u(u),v(v),cost(cost){}
} ;
vector<Edge>E;
bool bellman ford(int start,int n)//点的编号从1开始
   for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) dist[i]=INF;</pre>
   dist[start]=0;
   for(int i=1;i<n;i++)//最多做n-1次
       bool flag=false;
       for(int j=0; j<E.size(); j++)</pre>
           int u=E[j].u;
           int v=E[j].v;
           int cost=E[j].cost;
           if (dist[v]>dist[u]+cost)
               dist[v] =dist[u] +cost;
               flag=true;
           }
       if(!flag)return true;//没有负环回路
   for(int j=0; j<E.size(); j++)</pre>
       if (dist[E[j].v]>dist[E[j].u]+E[j].cost)
           return false; //有负环回路
   return true; //没有负环回路
}
```

1.4 单源最短路 SPFA

```
/*
* 单源最短路SPFA
* 时间复杂度 0(kE)
* 这个是队列实现,有时候改成栈实现会更加快,很容易修改
 * 这个复杂度是不定的
*/
const int MAXN=1010;
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f3;
struct Edge
   int v;
   int cost;
   Edge(int _v=0,int _cost=0):v(_v),cost(_cost){}
vector<Edge>E[MAXN];
void addedge (int u,int v,int w)
   E[u].push back(Edge(v,w));
}
bool vis[MAXN];//在队列标志
int cnt[MAXN];//每个点的入队列次数
int dist[MAXN];
bool SPFA(int start,int n)
{
   memset(vis, false, sizeof(vis));
   for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) dist[i]=INF;</pre>
    vis[start]=true;
    dist[start]=0;
    queue<int>que;
    while(!que.empty())que.pop();
    que.push(start);
    memset(cnt, 0, size of (cnt));
    cnt[start]=1;
    while(!que.empty())
        int u=que.front();
        que.pop();
        vis[u]=false;
        for (int i=0; i < E[u].size(); i++)</pre>
           int v=E[u][i].v;
           if (dist[v]>dist[u]+E[u][i].cost)
               dist[v] =dist[u] +E[u][i].cost;
               if(!vis[v])
                   vis[v]=true;
                   que.push(v);
                   if(++cnt[v]>n)return false;
                   //cnt[i]为入队列次数,用来判定是否存在负环回路
            }
       }
   return true;
}
```

2、最小生成树

2.1 Prim 算法

```
* Prim求MST
 * 耗费矩阵cost[][], 标号从0开始, 0~n-1
 * 返回最小生成树的权值,返回-1表示原图不连通
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f3;
const int MAXN=110;
bool vis[MAXN];
int lowc[MAXN];
int Prim(int cost[][MAXN],int n)//点是0~n-1
    int ans=0;
   memset(vis,false, sizeof(vis));
    vis[0]=true;
    for (int i=1; i<n; i++) lowc[i]=cost[0][i];</pre>
    for (int i=1; i<n; i++)</pre>
        int minc=INF;
        int p=-1;
        for (int j=0; j<n; j++)</pre>
            if(!vis[j]&&minc>lowc[j])
                minc=lowc[j];
                p=j;
        if (minc==INF) return -1;//原图不连通
        ans+=minc;
        vis[p]=true;
        for (int j=0; j<n; j++)</pre>
            if(!vis[j]&&lowc[j]>cost[p][j])
                lowc[j] = cost[p][j];
    return ans;
}
    2.2 Kruskal 算法
 * <u>Kruskal</u>算法求MST
const int MAXN=110;//最大点数
const int MAXM=10000;//最大边数
int F[MAXN];//并查集使用
struct Edge
    int u, v, w;
}edge[MAXM];//存储边的信息,包括起点/终点/权值
int tol;//边数,加边前赋值为0
void addedge (int u,int v,int w)
```

```
edge[tol].u=u;
    edge[tol].v=v;
    edge[tol++].w=w;
bool cmp(Edge a, Edge b)
{//排序函数,讲边按照权值从小到大排序
    return a.w<b.w;</pre>
int find(int x)
    if(F[x] ==-1) return x;
   else return F[x]=find(F[x]);
int Kruskal(int n)//传入点数,返回最小生成树的权值,如果不连通返回-1
   memset(F,-1, sizeof(F));
   sort(edge,edge+tol,cmp);
    int cnt=0;//计算加入的边数
    int ans=0;
    for (int i=0; i<tol; i++)</pre>
        int u=edge[i].u;
       int v=edge[i].v;
       int w=edge[i].w;
       int t1=find(u);
        int t2=find(v);
        if(t1!=t2)
            ans+=w;
           F[t1]=t2;
           cnt++;
        if (cnt==n-1) break;
    if(cnt<n-1)return -1;//不连通
    else return ans;
}
```

3、次小生成树

```
* 次小生成树
* 求最小生成树时,用数组Max[i][j]来表示MST中i到j最大边权
* 求完后,直接枚举所有不在MST中的边,替换掉最大边权的边,更新答案
* 点的编号从0开始
const int MAXN=110;
const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f;
bool vis[MAXN];
int lowc[MAXN];
int pre[MAXN];
int Max[MAXN][MAXN];//Max[i][j]表示在最小生成树中从i到j的路径中的最大边权
bool used[MAXN][MAXN];
int Prim(int cost[][MAXN], int n)
{
```

```
int ans=0;
    memset(vis,false, sizeof(vis));
    memset(Max, 0, sizeof(Max));
   memset(used, false, sizeof(used));
    vis[0]=true;
    pre[0]=-1;
    for (int i=1; i<n; i++)</pre>
        lowc[i] = cost[0][i];
        pre[i]=0;
    lowc[0] = 0;
    for (int i=1; i<n; i++)</pre>
        int minc=INF;
        int p=-1;
        for (int j=0; j<n; j++)</pre>
             if(!vis[j]&&minc>lowc[j])
                 minc=lowc[j];
                 p=j;
        if (minc==INF) return -1;
        ans+=minc;
        vis[p]=true;
        used[p] [pre[p]]=used[pre[p]][p]=true;
        for (int j=0; j<n; j++)</pre>
             if(vis[j])Max[j][p]=Max[p][j]=max(Max[j][pre[p]],lowc[p]);
             if(!vis[j]&&lowc[j]>cost[p][j])
                 lowc[j] = cost[p][j];
                 pre[j]=p;
        }
    return ans;
}
```

4、有向图的强连通分量

4.1 Tarjan

```
/*

* Tarjan
算法

* 复杂度O(N+M)

*/

const int MAXN = 20010;//点数

const int MAXM = 50010;//边数

struct Edge
{
    int to, next;
}edge [MAXM];
int head [MAXN], tot;
int Low [MAXN], DFN [MAXN], Stack [MAXN], Belong [MAXN];//Belong数组的值是1~scc
int Index, top;
int scc;//强连通分量的个数
```

```
bool Instack[MAXN];
int num[MAXN];//各个强连通分量包含点的个数,数组编号1~scc
//num数组不一定需要,结合实际情况
void addedge (int u,int v)
    edge[tot].to = v;edge[tot].next = head[u];head[u] = tot++;
void Tarjan(int u)
{
   int v;
   Low[u] = DFN[u] = ++Index;
   Stack[top++] = u;
    Instack[u] = true;
    for (int i = head[u];i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
       v = edge[i].to;
       if( !DFN[v] )
        {
           Tarjan(v);
           if ( Low[u] > Low[v] ) Low[u] = Low[v];
       else if(Instack[v] && Low[u] > DFN[v])
           Low[u] = DFN[v];
    if(Low[u] == DFN[u])
        scc++;
        do
        {
           v = Stack[--top];
           Instack[v] = false;
           Belong[v] = scc;
           num[scc]++;
       while (v != u);
}
void solve(int N)
   memset(DFN, 0, sizeof(DFN));
   memset(Instack, false, sizeof(Instack));
   memset(num, 0, sizeof(num));
   Index = scc = top = 0;
    for(int i = 1;i <= N;i++)</pre>
       if(!DFN[i])
           Tarjan(i);
void init()
   tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
}
   4.2 Kosaraju
* Kosaraju算法,复杂度O(N+M)
```

```
*/
const int MAXN = 20010;
const int MAXM = 50010;
struct Edge
    int to, next;
}edge1[MAXM],edge2[MAXM];
//edge1是原图G, edge2是逆图GT
int head1[MAXN],head2[MAXN];
bool mark1[MAXN], mark2[MAXN];
int tot1,tot2;
int cnt1,cnt2;
int st[MAXN];//对原图进行dfs,点的结束时间从小到大排序
int Belong[MAXN];//每个点属于哪个连通分量(0~cnt2-1)
int num; //中间变量, 用来数某个连通分量中点的个数
int setNum[MAXN];//强连通分量中点的个数,编号0~cnt2-1
void addedge (int u,int v)
{
    edge1[tot1].to = v;edge1[tot1].next = head1[u];head1[u] = tot1++;
    edge2[tot2].to = u;edge2[tot2].next = head2[v];head2[v] = tot2++;
}
void DFS1(int u)
   mark1[u] = true;
    for(int i = head1[u];i != -1;i = edge1[i].next)
       if(!mark1[edge1[i].to])
           DFS1(edge1[i].to);
    st[cnt1++] = u;
}
void DFS2(int u)
   mark2[u] = true;
   num++;
   Belong[u] = cnt2;
    for (int i = head2[u]; i != -1; i = edge2[i].next)
       if(!mark2[edge2[i].to])
           DFS2(edge2[i].to);
void solve(int n)//点的编号从1开始
   memset(mark1, false, sizeof(mark1));
   memset(mark2,false,sizeof(mark2));
    cnt1 = cnt2 = 0;
    for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
       if(!mark1[i])
           DFS1(i);
    for(int i = cnt1-1;i >= 0; i--)
       if(!mark2[st[i]])
           num = 0;
           DFS2(st[i]);
           setNum[cnt2++] = num;
       }
}
```

5、图的割点、桥和双连通分支的基本概念

[点连通度与边连通度]

在一个无向连通图中,如果有一个顶点集合,删除这个顶点集合,以及这个集合中所有顶点相关联的边以后,原图变成多个连通块,就称这个点集为**割点集合**。一个图的**点连通度**的定义为,最小割点集合中的顶点数。

类似的,如果有一个边集合,删除这个边集合以后,原图变成多个连通块,就称这个点集为**割边集合**。一个图的**边连通度**的定义为,最小割边集合中的边数。

[双连通图、割点与桥]

如果一个无向连通图的点连通度大于 1,则称该图是**点双连通的(point biconnected)**,简称**双连通**或**重连通**。一个图有割点,当且仅当这个图的点连通度为 1,则割点集合的唯一元素被称为**割点(cut point)**,又叫**关节点(articulation point)**。

如果一个无向连通图的边连通度大于 1,则称该图是**边双连通的(edge biconnecte d)**,简称双连通或重连通。一个图有桥,当且仅当这个图的边连通度为 1,则割边集合的唯一元素被称为**桥(bridge)**,又叫**关节边**(articulation edge)。

可以看出,点双连通与边双连通都可以简称为双连通,它们之间是有着某种联系的,下文中提到的双连通,均既可指点双连通,又可指边双连通。

[双连通分支]

在图 G 的所有子图 G'中,如果 G'是双连通的,则称 G'为**双连通子图**。如果一个双连通子图 G'它不是任何一个双连通子图的真子集,则 G'为**极大双连通子图。双连通分支(biconnected component)**,或**重连通分支**,就是图的极大双连通子图。特殊的,点双连通分支又叫做**块**。

[求割点与桥]

该算法是 R.Tarjan 发明的。对图深度优先搜索,定义 DFS(u)为 u 在搜索树(以下简称为树)中被遍历到的次序号。定义 Low(u)为 u 或 u 的子树中能通过非父子边追溯到的最早的节点,即 DFS 序号最小的节点。根据 定义,则有:

Low(u)=Min { DFS(u) DFS(v) (u,v)为后向边(返祖边) 等价于 DFS(v)<DFS(u)且 v 不为 u 的父亲节点 Low(v) (u,v) 为树枝边(父子边) }

一个顶点 u 是割点,当且仅当满足(1)或(2)(1) u 为树根,且 u 有多于一个子树。 (2) u 不为树根,且满足存在(u,v)为树枝边(或称父子边,即 u 为 v 在搜索树中的父亲),使得 DFS(u)<=Low(v)。

一条无向边(u,v)是桥,当且仅当(u,v)为树枝边,且满足 DFS(u)<Low(v)。

[求双连通分支]

下面要分开讨论点双连通分支与边双连通分支的求法。

对于点双连通分支,实际上在求割点的过程中就能顺便把每个点双连通分支求出。建立一个栈,存储当前双连通分支,在搜索图时,每找到一条树枝边或后向边(非横叉边),就把这条边加入栈中。如果遇到某时满足 DFS(u)<=Low(v),说明 u 是一个割点,同时把边从栈顶一个个取出,直到遇到了边(u,v),取出的这些边与其关联的点,组成一个点双连通分支。割点可以属于多个点双连通分支,其余点和每条边只属于且属于一个点双连通分支。

对于边双连通分支,求法更为简单。只需在求出所有的桥以后,把桥边删除,原图变成了多个连通块,则每个连通块就是一个边双连通分支。桥不属于任何一个边双连通分支,其余的边和每个顶点都属于且只属于一个边双连通分支。

[构造双连通图]

一个有桥的连通图,如何把它通过加边变成边双连通图?方法为首先求出所有的桥,然后删除这些桥边,剩下的每个连通块都是一个双连通子图。把每个双连通子图收缩为一个顶点,再把桥边加回来,最后的这个图一定是一棵树,边连通度为1。

统计出树中度为 1 的节点的个数,即为叶节点的个数,记为 leaf。则至少在树上添加(leaf+1)/2 条边,就能使树达到边二连通,所以至少添加的边数就是(leaf+1)/2。具体方法为,首先把两个最近公共祖先最远的两个叶节点之间连接一条边,这样可以把这两个点到祖先的路径上所有点收缩到一起,因为一个形成的环一定是双连通的。然后再找两个最近公共祖先最远的两个叶节点,这样一对一对找完,恰好是(leaf+1)/2 次,把所有点收缩到了一起。

6、割点与桥

```
模板:
* 求 无向图的割点和桥
* 可以找出割点和桥,求删掉每个点后增加的连通块。
* 需要注意重边的处理,可以先用矩阵存,再转邻接表,或者进行判重
const int MAXN = 10010;
const int MAXM = 100010;
struct Edge
{
   int to, next;
   bool cut;//是否为桥的标记
}edge[MAXM];
int head[MAXN],tot;
int Low[MAXN], DFN[MAXN], Stack[MAXN];
int Index, top;
bool Instack[MAXN];
bool cut[MAXN];
int add block[MAXN];//删除一个点后增加的连通块
int bridge;
void addedge (int u,int v)
{
   edge[tot].to = v;edge[tot].next = head[u];edge[tot].cut = false;
  head[u] = tot++;
}
void Tarjan(int u,int pre)
{
   int v;
   Low[u] = DFN[u] = ++Index;
   Stack[top++] = u;
   Instack[u] = true;
   int son = 0;
   for (int i = head[u];i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
      v = edge[i].to;
      if (v == pre) continue;
      if( !DFN[v] )
      {
         son++;
         Tarjan(v,u);
         if(Low[u] > Low[v])Low[u] = Low[v];
         //一条无向边(u,v)是桥, 当且仅当(u,v)为树枝边,且满足DFS(u)<Low(v)。
         if(Low[v] > DFN[u])
            bridge++;
            edge[i].cut = true;
            edge[i^1].cut = true;
         }
         //割点
         //一个顶点u是割点, 当且仅当满足(1)或(2) (1) u为树根, 且u有多于一个子树。
```

```
//(2) u不为树根, 且满足存在(u,v)为树枝边(或称父子边,
          //即u为v在搜索树中的父亲), 使得DFS(u)<=Low(v)
          if(u != pre && Low[v] >= DFN[u])//不是树根
             cut[u] = true;
             add block[u]++;
      else if ( Low[u] > DFN[v])
          Low[u] = DFN[v];
   //树根,分支数大于1
   if(u == pre && son > 1)cut[u] = true;
   if(u == pre) add block[u] = son - 1;
   Instack[u] = false;
   top--;
}
调用:
1) UVA 796 Critical Links 给出一个无向图,按顺序输出桥
void solve(int N)
   memset(DFN, 0, sizeof(DFN));
   memset(Instack,false, sizeof(Instack));
   memset(add_block, 0, sizeof(add_block));
   memset(cut,false, sizeof(cut));
   Index = top = 0;
   bridge = 0;
   for(int i = 1;i <= N;i++)</pre>
      if(!DFN[i])
          Tarjan(i,i);
   printf("%d critical links\n",bridge);
   vector<pair<int,int> >ans;
   for (int u = 1; u <= N; u++)</pre>
      for(int i = head[u];i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
          if(edge[i].cut && edge[i].to > u)
          {
             ans.push back(make pair(u, edge[i].to));
          }
   sort(ans.begin(), ans.end());
   //按顺序输出桥
   for(int i = 0;i < ans.size();i++)</pre>
      printf("%d - %d\n", ans[i].first-1, ans[i].second-1);
   printf("\n");
}
void init()
   tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
//处理重边
map<int,int>mapit;
inline bool isHash(int u,int v)
   if (mapit[u*MAXN+v]) return true;
   if (mapit[v*MAXN+u]) return true;
   mapit[u*MAXN+v] = mapit[v*MAXN+u] = 1;
   return false;
}
```

```
int main()
   int n;
   while(scanf("%d", &n) == 1)
      init();
      int u;
      int k;
      int v;
       //mapit.clear();
       for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
          scanf("%d (%d)", &u, &k);
          u++;
          //这样加边,要保证正边和反边是相邻的,建无向图
          while (k--)
             scanf("%d", &v);
             v++;
             if (v <= u) continue;</pre>
              //if(isHash(u,v))continue;
             addedge(u,v);
             addedge(v,u);
          }
       }
       solve(n);
   return 0;
2) POJ 2117 求删除一个点后,图中最多有多少个连通块
void solve(int N)
   memset(DFN, 0, sizeof(DFN));
   memset(Instack, 0, sizeof(Instack));
   memset(add block, 0, sizeof(add block));
   memset(cut,false, sizeof(cut));
   Index = top = 0;
   int cnt = 0;//原来的连通块数
   for(int i = 1;i <= N;i++)</pre>
      if(!DFN[i])
         Tarjan(i,i);//找割点调用必须是Tarjan(i,i)
         cnt++;
      }
   int ans = 0;
   for(int i = 1;i <= N;i++)</pre>
     ans = max(ans,cnt+add block[i]);
   printf("%d\n",ans);
void init()
{
   tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
int main()
   int n,m;
   int u, v;
```

```
while (scanf("%d%d",&n,&m) == 2)
{
    if(n==0 && m == 0)break;
    init();
    while (m--)
    {
        scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
        u++;v++;
        addedge(u,v);
        addedge(v,u);
    }
    solve(n);
}
return 0;
}
```

7、边双连通分支

去掉桥,其余的连通分支就是边双连通分支了。一个有桥的连通图要变成边双连通图的话,把双连通子图收缩为一个点,形成一颗树。需要加的边为(leaf+1)/2 (leaf 为叶子结点个数)

```
POJ 3177 给定一个连通的无向图 G,至少要添加几条边,才能使其变为双连通图。
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <map>
using namespace std;
const int MAXN = 5010;//点数
const int MAXM = 20010;//边数,因为是无向图,所以这个值要*2
struct Edge
   int to, next;
   bool cut;//是否是桥标记
}edge[MAXM];
int head[MAXN], tot;
int Low[MAXN], DFN[MAXN], Stack[MAXN], Belong[MAXN]; //Belong数组的值是1~block
int Index, top;
int block;//边双连通块数
bool Instack[MAXN];
int bridge;//桥的数目
\textbf{void addedge} \; (\textbf{int} \;\; u \,, \textbf{int} \;\; v)
   edge[tot].to = v;edge[tot].next = head[u];edge[tot].cut=false;
   head[u] = tot++;
void Tarjan(int u,int pre)
   int v;
   Low[u] = DFN[u] = ++Index;
   Stack[top++] = u;
   Instack[u] = true;
   for (int i = head[u];i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
```

```
{
       v = edge[i].to;
       if(v == pre) continue;
       if( !DFN[v] )
          Tarjan(v,u);
          if ( Low[u] > Low[v] ) Low[u] = Low[v];
          if(Low[v] > DFN[u])
              bridge++;
              edge[i].cut = true;
              edge[i^1].cut = true;
          }
       else if ( Instack[v] && Low[u] > DFN[v] )
          Low[u] = DFN[v];
   if(Low[u] == DFN[u])
       block++;
       do
       {
          v = Stack[--top];
          Instack[v] = false;
          Belong[v] = block;
       while( v!=u );
   }
}
void init()
   tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
}
int du[MAXN];//缩点后形成树,每个点的度数
void solve(int n)
{
   memset(DFN, 0, sizeof(DFN));
   memset(Instack, false, sizeof(Instack));
   Index = top = block = 0;
   Tarjan(1,0);
   int ans = 0;
   memset(du,0,sizeof(du));
   for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
      for(int j = head[i];j != -1;j = edge[j].next)
        if(edge[j].cut)
           du[Belong[i]]++;
   for(int i = 1;i <= block;i++)</pre>
      if (du[i]==1)
         ans++;
   //找叶子结点的个数<u>ans</u>,构造边双连通图需要加边(<u>ans</u>+1)/2
   printf("%d\n", (ans+1) /2);
}
int main()
   int n,m;
   int u, v;
```

```
while (scanf("%d%d",&n,&m) == 2)
{
    init();
    while(m--)
    {
        scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
        addedge(u,v);
        addedge(v,u);
    }
    solve(n);
}
return 0;
}
```

8、点双连通分支

对于点双连通分支,实际上在求割点的过程中就能顺便把每个点双连通分支求出。建立一个栈,存储当前双连通分支,在搜索图时,每找到一条树枝边或后向边(非横叉边),就把这条边加入栈中。如果遇到某时满足 DFS(u)<=Low(v),说明 u 是一个割点,同时把边从栈顶一个个取出,直到遇到了边(u,v),取出的这些边与其关联的点,组成一个点双连通分支。割点可以属于多个点双连通分支,其余点和每条边只属于且属于一个点双连通分支。

POJ 2942

奇圈,二分图判断的染色法,求点双连通分支

/ *

POJ 2942 Knights of the Round Table

亚瑟王要在圆桌上召开骑士会议,为了不引发骑士之间的冲突,

并且能够让会议的议题有令人满意的结果,每次开会前都必须对出席会议的骑士有如下要求:

- 1、 相互憎恨的两个骑士不能坐在直接相邻的2个位置;
- 2、 出席会议的骑士数必须是奇数,这是为了让投票表决议题时都能有结果。

注意: 1、所给出的憎恨关系一定是双向的,不存在单向憎恨关系。

2、由于是圆桌会议,则每个出席的骑士身边必定刚好有2个骑士。

即每个骑士的座位两边都必定各有一个骑士。

3、一个骑士无法开会,就是说至少有3个骑士才可能开会。

首先根据给出的互相憎恨的图中得到补图。

然后就相当于找出不能形成奇圈的点。

利用下面两个定理:

- (1) 如果一个双连通分量内的某些顶点在一个奇圈中(即双连通分量含有奇圈),
- 那么这个双连通分量的其他顶点也在某个奇圈中;
- (2) 如果一个双连通分量含有奇圈,则他必定不是一个二分图。反过来也成立,这是一个充要条件。

所以本题的做法,就是对补图求点双连通分量。

然后对于求得的点双连通分量,使用染色法判断是不是二分图,不是二分图,这个双连通分量的点是可以 存在的

```
const int MAXN = 1010;
const int MAXM = 2000010;

struct Edge
{
   int to, next;
}edge[MAXM];
int head[MAXN],tot;
int Low[MAXN],DFN[MAXN],Stack[MAXN],Belong[MAXN];
```

```
int Index, top;
int block; //点双连通分量的个数
bool Instack[MAXN];
bool can[MAXN];
bool ok[MAXN];//标记
int tmp[MAXN];//暂时存储双连通分量中的点
int cc;//tmp的计数
int color[MAXN];//染色
void addedge (int u,int v)
   edge[tot].to = v;edge[tot].next = head[u];head[u] = tot++;
bool dfs(int u,int col) //染色判断二分图
   color[u] = col;
   for(int i = head[u];i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
      int v = edge[i].to;
       if( !ok[v] ) continue;
       if(color[v] != -1)
          if(color[v]==col)return false;
          continue;
      if(!dfs(v,!col)) return false;
   return true;
}
void Tarjan(int u,int pre)
   int v;
   Low[u] = DFN[u] = ++Index;
   Stack[top++] = u;
   Instack[u] = true;
   for (int i = head[u];i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
       v = edge[i].to;
      if(v == pre) continue;
      if( !DFN[v] )
          Tarjan(v,u);
          if(Low[u] > Low[v])Low[u] = Low[v];
          if( Low[v] >= DFN[u])
             block++;
             int vn;
             cc = 0;
             memset(ok, false, sizeof(ok));
             do
                 vn = Stack[--top];
                Belong[vn] = block;
                Instack[vn] = false;
                 ok[vn] = true;
                 tmp[cc++] = vn;
              }
                                     84 / 152
```

```
while( vn!=v );
              ok[u] = 1;
              memset(color,-1, sizeof(color));
              if(!dfs(u,0))
                  can[u] = true;
                  while (cc--) can[tmp[cc]]=true;
               }
           }
       }
       else if(Instack[v] && Low[u] > DFN[v])
         Low[u] = DFN[v];
void solve(int n)
   memset(DFN, 0, sizeof(DFN));
   memset(Instack, false, sizeof(Instack));
   Index = block = top = 0;
   memset(can,false, sizeof(can));
   for (int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
      if(!DFN[i])
         Tarjan(i,-1);
   int ans = n;
   for (int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
       if(can[i])
        ans--;
   printf("%d\n",ans);
}
void init()
   tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
int g[MAXN][MAXN];
int main()
{
   int n,m;
   int u, v;
   while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) ==2)
       if (n==0 \&\& m==0) break;
       init();
       memset(g,0,sizeof(g));
       while (m--)
           scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
           g[u][v]=g[v][u]=1;
       for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
         for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++)</pre>
           if(i != j && g[i][j]==0)
              addedge(i,j);
       solve(n);
   return 0;
```

9、最小树形图

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
/*
* 最小树形图
* <u>int</u>型
* 复杂度O(NM)
 * 点从0开始
*/
const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
const int MAXN = 1010;
const int MAXM = 40010;
struct Edge
   int u, v, cost;
};
Edge edge[MAXM];
int pre[MAXN],id[MAXN],visit[MAXN],in[MAXN];
int zhuliu(int root,int n,int m,Edge edge[])
{
   int res = 0, u, v;
   while(1)
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          in[i] = INF;
       for(int i = 0;i < m;i++)</pre>
          if(edge[i].u != edge[i].v && edge[i].cost < in[edge[i].v])</pre>
              pre[edge[i].v] = edge[i].u;
             in[edge[i].v] = edge[i].cost;
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          if(i != root && in[i] == INF)
              return -1;//不存在最小树形图
       int tn = 0;
       memset(id,-1,sizeof(id));
       memset(visit,-1, sizeof(visit));
       in[root] = 0;
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          res += in[i];
          v = i;
          while( visit[v] != i && id[v] == -1 && v != root)
              visit[v] = i;
              v = pre[v];
          if( v != root && id[v] == -1 )
              for(int u = pre[v]; u != v ;u = pre[u])
                 id[u] = tn;
```

```
id[v] = tn++;
          }
       }
       if(tn == 0)break;//没有有向环
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          if(id[i] == -1)
              id[i] = tn++;
       for(int i = 0;i < m;)</pre>
          v = edge[i].v;
          edge[i].u = id[edge[i].u];
          edge[i].v = id[edge[i].v];
          if(edge[i].u != edge[i].v)
              edge[i++].cost -= in[v];
          else
              swap(edge[i],edge[--m]);
       }
       n = tn;
       root = id[root];
   return res;
}
int g[MAXN][MAXN];
int main()
   int n,m;
   int iCase = 0;
   int T;
   scanf("%d",&T);
   while ( T-- )
       iCase ++;
       scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          for(int j = 0; j < n; j++)</pre>
              g[i][j] = INF;
       int u, v, cost;
       while (m--)
          scanf("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &cost);
          if(u == v)continue;
          g[u][v] = min(g[u][v], cost);
       int L = 0;
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
              if(g[i][j] < INF)
                 edge[L].u = i;
                 edge[L].v = j;
                 edge[L++].cost = g[i][j];
              }
       int ans = zhuliu(0,n,L,edge);
       printf("Case #%d: ",iCase);
       if (ans == -1)printf("Possums!\n");
       else printf("%d\n",ans);
   return 0;
```

}

10、二分图匹配

1) 一个二分图中的最大匹配数等于这个图中的最小点覆盖数

König 定理是一个二分图中很重要的定理,它的意思是,一个二分图中的最大匹配数等于这个图中的最小 点覆盖数。如果你还不知道什么是最小点覆盖,我也在这里说一下:假如选了一个点就相当于覆盖了以它 为端点的所有边, 你需要选择最少的点来覆盖所有的边。

2) 最小路径覆盖= | G | - 最大匹配数

在一个 N*N 的有向图中,路径覆盖就是在图中找一些路经,使之覆盖了图中的所有顶点,且任何一个顶点 有且只有一条路径与之关联;(如果把这些路径中的每条路径从它的起始点走到它的终点,那么恰好可以经 过图中的每个顶点一次且仅一次);如果不考虑图中存在回路,那么每每条路径就是一个弱连通子集. 由上面可以得出:

1.一个单独的顶点是一条路径;

2.如果存在一路径 p1,p2,.....pk, 其中 p1 为起点, pk 为终点, 那么在覆盖图中, 顶点 p1,p2,.....pk 不再 与其它的

顶点之间存在有向边.

最小路径覆盖就是找出最小的路径条数, 使之成为 G 的一个路径覆盖. 路径覆盖与二分图匹配的关系:最小路径覆盖= | G | 一最大匹配数;

3) 二分图最大独立集=顶点数-二分图最大匹配

独立集:图中任意两个顶点都不相连的顶点集合。

10.1 邻接矩阵(匈牙利算法)

```
/* ***********************************
//二分图匹配(匈牙利算法的DFS实现)(邻接矩阵形式)
//初始化: q[][]两边顶点的划分情况
//建立g[i][j]表示i->j的有向边就可以了,是左边向右边的匹配
//g没有边相连则初始化为0
//uN是匹配左边的顶点数, vN是匹配右边的顶点数
//调用: res=hungary();输出最大匹配数
//优点:适用于稠密图, DFS找增广路, 实现简洁易于理解
//时间复杂度:0(VE)
//顶点编号从0开始的
const int MAXN = 510;
int uN, vN; //u, v的数目, 使用前面必须赋值
int g[MAXN][MAXN];//邻接矩阵
int linker[MAXN];
bool used[MAXN];
bool dfs(int u)
  for (int v = 0; v < vN; v++)
     if(g[u][v] && !used[v])
       used[v] = true;
       if(linker[v] == -1 || dfs(linker[v]))
          linker[v] = u;
          return true;
       }
     }
  return false;
int hungary()
  int res = 0;
```

```
memset(linker,-1, sizeof(linker));
   for (int u = 0; u < uN; u++)</pre>
      memset(used, false, sizeof(used));
      if(dfs(u))res++;
   return res;
}
   10.2 邻接表 (匈牙利算法)
 * 匈牙利算法邻接表形式
*使用前用init()进行初始化,给uN赋值
* 加边使用函数<u>addedge</u>(u,v)
*/
const int MAXN = 5010;//点数的最大值
const int MAXM = 50010;//边数的最大值
struct Edge
{
   int to, next;
}edge[MAXM];
int head[MAXN],tot;
void init()
   tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
}
void addedge (int u,int v)
   edge[tot].to = v; edge[tot].next = head[u];
   head[u] = tot++;
}
int linker[MAXN];
bool used[MAXN];
int uN;
bool dfs(int u)
   for(int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
      int v = edge[i].to;
      if(!used[v])
          used[v] = true;
          if(linker[v] == -1 || dfs(linker[v]))
             linker[v] = u;
             return true;
          }
      }
   return false;
int hungary()
   int res = 0;
   memset(linker,-1, sizeof(linker));
   for(int u = 0; u < uN; u++) //点的编号0~uN-1
```

```
{
      memset(used, false, sizeof(used));
      if(dfs(u))res++;
   return res;
}
   10.3 Hopcroft-Carp 算法
/* **********
* 二分图匹配(<u>Hopcroft-Carp</u>算法)
 * 复杂度O(sqrt(n)*E)
 * 邻接表存图, vector实现
* vector先初始化,然后假如边
 * uN 为左端的顶点数,使用前赋值(点编号0开始)
*/
const int MAXN = 3000;
const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
vector<int>G[MAXN];
int uN;
int Mx[MAXN],My[MAXN];
int dx[MAXN],dy[MAXN];
int dis;
bool used[MAXN];
bool SearchP()
   queue<int>Q;
   dis = INF;
   memset(dx,-1,sizeof(dx));
   memset(dy,-1,sizeof(dy));
   for(int i = 0 ; i < uN; i++)</pre>
      if (Mx[i] == -1)
      {
          Q.push(i);
         dx[i] = 0;
   while(!Q.empty())
      int u = Q.front();
      Q.pop();
      if(dx[u] > dis)break;
      int sz = G[u].size();
      for(int i = 0;i < sz;i++)</pre>
          int v = G[u][i];
          if(dy[v] == -1)
             dy[v] = dx[u] + 1;
             if(My[v] == -1)dis = dy[v];
             else
                dx[My[v]] = dy[v] + 1;
                Q.push(My[v]);
             }
          }
      }
   return dis != INF;
```

```
}
bool DFS(int u)
   int sz = G[u].size();
   for(int i = 0;i < sz;i++)</pre>
       int v = G[u][i];
       if(!used[v] && dy[v] == dx[u] + 1)
           used[v] = true;
           if (My[v] != -1 && dy[v] == dis) continue;
           if(My[v] == -1 \mid \mid DFS(My[v]))
              My[v] = u;
              Mx[u] = v;
              return true;
           }
       }
   return false;
int MaxMatch()
{
   int res = 0;
   memset(Mx,-1,sizeof(Mx));
   memset(My,-1,sizeof(My));
   while (SearchP())
       memset(used, false, sizeof(used));
       for(int i = 0;i < uN;i++)</pre>
           if(Mx[i] == -1 && DFS(i))
              res++;
   return res;
}
```

11、生成树计数

Matrix-Tree 定理(Kirchhoff 矩阵-树定理)

1、G 的度数矩阵 D[G]是一个 n*n 的矩阵,并且满足: 当 i≠j 时,dij=0; 当 i=j 时,dij 等于 vi 的度数。

2、G 的邻接矩阵 A[G]也是一个 n*n 的矩阵, 并且满足: 如果 vi、vj 之间有边直接相连,则 aij=1,否则 为 0。

我们定义 G 的 Kirchhoff 矩阵(也称为拉普拉斯算子)C[G]为 C[G]=D[G]-A[G],则 Matrix-Tree 定理可以描述为: G 的所有不同的生成树的个数等于其 Kirchhoff 矩阵 C[G]任何一个 n-1 阶主子式的行列式的绝对值。所谓 n-1 阶主子式,就是对于 r($1 \le r \le n$),将 C[G]的第 r 行、第 r 列同时去掉后得到的新矩阵,用 Cr[G]表示。

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// HDU 4305

// 求生成树计数部分代码, 计数对 10007 取模

```
const int MOD = 10007;
int INV[MOD];
//求ax = 1( mod m) 的x值,就是逆元(0<a<m)</pre>
```

```
long long inv(long long a, long long m)
   if(a == 1)return 1;
   return inv(m%a,m) * (m-m/a)%m;
}
struct Matrix
   int mat[330][330];
   void init()
      memset(mat, 0, sizeof(mat));
   int det(int n)//求行列式的值模上MOD,需要使用逆元
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          for(int j = 0; j < n; j++)</pre>
              mat[i][j] = (mat[i][j]%MOD+MOD)%MOD;
       int res = 1;
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          for(int j = i; j < n; j++)
              if (mat[j][i]!=0)
              {
                  for (int k = i; k < n; k++)
                     swap(mat[i][k],mat[j][k]);
                  if(i != j)
                     res = (-res+MOD) %MOD;
                 break;
              }
          if(mat[i][i] == 0)
              res = -1; // 不存在 (也就是行列式值为0)
              break;
          for(int j = i+1; j < n; j++)</pre>
              //<u>int</u> <u>mut</u> = (mat[j][i]*INV[mat[i][i]])%MOD;//打表逆元
              int mut = (mat[j][i]*inv(mat[i][i],MOD))%MOD;
              for (int k = i; k < n; k++)
                 mat[j][k] = (mat[j][k]-(mat[i][k]*mut)%MOD+MOD)%MOD;
          res = (res * mat[i][i])%MOD;
       return res;
   }
};
       Matrix ret;
       ret.init();
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
           for(int j = 0; j < n; j++)
              if(i != j && g[i][j])
                 ret.mat[i][j] = -1;
                 ret.mat[i][i]++;
              }
       printf("%d\n", ret.det(n-1));
```

```
计算生成树个数,不取模,SPOJ 104
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;
const double eps = 1e-8;
const int MAXN = 110;
int sgn (double x)
   if(fabs(x) < eps) return 0;</pre>
   if(x < 0) return -1;
   else return 1;
double b[MAXN][MAXN];
double det(double a[][MAXN],int n)
   int i, j, k, sign = 0;
   double ret = 1;
   for(i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
       for(j = 0; j < n; j++)</pre>
          b[i][j] = a[i][j];
   for (i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
       if(sgn(b[i][i]) == 0)
           for(j = i + 1; j < n; j++)</pre>
              if(sgn(b[j][i]) != 0)
                 break;
           if(j == n)return 0;
           for(k = i; k < n; k++)
              swap(b[i][k],b[j][k]);
           sign++;
       ret *= b[i][i];
       for(k = i + 1; k < n; k++)
          b[i][k]/=b[i][i];
       for(j = i+1; j < n; j++)</pre>
           for(k = i+1; k < n; k++)</pre>
              b[j][k] = b[j][i]*b[i][k];
   if(sign & 1) ret = -ret;
   return ret;
double a[MAXN][MAXN];
int g[MAXN][MAXN];
int main()
   int T;
   int n,m;
   int u, v;
   scanf("%d", &T);
   while (T--)
       scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
```

```
memset(g,0,sizeof(g));
       while (m--)
          scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
          u--;v--;
          g[u][v] = g[v][u] = 1;
       memset(a,0,sizeof(a));
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          for(int j = 0; j < n; j++)</pre>
              if(i != j && g[i][j])
                  a[i][i]++;
                  a[i][j] = -1;
              }
       double ans = det(a, n-1);
       printf("%.01f\n",ans);
   return 0;
}
```

11、二分图多重匹配

```
const int MAXN = 1010;
const int MAXM = 510;
int uN, vN;
int g[MAXN][MAXM];
int linker[MAXM][MAXN];
bool used[MAXM];
int num[MAXM];//右边最大的匹配数
bool dfs(int u)
   for (int v = 0; v < vN; v++)
       if(g[u][v] && !used[v])
          used[v] = true;
          if(linker[v][0] < num[v])</pre>
              linker[v][++linker[v][0]] = u;
              return true;
          for(int i = 1;i <= num[0];i++)</pre>
              if(dfs(linker[v][i]))
                 linker[v][i] = u;
                 return true;
              }
   return false;
}
int hungary()
   int res = 0;
   for(int i = 0;i < vN;i++)</pre>
       linker[i][0] = 0;
   for (int u = 0; u < uN; u++)
```

```
{
    memset(used, false, sizeof(used));
    if(dfs(u))res++;
}
return res;
}
```

12、KM 算法(二分图最大权匹配)

```
/* KM算法
   复杂度0 (<u>nx</u>*<u>nx</u>*<u>ny</u>)
 * 求最大权匹配
   若求最小权匹配,可将权值取相反数,结果取相反数
 * 点的编号从0开始
 */
const int N = 310;
const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
int nx,ny;//两边的点数
int g[N][N];//二分图描述
int linker[N], lx[N], ly[N]; //y中各点匹配状态, x, y中的点标号
int slack[N];
bool visx[N], visy[N];
bool DFS(int x)
{
   visx[x] = true;
   for (int y = 0; y < ny; y++)
       if(visy[y])continue;
       int tmp = lx[x] + ly[y] - g[x][y];
       if(tmp == 0)
          visy[y] = true;
          if(linker[y] == -1 || DFS(linker[y]))
             linker[y] = x;
             return true;
       else if(slack[y] > tmp)
          slack[y] = tmp;
   return false;
}
int KM()
   memset(linker,-1, sizeof(linker));
   memset(ly,0,sizeof(ly));
   for(int i = 0;i < nx;i++)</pre>
      lx[i] = -INF;
       for(int j = 0; j < ny; j++)</pre>
          if(g[i][j] > lx[i])
             lx[i] = g[i][j];
   for (int x = 0; x < nx; x++)
```

```
{
       for(int i = 0;i < ny;i++)</pre>
          slack[i] = INF;
       while(true)
           memset(visx, false, sizeof(visx));
           memset(visy, false, sizeof(visy));
           if(DFS(x))break;
           int d = INF;
           for(int i = 0;i < ny;i++)</pre>
               if(!visy[i] && d > slack[i])
                  d = slack[i];
           for(int i = 0;i < nx;i++)</pre>
               if(visx[i])
                  lx[i] -= d;
           for(int i = 0;i < ny;i++)</pre>
               if(visy[i])ly[i] += d;
               else slack[i] -= d;
           }
       }
   int res = 0;
   for(int i = 0;i < ny;i++)</pre>
       if(linker[i] != -1)
          res += g[linker[i]][i];
   return res;
}
//HDU 2255
int main()
   int n;
   while(scanf("%d", &n) == 1)
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
           for(int j = 0; j < n; j++)</pre>
               scanf("%d", &g[i][j]);
       nx = ny = n;
       printf("%d\n",KM());
   return 0;
```

13、最大流

13.1 SAP 邻接矩阵形式

```
/*

* SAP算法 (矩阵形式)

* 结点编号从0开始

*/

const int MAXN=1100;
int maze[MAXN] [MAXN];
int gap[MAXN],dis[MAXN],pre[MAXN],cur[MAXN];
```

```
int sap(int start,int end,int nodenum)
   memset(cur, 0, size of (cur));
   memset(dis,0,sizeof(dis));
   memset(gap, 0, sizeof(gap));
   int u=pre[start]=start,maxflow=0,aug=-1;
   gap[0]=nodenum;
   while (dis[start] < nodenum)</pre>
      loop:
        for (int v=cur[u]; v<nodenum; v++)</pre>
          if(maze[u][v] && dis[u]==dis[v]+1)
             if(aug==-1 || aug>maze[u][v])aug=maze[u][v];
             pre[v]=u;
             u=cur[u]=v;
             if (v==end)
                 maxflow+=aug;
                 for (u=pre[u];v!=start;v=u, u=pre[u])
                    maze[u][v]-=aug;
                    maze[v][u]+=aug;
                 }
                 aug=-1;
              }
             goto loop;
          int mindis=nodenum-1;
          for (int v=0; v<nodenum; v++)</pre>
             if (maze [u] [v] &&mindis>dis[v])
                cur[u]=v;
                mindis=dis[v];
          if((--gap[dis[u]])==0)break;
          gap[dis[u]=mindis+1]++;
          u=pre[u];
   return maxflow;
}
   13.2 SAP 邻接矩阵形式 2
保留原矩阵, 可用于多次使用最大流
* SAP邻接矩阵形式
 * 点的编号从0开始
 * 增加个flow数组,保留原矩阵maze,可用于多次使用最大流
*/
const int MAXN=1100;
int maze[MAXN][MAXN];
int gap[MAXN],dis[MAXN],pre[MAXN],cur[MAXN];
int flow[MAXN][MAXN];//存最大流的容量
int sap(int start,int end,int nodenum)
   memset(cur, 0, sizeof(cur));
   memset(dis, 0, sizeof(dis));
   memset(gap, 0, sizeof(gap));
```

```
memset(flow, 0, sizeof(flow));
   int u=pre[start]=start,maxflow=0,aug=-1;
   gap[0]=nodenum;
   while (dis[start] < nodenum)</pre>
       loop:
         for(int v=cur[u];v<nodenum;v++)</pre>
          if (maze [u] [v] -flow[u] [v] && dis [u] == dis[v]+1)
              if(aug==-1 ||
aug>maze[u][v]-flow[u][v]) aug=maze[u][v]-flow[u][v];
              pre[v]=u;
              u=cur[u]=v;
              if(v==end)
                 maxflow+=aug;
                 for (u=pre[u]; v!=start; v=u, u=pre[u])
                     flow[u][v]+=aug;
                     flow[v][u]-=aug;
                 aug=-1;
              }
              goto loop;
          int mindis=nodenum-1;
          for (int v=0; v<nodenum; v++)</pre>
             if (maze[u][v]-flow[u][v]&&mindis>dis[v])
                cur[u]=v;
                mindis=dis[v];
          if((--gap[dis[u]])==0)break;
          gap[dis[u]=mindis+1]++;
          u=pre[u];
   return maxflow;
}
   13.3 ISAP 邻接表形式
const int MAXN = 100010;//点数的最大值
const int MAXM = 400010;//边数的最大值
const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct Edge
    int to, next, cap, flow;
}edge[MAXM];//注意是MAXM
int tol;
int head[MAXN];
int gap[MAXN], dep[MAXN], pre[MAXN], cur[MAXN];
void init()
    tol = 0;
    memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
}
//加边,单向图三个参数,双向图四个参数
void addedge (int u,int v,int w,int rw=0)
{
```

```
edge[tol].to = v;edge[tol].cap = w;edge[tol].next = head[u];
    edge[tol].flow = 0;head[u] = tol++;
    edge[tol].to = u;edge[tol].cap = rw;edge[tol].next = head[v];
    edge[tol].flow = 0;head[v]=tol++;
//输入参数:起点、终点、点的总数
//点的编号没有影响,只要输入点的总数
int sap(int start,int end,int N)
{
   memset(gap, 0, size of (gap));
   memset(dep, 0, sizeof(dep));
   memcpy(cur,head,sizeof(head));
    int u = start;
    pre[u] = -1;
    gap[0] = N;
    int ans = 0;
    while(dep[start] < N)</pre>
       if(u == end)
          int Min = INF;
          for(int i = pre[u];i != -1; i = pre[edge[i^1].to])
             if (Min > edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow)
                   Min = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
          for(int i = pre[u];i != -1; i = pre[edge[i^1].to])
             edge[i].flow += Min;
             edge[i^1].flow -= Min;
          u = start;
          ans += Min;
          continue;
      }
      bool flag = false;
      int v;
      for(int i = cur[u]; i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
          v = edge[i].to;
          if(edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow && dep[v]+1 == dep[u])
             flag = true;
             cur[u] = pre[v] = i;
             break;
          }
       }
      if(flag)
       {
          u = v:
          continue;
      int Min = N;
      for(int i = head[u]; i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
          if(edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow && dep[edge[i].to] < Min)</pre>
          {
             Min = dep[edge[i].to];
             cur[u] = i;
      gap[dep[u]]--;
```

```
if(!gap[dep[u]]) return ans;
      dep[u] = Min+1;
      gap[dep[u]]++;
      if(u != start) u = edge[pre[u]^1].to;
   return ans;
   13.4 ISAP+bfs 初始化+栈优化
const int MAXN = 100010;//点数的最大值
const int MAXM = 400010;//边数的最大值
const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct Edge
   int to, next, cap, flow;
}edge[MAXM];//注意是MAXM
int tol;
int head[MAXN];
int gap[MAXN],dep[MAXN],cur[MAXN];
void init()
   tol = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
void addedge (int u,int v,int w,int rw = 0)
   edge[tol].to = v; edge[tol].cap = w; edge[tol].flow = 0;
   edge[tol].next = head[u]; head[u] = tol++;
   edge[tol].to = u; edge[tol].cap = rw; edge[tol].flow = 0;
   edge[tol].next = head[v]; head[v] = tol++;
int Q[MAXN];
void BFS(int start,int end)
{
   memset(dep,-1,sizeof(dep));
   memset(gap, 0, sizeof(gap));
   gap[0] = 1;
   int front = 0, rear = 0;
   dep[end] = 0;
   Q[rear++] = end;
   while(front != rear)
      int u = Q[front++];
      for(int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
          int v = edge[i].to;
          if (dep[v] != -1) continue;
          Q[rear++] = v;
          dep[v] = dep[u] + 1;
          gap[dep[v]]++;
       }
   }
int S[MAXN];
int sap(int start,int end,int N)
   BFS (start, end);
   memcpy(cur,head,sizeof(head));
```

```
int top = 0;
int u = start;
int ans = 0;
while (dep[start] < N)</pre>
   if(u == end)
       int Min = INF;
       int inser;
       for(int i = 0;i < top;i++)</pre>
          if (Min > edge[S[i]].cap - edge[S[i]].flow)
              Min = edge[S[i]].cap - edge[S[i]].flow;
              inser = i;
          }
       for(int i = 0;i < top;i++)</pre>
          edge[S[i]].flow += Min;
          edge[S[i]^1].flow -= Min;
       ans += Min;
       top = inser;
       u = edge[S[top]^1].to;
       continue;
   bool flag = false;
   int v;
   for(int i = cur[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
       v = edge[i].to;
       if(edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow && dep[v]+1 == dep[u])
          flag = true;
          cur[u] = i;
          break;
   }
   if(flag)
       S[top++] = cur[u];
       u = v;
       continue;
   int Min = N;
   for(int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
       if(edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow && dep[edge[i].to] < Min)</pre>
          Min = dep[edge[i].to];
          cur[u] = i;
   gap[dep[u]]--;
   if(!gap[dep[u]]) return ans;
   dep[u] = Min + 1;
   gap[dep[u]]++;
   if(u != start)u = edge[S[--top]^1].to;
return ans;
```

}

14、最小费用最大流

```
最小费用最大流,求最大费用只需要取相反数,结果取相反数即可。
点的总数为 N, 点的编号 0~N-1
const int MAXN = 10000;
const int MAXM = 100000;
const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct Edge
   int to, next, cap, flow, cost;
}edge[MAXM];
int head[MAXN],tol;
int pre[MAXN], dis[MAXN];
bool vis[MAXN];
int N; //节点总个数, 节点编号从0~N-1
void init(int n)
   N = n;
   tol = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
void addedge (int u,int v,int cap,int cost)
   edge[tol].to = v;
   edge[tol].cap = cap;
   edge[tol].cost = cost;
   edge[tol].flow = 0;
   edge[tol].next = head[u];
   head[u] = tol++;
   edge[tol].to = u;
   edge[tol].cap = 0;
   edge[tol].cost = -cost;
   edge[tol].flow = 0;
   edge[tol].next = head[v];
   head[v] = tol++;
bool spfa(int s,int t)
   queue<int>q;
   for(int i = 0;i < N;i++)</pre>
      dis[i] = INF;
      vis[i] = false;
      pre[i] = -1;
   dis[s] = 0;
   vis[s] = true;
   q.push(s);
   while(!q.empty())
      int u = q.front();
      q.pop();
      vis[u] = false;
      for(int i = head[u]; i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
          int v = edge[i].to;
```

```
if(edge[i].cap > edge[i].flow &&
            dis[v] > dis[u] + edge[i].cost )
             dis[v] = dis[u] + edge[i].cost;
             pre[v] = i;
             if(!vis[v])
                vis[v] = true;
                q.push(v);
             }
          }
      }
   if(pre[t] == -1)return false;
   else return true;
}
//返回的是最大流, cost存的是最小费用
int minCostMaxflow(int s,int t,int &cost)
{
   int flow = 0;
   cost = 0;
   while(spfa(s,t))
      int Min = INF;
      for (int i = pre[t];i != -1;i = pre[edge[i^1].to])
          if (Min > edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow)
             Min = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
      for(int i = pre[t];i != -1;i = pre[edge[i^1].to])
          edge[i].flow += Min;
          edge[i^1].flow -= Min;
         cost += edge[i].cost * Min;
      flow += Min;
   return flow;
}
```

15、2-SAT

15.1 染色法(可以得到字典序最小的解)

```
HDU 1814
const int MAXN = 20020;
const int MAXM = 100010;
struct Edge
{
   int to, next;
}edge[MAXM];
int head[MAXN],tot;
void init()
{
   tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
}
```

```
void addedge (int u,int v)
   edge[tot].to = v;edge[tot].next = head[u];head[u] = tot++;
bool vis[MAXN];//染色标记,为true表示选择
int S[MAXN],top;//栈
bool dfs(int u)
   if(vis[u^1]) return false;
   if(vis[u])return true;
   vis[u] = true;
   S[top++] = u;
   for(int i = head[u];i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
       if(!dfs(edge[i].to))
          return false;
   return true;
}
bool Twosat(int n)
   memset(vis,false, sizeof(vis));
   for(int i = 0;i < n;i += 2)</pre>
       if(vis[i] || vis[i^1])continue;
       top = 0;
       if(!dfs(i))
          while(top)vis[S[--top]] = false;
          if(!dfs(i^1)) return false;
       }
   return true;
}
int main()
   int n,m;
   int u, v;
   while (scanf("%d%d",&n,&m) == 2)
       init();
       while (m--)
          scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
          u--;v--;
          addedge (u, v^1);
          addedge (v,u^1);
       }
       if(Twosat(2*n))
          for(int i = 0;i < 2*n;i++)</pre>
              if(vis[i])
                printf("%d\n",i+1);
       }
       else printf("NIE\n");
   return 0;
}
```

```
POJ 3648 Wedding
//***********
//2-SAT 强连通缩点
const int MAXN = 1010;
const int MAXM = 100010;
struct Edge
   int to, next;
}edge[MAXM];
int head[MAXN],tot;
void init()
   tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
void addedge (int u,int v)
   edge[tot].to = v; edge[tot].next = head[u]; head[u] = tot++;
int Low[MAXN],DFN[MAXN],Stack[MAXN],Belong[MAXN];//Belong数组的值1~scc
int Index, top;
int scc;
bool Instack[MAXN];
int num[MAXN];
void Tarjan(int u)
{
   int v;
   Low[u] = DFN[u] = ++Index;
   Stack[top++] = u;
   Instack[u] = true;
   for(int i = head[u];i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
      v = edge[i].to;
      if( !DFN[v] )
         Tarjan(v);
         if(Low[u] > Low[v])Low[u] = Low[v];
      else if(Instack[v] && Low[u] > DFN[v])
         Low[u] = DFN[v];
   if(Low[u] == DFN[u])
      scc++;
      do
         v = Stack[--top];
         Instack[v] = false;
         Belong[v] = scc;
         num[scc]++;
      while(v != u);
   }
bool solvable(int n)//n是总个数,需要选择一半
   memset(DFN, 0, sizeof(DFN));
   memset(Instack, false, sizeof(Instack));
                                   105 / 152
```

```
memset(num, 0, sizeof(num));
   Index = scc = top = 0;
   for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
      if(!DFN[i])
          Tarjan(i);
   for(int i = 0;i < n;i += 2)</pre>
      if(Belong[i] == Belong[i^1])
          return false;
   }
   return true;
//*************
//拓扑排序求任意一组解部分
queue<int>q1,q2;
vector<vector<int> > dag;//缩点后的逆向DAG图
char color[MAXN];//染色,为'R'是选择的
int indeg[MAXN];//入度
int cf[MAXN];
void solve(int n)
   dag.assign(scc+1, vector<int>());
   memset(indeg, 0, sizeof(indeg));
   memset(color, 0, sizeof(color));
   for (int u = 0; u < n; u++)
      for(int i = head[u];i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
          int v = edge[i].to;
          if(Belong[u] != Belong[v])
             dag[Belong[v]].push back(Belong[u]);
             indeg[Belong[u]]++;
       }
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 2)
      cf[Belong[i]] = Belong[i^1];
      cf[Belong[i^1]] = Belong[i];
   while(!q1.empty())q1.pop();
   while(!q2.empty())q2.pop();
   for(int i = 1;i <= scc;i++)</pre>
      if(indeg[i] == 0)
          q1.push(i);
   while(!q1.empty())
   {
      int u = q1.front();
      q1.pop();
      if(color[u] == 0)
          color[u] = 'R';
         color[cf[u]] = 'B';
      int sz = dag[u].size();
      for(int i = 0;i < sz;i++)</pre>
          indeg[dag[u][i]]--;
```

```
if(indeg[dag[u][i]] == 0)
              q1.push (dag[u][i]);
   }
}
int change(char s[])
   int ret = 0;
   int i = 0;
   while(s[i]>='0' && s[i]<='9')</pre>
       ret *= 10;
       ret += s[i]-'0';
       i++;
   if(s[i] == 'w')return 2*ret;
   else return 2*ret+1;
}
int main()
   int n,m;
   char s1[10], s2[10];
   while(scanf("%d%d",&n,&m) == 2)
       if(n == 0 && m == 0)break;
       init();
       while (m--)
          scanf("%s%s",s1,s2);
          int u = change(s1);
          int v = change(s2);
          addedge (u^1, v);
          addedge (v^1, u);
       addedge (1,0);
       if(solvable(2*n))
       {
          solve(2*n);
          for(int i = 1;i < n;i++)</pre>
              //注意这一定是判断color[Belong[
              if(color[Belong[2*i]] == 'R')printf("%dw",i);
              else printf("%dh",i);
              if(i < n-1)printf(" ");</pre>
              else printf("\n");
          }
       }
       else printf("bad luck\n");
   return 0;
}
```

16、曼哈顿最小生成树

POJ 3241 求曼哈顿最小生成树上第 k 大的边

```
const int MAXN = 100010;
const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct Point
    int x,y,id;
}p[MAXN];
bool cmp(Point a, Point b)
{
    if(a.x != b.x) return a.x < b.x;</pre>
    else return a.y < b.y;</pre>
//树状数组,找y-x大于当前的,但是y+x最小的
struct BIT
    int min val, pos;
    void init()
       min val = INF;
       pos = -1;
    }
}bit[MAXN];
//所有有效边
struct Edge
    int u, v, d;
}edge[MAXN<<2];</pre>
bool cmpedge (Edge a, Edge b)
   return a.d < b.d;</pre>
}
int tot;
int n;
int F[MAXN];
int find(int x)
    if(F[x] == -1) return x;
    else return F[x] = find(F[x]);
}
void addedge (int u,int v,int d)
    edge[tot].u = u;
    edge[tot].v = v;
    edge[tot++].d = d;
}
int lowbit(int x)
   return x&(-x);
void update(int i,int val,int pos)
    while (i > 0)
        if(val < bit[i].min_val)</pre>
            bit[i].min_val = val;
           bit[i].pos = pos;
        i -= lowbit(i);
```

```
}
}
int ask(int i,int m)//查询[i,m]的最小值位置
    int min_val = INF,pos = -1;
    while(i <= m)</pre>
        if(bit[i].min_val < min_val)</pre>
            min_val = bit[i].min_val;
            pos = bit[i].pos;
        i += lowbit(i);
    return pos;
}
int dist(Point a, Point b)
    return abs(a.x - b.x) + abs(a.y - b.y);
void Manhattan minimum spanning tree(int n,Point p[])
    int a[MAXN], b[MAXN];
    tot = 0;
    for(int dir = 0; dir < 4;dir++)</pre>
        //4种坐标变换
        if(dir == 1 || dir == 3)
             for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
                 swap(p[i].x,p[i].y);
        else if (dir == 2)
             for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
                 p[i].x = -p[i].x;
        sort(p,p+n,cmp);
        for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
             a[i] = b[i] = p[i].y - p[i].x;
        sort(b, b+n);
        int m = unique(b, b+n) - b;
        for(int i = 1;i <= m;i++)</pre>
            bit[i].init();
        for(int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--)
             int pos = lower bound(b,b+m,a[i]) - b + 1;
             int ans = ask(pos,m);
             if(ans != -1)
                 addedge (p[i].id, p[ans].id, dist(p[i], p[ans]));
             update(pos,p[i].x+p[i].y,i);
        }
    }
}
\quad \textbf{int solve} \, (\textbf{int} \ k)
    Manhattan minimum spanning tree (n,p);
    memset(F,-1, sizeof(F));
```

```
sort(edge,edge+tot,cmpedge);
    for(int i = 0;i < tot;i++)</pre>
        int u = edge[i].u;
        int v = edge[i].v;
        int t1 = find(u), t2 = find(v);
        if(t1 != t2)
            F[t1] = t2;
            k--;
            if(k == 0)return edge[i].d;
        }
int main()
   //freopen("in.txt", "r", stdin);
   //freopen("out.txt","w",stdout);
   int k;
   while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &k) == 2 && n)
        for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%d%d",&p[i].x,&p[i].y);
            p[i].id = i;
        printf("%d\n", solve(n-k));
   return 0;
}
```

17、一般图匹配带花树

```
URAL 1099
const int MAXN = 250;
int N; //点的个数,点的编号从1到N
bool Graph[MAXN][MAXN];
int Match[MAXN];
bool InQueue [MAXN], InPath[MAXN], InBlossom[MAXN];
int Head, Tail;
int Queue[MAXN];
int Start,Finish;
int NewBase;
int Father[MAXN], Base[MAXN];
int Count;//匹配数, 匹配对数是Count/2
void CreateGraph()
   int u, v;
   memset(Graph, false, sizeof(Graph));
   scanf("%d", &N);
    while(scanf("%d%d",&u,&v) == 2)
        Graph[u][v] = Graph[v][u] = true;
```

```
}
}
void Push(int u)
{
   Queue[Tail] = u;
   Tail++;
    InQueue[u] = true;
}
int Pop()
    int res = Queue[Head];
   Head++;
   return res;
int FindCommonAncestor(int u,int v)
   memset(InPath, false, sizeof(InPath));
    while(true)
    {
       u = Base[u];
        InPath[u] = true;
        if(u == Start) break;
       u = Father[Match[u]];
    }
    while(true)
    {
       v = Base[v];
        if(InPath[v])break;
        v = Father[Match[v]];
    return v;
void ResetTrace(int u)
{
    int v;
    while (Base[u] != NewBase)
        v = Match[u];
        InBlossom[Base[u]] = InBlossom[Base[v]] = true;
        u = Father[v];
        if(Base[u] != NewBase) Father[u] = v;
void BloosomContract(int u,int v)
{
   NewBase = FindCommonAncestor(u, v);
   memset(InBlossom, false, sizeof(InBlossom));
   ResetTrace(u);
   ResetTrace(v);
    if(Base[u] != NewBase) Father[u] = v;
    if(Base[v] != NewBase) Father[v] = u;
    for(int tu = 1; tu <= N; tu++)</pre>
        if(InBlossom[Base[tu]])
            Base[tu] = NewBase;
            if(!InQueue[tu]) Push(tu);
}
```

```
void FindAugmentingPath()
    memset(InQueue, false, sizeof(InQueue));
    memset(Father, 0, sizeof(Father));
    for(int i = 1;i <= N;i++)</pre>
        Base[i] = i;
    Head = Tail = 1;
    Push (Start);
    Finish = 0;
    while (Head < Tail)</pre>
        int u = Pop();
        for(int v = 1; v <= N; v++)</pre>
            if(Graph[u][v] && (Base[u] != Base[v]) && (Match[u] != v))
                if((v == Start) \mid | ((Match[v] > 0) && Father[Match[v]] > 0))
                     BloosomContract(u,v);
                 else if (Father[v] == 0)
                     Father[v] = u;
                     if(Match[v] > 0)
                         Push (Match[v]);
                     else
                         Finish = v;
                         return;
                }
            }
}
void AugmentPath()
    int u, v, w;
    u = Finish;
    while (u > 0)
        v = Father[u];
        w = Match[v];
        Match[v] = u;
        Match[u] = v;
        u = w;
}
void Edmonds()
    memset(Match, 0, sizeof(Match));
    for(int u = 1; u <= N; u++)</pre>
        if(Match[u] == 0)
            Start = u;
            FindAugmentingPath();
            if(Finish > 0)AugmentPath();
void PrintMatch()
   Count = 0;
```

```
for(int u = 1; u <= N;u++)</pre>
       if(Match[u] > 0)
           Count++;
   printf("%d\n",Count);
   for(int u = 1; u <= N; u++)</pre>
        if(u < Match[u])</pre>
           printf("%d %d\n", u, Match[u]);
}
int main()
   CreateGraph();//建图
   Edmonds();//进行匹配
   PrintMatch();//输出匹配数和匹配
   return 0;
}
18 LCA
   18.1 dfs+ST 在线算法
* LCA (POJ 1330)
* 在线算法 DFS + ST
*/
const int MAXN = 10010;
int rmq[2*MAXN];//rmq数组,就是欧拉序列对应的深度序列
struct ST
   int mm[2*MAXN];
    int dp[2*MAXN][20];//最小值对应的下标
   void init(int n)
       mm[0] = -1;
        for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
           mm[i] = ((i&(i-1)) == 0)?mm[i-1]+1:mm[i-1];
           dp[i][0] = i;
        for(int j = 1; j <= mm[n]; j++)</pre>
            for(int i = 1; i + (1<<j) - 1 <= n; i++)</pre>
               dp[i][j] = rmq[dp[i][j-1]] <
rmq[dp[i+(1<<(j-1))][j-1]]?dp[i][j-1]:dp[i+(1<<(j-1))][j-1];
   }
    int query(int a, int b) //查询[a,b]之间最小值的下标
       if(a > b)swap(a,b);
       int k = mm[b-a+1];
        return rmq[dp[a][k]] <=</pre>
rmq[dp[b-(1<< k)+1][k]]?dp[a][k]:dp[b-(1<< k)+1][k];
   }
//边的结构体定义
struct Edge
   int to, next;
};
```

Edge edge[MAXN*2];

```
int tot,head[MAXN];
int F[MAXN*2];//欧拉序列,就是dfs遍历的顺序,长度为2*n-1,下标从1开始
int P[MAXN];//P[i]表示点i在F中第一次出现的位置
int cnt;
ST st;
void init()
   tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
}
void addedge(int u,int v)//加边,无向边需要加两次
   edge[tot].to = v;
   edge[tot].next = head[u];
   head[u] = tot++;
void dfs(int u,int pre,int dep)
    F[++cnt] = u;
    rmq[cnt] = dep;
    P[u] = cnt;
    for(int i = head[u];i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
       int v = edge[i].to;
       if(v == pre) continue;
       dfs(v,u,dep+1);
       F[++cnt] = u;
       rmq[cnt] = dep;
    }
void LCA_init(int root,int node num) //查询LCA前的初始化
{
    cnt = 0;
   dfs(root,root,0);
   st.init(2*node num-1);
}
int query lca(int u,int v)//查询u,v的lca编号
   return F[st.query(P[u],P[v])];
bool flag[MAXN];
int main()
{
    int T;
   int N;
   int u, v;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while (T--)
    {
       scanf("%d", &N);
       init();
       memset(flag, false, sizeof(flag));
        for(int i = 1; i < N;i++)</pre>
           scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
           addedge (u, v);
```

```
addedge (v,u);
           flag[v] = true;
        }
       int root;
       for(int i = 1; i <= N;i++)</pre>
           if(!flag[i])
               root = i;
               break;
           }
       LCA init(root, N);
       scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
       printf("%d\n",query_lca(u,v));
   return 0;
}
   18.2 离线 Tarjan 算法
* POJ 1470
* 给出一颗有向树, Q个查询
* 输出查询结果中每个点出现次数
*/
/*
* LCA离线算法, <u>Tarjan</u>
* 复杂度O(n+Q);
*/
const int MAXN = 1010;
const int MAXQ = 500010;//查询数的最大值
//并查集部分
int F[MAXN];//需要初始化为-1
int find(int x)
{
    if(F[x] == -1)return x;
   return F[x] = find(F[x]);
}
void bing(int u,int v)
   int t1 = find(u);
   int t2 = find(v);
   if(t1 != t2)
       F[t1] = t2;
//**********
bool vis[MAXN];//访问标记
int ancestor[MAXN];//祖先
struct Edge
    int to, next;
}edge[MAXN*2];
int head[MAXN],tot;
void addedge (int u,int v)
    edge[tot].to = v;
    edge[tot].next = head[u];
   head[u] = tot++;
}
```

```
struct Query
   int q,next;
   int index;//查询编号
}query[MAXQ*2];
int answer[MAXQ];//存储最后的查询结果,下标0~Q-1
int h[MAXQ];
int tt;
int Q;
void add_query(int u, int v, int index)
    query[tt].q = v;
    query[tt].next = h[u];
    query[tt].index = index;
   h[u] = tt++;
    query[tt].q = u;
    query[tt].next = h[v];
    query[tt].index = index;
   h[v] = tt++;
}
void init()
{
    tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    tt = 0;
   memset(h,-1, sizeof(h));
    memset(vis,false, sizeof(vis));
   memset(F,-1, sizeof(F));
   memset(ancestor, 0, sizeof(ancestor));
}
void LCA(int u)
    ancestor[u] = u;
   vis[u] = true;
    for(int i = head[u];i != -1;i = edge[i].next)
        int v = edge[i].to;
        if(vis[v])continue;
        LCA(v);
        bing(u, v);
        ancestor[find(u)] = u;
    for(int i = h[u]; i != -1; i = query[i].next)
        int v = query[i].q;
        if(vis[v])
            answer[query[i].index] = ancestor[find(v)];
    }
}
bool flag[MAXN];
int Count num[MAXN];
```

```
int main()
   int n;
    int u, v, k;
    while(scanf("%d", &n) == 1)
        init();
        memset(flag, false, sizeof(flag));
        for (int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%d:(%d)",&u,&k);
            while(k--)
                 scanf("%d",&v);
                 flag[v] = true;
                 addedge(u,v);
                 addedge (v,u);
            }
        scanf("%d", &Q);
        for(int i = 0;i < Q;i++)</pre>
            char ch;
            cin>>ch;
            scanf("%d %d)", &u, &v);
            add_query(u,v,i);
        int root;
        for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
            if(!flag[i])
                root = i;
                break;
             }
        LCA(root);
        memset(Count num, 0, sizeof(Count num));
        for(int i = 0;i < Q;i++)</pre>
            Count_num[answer[i]]++;
        for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
            if(Count num[i] > 0)
                printf("%d:%d\n",i,Count_num[i]);
   return 0;
}
   18.3 LCA 倍增法
* POJ 1330
* LCA 在线算法
*/
const int MAXN = 10010;
const int DEG = 20;
struct Edge
    int to, next;
}edge[MAXN*2];
int head[MAXN],tot;
```

```
void addedge (int u,int v)
    edge[tot].to = v;
    edge[tot].next = head[u];
   head[u] = tot++;
void init()
{
   tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
int fa[MAXN][DEG];//<u>fa</u>[i][j]表示结点i的第2^j个祖先
int deg[MAXN];//深度数组
void BFS(int root)
    queue<int>que;
    deg[root] = 0;
    fa[root][0] = root;
    que.push(root);
    while(!que.empty())
        int tmp = que.front();
        que.pop();
        for(int i = 1;i < DEG;i++)</pre>
            fa[tmp][i] = fa[fa[tmp][i-1]][i-1];
        for(int i = head[tmp]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
            int v = edge[i].to;
            if(v == fa[tmp][0])continue;
            deg[v] = deg[tmp] + 1;
            fa[v][0] = tmp;
            que.push(v);
        }
}
int LCA(int u,int v)
    if(deg[u] > deg[v])swap(u,v);
    int hu = deg[u], hv = deg[v];
    int tu = u, tv = v;
    for(int det = hv-hu, i = 0; det ;det>>=1, i++)
        if(det&1)
           tv = fa[tv][i];
    if(tu == tv) return tu;
    for(int i = DEG-1; i >= 0; i--)
        if(fa[tu][i] == fa[tv][i])
            continue;
        tu = fa[tu][i];
        tv = fa[tv][i];
    return fa[tu][0];
bool flag[MAXN];
int main()
{
```

```
int T;
int n;
int u, v;
scanf("%d",&T);
while (T--)
     scanf("%d", &n);
     init();
     memset(flag, false, sizeof(flag));
     for(int i = 1;i < n;i++)</pre>
         scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
         addedge (u, v);
         addedge (v,u);
         flag[v] = true;
     }
     int root;
     for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
         if(!flag[i])
             root = i;
             break;
         }
     BFS(root);
     scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
     printf("%d\n", LCA(u, v));
return 0;
```

计算几何

1、基本函数

1.1 Point 定义

```
const double eps = 1e-8;
const double PI = acos(-1.0);
int sgn(double x)
{
   if(fabs(x) < eps) return 0;
   if(x < 0) return -1;
   else return 1;
}
struct Point
{
   double x,y;
   Point() {}
   Point(double _x,double _y)
   {
       x = _x;y = _y;
   }
   Point operator -(const Point &b)const</pre>
```

return Point (x - b.x, y - b.y);

```
}
   //叉积
   double operator ^(const Point &b)const
       return x*b.y - y*b.x;
   }
   //点积
   double operator * (const Point &b) const
       return x*b.x + y*b.y;
   //绕原点旋转角度B(弧度值),后x,y的变化
   void transXY(double B)
       double tx = x, ty = y;
       x = tx*cos(B) - ty*sin(B);
       y = tx*sin(B) + ty*cos(B);
};
   1.2 Line 定义
struct Line
   Point s,e;
   Line() { }
   Line (Point s, Point e)
       s = _s;e = _e;
   //两直线相交求交点
   //第一个值为0表示直线重合,为1表示平行,为0表示相交,为2是相交
   //只有第一个值为2时,交点才有意义
   pair<int, Point> operator & (const Line &b) const
   {
      Point res = s;
      if(sgn((s-e)^(b.s-b.e)) == 0)
         if(sgn((s-b.e)^(b.s-b.e)) == 0)
            return make_pair(0,res);//重合
         else return make_pair(1,res);//平行
      double t = ((s-b.s)^(b.s-b.e))/((s-e)^(b.s-b.e));
      res.x += (e.x-s.x)*t;
      res.y += (e.y-s.y)*t;
      return make pair(2,res);
   }
};
   1.3 两点间距离
//*两点间距离
double dist(Point a, Point b)
{
   return sqrt((a-b) *(a-b));
}
   1.4 判断: 线段相交
```

```
//*判断线段相交
bool inter(Line 11, Line 12)
   \max(11.s.x,11.e.x) >= \min(12.s.x,12.e.x) &&
   \max(12.s.x, 12.e.x) >= \min(11.s.x, 11.e.x) &&
   \max(11.s.y, 11.e.y) >= \min(12.s.y, 12.e.y) &&
   \max(12.s.y, 12.e.y) >= \min(11.s.y, 11.e.y) &&
   sgn((12.s-11.e)^(11.s-11.e))*sgn((12.e-11.e)^(11.s-11.e)) <= 0 &&
   sgn((11.s-12.e)^(12.s-12.e))*sgn((11.e-12.e)^(12.s-12.e)) <= 0;
}
   1.5 判断: 直线和线段相交
//判断直线和线段相交
bool Seg_inter_line(Line 11, Line 12) //判断直线11和线段12是否相交
{
   return sgn((12.s-11.e)^(11.s-11.e))*sgn((12.e-11.e)^(11.s-11.e)) <= 0;
}
   1.6 点到直线距离
//点到直线距离
//返回为result,是点到直线最近的点
Point PointToLine (Point P, Line L)
{
   Point result;
   double t = ((P-L.s)*(L.e-L.s))/((L.e-L.s)*(L.e-L.s));
   result.x = L.s.x + (L.e.x-L.s.x)*t;
   result.y = L.s.y + (L.e.y-L.s.y)*t;
   return result;
}
   1.7 点到线段距离
//点到线段的距离
//返回点到线段最近的点
Point NearestPointToLineSeg (Point P, Line L)
{
   Point result;
   double t = ((P-L.s)*(L.e-L.s))/((L.e-L.s)*(L.e-L.s));
   if(t >= 0 && t <= 1)
      result.x = L.s.x + (L.e.x - L.s.x)*t;
      result.y = L.s.y + (L.e.y - L.s.y)*t;
   }
   else
      if(dist(P,L.s) < dist(P,L.e))</pre>
         result = L.s;
      else result = L.e;
   return result;
   1.8 计算多边形面积
//计算多边形面积
//点的编号从0~n-1
double CalcArea(Point p[], int n)
{
   double res = 0;
```

```
for (int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
      res += (p[i]^p[(i+1)%n])/2;
   return fabs(res);
   1.9 判断点在线段上
//*判断点在线段上
bool OnSeg(Point P, Line L)
   return
   sgn((L.s-P)^(L.e-P)) == 0 &&
   sgn((P.x - L.s.x) * (P.x - L.e.x)) \le 0 &&
   sgn((P.y - L.s.y) * (P.y - L.e.y)) <= 0;
   1.10 判断点在凸多边形内
//*判断点在凸多边形内
//点形成一个凸包,而且按逆时针排序(如果是顺时针把里面的<0改为>0)
//点的编号:0~n-1
//返回值:
//-1:点在凸多边形外
//0:点在凸多边形边界上
//1:点在凸多边形内
int inConvexPoly(Point a, Point p[], int n)
   for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
       if(sgn((p[i]-a)^(p[(i+1)%n]-a)) < 0) return -1;</pre>
       else if (OnSeg(a,Line(p[i],p[(i+1)%n])))return 0;
   return 1;
}
   1.11 判断点在任意多边形内
//*判断点在任意多边形内
//射线法, poly[]的顶点数要大于等于3,点的编号0~n-1
//返回值
//-1:点在凸多边形外
//0:点在凸多边形边界上
//1:点在凸多边形内
int inPoly(Point p,Point poly[],int n)
   int cnt;
   Line ray, side;
   cnt = 0;
   ray.s = p;
   ray.e.y = p.y;
   ray.e.x = -100000000000.0;//-INF,注意取值防止越界
   for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
       side.s = poly[i];
       side.e = poly[(i+1)%n];
```

```
if (OnSeg(p, side)) return 0;
       //如果平行轴则不考虑
       if(sgn(side.s.y - side.e.y) == 0)
           continue;
       if(OnSeg(side.s,ray))
           if(sgn(side.s.y - side.e.y) > 0)cnt++;
       else if (OnSeg(side.e, ray))
           if(sgn(side.e.y - side.s.y) > 0)cnt++;
       else if (inter(ray, side))
           cnt++;
   if(cnt % 2 == 1)return 1;
   else return -1;
   1.12 判断凸多边形
//判断凸多边形
//允许共线边
//点可以是顺时针给出也可以是逆时针给出
//点的编号1~n-1
bool isconvex(Point poly[],int n)
   bool s[3];
   memset(s,false,sizeof(s));
   for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
       s[sgn( (poly[(i+1)%n]-poly[i])^(poly[(i+2)%n]-poly[i]) )+1] = true;
       if(s[0] && s[2])return false;
   return true;
}
2、凸包
* 求凸包, Graham算法
* 点的编号0~n-1
* 返回凸包结果Stack[0~top-1]为凸包的编号
const int MAXN = 1010;
Point list[MAXN];
int Stack[MAXN],top;
//相对于list[0]的极角排序
bool _cmp(Point p1, Point p2)
{
```

```
double tmp = (p1-list[0])^(p2-list[0]);
    if(sgn(tmp) > 0)return true;
    else if (sgn(tmp) == 0 \&\& sgn(dist(p1,list[0]) - dist(p2,list[0])) <= 0)
       return true;
    else return false;
void Graham(int n)
   Point p0;
   int k = 0;
   p0 = list[0];
    //找最下边的一个点
    for(int i = 1;i < n;i++)</pre>
        if( (p0.y > list[i].y) || (p0.y == list[i].y && p0.x > list[i].x) )
           p0 = list[i];
           k = i;
    }
    swap(list[k],list[0]);
    sort(list+1, list+n, cmp);
    if(n == 1)
        top = 1;
       Stack[0] = 0;
       return;
    if(n == 2)
       top = 2;
       Stack[0] = 0;
       Stack[1] = 1;
       return ;
    Stack[0] = 0;
    Stack[1] = 1;
   top = 2;
    for(int i = 2;i < n;i++)</pre>
        while(top > 1 &&
sgn((list[Stack[top-1]]-list[Stack[top-2]])^(list[i]-list[Stack[top-2]])) <= 0
           top--;
       Stack[top++] = i;
   }
}
```

3、平面最近点对(HDU 1007)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;
```

```
const double eps = 1e-6;
const int MAXN = 100010;
const double INF = 1e20;
struct Point
   double x, y;
double dist(Point a, Point b)
{
   return sqrt((a.x-b.x) *(a.x-b.x) + (a.y-b.y) *(a.y-b.y));
}
Point p[MAXN];
Point tmpt[MAXN];
bool cmpxy(Point a, Point b)
   if(a.x != b.x)return a.x < b.x;</pre>
   else return a.y < b.y;</pre>
bool cmpy(Point a, Point b)
   return a.y < b.y;</pre>
}
double Closest_Pair(int left,int right)
   double d = INF;
   if(left == right) return d;
   if(left + 1 == right)
       return dist(p[left],p[right]);
   int mid = (left+right)/2;
   double d1 = Closest_Pair(left,mid);
   double d2 = Closest_Pair(mid+1, right);
   d = min(d1,d2);
   int k = 0;
   for(int i = left;i <= right;i++)</pre>
       if(fabs(p[mid].x - p[i].x) \le d)
          tmpt[k++] = p[i];
   }
   sort(tmpt, tmpt+k, cmpy);
   for(int i = 0;i <k;i++)</pre>
       for(int j = i+1; j < k && tmpt[j].y - tmpt[i].y < d; j++)</pre>
          d = min(d,dist(tmpt[i],tmpt[j]));
       }
   }
   return d;
}
int main()
   int n;
   while(scanf("%d", &n) ==1 && n)
       for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          scanf("%1f%1f",&p[i].x,&p[i].y);
       sort(p,p+n,cmpxy);
       printf("%.21f\n",Closest Pair(0,n-1)/2);
   }
```

```
return 0;
}
```

4、旋转卡壳

```
4.1 求解平面最远点对(POJ 2187 Beauty Contest)
struct Point
   int x,y;
   Point(int _x = 0,int _y = 0)
      x = _x; y = _y;
   Point operator - (const Point &b) const
      return Point(x - b.x, y - b.y);
   int operator ^(const Point &b)const
      return x*b.y - y*b.x;
   int operator *(const Point &b)const
      return x*b.x + y*b.y;
   void input()
      scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
};
//距离的平方
int dist2(Point a, Point b)
   return (a-b) * (a-b);
//*****二维凸包, <u>int</u>*********
const int MAXN = 50010;
Point list[MAXN];
int Stack[MAXN],top;
bool _cmp(Point p1, Point p2)
   int tmp = (p1-list[0])^(p2-list[0]);
   if(tmp > 0)return true;
   else if (tmp == 0 && dist2(p1,list[0]) <= dist2(p2,list[0]))
      return true;
   else return false;
void Graham(int n)
{
   Point p0;
   int k = 0;
   p0 = list[0];
   for (int i = 1;i < n;i++)</pre>
      if(p0.y > list[i].y || (p0.y == list[i].y && p0.x > list[i].x))
```

p0 = list[i];

```
k = i;
      }
   swap(list[k],list[0]);
   sort(list+1, list+n, cmp);
   if(n == 1)
      top = 1;
      Stack[0] = 0;
      return;
   }
   if(n == 2)
      top = 2;
      Stack[0] = 0; Stack[1] = 1;
      return;
   Stack[0] = 0; Stack[1] = 1;
   top = 2;
   for(int i = 2;i < n;i++)</pre>
      while(top > 1 &&
((list[Stack[top-1]]-list[Stack[top-2]])^(list[i]-list[Stack[top-2]])) \le 0)
          top--;
      Stack[top++] = i;
   }
//旋转卡壳,求两点间距离平方的最大值
int rotating calipers (Point p[],int n)
   int ans = 0;
   Point v;
   int cur = 1;
   for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
      v = p[i]-p[(i+1)%n];
      while ((v^{p}(cur+1)%n)-p(cur)) < 0)
         cur = (cur+1)%n;
      ans = \max(ans, \max(dist2(p[i], p[cur]), dist2(p[(i+1)%n], p[(cur+1)%n])));
   }
   return ans;
}
Point p[MAXN];
int main()
   int n;
   while(scanf("%d", &n) == 1)
      for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)list[i].input();</pre>
      Graham(n);
      for(int i = 0;i < top;i++)p[i] = list[Stack[i]];</pre>
      printf("%d\n", rotating_calipers(p, top));
   }
   return 0;
}
   4.2 求解平面点集最大三角形
//旋转卡壳计算平面点集最大三角形面积
int rotating_calipers (Point p[],int n)
```

```
{
   int ans = 0;
   Point v;
   for (int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
      int j = (i+1)%n;
      int k = (j+1) %n;
       while(j != i && k != i)
          ans = \max(ans, abs((p[j]-p[i])^(p[k]-p[i])));
          while( ((p[i]-p[j])^(p[(k+1)%n]-p[k])) < 0)
            k = (k+1) %n;
          j = (j+1) %n;
   return ans;
}
Point p[MAXN];
int main()
   int n;
   while(scanf("%d", &n) == 1)
      if(n == -1)break;
      for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)list[i].input();</pre>
      Graham(n);
      for(int i = 0;i < top;i++)p[i] = list[Stack[i]];</pre>
      printf("%.2f\n", (double) rotating calipers (p, top) /2);
   return 0;
}
   4.3 求解两凸包最小距离(POJ 3608)
const double eps = 1e-8;
int sgn (double x)
   if(fabs(x) < eps) return 0;</pre>
   if(x < 0) return -1;
   else return 1;
}
struct Point
   double x,y;
   Point(double x = 0, double y = 0)
      x = _x; y = _y;
   Point operator - (const Point &b)const
      return Point(x - b.x, y - b.y);
   double operator ^(const Point &b)const
      return x*b.y - y*b.x;
   double operator *(const Point &b)const
      return x*b.x + y*b.y;
```

```
}
   void input()
      scanf("%lf%lf",&x,&y);
};
struct Line
   Point s,e;
  Line(){}
   Line(Point _s,Point _e)
      s = _s; e = _e;
};
//两点间距离
double dist(Point a, Point b)
   return sqrt((a-b) *(a-b));
//点到线段的距离,返回点到线段最近的点
Point NearestPointToLineSeg(Point P, Line L)
{
   Point result;
   double t = ((P-L.s)*(L.e-L.s))/((L.e-L.s)*(L.e-L.s));
   if(t >= 0 && t <= 1)
      result.x = L.s.x + (L.e.x - L.s.x)*t;
      result.y = L.s.y + (L.e.y - L.s.y)*t;
   }
   else
      if(dist(P,L.s) < dist(P,L.e))</pre>
         result = L.s;
      else result = L.e;
   return result;
}
/*
* 求凸包, Graham算法
* 点的编号0~n-1
* 返回凸包结果Stack[0~top-1]为凸包的编号
const int MAXN = 10010;
Point list[MAXN];
int Stack[MAXN],top;
//相对于list[0]的极角排序
bool _cmp(Point p1, Point p2)
   double tmp = (p1-list[0])^(p2-list[0]);
   if(sgn(tmp) > 0)return true;
   else if (sgn(tmp) == 0 \& sgn(dist(p1,list[0]) - dist(p2,list[0])) <= 0)
       return true;
   else return false;
void Graham(int n)
{
```

```
Point p0;
    int k = 0;
   p0 = list[0];
    //找最下边的一个点
    for(int i = 1;i < n;i++)</pre>
        if((p0.y > list[i].y) || (p0.y == list[i].y && p0.x > list[i].x))
           p0 = list[i];
           k = i;
    }
    swap(list[k],list[0]);
    sort(list+1, list+n, cmp);
    if(n == 1)
       top = 1;
       Stack[0] = 0;
       return;
    if(n == 2)
       top = 2;
       Stack[0] = 0;
       Stack[1] = 1;
       return ;
    Stack[0] = 0;
    Stack[1] = 1;
    top = 2;
    for(int i = 2;i < n;i++)</pre>
       while(top > 1 &&
sgn((list[Stack[top-1]]-list[Stack[top-2]])^(list[i]-list[Stack[top-2]])) <= 0
0)
            top--;
        Stack[top++] = i;
    }
//点p0到线段p1p2的距离
double pointtoseg(Point p0,Point p1,Point p2)
   return dist(p0,NearestPointToLineSeg(p0,Line(p1,p2)));
}
//平行线段p0p1和p2p3的距离
double dispallseg(Point p0, Point p1, Point p2, Point p3)
{
   double ans1 = min(pointtoseg(p0,p2,p3),pointtoseg(p1,p2,p3));
   double ans2 = min(pointtoseg(p2,p0,p1),pointtoseg(p3,p0,p1));
   return min(ans1,ans2);
//得到向量a1a2和b1b2的位置关系
double Get_angle(Point a1, Point a2, Point b1, Point b2)
{
   return (a2-a1) ^ (b1-b2);
double rotating calipers(Point p[],int np,Point q[],int nq)
{
```

```
int sp = 0, sq = 0;
   for(int i = 0;i < np;i++)</pre>
      if(sgn(p[i].y - p[sp].y) < 0)
          sp = i;
   for (int i = 0;i < nq;i++)</pre>
      if(sgn(q[i].y - q[sq].y) > 0)
          sq = i;
   double tmp;
   double ans = dist(p[sp],q[sq]);
   for(int i = 0;i < np;i++)</pre>
      sq = (sq+1) %nq;
      if(sgn(tmp) == 0)
          ans = min(ans, dispallseg(p[sp], p[(sp+1)%np], q[sq], q[(sq+1)%nq]));
      else ans = min(ans,pointtoseg(q[sq],p[sp],p[(sp+1)%np]));
      sp = (sp+1) %np;
   return ans;
}
double solve (Point p[], int n, Point q[], int m)
{
   return min(rotating_calipers(p, n, q, m), rotating_calipers(q, m, p, n));
}
Point p[MAXN],q[MAXN];
int main()
   int n,m;
   while(scanf("%d%d",&n,&m) == 2)
      if(n == 0 && m == 0)break;
      for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
          list[i].input();
      Graham(n);
      for(int i = 0;i < top;i++)</pre>
          p[i] = list[i];
      n = top;
      for(int i = 0;i < m;i++)</pre>
          list[i].input();
      Graham(m);
      for(int i = 0;i < top;i++)</pre>
         q[i] = list[i];
      m = top;
      printf("%.4f\n", solve(p,n,q,m));
   return 0;
}
```

5、半平面交

5.1 半平面交模板(from UESTC)

```
const double eps = 1e-8;
const double PI = acos(-1.0);
int sgn(double x)
{
```

```
if(fabs(x) < eps) return 0;</pre>
    if(x < 0) return -1;
    else return 1;
}
struct Point
    double x,y;
    Point() { }
    Point(double _x,double _y)
       x = _x; y = _y;
    }
    Point operator - (const Point &b) const
       return Point(x - b.x, y - b.y);
    }
    double operator ^(const Point &b)const
       return x*b.y - y*b.x;
    double operator *(const Point &b) const
       return x*b.x + y*b.y;
    }
};
struct Line
   Point s,e;
   double k;
    Line() { }
    Line(Point _s, Point _e)
       s = _s; e = _e;
       k = atan2(e.y - s.y,e.x - s.x);
    Point operator & (const Line &b) const
       Point res = s;
       double t = ((s - b.s)^(b.s - b.e))/((s - e)^(b.s - b.e));
       res.x += (e.x - s.x)*t;
       res.y += (e.y - s.y)*t;
       return res;
} ;
//半平面交,直线的左边代表有效区域
bool HPIcmp(Line a, Line b)
{
   if(fabs(a.k - b.k) > eps)return a.k < b.k;</pre>
   return ((a.s - b.s)^(b.e - b.s)) < 0;
Line Q[110];
void HPI(Line line[], int n, Point res[], int &resn)
   int tot = n;
   sort(line,line+n,HPIcmp);
   tot = 1;
    for(int i = 1;i < n;i++)</pre>
        if(fabs(line[i].k - line[i-1].k) > eps)
                                     132 / 152
```

```
line[tot++] = line[i];
    int head = 0, tail = 1;
    Q[0] = line[0];
    Q[1] = line[1];
    resn = 0;
    for(int i = 2; i < tot; i++)</pre>
        if(fabs((Q[tail].e-Q[tail].s)^(Q[tail-1].e-Q[tail-1].s)) < eps ||</pre>
\textbf{fabs} ( (Q[head].e-Q[head].s) ^ (Q[head+1].e-Q[head+1].s) ) < eps)
            return;
        while(head < tail && (((Q[tail] &Q[tail-1]) -</pre>
line[i].s)^(line[i].e-line[i].s)) > eps)
            tail--;
        while(head < tail && (((Q[head]&Q[head+1]) -</pre>
line[i].s)^(line[i].e-line[i].s)) > eps)
            head++;
        Q[++tail] = line[i];
    while(head < tail && (((Q[tail] &Q[tail-1]) -</pre>
Q[head].s)^(Q[head].e-Q[head].s)) > eps)
        tail--;
    while(head < tail && (((Q[head] &Q[head-1]) -</pre>
Q[tail].s)^(Q[tail].e-Q[tail].e)) > eps)
        head++;
    if(tail <= head + 1) return;</pre>
    for(int i = head; i < tail; i++)</pre>
        res[resn++] = Q[i]&Q[i+1];
    if(head < tail - 1)</pre>
        res[resn++] = Q[head] &Q[tail];
}
   5.2 普通半平面交写法
POJ 1750
const double eps = 1e-18;
int sgn (double x)
    if(fabs(x) < eps) return 0;</pre>
    if(x < 0) return -1;
    else return 1;
struct Point
{
    double x, y;
    Point(){}
    Point(double x,double y)
        x = _x; y = _y;
    Point operator - (const Point &b) const
        return Point(x - b.x, y - b.y);
    double operator ^(const Point &b)const
       return x*b.y - y*b.x;
    double operator *(const Point &b)const
    {
```

```
return x*b.x + y*b.y;
   }
};
//计算多边形面积
double CalcArea(Point p[], int n)
   double res = 0;
    for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
       res += (p[i]^p[(i+1)%n]);
   return fabs(res/2);
//通过两点,确定直线方程
void Get_equation(Point p1,Point p2,double &a,double &b,double &c)
   a = p2.y - p1.y;
   b = p1.x - p2.x;
   c = p2.x*p1.y - p1.x*p2.y;
//求交点
Point Intersection (Point p1, Point p2, double a, double b, double c)
    double u = fabs(a*p1.x + b*p1.y + c);
   double v = fabs(a*p2.x + b*p2.y + c);
   Point t;
   t.x = (p1.x*v + p2.x*u)/(u+v);
   t.y = (p1.y*v + p2.y*u)/(u+v);
   return t;
Point tp[110];
void Cut(double a, double b, double c, Point p[], int &cnt)
    int tmp = 0;
    for(int i = 1;i <= cnt;i++)</pre>
        //当前点在左侧, 逆时针的点
        if(a*p[i].x + b*p[i].y + c < eps)tp[++tmp] = p[i];
        else
        {
            if(a*p[i-1].x + b*p[i-1].y + c < -eps)
               tp[++tmp] = Intersection(p[i-1],p[i],a,b,c);
            if(a*p[i+1].x + b*p[i+1].y + c < -eps)
                tp[++tmp] = Intersection(p[i],p[i+1],a,b,c);
    }
    for(int i = 1;i <= tmp;i++)</pre>
       p[i] = tp[i];
   p[0] = p[tmp];
   p[tmp+1] = p[1];
    cnt = tmp;
double V[110],U[110],W[110];
int n;
const double INF = 100000000000.0;
Point p[110];
bool solve(int id)
   p[1] = Point(0,0);
    p[2] = Point(INF, 0);
```

```
p[3] = Point(INF, INF);
    p[4] = Point(0, INF);
    p[0] = p[4];
   p[5] = p[1];
    int cnt = 4;
    for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
        if(i != id)
            double a = (V[i] - V[id])/(V[i]*V[id]);
            double b = (U[i] - U[id])/(U[i]*U[id]);
            double c = (W[i] - W[id]) / (W[i] *W[id]);
            if(sgn(a) == 0 \&\& sgn(b) == 0)
                if(sgn(c) >= 0)return false;
                else continue;
            Cut(a,b,c,p,cnt);
    if(sgn(CalcArea(p,cnt)) == 0)return false;
    else return true;
int main()
{
   while(scanf("%d", &n) == 1)
        for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%lf%lf%lf",&V[i],&U[i],&W[i]);
        for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
            if(solve(i))printf("Yes\n");
            else printf("No\n");
    }
   return 0;
}
```

6、三点求圆心坐标(三角形外心)

```
//过三点求圆心坐标
```

```
Point waixin (Point a, Point b, Point c)
{
    double a1 = b.x - a.x, b1 = b.y - a.y, c1 = (a1*a1 + b1*b1)/2;
    double a2 = c.x - a.x, b2 = c.y - a.y, c2 = (a2*a2 + b2*b2)/2;
    double d = a1*b2 - a2*b1;
    return Point (a.x + (c1*b2 - c2*b1)/d, a.y + (a1*c2 -a2*c1)/d);
}
```

动态规划

1、最长上升子序列 O(nlogn)

```
const int MAXN=500010;
int a[MAXN], b[MAXN];
//用二分查找的方法找到一个位置,使得\underline{num}>b[i-1] 并且\underline{num}<b[i],并用\underline{num}代替b[i]
int Search(int num, int low, int high)
{
   int mid;
   while (low<=high)</pre>
      mid=(low+high)/2;
      if(num>=b[mid]) low=mid+1;
      else high=mid-1;
   return low;
int DP(int n)
   int i,len,pos;
   b[1]=a[1];
   len=1;
   for (i=2;i<=n;i++)</pre>
      if(a[i]>=b[len])//如果a[i]比b[]数组中最大还大直接插入到后面即可
          len=len+1;
          b[len]=a[i];
      else//用二分的方法在b[]数组中找出第一个比a[i]大的位置并且让a[i]替代这个位置
          pos=Search(a[i],1,len);
          b[pos]=a[i];
      }
   }
   return len;
}
```

其他

1、高精度

```
/*
 * 高精度,支持乘法和加法
 */
struct BigInt
{
    const static int mod = 10000;
```

```
const static int DLEN = 4;
int a[600],len;
BigInt()
    memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
    len = 1;
BigInt(int v)
    memset(a,0,sizeof(a));
    len = 0;
    do
        a[len++] = v%mod;
        v /= mod;
    }while(v);
BigInt(const char s[])
    memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
    int L = strlen(s);
    len = L/DLEN;
    if (L%DLEN) len++;
    int index = 0;
    for(int i = L-1;i >= 0;i -= DLEN)
        int t = 0;
        int k = i - DLEN + 1;
        if(k < 0)k = 0;
        for(int j = k; j <= i; j++)</pre>
            t = t*10 + s[j] - '0';
        a[index++] = t;
    }
BigInt operator + (const BigInt &b) const
    BigInt res;
    res.len = max(len,b.len);
    for(int i = 0;i <= res.len;i++)</pre>
        res.a[i] = 0;
    for(int i = 0;i < res.len;i++)</pre>
        res.a[i] += ((i < len)?a[i]:0)+((i < b.len)?b.a[i]:0);
        res.a[i+1] += res.a[i]/mod;
        res.a[i] %= mod;
    if(res.a[res.len] > 0)res.len++;
    return res;
BigInt operator *(const BigInt &b)const
    BigInt res;
    for(int i = 0; i < len;i++)</pre>
        int up = 0;
        for(int j = 0; j < b.len; j++)</pre>
            int temp = a[i]*b.a[j] + res.a[i+j] + up;
                                  137 / 152
```

2、完全高精度

```
HDU 1134 求卡特兰数
#include <iostream>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <algorithm>
#include <string.h>
using namespace std;
* 完全大数模板
* 输出cin>>a
* 输出a.print();
*注意这个输入不能自动去掉前导0的,可以先读入到char数组,去掉前导0,再用构造函数。
#define MAXN 9999
#define MAXSIZE 1010
#define DLEN 4
class BigNum
private:
  int a[500]; //可以控制大数的位数
  int len;
public:
  BigNum() {len=1; memset(a,0, sizeof(a));} //构造函数
                     //将一个int类型的变量转化成大数
  BigNum(const int);
  BigNum(const char*); //将一个字符串类型的变量转化为大数
  BigNum(const BigNum &); //拷贝构造函数
  BigNum & operator=(const BigNum &); //重载赋值运算符,大数之间进行赋值运算
  friend istream& operator>>(istream&,BigNum&); //重载输入运算符
  friend ostream& operator<<(ostream&,BigNum&); //重载输出运算符
  BigNum operator+(const BigNum &)const; //重载加法运算符,两个大数之间的相加运算
  BigNum operator-(const BigNum &) const; //重载减法运算符,两个大数之间的相减运算
  BigNum operator*(const BigNum &)const; //重载乘法运算符,两个大数之间的相乘运算
  BigNum operator/(const int &)const;
                                    //重载除法运算符,大数对一个整数进行相除
运算
```

```
BigNum operator^(const int &)const;
                                         //大数的n次方运算
   int operator% (const int &) const;
                                         //大数对一个<u>int</u>类型的变量进行取模运算
   bool operator>(const BigNum &T)const; //大数和另一个大数的大小比较
                                         //大数和一个int类型的变量的大小比较
   bool operator>(const int &t)const;
                   //输出大数
   void print();
};
BigNum::BigNum(const int b) //将一个<u>int</u>类型的变量转化为大数
   int c, d=b;
   len=0;
   memset(a,0,sizeof(a));
   while (d>MAXN)
      c=d-(d/(MAXN+1))*(MAXN+1);
      d=d/(MAXN+1);
      a[len++]=c;
   a[len++]=d;
BigNum::BigNum(const char *s) //将一个字符串类型的变量转化为大数
   int t,k,index,L,i;
   memset(a,0,sizeof(a));
   L=strlen(s);
   len=L/DLEN;
   if(L%DLEN)len++;
   index=0;
   for (i=L-1; i>=0; i-=DLEN)
      t=0;
      k=i-DLEN+1;
      if(k<0) k=0;
      for (int j=k; j<=i; j++)</pre>
         t=t*10+s[j]-'0';
      a[index++]=t;
   }
}
BigNum::BigNum(const BigNum &T):len(T.len) //拷贝构造函数
{
   int i;
   memset(a,0,sizeof(a));
   for (i=0;i<len;i++)</pre>
      a[i]=T.a[i];
}
BiqNum & BiqNum::operator=(const BiqNum &n) //重载赋值运算符,大数之间赋值运算
   int i;
   len=n.len;
   memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
   for (i=0;i<len;i++)</pre>
      a[i]=n.a[i];
   return *this;
}
istream& operator>>(istream &in,BigNum &b)
   char ch [MAXSIZE*4];
```

```
int i=-1;
   in>>ch;
   int L=strlen(ch);
   int count=0, sum=0;
   for (i=L-1; i>=0;)
       sum=0;
       int t=1;
      for(int j=0; j<4&&i>=0; j++, i--, t*=10)
          sum+=(ch[i]-'0')*t;
       }
      b.a[count]=sum;
       count++;
   b.len=count++;
   return in;
}
ostream& operator<<(ostream& out,BigNum& b) //重载输出运算符
   int i;
   cout<<b.a[b.len-1];</pre>
   for (i=b.len-2;i>=0;i--)
      printf("%04d",b.a[i]);
   return out;
BigNum BigNum::operator+(const BigNum &T)const //两个大数之间的相加运算
   BigNum t(*this);
   int i,big;
   big=T.len>len?T.len:len;
   for (i=0;i<big;i++)</pre>
      t.a[i]+=T.a[i];
      if(t.a[i]>MAXN)
          t.a[i+1]++;
          t.a[i]-=MAXN+1;
       }
   }
   if(t.a[big]!=0)
      t.len=big+1;
   else t.len=big;
   return t;
BigNum BigNum::operator-(const BigNum &T)const //两个大数之间的相减运算
   int i,j,big;
   bool flag;
   BigNum t1,t2;
   if(*this>T)
      t1=*this;
      t2=T;
      flag=0;
   }
```

```
else
       t1=T;
       t2=*this;
       flag=1;
   big=t1.len;
   for (i=0;i<big;i++)</pre>
       if(t1.a[i]<t2.a[i])</pre>
          j=i+1;
          while(t1.a[j]==0)
              j++;
          t1.a[j--]--;
          while(j>i)
              t1.a[j--] += MAXN;
          t1.a[i] +=MAXN+1-t2.a[i];
       else t1.a[i] -=t2.a[i];
   t1.len=big;
   while (t1.a[len-1] == 0 \&\& t1.len>1)
       t1.len--;
       big--;
   if(flag)
       t1.a[big-1]=0-t1.a[big-1];
   return t1;
}
BigNum BigNum::operator*(const BigNum &T)const //两个大数之间的相乘
   BigNum ret;
   int i,j,up;
   int temp, temp1;
   for (i=0;i<len;i++)</pre>
       up=0;
       for (j=0; j<T.len; j++)</pre>
           temp=a[i]*T.a[j]+ret.a[i+j]+up;
          if (temp>MAXN)
              temp1=temp-temp/(MAXN+1) * (MAXN+1);
              up=temp/(MAXN+1);
              ret.a[i+j]=temp1;
           }
          else
              up=0;
              ret.a[i+j]=temp;
           }
       if(up!=0)
          ret.a[i+j]=up;
   ret.len=i+j;
```

```
while (ret.a[ret.len-1] == 0 && ret.len > 1) ret.len--;
   return ret;
}
BigNum BigNum::operator/(const int &b)const //大数对一个整数进行相除运算
   BigNum ret;
   int i,down=0;
   for (i=len-1; i>=0; i--)
      ret.a[i] = (a[i] + down* (MAXN+1))/b;
       down=a[i]+down*(MAXN+1)-ret.a[i]*b;
   ret.len=len;
   while (ret.a[ret.len-1]==0 && ret.len>1)
      ret.len--;
   return ret;
}
int BigNum::operator%(const int &b)const //大数对一个 int类型的变量进行取模
   int i,d=0;
   for (i=len-1; i>=0; i--)
       d=((d*(MAXN+1))%b+a[i])%b;
   return d;
}
BigNum BigNum::operator^(const int &n)const //大数的n次方运算
{
   BigNum t, ret(1);
   int i;
   if(n<0) exit(-1);
   if (n==0) return 1;
   if(n==1)return *this;
   int m=n;
   while (m>1)
      t=*this;
      for (i=1; (i<<1) <=m; i<<=1)</pre>
         t=t*t;
      m-=i;
      ret=ret*t;
      if (m==1) ret=ret* (*this);
   }
   return ret;
bool BigNum::operator>(const BigNum &T) const //大数和另一个大数的大小比较
{
   int ln;
   if(len>T.len)return true;
   else if (len==T.len)
      ln=len-1;
      while (a[ln]==T.a[ln] & &ln>=0)
       if(ln>=0 && a[ln]>T.a[ln])
         return true;
       else
         return false;
   else
```

```
return false;
}
bool BigNum::operator>(const int &t)const //大数和一个<u>int</u>类型的变量的大小比较
   BigNum b(t);
   return *this>b;
                     //输出大数
void BigNum::print()
   int i;
   printf("%d", a[len-1]);
   for (i=len-2; i>=0; i--)
    printf("%04d",a[i]);
   printf("\n");
BigNum f[110];//卡特兰数
int main()
{
    f[0]=1;
    for (int i=1; i<=100; i++)</pre>
        f[i]=f[i-1]*(4*i-2)/(i+1);//卡特兰数递推式
    int n;
    while(scanf("%d", &n)==1)
        if (n==-1) break;
       f[n].print();
   return 0;
}
```

3、strtok 和 sscanf 结合输入

空格作为分隔输入,读取一行的整数:

```
gets(buf);
int v;
char *p = strtok(buf, " ");
while(p)
{
    sscanf(p, "%d", &v);
    p = strtok(NULL, " ");
}
```

4、解决爆栈, 手动加栈

#pragma comment(linker, "/STACK:1024000000,1024000000")

5、STL

```
5.1 优先队列 priority_queue
empty() 如果队列为空返回真
pop() 删除对顶元素
push() 加入一个元素
size()返回优先队列中拥有的元素个数
top() 返回优先队列队顶元素
在默认的优先队列中,优先级高的先出队。在默认的 int 型中先出队的为较大的
数。
priority_queue<int>q1;//大的先出对
priority queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int> >q2; //小的先出队
自定义比较函数:
struct cmp
{
  bool operator () (int x, int y)
      return x > y; // x小的优先级高
   //也可以写成其他方式,如: return p[x] > p[y];表示p[i]小的优先级高
}
};
priority queue<int, vector<int>, cmp>q;//定义方法
//其中,第二个参数为容器类型。第三个参数为比较函数。
结构体排序:
struct node
  int x, y;
  friend bool operator < (node a, node b)</pre>
     return a.x > b.x; //结构体中, x小的优先级高
priority_queue<node>q;//定义方法
//在该结构中, y为值, x为优先级。
//通过自定义operator<操作符来比较元素中的优先级。
//在重载"<"时,最好不要重载">",可能会发生编译错误
  5.2 set 和 multiset
set 和 multiset 用法一样,就是 multiset 允许重复元素。
元素放入容器时,会按照一定的排序法则自动排序,默认是按照 less<>排序规则来排序。不
能修改容器里面的元素值,只能插入和删除。
自定义 int 排序函数: (默认的是从小到大的,下面这个从大到小)
struct classcomp {
 bool operator() (const int& lhs, const int& rhs) const
 {return lhs>rhs;}
};//这里有个逗号的,注意
multiset<int,classcomp> fifth;
                                  // class as Compare
```

上面这样就定义成了从大到小排列了。

```
结构体自定义排序函数:
```

```
(定义 set 或者 multiset 的时候定义了排序函数, 定义迭代器时一样带上排序函数)
struct Node
{
    int x,y;
};
struct classcomp//先按照 x 从小到大排序, x相同则按照y从大到小排序
{
    bool operator()(const Node &a,const Node &b)const
    {
        if(a.x!=b.x)return a.x<b.x;
        else return a.y>b.y;
    }
}; //注意这里有个逗号
multiset<Node,classcomp>mt;
multiset<Node,classcomp>::iterator it;
```

主要函数:

```
begin() 返回指向第一个元素的迭代器 clear() 清除所有元素 count() 返回某个值元素的个数 empty() 如果集合为空,返回 true end() 返回指向最后一个元素的迭代器 erase() 删除集合中的元素 (参数是一个元素值,或者迭代器) find() 返回一个指向被查找到元素的迭代器 insert() 在集合中插入元素 size() 集合中元素的数目 lower_bound() 返回指向大于(或等于)某值的第一个元素的迭代器 upper_bound() 返回大于某个值元素的迭代器 equal_range() 返回集合中与给定值相等的上下限的两个迭代器 (注意对于 multiset 删除操作之间删除值会把所以这个值的都删掉,删除一个要用迭代器)
```

6、输入输出外挂

```
//适用于正负整数
```

```
template <class T>
inline bool scan_d(T &ret) {
   char c; int sgn;
   if(c=getchar(),c==EOF) return 0; //EOF
   while(c!='-'&&(c<'0'||c>'9')) c=getchar();
   sgn=(c=='-')?-1:1;
   ret=(c=='-')?0:(c-'0');
   while(c=getchar(),c>='0'&&c<='9') ret=ret*10+(c-'0');
   ret*=sgn;
   return 1;
}
inline void out(int x) {</pre>
```

```
if(x>9) out(x/10);
putchar(x%10+'0');
```

7、莫队算法

莫队算法,可以解决一类静态,离线区间查询问题。

BZOJ 2038: [2009 国家集训队]小 Z 的袜子(hose)

Description

作为一个生活散漫的人,小 Z 每天早上都要耗费很久从一堆五颜六色的袜子中找出一双来穿。终于有一天,小 Z 再也无法忍受这恼人的找袜子过程,于是他决定听天由命…… 具体来说,小 Z 把这 N 只袜子从 1 到 N 编号,然后从编号 L 到 R(L)

Input

输入文件第一行包含两个正整数 N 和 M。N 为袜子的数量, M 为小 Z 所提的询问的数量。接下来一行包含 N 个正整数 Ci, 其中 Ci 表示第 i 只袜子的颜色,相同的颜色用相同的数字表示。再接下来 M 行,每行两个正整数 L,R 表示一个询问。

Output

包含 M 行,对于每个询问在一行中输出分数 A/B 表示从该询问的区间[L,R]中随机抽出两只 袜子颜色相同的概率。若该概率为 0 则输出 0/1, 否则输出的 A/B 必须为最简分数。(详见样例)

Sample Input

64

 $1\,2\,3\,3\,3\,2$

26

13

35

16

Sample Output

2/5

0/1

1/1

4/15

题解:
$$P = \frac{\sum_{\tau_i} C_{\tau_i}^2}{C_{R-L+1}^2} = \frac{\sum_{\tau_i} * (\tau_i - 1) / 2}{(R-L+1) * (R-L) / 2} = \frac{\sum_{\tau_i} \tau_i^2 - \sum_{\tau_i} \tau_i}{(R-L+1) * (R-L)}$$

只需要统计区间内各个数出现次数的平方和

莫队算法,两种方法,一种是直接分成 sqrt(n)块,分块排序。

另外一种是求得曼哈顿距离最小生成树,根据 manhattan MST 的 dfs 序求解。

7.1 分块

```
const int MAXN = 50010;
const int MAXM = 50010;
struct Query
```

```
int L,R,id;
}node[MAXM];
long long gcd(long long a, long long b)
    if(b == 0)return a;
    return gcd(b,a%b);
struct Ans
    long long a,b;//分数a/b
    void reduce()//分数化简
        long long d = gcd(a,b);
        a /= d; b /= d;
}ans[MAXM];
int a[MAXN];
int num[MAXN];
int n,m,unit;
bool cmp(Query a, Query b)
    if(a.L/unit != b.L/unit)return a.L/unit < b.L/unit;</pre>
    else return a.R < b.R;</pre>
}
void work()
{
    long long temp = 0;
    memset(num, 0, size of (num));
    int L = 1;
    int R = 0;
    for(int i = 0;i < m;i++)</pre>
        while(R < node[i].R)</pre>
        {
            R++;
            temp -= (long long)num[a[R]]*num[a[R]];
            num[a[R]]++;
            temp += (long long)num[a[R]]*num[a[R]];
        }
        while(R > node[i].R)
            temp -= (long long)num[a[R]]*num[a[R]];
            num[a[R]]--;
            temp += (long long)num[a[R]]*num[a[R]];
            R--;
        }
        while(L < node[i].L)</pre>
            temp -= (long long)num[a[L]]*num[a[L]];
            num[a[L]]--;
            temp += (long long)num[a[L]]*num[a[L]];
            L++;
        }
        while(L > node[i].L)
            temp -= (long long)num[a[L]]*num[a[L]];
            num[a[L]]++;
```

```
temp += (long long)num[a[L]]*num[a[L]];
        }
        ans[node[i].id].a = temp - (R-L+1);
        ans[node[i].id].b = (long long)(R-L+1)*(R-L);
        ans[node[i].id].reduce();
int main()
   while(scanf("%d%d",&n,&m) == 2)
        for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        for(int i = 0;i < m;i++)</pre>
            node[i].id = i;
            scanf("%d%d", &node[i].L, &node[i].R);
        unit = (int) sqrt(n);
        sort(node, node+m, cmp);
        work();
        for(int i = 0;i < m;i++)</pre>
            printf("%11d/%11d\n", ans[i].a, ans[i].b);
    }
   return 0;
}
   7.2 Manhattan MST 的 dfs 顺序求解
const int MAXN = 50010;
const int MAXM = 50010;
const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct Point
    int x,y,id;
}p[MAXN],pp[MAXN];
bool cmp(Point a, Point b)
    if(a.x != b.x) return a.x < b.x;</pre>
    else return a.y < b.y;</pre>
//树状数组,找y-x大于当前的,但是y+x最小的
struct BIT
    int min val, pos;
    void init()
        min val = INF;
        pos = -1;
    }
}bit[MAXN];
struct Edge
    int u, v, d;
}edge[MAXN<<2];</pre>
bool cmpedge (Edge a, Edge b)
   return a.d < b.d;</pre>
}
```

```
int tot;
int n;
int F[MAXN];
int find(int x)
    if(F[x] == -1) return x;
    else return F[x] = find(F[x]);
}
void addedge (int u,int v,int d)
    edge[tot].u = u;
    edge[tot].v = v;
    edge[tot++].d = d;
struct Graph
    int to, next;
}e[MAXN<<1];
int total,head[MAXN];
void _addedge(int u,int v)
    e[total].to = v;
    e[total].next = head[u];
    head[u] = total++;
}
int lowbit(int x)
   return x&(-x);
void update(int i,int val,int pos)
    while (i > 0)
    {
        if(val < bit[i].min_val)</pre>
           bit[i].min val = val;
            bit[i].pos = pos;
        }
        i -= lowbit(i);
}
int ask(int i,int m)
    int min_val = INF,pos = -1;
    while(i <= m)</pre>
        if(bit[i].min_val < min_val)</pre>
            min_val = bit[i].min_val;
            pos = bit[i].pos;
        }
        i += lowbit(i);
    return pos;
int dist(Point a, Point b)
    return abs(a.x - b.x) + abs(a.y - b.y);
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```

```
}
void Manhattan_minimum_spanning_tree (int n, Point p[])
    int a[MAXN], b[MAXN];
    tot = 0;
    for(int dir = 0;dir < 4;dir++)</pre>
        if(dir == 1 || dir == 3)
            for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
                swap(p[i].x,p[i].y);
        }
        else if(dir == 2)
            for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
                p[i].x = -p[i].x;
        sort(p, p+n, cmp);
        for(int i = 0;i < n;i++)</pre>
            a[i] = b[i] = p[i].y - p[i].x;
        sort(b, b+n);
        int m = unique(b, b+n) - b;
        for(int i = 1;i <= m;i++)</pre>
            bit[i].init();
        for(int i = n-1;i >= 0;i--)
            int pos = lower bound(b,b+m,a[i]) - b + 1;
            int ans = ask(pos,m);
            if (ans !=-1)
                addedge(p[i].id,p[ans].id,dist(p[i],p[ans]));
            update(pos,p[i].x+p[i].y,i);
        }
    }
    memset(F,-1, sizeof(F));
    sort(edge,edge+tot,cmpedge);
    total = 0;
    memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    for(int i = 0;i < tot;i++)</pre>
        int u = edge[i].u, v = edge[i].v;
        int t1 = find(u), t2 = find(v);
        if(t1 != t2)
            F[t1] = t2;
            addedge(u,v);
            addedge(v,u);
        }
    }
}
int m;
int a[MAXN];
struct Ans
    long long a, b;
}ans[MAXM];
long long temp ;
int num[MAXN];
void add(int l,int r)
```

```
{
    for(int i = 1;i <= r;i++)</pre>
        temp -= (long long)num[a[i]]*num[a[i]];
        num[a[i]]++;
        temp += (long long)num[a[i]]*num[a[i]];
}
void del(int l,int r)
    for(int i = 1;i <= r;i++)</pre>
        temp -= (long long)num[a[i]]*num[a[i]];
        num[a[i]]--;
        temp += (long long)num[a[i]]*num[a[i]];
void dfs(int l1,int r1,int l2,int r2,int idx,int pre)
    if(12 < 11) add(12,11-1);</pre>
    if(r2 > r1) add(r1+1, r2);
    if(12 > 11) del(11,12-1);
   if(r2 < r1) del(r2+1, r1);</pre>
    ans[pp[idx].id].a = temp - (r2-12+1);
    ans[pp[idx].id].b = (long long) (r2-12+1) * (r2-12);
    for(int i = head[idx];i != -1;i = e[i].next)
        int v = e[i].to;
        if(v == pre) continue;
        dfs(12, r2, pp[v].x, pp[v].y, v, idx);
    if(12 < 11)del(12,11-1);</pre>
    if(r2 > r1)del(r1+1,r2);
    if(12 > 11)add(11,12-1);
    if(r2 < r1) add(r2+1,r1);
long long gcd(long long a, long long b)
    if(b == 0) return a;
    else return gcd(b,a%b);
int main()
   while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) == 2)
        for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%d", &a[i]);
        for(int i = 0;i < m;i++)</pre>
            scanf("%d%d", &p[i].x, &p[i].y);
            p[i].id = i;
            pp[i] = p[i];
        Manhattan minimum spanning tree (m,p);
        memset(num, 0, sizeof(num));
        temp = 0;
        dfs(1,0,pp[0].x,pp[0].y,0,-1);
        for(int i = 0;i < m;i++)</pre>
```

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```
{
    long long d = gcd(ans[i].a,ans[i].b);
    printf("%lld/%lld\n",ans[i].a/d,ans[i].b/d);
}
return 0;
}
```