# 省选基础算法

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# 1 day1 图论

# 1.1 有向图强连通分量的 Tarjan 算法

定义 在有向图 G 中,如果两个顶点 u,v 间存在一条路径 u 到 v 的路径且也存在一条 v 到 u 的路径,则称这两个顶点 u,v 是强连通的 (strongly connected)。如果有向图 G 的每两个顶点都强连通,称 G 是一个强连通图。有向非强连通图的极大强连通子图,称为强连通分量 (strongly connected components)。若将有向图中的强连通分量都缩为一个点,则原图会形成一个 DAG(有向无环图)。

极大强连通子图 G 是一个极大强连通子图当且仅当 G 是一个强连通子图且不存在另一个强连通子图 G'使得 G 是 G'的真子集。

```
Tarjan 算法 定义 dfn(u) 为结点 u 搜索的次序编号,给出函数 low(u) 使得 low(u) = min {  dfn(u), \\ low(v), \quad (u,v) 为树枝边,u 为 v 的父结点  dfn(v) \qquad (u,v) 为后向边或指向栈中结点的横叉边
```

当结点 u 的搜索过程结束后,若 df n(u) = low(u),则以 u 为根的搜索子树上所有还在栈中的结点是一个强连通分量。

代码

tarjan - SCC

```
void tarjan(int u)
 1
 2
 3
        dfn[u] = low[u] = ++idx;
 4
        st[top++] = u;
 5
        for (Edge cur : G[u])
             if (!dfn[cur.to])
 6
 7
                 tarjan(cur.to),
8
                 low[u] = min(low[u], low[cur.to]);
9
             else if (!scc[cur.to])
10
                 low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[cur.to]);
11
        if (dfn[u] == low[u] \&\& ++cnt)
12
             do scc[st[--top]] = cnt;
13
             while (st[top] != u);
14
```

练习题

#### POJ2186/BZOJ1051 - Popular Cows 双倍的快乐

#### Popular Cows

```
#include <cstdio>
inline int min(int a, int b) { return a < b ? a : b; }
int head[10010], next[50010], to[50010], ecnt;
int dfn[10010], low[10010], stk[10010], scc[10010], top, idx, scccnt;
bool instk[10010];</pre>
```

```
int deg[10010];
    inline void addEdge(int f, int t)
8
9
         ecnt++;
         next[ecnt] = head[f];
10
11
         head[f] = ecnt;
12
         to[ecnt] = t;
13
    }
    void tarjan(int x)
14
15
         dfn[x] = low[x] = ++idx;
16
17
         instk[stk[top++] = x] = true;
18
         for (int cur = head[x]; cur; cur = next[cur])
19
             if (!dfn[to[cur]])
20
                 tarjan(to[cur]), low[x] = min(low[x], low[to[cur]]);
             else if (instk[to[cur]])
21
                 low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[to[cur]]);
22
23
         if (dfn[x] == low[x])
24
         {
25
             scccnt++;
26
             do
27
28
                 top---;
29
                 scc[stk[top]] = scccnt;
30
                 instk[stk[top]] = false;
             } while (stk[top] != x);
31
32
         }
33
34
    int main()
35
36
         int n, m;
37
         scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
         for (int i = 0, x, y; i < m; i++)
38
39
             scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
40
41
             addEdge(x, y);
42
43
         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
             if (!dfn[i])
44
45
                 tarjan(i);
         for (int i = 1; i \leftarrow n; i++)
46
47
             for (int cur = head[i]; cur; cur = next[cur])
48
                 if (scc[i] != scc[to[cur]])
49
                     deg[scc[i]]++;
         int zcnt = 0, id = 0;
50
         for (int i = 1; i \leftarrow scccnt; i++)
51
52
             if (deg[i] == 0)
53
                 zcnt++, id = i;
54
         if (zcnt != 1)
55
             putchar('0');
         else
56
57
58
             int ans = 0;
59
             for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
60
                 if (scc[i] == id)
61
                      ans++;
62
             printf("%d", ans);
63
         }
64
         return 0;
65
```

#### POJ3180 - The Cow Prom The N (2 <= N <= 10,000) cows are so excited.

#### The Cow Prom

```
#include <cstdio>
    inline int min(int a, int b) { return a < b ? a : b; }</pre>
    const int maxn = 100010;
 3
    int head[maxn], next[maxn << 1], to[maxn << 1], ecnt, n, m;</pre>
 4
 5
    int dfn[maxn], scc[maxn], cnt[maxn], scccnt, stk[maxn], low[maxn], idx, top;
    inline void addEdge(int f, int t)
6
 7
8
        ecnt++;
9
        next[ecnt] = head[f];
10
        head[f] = ecnt;
11
        to[ecnt] = t;
12
    }
13
    void tarjan(int x)
14
15
        dfn[x] = low[x] = ++idx;
16
         stk[top++] = x;
17
        for (int i = head[x]; i; i = next[i])
18
             if (!dfn[to[i]])
19
                 tarjan(to[i]), low[x] = min(low[x], low[to[i]]);
20
             else if (!scc[to[i]])
21
                 low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[to[i]]);
22
        if (dfn[x] == low[x])
23
        {
24
             scccnt++;
25
                 scc[stk[--top]] = scccnt;
26
27
             while (stk[top] != x);
28
        }
29
30
    int main()
31
         scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
32
        for (int i = 0, x, y; i < m; i++)
33
34
35
             scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
36
             addEdge(x, y);
37
        }
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
38
39
             if (!dfn[i]) tarjan(i);
40
         int ans = 0;
41
         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) cnt[scc[i]]++;
        for (int i = 1; i <= scccnt; i++)
42
43
             if (cnt[i] > 1) ans++;
        printf("%d", ans);
44
        return 0;
45
46
```

POJ1236 - Network of Schools 强连通分量缩点求出度为 0 的和入度为 0 的分量个数

#### Network of Schools

```
#include <cstdio>
inline int min(int a, int b) { return a < b ? a : b; }

const int maxn = 110, maxm = 10100;

int head[maxn], next[maxm], to[maxm], ecnt, f[maxn], g[maxn];

inline void addEdge(int f, int t)

{
    ecnt++;</pre>
```

```
8
        next[ecnt] = head[f];
 9
        head[f] = ecnt;
10
        to[ecnt] = t;
11
12
    int dfn[maxn], low[maxn], stk[maxn], scc[maxn], scccnt, top, idx;
13
    void tarjan(int x)
14
15
        dfn[x] = low[x] = ++idx;
        stk[top++] = x;
16
17
        for (int i = head[x]; i; i = next[i])
             if (!dfn[to[i]])
18
19
                 tarjan(to[i]), low[x] = min(low[x], low[to[i]]);
20
             else if (!scc[to[i]])
21
                 low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[to[i]]);
22
        if (dfn[x] == low[x])
23
24
             scccnt++;
25
26
                 scc[stk[--top]] = scccnt;
27
             while (stk[top] != x);
28
        }
29
30
    int main()
31
    {
32
        int n;
        scanf("%d", &n);
33
        for (int i = 1, x; i <= n; i++)
34
             for (scanf("%d", &x); x; scanf("%d", &x))
35
36
                 addEdge(i, x);
37
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
38
             if (!dfn[i]) tarjan(i);
39
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
             for (int j = head[i]; j; j = next[j])
40
                 if (scc[i] != scc[to[j]])
41
42
                     f[scc[i]]++, g[scc[to[j]]]++;
43
        int ans1 = 0, ans2 = 0;
44
        if (scccnt == 1)
45
             printf("1\n0");
46
        else
47
        {
             for (int i = 1; i <= scccnt; i++)
48
49
                 ans1 += f[i] == 0, ans2 += g[i] == 0;
             printf("%d\n%d", ans2, ans1 > ans2 ? ans1 : ans2);
50
51
        }
        return 0;
52
53
    }
```

# 1.2 图的割点、桥与双连通分量

#### 定义

**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 V,删除顶点集合 V,以及与 V中顶点相连(至少有一端在 V 中)的所有边后,原图**不连通**,就称这个点集 V 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,原图不连通,就称这个点集为割边集合。

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)。一个图可能有多个割点。

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 biconnected)**,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)。一个图可能有多个桥。

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。(但这并不意味着它们等价)

双连通分量(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。双连通分量 (biconnected component),或重连通分量,就是图的极大双连通子图。特殊的,点双连通分量又叫做块。

```
Tarjan 算法 给出函数 low(u) 使得
```

```
low(u) = min {  dfn(u), \\ low(v), \quad (u,v) 为树枝边 (父子边)  dfn(v) \quad (u,v) 为后向边 (返祖边) 等价于 dfn(v) < dfn(u) 且 v 不为 u 的父亲结点 }
```

代码

# tarjan - BCC

```
1
   void tarjan(int u, int p)
2
   {
3
       dfn[u] = low[u] = ++idx;
4
       for (int e = head[u]; e; e = next[e])
5
           if (!dfn[to[e]])
               tarjan(to[e], u), low[u] = min(low[u], low[to[e]]);
6
7
           else if (to[e] != p)
8
               low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[to[e]]);
```

练习题

POJ3177 - Redundant Paths 将一张有桥图通过加边变成边双连通图,至少要加  $\frac{leaf+1}{2}$  条边。

#### Redundant Paths

```
1  #include <cstdio>
2  inline int min(int a, int b) { return a < b ? a : b; }
3  int head[5010], to[20010], next[20010], ecnt, map[5010][5010];
4  int dfn[5010], low[5010], idx, cnt[5010];
5  void addEdge(int f, int t)
6  {
7     ecnt++;
8     next[ecnt] = head[f];
9  head[f] = ecnt;</pre>
```

```
10
         to[ecnt] = t;
11
    }
12
    void tarjan(int u, int p)
13
14
         dfn[u] = low[u] = ++idx;
15
         for (int e = head[u]; e; e = next[e])
16
             if (!dfn[to[e]])
17
                 tarjan(to[e], u), low[u] = min(low[u], low[to[e]]);
             else if (to[e] != p)
18
19
                 low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[to[e]]);
20
21
    int main()
22
    {
23
         int n, m;
24
         scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
25
         for (int i = 1, x, y; i \leftarrow m; i++)
26
             scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
27
28
             if (!map[x][y])
29
                 addEdge(x, y);
30
31
                 addEdge(y, x);
32
                 map[x][y] = map[y][x] = true;
33
34
         }
35
         tarjan(1, 0);
         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
36
37
             for (int e = head[i]; e; e = next[e])
38
                 if (low[to[e]] != low[i])
39
                      cnt[low[i]]++;
40
         int ans = 0;
41
         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
42
             ans += cnt[i] == 1;
         printf("%d", (ans + 1) >> 1);
43
44
         return 0;
45
```

P0J1523 - SPF 求割点与删除这个点之后有多少个连通分量

#### Redundant Paths

```
#include <cstdio>
 1
 2
    #include <cctype>
    #include <cstring>
    #define clz(X) memset(X, 0, sizeof(X))
 5
    inline int max(int a, int b) { return a > b ? a : b; }
    inline int min(int a, int b) { return a < b ? a : b; }</pre>
 6
 7
    inline void read(int &x)
8
9
         int ch = x = 0;
10
         while (!isdigit(ch = getchar()));
         for (; isdigit(ch); ch = getchar())
11
             x = x * 10 + ch - '0';
12
13
14
    int map[1010][1010], range;
15
    int dfn[1010], low[1010], idx;
    int son, subnet[1010];
16
17
    void tarjan(int u)
18
19
         dfn[u] = low[u] = ++idx;
20
         for (int v = 1; v \leftarrow range; v++)
21
             if (map[u][v])
```

```
22
                 if (!dfn[v])
23
                 {
24
                     tarian(v):
                     low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
25
26
                     if (low[v] >= dfn[u])
27
                          (u == 1 ? son : subnet[u])++;
                 }
28
29
                 else
30
                     low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
31
32
    int main()
33
    {
34
        int x, y, T = 0;
35
        while (read(x), x)
36
             clz(map), clz(dfn), clz(low), clz(subnet), son = idx = 0;
37
38
             read(y);
39
             map[x][y] = map[y][x] = 1;
40
             range = max(x, y);
41
             while (read(x), x)
42
43
                 read(y);
44
                 map[x][y] = map[y][x] = 1;
45
                 range = max(range, max(x, y));
46
47
             printf("Network #%d\n", ++T);
48
             tarjan(1);
             bool flag = false;
49
50
             if (son > 1) subnet[1] = son - 1;
51
             for (int i = 1; i <= range; i++)
52
                 if (subnet[i])
53
                     printf(" SPF node %d leaves %d subnets\n", i, subnet[i] + 1),
                     flag = true;
54
             if (!flag)
55
56
                 puts(" No SPF nodes");
57
             putchar('\n');
58
        }
59
        return 0;
60
    }
```

# 1.3 2-SAT

定义 给定一个布尔方程,判断是否存在一组布尔变量的取值方案,使得整个方程值为真的问题,被称为布尔方程的可满足性问题 (SAT)。SAT 问题是 NP 完全的,但对于一些特殊形式的 SAT 问题我们可以有效求解。

我们将下面这种布尔方程称为合取范式:

$$(a \lor b \lor c \lor \cdots) \land (d \lor e \lor f \lor \cdots) \land \cdots$$

其中  $a,b,c,\cdots$  称为文字,它是一个布尔变量或其否定。像  $(a \lor b \lor c \lor \cdots)$  这样用  $\lor$  连接的部分称为子句。如果合取范式的每个子句中的文字个数都不超过两个,那么对应的 SAT 问题又称为 **2-SAT** 问题。

解法 对于给定的 **2-SAT** 问题,首先利用  $\Rightarrow$  将每个子句  $(a \lor b)$  改写成等价形式  $(\neg a \Rightarrow b \land a \Rightarrow \neg b)$ . 这样原布尔公式就变成了把  $a \Rightarrow b$  形式的布尔公式用  $\wedge$  连接起来的形式。

对每个布尔变量 x 构造两个顶点分别代表 x 与  $\neg x$ 。以  $\Rightarrow$  关系为边建立有向图。若在此图中 a 点能 到达 b 点,就表示 a 为真时 b 也一定为真。因此该图中同一个强连通分量中所含的所有变量的布尔值

均相同。

若存在某个变量 x,代表 x 与  $\neg x$  的两个顶点在同一个强连通分量中,则原布尔表达式的值无法为真。反之若不存在这样的变量,那么我们先将原图中所有的强连通分量缩为一个点,构出一个新图,新图显然是一个拓扑图,我们求出它的一个拓扑序。那么对于每个变量 x,

## x所在的强连通分量(新图中的点)的拓扑序在 $\neg x$ 所在的强连通分量之后 $\Leftrightarrow x$ 为真

就是一组合适布尔变量赋值。注意到 Tarjan 算法所求的强连通分量就是按拓扑序的逆序得出的,因此不需要真的缩点建新图求拓扑序,直接利用强连通分量的编号来当做顺序即可。

# 练习题

POJ3648 - Wedding Additionally, there are several pairs of people conducting adulterous relationships (both different-sex and same-sex relationships are possible)

# adulterous relationships

```
#include <cstdio>
    #include <cstring>
    inline int min(int a, int b) { return a < b ? a : b; }</pre>
 3
    const int maxn = 2010, maxm = 500010;
 5
    int head[maxn], next[maxm], to[maxm], ecnt;
    inline void addEdge(int f, int t)
 6
 7
8
        next[ecnt] = head[f];
        head[f] = ecnt;
9
10
        to[ecnt] = t;
11
         ecnt++;
12
13
    int dfn[maxn], low[maxn], stk[maxn], scc[maxn], top, idx, scccnt;
    void tarjan(int x)
14
15
16
        dfn[x] = low[x] = ++idx;
17
        stk[top++] = x;
18
         for (int i = head[x]; ~i; i = next[i])
19
             if (!dfn[to[i]])
20
                 tarjan(to[i]), low[x] = min(low[x], low[to[i]]);
             else if (!scc[to[i]])
21
                 low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[to[i]]);
22
23
        if (dfn[x] == low[x])
24
25
             scccnt++;
26
             do
27
                 scc[stk[--top]] = scccnt;
28
             while (stk[top] != x);
29
        }
30
31
    int main()
32
33
        int m, n;
        while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) && (m + n))
34
35
             memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
36
37
             memset(dfn, 0, sizeof(dfn));
38
             memset(low, 0, sizeof(low));
             memset(scc, 0, sizeof(scc));
39
40
             idx = top = ecnt = scccnt = 0;
41
             int a1, a2;
42
             char c1, c2;
```

```
43
             for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
44
                 scanf("%d%c %d%c", &a1, &c1, &a2, &c2);
45
                 a1 = a1 << 1 | (c1 == 'h'), a2 = a2 << 1 | (c2 == 'h');
46
47
                 addEdge(a1, a2 ^ 1), addEdge(a2, a1 ^ 1);
48
49
             addEdge(0, 1);
50
             for (int i = 0; i < (n << 1); i++)
                 if (!dfn[i]) tarjan(i);
51
             bool flag = true;
52
             for (int i = 0; i < n && flag; i++)
53
54
                 if (scc[i << 1] == scc[i << 1 | 1])
55
                     flag = false;
56
             if (!flag)
57
                 puts("bad luck");
             else if (n < 1)
58
                 putchar('\n');
59
60
             else
                 for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
61
                     printf("%d%c%c", i, (scc[i << 1] > scc[i << 1 | 1]) ? 'w' : 'h', " \n"[i == n - 1]);
62
63
         }
64
        return 0;
65
```

## POJ3678 - Katu Puzzle 我什么时候做过这个题?

#### Katu Puzzle

```
#include <cstdio>
 1
    #include <cstring>
 3
    inline int min(int a, int b) { return a < b ? a : b; }</pre>
 4
    const int maxn = 10010, maxm = 4000010;
    int head[maxn], next[maxm], to[maxm], ecnt;
 6
    inline void addEdge(int f, int t)
 7
8
        next[ecnt] = head[f];
9
        head[f] = ecnt;
10
        to[ecnt] = t;
11
         ecnt++;
12
    int dfn[maxn], low[maxn], stk[maxn], scc[maxn], top, idx, scccnt;
13
    void tarjan(int x)
14
15
16
        dfn[x] = low[x] = ++idx;
17
         stk[top++] = x;
        for (int i = head[x]; \sim i; i = next[i])
18
             if (!dfn[to[i]])
19
                 tarjan(to[i]), low[x] = min(low[x], low[to[i]]);
20
21
             else if (!scc[to[i]])
22
                 low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[to[i]]);
23
        if (dfn[x] == low[x])
24
25
             scccnt++;
26
27
                 scc[stk[--top]] = scccnt;
28
             while (stk[top] != x);
29
        }
30
31
    int main()
32
    {
33
         int n, m;
34
        while (~scanf("%d%d", &n, &m))
```

```
35
         {
              memset(dfn, 0, sizeof(dfn));
36
37
              memset(low, 0, sizeof(low));
              memset(scc, 0, sizeof(scc));
38
39
              memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
40
              ecnt = top = idx = scccnt = 0;
41
              for (int i = 0, u, v, w; i < m; ++i)
42
43
                   char op[5];
                   scanf("%d%d%d%s", &u, &v, &w, op);
44
                   if (op[0] == 'A')
45
46
                       if (w)
47
                       {
48
                            addEdge(u << 1, v << 1 | 1), addEdge(v << 1, u << 1 | 1);
49
                            addEdge(u << 1, v << 1), addEdge(v << 1 \mid 1, u << 1 \mid 1);
                            addEdge(u \, << \, 1 \, \mid \, 1, \, \, v \, << \, 1 \, \mid \, 1), \, \, addEdge(v \, << \, 1, \, \, u \, << \, 1);\\
50
                       }
51
52
                       else
53
                       {
54
                            addEdge(u << 1 \mid 1, v << 1), addEdge(v << 1 \mid 1, u << 1);
55
                       }
56
                   if (op[0] == '0')
57
                       if (w)
58
                       {
59
                            addEdge(u << 1, v << 1 | 1), addEdge(v << 1, u << 1 | 1);
60
                       }
                       else
61
62
                       {
                            addEdge(u << 1, v << 1), addEdge(v << 1 | 1, u << 1 | 1);
63
64
                            addEdge(u << 1 | 1, v << 1 | 1), addEdge(v << 1, u << 1);
65
                            addEdge(u << 1 | 1, v << 1), addEdge(v << 1 | 1, u << 1);
66
                       }
                   if (op[0] == 'X')
67
                       if (w)
68
69
                       {
70
                            addEdge(u \leftrightarrow 1, v \leftrightarrow 1 \mid 1), addEdge(v \leftrightarrow 1, u \leftrightarrow 1 \mid 1);
                            addEdge(u << 1 | 1, v << 1), addEdge(v << 1 | 1, u << 1);
71
72
                       }
73
                       else
74
                       {
75
                            addEdge(u << 1, v << 1), addEdge(v << 1 | 1, u << 1 | 1);
76
                            addEdge(u << 1 | 1, v << 1 | 1), addEdge(v << 1, u << 1);
77
                       }
78
              for (int i = 0; i < (n << 1); i++)
79
80
                   if (!dfn[i]) tarjan(i);
81
              bool flag = true;
82
              for (int i = 0; i < n && flag; i++)
                   if (scc[i << 1] == scc[i << 1 | 1])
83
84
                       flag = false;
85
              puts(flag ? "YES" : "NO");
86
         }
87
         return 0;
88
```

#### POJ2749 - Building roads 杀光奶牛问题就会得到解决

## Building roads

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
inline int abs(int x) { return x >= 0 ? x : -x; }
```

```
4
    inline int min(int a, int b) { return a < b ? a : b; }</pre>
    const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f, maxn = 10010, maxm = 1200010;
    int head[maxn], next[maxm], to[maxm], ecnt, n, A, B;
 6
    int dfn[maxn], low[maxn], stk[maxn], scc[maxn], top, idx, scccnt;
 8
    int sx1, sy1, sx2, sy2, sLen, X[maxn], Y[maxn], hate[maxn][2], like[maxn][2],
9
    d[maxn];
10
    inline void addEdge(int f, int t)
11
12
        next[ecnt] = head[f];
        head[f] = ecnt;
13
14
        to[ecnt] = t;
15
         ecnt++;
16
17
    void tarjan(int x)
18
19
        dfn[x] = low[x] = ++idx;
20
         stk[top++] = x;
21
         for (int i = head[x]; \sim i; i = next[i])
22
             if (!dfn[to[i]])
23
                 tarjan(to[i]), low[x] = min(low[x], low[to[i]]);
24
             else if (!scc[to[i]])
25
                 low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[to[i]]);
26
        if (dfn[x] == low[x])
27
        {
28
             scccnt++;
29
                 scc[stk[--top]] = scccnt;
30
             while (stk[top] != x);
31
32
33
34
    bool check(int x)
35
        memset(dfn, 0, sizeof(dfn));
36
37
        memset(low, 0, sizeof(low));
38
        memset(scc, 0, sizeof(scc));
39
        memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
40
        ecnt = top = idx = scccnt = 0;
41
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
42
             for (int j = i + 1; j <= n; j++)
43
                 int 11 = d[i << 1], 12 = d[i << 1 | 1];
44
45
                 int r1 = d[j << 1], r2 = d[j << 1 | 1];
46
                 if (l1 + r1 > x)
47
                     addEdge(i << 1, j << 1 \mid 1), \ addEdge(j << 1, i << 1 \mid 1);\\
                 if (11 + r2 + sLen > x)
48
49
                     addEdge(i << 1, j << 1), addEdge(j << 1 | 1, i << 1 | 1);
50
                 if (12 + r1 + sLen > x)
                     addEdge(i << 1 \mid 1, j << 1 \mid 1), addEdge(j << 1, i << 1);
51
52
                 if (12 + r2 > x)
53
                     addEdge(i << 1 \mid 1, j << 1), addEdge(j << 1 \mid 1, i << 1);
54
        for (int i = 1, a, b; i <= A; i++)
55
56
57
             a = hate[i][0], b = hate[i][1];
58
             addEdge(a << 1, b << 1 | 1);
             addEdge(a << 1 | 1, b << 1);
59
60
             addEdge(b << 1, a << 1 | 1);
61
             addEdge(b << 1 | 1, a << 1);
62
63
        for (int i = 1, a, b; i <= B; i++)
64
             a = like[i][0], b = like[i][1];
65
```

```
66
             addEdge(a << 1, b << 1);
67
             addEdge(a << 1 | 1, b << 1 | 1);
             addEdge(b << 1, a << 1);
68
             addEdge(b << 1 | 1, a << 1 | 1);
69
70
71
         for (int i = 1; i \leftarrow (n \leftarrow 1); i++)
72
             if (!dfn[i])
73
                 tarjan(i);
74
         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
             if (scc[i << 1] == scc[i << 1 | 1])
75
76
                 return false;
77
         return true;
78
    int main()
79
80
81
         scanf("%d%d%d%d%d%d%d", &n, &A, &B, &sx1, &sy1, &sx2, &sy2);
         sLen = abs(sx1 - sx2) + abs(sy1 - sy2);
82
         for (int i = 1; i \leftarrow n; i++)
83
84
             scanf("%d%d", X + i, Y + i);
         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
85
86
             d[i \iff 1] = abs(X[i] - sx1) + abs(Y[i] - sy1),
             d[i \iff 1 \mid 1] = abs(X[i] - sx2) + abs(Y[i] - sy2);
87
88
         for (int i = 1; i \leftarrow A; i++)
89
             scanf("%d%d", &hate[i][0], &hate[i][1]);
90
         for (int i = 1; i <= B; i++)
91
             scanf("%d%d", &like[i][0], &like[i][1]);
         int 1 = 0, r = 8000000, m, ans = -1;
92
93
         while (1 <= r)
             check(m = (l + r) >> 1) ? r = (ans = m) - 1 : l = m + 1;
94
         printf("%d\n", ans);
95
96
         return 0;
97
```