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Algos @CUGB 2020

for CUGBACM

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2020  
CUGBACM



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## 0.1 DataStruct

### 0.1.1 Chtholly.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  struct Chtholly {
7      struct node {
8          int l, r;
9          mutable ll v;
10
11          node(int l, int r, ll v) : l(l), r(r), v(v) {}
12          int size() const {
13              return r - l;
14          }
15          bool operator<(const node &A) const {
16              return l < A.l;

```

```

17     }
18 };
19
20 set<node> s;
21 auto insert(int l, int r, ll v) {
22     return s.insert(node(l, r, v));
23 }
24 auto split(int pos) { //拆区间, 将区间分为[l,pos), [pos,r)两段
25     auto it = s.lower_bound(node(pos, -1, 0));
26     if (it != s.end() && it->l == pos) {
27         return it;
28     }
29     --it;
30     int L = it->l, R = it->r;
31     ll V = it->v;
32     s.erase(it);
33     insert(L, pos, V);
34     //返回第二个区间的地址
35     return insert(pos, R, V).first;
36 }
37 void add(int l, int r, ll x) { //区间加
38     for (auto itr = split(r), itl = split(l); itl != itr; ++itl) {
39         itl->v += x;
40     }
41 }
42 void assign_val(int l, int r, ll x) { //区间推平, 全部赋值x
43     auto itr = split(r), itl = split(l); //划分区间, 注意顺序, 否则会引起itl迭代器失效
44     s.erase(itl, itr);
45     insert(l, r, x);
46 }
47 ll ranks(int l, int r, int k) { //区间第k小
48     vector<pair<ll, int>> vp;
49     for (auto itr = split(r), itl = split(l); itl != itr; ++itl) {
50         vp.push_back({itl->v, itl->size()});
51     }
52     sort(vp.begin(), vp.end());
53     for (auto it : vp) {
54         k -= it.second;
55         if (k <= 0) {
56             return it.first;
57         }
58     }
59     assert(false);
60     return -1;
61 }
62 ll sum(int l, int r, int ex, int mod) { //区间幂次和
63     auto powmod = [](ll a, int b, int mod) {
64         ll ans = 1;

```

```

65         for (a %= mod; b; b >>= 1, a = a * a % mod) {
66             if (b & 1) {
67                 ans = ans * a % mod;
68             }
69         }
70         return ans;
71     };
72
73     ll res = 0;
74     for (auto itr = split(r), itl = split(l); itl != itr; ++itl) {
75         res = (res + itl->size() * powmod(itl->v, ex, mod)) % mod;
76     }
77     return res;
78 }
79 };
80
81 const int mod = 1e9 + 7;
82
83 int seed, vmax;
84 int rnd() {
85     int ret = seed;
86     seed = (seed * 7LL + 13) % mod;
87     return ret;
88 }
89
90 int main() {
91     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
92     cin.tie(nullptr);
93
94     int n, m;
95     cin >> n >> m >> seed >> vmax;
96
97     Chtholly cho;
98     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
99         int x = rnd() % vmax + 1;
100         cho.insert(i, i + 1, x);
101     }
102
103     while (m--) {
104         int op = rnd() % 4 + 1;
105
106         int l = rnd() % n;
107         int r = rnd() % n;
108         if (l > r) {
109             swap(l, r);
110         }
111         r++;
112

```

```

113     ll x, y;
114     if (op == 3) {
115         x = rnd() % (r - 1) + 1;
116     } else {
117         x = rnd() % vmax + 1;
118     }
119
120     if (op == 4) {
121         y = rnd() % vmax + 1;
122     }
123
124     if (op == 1) {
125         cho.add(l, r, x);
126     } else if (op == 2) {
127         cho.assign_val(l, r, x);
128     } else if (op == 3) {
129         cout << cho.ranks(l, r, x) << "\n";
130     } else {
131         cout << cho.sum(l, r, x, y) << "\n";
132     }
133 }
134
135 return 0;
136 }

```

### 0.1.2 DSU.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  struct DSU {
7      vector<int> f, sz;
8      DSU(int n) : f(n), sz(n, 1) { iota(f.begin(), f.end(), 0); }
9      int findR(int x) { return x == f[x] ? x : f[x] = findR(f[x]); }
10     bool same(int x, int y) { return findR(x) == findR(y); }
11     bool merge(int x, int y) {
12         x = findR(x), y = findR(y);
13         if (x == y) return false;
14         sz[x] += sz[y], f[y] = x;
15         return true;
16     }
17     int size(int x) { return sz[findR(x)]; }
18 };

```



### 0.1.3 LazySegmentTree.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  struct Info {
7      ll val;
8      Info(ll val = 0) : val(val) {}
9      friend Info operator+(const Info &A, const Info &B) {
10         return Info(A.val + B.val);
11     }
12 };
13
14 void apply(Info &a, ll b, int l, int r) {
15     a.val += b * (r - l);
16 }
17
18 void apply(ll &a, ll b, int l, int r) {
19     a += b;
20 }
21
22 template<class Info, class Tag, class Merge = plus<Info>>
23 class LazySegmentTree {
24 private:
25     const int n;
26     const Merge merge{};
27     vector<Info> info; // data of segment tree, 1-index
28     vector<Tag> tag; // lazy tag of segment tree
29
30     /* [x, y) and val: Add val to each element in range of [x, y)
31      * p: The id of subtree, which is an index of vector 'info'.
32      * [l, r): The range of p.
33      */
34     void innerPull(int p) {
35         info[p] = merge(info[p << 1], info[p << 1 | 1]);
36     }
37     void innerApply(int p, const Tag &v, int l, int r) {
38         ::apply(info[p], v, l, r);
39         ::apply(tag[p], v, l, r);
40     }
41     void push(int p, int l, int r) {
42         if (tag[p] != Tag()) {
43             int m = (l + r) / 2;
44             innerApply(p << 1, tag[p], l, m);
45             innerApply(p << 1 | 1, tag[p], m, r);
46             tag[p] = Tag();

```

```

47     }
48 }
49 void innerUpdate(int p, int x, int y, const Tag &v, int l, int r) {
50     if (x <= l && r <= y) {
51         innerApply(p, v, l, r);
52         return;
53     }
54     int m = (l + r) / 2;
55
56     push(p, l, r);
57     if (x < m) innerUpdate(p << 1, x, y, v, l, m);
58     if (y > m) innerUpdate(p << 1 | 1, x, y, v, m, r);
59     innerPull(p);
60 }
61 /* Query the sum-up value of range [x, y). */
62 Info innerQuery(int p, int x, int y, int l, int r) {
63     if (x <= l && r <= y) return info[p];
64     if (x >= r || y <= l) return Info();
65     int m = (l + r) / 2;
66
67     push(p, l, r);
68     return merge(innerQuery(p << 1, x, y, l, m), innerQuery(p << 1 | 1, x, y, m, r));
69 }
70
71 public:
72     LazySegmentTree(int n) : n(n), info(4 << (32 - __builtin_clz(n))), tag(4 << (32 - __builtin_clz(n)
73     ))) {}
74     LazySegmentTree(vector<Info> &init) : LazySegmentTree(init.size()) {
75         function<void(int, int, int)> innerBuild = [&](int p, int l, int r) {
76             if (r - l == 1) {
77                 info[p] = init[l];
78                 return;
79             }
80             int m = (l + r) / 2;
81             innerBuild(p << 1, l, m);
82             innerBuild(p << 1 | 1, m, r);
83             innerPull(p);
84         };
85         innerBuild(1, 0, n);
86     }
87     /* Add val to each element in range of [x, y) */
88     void update(int x, int y, Tag v) {
89         innerUpdate(1, x, y, v, 0, n);
90     }
91     /* Query the sum-up value of range [x, y) */
92     Info query(int x, int y) {
93         return innerQuery(1, x, y, 0, n);
94     }

```

```

94 };
95
96 int main() {
97     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
98     cin.tie(nullptr);
99
100     int n, m;
101     cin >> n >> m;
102
103     vector<Info> a(n);
104     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
105         cin >> a[i].val;
106     }
107
108     LazySegmentTree<Info, ll> seg(a);
109     for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
110         ll op, x, y, k;
111         cin >> op >> x >> y;
112         x--;
113         if (op == 1) {
114             cin >> k;
115             seg.update(x, y, k);
116         } else if (op == 2) {
117             cout << seg.query(x, y).val << "\n";
118         }
119     }
120
121     return 0;
122 }
123 // test problem: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3372

```

### 0.1.4 Mo.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  int main() {
7      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
8      cin.tie(nullptr);
9
10     int n;
11     cin >> n;
12     vector<int> a(n);
13     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
14         cin >> a[i];

```

```

15     a[i]--;
16 }
17
18 int q;
19 cin >> q;
20 vector<int> l(q), r(q);
21 for (int i = 0; i < q; ++i) {
22     cin >> l[i] >> r[i];
23     l[i]--;
24 }
25
26 const int B = max(1.0, n / sqrt(q));
27 vector<int> p(q);
28 iota(p.begin(), p.end(), 0);
29 sort(p.begin(), p.end(), [&](int i, int j) {
30     if (l[i] / B == l[j] / B) return r[i] < r[j];
31     else return l[i] < l[j];
32 });
33
34 vector<int> cnt(n);
35 int L = 0, R = 0, res = 0;
36 auto add = [&](int x, int f) {
37     res -= cnt[x] / 2;
38     cnt[x] += f;
39     res += cnt[x] / 2;
40 };
41
42 vector<int> ans(q);
43 for (auto i : p) {
44     while (L > l[i]) add(a[--L], 1);
45     while (R < r[i]) add(a[R++], 1);
46     while (L < l[i]) add(a[L++], -1);
47     while (R > r[i]) add(a[--R], -1);
48     ans[i] = res;
49 }
50
51 for (int i = 0; i < q; ++i) {
52     cout << ans[i] << "\n";
53 }
54
55 return 0;
56 }
57
58 // https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc242/tasks/abc242\_g

```

### 0.1.5 NearestPointPair.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  template<typename T, int K = 2>
7  struct KDTree {
8      KDTree(int n) : n(n), lc(n, -1), rc(n, -1), boundary(n, vector<vector<T>>(K, vector<T>(2))){}
9      KDTree(vector<array<T, K>> &st) : KDTree(st.size()) {
10         a = st;
11         function<int(int, int, int)> innerBuild = [&](int l, int r, int div) {
12             if (l >= r) {
13                 return -1;
14             }
15             int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
16             nth_element(a.begin() + l, a.begin() + mid, a.begin() + r, Cmp(div));
17             lc[mid] = innerBuild(l, mid, (div + 1) % K);
18             rc[mid] = innerBuild(mid + 1, r, (div + 1) % K);
19             maintain(mid);
20             return mid;
21         };
22
23         innerBuild(0, n, 0);
24     };
25     void query(int p, T &ans) {
26         innerQuery(0, n, p, ans);
27     }
28 private:
29     const int n;
30     vector<int> lc, rc;
31     vector<vector<vector<T>>> boundary;
32     vector<array<T, K>> a;
33
34     struct Cmp {
35         int div;
36         Cmp(const int &div) : div(div) {}
37         bool operator()(const array<T, K> &A, const array<T, K> &B) {
38             for (int i = 0; i < K; ++i) {
39                 if (A[(i + div) % K] != B[(i + div) % K]) {
40                     return A[(i + div) % K] < B[(i + div) % K];
41                 }
42             }
43             return false;
44         }
45     };
46     bool cmp(const array<T, K> &A, const array<T, K> &B, int div) {
47         Cmp cp(div);
48         return cp(A, B);

```

```

49     }
50     template<typename U> U sqr(U x) { return x * x; }
51     T dis(const array<T, K> &A, const array<T, K> &B) {
52         T ans = 0;
53         for (int i = 0; i < K; ++i) {
54             ans += sqr(A[i] - B[i]);
55         }
56         return ans;
57     }
58     void maintain(int i) {
59         for (int j = 0; j < K; ++j) {
60             boundary[i][j][0] = boundary[i][j][1] = a[i][j];
61             if (lc[i] != -1) {
62                 boundary[i][j][0] = min(boundary[i][j][0], boundary[lc[i]][j][0]);
63                 boundary[i][j][1] = max(boundary[i][j][1], boundary[lc[i]][j][1]);
64             }
65             if (rc[i] != -1) {
66                 boundary[i][j][0] = min(boundary[i][j][0], boundary[rc[i]][j][0]);
67                 boundary[i][j][1] = max(boundary[i][j][1], boundary[rc[i]][j][1]);
68             }
69         }
70     }
71     T fmin(int p, int i) { // the minimum distance to this area
72         // if i == -1, ignore this area when calculating the answer.
73         if (i == -1) {
74             return 1e18;
75         }
76         T ans = 0;
77         for (int j = 0; j < K; ++j) {
78             if (a[p][j] < boundary[i][j][0]) ans += sqr(boundary[i][j][0] - a[p][j]);
79             if (a[p][j] > boundary[i][j][1]) ans += sqr(a[p][j] - boundary[i][j][1]);
80         }
81         return ans;
82     }
83     void innerQuery(int l, int r, int p, T &ans) {
84         if (l >= r) return;
85         int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
86         if (p != mid) {
87             ans = min(ans, dis(a[p], a[mid]));
88         }
89         if (l + 1 == r) return;
90
91         T dl = fmin(p, lc[mid]), dr = fmin(p, rc[mid]);
92         if (dl < ans && dr < ans) {
93             if (dl < dr) {
94                 innerQuery(l, mid, p, ans);
95                 if (dr < ans) {
96                     innerQuery(mid + 1, r, p, ans);

```

```

97         }
98     } else {
99         innerQuery(mid + 1, r, p, ans);
100         if (dl < ans) {
101             innerQuery(l, mid, p, ans);
102         }
103     }
104     } else if (dl < ans) {
105         innerQuery(l, mid, p, ans);
106     } else if (dr < ans) {
107         innerQuery(mid + 1, r, p, ans);
108     }
109 }
110 };
111
112 int main() {
113     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
114     cin.tie(nullptr);
115
116     int n;
117     cin >> n;
118
119     vector<array<double, 2>> a(n);
120     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
121         cin >> a[i][0] >> a[i][1];
122     }
123
124     KDTree<double> kdt(a);
125
126     double ans = 2e18;
127     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
128         kdt.query(i, ans);
129     }
130
131     cout << fixed << setprecision(4) << sqrt(ans) << "\n";
132
133     return 0;
134 }
135
136 // test problem: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P1429

```

### 0.1.6 PointDivideAndConquer1.cpp

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4 using ll = long long;

```

```

5
6 template <typename T>
7 struct Fenwick {
8     const int n;
9     vector<T> a;
10    Fenwick(int n) : n(n), a(n) {}
11    void add(int x, T v) {
12        for (int i = x + 1; i <= n; i += i & -i) {
13            a[i - 1] += v;
14        }
15    }
16    // return the sum of [0, x)
17    T sum(int x) {
18        T ans = 0;
19        for (int i = x; i > 0; i -= i & -i) {
20            ans += a[i - 1];
21        }
22        return ans;
23    }
24    // return the sum of [l, r)
25    T rangeSum(int l, int r) {
26        return sum(r) - sum(l);
27    }
28 };
29
30 int main() {
31     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
32     cin.tie(nullptr);
33
34     int n;
35     cin >> n;
36     vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> g(n);
37     vector<int> w(n - 1);
38     for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) {
39         int u, v;
40         cin >> u >> v >> w[i];
41         u--, v--;
42         g[u].emplace_back(v, i);
43         g[v].emplace_back(u, i);
44     }
45
46     int k;
47     cin >> k;
48
49     vector<int> sz(n);
50     vector<bool> vis(n);
51     Fenwick<int> fen(k + 1);
52     function<void(int, int, int, int&)> dfs_rt = [&](int u, int f, int tot, int &rt) {

```



```

53     int maxx = 0;
54     sz[u] = 1;
55     for (auto [v, j] : g[u]) {
56         if (v == f || vis[v]) continue;
57         dfs_rt(v, u, tot, rt);
58         sz[u] += sz[v];
59         maxx = max(maxx, sz[v]);
60     }
61     maxx = max(maxx, tot - sz[u]);
62     if (maxx * 2 <= tot) {
63         rt = u;
64     }
65 };
66
67 function<void(int, int)> dfs_sz = [&](int u, int f) {
68     sz[u] = 1;
69     for (auto [v, j] : g[u]) {
70         if (v == f || vis[v]) continue;
71         dfs_sz(v, u);
72         sz[u] += sz[v];
73     }
74 };
75
76 vector<int> d;
77 function<void(int, int, int)> dfs_dis = [&](int u, int f, int dis) {
78     d.push_back(dis);
79     for (auto [v, j] : g[u]) {
80         if (v == f || vis[v]) continue;
81         dfs_dis(v, u, dis + w[j]);
82     }
83 };
84
85 function<void(int, int, int)> dfs_clear = [&](int u, int f, int dis) {
86     if (dis) fen.add(dis, -1);
87     for (auto [v, j] : g[u]) {
88         if (v == f || vis[v]) continue;
89         dfs_clear(v, u, dis + w[j]);
90     }
91 };
92
93 function<int(int, int)> work = [&](int u, int tot) {
94     int rt = u;
95     dfs_rt(u, -1, tot, rt);
96     dfs_sz(rt, -1);
97     vis[rt] = true;
98
99     int ans = 0;
100    for (auto [v, j] : g[rt]) {

```

```

101         if (vis[v]) continue;
102         d.clear();
103         dfs_dis(v, rt, w[j]);
104         for (auto dd : d) {
105             if (dd <= k) {
106                 ans += fen.sum(k - dd + 1) + 1;
107             }
108         }
109         for (auto dd : d) {
110             fen.add(dd, 1);
111         }
112     }
113     dfs_clear(rt, -1, 0);
114     for (auto [v, j] : g[rt]) {
115         if (vis[v]) continue;
116         ans += work(v, sz[v]);
117     }
118     return ans;
119 };
120
121 cout << work(0, n) << "\n";
122
123 return 0;
124 }
125
126 // test problem: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P4178

```

### 0.1.7 PointDivideAndConquer2.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  int main() {
7      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
8      cin.tie(nullptr);
9
10     int n, m;
11     cin >> n >> m;
12     vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> g(n);
13     vector<int> w(n);
14     for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) {
15         int u, v;
16         cin >> u >> v >> w[i];
17         u--, v--;
18         g[u].emplace_back(v, i);

```

```

19     g[v].emplace_back(u, i);
20 }
21
22 vector<int> ans(m), Q(m);
23 for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
24     cin >> Q[i];
25 }
26
27 vector<int> sz(n);
28 vector<bool> vis(n);
29 function<void(int, int, int, int&)> dfs_rt = [&](int u, int f, int tot, int &rt) {
30     int maxx = 0;
31     sz[u] = 1;
32     for (auto [v, j] : g[u]) {
33         if (v == f || vis[v]) continue;
34         dfs_rt(v, u, tot, rt);
35         sz[u] += sz[v];
36         maxx = max(maxx, sz[v]);
37     }
38     maxx = max(maxx, tot - sz[u]);
39     if (maxx * 2 <= tot) {
40         rt = u;
41     }
42 };
43
44 function<void(int, int)> dfs_sz = [&](int u, int f) {
45     sz[u] = 1;
46     for (auto [v, j] : g[u]) {
47         if (v == f || vis[v]) continue;
48         dfs_sz(v, u);
49         sz[u] += sz[v];
50     }
51 };
52
53
54 vector<bool> mpd(10000001);
55 int cnt;
56 vector<int> d(n);
57
58 function<void(int, int, int)> dfs_ans = [&](int u, int f, int dis) {
59     ++cnt;
60     d[u] = dis;
61     for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
62         if (d[u] == Q[i]) {
63             ans[i] = true;
64         } else if (d[u] < Q[i]) {
65             ans[i] |= mpd[Q[i] - d[u]];
66         }

```

```

67     }
68     for (auto [v, j] : g[u]) {
69         if (v == f || vis[v]) continue;
70         dfs_ans(v, u, dis + w[j]);
71     }
72 };
73
74 function<void(int, int, int)> dfs_dis = [&](int u, int f, int flag) {
75     for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
76         if (d[u] <= Q[i]) {
77             mpd[d[u]] = (flag == 1);
78         }
79     }
80     for (auto [v, j] : g[u]) {
81         if (v == f || vis[v]) continue;
82         dfs_dis(v, u, flag);
83     }
84 };
85
86
87 function<void(int, int)> work = [&](int u, int tot) {
88     int rt = u;
89     dfs_rt(u, -1, tot, rt);
90     dfs_sz(rt, -1);
91     vis[rt] = true;
92
93
94     for (auto [v, j] : g[rt]) {
95         if (vis[v]) continue;
96         dfs_ans(v, rt, w[j]);
97         dfs_dis(v, rt, 1);
98     }
99
100     dfs_dis(rt, -1, -1);
101
102     for (auto [v, j] : g[rt]) {
103         if (vis[v]) continue;
104         work(v, sz[v]);
105     }
106 };
107
108 work(0, n);
109
110 for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
111     cout << (ans[i] ? "AYE" : "NAY") << "\n";
112 }
113
114 return 0;

```

115 | }

## 0.1.8 Segtree.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  template<class Info, class Merge = plus<Info>>
7  struct SegmentTree {
8      SegmentTree(int n) : n(n), merge(Merge()), info(4 << (32 - __builtin_clz(n))) {}
9      SegmentTree(vector<Info> init) : SegmentTree(init.size()) {
10         function<void(int, int, int)> build = [&](int p, int l, int r) {
11             if (r - l == 1) {
12                 info[p] = init[l];
13                 return;
14             }
15             int mid = (l + r) / 2;
16             build(p << 1, l, mid);
17             build(p << 1 | 1, mid, r);
18             innerPull(p);
19         };
20         build(1, 0, n);
21     }
22     void modify(int pos, const Info &x) {
23         innerModify(1, 0, n, pos, x);
24     }
25     Info rangeQuery(int l, int r) {
26         return innerRangeQuery(1, 0, n, l, r);
27     }
28 private:
29     const int n;
30     const Merge merge;
31     vector<Info> info;
32     void innerPull(int p) {
33         info[p] = merge(info[p << 1], info[p << 1 | 1]);
34     }
35     void innerModify(int p, int l, int r, int pos, const Info &x) {
36         if (r - l == 1) {
37             info[p] = info[p] + x;
38             return;
39         }
40         int mid = (l + r) / 2;
41         if (pos < mid) {
42             innerModify(p << 1, l, mid, pos, x);

```

```

44     } else {
45         innerModify(p << 1 | 1, mid, r, pos, x);
46     }
47     innerPull(p);
48 }
49 Info innerRangeQuery(int p, int l, int r, int x, int y) {
50     if (l >= y || r <= x) return Info();
51     if (l >= x && r <= y) return info[p];
52     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
53     return merge(innerRangeQuery(p << 1, l, mid, x, y), innerRangeQuery(p << 1 | 1, mid, r, x, y)
54                 );
55 };
56
57 struct Info {
58     int val;
59     Info(int val = 0) : val(val) {}
60     friend Info operator+(const Info &A, const Info &B) {
61         return Info(A.val + B.val);
62     }
63 };
64
65 int main() {
66     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
67     cin.tie(nullptr);
68
69     int n, m;
70     cin >> n >> m;
71     SegmentTree<Info> seg(n);
72     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
73         int x;
74         cin >> x;
75         seg.modify(i, x);
76     }
77
78     while (m--) {
79         int op, x, y;
80         cin >> op;
81         if (op == 1) {
82             cin >> x >> y;
83             x--;
84             seg.modify(x, y);
85         } else {
86             cin >> x >> y;
87             x--;
88             cout << seg.rangeQuery(x, y).val << "\n";
89         }
90     }

```

```

91
92     return 0;
93 }
94
95 // test problem: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3374

```

### 0.1.9 SegtreeNoneRecursive.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  constexpr unsigned ceil_lg(int n) {
7      return n == 0 ? 0 : 32 - __builtin_clz(n - 1);
8  }
9
10 template <typename T> struct Segtree {
11     public:
12     Segtree() : Segtree(0) {}
13     explicit Segtree(int n) : Segtree(vector<typename T::S>(n, T::e())) {}
14     explicit Segtree(const vector<typename T::S>& a) : _n(int(a.size())) {
15         log = ceil_lg(_n);
16         size = 1 << log;
17         d = vector<typename T::S>(2 * size, T::e());
18         for (int i = 0; i < _n; i++) d[size + i] = a[i];
19         for (int i = size - 1; i >= 1; i--) {
20             update(i);
21         }
22     }
23     void set(int p, typename T::S x) {
24         assert(0 <= p && p < _n);
25         p += size;
26         d[p] = x;
27         for (int i = 1; i <= log; i++) update(p >> i);
28     }
29     typename T::S get(int p) const {
30         assert(0 <= p && p < _n);
31         return d[p + size];
32     }
33     typename T::S query(int l, int r) const {
34         assert(0 <= l && l <= r && r <= _n);
35         typename T::S sml = T::e(), smr = T::e();
36         l += size;
37         r += size;
38         while (l < r) {
39             if (l & 1) sml = T::op(sml, d[l++]);
40             if (r & 1) smr = T::op(d[--r], smr);

```

```

40         l >>= 1;
41         r >>= 1;
42     }
43     return T::op(sml, smr);
44 }
45 typename T::S queryAll() const { return d[1]; }
46 template <bool (*f)(typename T::S)> int max_right(int l) const {
47     return max_right(l, [](typename T::S x) { return f(x); });
48 }
49 // r = l or f(op(a[l], ..., a[r - 1])) = true
50 // r = n or f(op(a[l], ..., a[r])) = false
51 template <class F> int max_right(int l, F f) const {
52     assert(0 <= l && l <= _n);
53     assert(f(T::e()));
54     if (l == _n) return _n;
55     l += size;
56     typename T::S sm = T::e();
57     do {
58         while (l % 2 == 0) l >>= 1;
59         if (!f(T::op(sm, d[l]))) {
60             while (l < size) {
61                 l = (2 * l);
62                 if (f(T::op(sm, d[l]))) {
63                     sm = T::op(sm, d[l]);
64                     l++;
65                 }
66             }
67             return l - size;
68         }
69         sm = T::op(sm, d[l]);
70         l++;
71     } while ((l & -l) != 1);
72     return _n;
73 }
74 template <bool (*f)(typename T::S)> int min_left(int r) const {
75     return min_left(r, [](typename T::S x) { return f(x); });
76 }
77 // r = l or f(op(a[l], ..., a[r - 1])) = true
78 // r = n or f(op(a[l - 1], ..., a[r - 1])) = false
79 template <class F> int min_left(int r, F f) const {
80     assert(0 <= r && r <= _n);
81     assert(f(T::e()));
82     if (r == 0) return 0;
83     r += size;
84     typename T::S sm = T::e();
85     do {
86         r--;
87         while (r > 1 && (r % 2)) r >>= 1;

```



```

88         if (!f(T::op(d[r], sm))) {
89             while (r < size) {
90                 r = (2 * r + 1);
91                 if (f(T::op(d[r], sm))) {
92                     sm = T::op(d[r], sm);
93                     r--;
94                 }
95             }
96             return r + 1 - size;
97         }
98         sm = T::op(d[r], sm);
99     } while ((r & -r) != r);
100     return 0;
101 }
102 private:
103     int _n, size, log;
104     vector<typename T::S> d;
105     void update(int k) { d[k] = T::op(d[2 * k], d[2 * k + 1]); }
106 };
107
108 struct SegtreeOP {
109     using S = int;
110     static S e() { return -1; }
111     static S op(const S &x, const S &y) {
112         return max(x, y);
113     }
114 };
115
116 int main() {
117     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
118     cin.tie(nullptr);
119
120     int n, m;
121     cin >> n >> m;
122     vector<int> a(n);
123     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
124         cin >> a[i];
125     }
126
127     Segtree<SegtreeOP> seg(a);
128     for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
129         int op;
130         cin >> op;
131
132         if (op == 1) {
133             int x, v;
134             cin >> x >> v;
135             x--;

```

```

136         seg.set(x, v);
137     } else if (op == 2) {
138         int l, r;
139         cin >> l >> r;
140         l--;
141         cout << seg.query(l, r) << "\n";
142     } else {
143         int x, v;
144         cin >> x >> v;
145         x--;
146         cout << seg.max_right(x, [&](int a) { return a < v; }) + 1 << "\n";
147     }
148 }
149
150 return 0;
151 }
152
153 // test problem: https://atcoder.jp/contests/practice2/tasks/practice2\_j
154 // reference: https://atcoder.github.io/ac-library/master/document\_en/segtree.html

```

### 0.1.10 SparseTable.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  // usage:
7  // auto fun = [&](int i, int j) { return min(i, j); };
8  // SparseTable<int, decltype(fun)> st(a, fun);
9  // or:
10 // SparseTable<int> st(a, [&](int i, int j) { return min(i, j); });
11 // __builtin_clz() : Calculate the number of leading zeros
12
13 template <typename T, class F = function<T(const T&, const T&)>>
14 struct SparseTable {
15     int n;
16     vector<vector<T>> mat;
17     F func;
18
19     SparseTable(const vector<T>& a, const F& f) : func(f) {
20         n = static_cast<int>(a.size());
21         int max_log = 32 - __builtin_clz(n);
22         mat.resize(max_log);
23         mat[0] = a;
24         for (int j = 1; j < max_log; j++) {
25             mat[j].resize(n - (1 << j) + 1);

```

```

26         for (int i = 0; i <= n - (1 << j); i++) {
27             mat[j][i] = func(mat[j - 1][i], mat[j - 1][i + (1 << (j - 1))]);
28         }
29     }
30 }
31
32 // return the answer [from, to)
33 T get(int from, int to) const {
34     assert(0 <= from && from <= to && to <= n);
35     int lg = 32 - __builtin_clz(to - from) - 1;
36     return func(mat[lg][from], mat[lg][to - (1 << lg)]);
37 }
38 };

```

### 0.1.11 TheKthFarPointPair.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  template<typename T, int K = 2>
7  struct KDTree {
8      KDTree(int n) : n(n), lc(n, -1), rc(n, -1), boundary(n, vector<vector<T>>(K, vector<T>(2))){}
9      KDTree(vector<array<T, K>> &st) : KDTree(st.size()) {
10         a = st;
11         function<int(int, int, int)> innerBuild = [&](int l, int r, int div) {
12             if (l >= r) {
13                 return -1;
14             }
15             int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
16             nth_element(a.begin() + l, a.begin() + mid, a.begin() + r, Cmp(div));
17             lc[mid] = innerBuild(l, mid, (div + 1) % K);
18             rc[mid] = innerBuild(mid + 1, r, (div + 1) % K);
19             maintain(mid);
20             return mid;
21         };
22
23         innerBuild(0, n, 0);
24     };
25     T query(int k) {
26         priority_queue<T, vector<T>, greater<T>> q;
27         for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i) q.push(0);
28         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
29             innerQuery(0, n, i, q);
30         }
31         return q.top();

```

```

32     }
33 private:
34     const int n;
35     vector<int> lc, rc;
36     vector<vector<vector<T>>> boundary;
37     vector<array<T, K>> a;
38
39     struct Cmp {
40         int div;
41         Cmp(const int &div) : div(div) {}
42         bool operator()(const array<T, K> &A, const array<T, K> &B) {
43             for (int i = 0; i < K; ++i) {
44                 if (A[(i + div) % K] != B[(i + div) % K]) {
45                     return A[(i + div) % K] < B[(i + div) % K];
46                 }
47             }
48             return false;
49         }
50     };
51     bool cmp(const array<T, K> &A, const array<T, K> &B, int div) {
52         Cmp cp(div);
53         return cp(A, B);
54     }
55     template<typename U> U sqr(U x) { return x * x; }
56     T dis(const array<T, K> &A, const array<T, K> &B) {
57         T ans = 0;
58         for (int i = 0; i < K; ++i) {
59             ans += sqr(A[i] - B[i]);
60         }
61         return ans;
62     }
63     void maintain(int i) {
64         for (int j = 0; j < K; ++j) {
65             boundary[i][j][0] = boundary[i][j][1] = a[i][j];
66             if (lc[i] != -1) {
67                 boundary[i][j][0] = min(boundary[i][j][0], boundary[lc[i]][j][0]);
68                 boundary[i][j][1] = max(boundary[i][j][1], boundary[lc[i]][j][1]);
69             }
70             if (rc[i] != -1) {
71                 boundary[i][j][0] = min(boundary[i][j][0], boundary[rc[i]][j][0]);
72                 boundary[i][j][1] = max(boundary[i][j][1], boundary[rc[i]][j][1]);
73             }
74         }
75     }
76     T fmax(int p, int i) { // the maximum distance to this area
77         // if i == -1, ignore this area when calculating the answer.
78         if (i == -1) {
79             return 0;

```

```

80     }
81     T ans = 0;
82     for (int j = 0; j < K; ++j) {
83         ans += max(sqr(a[p][j] - boundary[i][j][0]), sqr(a[p][j] - boundary[i][j][1]));
84     }
85     return ans;
86 }
87 void innerQuery(int l, int r, int p, priority_queue<T, vector<T>, greater<T>> &q) {
88     if (l >= r) return;
89     int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
90     T tmp = dis(a[p], a[mid]);
91     if (tmp > q.top()) {
92         q.pop();
93         q.push(tmp);
94     }
95     T dl = fmax(p, lc[mid]), dr = fmax(p, rc[mid]);
96     if (dl > q.top() && dr > q.top()) {
97         if (dl > dr) {
98             innerQuery(l, mid, p, q);
99             if (dr > q.top()) {
100                 innerQuery(mid + 1, r, p, q);
101             }
102         } else {
103             innerQuery(mid + 1, r, p, q);
104             if (dl > q.top()) {
105                 innerQuery(l, mid, p, q);
106             }
107         }
108     } else if (dl > q.top()) {
109         innerQuery(l, mid, p, q);
110     } else if (dr > q.top()) {
111         innerQuery(mid + 1, r, p, q);
112     }
113 }
114 };
115
116 int main() {
117     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
118     cin.tie(nullptr);
119
120     int n, k;
121     cin >> n >> k;
122
123     k *= 2;
124
125     vector<array<ll, 2>> a(n);
126     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
127         cin >> a[i][0] >> a[i][1];

```

```

128     }
129
130     KDTree<ll> kdt(a);
131
132     cout << kdt.query(k) << "\n";
133
134     return 0;
135 }
136
137 // test problem: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P4357

```

### 0.1.12 Trie01.cpp

```

1 // 01 Trie find maximal xor sum
2 template <typename T, int B = 30>
3 class Trie01 {
4     using Node = array<int, 2>;
5     vector<Node> ch_;
6     void addNode(int fa, int c) {
7         ch_[fa][c] = ch_.size();
8         ch_.emplace_back(Node());
9     }
10
11 public:
12     Trie01() : ch_(1) {}
13     void insert(T x) {
14         for (int i = B, p = 0; i >= 0; --i) {
15             int c = x >> i & 1;
16             if (ch_[p][c] == 0) addNode(p, c);
17             p = ch_[p][c];
18         }
19     }
20     T getMax(T x) {
21         T res = 0;
22         for (int i = B, p = 0; i >= 0; --i) {
23             int c = x >> i & 1;
24             if (ch_[p][c ^ 1]) {
25                 p = ch_[p][c ^ 1];
26                 res |= 1 << i;
27             } else {
28                 p = ch_[p][c];
29             }
30         }
31         return res;
32     }
33     T getMin(T x) {
34         T res = 0;

```

```

35     for (int i = B, p = 0; i >= 0; --i) {
36         int c = x >> i & 1;
37         if (ch_[p][c]) {
38             p = ch_[p][c];
39         } else {
40             p = ch_[p][c ^ 1];
41             res |= 1 << i;
42         }
43     }
44     return res;
45 }
46 };

```

### 0.1.13 dsu\_on\_tree.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  int main() {
7      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
8      cin.tie(nullptr);
9
10     int n;
11     cin >> n;
12     vector<int> a(n);
13     vector<vector<int>> g(n);
14     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
15         cin >> a[i];
16     }
17     for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) {
18         int u, v;
19         cin >> u >> v;
20         u--, v--;
21         g[u].push_back(v);
22         g[v].push_back(u);
23     }
24
25     vector<int> fa(n, -1), sz(n, 1);
26     function<void(int)> dfs_son = [&](int u) {
27         if (u > 0) {
28             g[u].erase(find(g[u].begin(), g[u].end(), fa[u]));
29         }
30         for (auto &v : g[u]) {
31             fa[v] = u;
32             dfs_son(v);

```

```

33         sz[u] += sz[v];
34         if (sz[v] > sz[g[u][0]]) {
35             swap(v, g[u][0]);
36         }
37     }
38 };
39
40 dfs_son(0);
41
42 int flag = -1, maxx = 0;
43 vector<int> cnt(n + 1);
44 vector<ll> ans(n);
45 ll sum = 0;
46 function<void(int, int)> count = [&](int u, int val) {
47     cnt[a[u]] += val;
48     if (cnt[a[u]] > maxx) {
49         maxx = cnt[a[u]];
50         sum = a[u];
51     } else if (cnt[a[u]] == maxx) {
52         sum += a[u];
53     }
54     for (auto v : g[u]) {
55         if (v == flag) continue;
56         count(v, val);
57     }
58 };
59
60 function<void(int, bool)> dfs_dsu = [&](int u, bool keep) {
61     // 搞轻儿子及其子树答案删贡献
62     for (auto v : g[u]) {
63         if (v == g[u][0]) continue;
64         dfs_dsu(v, 0);
65     }
66     // 搞重儿子及其子树答案不删贡献
67     if (g[u].size()) {
68         dfs_dsu(g[u][0], true);
69         flag = g[u][0];
70     }
71     // 暴力统计u及其所有轻儿子的贡献合并到刚算出的重儿子信息里
72     count(u, 1);
73     flag = -1;
74     ans[u] = sum;
75     // 把需要删除的贡献删一删
76     if (!keep) {
77         count(u, -1);
78         sum = maxx = 0;
79     }
80 };

```



```

81
82     dfs_dsu(0, false);
83
84     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
85         cout << ans[i] << " \n"[i == n - 1];
86     }
87
88     return 0;
89 }
90
91 // https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/600/E

```

### 0.1.14 fenwick.cpp

```

1  template <typename T>
2  struct Fenwick {
3      const int n;
4      vector<T> a;
5      Fenwick(int n) : n(n), a(n) {}
6      void add(int x, T v) {
7          for (int i = x + 1; i <= n; i += i & -i) {
8              a[i - 1] += v;
9          }
10     }
11     // return the sum of [0, x)
12     T sum(int x) {
13         T ans = 0;
14         for (int i = x; i > 0; i -= i & -i) {
15             ans += a[i - 1];
16         }
17         return ans;
18     }
19     // return the sum of [l, r)
20     T rangeSum(int l, int r) {
21         return sum(r) - sum(l);
22     }
23 };

```

### 0.1.15 fhq-Treap(区间).cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  #define rep(i, a, n) for (int i = a; i <= n; ++i)
3  #define per(i, a, n) for (int i = n; i >= a; --i)
4  #ifdef LOCAL
5  #include "Print.h"
6  #define de(...) W(' ', #__VA_ARGS__, " ", __VA_ARGS__)
7  #else

```

```

8  #define de(...)
9  #endif
10 using namespace std;
11 typedef long long ll;
12 const int maxn = 1e5 + 5;
13 namespace fhq {
14     #define tr t[root]
15     #define lson t[tr.lc]
16     #define rson t[tr.rc]
17     mt19937 rnd(233);
18     struct node {
19         int lc, rc, val, key, sz;
20         bool tag;
21     } t[maxn];
22     int cnt, Root;
23     // 重新计算以 root 为根的子树大小
24     inline void update(int root) { tr.sz = lson.sz + rson.sz + 1; }
25     // 新建一个权值为val的结点
26     int newNode(int val) {
27         t[++cnt] = {0, 0, val, (int)rnd(), 1, 0};
28         return cnt;
29     }
30     inline void pushdown(int root) {
31         swap(tr.lc, tr.rc);
32         lson.tag ^= 1, rson.tag ^= 1;
33         tr.tag = false;
34     }
35     // 合并成小根堆, 参数保证x树的权值严格小于y树的权值
36     int merge(int x, int y) {
37         if (!x || !y) return x + y;
38         if (t[x].key < t[y].key) {
39             if (t[x].tag) pushdown(x);
40             t[x].rc = merge(t[x].rc, y);
41             update(x); return x;
42         } else {
43             if (t[y].tag) pushdown(y);
44             t[y].lc = merge(x, t[y].lc);
45             update(y); return y;
46         }
47     }
48     // 在以 root 为根的子树内树按值分裂, x树的大小等于k
49     void split_sz(int root, int k, int &x, int &y) {
50         if (!root) x = y = 0;
51         else {
52             if (tr.tag) pushdown(root);
53             if (k <= lson.sz) y = root, split_sz(tr.lc, k, x, tr.lc);
54             else x = root, split_sz(tr.rc, k - lson.sz - 1, tr.rc, y);
55             update(root);

```

```

56     }
57 }
58 void reverse(int l, int r) {
59     int x, y, z;
60     split_sz(Root, l - 1, x, y);
61     split_sz(y, r - l + 1, y, z);
62     t[y].tag ^= 1;
63     Root = merge(merge(x, y), z);
64 }
65 void ldr(int root) {
66     if (!root) return;
67     if (tr.tag) pushdown(root);
68     ldr(tr.lc);
69     printf("%d ", tr.val);
70     ldr(tr.rc);
71 }
72 #undef tr
73 #undef lson
74 #undef rson
75 } // namespace fhq
76 int case_Test() {
77     int n, m;
78     scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
79     rep(i, 1, n) fhq::Root = fhq::merge(fhq::Root, fhq::newNode(i));
80     while (m--) {
81         int l, r;
82         scanf("%d%d", &l, &r);
83         fhq::reverse(l, r);
84     }
85     fhq::ldr(fhq::Root);
86     return 0;
87 }
88 int main() {
89     #ifdef LOCAL
90         freopen("/Users/chenjinglong/Desktop/cpp_code/in.in", "r", stdin);
91         freopen("/Users/chenjinglong/Desktop/cpp_code/out.out", "w", stdout);
92         clock_t start = clock();
93     #endif
94     int _ = 1;
95     // scanf("%d", &_);
96     while (_--) case_Test();
97     #ifdef LOCAL
98         printf("Time used: %.3lfs\n", (double)(clock() - start) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC);
99     #endif
100     return 0;
101 }

```

## 0.1.16 fhq-Treap.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  template<typename key_t>
7  struct Treap {
8      struct Node {
9          key_t key;
10         int pri;
11         int l, r, sz;
12         Node(key_t a, int b) : key(a), pri(b), l(-1), r(-1), sz(1) {}
13     };
14
15     int root = -1;
16     vector<Node> tree;
17
18     // split by key, the key of x treap less than y treap
19     array<int, 2> split(int pos, key_t key) {
20         if (pos == -1) return {-1, -1};
21
22         if (tree[pos].key <= key) {
23             array<int, 2> res = split(tree[pos].r, key);
24             tree[pos].r = res[0];
25             update(pos);
26             return {pos, res[1]};
27         } else {
28             array<int, 2> res = split(tree[pos].l, key);
29             tree[pos].l = res[1];
30             update(pos);
31             return {res[0], pos};
32         }
33     }
34
35     // split by size, the size of x treap equal to sz
36     array<int, 2> split_sz(int pos, int sz) {
37         if (pos == -1) return {-1, -1};
38
39         if (tree[tree[pos].l].sz + 1 <= sz) {
40             array<int, 2> res = split_sz(tree[pos].r, sz - tree[tree[pos].l].sz - 1);
41             tree[pos].r = res[0];
42             update(pos);
43             return {pos, res[1]};
44         } else {
45             array<int, 2> res = split_sz(tree[pos].l, sz);
46             tree[pos].l = res[1];
47             update(pos);

```

```

47         return {res[0], pos};
48     }
49 }
50 // small root heap, the key of x treap less than y treap
51 int merge(int x, int y) {
52     if (x == -1) return y;
53     if (y == -1) return x;
54
55     if (tree[x].pri > tree[y].pri) {
56         swap(x, y);
57     }
58
59     array<int, 2> res = split(y, tree[x].key);
60     tree[x].l = merge(tree[x].l, res[0]);
61     tree[x].r = merge(tree[x].r, res[1]);
62     update(x);
63     return x;
64 }
65 void update(int pos) {
66     tree[pos].sz = tree[tree[pos].l].sz + tree[tree[pos].r].sz + 1;
67 }
68 int create(key_t key) {
69     mt19937 rng((unsigned int) chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
70     int pri = (int)(rng() & ((1ll << 31) - 1));
71     tree.emplace_back(key, pri);
72     return (int)tree.size() - 1;
73 }
74 void insert(int &pos, key_t key) {
75     int o = create(key);
76     array<int, 2> res = split(pos, key);
77     pos = merge(merge(res[0], o), res[1]);
78 }
79 // Return rank with power is key
80 int rank(int &pos, key_t key) {
81     array<int, 2> res = split(pos, key - 1);
82     int rk = (res[0] == -1) ? 1 : tree[res[0]].sz + 1;
83     pos = merge(res[0], res[1]);
84     return rk;
85 }
86 // Return the key of the k largest
87 key_t kth(int &pos, int k) {
88     assert(k <= tree[pos].sz);
89     array<int, 2> res1 = split_sz(pos, k);
90     array<int, 2> res2 = split_sz(res1[0], k - 1);
91     key_t key = tree[res2[1]].key;
92     pos = merge(merge(res2[0], res2[1]), res1[1]);
93     return key;
94 }

```

```

95 // Delete one node that equal to key
96 void erase(int &pos, key_t key) {
97     array<int, 2> res1 = split(pos, key);
98     array<int, 2> res2 = split(res1[0], key - 1);
99
100     if (res2[1] != -1) {
101         res2[1] = merge(tree[res2[1]].l, tree[res2[1]].r);
102     }
103
104     pos = merge(merge(res2[0], res2[1]), res1[1]);
105 }
106 // Return the precursor of key
107 key_t pre(int &pos, key_t key) {
108     array<int, 2> res = split(pos, key - 1);
109     key_t ans = kth(res[0], tree[res[0]].sz);
110     pos = merge(res[0], res[1]);
111     return ans;
112 }
113 // Return the next of key
114 key_t nxt(int &pos, key_t key) {
115     array<int, 2> res = split(pos, key);
116     int ans = kth(res[1], 1);
117     pos = merge(res[0], res[1]);
118     return ans;
119 }
120
121 void insert(key_t x) { insert(root, x); }
122 void erase(int x) { erase(root, x); }
123 int rank(key_t x) { return rank(root, x); }
124 key_t kth(int x) { return kth(root, x); }
125 key_t pre(key_t x) { return pre(root, x); }
126 key_t nxt(key_t x) { return nxt(root, x); }
127 };
128
129 int main() {
130     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
131     cin.tie(nullptr);
132
133     int n;
134     cin >> n;
135
136     Treap<int> T;
137
138     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
139         int op, x;
140         cin >> op >> x;
141
142         if (op == 1) {

```

```

143         T.insert(x);
144     } else if (op == 2) {
145         T.erase(x);
146     } else if (op == 3) {
147         cout << T.rank(x) << "\n";
148     } else if (op == 4) {
149         cout << T.kth(x) << "\n";
150     } else if (op == 5) {
151         cout << T.pre(x) << "\n";
152     } else if (op == 6) {
153         cout << T.nxt(x) << "\n";
154     }
155 }
156
157 return 0;
158 }
159
160 // test problem: https://loj.ac/p/104

```

### 0.1.17 jls 线段树.cpp

```

1  #pragma region
2  #include <algorithm>
3  #include <cmath>
4  #include <cstring>
5  #include <iomanip>
6  #include <iostream>
7  #include <map>
8  #include <queue>
9  #include <set>
10 #include <stack>
11 #include <string>
12 #include <vector>
13 using namespace std;
14 typedef long long ll;
15 #define tr t[root]
16 #define lson t[root << 1]
17 #define rson t[root << 1 | 1]
18 #define rep(i, a, n) for (int i = a; i <= n; ++i)
19 #define per(i, a, n) for (int i = n; i >= a; --i)
20 namespace fastIO {
21     #define BUF_SIZE 100000
22     #define OUT_SIZE 100000
23     //fread->R
24     bool IOError = 0;
25     //inline char nc(){char ch=getchar();if(ch==-1)IOError=1;return ch;}
26     inline char nc() {

```

```

27     static char buf[BUF_SIZE], *p1 = buf + BUF_SIZE, *pend = buf + BUF_SIZE;
28     if (p1 == pend) {
29         p1 = buf;
30         pend = buf + fread(buf, 1, BUF_SIZE, stdin);
31         if (pend == p1) {
32             IOError = 1;
33             return -1;
34         }
35     }
36     return *p1++;
37 }
38 inline bool blank(char ch) { return ch == ' ' || ch == '\n' || ch == '\r' || ch == '\t'; }
39 template <class T>
40 inline bool R(T &x) {
41     bool sign = 0;
42     char ch = nc();
43     x = 0;
44     for (; blank(ch); ch = nc())
45         ;
46     if (IOError)
47         return false;
48     if (ch == '-')
49         sign = 1, ch = nc();
50     for (; ch >= '0' && ch <= '9'; ch = nc())
51         x = x * 10 + ch - '0';
52     if (sign)
53         x = -x;
54     return true;
55 }
56 inline bool R(double &x) {
57     bool sign = 0;
58     char ch = nc();
59     x = 0;
60     for (; blank(ch); ch = nc())
61         ;
62     if (IOError)
63         return false;
64     if (ch == '-')
65         sign = 1, ch = nc();
66     for (; ch >= '0' && ch <= '9'; ch = nc())
67         x = x * 10 + ch - '0';
68     if (ch == '.') {
69         double tmp = 1;
70         ch = nc();
71         for (; ch >= '0' && ch <= '9'; ch = nc())
72             tmp /= 10.0, x += tmp * (ch - '0');
73     }
74     if (sign)

```



```

75     x = -x;
76     return true;
77 }
78 inline bool R(char *s) {
79     char ch = nc();
80     for (; blank(ch); ch = nc())
81         ;
82     if (IError)
83         return false;
84     for (; !blank(ch) && !IError; ch = nc())
85         *s++ = ch;
86     *s = 0;
87     return true;
88 }
89 inline bool R(char &c) {
90     c = nc();
91     if (IError) {
92         c = -1;
93         return false;
94     }
95     return true;
96 }
97 template <class T, class... U>
98 bool R(T &h, U &... t) { return R(h) && R(t...); }
99 #undef OUT_SIZE
100 #undef BUF_SIZE
101 }; // namespace fastIO
102 using namespace fastIO;
103 template <class T>
104 void _W(const T &x) { cout << x; }
105 void _W(const int &x) { printf("%d", x); }
106 void _W(const int64_t &x) { printf("%lld", x); }
107 void _W(const double &x) { printf("%.16f", x); }
108 void _W(const char &x) { putchar(x); }
109 void _W(const char *x) { printf("%s", x); }
110 template <class T, class U>
111 void _W(const pair<T, U> &x) { _W(x.F), putchar(' '), _W(x.S); }
112 template <class T>
113 void _W(const vector<T> &x) {
114     for (auto i = x.begin(); i != x.end(); _W(*i++))
115         if (i != x.cbegin()) putchar(' ');
116 }
117 void W() {}
118 template <class T, class... U>
119 void W(const T &head, const U &... tail) { _W(head), putchar(sizeof...(tail) ? ' ' : '\n'), W(tail...); }
120 #pragma endregion
121 //HDU - 5306 Gorgeous Sequence(jls线段树)

```

```

122 const int maxn = 1e6 + 5;
123 int n, m, a[maxn];
124 struct segtree {
125     int l, r, maxx, semax, cmax;
126     ll sum;
127 } t[maxn << 2];
128 inline void pushup(int root) {
129     tr.sum = lson.sum + rson.sum;
130     tr.maxx = max(lson.maxx, rson.maxx);
131     tr.semax = max(lson.semax, rson.semax);
132     tr.cmax = 0;
133     if (lson.maxx != rson.maxx) tr.semax = max(tr.semax, min(lson.maxx, rson.maxx));
134     if (tr.maxx == lson.maxx) tr.cmax += lson.cmax;
135     if (tr.maxx == rson.maxx) tr.cmax += rson.cmax;
136 }
137 void build(int root, int l, int r) {
138     tr.l = l, tr.r = r;
139     if (l == r) {
140         tr.sum = tr.maxx = a[l];
141         tr.cmax = 1;
142         tr.semax = -1;
143         return;
144     }
145     int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
146     build(root << 1, l, mid);
147     build(root << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r);
148     pushup(root);
149 }
150 inline void dec_tag(int root, int x) { //更新maxx和sum
151     if (x >= tr.maxx) return;
152     tr.sum += 1LL * (x - tr.maxx) * tr.cmax;
153     tr.maxx = x;
154 }
155 inline void spread(int root) {
156     dec_tag(root << 1, tr.maxx);
157     dec_tag(root << 1 | 1, tr.maxx);
158 }
159 void update(int root, int l, int r, int x) {
160     if (x >= tr.maxx) return; //不会产生影响, 退出
161     if (l <= tr.l && tr.r <= r && x > tr.semax) { //只影响最大值, 更新, 打标记退出
162         dec_tag(root, x);
163         return;
164     }
165     //无法更新, 递归搜索
166     spread(root);
167     int mid = (tr.l + tr.r) >> 1;
168     if (l <= mid) update(root << 1, l, r, x);
169     if (r > mid) update(root << 1 | 1, l, r, x);

```

```

170     pushup(root);
171 }
172 int qmax(int root, int l, int r) {
173     if (l <= tr.l && tr.r <= r) return tr.maxx;
174     spread(root);
175     int mid = (tr.l + tr.r) >> 1;
176     int maxx = 0;
177     if (l <= mid) maxx = max(maxx, qmax(root << 1, l, r));
178     if (r > mid) maxx = max(maxx, qmax(root << 1 | 1, l, r));
179     return maxx;
180 }
181 ll qsum(int root, int l, int r) {
182     if (l <= tr.l && tr.r <= r) return tr.sum;
183     spread(root);
184     ll ans = 0;
185     int mid = (tr.l + tr.r) >> 1;
186     if (l <= mid) ans += qsum(root << 1, l, r);
187     if (r > mid) ans += qsum(root << 1 | 1, l, r);
188     return ans;
189 }
190 int main() {
191     int T;
192     R(T);
193     while (T--) {
194         R(n, m);
195         rep(i, 1, n) R(a[i]);
196         build(1, 1, n);
197         while (m--) {
198             int op, l, r, x;
199             R(op, l, r);
200             if (op == 0) R(x), update(1, l, r, x); //区间 a[i]=min(a[i],x)
201             if (op == 1) W(qmax(1, l, r));
202             if (op == 2) W(qsum(1, l, r));
203         }
204     }
205 }

```

### 0.1.18 segment\_tree3.cpp

```

1 // #pragma GCC optimize(2)
2 #include <algorithm>
3 #include <cstdio>
4 #include <cstdlib>
5 #include <cstring>
6 #include <iostream>
7 #include <vector>
8 using namespace std;

```

```

9 typedef long long ll;
10 const int maxn = 1e6 + 10;
11
12 ll n, m;
13 ll a[maxn];
14 struct segtree {
15     int lc, rc; //记录左右子树所在的索引下标
16     int dat;    //存储要统计的信息
17 } tr[maxn];    //开点
18 int root, tot; //根节点与即时节点
19
20 int build() //开新的节点
21 {
22     tot++; //开辟新空间
23     tr[tot].lc = tr[tot].rc = tr[tot].dat = 0; //初始化
24     return tot; //返回位置(指针)
25 }
26
27 void insert(int p, int l, int r, int val, int dat) //添加新节点, 节点管辖的是[l,r], 修改位置为val,
    加上dat
28 {
29     if (l == r) //递归基, l==r
30     {
31         tr[p].dat += dat; //修改数据域
32         return; //回退
33     }
34     int mid = (l + r) >> 1; //二分
35     //分而治之
36     if (val <= mid) //进入[l,mid]
37     {
38         if (!tr[p].lc)
39             tr[p].lc = build(); //未开辟则开辟新节点
40         insert(tr[p].lc, l, mid, val, dat); //递归下去继续插入
41     } else // [mid+1,r]
42     {
43         if (!tr[p].rc)
44             tr[p].rc = build(); //未开辟则开辟新节点
45         insert(tr[p].rc, mid + 1, r, val, dat); //递归下去继续插入
46     }
47     tr[p].dat = tr[tr[p].lc].dat + tr[tr[p].rc].dat; //合并
48 }
49
50 ll query(int p, int l, int r, int ql, int qr) {
51     if (ql <= l && qr >= r) //递归基, 查询区间包含了统计区间
52     {
53         return tr[p].dat; //回退
54     }
55     ll ans = 0; //统计答案

```

```

56     int mid = (l + r) >> 1; //划分
57     if (ql <= mid)
58         ans += query(tr[p].lc, l, mid, ql, qr); //统计左子树
59     if (qr > mid)
60         ans += query(tr[p].rc, mid + 1, r, ql, qr); //统计右子树
61     return ans; //返回答案
62 }
63
64 int main() {
65     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
66     cin.tie(0);
67     int T;
68     cin >> T;
69     for (int cas = 1; cas <= T; cas++) {
70         cout << "Case " << cas << ":" << endl;
71
72         root = 0, tot = 0;
73         cin >> n;
74         root = build();
75         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
76             cin >> a[i], insert(root, 1, n, i, a[i]);
77         string s;
78         while (cin >> s) {
79             if (s == "End")
80                 break;
81             else if (s == "Query") {
82                 int l, r;
83                 cin >> l >> r;
84                 cout << query(root, 1, n, l, r) << endl;
85             } else if (s == "Add") {
86                 int x, v;
87                 cin >> x >> v;
88                 insert(root, 1, n, x, v);
89             } else if (s == "Sub") {
90                 int x, v;
91                 cin >> x >> v;
92                 insert(root, 1, n, x, -v);
93             }
94         }
95     }
96 }

```

### 0.1.19 主席树.cpp

```

1 #include <algorithm>
2 #include <cstdio>
3 #include <cstring>

```

```

4 using namespace std;
5 const int maxn = 1e5 + 5; //数据范围
6 int tot, n, m;
7 int sum[(maxn << 5) + 10], rt[maxn + 10], ls[(maxn << 5) + 10],
8     rs[(maxn << 5) + 10];
9 int a[maxn + 10], ind[maxn + 10], len;
10 inline int getid(const int &val) { //离散化
11     return lower_bound(ind + 1, ind + len + 1, val) - ind;
12 }
13 int build(int l, int r) { //建树
14     int root = ++tot;
15     if (l == r)
16         return root;
17     int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
18     ls[root] = build(l, mid);
19     rs[root] = build(mid + 1, r);
20     return root; //返回该子树的根节点
21 }
22 int update(int k, int l, int r, int root) { //插入操作
23     int dir = ++tot;
24     ls[dir] = ls[root], rs[dir] = rs[root], sum[dir] = sum[root] + 1;
25     if (l == r) return dir;
26     int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
27     if (k <= mid) ls[dir] = update(k, l, mid, ls[dir]);
28     else rs[dir] = update(k, mid + 1, r, rs[dir]);
29     return dir;
30 }
31 int query(int u, int v, int l, int r, int k) { //查询操作
32     int mid = (l + r) >> 1, x = sum[ls[v]] - sum[ls[u]]; //通过区间减法得到左儿子的信息
33     if (l == r) return l;
34     if (k <= x) //说明在左儿子中
35         return query(ls[u], ls[v], l, mid, k);
36     else //说明在右儿子中
37         return query(rs[u], rs[v], mid + 1, r, k - x);
38 }
39 inline void init() {
40     tot = 0;
41     scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
42     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
43         scanf("%d", a + i);
44     memcpy(ind, a, sizeof ind);
45     sort(ind + 1, ind + n + 1);
46     len = unique(ind + 1, ind + n + 1) - ind - 1;
47     rt[0] = build(1, len);
48     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
49         rt[i] = update(getid(a[i]), 1, len, rt[i - 1]);
50 }
51 int l, r, k;

```

```

52 inline int qmin(int k) { return ind[query(rt[l - 1], rt[r], 1, len, k)]; } //回答第k小
53 inline int qmax(int k) { return ind[query(rt[l - 1], rt[r], 1, len, r - l + 2 - k)]; } //回答第k大
54 inline void work() {
55     while (m--) {
56         scanf("%d%d%d", &l, &r, &k);
57         printf("%d\n", ind[query(rt[l - 1], rt[r], 1, len, k)]); //回答询问
58     }
59 }
60 int main() {
61     init();
62     work();
63     return 0;
64 }

```

### 0.1.20 区间覆盖.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  #define rep(i, a, n) for (int i = a; i <= n; ++i)
3  #define per(i, a, n) for (int i = n; i >= a; --i)
4  #ifdef LOCAL
5  #include "Print.h"
6  #define de(...) W(' ', #__VA_ARGS__, " ", __VA_ARGS__)
7  #else
8  #define de(...)
9  #endif
10 using namespace std;
11 typedef long long ll;
12 const int maxn = 1e5 + 5;
13 int n, q, a[maxn];
14 vector<int> g[maxn];
15 int sz[maxn], id[maxn], idd[maxn], cnt;
16 void dfs(int u, int f) {
17     sz[u] = 1, id[u] = ++cnt, idd[cnt] = u;
18     for (auto v : g[u]) {
19         if (v == f) continue;
20         dfs(v, u);
21         sz[u] += sz[v];
22     }
23 }
24 struct segtree{
25     #define tr t[root]
26     #define lson t[root << 1]
27     #define rson t[root << 1 | 1]
28     struct node {
29         int l, r, maxx, minn;
30         int add, cov;
31     } t[maxn << 2];

```

```

32 void build(int root, int l, int r) {
33     tr.l = l, tr.r = r, tr.add = 0, tr.cov = -1;
34     if (l == r) {
35         tr.maxx = tr.minn = a[idd[l]];
36         return;
37     }
38     int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
39     build(root << 1, l, mid);
40     build(root << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r);
41     pushup(root);
42 }
43 void pushup(int root) {
44     tr.maxx = max(lson.maxx, rson.maxx);
45     tr.minn = min(lson.minn, rson.minn);
46 }
47 void spdCov(int root) {
48     lson.minn = rson.minn = tr.cov;
49     lson.maxx = rson.maxx = tr.cov;
50     lson.cov = rson.cov = tr.cov;
51 }
52 void spdAdd(int root) {
53     if (~lson.cov) {
54         if (lson.l != lson.r) spdCov(root << 1);
55         lson.cov = -1, lson.add = 0;
56     }
57     if (~rson.cov) {
58         if (rson.l != rson.r) spdCov(root << 1 | 1);
59         rson.cov = -1, rson.add = 0;
60     }
61     lson.minn += tr.add, rson.minn += tr.add;
62     lson.maxx += tr.add, rson.maxx += tr.add;
63     lson.add += tr.add, rson.add += tr.add;
64 }
65 void spread(int root) {
66     if (~tr.cov) {
67         if (tr.l != tr.r) spdCov(root);
68         tr.cov = -1, tr.add = 0;
69     }
70     if (tr.add) {
71         if (tr.l != tr.r) spdAdd(root);
72         tr.add = 0;
73     }
74 }
75 void cov(int root, int l, int r, int x) {
76     spread(root);
77     if (l <= tr.l && tr.r <= r) {
78         tr.minn = x, tr.maxx = x;
79         tr.add = 0, tr.cov = x;

```



```

80         return;
81     }
82     int mid = (tr.l + tr.r) >> 1;
83     if (l <= mid) cov(root << 1, l, r, x);
84     if (r > mid) cov(root << 1 | 1, l, r, x);
85     pushup(root);
86 }
87 void add(int root, int l, int r, int x) {
88     spread(root);
89     if (l <= tr.l && tr.r <= r) {
90         tr.minn += x, tr.maxx += x;
91         tr.add += x;
92         return;
93     }
94     int mid = (tr.l + tr.r) >> 1;
95     if (l <= mid) add(root << 1, l, r, x);
96     if (r > mid) add(root << 1 | 1, l, r, x);
97     pushup(root);
98 }
99 int qmax(int root, int l, int r) {
100     spread(root);
101     if (l <= tr.l && tr.r <= r) return tr.maxx;
102     int mid = (tr.l + tr.r) >> 1, ans = 0;
103     if (l <= mid) ans = max(ans, qmax(root << 1, l, r));
104     if (r > mid) ans = max(ans, qmax(root << 1 | 1, l, r));
105     return ans;
106 }
107 int qmin(int root, int l, int r) {
108     spread(root);
109     if (l <= tr.l && tr.r <= r) return tr.minn;
110     int mid = (tr.l + tr.r) >> 1, ans = 2e9;
111     if (l <= mid) ans = min(ans, qmin(root << 1, l, r));
112     if (r > mid) ans = min(ans, qmin(root << 1 | 1, l, r));
113     return ans;
114 }
115 } Tr;
116 inline void add(int u, int val) { Tr.add(1, id[u], id[u] + sz[u] - 1, val); }
117 inline void cov(int u, int val) { Tr.cov(1, id[u], id[u] + sz[u] - 1, val); }
118 inline int qry(int u) {
119     int l = id[u], r = id[u] + sz[u] - 1;
120     return Tr.qmax(1, l, r) - Tr.qmin(1, l, r);
121 }
122 int case_Test() {
123     scanf("%d%d", &n, &q);
124     rep(i, 1, n) scanf("%d", &a[i]);
125     rep(i, 1, n - 1) {
126         int u, v;
127         scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);

```

```

128     g[u].emplace_back(v);
129     g[v].emplace_back(u);
130 }
131 dfs(1, 0), Tr.build(1, 1, n);
132 while (q-->) {
133     int op, x, V;
134     scanf("%d%d", &op, &x);
135     if (op == 0) scanf("%d", &V), add(x, V);
136     if (op == 1) scanf("%d", &V), cov(x, V);
137     if (op == 2) printf("%d\n", qry(x));
138 }
139 return 0;
140 }
141 int main() {
142 #ifdef LOCAL
143     freopen("/Users/chenjinglong/cpp_code/in.in", "r", stdin);
144     freopen("/Users/chenjinglong/cpp_code/out.out", "w", stdout);
145     clock_t start = clock();
146 #endif
147     int _ = 1;
148     // scanf("%d", &_);
149     while (--) case_Test();
150 #ifdef LOCAL
151     printf("Time used: %.3lfs\n", (double)(clock() - start) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC);
152 #endif
153     return 0;
154 }
155 // 【月下“毛景树”】https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P4315

```

### 0.1.21 带权并查集.cpp

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #define rep(i, a, n) for (int i = a; i <= n; ++i)
3 #define per(i, a, n) for (int i = n; i >= a; --i)
4 #ifdef LOCAL
5 #include "Print.h"
6 #define de(...) W('[' , #__VA_ARGS__ , "]" , __VA_ARGS__)
7 #else
8 #define de(...)
9 #endif
10 using namespace std;
11 typedef long long ll;
12 const int maxn = 3e4 + 5;
13 int fa[maxn], sz[maxn], d[maxn]; // d表示与父亲结点的关系
14 int findR(int x) {
15     if (x == fa[x]) return x;
16     int rt = findR(fa[x]);

```

```

17     d[x] += d[fa[x]];
18     return fa[x] = rt;
19 }
20 void link(int x, int y, int f) {
21     int xx = findR(x), yy = findR(y);
22     fa[xx] = yy, d[xx] += sz[yy];
23     sz[yy] += sz[xx];
24 }
25 int query(int x, int y) {
26     if (x == y) return 0;
27     int xx = findR(x), yy = findR(y);
28     if (xx != yy) return -1;
29     return abs(d[x] - d[y]) - 1;
30 }
31 int main() {
32     int T;
33     scanf("%d", &T);
34     rep(i, 1, maxn - 1) fa[i] = i, sz[i] = 1;
35     while (T--) {
36         char op[5]; int x, y;
37         scanf("%s%d%d", op + 1, &x, &y);
38         if (op[1] == 'M') link(x, y, 1);
39         else printf("%d\n", query(x, y));
40     }
41     return 0;
42 }

```

### 0.1.22 替罪羊.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  #define rep(i, a, n) for (int i = a; i <= n; ++i)
3  #define per(i, a, n) for (int i = n; i >= a; --i)
4  #ifdef LOCAL
5  #include "Print.h"
6  #define de(...) W('[' , #__VA_ARGS__ , "]" = , __VA_ARGS__ )
7  #else
8  #define de(...)
9  #endif
10 using namespace std;
11 typedef long long ll;
12 const int maxn = 1e5 + 5;
13 namespace tzy {
14     #define tr t[root]
15     #define lson t[tr.lc]
16     #define rson t[tr.rc]
17     const double alpha = 0.75;
18     int cnt, Root;

```

```

19 struct node {
20     int val, lc, rc;
21     int num, sz, csz, dsz;
22 } t[maxn];
23 // 重新计算以 root 为根的子树大小
24 void Calc(int root) {
25     tr.sz = lson.sz + rson.sz + 1;
26     tr.csz = lson.csz + rson.csz + tr.num;
27     tr.dsz = lson.dsz + rson.dsz + (tr.num != 0);
28 }
29 // 判断节点 root 是否需要重构
30 inline bool CanRbu(int root) {
31     return tr.num && (max(lson.sz, rson.sz) >= alpha * tr.sz || tr.dsz <= alpha * tr.sz);
32 }
33 int ldr[maxn];
34 // 中序遍历展开以 root 节点为根子树
35 void getLdr(int &len, int root) {
36     if (!root) return;
37     getLdr(len, tr.lc);
38     if (tr.num) ldr[len++] = root;
39     getLdr(len, tr.rc);
40 }
41 // 将 ldr[] 数组内 [l, r] 区间重建成树, 返回根节点
42 int lift(int l, int r) {
43     int mid = (l + r) >> 1, R = ldr[mid];
44     if (l >= r) return 0;
45     t[R].lc = lift(l, mid);
46     t[R].rc = lift(mid + 1, r);
47     Calc(R);
48     return R;
49 }
50 // 重构节点 root 的全过程
51 void rebuild(int &root) {
52     if (!CanRbu(root)) return;
53     int len = 0;
54     getLdr(len, root);
55     root = lift(0, len);
56 }
57 // 在以 root 为根的子树内添加权值为 val 节点
58 void Insert(int &root, int val) {
59     if (!root) {
60         root = ++cnt;
61         if (!Root) Root = 1;
62         tr.val = val, tr.lc = tr.rc = 0;
63         tr.num = tr.sz = tr.csz = tr.dsz = 1;
64     } else {
65         if (val == tr.val) tr.num++;
66         else if (val < tr.val) Insert(tr.lc, val);

```

```

67         else Insert(tr.rc, val);
68         Calc(root), rebuild(root);
69     }
70 }
71 // 从以 root 为根子树移除权值为 val 节点
72 void Del(int &root, int val) {
73     if (!root) return;
74     if (tr.val == val) {
75         if (tr.num) tr.num--;
76     } else {
77         if (val < tr.val) Del(tr.lc, val);
78         else Del(tr.rc, val);
79     }
80     Calc(root), rebuild(root);
81 }
82 // 在以 root 为根子树中, 大于 val 的最小数的名次
83 int MyUprBd(int root, int val) {
84     if (!root) return 1;
85     if (val == tr.val && tr.num) return lson.csz + 1 + tr.num;
86     if (val < tr.val) return MyUprBd(tr.lc, val);
87     return lson.csz + tr.num + MyUprBd(tr.rc, val);
88 }
89 // 权值严格小于某值的最大名次
90 int MyUprGrt(int root, int val) {
91     if (!root) return 0;
92     if (val == tr.val) return lson.csz;
93     if (val < tr.val) return MyUprGrt(tr.lc, val);
94     return lson.csz + tr.num + MyUprGrt(tr.rc, val);
95 }
96 // 以 root 为根的子树中, 名次为 rnk 的权值
97 int Getnum(int root, int rnk) {
98     if (!root) return 0;
99     if (lson.csz < rnk && rnk <= lson.csz + tr.num) return tr.val;
100     if (lson.csz >= rnk) return Getnum(tr.lc, rnk);
101     return Getnum(tr.rc, rnk - lson.csz - tr.num);
102 }
103 inline void insert(int val) { Insert(Root, val); }
104 inline void del(int val) { Del(Root, val); }
105 inline int getnum(int rnk) { return Getnum(Root, rnk); }
106 inline int getrnk(int val) { return MyUprGrt(Root, val) + 1; }
107 inline int lowerRnk(int val) { return MyUprGrt(Root, val); }
108 inline int upperRnk(int val) { return MyUprBd(Root, val); }
109 inline int getpre(int val) { return getnum(lowerRnk(val)); }
110 inline int getnex(int val) { return getnum(upperRnk(val)); }
111 #undef tr
112 #undef lson
113 #undef rson
114 } // namespace tzy

```

```

115 int case_Test() {
116     int _; scanf("%d", &_);
117     while (_--) {
118         int op, x;
119         scanf("%d%d", &op, &x);
120         if (op == 1) tzy::insert(x);
121         if (op == 2) tzy::del(x);
122         if (op == 3) printf("%d\n", tzy::getrnk(x));
123         if (op == 4) printf("%d\n", tzy::getnum(x));
124         if (op == 5) printf("%d\n", tzy::getpre(x));
125         if (op == 6) printf("%d\n", tzy::getnex(x));
126     }
127     return 0;
128 }
129 int main() {
130     #ifdef LOCAL
131         freopen("/Users/chenjinglong/Desktop/cpp_code/in.in", "r", stdin);
132         freopen("/Users/chenjinglong/Desktop/cpp_code/out.out", "w", stdout);
133         clock_t start = clock();
134     #endif
135     int _ = 1;
136     // scanf("%d", &_);
137     while (_--) case_Test();
138     #ifdef LOCAL
139         printf("Time used: %.3lfs\n", (double)(clock() - start) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC);
140     #endif
141     return 0;
142 }

```

### 0.1.23 树剖.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using i64 = long long;
4
5  struct Info {
6      int c[2];
7      i64 s[2];
8      Info() : c{}, s{} {}
9      Info(int x, int v) : Info() {
10         c[x] = 1;
11         s[x] = v;
12     }
13 };
14
15 Info operator+(const Info &a, const Info &b) {
16     Info c;

```

```

17     c.c[0] = a.c[0] + b.c[0];
18     c.c[1] = a.c[1] + b.c[1];
19     c.s[0] = a.s[0] + b.s[0];
20     c.s[1] = a.s[1] + b.s[1];
21     return c;
22 }
23
24 void apply(Info &a, int b) {
25     if (b) {
26         std::swap(a.c[0], a.c[1]);
27         std::swap(a.s[0], a.s[1]);
28     }
29 }
30
31 void apply(int &a, int b) {
32     a ^= b;
33 }
34
35 template<class Info, class Tag,
36         class Merge = std::plus<Info>>
37 struct LazySegmentTree {
38     const int n;
39     const Merge merge;
40     std::vector<Info> info;
41     std::vector<Tag> tag;
42     LazySegmentTree(int n) : n(n), merge(Merge()), info(4 << std::lg(n)), tag(4 << std::lg(n)) {}
43     LazySegmentTree(std::vector<Info> init) : LazySegmentTree(init.size()) {
44         std::function<void(int, int, int)> build = [&](int p, int l, int r) {
45             if (r - l == 1) {
46                 info[p] = init[l];
47                 return;
48             }
49             int m = (l + r) / 2;
50             build(2 * p, l, m);
51             build(2 * p + 1, m, r);
52             pull(p);
53         };
54         build(1, 0, n);
55     }
56     void pull(int p) {
57         info[p] = merge(info[2 * p], info[2 * p + 1]);
58     }
59     void apply(int p, const Tag &v) {
60         ::apply(info[p], v);
61         ::apply(tag[p], v);
62     }
63     void push(int p) {
64         apply(2 * p, tag[p]);

```

```

65     apply(2 * p + 1, tag[p]);
66     tag[p] = Tag();
67 }
68 void modify(int p, int l, int r, int x, const Info &v) {
69     if (r - l == 1) {
70         info[p] = v;
71         return;
72     }
73     int m = (l + r) / 2;
74     push(p);
75     if (x < m) {
76         modify(2 * p, l, m, x, v);
77     } else {
78         modify(2 * p + 1, m, r, x, v);
79     }
80     pull(p);
81 }
82 void modify(int p, const Info &v) {
83     modify(1, 0, n, p, v);
84 }
85 Info rangeQuery(int p, int l, int r, int x, int y) {
86     if (l >= y || r <= x) {
87         return Info();
88     }
89     if (l >= x && r <= y) {
90         return info[p];
91     }
92     int m = (l + r) / 2;
93     push(p);
94     return merge(rangeQuery(2 * p, l, m, x, y), rangeQuery(2 * p + 1, m, r, x, y));
95 }
96 Info rangeQuery(int l, int r) {
97     return rangeQuery(1, 0, n, l, r);
98 }
99 bool rangeApply(int p, int l, int r, int x, int y, const Tag &v) {
100     if (l >= y || r <= x) {
101         return true;
102     }
103     if (l >= x && r <= y && info[p].c[0] + info[p].c[1] == r - l) {
104         apply(p, v);
105         return true;
106     }
107     if (l >= x && r <= y && info[p].c[0] + info[p].c[1] == 0) {
108         return false;
109     }
110     int m = (l + r) / 2;
111     push(p);
112     bool res;

```



```

113     if (rangeApply(2 * p + 1, m, r, x, y, v)) {
114         res = rangeApply(2 * p, l, m, x, y, v);
115     } else {
116         res = false;
117     }
118     pull(p);
119     return res;
120 }
121 bool rangeApply(int l, int r, const Tag &v) {
122     return rangeApply(1, 0, n, l, r, v);
123 }
124 };
125
126 int main() {
127     std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
128     std::cin.tie(nullptr);
129
130     int n;
131     std::cin >> n;
132
133     std::vector<std::vector<std::pair<int, int>>> adj(n);
134     for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
135         int u, v;
136         std::cin >> u >> v;
137         u--;
138         v--;
139
140         adj[u].emplace_back(v, i + 1);
141         adj[v].emplace_back(u, i + 1);
142     }
143
144     std::vector<int> id(n), parent(n, -1), dep(n), top(n), in(n), out(n), siz(n);
145     int clk = 0;
146
147     std::function<void(int)> dfs1 = [&](int u) {
148         if (u > 0) {
149             adj[u].erase(std::find(adj[u].begin(), adj[u].end(), std::pair(parent[u], id[u])));
150         }
151         siz[u] = 1;
152         for (auto &e : adj[u]) {
153             auto [v, i] = e;
154             id[v] = i;
155             parent[v] = u;
156             dep[v] = dep[u] + 1;
157             dfs1(v);
158             siz[u] += siz[v];
159             if (siz[v] > siz[adj[u][0].first]) {
160                 std::swap(adj[u][0], e);

```

```

161         }
162     }
163 };
164 dfs1(0);
165
166 std::function<void(int)> dfs2 = [&](int u) {
167     in[u] = clk++;
168     for (auto [v, i] : adj[u]) {
169         top[v] = v == adj[u][0].first ? top[u] : v;
170         dfs2(v);
171     }
172     out[u] = clk;
173 };
174 dfs2(0);
175
176 LazySegmentTree<Info, int> seg(n);
177 seg.modify(0, Info(1, 0));
178
179 while (true) {
180     int op;
181     std::cin >> op;
182
183     if (op == 3) {
184         break;
185     }
186
187     if (op == 1) {
188         int x;
189         std::cin >> x;
190         x--;
191         int s = 1;
192         for (auto [v, i] : adj[x]) {
193             s ^= seg.rangeQuery(in[v], in[v] + 1).c[1];
194         }
195
196         seg.modify(in[x], Info(s, id[x]));
197         if (s == 1) {
198             x = parent[x];
199             while (x != -1) {
200                 if (!seg.rangeApply(in[top[x]], in[x] + 1, 1)) {
201                     break;
202                 }
203                 x = parent[top[x]];
204             }
205         }
206     }
207
208     auto info = seg.info[1];

```

```

209     if (info.c[0] != info.c[1]) {
210         std::cout << 0 << std::endl;
211     } else if (op == 1) {
212         std::cout << info.s[1] << std::endl;
213     } else {
214         std::vector<int> ans;
215         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
216             if (seg.rangeQuery(in[i], in[i] + 1).c[1] == 1) {
217                 ans.push_back(id[i]);
218             }
219         }
220         std::sort(ans.begin(), ans.end());
221
222         std::cout << ans.size();
223         for (auto x : ans) {
224             std::cout << " " << x;
225         }
226         std::cout << std::endl;
227     }
228 }
229
230 return 0;
231 }

```

### 0.1.24 笛卡尔树.cpp

```

1  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2  #define rep(i, a, n) for (int i = a; i <= n; ++i)
3  #define per(i, a, n) for (int i = n; i >= a; --i)
4  using namespace std;
5  typedef long long ll;
6  const int maxn = 1e7 + 5;
7  int n, a[maxn];
8  int ls[maxn], rs[maxn];
9  int top = 0;
10 // stack<int> st;
11 int st[maxn];
12 // ls代表笛卡尔树每个节点的左孩子，rs代表笛卡尔树每个节点的右孩子
13 // 按照满足二叉搜索树的权值排序，插入在右链
14 // 栈顶元素为当前元素的左孩子
15 // 当前元素为栈顶元素的右孩子
16 int main() {
17     int n;
18     scanf("%d", &n);
19     rep(i, 1, n) {
20         scanf("%d", &a[i]);
21         // while (st.size() && a[st.top()] > a[i]) ls[i] = st.top(), st.pop();

```

```

22     // if (st.size()) rs[st.top()] = i;
23     // st.push(i);
24     while (top && a[st[top]] > a[i]) ls[i] = st[top--];
25     if (top) rs[st[top]] = i;
26     st[++top] = i;
27 }
28 ll lans = 0, rans = 0;
29 rep(i, 1, n) {
30     lans ^= 1LL * i * (ls[i] + 1);
31     rans ^= 1LL * i * (rs[i] + 1);
32 }
33 printf("%lld %lld\n", lans, rans);
34 return 0;
35 }

```

### 0.1.25 轻重链剖分.cpp

```

1  //洛谷P3384
2  #pragma region
3  #include <algorithm>
4  #include <cmath>
5  #include <cstring>
6  #include <iomanip>
7  #include <iostream>
8  #include <map>
9  #include <queue>
10 #include <set>
11 #include <stack>
12 #include <string>
13 #include <vector>
14 using namespace std;
15 typedef long long ll;
16 #define tr t[root]
17 #define lson t[root << 1]
18 #define rson t[root << 1 | 1]
19 #define rep(i, a, n) for (int i = a; i <= n; ++i)
20 #define per(i, a, n) for (int i = n; i >= a; --i)
21 namespace fastIO {
22     #define BUF_SIZE 100000
23     #define OUT_SIZE 100000
24     //fread->R
25     bool IOerror = 0;
26     //inline char nc(){char ch=getchar();if(ch==-1)IOerror=1;return ch;}
27     inline char nc() {
28         static char buf[BUF_SIZE], *p1 = buf + BUF_SIZE, *pend = buf + BUF_SIZE;
29         if (p1 == pend) {
30             p1 = buf;

```

```

31     pend = buf + fread(buf, 1, BUF_SIZE, stdin);
32     if (pend == p1) {
33         IOError = 1;
34         return -1;
35     }
36 }
37 return *p1++;
38 }
39 inline bool blank(char ch) { return ch == ' ' || ch == '\n' || ch == '\r' || ch == '\t'; }
40 template <class T>
41 inline bool R(T &x) {
42     bool sign = 0;
43     char ch = nc();
44     x = 0;
45     for (; blank(ch); ch = nc())
46         ;
47     if (IOError)
48         return false;
49     if (ch == '-')
50         sign = 1, ch = nc();
51     for (; ch >= '0' && ch <= '9'; ch = nc())
52         x = x * 10 + ch - '0';
53     if (sign)
54         x = -x;
55     return true;
56 }
57 inline bool R(double &x) {
58     bool sign = 0;
59     char ch = nc();
60     x = 0;
61     for (; blank(ch); ch = nc())
62         ;
63     if (IOError)
64         return false;
65     if (ch == '-')
66         sign = 1, ch = nc();
67     for (; ch >= '0' && ch <= '9'; ch = nc())
68         x = x * 10 + ch - '0';
69     if (ch == '.') {
70         double tmp = 1;
71         ch = nc();
72         for (; ch >= '0' && ch <= '9'; ch = nc())
73             tmp /= 10.0, x += tmp * (ch - '0');
74     }
75     if (sign)
76         x = -x;
77     return true;
78 }

```

```

79 inline bool R(char *s) {
80     char ch = nc();
81     for (; blank(ch); ch = nc())
82         ;
83     if (IOerror)
84         return false;
85     for (; !blank(ch) && !IOerror; ch = nc())
86         *s++ = ch;
87     *s = 0;
88     return true;
89 }
90 inline bool R(char &c) {
91     c = nc();
92     if (IOerror) {
93         c = -1;
94         return false;
95     }
96     return true;
97 }
98 template <class T, class... U>
99 bool R(T &h, U &... t) { return R(h) && R(t...); }
100 #undef OUT_SIZE
101 #undef BUF_SIZE
102 }; // namespace fastIO
103 using namespace fastIO;
104 template <class T>
105 void _W(const T &x) { cout << x; }
106 void _W(const int &x) { printf("%d", x); }
107 void _W(const int64_t &x) { printf("%lld", x); }
108 void _W(const double &x) { printf("%.16f", x); }
109 void _W(const char &x) { putchar(x); }
110 void _W(const char *x) { printf("%s", x); }
111 template <class T, class U>
112 void _W(const pair<T, U> &x) { _W(x.F), putchar(' '), _W(x.S); }
113 template <class T>
114 void _W(const vector<T> &x) {
115     for (auto i = x.begin(); i != x.end(); _W(*i++))
116         if (i != x.cbegin()) putchar(' ');
117 }
118 void W() {}
119 template <class T, class... U>
120 void W(const T &head, const U &... tail) { _W(head), putchar(sizeof...(tail) ? ' ' : '\n'), W(tail
    ...); }
121 #pragma endregion
122 const int maxn = 1e5 + 5;
123 int n, m, r, mod;
124 int w[maxn];
125 vector<int> g[maxn];

```

```

126 int fa[maxn], sz[maxn], dep[maxn], son[maxn];
127 int id[maxn], cnt, wt[maxn], top[maxn];
128 void init() {
129     rep(i, 1, n) {
130         g[i].clear();
131         son[i] = 0;
132     }
133 }
134 void dfs1(int u, int f, int deep) {
135     dep[u] = deep, fa[u] = f, sz[u] = 1;
136     for (auto v : g[u]) {
137         if (v == f) continue;
138         dfs1(v, u, deep + 1);
139         sz[u] += sz[v];
140         if (sz[v] > sz[son[u]]) son[u] = v;
141     }
142 }
143 void dfs2(int u, int topf) {
144     id[u] = ++cnt, wt[cnt] = w[u], top[u] = topf;
145     if (!son[u]) return;
146     dfs2(son[u], topf);
147     for (auto v : g[u]) {
148         if (v == fa[u] || v == son[u]) continue;
149         dfs2(v, v);
150     }
151 }
152 struct segtree {
153     int l, r, val, lazy;
154 } t[maxn << 2];
155 void build(int root, int l, int r) {
156     tr.l = l, tr.r = r, tr.lazy = 0;
157     if (l == r) {
158         tr.val = wt[l] % mod;
159         return;
160     }
161     int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
162     build(root << 1, l, mid);
163     build(root << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r);
164     tr.val = (lson.val + rson.val) % mod;
165 }
166 void spread(int root) {
167     if (tr.lazy) {
168         lson.val = (lson.val + tr.lazy * (lson.r - lson.l + 1)) % mod;
169         rson.val = (rson.val + tr.lazy * (rson.r - rson.l + 1)) % mod;
170         lson.lazy = (lson.lazy + tr.lazy) % mod;
171         rson.lazy = (rson.lazy + tr.lazy) % mod;
172         tr.lazy = 0;
173     }

```

```

174 }
175 int query(int root, int l, int r) {
176     if (l <= tr.l && tr.r <= r) return tr.val % mod;
177     spread(root);
178     int ans = 0;
179     int mid = (tr.l + tr.r) >> 1;
180     if (l <= mid) ans = (ans + query(root << 1, l, r)) % mod;
181     if (r > mid) ans = (ans + query(root << 1 | 1, l, r)) % mod;
182     return ans;
183 }
184 void update(int root, int l, int r, int x) {
185     if (l <= tr.l && tr.r <= r) {
186         tr.val = (tr.val + x * (tr.r - tr.l + 1)) % mod;
187         tr.lazy = (tr.lazy + x) % mod;
188         return;
189     }
190     spread(root);
191     int mid = (tr.l + tr.r) >> 1;
192     if (l <= mid) update(root << 1, l, r, x);
193     if (r > mid) update(root << 1 | 1, l, r, x);
194     tr.val = (lson.val + rson.val) % mod;
195 }
196 int qSon(int x) { return query(1, id[x], id[x] + sz[x] - 1); }
197 void updSon(int x, int k) { update(1, id[x], id[x] + sz[x] - 1, k); }
198 int qRange(int x, int y) {
199     int ans = 0;
200     while (top[x] != top[y]) {
201         if (dep[top[x]] < dep[top[y]]) swap(x, y);
202         ans = (ans + query(1, id[top[x]], id[x])) % mod;
203         x = fa[top[x]];
204     }
205     if (dep[x] > dep[y]) swap(x, y);
206     ans = (ans + query(1, id[x], id[y])) % mod;
207     return ans;
208 }
209 void updRange(int x, int y, int k) {
210     k %= mod;
211     while (top[x] != top[y]) {
212         if (dep[top[x]] < dep[top[y]]) swap(x, y);
213         update(1, id[top[x]], id[x], k);
214         x = fa[top[x]];
215     }
216     if (dep[x] > dep[y]) swap(x, y);
217     update(1, id[x], id[y], k);
218 }
219 int main() {
220     R(n, m, r, mod);
221     rep(i, 1, n) R(w[i]);

```



```

222     rep(i, 1, n - 1) {
223         int u, v;
224         R(u, v);
225         g[u].push_back(v);
226         g[v].push_back(u);
227     }
228     dfs1(r, 0, 1);
229     dfs2(r, r);
230     build(1, 1, n);
231     while (m--) {
232         int op, x, y, z;
233         R(op);
234         if (op == 1)
235             R(x, y, z), updRange(x, y, z);
236         else if (op == 2)
237             R(x, y), W(qRange(x, y));
238         else if (op == 3)
239             R(x, y), updSon(x, y);
240         else
241             R(x), W(qSon(x));
242     }
243 }

```

## 0.2 Geometry

### 0.2.1 Circle.cpp

```

1  #include "PolygonAndConvex.cpp"
2
3  double sqr(double x) { return x * x; }
4  double mysqrt(double n) {
5      return sqrt(max(0.0, n));
6  } // 防止出现sqrt(-eps)的情况
7
8  struct Circle {
9      Point o;
10     double r;
11     Circle(Point o = Point(), double r = 0) : o(o), r(r) {}
12     bool operator==(const Circle &c) { return o == c.o && !sgn(r - c.r); }
13     double area() { return PI * r * r; }
14     double perimeter() { return r * PI * 2; }
15     // 点在圆内, 不包含边界
16     bool pointIn(const Point &p) { return sgn((p - o).norm() - r) < 0; }
17     // 判直线和圆相交, 包括相切
18     friend int isLineCircleIntersection(Line L, Circle c) {
19         return L.disPointLine(c.o) < c.r + eps;
20     }

```

```

21 // 判线段和圆相交,包括端点和相切
22 friend int isSegCircleIntersection(Line L, Circle c) {
23     double t1 = dis(c.o, L.s) - c.r, t2 = dis(c.o, L.t) - c.r;
24     Point t = c.o;
25     if (t1 < eps || t2 < eps) return t1 > -eps || t2 > -eps;
26     t.x += L.s.y - L.t.y;
27     t.y += L.t.x - L.s.x;
28     return det(L.s - t, c.o - t) * det(L.t - t, c.o - t) < eps && L.disPointLine(c.o) < c.r + eps;
29 }
30 // 判圆和圆相交,包括相切
31 friend int isCirCirIntersection(Circle c1, Circle c2) {
32     return dis(c1.o, c2.o) < c1.r + c2.r + eps &&
33         dis(c1.o, c2.o) > fabs(c1.r - c2.r) - eps;
34 }
35 // 判圆和圆内含
36 friend int isCirCirContain(Circle c1, Circle c2) {
37     return sgn(dis(c1.o, c2.o) + min(c1.r, c2.r) - max(c1.r, c2.r)) <= 0;
38 }
39 // 计算圆上到点p最近点,如p与圆心重合,返回p本身
40 friend Point dotPointCircle(Point p, Circle C) {
41     Point u, v, c = C.o;
42     if (dis(p, c) < eps) return p;
43     u.x = c.x + C.r * fabs(c.x - p.x) / dis(c, p);
44     u.y = c.y + C.r * fabs(c.y - p.y) / dis(c, p) * ((c.x - p.x) * (c.y - p.y) < 0 ? -1 : 1);
45     v.x = c.x - C.r * fabs(c.x - p.x) / dis(c, p);
46     v.y = c.y - C.r * fabs(c.y - p.y) / dis(c, p) * ((c.x - p.x) * (c.y - p.y) < 0 ? -1 : 1);
47     return dis(u, p) < dis(v, p) ? u : v;
48 }
49 // 圆与线段交 用参数方程表示直线:  $P=A+t*(B-A)$ , 带入圆的方程求解t
50 friend vector<Point> segCircleIntersection(const Line &l, const Circle &c) {
51     double dx = l.t.x - l.s.x, dy = l.t.y - l.s.y;
52     double A = dx * dx + dy * dy;
53     double B = 2 * dx * (l.s.x - c.o.x) + 2 * dy * (l.s.y - c.o.y);
54     double C = sqr(l.s.x - c.o.x) + sqr(l.s.y - c.o.y) - sqr(c.r);
55     double delta = B * B - 4 * A * C;
56     vector<Point> res;
57     if (A < eps) return res;
58     if (sgn(delta) >= 0) { // or delta > -eps ?
59         // 可能需要注意delta接近-eps的情况,所以使用mysqrt
60         double w1 = (-B - mysqrt(delta)) / (2 * A);
61         double w2 = (-B + mysqrt(delta)) / (2 * A);
62         if (sgn(w1 - 1) <= 0 && sgn(w1) >= 0) {
63             res.push_back(l.s + w1 * (l.t - l.s));
64         }
65         if (sgn(w2 - 1) <= 0 && sgn(w2) >= 0 && fabs(w1 - w2) > eps) {
66             res.push_back(l.s + w2 * (l.t - l.s));
67         }
68     }

```

```

68     }
69     return res;
70 }
71 // 圆与直线交
72 friend vector<Point> lineCircleIntersection(const Line &l, const Circle &c) {
73     double dx = l.t.x - l.s.x, dy = l.t.y - l.s.y;
74     double A = dx * dx + dy * dy;
75     double B = 2 * dx * (l.s.x - c.o.x) + 2 * dy * (l.s.y - c.o.y);
76     double C = sqr(l.s.x - c.o.x) + sqr(l.s.y - c.o.y) - sqr(c.r);
77     double delta = B * B - 4 * A * C;
78     vector<Point> res;
79     if (A < eps) return res;
80     if (sgn(delta) >= 0) { // or delta > -eps ?
81         double w1 = (-B - mysqrt(delta)) / (2 * A);
82         double w2 = (-B + mysqrt(delta)) / (2 * A);
83         res.push_back(l.s + w1 * (l.t - l.s));
84         if (fabs(w1 - w2) > eps) res.push_back(l.s + w2 * (l.t - l.s));
85     }
86     return res;
87 }
88 // 计算圆与圆的交点 保证圆不重合
89 friend vector<Point> cirCirIntersection(Circle a, Circle b) {
90     Point c1 = a.o;
91     vector<Point> vec;
92     if (dis(a.o, b.o) + eps > a.r + b.r &&
93         dis(a.o, b.o) < fabs(a.r - b.r) + eps)
94         return vec;
95     Line L;
96     double t = (1.0 + (sqr(a.r) - sqr(b.r)) / sqr(dis(a.o, b.o))) / 2;
97     L.s = c1 + (b.o - a.o) * t;
98     L.t.x = L.s.x + a.o.y - b.o.y;
99     L.t.y = L.s.y - a.o.x + b.o.x;
100    return lineCircleIntersection(L, a);
101 }
102 // 将向量p逆时针旋转angle角度
103 // 求圆外一点对圆(o,r)的切点
104 friend vector<Point> tangentPointCircle(Point poi, Circle C) {
105     Point o = C.o;
106     double r = C.r;
107     vector<Point> vec;
108     double dist = (poi - o).norm();
109     if (dist < r - eps) return vec;
110     if (fabs(dist - r) < eps) {
111         vec.push_back(poi);
112         return vec;
113     }
114     Point res1, res2;
115     double line =

```

```

116         sqrt((poi.x - o.x) * (poi.x - o.x) + (poi.y - o.y) * (poi.y - o.y));
117     double angle = acos(r / line);
118     Point unitVector, lin;
119     lin.x = poi.x - o.x;
120     lin.y = poi.y - o.y;
121     unitVector.x = lin.x / sqrt(lin.x * lin.x + lin.y * lin.y) * r;
122     unitVector.y = lin.y / sqrt(lin.x * lin.x + lin.y * lin.y) * r;
123     res1 = rotate(unitVector, -angle) + o;
124     res2 = rotate(unitVector, angle) + o;
125     vec.push_back(res1);
126     vec.push_back(res2);
127     return vec;
128 }
129 // 扇形面积 a->b
130 double sectorArea(const Point &a, const Point &b) const {
131     double theta = atan2(a.y, a.x) - atan2(b.y, b.x);
132     while (theta < 0) theta += 2 * PI;
133     while (theta > 2.0 * PI) theta -= 2 * PI;
134     theta = min(theta, 2.0 * PI - theta);
135     return sgn(det(a, b)) * theta * r * r / 2.0;
136 }
137 // 与线段AB的交点计算面积 a->b
138 double areaSegCircle(const Line &L) const {
139     Point a = L.s, b = L.t;
140     vector<Point> p = segCircleIntersection(Line(a, b), *this);
141     bool ina = sgn((a - o).norm() - r) < 0;
142     bool inb = sgn((b - o).norm() - r) < 0;
143     if (ina) {
144         if (inb)
145             return det(a - o, b - o) / 2;
146         else
147             return det(a - o, p[0] - o) / 2 + sectorArea(p[0] - o, b - o);
148     } else {
149         if (inb)
150             return det(p[0] - o, b - o) / 2 + sectorArea(a - o, p[0] - o);
151         else {
152             if (p.size() == 2)
153                 return sectorArea(a - o, p[0] - o) +
154                     sectorArea(p[1] - o, b - o) +
155                     det(p[0] - o, p[1] - o) / 2;
156             else
157                 return sectorArea(a - o, b - o);
158         }
159     }
160 }
161
162 // 圆与多边形交, 结果可以尝试 +eps
163 friend double areaPolygonCircle(const Circle &c, const Polygon &a) {

```

```

164     int n = a.p.size();
165
166     double ans = 0;
167     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
168         if (sgn(det(a.p[i] - c.o, a.p[_next(i)] - c.o)) == 0) {
169             continue;
170         }
171         ans += c.areaSegCircle((a.p[i], a.p[_next(i)]));
172     }
173     return ans;
174 }
175 // 两个圆的公共面积
176 friend double areaCircleCircle(const Circle &A, const Circle &B) {
177     double ans = 0.0;
178     Circle M = (A.r > B.r) ? A : B;
179     Circle N = (A.r > B.r) ? B : A;
180     double D = dis(M.o, N.o);
181     if ((D < M.r + N.r) && (D > M.r - N.r)) {
182         double alpha = 2.0 * acos((M.r * M.r + D * D - N.r * N.r) / (2.0 * M.r * D));
183         double beta = 2.0 * acos((N.r * N.r + D * D - M.r * M.r) / (2.0 * N.r * D));
184         ans = (alpha / (2 * PI)) * M.area() + (beta / (2 * PI)) * N.area() -
185             0.5 * M.r * M.r * sin(alpha) - 0.5 * N.r * N.r * sin(beta);
186     } else if (D <= M.r - N.r) {
187         ans = N.area();
188     }
189     return ans;
190 }
191
192 // 三点求圆
193 Circle getCircle3(const Point &p0, const Point &p1, const Point &p2) {
194     double a1 = p1.x - p0.x, b1 = p1.y - p0.y, c1 = (a1 * a1 + b1 * b1) / 2;
195     double a2 = p2.x - p0.x, b2 = p2.y - p0.y, c2 = (a2 * a2 + b2 * b2) / 2;
196     double d = a1 * b2 - a2 * b1;
197     Point o((p0.x + (c1 * b2 - c2 * b1) / d, p0.y + (a1 * c2 - a2 * c1) / d);
198     return Circle(o, (o - p0).norm());
199 }
200 // 直径上两点求圆
201 Circle getCircle2(const Point &p0, const Point &p1) {
202     Point o((p0.x + p1.x) / 2, (p0.y + p1.y) / 2);
203     return Circle(o, (o - p0).norm());
204 }
205 // 最小圆覆盖 用之前可以随机化random_shuffle
206 Circle minCirCover(vector<Point> &a) {
207     int n = a.size();
208     Circle c(a[0], 0);
209     for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
210         if (!c.pointIn(a[i])) {
211             c.o = a[i];

```

```

212         c.r = 0;
213         for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) {
214             if (!c.pointIn(a[j])) {
215                 c = getCircle2(a[i], a[j]);
216                 for (int k = 0; k < j; ++k) {
217                     if (!c.pointIn(a[k])) {
218                         c = getCircle3(a[i], a[j], a[k]);
219                     }
220                 }
221             }
222         }
223     }
224 }
225 return c;
226 }
227 // 线段在圆内的长度
228 friend double lengthSegInCircle(Line a, Circle c) {
229     if (c.pointIn(a.s) && c.pointIn(a.t)) return a.norm();
230     vector<Point> vec = segCircleIntersection(a, c);
231     if (vec.size() == 0) return 0;
232     if (vec.size() == 1) {
233         if (c.pointIn(a.s)) return dis(vec[0], a.s);
234         if (c.pointIn(a.t)) return dis(vec[0], a.t);
235         return 0;
236     }
237     return dis(vec[0], vec[1]);
238 }
239 // 多边形在圆内的长度
240 friend double lengthPolygonInCircle(Polygon a, Circle c) {
241     double ans = 0;
242     for (int i = 0; i < a.n; ++i) {
243         Line li;
244         li.s = a.p[i];
245         li.t = a.p[(i + 1) % a.n];
246         ans += lengthSegInCircle(li, c);
247     }
248     return ans;
249 }
250 // 圆b在圆a内的长度
251 friend double lengthCircleInCircle(Circle a, Circle b) {
252     if (a.r > b.r && a.r - b.r + eps > dis(a.o, b.o)) return b.perimeter();
253     vector<Point> vec = cirCirIntersection(a, b);
254     if (vec.size() < 2) return 0;
255     // Line l1 = (vec[0], b.o), l2 = (vec[1], b.o);
256     double ans = b.r * arg_3(vec[0], b.o, vec[1]);
257     if (b.r >= a.r || !a.pointIn(b.o)) return b.r * ans;
258     return b.perimeter() - ans;
259 }

```

260 |};

## 0.2.2 HalfPlane.cpp

```

1  #include "PolygonAndConvex.cpp"
2
3  const int inf = 1e9;
4
5  struct HalfPlane : public Line { // 半平面
6      //  $ax + by + c \leq 0$ 
7      double a, b, c;
8      // s->t 的左侧表示半平面
9      HalfPlane(const Point &s = Point(), const Point &t = Point()) : Line(s, t) {
10         a = t.y - s.y;
11         b = s.x - t.x;
12         c = det(t, s);
13     }
14     HalfPlane(double a, double b, double c) : a(a), b(b), c(c) {}
15     // 求点p带入直线方程的值
16     double calc(const Point &p) const { return p.x * a + p.y * b + c; }
17     // 好像跟lineIntersection一样, 那个是4个点计算。这个是用abc与两点进行计算
18     friend Point halfxLine(const HalfPlane &h, const Line &l) {
19         Point res;
20         double t1 = h.calc(l.s), t2 = h.calc(l.t);
21         res.x = (t2 * l.s.x - t1 * l.t.x) / (t2 - t1);
22         res.y = (t2 * l.s.y - t1 * l.t.y) / (t2 - t1);
23         return res;
24     }
25     // 用 abc 进行计算 尚未测试
26     friend Point halfxHalf(const HalfPlane &h1, const HalfPlane &h2) {
27         return Point(
28             (h1.b * h2.c - h1.c * h2.b) / (h1.a * h2.b - h2.a * h1.b) + eps,
29             (h1.a * h2.c - h2.a * h1.c) / (h1.b * h2.a - h1.a * h2.b) + eps);
30     }
31     // 凸多边形与半平面交(cut)
32     friend Convex halfxConvex(const HalfPlane &h, const Convex &c) {
33         Convex res;
34         for (int i = 0; i < c.n; ++i) {
35             if (h.calc(c.p[i]) < -eps)
36                 res.p.push_back(c.p[i]);
37             else {
38                 int j = i - 1;
39                 if (j < 0) j = c.n - 1;
40                 if (h.calc(c.p[j]) < -eps)
41                     res.p.push_back(halfxLine(h, Line(c.p[j], c.p[i])));
42                 j = i + 1;
43                 if (j == c.n) j = 0;

```

```

44         if (h.calc(c.p[j]) < -eps) {
45             res.p.push_back(halfxLine(h, Line(c.p[i], c.p[j])));
46         }
47     }
48 }
49 res.n = res.p.size();
50 return res;
51 }
52 // 点在半平面内
53 friend int satisfy(const Point &p, const HalfPlane &h) {
54     return sgn(det(p - h.s, h.t - h.s)) <= 0;
55 }
56 friend bool operator<(const HalfPlane &h1, const HalfPlane &h2) {
57     int res = sgn(h1.vec().arg() - h2.vec().arg());
58     return res == 0 ? satisfy(h1.s, h2) : res < 0;
59 }
60 // 半平面交出的凸多边形
61 friend Convex halfx(vector<HalfPlane> &v) {
62     sort(v.begin(), v.end());
63     deque<HalfPlane> q;
64     deque<Point> ans;
65     q.push_back(v[0]);
66     for (int i = 1; i < v.size(); ++i) {
67         if (sgn(v[i].vec().arg() - v[i - 1].vec().arg()) == 0) continue;
68         while (ans.size() > 0 && !satisfy(ans.back(), v[i])) {
69             ans.pop_back();
70             q.pop_back();
71         }
72         while (ans.size() > 0 && !satisfy(ans.front(), v[i])) {
73             ans.pop_front();
74             q.pop_front();
75         }
76         ans.push_back(lineIntersection(q.back(), v[i]));
77         q.push_back(v[i]);
78     }
79     while (ans.size() > 0 && !satisfy(ans.back(), q.front())) {
80         ans.pop_back();
81         q.pop_back();
82     }
83     while (ans.size() > 0 && !satisfy(ans.front(), q.back())) {
84         ans.pop_front();
85         q.pop_front();
86     }
87     ans.push_back(lineIntersection(q.back(), q.front()));
88     Convex c(ans.size());
89     int i = 0;
90     for (deque<Point>::iterator it = ans.begin(); it != ans.end();
91         ++it, ++i) {

```



```

92         c.p[i] = *it;
93     }
94     return c;
95 }
96 };
97 // 多边形的核, 逆时针
98 Convex core(const Polygon &a) {
99     Convex res;
100     res.p.push_back(Point(-inf, -inf));
101     res.p.push_back(Point(inf, -inf));
102     res.p.push_back(Point(inf, inf));
103     res.p.push_back(Point(-inf, inf));
104     res.n = 4;
105     for (int i = 0; i < a.n; i++) {
106         res = halfxConvex(HalfPlane(a.p[i], a.p[(i + 1) % a.n]), res);
107     }
108     return res;
109 }
110 // 凸多边形交出的凸多边形
111 Convex convexxConvex(Convex &c1, Convex &c2) {
112     vector<HalfPlane> h;
113     for (int i = 0; i < c1.p.size(); ++i)
114         h.push_back(HalfPlane(c1.p[i], c1.p[(i + 1) % c1.p.size()]));
115     for (int i = 0; i < c2.p.size(); i++)
116         h.push_back(HalfPlane(c2.p[i], c2.p[(i + 1) % c2.p.size()]));
117     return halfx(h);
118 }

```

### 0.2.3 Line.cpp

```

1  #include "Point.cpp"
2
3  const double PI = acos(-1);
4  struct Line {
5      int id;
6      Point s, t;
7      Line(const Point &s = Point(), const Point &t = Point()) : s(s), t(t) {}
8
9      Point vec() const { return t - s; } // 化成向量
10     double norm() const { return vec().norm(); } // 线段长度
11     // 点是否在直线上
12     bool pointOnLine(const Point &p) {
13         return sgn(det(p - s, t - s)) == 0;
14     }
15     // 点是否在线段上, 含线段端点
16     bool pointOnSeg(const Point &p) {
17         return pointOnLine(p) && sgn(dot(p - s, p - t)) <= 0;

```

```

18     }
19     // 点是否在线段上, 不含线段端点
20     bool pointOnSegInterval(const Point &p) {
21         return pointOnLine(p) && sgn(dot(p - s, p - t) < 0);
22     }
23     // 点到直线的垂足
24     Point pedalPointLine(const Point &p) {
25         return s + vec() * ((dot(p - s, vec()) / norm()) / norm());
26     }
27     // 点到直线的距离
28     double disPointLine(const Point &p) {
29         return fabs(det(p - s, vec()) / norm());
30     }
31     // 点到线段的距离
32     double disPointSeg(const Point &p) {
33         if (sgn(dot(p - s, t - s)) < 0) return (p - s).norm();
34         if (sgn(dot(p - t, s - t)) < 0) return (p - t).norm();
35         return disPointLine(p);
36     }
37     // 计算点 p 与直线的关系, 返回ONLINE、LEFT、RIGHT 上0 左-1 右1
38     int relation(const Point &p) { return sgn(det(t - s, p - s)); }
39     // 判断 a, b 是否在直线的同侧或者同时在直线上
40     bool sameSide(const Point &a, const Point &b) {
41         return relation(a) == relation(b);
42     }
43     // 二维平面上点 p 关于直线的对称点
44     Point symPoint(const Point &p) {
45         return 2.0 * s - p + 2.0 * (t - s) * dot(p - s, t - s) / ((t.x - s.x) * (t.x - s.x) + (t.y -
            s.y) * (t.y - s.y));
46     }
47     // 判断两直线是否平行
48     friend bool isParallel(const Line &l1, const Line &l2) {
49         return sgn(det(l1.vec(), l2.vec())) == 0;
50     }
51     // 利用相似三角形对应成比例求两直线的交点
52     friend Point lineIntersection(const Line &l1, const Line &l2) {
53         double s1 = det(l1.s - l2.s, l2.vec());
54         double s2 = det(l1.t - l2.s, l2.vec());
55         return (l1.t * s1 - l1.s * s2) / (s1 - s2);
56     }
57     // 求两直线交点的另一种方法
58     friend Point getLineIntersection(const Line &u, const Line &v) {
59         return u.s + (u.t - u.s) * det(u.s - v.s, v.s - v.t) /
            det(u.s - u.t, v.s - v.t);
60     }
61     }
62     // 判断直线l1和线段l2是否相交
63     friend bool isLineSegIntersection(Line l1, Line l2) {
64         return l1.relation(l2.s) * l1.relation(l2.t) <= 0;

```

```

65     }
66     // 判断线段交，返回是否有交点
67     friend bool isSegIntersection(Line l1, Line l2) {
68         if (!sgn(det(l2.s - l1.s, l1.vec())) &&
69             !sgn(det(l2.t - l1.t, l1.vec()))) {
70             return l1.pointOnSeg(l2.s) || l1.pointOnSeg(l2.t) ||
71                 l2.pointOnSeg(l1.s) || l2.pointOnSeg(l1.t);
72         }
73         return !l1.sameSide(l2.s, l2.t) && !l2.sameSide(l1.s, l1.t);
74     }
75
76     // 规范相交，两线段仅有一个非端点处的交点
77     // 判断线段相交，并求线段交点，1规范相交，2相交，0不交
78     friend int segSegIntersection(Line l1, Line l2, Point &p) {
79         Point a, b, c, d;
80         a = l1.s;
81         b = l1.t;
82         c = l2.s;
83         d = l2.t;
84         double s1, s2, s3, s4;
85         int d1, d2, d3, d4;
86         d1 = sgn(s1 = det(b - a, c - a)); // l1.relation(l2.s);
87         d2 = sgn(s2 = det(b - a, d - a)); // l1.relation(l2.t);
88         d3 = sgn(s3 = det(d - c, a - c)); // l2.relation(l1.s);
89         d4 = sgn(s4 = det(d - c, b - c)); // l2.relation(l1.t);
90
91         // 若规范相交则求交点的代码
92         if (d1 * d2 < 0 && d3 * d4 < 0) {
93             p.x = (c.x * s2 - d.x * s1) / (s2 - s1);
94             p.y = (c.y * s2 - d.y * s1) / (s2 - s1);
95             return 1;
96         }
97
98         // 判断非规范相交
99         // d1 == 0, 则证明a, b, c三点共线;
100        // 如果sgn(dot(a - c, b - c)) < 0, 则说明点c在点a, b的中间;
101        // 如果sgn(dot(a - c, b - c)) == 0, 则说明点c与线段ab的端点a, 或者b重合。
102        // 如果sgn(dot(a - c, b - c)) > 0, 则说明点c在线段ab的外面。
103        if ((d1 == 0 && sgn(dot(a - c, b - c)) <= 0) ||
104            (d2 == 0 && sgn(dot(a - d, b - d)) <= 0) ||
105            (d3 == 0 && sgn(dot(c - a, d - a)) <= 0) ||
106            (d4 == 0 && sgn(dot(c - b, d - b)) <= 0)) {
107            return 2;
108        }
109        return 0;
110    }
111
112    // 直线沿法向量(指向直线逆时针方向，若需要顺时针则移动 -d) 移动 d 距离

```

```

113     friend Line move(const Line &l, const double &d) {
114         Point t = l.vec();
115         t = t / t.norm();
116         t = rotate(t, PI / 2);
117         return Line(l.s + t * d, l.t + t * d);
118     }
119     // 计算线段 l1 到线段 l2 的最短距离
120     friend double disSegSeg(Line &l1, Line &l2) {
121         double d1, d2, d3, d4;
122         if (isSegIntersection(l1, l2))
123             return 0;
124         else {
125             d1 = l2.disPointSeg(l1.s);
126             d2 = l2.disPointSeg(l1.t);
127             d3 = l1.disPointSeg(l2.s);
128             d4 = l1.disPointSeg(l2.t);
129             return min(min(d1, d2), min(d3, d4));
130         }
131     }
132     // 两直线的夹角, 返回 [0, PI] 弧度
133     friend double argLineLine(Line l1, Line l2) {
134         Point u = l1.vec();
135         Point v = l2.vec();
136         return acos(dot(u, v) / (u.norm() * v.norm()));
137     }
138 };

```

## 0.2.4 Point.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  const double eps = 1e-8;
7
8  int sgn(double x) { return abs(x) < eps ? 0 : (x > 0 ? 1 : -1); }
9
10 struct Point { // Point & Vector
11     double x, y;
12     Point(const double &x = 0, const double &y = 0) : x(x), y(y) {}
13
14     friend Point operator+(const Point &a, const Point &b) {
15         return Point(a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y);
16     }
17     friend Point operator-(const Point &a, const Point &b) {
18         return Point(a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y);

```

```

19     }
20     friend Point operator*(const double &c, const Point &a) {
21         return Point(c * a.x, c * a.y);
22     }
23     friend Point operator*(const Point &a, const double &c) {
24         return Point(c * a.x, c * a.y);
25     }
26     friend Point operator/(const Point &a, const double &c) {
27         return Point(a.x / c, a.y / c);
28     }
29     friend Point rotate(const Point &v, double theta) { // 向量逆时针旋转theta弧度
30         return Point(v.x * cos(theta) - v.y * sin(theta),
31                     v.x * sin(theta) + v.y * cos(theta));
32     }
33     friend Point rotateAroundPoint(Point &v, Point &p, double theta) {
34         return rotate(v - p, theta) + p;
35     }
36     friend bool operator==(const Point &a, const Point &b) {
37         return !sgn(a.x - b.x) && !sgn(a.y - b.y);
38     }
39     friend bool operator<(const Point &a, const Point &b) {
40         return sgn(a.x - b.x) < 0 || (!sgn(a.x - b.x) && sgn(a.y - b.y) < 0);
41     }
42     // 向量模
43     double norm() { return sqrt(x * x + y * y); }
44     // 向量叉积
45     friend double det(const Point &a, const Point &b) {
46         return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
47     }
48     // 向量点积
49     friend double dot(const Point &a, const Point &b) {
50         return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y;
51     }
52     // 两点间距离
53     friend double dis(const Point &a, const Point &b) {
54         return sqrt((a.x - b.x) * (a.x - b.x) + (a.y - b.y) * (a.y - b.y));
55     }
56     friend Point intersection(Point u1, Point u2, Point v1, Point v2) { // 线段交点，线段有交点才可用
57         return u1 + (u2 - u1) * det(u1 - v1, v1 - v2) / det(u1 - u2, v1 - v2);
58     }
59     double arg() { return atan2(y, x); } // 返回弧度
60     friend double arg_2(Point u, Point v) {
61         return acos(dot(u, v) / (u.norm() * v.norm()));
62     } // 两向量之间的夹角
63     friend double arg_3(const Point &a, const Point &b, const Point &c) {
64         return arg_2(a - b, c - b);
65     } // abc

```

66 |};

### 0.2.5 PolygonAndConvex.cpp

```

1  #include "Line.cpp"
2
3  struct Polygon {
4  #define _next(i) ((i + 1) % n)
5      int n;
6      vector<Point> p;
7
8      Polygon(vector<Point> &v) : p(v) { n = p.size(); }
9      Polygon(int n = 0) : n(n) { p.resize(n); }
10
11     void addPoint(Point &a) {
12         p.push_back(a);
13         n++;
14     }
15     // 多边形周长
16     double perimeter() {
17         double sum = 0;
18         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) sum += (p[_next(i)] - p[i]).norm();
19         return sum;
20     }
21     // 多边形面积
22     double area() {
23         double sum = 0;
24         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) sum += det(p[i], p[_next(i)]);
25         return fabs(sum) / 2;
26     } // eps
27     // 判断点与多边形的位置关系 0外, 1内, 2边上
28     int pointIn(const Point &t) {
29         int num = 0;
30         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
31             if (Line(p[i], p[_next(i)]).pointOnSeg(t)) return 2;
32             int k = sgn(det(p[_next(i)] - p[i], t - p[i]));
33             int d1 = sgn(p[i].y - t.y);
34             int d2 = sgn(p[_next(i)].y - t.y);
35             if (k > 0 && d1 <= 0 && d2 > 0) num++;
36             if (k < 0 && d2 <= 0 && d1 > 0) num--;
37         }
38         return num % 2;
39     }
40     // 多边形重心
41     Point baryCenter() {
42         Point ans;
43         if (sgn(area()) == 0) return ans;

```

```

44     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
45         ans = ans + (p[i] + p[_next(i)]) * det(p[i], p[_next(i)]);
46     return ans / area() / 6 + eps; // 要加eps吗?
47 }
48 // 判断多边形是否为凸多边形 (需要已经排好序)
49 bool isConvex() { // 不允许3点共线
50     int s[3] = {1, 1, 1};
51     for (int i = 0; i < n && (s[0] || s[2]) && s[1]; ++i) {
52         s[1 + sgn(det(p[_next(i)] - p[i], p[_next(_next(i))] - p[i]))] = 0;
53     }
54     return (s[0] || s[2]) && s[1];
55 }
56 bool isConvex_3() { // 允许3点共线
57     int s[3] = {1, 1, 1};
58     for (int i = 0; i < n && (s[0] || s[2]); ++i) {
59         s[1 + sgn(det(p[_next(i)] - p[i], p[_next(_next(i))] - p[i]))] = 0;
60     }
61     return (s[0] || s[2]);
62 }
63 // 多边形边界上格点的数量
64 long long borderPointNum() {
65     long long num = 0;
66     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
67         num += gcd((long long)fabs(p[_next(i)].x - p[i].x),
68                 (long long)fabs(p[_next(i)].y - p[i].y));
69     }
70     return num;
71 }
72 // 多边形内格点数量
73 long long inSidePointNum() {
74     return (long long)(area()) + 1 - borderPointNum() / 2;
75 }
76 // 点 p 在以 l1l2 为对角线的矩形内边界上
77 inline int dotOnlineIn(Point p, Point l1, Point l2) {
78     return sgn(det(p - l2, l1 - l2)) && (l1.x - p.x) * (l2.x - p.x) < eps &&
79         (l1.y - p.y) * (l2.y - p.y) < eps;
80 }
81 // 判线段在任意多边形内, 顶点按顺时针或逆时针给出, 与边界相交返回1
82 int insidePolygon(Line l) {
83     vector<Point> t;
84     Point tt, l1 = l.s, l2 = l.t;
85     if (!pointIn(l.s) || !pointIn(l.t)) return 0;
86     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
87         if (l.sameSide(p[i], p[(i + 1) % n]) &&
88             l.sameSide(p[i], p[(i + 1) % n]))
89             return 0;
90         else if (dotOnlineIn(l1, p[i], p[(i + 1) % n]))
91             t.push_back(l1);

```

```

92         else if (dotOnlineIn(l2, p[i], p[(i + 1) % n]))
93             t.push_back(l2);
94         else if (dotOnlineIn(p[i], l1, l2))
95             t.push_back(p[i]);
96     }
97     for (int i = 0; i < t.size(); ++i) {
98         for (int j = i + 1; j < t.size(); ++j) {
99             if (!pointIn((t[i] + t[j]) / 2)) return 0;
100         }
101     }
102     return 1;
103 }
104 };
105
106 struct Convex : public Polygon {
107     Convex(int n = 0) : Polygon(n) {}
108     Convex(vector<Point> &a) { // 传入n个点构造凸包
109         Convex res(a.size() * 2 + 7);
110         sort(a.begin(), a.end());
111         a.erase(unique(a.begin(), a.end()), a.end()); // 去重点
112         int m = 0;
113         for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); ++i) {
114             // <0 则允许3点共线, <=0 则不允许
115             while (m > 1 && sgn(det(res.p[m - 1] - res.p[m - 2], a[i] - res.p[m - 2])) <= 0)
116                 m--;
117             res.p[m++] = a[i];
118         }
119         int k = m;
120         for (int i = a.size() - 2; i >= 0; --i) {
121             while (m > k && sgn(det(res.p[m - 1] - res.p[m - 2], a[i] - res.p[m - 2])) <= 0) {
122                 m--;
123             }
124             res.p[m++] = a[i];
125         }
126         if (m > 1) m--;
127         res.p.resize(m);
128         res.n = m;
129         *this = res;
130     }
131
132     // 需要先求凸包, 若凸包每条边除端点外都有点, 则可唯一确定凸包
133     bool isUnique(vector<Point> &v) {
134         if (sgn(area()) == 0) return 0;
135         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
136             Line l(p[i], p[_next(i)]);
137             bool flag = 0;
138             for (int j = 0; j < v.size(); ++j) {
139                 if (l.pointOnSegInterval(v[j])) {

```



```

140         flag = 1;
141         break;
142     }
143 }
144 if (!flag) return 0;
145 }
146 return 1;
147 }
148 // O(n)时间内判断点是否在凸包内 包含边
149 bool containon(const Point &a) {
150     for (int sign = 0, i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
151         int x = sgn(det(p[i] - a, p[_next(i)] - a));
152         if (x == 0) continue; // return 0; // 改成不包含边
153         if (!sign)
154             sign = x;
155         else if (sign != x)
156             return 0;
157     }
158     return 1;
159 }
160 // O(logn)时间内判断点是否在凸包内
161 bool containologn(const Point &a) {
162     Point g = (p[0] + p[n / 3] + p[2.0 * n / 3]) / 3.0;
163     int l = 0, r = n;
164     while (l + 1 < r) {
165         int m = (l + r) >> 1;
166         if (sgn(det(p[l] - g, p[m] - g)) > 0) {
167             if (sgn(det(p[l] - g, a - g)) >= 0 &&
168                 sgn(det(p[m] - g, a - g)) < 0)
169                 r = m;
170             else
171                 l = m;
172         } else {
173             if (sgn(det(p[l] - g, a - g)) < 0 &&
174                 sgn(det(p[m] - g, a - g)) >= 0)
175                 l = m;
176             else
177                 r = m;
178         }
179     }
180     return sgn(det(p[r % n] - a, p[l] - a)) - 1;
181 }
182 // 最远点对 (直径)
183 int fir, sec; // 最远的两个点对应标号
184 double diameter() {
185     double mx = 0;
186     if (n == 1) {
187         fir = sec = 0;

```

```

188         return mx;
189     }
190     for (int i = 0, j = 1; i < n; ++i) {
191         while (sgn(det(p[_next(i)] - p[i], p[j] - p[i]) -
192             det(p[_next(i)] - p[i], p[_next(j)] - p[i])) < 0) {
193             j = _next(j);
194         }
195         double d = dis(p[i], p[j]);
196         if (d > mx) {
197             mx = d;
198             fir = i;
199             sec = j;
200         }
201         d = dis(p[_next(i)], p[_next(j)]);
202         if (d > mx) {
203             mx = d;
204             fir = _next(i);
205             sec = _next(j);
206         }
207     }
208     return mx;
209 }
210
211 // 凸包是否与直线有交点 $O(\log(n))$ , 需要 $O(n)$ 的预处理, 适合判断与直线集是否有交点
212 vector<double> ang; // 角度
213 bool isinitangle;
214 int finda(const double &x) {
215     return upper_bound(ang.begin(), ang.end(), x) - ang.begin();
216 }
217 double getAngle(const Point &p) { // 获取向量角度 $[0, 2\pi]$ 
218     double res = atan2(p.y, p.x); //  $(-\pi, \pi]$ 
219     // if (res < 0) res += 2 * pi; //为何不可以
220     if (res <  $-\pi / 2 + \text{eps}$ ) res += 2 *  $\pi$ ; // eps修正精度
221     return res;
222 }
223 void initAngle() {
224     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
225         ang.push_back(getAngle(p[_next(i)] - p[i]));
226     }
227     isinitangle = 1;
228 }
229 bool isxLine(const Line &l) {
230     if (!isinitangle) initAngle();
231     int i = finda(getAngle(l.t - l.s));
232     int j = finda(getAngle(l.s - l.t));
233     if (sgn(det(l.t - l.s, p[i] - l.s) * det(l.t - l.s, p[j] - l.s)) >= 0)
234         return 0;
235     return 1;

```

```

236     }
237 };

```

## 0.2.6 Triangle.cpp

```

1  #include "Line.cpp"
2
3  struct Triangle {
4      Triangle(const Point &a, const Point &b, const Point &c)
5          : a(a), b(b), c(c){};
6      Point a, b, c;
7      double getArea() { return det(b - a, c - a) * sin(arg_2(b - c, c - a)); }
8      // 外心
9      Point outCenter() {
10         Line u, v;
11         u.s = (a + b) / 2;
12         u.t.x = u.s.x - a.y + b.y;
13         u.t.y = u.s.y + a.x - b.x;
14         v.s = (a + c) / 2;
15         v.t.x = v.s.x - a.y + c.y;
16         v.t.y = v.s.y + a.x - c.x;
17         return lineIntersection(u, v);
18     }
19     // 内心
20     Point inCenter() {
21         Line u, v;
22         u.s = a;
23         double m = atan2(b.y - a.y, b.x - a.x);
24         double n = atan2(c.y - a.y, c.x - a.x);
25         u.t.x = u.s.x + cos((m + n) / 2);
26         u.t.y = u.s.y + sin((m + n) / 2);
27         v.s = b;
28         m = atan2(a.y - b.y, a.x - b.x);
29         n = atan2(c.y - b.y, c.x - b.x);
30         v.t.x = v.s.x + cos((m + n) / 2);
31         v.t.y = v.s.y + sin((m + n) / 2);
32         return lineIntersection(u, v);
33     }
34     // 垂心
35     Point perpenCenter() {
36         Line u, v;
37         u.s = c;
38         u.t.x = u.s.x - a.y + b.y;
39         u.t.y = u.s.y + a.x - b.x;
40         v.s = b;
41         v.t.x = v.s.x - a.y + c.y;
42         v.t.y = v.s.y + a.x - c.x;

```

```

43     return lineIntersection(u, v);
44 }
45
46 // 重心
47 // 到三角形三顶点距离的平方和最小的点
48 // 三角形内到三边距离之积最大的点
49 Point baryCenter() {
50     Line u((a + b) / 2, c), v((a + c) / 2, b);
51     return lineIntersection(u, v);
52 }
53
54 // 费马点 到三角形三顶点距离之和最小的点
55 Point fermentPoint() {
56     if (arg_3(a, b, c) >= 2 * PI / 3) return b;
57     if (arg_3(b, a, c) >= 2 * PI / 3) return a;
58     if (arg_3(a, c, b) >= 2 * PI / 3) return c;
59     Point ab = (a + b) / 2, ac = (a + c) / 2;
60     Point z1 = sqrt(3.0) * (a - ab), z2 = sqrt(3.0) * (a - ac);
61     z1 = rotate(z1, PI / 2);
62     z2 = rotate(z2, PI / 2);
63     if (arg_2(z1, c - ab) < PI / 2) {
64         z1.x = -z1.x;
65         z1.y = -z1.y;
66     }
67     if (arg_2(z2, b - ac) < PI / 2) {
68         z2.x = -z2.x;
69         z2.y = -z2.y;
70     }
71     return intersection(c, ab + z1, b, ac + z2);
72 }
73 // 模拟退火求费马点
74 Point FermatPoint() {
75     Point u, v;
76     double step = fabs(a.x) + fabs(a.y) + fabs(b.x) + fabs(b.y) + fabs(c.x) + fabs(c.y);
77     u = (a + b + c) / 3;
78     while (step > 1e-10)
79         for (int k = 0; k < 10; step /= 2, ++k)
80             for (int i = -1; i <= 1; ++i) {
81                 for (int j = -1; j <= 1; ++j) {
82                     v.x = u.x + step * i;
83                     v.y = u.y + step * j;
84                     if (dis(u, a) + dis(u, b) + dis(u, c) > dis(v, a) + dis(v, b) + dis(v, c)) {
85                         u = v;
86                     }
87                 }
88             }
89     return u;
90 }

```

91 |};

## 0.2.7 mygeo.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  #define mp make_pair
5  #define fi first
6  #define se second
7  #define pb push_back
8  typedef double db;
9  const db eps = 1e-6;
10 const db pi = acos(-1);
11 int sign(db k) {
12     if (k > eps)
13         return 1;
14     else if (k < -eps)
15         return -1;
16     return 0;
17 }
18 int cmp(db k1, db k2) { return sign(k1 - k2); }
19 int inmid(db k1, db k2, db k3) {
20     return sign(k1 - k3) * sign(k2 - k3) <= 0;
21 } // k3 在 [k1,k2] 内
22 struct point {
23     db x, y;
24     point operator+(const point &k1) const {
25         return (point){k1.x + x, k1.y + y};
26     }
27     point operator-(const point &k1) const {
28         return (point){x - k1.x, y - k1.y};
29     }
30     point operator*(db k1) const { return (point){x * k1, y * k1}; }
31     point operator/(db k1) const { return (point){x / k1, y / k1}; }
32     int operator==(const point &k1) const {
33         return cmp(x, k1.x) == 0 && cmp(y, k1.y) == 0;
34     }
35     // 逆时针旋转
36     point turn(db k1) {
37         return (point){x * cos(k1) - y * sin(k1), x * sin(k1) + y * cos(k1)};
38     }
39     point turn90() { return (point){-y, x}; }
40     bool operator<(const point k1) const {
41         int a = cmp(x, k1.x);
42         if (a == -1)
43             return 1;

```

```

44     else if (a == 1)
45         return 0;
46     else
47         return cmp(y, k1.y) == -1;
48 }
49 db abs() { return sqrt(x * x + y * y); }
50 db abs2() { return x * x + y * y; }
51 db dis(point k1) { return ((*this) - k1).abs(); }
52 point unit() {
53     db w = abs();
54     return (point){x / w, y / w};
55 }
56 void scan() {
57     double k1, k2;
58     scanf("%lf%lf", &k1, &k2);
59     x = k1;
60     y = k2;
61 }
62 void print() { printf("%.11lf %.11lf\n", x, y); }
63 db getw() { return atan2(y, x); }
64 point getdel() {
65     if (sign(x) == -1 || (sign(x) == 0 && sign(y) == -1))
66         return (*this) * (-1);
67     else
68         return (*this);
69 }
70 int getP() const { return sign(y) == 1 || (sign(y) == 0 && sign(x) == -1); }
71 };
72 int inmid(point k1, point k2, point k3) {
73     return inmid(k1.x, k2.x, k3.x) && inmid(k1.y, k2.y, k3.y);
74 }
75 db cross(point k1, point k2) { return k1.x * k2.y - k1.y * k2.x; }
76 db dot(point k1, point k2) { return k1.x * k2.x + k1.y * k2.y; }
77 db rad(point k1, point k2) { return atan2(cross(k1, k2), dot(k1, k2)); }
78 // -pi -> pi
79 int compareangle(point k1, point k2) {
80     return k1.getP() < k2.getP() ||
81         (k1.getP() == k2.getP() && sign(cross(k1, k2)) > 0);
82 }
83 point proj(point k1, point k2, point q) { // q 到直线 k1,k2 的投影
84     point k = k2 - k1;
85     return k1 + k * (dot(q - k1, k) / k.abs2());
86 }
87 point reflect(point k1, point k2, point q) { return proj(k1, k2, q) * 2 - q; }
88 int clockwise(point k1, point k2,
89     point k3) { // k1 k2 k3 逆时针 1 顺时针 -1 否则 0
90     return sign(cross(k2 - k1, k3 - k1));
91 }

```

```

92 int checkLL(point k1, point k2, point k3,
93     point k4) { // 求直线 (L) 线段 (S) k1,k2 和 k3,k4 的交点
94     return cmp(cross(k3 - k1, k4 - k1), cross(k3 - k2, k4 - k2)) != 0;
95 }
96 point getLL(point k1, point k2, point k3, point k4) {
97     db w1 = cross(k1 - k3, k4 - k3), w2 = cross(k4 - k3, k2 - k3);
98     return (k1 * w2 + k2 * w1) / (w1 + w2);
99 }
100 int intersect(db l1, db r1, db l2, db r2) {
101     if (l1 > r1) swap(l1, r1);
102     if (l2 > r2) swap(l2, r2);
103     return cmp(r1, l2) != -1 && cmp(r2, l1) != -1;
104 }
105 int checkSS(point k1, point k2, point k3, point k4) {
106     return intersect(k1.x, k2.x, k3.x, k4.x) &&
107         intersect(k1.y, k2.y, k3.y, k4.y) &&
108         sign(cross(k3 - k1, k4 - k1)) * sign(cross(k3 - k2, k4 - k2)) <= 0 &&
109         sign(cross(k1 - k3, k2 - k3)) * sign(cross(k1 - k4, k2 - k4)) <= 0;
110 }
111 db disSP(point k1, point k2, point q) {
112     point k3 = proj(k1, k2, q);
113     if (inmid(k1, k2, k3))
114         return q.dis(k3);
115     else
116         return min(q.dis(k1), q.dis(k2));
117 }
118 db disSS(point k1, point k2, point k3, point k4) {
119     if (checkSS(k1, k2, k3, k4))
120         return 0;
121     else
122         return min(min(disSP(k1, k2, k3), disSP(k1, k2, k4)),
123             min(disSP(k3, k4, k1), disSP(k3, k4, k2)));
124 }
125 int onS(point k1, point k2, point q) {
126     return inmid(k1, k2, q) && sign(cross(k1 - q, k2 - k1)) == 0;
127 }
128 struct circle {
129     point o;
130     db r;
131     void scan() {
132         o.scan();
133         scanf("%lf", &r);
134     }
135     int inside(point k) { return cmp(r, o.dis(k)); }
136 };
137 struct line {
138     // p[0]~>p[1]
139     point p[2];

```

```

140     line(point k1, point k2) {
141         p[0] = k1;
142         p[1] = k2;
143     }
144     point &operator[](int k) { return p[k]; }
145     int include(point k) { return sign(cross(p[1] - p[0], k - p[0])) > 0; }
146     point dir() { return p[1] - p[0]; }
147     line push() { // 向外 ( 左手边 ) 平移 eps
148         const db eps = 1e-6;
149         point delta = (p[1] - p[0]).turn90().unit() * eps;
150         return {p[0] - delta, p[1] - delta};
151     }
152 };
153 point getLL(line k1, line k2) { return getLL(k1[0], k1[1], k2[0], k2[1]); }
154 int parallel(line k1, line k2) { return sign(cross(k1.dir(), k2.dir())) == 0; }
155 int sameDir(line k1, line k2) {
156     return parallel(k1, k2) && sign(dot(k1.dir(), k2.dir())) == 1;
157 }
158 int operator<(line k1, line k2) {
159     if (sameDir(k1, k2)) return k2.include(k1[0]);
160     return compareangle(k1.dir(), k2.dir());
161 }
162 int checkpos(line k1, line k2, line k3) { return k3.include(getLL(k1, k2)); }
163 vector<line> getHL(
164     vector<line> &L) { // 求半平面交 , 半平面是逆时针方向 , 输出按照逆时针
165     sort(L.begin(), L.end());
166     deque<line> q;
167     for (int i = 0; i < (int)L.size(); i++) {
168         if (i && sameDir(L[i], L[i - 1])) continue;
169         while (q.size() > 1 &&
170             !checkpos(q[q.size() - 2], q[q.size() - 1], L[i]))
171             q.pop_back();
172         while (q.size() > 1 && !checkpos(q[1], q[0], L[i])) q.pop_front();
173         q.push_back(L[i]);
174     }
175     while (q.size() > 2 && !checkpos(q[q.size() - 2], q[q.size() - 1], q[0]))
176         q.pop_back();
177     while (q.size() > 2 && !checkpos(q[1], q[0], q[q.size() - 1]))
178         q.pop_front();
179     vector<line> ans;
180     for (int i = 0; i < q.size(); i++) ans.push_back(q[i]);
181     return ans;
182 }
183 db closepoint(vector<point> &A, int l,
184     int r) { // 最近点对 , 先要按照 x 坐标排序
185     if (r - l <= 5) {
186         db ans = 1e20;
187         for (int i = 1; i <= r; i++)

```



```

188         for (int j = i + 1; j <= r; j++) ans = min(ans, A[i].dis(A[j]));
189     return ans;
190 }
191 int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
192 db ans = min(closepoint(A, l, mid), closepoint(A, mid + 1, r));
193 vector<point> B;
194 for (int i = l; i <= r; i++)
195     if (abs(A[i].x - A[mid].x) <= ans) B.push_back(A[i]);
196 sort(B.begin(), B.end(), [](point k1, point k2) { return k1.y < k2.y; });
197 for (int i = 0; i < B.size(); i++)
198     for (int j = i + 1; j < B.size() && B[j].y - B[i].y < ans; j++)
199         ans = min(ans, B[i].dis(B[j]));
200 return ans;
201 }
202 int checkposCC(circle k1, circle k2) { // 返回两个圆的公切线数量
203     if (cmp(k1.r, k2.r) == -1) swap(k1, k2);
204     db dis = k1.o.dis(k2.o);
205     int w1 = cmp(dis, k1.r + k2.r), w2 = cmp(dis, k1.r - k2.r);
206     if (w1 > 0)
207         return 4;
208     else if (w1 == 0)
209         return 3;
210     else if (w2 > 0)
211         return 2;
212     else if (w2 == 0)
213         return 1;
214     else
215         return 0;
216 }
217 vector<point> getCL(circle k1, point k2,
218     point k3) { // 沿着 k2->k3 方向给出, 相切给出两个
219     point k = proj(k2, k3, k1.o);
220     db d = k1.r * k1.r - (k - k1.o).abs2();
221     if (sign(d) == -1) return {};
222     point del = (k3 - k2).unit() * sqrt(max((db)0.0, d));
223     return {k - del, k + del};
224 }
225 vector<point> getCC(circle k1,
226     circle k2) { // 沿圆 k1 逆时针给出, 相切给出两个
227     int pd = checkposCC(k1, k2);
228     if (pd == 0 || pd == 4) return {};
229     db a = (k2.o - k1.o).abs2(), cosA = (k1.r * k1.r + a - k2.r * k2.r) /
230         (2 * k1.r * sqrt(max(a, (db)0.0)));
231     db b = k1.r * cosA, c = sqrt(max((db)0.0, k1.r * k1.r - b * b));
232     point k = (k2.o - k1.o).unit(), m = k1.o + k * b, del = k.turn90() * c;
233     return {m - del, m + del};
234 }
235 vector<point> TangentCP(circle k1, point k2) { // 沿圆 k1 逆时针给出

```

```

236     db a = (k2 - k1.o).abs(), b = k1.r * k1.r / a,
237     c = sqrt(max((db)0.0, k1.r * k1.r - b * b));
238     point k = (k2 - k1.o).unit(), m = k1.o + k * b, del = k.turn90() * c;
239     return {m - del, m + del};
240 }
241 vector<line> TangentoutCC(circle k1, circle k2) {
242     int pd = checkposCC(k1, k2);
243     if (pd == 0) return {};
244     if (pd == 1) {
245         point k = getCC(k1, k2)[0];
246         return {(line){k, k}};
247     }
248     if (cmp(k1.r, k2.r) == 0) {
249         point del = (k2.o - k1.o).unit().turn90().getdel();
250         return {(line){k1.o - del * k1.r, k2.o - del * k2.r},
251             (line){k1.o + del * k1.r, k2.o + del * k2.r}};
252     } else {
253         point p = (k2.o * k1.r - k1.o * k2.r) / (k1.r - k2.r);
254         vector<point> A = TangentCP(k1, p), B = TangentCP(k2, p);
255         vector<line> ans;
256         for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); i++) ans.push_back((line){A[i], B[i]});
257         return ans;
258     }
259 }
260 vector<line> TangentinCC(circle k1, circle k2) {
261     int pd = checkposCC(k1, k2);
262     if (pd <= 2) return {};
263     if (pd == 3) {
264         point k = getCC(k1, k2)[0];
265         return {(line){k, k}};
266     }
267     point p = (k2.o * k1.r + k1.o * k2.r) / (k1.r + k2.r);
268     vector<point> A = TangentCP(k1, p), B = TangentCP(k2, p);
269     vector<line> ans;
270     for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); i++) ans.push_back((line){A[i], B[i]});
271     return ans;
272 }
273 vector<line> TangentCC(circle k1, circle k2) {
274     int flag = 0;
275     if (k1.r < k2.r) swap(k1, k2), flag = 1;
276     vector<line> A = TangentoutCC(k1, k2), B = TangentinCC(k1, k2);
277     for (line k : B) A.push_back(k);
278     if (flag)
279         for (line &k : A) swap(k[0], k[1]);
280     return A;
281 }
282 db getarea(circle k1, point k2, point k3) {
283     // 圆 k1 与三角形 k2 k3 k1.o 的有向面积交

```

```

284     point k = k1.o;
285     k1.o = k1.o - k;
286     k2 = k2 - k;
287     k3 = k3 - k;
288     int pd1 = k1.inside(k2), pd2 = k1.inside(k3);
289     vector<point> A = getCL(k1, k2, k3);
290     if (pd1 >= 0) {
291         if (pd2 >= 0) return cross(k2, k3) / 2;
292         return k1.r * k1.r * rad(A[1], k3) / 2 + cross(k2, A[1]) / 2;
293     } else if (pd2 >= 0) {
294         return k1.r * k1.r * rad(k2, A[0]) / 2 + cross(A[0], k3) / 2;
295     } else {
296         int pd = cmp(k1.r, disSP(k2, k3, k1.o));
297         if (pd <= 0) return k1.r * k1.r * rad(k2, k3) / 2;
298         return cross(A[0], A[1]) / 2 +
299             k1.r * k1.r * (rad(k2, A[0]) + rad(A[1], k3)) / 2;
300     }
301 }
302 circle getcircle(point k1, point k2, point k3) {
303     db a1 = k2.x - k1.x, b1 = k2.y - k1.y, c1 = (a1 * a1 + b1 * b1) / 2;
304     db a2 = k3.x - k1.x, b2 = k3.y - k1.y, c2 = (a2 * a2 + b2 * b2) / 2;
305     db d = a1 * b2 - a2 * b1;
306     point o =
307         (point){k1.x + (c1 * b2 - c2 * b1) / d, k1.y + (a1 * c2 - a2 * c1) / d};
308     return (circle){o, k1.dis(o)};
309 }
310 circle getScircle(vector<point> A) {
311     // random_shuffle(A.begin(), A.end());
312     circle ans = (circle){A[0], 0};
313     for (int i = 1; i < A.size(); i++)
314         if (ans.inside(A[i]) == -1) {
315             ans = (circle){A[i], 0};
316             for (int j = 0; j < i; j++)
317                 if (ans.inside(A[j]) == -1) {
318                     ans.o = (A[i] + A[j]) / 2;
319                     ans.r = ans.o.dis(A[i]);
320                     for (int k = 0; k < j; k++)
321                         if (ans.inside(A[k]) == -1)
322                             ans = getcircle(A[i], A[j], A[k]);
323                 }
324         }
325     return ans;
326 }
327 db area(vector<point> A) { // 多边形用 vector<point> 表示 , 逆时针
328     db ans = 0;
329     for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); i++)
330         ans += cross(A[i], A[(i + 1) % A.size()]);
331     return ans / 2;

```

```

332 }
333 int checkconvex(vector<point> A) {
334     int n = A.size();
335     A.push_back(A[0]);
336     A.push_back(A[1]);
337     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
338         if (sign(cross(A[i + 1] - A[i], A[i + 2] - A[i])) == -1) return 0;
339     return 1;
340 }
341 int contain(vector<point> A, point q) { // 2 内部 1 边界 0 外部
342     int pd = 0;
343     A.push_back(A[0]);
344     for (int i = 1; i < A.size(); i++) {
345         point u = A[i - 1], v = A[i];
346         if (onS(u, v, q)) return 1;
347         if (cmp(u.y, v.y) > 0) swap(u, v);
348         if (cmp(u.y, q.y) >= 0 || cmp(v.y, q.y) < 0) continue;
349         if (sign(cross(u - v, q - v)) < 0) pd ^= 1;
350     }
351     return pd << 1;
352 }
353 vector<point> ConvexHull(vector<point> A,
354                         int flag = 1) { // flag=0 不严格 flag=1 严格
355     int n = A.size();
356     vector<point> ans(n * 2);
357     sort(A.begin(), A.end());
358     int now = -1;
359     for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); i++) {
360         while (now > 0 &&
361                sign(cross(ans[now] - ans[now - 1], A[i] - ans[now - 1])) < flag)
362             now--;
363         ans[++now] = A[i];
364     }
365     int pre = now;
366     for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; i--) {
367         while (now > pre &&
368                sign(cross(ans[now] - ans[now - 1], A[i] - ans[now - 1])) < flag)
369             now--;
370         ans[++now] = A[i];
371     }
372     ans.resize(now);
373     return ans;
374 }
375 db convexDiameter(vector<point> A) {
376     int now = 0, n = A.size();
377     db ans = 0;
378     for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); i++) {
379         now = max(now, i);

```

```

380     while (1) {
381         db k1 = A[i].dis(A[now % n]), k2 = A[i].dis(A[(now + 1) % n]);
382         ans = max(ans, max(k1, k2));
383         if (k2 > k1)
384             now++;
385         else
386             break;
387     }
388 }
389 return ans;
390 }
391 vector<point> convexcut(vector<point> A, point k1, point k2) {
392     // 保留 k1,k2,p 逆时针的所有点
393     int n = A.size();
394     A.push_back(A[0]);
395     vector<point> ans;
396     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
397         int w1 = clockwise(k1, k2, A[i]), w2 = clockwise(k1, k2, A[i + 1]);
398         if (w1 >= 0) ans.push_back(A[i]);
399         if (w1 * w2 < 0) ans.push_back(getLL(k1, k2, A[i], A[i + 1]));
400     }
401     return ans;
402 }
403 int checkPoS(vector<point> A, point k1, point k2) {
404     // 多边形 A 和直线 ( 线段 )k1->k2 严格相交 , 注释部分为线段
405     struct ins {
406         point m, u, v;
407         int operator<(const ins &k) const { return m < k.m; }
408     };
409     vector<ins> B;
410     // if (contain(A,k1)==2||contain(A,k2)==2) return 1;
411     vector<point> poly = A;
412     A.push_back(A[0]);
413     for (int i = 1; i < A.size(); i++)
414         if (checkLL(A[i - 1], A[i], k1, k2)) {
415             point m = getLL(A[i - 1], A[i], k1, k2);
416             if (inmid(A[i - 1], A[i], m) /*&&inmid(k1,k2,m)*/)
417                 B.push_back((ins){m, A[i - 1], A[i]});
418         }
419     if (B.size() == 0) return 0;
420     sort(B.begin(), B.end());
421     int now = 1;
422     while (now < B.size() && B[now].m == B[0].m) now++;
423     if (now == B.size()) return 0;
424     int flag = contain(poly, (B[0].m + B[now].m) / 2);
425     if (flag == 2) return 1;
426     point d = B[now].m - B[0].m;
427     for (int i = now; i < B.size(); i++) {

```

```

428     if (!(B[i].m == B[i - 1].m) && flag == 2) return 1;
429     int tag = sign(cross(B[i].v - B[i].u, B[i].m + d - B[i].u));
430     if (B[i].m == B[i].u || B[i].m == B[i].v)
431         flag += tag;
432     else
433         flag += tag * 2;
434 }
435 // return 0;
436 return flag == 2;
437 }
438 int checkinp(point r, point l, point m) {
439     if (compareangle(l, r)) {
440         return compareangle(l, m) && compareangle(m, r);
441     }
442     return compareangle(l, m) || compareangle(m, r);
443 }
444 int checkPosFast(vector<point> A, point k1,
445     point k2) { // 快速检查线段是否和多边形严格相交
446     if (contain(A, k1) == 2 || contain(A, k2) == 2) return 1;
447     if (k1 == k2) return 0;
448     A.push_back(A[0]);
449     A.push_back(A[1]);
450     for (int i = 1; i + 1 < A.size(); i++)
451         if (checkLL(A[i - 1], A[i], k1, k2)) {
452             point now = getLL(A[i - 1], A[i], k1, k2);
453             if (inmid(A[i - 1], A[i], now) == 0 || inmid(k1, k2, now) == 0)
454                 continue;
455             if (now == A[i]) {
456                 if (A[i] == k2) continue;
457                 point pre = A[i - 1], ne = A[i + 1];
458                 if (checkinp(pre - now, ne - now, k2 - now)) return 1;
459             } else if (now == k1) {
460                 if (k1 == A[i - 1] || k1 == A[i]) continue;
461                 if (checkinp(A[i - 1] - k1, A[i] - k1, k2 - k1)) return 1;
462             } else if (now == k2 || now == A[i - 1])
463                 continue;
464             else
465                 return 1;
466         }
467     return 0;
468 }
469 // 拆分凸包成上下凸壳 凸包尽量都随机旋转一个角度来避免出现相同横坐标
470 // 尽量特判只有一个点的情况 凸包逆时针
471 void getUDP(vector<point> A, vector<point> &U, vector<point> &D) {
472     db l = 1e100, r = -1e100;
473     for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); i++) l = min(l, A[i].x), r = max(r, A[i].x);
474     int wherel, wherer;
475     for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); i++)

```

```

476     if (cmp(A[i].x, l) == 0) wherel = i;
477 for (int i = A.size(); i; i--)
478     if (cmp(A[i - 1].x, r) == 0) wherer = i - 1;
479 U.clear();
480 D.clear();
481 int now = wherel;
482 while (1) {
483     D.push_back(A[now]);
484     if (now == wherer) break;
485     now++;
486     if (now >= A.size()) now = 0;
487 }
488 now = wherer;
489 while (1) {
490     U.push_back(A[now]);
491     if (now == wherer) break;
492     now--;
493     if (now < 0) now = A.size() - 1;
494 }
495 }
496 // 需要保证凸包点数大于等于 3, 2 内部, 1 边界, 0 外部
497 int containCoP(const vector<point> &U, const vector<point> &D, point k) {
498     db lx = U[0].x, rx = U[U.size() - 1].x;
499     if (k == U[0] || k == U[U.size() - 1]) return 1;
500     if (cmp(k.x, lx) == -1 || cmp(k.x, rx) == 1) return 0;
501     int where1 =
502         lower_bound(U.begin(), U.end(), (point){k.x, -1e100}) - U.begin();
503     int where2 =
504         lower_bound(D.begin(), D.end(), (point){k.x, -1e100}) - D.begin();
505     int w1 = clockwise(U[where1 - 1], U[where1], k),
506         w2 = clockwise(D[where2 - 1], D[where2], k);
507     if (w1 == 1 || w2 == -1)
508         return 0;
509     else if (w1 == 0 || w2 == 0)
510         return 1;
511     return 2;
512 }
513 // d 是方向, 输出上方切点和下方切点
514 pair<point, point> getTangentCow(const vector<point> &U, const vector<point> &D,
515                                 point d) {
516     if (sign(d.x) < 0 || (sign(d.x) == 0 && sign(d.y) < 0)) d = d * (-1);
517     point whereU, whereD;
518     if (sign(d.x) == 0) return mp(U[0], U[U.size() - 1]);
519     int l = 0, r = U.size() - 1, ans = 0;
520     while (l < r) {
521         int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
522         if (sign(cross(U[mid + 1] - U[mid], d)) <= 0)
523             l = mid + 1, ans = mid + 1;

```

```

524         else
525             r = mid;
526     }
527     whereU = U[ans];
528     l = 0, r = D.size() - 1, ans = 0;
529     while (l < r) {
530         int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
531         if (sign(cross(D[mid + 1] - D[mid], d)) >= 0)
532             l = mid + 1, ans = mid + 1;
533         else
534             r = mid;
535     }
536     whereD = D[ans];
537     return mp(whereU, whereD);
538 }
539 // 先检查 contain, 逆时针给出
540 pair<point, point> getTangentCoP(const vector<point> &U, const vector<point> &D,
541                                 point k) {
542     db lx = U[0].x, rx = U[U.size() - 1].x;
543     if (k.x < lx) {
544         int l = 0, r = U.size() - 1, ans = U.size() - 1;
545         while (l < r) {
546             int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
547             if (clockwise(k, U[mid], U[mid + 1]) == 1)
548                 l = mid + 1;
549             else
550                 ans = mid, r = mid;
551         }
552         point w1 = U[ans];
553         l = 0, r = D.size() - 1, ans = D.size() - 1;
554         while (l < r) {
555             int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
556             if (clockwise(k, D[mid], D[mid + 1]) == -1)
557                 l = mid + 1;
558             else
559                 ans = mid, r = mid;
560         }
561         point w2 = D[ans];
562         return mp(w1, w2);
563     } else if (k.x > rx) {
564         int l = 1, r = U.size(), ans = 0;
565         while (l < r) {
566             int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
567             if (clockwise(k, U[mid], U[mid - 1]) == -1)
568                 r = mid;
569             else
570                 ans = mid, l = mid + 1;
571     }

```



```

572     point w1 = U[ans];
573     l = 1, r = D.size(), ans = 0;
574     while (l < r) {
575         int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
576         if (clockwise(k, D[mid], D[mid - 1]) == 1)
577             r = mid;
578         else
579             ans = mid, l = mid + 1;
580     }
581     point w2 = D[ans];
582     return mp(w2, w1);
583 } else {
584     int where1 =
585         lower_bound(U.begin(), U.end(), (point){k.x, -1e100}) - U.begin();
586     int where2 =
587         lower_bound(D.begin(), D.end(), (point){k.x, -1e100}) - D.begin();
588     if ((k.x == lx && k.y > U[0].y) ||
589         (where1 && clockwise(U[where1 - 1], U[where1], k) == 1)) {
590         int l = 1, r = where1 + 1, ans = 0;
591         while (l < r) {
592             int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
593             if (clockwise(k, U[mid], U[mid - 1]) == 1)
594                 ans = mid, l = mid + 1;
595             else
596                 r = mid;
597         }
598         point w1 = U[ans];
599         l = where1, r = U.size() - 1, ans = U.size() - 1;
600         while (l < r) {
601             int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
602             if (clockwise(k, U[mid], U[mid + 1]) == 1)
603                 l = mid + 1;
604             else
605                 ans = mid, r = mid;
606         }
607         point w2 = U[ans];
608         return mp(w2, w1);
609     } else {
610         int l = 1, r = where2 + 1, ans = 0;
611         while (l < r) {
612             int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
613             if (clockwise(k, D[mid], D[mid - 1]) == -1)
614                 ans = mid, l = mid + 1;
615             else
616                 r = mid;
617         }
618         point w1 = D[ans];
619         l = where2, r = D.size() - 1, ans = D.size() - 1;

```

```

620         while (l < r) {
621             int mid = (l + r) >> 1;
622             if (clockwise(k, D[mid], D[mid + 1]) == -1)
623                 l = mid + 1;
624             else
625                 ans = mid, r = mid;
626         }
627         point w2 = D[ans];
628         return mp(w1, w2);
629     }
630 }
631 }
632 struct P3 {
633     db x, y, z;
634     P3 operator+(P3 k1) { return (P3){x + k1.x, y + k1.y, z + k1.z}; }
635     P3 operator-(P3 k1) { return (P3){x - k1.x, y - k1.y, z - k1.z}; }
636     P3 operator*(db k1) { return (P3){x * k1, y * k1, z * k1}; }
637     P3 operator/(db k1) { return (P3){x / k1, y / k1, z / k1}; }
638     db abs2() { return x * x + y * y + z * z; }
639     db abs() { return sqrt(x * x + y * y + z * z); }
640     P3 unit() { return (*this) / abs(); }
641     int operator<(const P3 k1) const {
642         if (cmp(x, k1.x) != 0) return x < k1.x;
643         if (cmp(y, k1.y) != 0) return y < k1.y;
644         return cmp(z, k1.z) == -1;
645     }
646     int operator==(const P3 k1) {
647         return cmp(x, k1.x) == 0 && cmp(y, k1.y) == 0 && cmp(z, k1.z) == 0;
648     }
649     void scan() {
650         double k1, k2, k3;
651         scanf("%lf%lf%lf", &k1, &k2, &k3);
652         x = k1;
653         y = k2;
654         z = k3;
655     }
656 };
657 P3 cross(P3 k1, P3 k2) {
658     return (P3){k1.y * k2.z - k1.z * k2.y, k1.z * k2.x - k1.x * k2.z,
659                 k1.x * k2.y - k1.y * k2.x};
660 }
661 db dot(P3 k1, P3 k2) { return k1.x * k2.x + k1.y * k2.y + k1.z * k2.z; }
662 // p=(3,4,5),l=(13,19,21),theta=85 ans=(2.83,4.62,1.77)
663 P3 turn3D(db k1, P3 l, P3 p) {
664     l = l.unit();
665     P3 ans;
666     db c = cos(k1), s = sin(k1);
667     ans.x = p.x * (l.x * l.x * (1 - c) + c) +

```

```

668         p.y * (l.x * l.y * (1 - c) - l.z * s) +
669         p.z * (l.x * l.z * (1 - c) + l.y * s);
670     ans.y = p.x * (l.x * l.y * (1 - c) + l.z * s) +
671         p.y * (l.y * l.y * (1 - c) + c) +
672         p.z * (l.y * l.z * (1 - c) - l.x * s);
673     ans.z = p.x * (l.x * l.z * (1 - c) - l.y * s) +
674         p.y * (l.y * l.z * (1 - c) + l.x * s) +
675         p.z * (l.x * l.x * (1 - c) + c);
676     return ans;
677 }
678 typedef vector<P3> VP;
679 typedef vector<VP> VVP;
680 db Acos(db x) { return acos(max(-(db)1, min(x, (db)1))); }
681 // 球面距离 , 圆心原点 , 半径 1
682 db Odist(P3 a, P3 b) {
683     db r = Acos(dot(a, b));
684     return r;
685 }
686 db r;
687 P3 rnd;
688 vector<db> solve(db a, db b, db c) {
689     db r = sqrt(a * a + b * b), th = atan2(b, a);
690     if (cmp(c, -r) == -1)
691         return {0};
692     else if (cmp(r, c) <= 0)
693         return {1};
694     else {
695         db tr = pi - Acos(c / r);
696         return {th + pi - tr, th + pi + tr};
697     }
698 }
699 vector<db> jiao(P3 a, P3 b) {
700     // dot(rd+x*cos(t)+y*sin(t),b) >= cos(r)
701     if (cmp(Odist(a, b), 2 * r) > 0) return {0};
702     P3 rd = a * cos(r), z = a.unit(), y = cross(z, rnd).unit(),
703         x = cross(y, z).unit();
704     vector<db> ret = solve(-(dot(x, b) * sin(r)), -(dot(y, b) * sin(r)),
705         -(cos(r) - dot(rd, b)));
706     return ret;
707 }
708 db norm(db x, db l = 0, db r = 2 * pi) { // change x into [l,r)
709     while (cmp(x, l) == -1) x += (r - l);
710     while (cmp(x, r) >= 0) x -= (r - l);
711     return x;
712 }
713 db disLP(P3 k1, P3 k2, P3 q) {
714     return (cross(k2 - k1, q - k1).abs() / (k2 - k1).abs());
715 }

```

```

716 db disLL(P3 k1, P3 k2, P3 k3, P3 k4) {
717     P3 dir = cross(k2 - k1, k4 - k3);
718     if (sign(dir.abs()) == 0) return disLP(k1, k2, k3);
719     return fabs(dot(dir.unit(), k1 - k2));
720 }
721 VP getFL(P3 p, P3 dir, P3 k1, P3 k2) {
722     db a = dot(k2 - p, dir), b = dot(k1 - p, dir), d = a - b;
723     if (sign(fabs(d)) == 0) return {};
724     return {(k1 * a - k2 * b) / d};
725 }
726 VP getFF(P3 p1, P3 dir1, P3 p2, P3 dir2) { // 返回一条线
727     P3 e = cross(dir1, dir2), v = cross(dir1, e);
728     db d = dot(dir2, v);
729     if (sign(abs(d)) == 0) return {};
730     P3 q = p1 + v * dot(dir2, p2 - p1) / d;
731     return {q, q + e};
732 }
733 // 3D Convex Hull Template
734 db getV(P3 k1, P3 k2, P3 k3, P3 k4) { // get the Volume
735     return dot(cross(k2 - k1, k3 - k1), k4 - k1);
736 }
737 db rand_db() { return 1.0 * rand() / RAND_MAX; }
738 VP convexHull2D(VP A, P3 dir) {
739     P3 x = {(db)rand(), (db)rand(), (db)rand()};
740     x = x.unit();
741     x = cross(x, dir).unit();
742     P3 y = cross(x, dir).unit();
743     P3 vec = dir.unit() * dot(A[0], dir);
744     vector<point> B;
745     for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); i++)
746         B.push_back((point){dot(A[i], x), dot(A[i], y)});
747     B = ConvexHull(B);
748     A.clear();
749     for (int i = 0; i < B.size(); i++)
750         A.push_back(x * B[i].x + y * B[i].y + vec);
751     return A;
752 }
753 namespace CH3 {
754 VVP ret;
755 set<pair<int, int> > e;
756 int n;
757 VP p, q;
758 void wrap(int a, int b) {
759     if (e.find({a, b}) == e.end()) {
760         int c = -1;
761         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
762             if (i != a && i != b) {
763                 if (c == -1 || sign(getV(q[c], q[a], q[b], q[i])) > 0) c = i;

```

```

764     }
765     if (c != -1) {
766         ret.push_back({p[a], p[b], p[c]});
767         e.insert({a, b});
768         e.insert({b, c});
769         e.insert({c, a});
770         wrap(c, b);
771         wrap(a, c);
772     }
773 }
774 }
775 VVP ConvexHull3D(VP _p) {
776     p = q = _p;
777     n = p.size();
778     ret.clear();
779     e.clear();
780     for (auto &i : q)
781         i = i + (P3){rand_db() * 1e-4, rand_db() * 1e-4, rand_db() * 1e-4};
782     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
783         if (q[i].x < q[0].x) swap(p[0], p[i]), swap(q[0], q[i]);
784     for (int i = 2; i < n; i++)
785         if ((q[i].x - q[0].x) * (q[1].y - q[0].y) >
786             (q[i].y - q[0].y) * (q[1].x - q[0].x))
787             swap(q[1], q[i]), swap(p[1], p[i]);
788     wrap(0, 1);
789     return ret;
790 }
791 } // namespace CH3
792 VVP reduceCH(VVP A) {
793     VVP ret;
794     map<P3, VP> M;
795     for (VP nowF : A) {
796         P3 dir = cross(nowF[1] - nowF[0], nowF[2] - nowF[0]).unit();
797         for (P3 k1 : nowF) M[dir].pb(k1);
798     }
799     for (pair<P3, VP> nowF : M) ret.pb(convexHull2D(nowF.se, nowF.fi));
800     return ret;
801 }
802 // 把一个面变成 ( 点 , 法向量 ) 的形式
803 pair<P3, P3> getF(VP F) {
804     return mp(F[0], cross(F[1] - F[0], F[2] - F[0]).unit());
805 }
806 // 3D Cut 保留 dot(dir,x-p)>=0 的部分
807 VVP ConvexCut3D(VVP A, P3 p, P3 dir) {
808     VVP ret;
809     VP sec;
810     for (VP nowF : A) {
811         int n = nowF.size();

```

```

812     VP ans;
813     int dif = 0;
814     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
815         int d1 = sign(dot(dir, nowF[i] - p));
816         int d2 = sign(dot(dir, nowF[(i + 1) % n] - p));
817         if (d1 >= 0) ans.pb(nowF[i]);
818         if (d1 * d2 < 0) {
819             P3 q = getFL(p, dir, nowF[i], nowF[(i + 1) % n])[0];
820             ans.push_back(q);
821             sec.push_back(q);
822         }
823         if (d1 == 0)
824             sec.push_back(nowF[i]);
825         else
826             dif = 1;
827         dif |= (sign(dot(dir, cross(nowF[(i + 1) % n] - nowF[i],
828                                     nowF[(i + 1) % n] - nowF[i]))) == -1);
829     }
830     if (ans.size() > 0 && dif) ret.push_back(ans);
831 }
832 if (sec.size() > 0) ret.push_back(convexHull2D(sec, dir));
833 return ret;
834 }
835 db vol(VVP A) {
836     if (A.size() == 0) return 0;
837     P3 p = A[0][0];
838     db ans = 0;
839     for (VP nowF : A)
840         for (int i = 2; i < nowF.size(); i++)
841             ans += abs(getV(p, nowF[0], nowF[i - 1], nowF[i]));
842     return ans / 6;
843 }
844 VVP init(db INF) {
845     VVP pss(6, VP(4));
846     pss[0][0] = pss[1][0] = pss[2][0] = {-INF, -INF, -INF};
847     pss[0][3] = pss[1][1] = pss[5][2] = {-INF, -INF, INF};
848     pss[0][1] = pss[2][3] = pss[4][2] = {-INF, INF, -INF};
849     pss[0][2] = pss[5][3] = pss[4][1] = {-INF, INF, INF};
850     pss[1][3] = pss[2][1] = pss[3][2] = {INF, -INF, -INF};
851     pss[1][2] = pss[5][1] = pss[3][3] = {INF, -INF, INF};
852     pss[2][2] = pss[4][3] = pss[3][1] = {INF, INF, -INF};
853     pss[5][0] = pss[4][0] = pss[3][0] = {INF, INF, INF};
854     return pss;
855 }

```

## 0.3 Graph

### 0.3.1 2sat.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  struct TwoSat {
7      int n;
8      vector<vector<int>> G;
9      vector<bool> ans;
10     TwoSat(int n) : n(n), G(2 * n), ans(n) {}
11     void addClause(int u, bool f, int v, bool g) {
12         G[2 * u + !f].push_back(2 * v + g);
13         G[2 * v + !g].push_back(2 * u + f);
14     }
15     bool satisfiable() {
16         vector<int> id(2 * n, -1), dfn(2 * n, -1), low(2 * n, -1);
17         vector<int> stk;
18         int now = 0, cnt = 0;
19         function<void(int)> tarjan = [&](int u) {
20             stk.push_back(u);
21             dfn[u] = low[u] = now++;
22             for (auto v : G[u]) {
23                 if (dfn[v] == -1) {
24                     tarjan(v);
25                     low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
26                 } else if (id[v] == -1) {
27                     low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
28                 }
29             }
30             if (dfn[u] == low[u]) {
31                 int v;
32                 do {
33                     v = stk.back();
34                     stk.pop_back();
35                     id[v] = cnt;
36                 } while (v != u);
37                 ++cnt;
38             }
39         };
40         for (int i = 0; i < 2 * n; ++i) if (dfn[i] == -1) tarjan(i);
41         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
42             if (id[2 * i] == id[2 * i + 1]) return false;
43             ans[i] = id[2 * i] > id[2 * i + 1];
44         }

```

```
45     return true;
46 }
47 vector<bool> answer() { return ans; }
48 };
```

### 0.3.2 Graph.cpp

```
1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  template <typename T>
7  class graph {
8  public:
9      struct edge {
10         int from;
11         int to;
12         T cost;
13     };
14
15     vector<edge> edges;
16     vector<vector<int>> g;
17     int n;
18
19     graph(int _n) : n(_n) { g.resize(n); }
20
21     virtual int add(int from, int to, T cost) = 0;
22 };
23
24 template <typename T>
25 class forest : public graph<T> {
26 public:
27     using graph<T>::edges;
28     using graph<T>::g;
29     using graph<T>::n;
30
31     forest(int _n) : graph<T>(_n) {}
32
33     int add(int from, int to, T cost = 1) {
34         assert(0 <= from && from < n && 0 <= to && to < n);
35         int id = (int)edges.size();
36         assert(id < n - 1);
37         g[from].push_back(id);
38         g[to].push_back(id);
39         edges.push_back({from, to, cost});
40         return id;
41     }
```



```

41     }
42 };
43
44 template <typename T>
45 class dfs_forest : public forest<T> {
46     public:
47         using forest<T>::edges;
48         using forest<T>::g;
49         using forest<T>::n;
50
51         vector<int> pv;
52         vector<int> pe;
53         vector<int> order;
54         vector<int> pos;
55         vector<int> end;
56         vector<int> sz;
57         vector<int> root;
58         vector<int> depth;
59         vector<T> dist;
60
61         dfs_forest(int _n) : forest<T>(_n) {}
62
63         void init() {
64             pv = vector<int>(n, -1);
65             pe = vector<int>(n, -1);
66             order.clear();
67             pos = vector<int>(n, -1);
68             end = vector<int>(n, -1);
69             sz = vector<int>(n, 0);
70             root = vector<int>(n, -1);
71             depth = vector<int>(n, -1);
72             dist = vector<T>(n);
73         }
74
75         void clear() {
76             pv.clear();
77             pe.clear();
78             order.clear();
79             pos.clear();
80             end.clear();
81             sz.clear();
82             root.clear();
83             depth.clear();
84             dist.clear();
85         }
86
87     private:
88         void do_dfs(int v) {

```

```

89     pos[v] = (int)order.size();
90     order.push_back(v);
91     sz[v] = 1;
92     for (int id : g[v]) {
93         if (id == pe[v]) {
94             continue;
95         }
96         auto &e = edges[id];
97         int to = e.from ^ e.to ^ v;
98         depth[to] = depth[v] + 1;
99         dist[to] = dist[v] + e.cost;
100        pv[to] = v;
101        pe[to] = id;
102        root[to] = (root[v] != -1 ? root[v] : to);
103        do_dfs(to);
104        sz[v] += sz[to];
105    }
106    end[v] = (int)order.size() - 1;
107 }
108
109 void do_dfs_from(int v) {
110     depth[v] = 0;
111     dist[v] = T{};
112     root[v] = v;
113     pv[v] = pe[v] = -1;
114     do_dfs(v);
115 }
116
117 public:
118 void dfs(int v, bool clear_order = true) {
119     if (pv.empty()) {
120         init();
121     } else {
122         if (clear_order) {
123             order.clear();
124         }
125     }
126     do_dfs_from(v);
127 }
128
129 void dfs_all() {
130     init();
131     for (int v = 0; v < n; v++) {
132         if (depth[v] == -1) {
133             do_dfs_from(v);
134         }
135     }
136     assert((int)order.size() == n);

```

```

137     }
138 };
139
140 template <typename T>
141 class lca_forest : public dfs_forest<T> {
142     public:
143         using dfs_forest<T>::edges;
144         using dfs_forest<T>::g;
145         using dfs_forest<T>::n;
146         using dfs_forest<T>::pv;
147         using dfs_forest<T>::pos;
148         using dfs_forest<T>::end;
149         using dfs_forest<T>::depth;
150
151         int h;
152         vector<vector<int>>> pr;
153
154         lca_forest(int _n) : dfs_forest<T>(_n) {}
155
156         inline void build_lca() {
157             assert(!pv.empty());
158             int max_depth = 0;
159             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
160                 max_depth = max(max_depth, depth[i]);
161             }
162             h = 1;
163             while ((1 << h) <= max_depth) {
164                 h++;
165             }
166             pr.resize(n);
167             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
168                 pr[i].resize(h);
169                 pr[i][0] = pv[i];
170             }
171             for (int j = 1; j < h; j++) {
172                 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
173                     pr[i][j] = (pr[i][j - 1] == -1 ? -1 : pr[pr[i][j - 1]][j - 1]);
174                 }
175             }
176         }
177
178         inline bool anc(int x, int y) {
179             return (pos[x] <= pos[y] && end[y] <= end[x]);
180         }
181
182         inline int go_up(int x, int up) {
183             assert(!pr.empty());
184             up = min(up, (1 << h) - 1);

```

```

185     for (int j = h - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
186         if (up & (1 << j)) {
187             x = pr[x][j];
188             if (x == -1) {
189                 break;
190             }
191         }
192     }
193     return x;
194 }
195
196 inline int lca(int x, int y) {
197     assert(!pr.empty());
198     if (anc(x, y)) {
199         return x;
200     }
201     if (anc(y, x)) {
202         return y;
203     }
204     for (int j = h - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
205         if (pr[x][j] != -1 && !anc(pr[x][j], y)) {
206             x = pr[x][j];
207         }
208     }
209     return pr[x][0];
210 }
211 };

```

### 0.3.3 MaxAssignment.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using i64 = long long;
4
5  template<class T>
6  struct MaxAssignment {
7      public:
8          T solve(int nx, int ny, std::vector<std::vector<T>> a) {
9              assert(0 <= nx && nx <= ny);
10             assert(int(a.size()) == nx);
11             for (int i = 0; i < nx; ++i) {
12                 assert(int(a[i].size()) == ny);
13                 for (auto x : a[i])
14                     assert(x >= 0);
15             }
16
17             auto update = [&](int x) {

```

```

18         for (int y = 0; y < ny; ++y) {
19             if (lx[x] + ly[y] - a[x][y] < slack[y]) {
20                 slack[y] = lx[x] + ly[y] - a[x][y];
21                 slackx[y] = x;
22             }
23         }
24     };
25
26     costs.resize(nx + 1);
27     costs[0] = 0;
28     lx.assign(nx, std::numeric_limits<T>::max());
29     ly.assign(ny, 0);
30     xy.assign(nx, -1);
31     yx.assign(ny, -1);
32     slackx.resize(ny);
33     for (int cur = 0; cur < nx; ++cur) {
34         std::queue<int> que;
35         visx.assign(nx, false);
36         visy.assign(ny, false);
37         slack.assign(ny, std::numeric_limits<T>::max());
38         p.assign(nx, -1);
39
40         for (int x = 0; x < nx; ++x) {
41             if (xy[x] == -1) {
42                 que.push(x);
43                 visx[x] = true;
44                 update(x);
45             }
46         }
47
48         int ex, ey;
49         bool found = false;
50         while (!found) {
51             while (!que.empty() && !found) {
52                 auto x = que.front();
53                 que.pop();
54                 for (int y = 0; y < ny; ++y) {
55                     if (a[x][y] == lx[x] + ly[y] && !visy[y]) {
56                         if (yx[y] == -1) {
57                             ex = x;
58                             ey = y;
59                             found = true;
60                             break;
61                         }
62                         que.push(yx[y]);
63                         p[yx[y]] = x;
64                         visy[y] = visx[yx[y]] = true;
65                         update(yx[y]);

```

```

66         }
67     }
68 }
69 if (found)
70     break;
71
72 T delta = std::numeric_limits<T>::max();
73 for (int y = 0; y < ny; ++y)
74     if (!visy[y])
75         delta = std::min(delta, slack[y]);
76 for (int x = 0; x < nx; ++x)
77     if (visx[x])
78         lx[x] -= delta;
79 for (int y = 0; y < ny; ++y) {
80     if (visy[y]) {
81         ly[y] += delta;
82     } else {
83         slack[y] -= delta;
84     }
85 }
86 for (int y = 0; y < ny; ++y) {
87     if (!visy[y] && slack[y] == 0) {
88         if (yx[y] == -1) {
89             ex = slackx[y];
90             ey = y;
91             found = true;
92             break;
93         }
94         que.push(yx[y]);
95         p[yx[y]] = slackx[y];
96         visy[y] = visx[yx[y]] = true;
97         update(yx[y]);
98     }
99 }
100 }
101
102 costs[cur + 1] = costs[cur];
103 for (int x = ex, y = ey, ty; x != -1; x = p[x], y = ty) {
104     costs[cur + 1] += a[x][y];
105     if (xy[x] != -1)
106         costs[cur + 1] -= a[x][xy[x]];
107     ty = xy[x];
108     xy[x] = y;
109     yx[y] = x;
110 }
111 }
112 return costs[nx];
113 }

```

```

114     std::vector<int> assignment() {
115         return xy;
116     }
117     std::pair<std::vector<T>, std::vector<T>> labels() {
118         return std::make_pair(lx, ly);
119     }
120     std::vector<T> weights() {
121         return costs;
122     }
123 private:
124     std::vector<T> lx, ly, slack, costs;
125     std::vector<int> xy, yx, p, slackx;
126     std::vector<bool> visx, visy;
127 };
128
129 constexpr i64 inf = 1E12;
130
131 int main() {
132     std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
133     std::cin.tie(nullptr);
134
135     int n;
136     std::cin >> n;
137
138     std::vector cost(150, std::vector<i64>(150));
139     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
140         int a, b, c;
141         std::cin >> a >> b >> c;
142         a--;
143         b--;
144         cost[a][b] = std::max(cost[a][b], inf + c);
145     }
146
147     MaxAssignment<i64> m;
148     m.solve(150, 150, cost);
149
150     int k = 0;
151     auto ans = m.weights();
152     while (k < 150 && ans[k + 1] >= inf * (k + 1)) {
153         k++;
154     }
155
156     std::cout << k << "\n";
157     for (int i = 1; i <= k; i++) {
158         std::cout << ans[i] - inf * i << "\n";
159     }
160
161     return 0;

```

```

162 }
163
164 //test problem: https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc247/tasks/abc247\_g

```

### 0.3.4 Mincost.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  template <typename cap_t, typename cost_t>
7  struct Mincost {
8      static constexpr cost_t INF = numeric_limits<cost_t>::max();
9      int n;
10     struct Edge {
11         int to;
12         cap_t cap;
13         cost_t cost;
14         Edge(int to, cap_t cap, cost_t cost) : to(to), cap(cap), cost(cost) {}
15     };
16     vector<Edge> e;
17     vector<vector<int>> g;
18     vector<int> cur, pre;
19     vector<bool> vis;
20     vector<cost_t> dis;
21     Mincost(int n) : n(n), g(n), vis(n) {}
22     void addEdge(int u, int v, cap_t c, cost_t w) {
23         g[u].push_back(e.size());
24         e.emplace_back(v, c, w);
25         g[v].push_back(e.size());
26         e.emplace_back(u, 0, -w);
27     }
28     bool spfa(int s, int t) {
29         pre.assign(n, -1);
30         dis.assign(n, INF);
31         queue<int> que;
32         que.push(s);
33         dis[s] = 0;
34         while (!que.empty()) {
35             int u = que.front();
36             que.pop();
37             vis[u] = false;
38             for (auto j : g[u]) {
39                 auto [v, c, w] = e[j];
40                 if (c > 0 && dis[v] > dis[u] + w) {
41                     dis[v] = dis[u] + w;

```



```

42         pre[v] = j;
43         if (!vis[v]) {
44             que.push(v);
45             vis[v] = true;
46         }
47     }
48 }
49 }
50 return dis[t] != INF;
51 }
52 pair<cap_t, cost_t> dfs(int u, int t, cap_t f) {
53     if (u == t) return {f, 0};
54     vis[u] = true;
55     cap_t r = f;
56     cost_t p = 0;
57     for (int &i = cur[u]; i < int(g[u].size()); ++ i) {
58         int j = g[u][i];
59         auto [v, c, w] = e[j];
60         if (!vis[v] && c > 0 && dis[v] == dis[u] + w) {
61             auto a = dfs(v, t, min(c, r));
62             e[j].cap -= a.first;
63             e[j ^ 1].cap += a.first;
64             r -= a.first;
65             p += a.first * w + a.second;
66             if (r == 0) break;
67         }
68     }
69     vis[u] = false;
70     return {f - r, p};
71 }
72 void augment(int s, int t, pair<cap_t, cost_t> &ans) {
73     int p = t;
74     cap_t _f = INF;
75     while (pre[p] != -1) {
76         _f = min(_f, e[pre[p]].cap);
77         p = e[pre[p] ^ 1].to;
78     }
79     ans.first += _f;
80     ans.second += _f * dis[t];
81     p = t;
82     while(pre[p] != -1) {
83         e[pre[p]].cap -= _f;
84         e[pre[p] ^ 1].cap += _f;
85         p = e[pre[p] ^ 1].to;
86     }
87 }
88 // select dfs or augment
89 // dfs() can multiple augment

```

```

90 // augment() can augment a minimum cost flow
91 pair<cap_t, cost_t> maxFlowMinCost(int s, int t) {
92     pair<cap_t, cost_t> ans = {0, 0};
93     while (spfa(s, t)) {
94         cur.assign(n, 0);
95         auto res = dfs(s, t, INF);
96         ans.first += res.first;
97         ans.second += res.second;
98
99         // augment(s, t, ans);
100     }
101     return ans;
102 }
103 };
104
105 int main() {
106     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
107     cin.tie(nullptr);
108
109     int n, m;
110     cin >> n >> m;
111
112     Mincost<ll, ll> flow(n);
113     const int source = 0, sink = n - 1;
114
115     for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
116         int u, v;
117         ll c, w;
118         cin >> u >> v >> c >> w;
119         u--, v--;
120         flow.addEdge(u, v, c, w);
121     }
122
123     auto ans = flow.maxFlowMinCost(source, sink);
124     cout << ans.first << " " << ans.second << "\n";
125
126     return 0;
127 };
128
129 // test problem: https://loj.ac/p/102

```

### 0.3.5 Tree.cpp

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4 using ll = long long;

```

```

5
6 struct Tree {
7     vector<int> sz, top, dep, parent, in, out;
8     int cur;
9     vector<vector<int>> e;
10    Tree(int n) : sz(n), top(n), dep(n), parent(n, -1), in(n), out(0), cur(0), e(n) {}
11    void addEdge(int u, int v) {
12        e[u].push_back(v);
13        e[v].push_back(u);
14    }
15    void init() {
16        dfsSz(0);
17        dfsHLD(0);
18    }
19    void dfsSz(int u) {
20        if (parent[u] != -1) {
21            e[u].erase(find(e[u].begin(), e[u].end(), parent[u]));
22        }
23        sz[u] = 1;
24        for (int &v : e[u]) {
25            parent[v] = u;
26            dep[v] = dep[u] + 1;
27            dfsSz(v);
28            sz[u] += sz[v];
29            if (sz[v] > sz[e[u][0]]) {
30                swap(v, e[u][0]);
31            }
32        }
33    }
34    void dfsHLD(int u) {
35        in[u] = cur++;
36        for (int v : e[u]) {
37            top[v] = (v == e[u][0] ? top[u] : v);
38            dfsHLD(v);
39        }
40        out[u] = cur;
41    }
42    int lca(int u, int v) {
43        while (top[u] != top[v]) {
44            if (dep[top[u]] < dep[top[v]]) {
45                swap(u, v);
46            }
47            u = parent[top[u]];
48        }
49        return dep[u] < dep[v] ? u : v;
50    }
51 };

```

### 0.3.6 dijkstra.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  int main() {
7      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
8      cin.tie(nullptr);
9
10     int n, m, s;
11     cin >> n >> m >> s; s--;
12     vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> g(n);
13     vector<int> w(m);
14     for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
15         int u, v;
16         cin >> u >> v >> w[i];
17         u--, v--;
18         g[u].emplace_back(v, i);
19     }
20
21     auto dijkstra = [&]() {
22         vector<int> dis(n, -1);
23         priority_queue<pair<int, int>> h;
24         h.emplace(0, s);
25         while (!h.empty()) {
26             auto [d, u] = h.top();
27             h.pop();
28             if (dis[u] != -1) continue;
29             dis[u] = -d;
30             for (auto [v, j] : g[u]) {
31                 h.emplace(d - w[j], v);
32             }
33         }
34         return dis;
35     };
36
37     auto dis = dijkstra();
38     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
39         cout << dis[i] << " \n"[i == n - 1];
40     }
41
42     return 0;
43 }
44
45 // test problem: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P4779

```

### 0.3.7 dinic.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  template<class cap_t>
7  struct Flow {
8      static constexpr cap_t INF = numeric_limits<cap_t>::max();
9      int n;
10     struct Edge {
11         int to;
12         cap_t cap;
13         Edge(int to, cap_t cap) : to(to), cap(cap) {}
14     };
15     vector<Edge> e;
16     vector<vector<int>> g;
17     vector<int> cur, h;
18     Flow(int n) : n(n), g(n) {}
19     bool bfs(int s, int t) {
20         h.assign(n, -1);
21         queue<int> que;
22         h[s] = 0;
23         que.push(s);
24         while (!que.empty()) {
25             int u = que.front();
26             que.pop();
27             for (int j : g[u]) {
28                 int v = e[j].to;
29                 cap_t c = e[j].cap;
30                 if (c > 0 && h[v] == -1) {
31                     h[v] = h[u] + 1;
32                     if (v == t) return true;
33                     que.push(v);
34                 }
35             }
36         }
37         return false;
38     }
39     cap_t dfs(int u, int t, cap_t f) {
40         if (u == t) return f;
41         cap_t r = f;
42         for (int &i = cur[u]; i < int(g[u].size()); ++i) {
43             int j = g[u][i];
44             int v = e[j].to;
45             cap_t c = e[j].cap;
46             if (c > 0 && h[v] == h[u] + 1) {

```

```

47         cap_t a = dfs(v, t, min(r, c));
48         e[j].cap -= a;
49         e[j ^ 1].cap += a;
50         r -= a;
51         if (r == 0) return f;
52     }
53 }
54 return f - r;
55 }
56 void addEdge(int u, int v, cap_t c) {
57     g[u].push_back(e.size());
58     e.emplace_back(v, c);
59     g[v].push_back(e.size());
60     e.emplace_back(u, 0);
61 }
62 cap_t maxFlow(int s, int t) {
63     cap_t ans = 0;
64     while (bfs(s, t)) {
65         cur.assign(n, 0);
66         ans += dfs(s, t, INF);
67     }
68     return ans;
69 }
70 };
71
72 int main() {
73     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
74     cin.tie(nullptr);
75
76     int n, m, source, sink;
77     cin >> n >> m >> source >> sink;
78     source--, sink--;
79     Flow<ll> flow(n);
80     for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
81         int u, v, c;
82         cin >> u >> v >> c;
83         u--, v--;
84         flow.addEdge(u, v, c);
85     }
86
87     cout << flow.maxFlow(source, sink) << "\n";
88
89     return 0;
90 }
91
92 // test problem: https://loj.ac/p/101

```

### 0.3.8 spfa.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  const int inf = 1e9;
7
8  void solve() {
9      int n, m;
10     cin >> n >> m;
11
12     vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> g(n);
13     vector<int> w(m);
14     for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
15         int u, v;
16         cin >> u >> v >> w[i];
17         u--, v--;
18         g[u].emplace_back(v, i);
19         if (w[i] >= 0) {
20             g[v].emplace_back(u, i);
21         }
22     }
23
24     auto spfa = [&](int s) { // true: no negative ring
25         vector<int> dis(n, inf), cnt(n);
26         vector<bool> vis(n);
27         dis[s] = 0;
28         vis[s] = true;
29         queue<int> q;
30         q.push(s);
31
32         while (!q.empty()) {
33             int u = q.front();
34             q.pop();
35             vis[u] = false;
36             for (auto [v, j] : g[u]) {
37                 if (dis[v] > dis[u] + w[j]) {
38                     dis[v] = dis[u] + w[j];
39                     cnt[v] = cnt[u] + 1;
40                     if (cnt[v] >= n) {
41                         return false;
42                     }
43                     if (vis[v] == false) {
44                         q.push(v);
45                         vis[v] = true;
46                     }

```

```

47         }
48     }
49 }
50
51     return true;
52 };
53
54     cout << (spfa(0) ? "NO\n" : "YES\n");
55 }
56
57 int main() {
58     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
59     cin.tie(nullptr);
60
61     int t;
62     cin >> t;
63
64     while (t--) {
65         solve();
66     }
67
68     return 0;
69 }
70
71 // test problem: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3385

```

### 0.3.9 匈牙利.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  typedef long long ll;
4  const int maxn = 505;
5  int n1, n2, m, match[maxn];
6  vector<int> g[maxn];
7  bool vis[maxn];
8  bool find(int u) {
9      for (auto v : g[u]) {
10         if (vis[v]) continue;
11         vis[v] = 1;
12         if (match[v] == 0 || find(match[v])) {
13             match[v] = u;
14             return 1;
15         }
16     }
17     return 0;
18 }
19 int main() {

```



```

20     scanf("%d%d%d", &n1, &n2, &m);
21     while (m--) {
22         int u, v;
23         scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
24         g[u].push_back(v);
25     }
26     int ans = 0;
27     for (int i = 1; i <= n1; ++i) {
28         memset(vis, false, sizeof(vis));
29         if (find(i)) ++ans;
30     }
31     printf("%d\n", ans);
32     return 0;
33 }

```

## 0.4 Math

### 0.4.1 China.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  #define IO ios::sync_with_stdio(false), cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0)
4  typedef long long ll;
5  using namespace std;
6  /**
7   *gcd(a,mod)=d;则存在x,y,使d=ax+by
8   *extended_euclid(a,mod)=ax+by
9   */
10 ll extended_euclid(ll a, ll mod, ll &x, ll &y)
11 { //扩张欧几里的算法
12     int d;
13     if (mod == 0)
14     {
15         x = 1;
16         y = 0;
17         return a;
18     }
19     d = extended_euclid(mod, a % mod, y, x);
20     y = y - a / mod * x;
21     return d;
22 }
23 /**
24 *x=mod[i](modw[i]) 0<i<len
25 *prime[i]>0
26 */
27 ll chinese_remainder(int mod[], int prime[], int len)
28 {

```

```

29     ll res, i, d, x, y, n, m;
30     res = 0;
31     n = 1;
32     for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
33         n *= prime[i];
34     for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
35     {
36         m = n / prime[i];
37         extended_euclid(prime[i], m, x, y);
38         res = (res + y * m * mod[i]) % n;
39     }
40     return (n + res % n) % n;
41 }
42
43 int main()
44 {
45     int len, mod[12], prime[12];
46     while (cin >> len)
47     {
48         for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)
49             cin >> prime[i] >> mod[i];
50         cout << chinese_remainder(mod, prime, len) << endl;
51     }
52 }

```

### 0.4.2 Euler.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  // 表示的是小于等于n和n互质的数的个数。
7  int euler_phi(int n) {
8      int ans = n;
9      for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++)
10         if (n % i == 0) {
11             ans = ans / i * (i - 1);
12             while (n % i == 0) n /= i;
13         }
14         if (n > 1) ans = ans / n * (n - 1);
15     return ans;
16 }
17
18 vector<int> phi_table(int n) {
19     vector<int> phi(n + 1);
20     phi[1] = 1;

```

```

21     for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
22         if (phi[i]) continue;
23         for (int j = i; j <= n; j += i) {
24             if (!phi[j]) phi[j] = j;
25             phi[j] = phi[j] / i * (i - 1);
26         }
27     }
28     return phi;
29 }

```

### 0.4.3 FFT.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  #define PI acos(-1.0)
4  const int maxn = 5e5 + 5;
5  const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
6  const int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
7  struct Complex { //复数结构体
8      double r, i;
9      Complex(double _r = 0.0, double _i = 0.0) { r = _r, i = _i; }
10     Complex operator+(const Complex &b) { return Complex(r + b.r, i + b.i); }
11     Complex operator-(const Complex &b) { return Complex(r - b.r, i - b.i); }
12     Complex operator*(const Complex &b) { return Complex(r * b.r - i * b.i, r * b.i + i * b.r); }
13 };
14 /*
15  * 进行FFT和IFFT前的反变换。
16  * 位置i和 (i二进制反转后位置) 互换
17  * len必须去2的幂
18  */
19 /*
20 做FFT
21 len必须为2^k形式,
22 on==1时是DFT, on==-1时是IDFT
23 */
24 int rev[maxn];
25 void FFT(Complex y[], int len, int on) {
26     int bit = 0;
27     while ((1 << bit) < len)
28         bit++;
29     for (int i = 0; i < len - 1; i++) { //对每一位y处理出递归结束后的位置,然后进行交换
30         rev[i] = (rev[i] >> 1) >> 1 | ((i & 1) << (bit - 1));
31         if (i < rev[i]) swap(y[i], y[rev[i]]); //不加这条if会交换两次 (就是没交换)
32     }
33     for (int h = 2; h <= len; h <= 1) { //h为合并后的区间长度
34         Complex wn(cos(-on * 2 * PI / h), sin(-on * 2 * PI / h)); //单位根
35         for (int j = 0; j < len; j += h) { //遍历每个区间的开端

```

```

36         Complex w(1, 0);
37         for (int k = j; k < j + h / 2; k++) { //对小区间进行计算
38             Complex u = y[k];
39             Complex t = w * y[k + h / 2];
40             y[k] = u + t; //前半区间
41             y[k + h / 2] = u - t; //后半区间
42             w = w * wn;
43         }
44     }
45 }
46 if (on == -1)
47     for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)
48         y[i].r /= len;
49 }
50
51 char s1[maxn], s2[maxn];
52 int ans[maxn];
53 Complex a[maxn], b[maxn];
54 int main() {
55     int i, len1, len2, len;
56     while (~scanf("%s%s", s1, s2)) {
57         len1 = strlen(s1);
58         len2 = strlen(s2);
59         len = 1;
60         while (len < (len1 << 1) || len < (len2 << 1))
61             len <<= 1;
62         for (i = 0; i < len1; i++)
63             a[i] = Complex(s1[len1 - i - 1] - '0', 0);
64         for (; i < len; i++)
65             a[i] = Complex(0, 0);
66         for (i = 0; i < len2; i++)
67             b[i] = Complex(s2[len2 - i - 1] - '0', 0);
68         for (; i < len; i++)
69             b[i] = Complex(0, 0);
70         FFT(a, len, 1);
71         FFT(b, len, 1);
72         for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
73             a[i] = a[i] * b[i];
74         FFT(a, len, -1);
75         for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
76             ans[i] = (int)(a[i].r + 0.5);
77         len = len1 + len2 - 1;
78         for (i = 0; i < len; i++) {
79             ans[i + 1] += ans[i] / 10;
80             ans[i] %= 10;
81         }
82         for (i = len; ans[i] <= 0 && i > 0; i--)
83             ;

```

```

84     for (; i >= 0; i--)
85         printf("%d", ans[i]);
86     putchar('\n');
87 }
88 }

```

#### 0.4.4 Lagrange.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  typedef long long ll;
4  const ll mod = 1e9 + 7;
5  const int maxn = 1e6 + 10;
6  ll t, n, m, l, r;
7  ll a[maxn], sum[maxn], pre[maxn], suf[maxn], fac[maxn];
8  ll ksm(ll x, ll n, ll p) //计算x的n次幂%p
9  {
10     ll res = 1;
11     while (n) {
12         if (n & 1)
13             res = (res * x) % p;
14         x = (x * x) % p;
15         n >>= 1;
16     }
17     return res;
18 }
19 /* cal 函数, 用从 0 到 n, 一共 n+1 个数,
20    传入的 a 数组代表 yi
21    插值出原来的 n 次方的多项式
22    并返回 原来的多项式在 x 出的取值。
23 */
24 ll cal(ll x, ll *a, ll n) {
25     if (x <= n)
26         return a[x];
27     ll ans = 0;
28     pre[0] = x;
29     suf[n + 1] = 1;
30     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) //求前缀积
31         pre[i] = pre[i - 1] * (x - i) % mod;
32     for (int i = n; i >= 0; i--) //求后缀积
33         suf[i] = suf[i + 1] * (x - i) % mod;
34     for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) { //对于每一个去计算
35         ll f = fac[n - i] * fac[i] % mod; //分母
36         if ((n - i) % 2 == 1)
37             f *= -1; //正负
38         if (i == 0)
39             ans = (ans + a[i] * f % mod * 1LL * suf[i + 1] % mod) % mod; //乘上分子和Y值

```

```

40         else
41             ans = (ans + a[i] * f % mod * pre[i - 1] % mod * suf[i + 1] % mod) % mod;
42     }
43     return (ans + mod) % mod; //可能为负值, 加mod
44 }
45
46 void init() {
47     fac[0] = 1;
48     for (int i = 1; i < maxn; i++) //求N的阶乘
49         fac[i] = fac[i - 1] * i % mod;
50     for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++) //费马小定理求对应逆元
51         fac[i] = ksm(fac[i], mod - 2, mod);
52 }
53
54 int main() {
55     init();
56     ll n, k;
57     scanf("%lld %lld", &n, &k);
58     ll sum = 0;
59     a[0] = 0;
60     for (int i = 1; i <= k + 2; i++) {
61         sum = (sum + ksm(i, k, mod)) % mod;
62         a[i] = sum;
63     }
64     printf("%lld\n", cal(n, a, k + 1));
65 }

```

### 0.4.5 Lucas.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  int P = 1e9 + 7;
7  // assume -P <= x < P
8  int norm(int x) {
9      if (x < 0) x += P;
10     if (x >= P) x -= P;
11     return x;
12 }
13 template<class T>
14 T power(T a, ll b) {
15     T res = 1;
16     for (; b; b /= 2, a *= a) {
17         if (b % 2) res *= a;
18     }

```

```

19     return res;
20 }
21 struct Z {
22     int x;
23     Z(int x = 0) : x(norm(x)) {}
24     Z(int64_t x) : x(x % P) {}
25     int val() const {
26         return x;
27     }
28     Z operator-() const {
29         return Z(norm(P - x));
30     }
31     Z inv() const {
32         assert(x != 0);
33         return power(*this, P - 2);
34     }
35     Z &operator*=(const Z &rhs) {
36         x = int64_t(x) * rhs.x % P;
37         return *this;
38     }
39     Z &operator+=(const Z &rhs) {
40         x = norm(x + rhs.x);
41         return *this;
42     }
43     Z &operator-=(const Z &rhs) {
44         x = norm(x - rhs.x);
45         return *this;
46     }
47     Z &operator/=(const Z &rhs) {
48         return *this *= rhs.inv();
49     }
50     friend Z operator*(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
51         Z res = lhs;
52         res *= rhs;
53         return res;
54     }
55     friend Z operator+(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
56         Z res = lhs;
57         res += rhs;
58         return res;
59     }
60     friend Z operator-(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
61         Z res = lhs;
62         res -= rhs;
63         return res;
64     }
65     friend Z operator/(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
66         Z res = lhs;

```

```

67         res /= rhs;
68         return res;
69     }
70     friend istream &operator>>(istream &is, Z &a) {
71         int64_t v;
72         is >> v;
73         a = Z(v);
74         return is;
75     }
76     friend ostream &operator<<(ostream &os, const Z &a) {
77         return os << a.val();
78     }
79 };
80
81 struct Binom {
82     const int N;
83     vector<Z> fac, invfac;
84     Binom(int n) : N(n), fac(N + 1), invfac(N + 1) {
85         fac[0] = 1;
86         for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) {
87             fac[i] = fac[i - 1] * i;
88         }
89         invfac[N] = fac[N].inv();
90         for (int i = N; i; i--) {
91             invfac[i - 1] = invfac[i] * i;
92         }
93     }
94
95     Z get(int n, int m) {
96         if (m < 0 || n < m) return Z(0);
97         return fac[n] * invfac[m] * invfac[n - m];
98     };
99 };
100
101 void solve() {
102     int n, m;
103     cin >> n >> m >> P;
104
105     Binom binom(P - 1);
106
107     function<ll(int, int, int)> Lucas = [&](int n, int m, int P) {
108         if (m == 0) return 1LL;
109         return 1LL * binom.get(n % P, m % P).val() * Lucas(n / P, m / P, P) % P;
110     };
111
112     cout << Lucas(n + m, m, P) << "\n";
113 }
114

```



```

115 int main() {
116     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
117     cin.tie(nullptr);
118
119     int t;
120     cin >> t;
121
122     while (t--) {
123         solve();
124     }
125
126     return 0;
127 }
128 // test problem: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3807

```

### 0.4.6 Miller-Rabin.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  uint64_t mod_mul64(uint64_t a, uint64_t b, uint64_t mod) {
5      assert(a < mod && b < mod);
6
7      if (mod <= 1LLU << 32)
8          return a * b % mod;
9
10     if (mod <= 1LLU << 63) {
11         uint64_t q = uint64_t((long double) a * b / mod);
12         uint64_t result = a * b - q * mod;
13
14         if (result > 1LLU << 63) {
15             result += mod;
16         } else if (result >= mod) {
17             result -= mod;
18         }
19
20         return result;
21     }
22
23     #ifdef __SIZEOF_INT128__
24         return uint64_t((__uint128_t(a) * b % mod));
25     #endif
26
27     assert(false);
28 }
29
30 uint64_t mod_pow64(uint64_t a, uint64_t b, uint64_t mod) {

```

```

31     uint64_t result = 1;
32     while (b > 0) {
33         if (b & 1) {
34             result = mod_mul64(result, a, mod);
35         }
36         a = mod_mul64(a, a, mod);
37         b >>= 1;
38     }
39     return result;
40 }
41
42 bool miller_rabin(uint64_t n) {
43     if (n < 2)
44         return false;
45
46     // Check small primes.
47     for (uint64_t p : {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29})
48         if (n % p == 0)
49             return n == p;
50
51     // https://miller-rabin.appspot.com/
52     auto get_miller_rabin_bases = [&]() -> vector<uint64_t> {
53         if (n < 341531) return {9345883071009581737LLU};
54         if (n < 1050535501) return {336781006125, 9639812373923155};
55         if (n < 350269456337) return {4230279247111683200, 14694767155120705706LLU,
56             16641139526367750375LLU};
57         if (n < 55245642489451) return {2, 141889084524735, 1199124725622454117, 11096072698276303650
58             LLU};
59         if (n < 7999252175582851) return {2, 4130806001517, 149795463772692060, 186635894390467037,
60             3967304179347715805};
61         if (n < 585226005592931977) return {2, 123635709730000, 9233062284813009, 43835965440333360,
62             761179012939631437, 1263739024124850375};
63         return {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022};
64     };
65
66     int r = __builtin_ctzll(n - 1);
67     uint64_t d = (n - 1) >> r;
68
69     for (uint64_t a : get_miller_rabin_bases()) {
70         if (a % n == 0)
71             continue;
72
73         uint64_t x = mod_pow64(a % n, d, n);
74
75         if (x == 1 || x == n - 1)
76             continue;
77
78         for (int i = 0; i < r - 1 && x != n - 1; i++)

```

```

75         x = mod_mul64(x, x, n);
76
77         if (x != n - 1)
78             return false;
79     }
80
81     return true;
82 }
83
84 // Solution to https://www.spoj.com/problems/PON/
85 int main() {
86     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
87     cin.tie(nullptr);
88
89     int t;
90     cin >> t;
91
92     while (t--) {
93         uint64_t n;
94         cin >> n;
95         cout << (miller_rabin(n) ? "YES" : "NO") << '\n';
96     }
97
98     return 0;
99 }

```

### 0.4.7 NTT.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  #define ll long long
4  const int maxn = 2e5 + 10;
5  const ll mod = 998244353, g = 3;
6  int rev[maxn];
7  ll ksm(ll x, ll n, ll mod) { //计算x的n次幂%mod
8      ll res = 1;
9      while (n) {
10         if (n & 1) res = (res * x) % mod;
11         x = (x * x) % mod;
12         n >>= 1;
13     }
14     return res;
15 }
16 void NTT(ll y[], int len, int on) {
17     int bit = 0;
18     while ((1 << bit) < len) bit++;
19     for (int i = 0; i <= len - 1; i++) //对每一位y处理出递归结束后的位置,然后进行交换

```

```

20     {
21         rev[i] = (rev[i >> 1] >> 1) | ((i & 1) << (bit - 1));
22         if (i < rev[i])
23             swap(y[i], y[rev[i]]); //不加这条if会交换两次（就是没交换）
24     }
25     //前面和FFT相同
26     for (int h = 2; h <= len; h <= 1) // h为合并后的区间长度
27     {
28         ll wn = ksm(g, (mod - 1) / h, mod); //单位根
29         if (on == -1) wn = ksm(wn, mod - 2, mod); //求逆元
30         for (int j = 0; j < len; j += h) //遍历每个区间的开端
31         {
32             ll w = 1;
33             for (int k = j; k < j + h / 2; k++) //对小区间进行计算
34             {
35                 ll u = y[k];
36                 ll t = (w * y[k + h / 2]) % mod;
37                 y[k] = (u + t) % mod; //前半区间
38                 y[k + h / 2] = (u - t + mod) % mod; //后半区间
39                 w = (w * wn) % mod;
40             }
41         }
42     }
43     if (on == -1) {
44         ll t = ksm(len, mod - 2, mod);
45         for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) y[i] = (y[i] * t) % mod;
46     }
47 }
48 char st[maxn], st1[maxn];
49 ll A[maxn], B[maxn];
50 int n;
51 int main() {
52     while (~scanf("%s %s", st, st1)) {
53         int len = strlen(st), len1 = strlen(st1);
54         n = 1;
55         while (n < (len << 1) || n < (len1 << 1)) n <= 1;
56         for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) A[len - 1 - i] = st[i] - '0';
57         for (int i = len; i <= n; i++) A[i] = 0;
58         for (int i = 0; i < len1; i++) B[len1 - 1 - i] = st1[i] - '0';
59         for (int i = len1; i <= n; i++) B[i] = 0;
60         NTT(A, n, 1);
61         NTT(B, n, 1);
62         for (int i = 0; i <= n - 1; i++) A[i] = A[i] * B[i] % mod;
63         NTT(A, n, -1);
64         for (int i = 0; i <= n - 1; i++) {
65             A[i + 1] += A[i] / 10;
66             A[i] %= 10;
67         }

```

```

68     n--;
69     while (A[n] / 10) A[n + 1] += A[n] / 10, A[n++] %= 10;
70     while (!A[n] && n > 0) n--;
71     for (int i = n; i >= 0; i--) printf("%lld", A[i]);
72     printf("\n");
73 }
74 return 0;
75 }

```

#### 0.4.8 basic.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  template <typename T>
7  T floor(T a, T n) {
8      if (n < 0) {
9          n = -n;
10         a = -a;
11     }
12     return a < 0 ? (a - n + 1) / n : a / n;
13 }
14
15 template <typename T>
16 T ceil(T a, T n) {
17     if (n < 0) {
18         n = -n;
19         a = -a;
20     }
21     return a < 0 ? a / n : (a + n - 1) / n;
22 }

```

#### 0.4.9 binom.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  constexpr int mod = 1e9 + 7;
7  // assume -mod <= x < 2mod
8  int norm(int x) {
9      if (x < 0) x += mod;
10     if (x >= mod) x -= mod;
11     return x;

```

```

12 }
13 template<class T>
14 T power(T a, ll b) {
15     T res = 1;
16     for (; b; b /= 2, a *= a) {
17         if (b % 2) res *= a;
18     }
19     return res;
20 }
21 struct Z {
22     int x;
23     Z(int x = 0) : x(norm(x)) {}
24     Z(int64_t x) : x(x % mod) {}
25     int val() const {
26         return x;
27     }
28     Z operator-() const {
29         return Z(norm(mod - x));
30     }
31     Z inv() const {
32         assert(x != 0);
33         return power(*this, mod - 2);
34     }
35     Z &operator*=(const Z &rhs) {
36         x = int64_t(x) * rhs.x % mod;
37         return *this;
38     }
39     Z &operator+=(const Z &rhs) {
40         x = norm(x + rhs.x);
41         return *this;
42     }
43     Z &operator-=(const Z &rhs) {
44         x = norm(x - rhs.x);
45         return *this;
46     }
47     Z &operator/=(const Z &rhs) {
48         return *this *= rhs.inv();
49     }
50     friend Z operator*(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
51         Z res = lhs;
52         res *= rhs;
53         return res;
54     }
55     friend Z operator+(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
56         Z res = lhs;
57         res += rhs;
58         return res;
59     }

```

```

60     friend Z operator-(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
61         Z res = lhs;
62         res -= rhs;
63         return res;
64     }
65     friend Z operator/(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
66         Z res = lhs;
67         res /= rhs;
68         return res;
69     }
70     friend istream &operator>>(istream &is, Z &a) {
71         int64_t v;
72         is >> v;
73         a = Z(v);
74         return is;
75     }
76     friend ostream &operator<<(ostream &os, const Z &a) {
77         return os << a.val();
78     }
79 };
80
81 struct Binom {
82     const int N;
83     vector<Z> fac, invfac;
84     Binom(int n) : N(n), fac(N + 1), invfac(N + 1) {
85         fac[0] = 1;
86         for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) {
87             fac[i] = fac[i - 1] * i;
88         }
89         invfac[N] = fac[N].inv();
90         for (int i = N; i; i--) {
91             invfac[i - 1] = invfac[i] * i;
92         }
93     }
94
95     Z get(int n, int m) {
96         if (m < 0 || n < m) return Z(0);
97         return fac[n] * invfac[m] * invfac[n - m];
98     };
99 };

```

#### 0.4.10 exgcd.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;

```

```

5
6 void solve() {
7     ll a, b, c;
8     cin >> a >> b >> c;
9
10    // ax + by = gcd(a, b)
11    // return tuple(d, x, y)
12    function<tuple<int64_t, int64_t, int64_t>(int64_t, int64_t)> exgcd = [&](int64_t a, int64_t b) {
13        if (b == 0) {
14            return tuple(a, (int64_t)1, (int64_t)0);
15        }
16        auto [d, x, y] = exgcd(b, a % b);
17        return tuple(d, y, x - a / b * y);
18    };
19
20    auto [d, x, y] = exgcd(a, b);
21
22    if (c % d != 0) {
23        cout << "-1\n";
24    } else {
25        x *= c / d;
26        y *= c / d;
27
28        ll dx = b / d;
29        ll dy = a / d;
30
31        ll l = ceil(1.0 * (-x + 1) / dx);
32        ll r = floor(1.0 * (y - 1) / dy);
33
34        if (l > r) {
35            cout << x + l * dx << " " << y - r * dy << "\n";
36        } else {
37            ll minx = x + l * dx, maxx = x + r * dx;
38            ll miny = y - r * dy, maxy = y - l * dy;
39            cout << r - l + 1 << " " << minx << " " << miny << " " << maxx << " " << maxy << "\n";
40        }
41    }
42 }
43
44 int main() {
45     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
46     cin.tie(nullptr);
47
48     int t;
49     cin >> t;
50
51     while (t--) {
52         solve();

```



```

53     }
54
55     return 0;
56 }
57
58 // test problem: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5656

```

#### 0.4.11 xor\_basis.cpp

```

1  template<typename T, int BITS = 30>
2  struct xor_basis {
3      // A list of basis values sorted in decreasing order, where each value has a unique highest bit.
4      vector<T> basis(BITS);
5      int n = 0;
6
7      T min_value(T start) const {
8          if (n == BITS) {
9              return 0;
10         }
11         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
12             start = min(start, start ^ basis[i]);
13         }
14         return start;
15     }
16
17     T max_value(T start = 0) const {
18         if (n == BITS) {
19             return (T(1) << BITS) - 1;
20         }
21         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
22             start = max(start, start ^ basis[i]);
23         }
24         return start;
25     }
26
27     bool add(T x) {
28         x = min_value(x);
29         if (x == 0) {
30             return false;
31         }
32
33         basis[n++] = x;
34         int k = n - 1;
35
36         // Insertion sort.
37         while (k > 0 && basis[k] > basis[k - 1]) {
38             swap(basis[k], basis[k - 1]);

```

```

39         k--;
40     }
41
42     // Remove the highest bit of x from other basis elements.
43     // TODO: this can be removed for speed if desired.
44     for (int i = k - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
45         basis[i] = min(basis[i], basis[i] ^ x);
46     }
47
48     return true;
49 }
50
51 void merge(const xor_basis<T> &other) {
52     for (int i = 0; i < other.n && n < BITS; i++) {
53         add(other.basis[i]);
54     }
55 }
56
57 void merge(const xor_basis<T> &a, const xor_basis<T> &b) {
58     if (a.n > b.n) {
59         *this = a;
60         merge(b);
61     } else {
62         *this = b;
63         merge(a);
64     }
65 }
66 };

```

#### 0.4.12 公式.md

```

1  ### 威尔逊定理:
2   $((k-1)!) \equiv -1 \pmod k$  , 其中  $k$  是质数 否则为 0 注意特判  $k=4$  时答案为 2。
3
4  ### 费马小定理:
5  如果  $p$  是一个质数, 而整数  $a$  不是  $p$  的倍数 (不成立则  $a^p \equiv a \pmod p$ ), 则有  $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod p$ 。
6
7  ### 欧拉定理:
8  若正整数  $a, n$  互质, 则  $a^{\phi(n)} \equiv 1 \pmod n$  其中  $\phi(n)$  是欧拉函数  $\phi(n)$  与  $n$  互质的数。
9
10 ### 第一类斯特林数:
11 设有多项式  $x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n+1)$ , 它的展开式形如  $s_n x^n - s_{n-1} x^{n-1} + s_{n-2} x^{n-2} - \cdots$ 。不考虑各项系数的符号, 将  $x^r$  的系数的绝对值记做  $s(n, r)$ , 称为第一类 Stirling 数。
12  $s(n, r)$  也是把  $n$  个不同的球排成  $r$  个非空循环排列的方法数。
13
14 ### 除法分块
15 计算  $\sum_{k=1}^n \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor$ 

```

- 16 如果直接暴力计算那么复杂度会达到 $O(n)$ ，但是可以发现  $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor$  的取值大约只有  $\sqrt{n}$  种可能，所以我们可以把  $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor$  取值相同的部分一起计算，这样复杂度就只有  $O(\sqrt{n})$ 。
- 17 具体操作如下：
- 18 我们可以维护一个区间  $[l, r]$ ，满足对于  $\forall i \in [l, r]$ ，保证  $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{i} \right\rfloor$  的取值相同。首先  $l$  的初值为  $1$ ，那么可以计算到  $r = \left\lfloor \frac{n}{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{l} \right\rfloor} \right\rfloor$ ，保证在这个区间上  $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{i} \right\rfloor$  的取值都等于  $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{l} \right\rfloor$ 。那么在这一段区间上对答案的贡献就为  $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{l} \right\rfloor \cdot (r - l + 1)$ 。然后  $l = r + 1$ ，再计算  $r$ ，重复这样的过程即可在  $O(\sqrt{n})$  的时间复杂度完成计算。
- 19 对于  $\sum_{k=1}^r \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor$  的计算，我们可以发现改变求和上限不影响算法的正确性，所以可以用前缀相减的方法，即  $solve(r) - solve(l - 1)$  来进行计算。

### 0.4.13 区间线性基.cpp

```

1  #pragma region
2  #include <algorithm>
3  #include <cmath>
4  #include <cstring>
5  #include <iomanip>
6  #include <iostream>
7  #include <map>
8  #include <queue>
9  #include <stack>
10 #include <string>
11 #include <vector>
12 typedef long long ll;
13 #define rep(i, a, n) for (ll i = a; i <= n; ++i)
14 #define per(i, a, n) for (ll i = n; i >= a; --i)
15 #define IO ios::sync_with_stdio(false), cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0)
16 using namespace std;
17 #pragma endregion
18 const int maxn = 5e5 + 5;
19 ll b[maxn][32], pos[maxn][32]; //插入a[i]后[1,i]直间的线性基第j位的数字是由原数组中哪一个数字得到
    的(最右)
20 inline bool insert(int r, ll x) { //维护区间[1,r]内的线性基
21     for (int i = 0; i <= 31; i++)
22         b[r][i] = b[r - 1][i], pos[r][i] = pos[r - 1][i];
23     ll tmp = r;
24     for (int i = 31; i >= 0; i--) {
25         if (x & (1LL << i)) {
26             if (b[r][i]) {
27                 if (pos[r][i] < tmp) {
28                     swap(pos[r][i], tmp);
29                     swap(b[r][i], x);
30                 }
31                 x ^= b[r][i];

```

```
32         } else {
33             b[r][i] = x;
34             pos[r][i] = tmp;
35             return 1;
36         }
37     }
38 }
39 return 0;
40 }
41 ll get_max(int l, int r) { //求区间[l,r]内的最大异或值
42     int ans = 0;
43     for (int i = 31; i >= 0; i--)
44         if (pos[r][i] >= 1 && (ans ^ b[r][i]) > ans)
45             ans ^= b[r][i];
46     return ans;
47 }
48 int main() {
49     IO;
50     int T;
51     cin >> T;
52     while (T--) {
53         int n, m, ans = 0;
54         cin >> n >> m;
55         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
56             ll x;
57             cin >> x;
58             insert(i, x);
59         }
60         for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
61             ll op, l, r;
62             cin >> op;
63             if (!op) {
64                 cin >> l >> r;
65                 l = (l ^ ans) % n + 1;
66                 r = (r ^ ans) % n + 1;
67                 if (l > r) swap(l, r);
68                 ans = get_max(l, r);
69                 cout << ans << endl;
70             } else {
71                 ll x;
72                 cin >> x;
73                 x ^= ans;
74                 insert(++n, x);
75             }
76         }
77     }
78 }
```

#### 0.4.14 取模 gauss.cpp

```

1 ll a[55][55], x[55];
2 ll lcm(ll a, ll b) {
3     return a / __gcd(a, b) * b;
4 }
5 ll pow2(ll a, ll b) {
6     ll res = 1;
7     while (b) {
8         if (b & 1) res = res * a % mod;
9         a = a * a % mod;
10        b >>= 1;
11    }
12    return res;
13 }
14 ll inv(ll a, ll m) {
15     return pow2(a, mod - 2);
16 }
17 ll Gauss(ll m, ll n) {
18     ll r = 0, c = 0;
19     while (r < m && c < n) {
20         ll id = r;
21         for (ll i = r + 1; i < m; ++i)
22             if (abs(a[i][c]) > abs(a[id][c]))
23                 id = i;
24         if (id != r)
25             for (ll i = 0; i <= n; ++i)
26                 swap(a[r][i], a[id][i]);
27         if (abs(a[r][c]) != 0) {
28             for (ll i = r + 1; i < m; ++i) {
29                 if (abs(a[i][c]) == 0) continue;
30                 ll LCM = lcm(abs(a[i][c]), abs(a[r][c]));
31                 ll ta = LCM / abs(a[i][c]);
32                 ll tb = LCM / abs(a[r][c]);
33                 if (a[i][c] * a[r][c] < 0) tb = -tb;
34                 for (ll j = c; j <= n; ++j)
35                     a[i][j] = ((a[i][j] * ta - a[r][j] * tb) % mod + mod) % mod;
36             }
37             ++r;
38         }
39         ++c;
40     }
41     for (ll i = r; i < m; ++i)
42         if (a[i][n] != 0) return -1;
43     if (r < n) return n - r; //矩阵的秩等于未知数即可，不需要等于m。
44     for (ll i = n - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
45         ll tmp = a[i][n];
46         for (ll j = i + 1; j < n; ++j) {

```

```

47         if (a[i][j] != 0) {
48             tmp -= a[i][j] * x[j];
49             tmp = (tmp % mod + mod) % mod;
50         }
51     }
52     x[i] = (tmp * inv(a[i][i], mod)) % mod;
53     debug(i, x[i])
54 }
55 return 0;
56 }

```

#### 0.4.15 容斥.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  constexpr int mod = 998244353;
7  // assume -mod <= x < 2mod
8  int norm(int x) {
9      if (x < 0) x += mod;
10     if (x >= mod) x -= mod;
11     return x;
12 }
13 template<class T>
14 T power(T a, int b) {
15     T res = 1;
16     for (; b; b /= 2, a *= a)
17         if (b % 2) res *= a;
18     return res;
19 }
20 struct Z {
21     int x;
22     Z(int x = 0) : x(norm(x)) {}
23     Z(ll x) : x(x % mod) {}
24
25     int val() const {
26         return x;
27     }
28     Z operator-() const {
29         return Z(norm(mod - x));
30     }
31     Z inv() const {
32         assert(x != 0);
33         return power(*this, mod - 2);
34     }

```

```

35     Z &operator*=(const Z &rhs) {
36         x = ll(x) * rhs.x % mod;
37         return *this;
38     }
39     Z &operator+=(const Z &rhs) {
40         x = norm(x + rhs.x);
41         return *this;
42     }
43     Z &operator-=(const Z &rhs) {
44         x = norm(x - rhs.x);
45         return *this;
46     }
47     Z &operator/=(const Z &rhs) {
48         return *this *= rhs.inv();
49     }
50     friend Z operator*(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
51         Z res = lhs;
52         res *= rhs;
53         return res;
54     }
55     friend Z operator+(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
56         Z res = lhs;
57         res += rhs;
58         return res;
59     }
60     friend Z operator-(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
61         Z res = lhs;
62         res -= rhs;
63         return res;
64     }
65     friend Z operator/(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
66         Z res = lhs;
67         res /= rhs;
68         return res;
69     }
70 };
71
72 int main() {
73     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
74     cin.tie(nullptr);
75
76     int n, L;
77     cin >> n >> L;
78     vector<int> s(n);
79     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
80         string t;
81         cin >> t;
82         for (auto c : t) {

```

```

83         s[i] |= 1 << (c - 'a');
84     }
85 }
86
87 auto cul = [&](int cur) {
88     int ans = 0;
89     while (cur) {
90         ans += cur & 1;
91         cur >>= 1;
92     }
93     return ans;
94 };
95
96 Z ans = 0;
97 vector<Z> f(1 << n);
98 for (int mask = 1; mask < (1 << n); ++mask) {
99     int cur = (1 << 26) - 1;
100    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
101        if (mask >> i & 1) {
102            cur &= s[i];
103        }
104    }
105    f[mask] = power(Z(cul(cur)), L);
106    ans += (cul(mask) & 1 ? 1 : -1) * f[mask];
107 }
108
109 cout << ans.val() << "\n";
110
111 return 0;
112 }
113
114 // test problem: https://atcoder.jp/contests/abc246/tasks/abc246\_f

```

#### 0.4.16 异或 gauss.cpp

```

1  #include <math.h>
2  #include <stdio.h>
3  #include <string.h>
4
5  #include <algorithm>
6  #include <iostream>
7  using namespace std;
8
9  const int MAXN = 50;
10
11 int a[MAXN][MAXN]; //增广矩阵
12 int x[MAXN];       //解集

```



```

13 int free_x[MAXN]; //标记是否是不确定的变元
14
15 // 高斯消元法解方程组(Gauss-Jordan elimination).(-2表示有浮点数解, 但无整数解,
16 //-1表示无解, 0表示唯一解, 大于0表示无穷解, 并返回自由变元的个数)
17 //有equ个方程, var个变元。增广矩阵行数为equ, 分别为0到equ-1, 列数为var+1, 分别为0到var.
18 int Gauss(int equ, int var) {
19     int i, j, k;
20     int max_r; // 当前这列绝对值最大的行.
21     int col; //当前处理的列
22
23     for (int i = 0; i <= var; i++) {
24         x[i] = 0;
25         free_x[i] = 1;
26     }
27
28     //转换为阶梯阵.
29     col = 0; // 当前处理的列
30     for (k = 0; k < equ && col < var; k++, col++) { // 枚举当前处理的行.
31         // 找到该col列元素绝对值最大的那行与第k行交换.(为了在除法时减小误差)
32         max_r = k;
33         for (i = k + 1; i < equ; i++) {
34             if (abs(a[i][col]) > abs(a[max_r][col]))
35                 max_r = i;
36         }
37         if (max_r != k) { // 与第k行交换.
38             for (j = k; j < var + 1; j++)
39                 swap(a[k][j], a[max_r][j]);
40         }
41         if (a[k][col] == 0) { // 说明该col列第k行以下全是0了, 则处理当前行的下一列.
42             k--;
43             continue;
44         }
45         for (i = k + 1; i < equ; i++) { // 枚举要删去的行.
46             if (a[i][col] != 0) {
47                 for (j = col; j < var + 1; j++)
48                     a[i][j] ^= a[k][j];
49             }
50         }
51     }
52     // 1. 无解的情况: 化简的增广阵中存在(0, 0, ..., a)这样的行(a != 0).
53     for (i = k; i < equ; i++) { // 对于无穷解来说, 如果要判断哪些是自由变元, 那么初等行变换中的交换
        // 就会影响, 则要记录交换.
54         if (a[i][col] != 0)
55             return -1;
56     }
57     return var - k;
58 }
59

```

```

60 int start[MAXN];
61 int en[MAXN];
62
63 int main() {
64     // freopen("in.txt","r",stdin);
65     // freopen("out.txt","w",stdout);
66     int u, v;
67     int T;
68     int n;
69     scanf("%d", &T);
70     while (T--) {
71         scanf("%d", &n);
72         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
73             scanf("%d", &start[i]);
74         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
75             scanf("%d", &en[i]);
76         memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
77         while (scanf("%d%d", &u, &v)) {
78             if (u == 0 && v == 0)
79                 break;
80             a[v - 1][u - 1] = 1;
81         }
82         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
83             a[i][i] = 1;
84         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
85             a[i][n] = start[i] ^ en[i];
86         int ans = Gauss(n, n);
87         if (ans == -1)
88             printf("Oh,it's impossible~!!\n");
89         else
90             printf("%d\n", 1 << ans);
91     }
92     return 0;
93 }

```

#### 0.4.17 斐波那契.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  #define rep(i, a, n) for (int i = a; i <= n; ++i)
3  #define per(i, a, n) for (int i = n; i >= a; --i)
4  #ifdef LOCAL
5  #include "Print.h"
6  #define de(...) W('[' , #__VA_ARGS__ , "]" , __VA_ARGS__)
7  #else
8  #define de(...)
9  #endif
10 using namespace std;

```

```

11 typedef long long ll;
12 const int maxn = 2e5 + 5;
13 const ll mod = 1e9 + 9;
14 void add(ll &x, ll y) { if ((x += y) >= mod) x -= mod; }
15 void sub(ll &x, ll y) { if ((x -= y) < 0) x += mod; }
16 struct mat {
17     ll a[3][3];
18     mat(int op) {
19         if (op == 1) a[1][1] = a[2][2] = 1, a[1][2] = a[2][1] = 0;
20         if (op == 0) a[1][1] = a[1][2] = a[2][1] = a[2][2] = 0;
21     }
22     mat operator*(const mat &A) {
23         mat ans(0);
24         rep(i, 1, 2) rep(j, 1, 2) rep(k, 1, 2)
25             add(ans.a[i][j], a[i][k] * A.a[k][j] % mod);
26         return ans;
27     }
28 };
29 mat powmod(mat a, ll b) {
30     mat ans(1);
31     while (b) {
32         if (b & 1) ans = ans * a;
33         b >>= 1; a = a * a;
34     }
35     return ans;
36 }
37 ll powmod(ll a, ll b) {
38     ll ans = 1;
39     while (b) {
40         if (b & 1) ans = ans * a % mod;
41         b >>= 1; a = a * a % mod;
42     }
43     return ans;
44 }
45 int case_Test() {
46     auto f = [&](ll n) -> ll {
47         if (n == 1) return 1;
48         if (n == 2) return 2;
49         mat A(0);
50         A.a[1][1] = A.a[1][2] = A.a[2][1] = 1;
51         A = powmod(A, n - 2);
52         return (A.a[1][1] * 2 + A.a[1][2]) % mod;
53     };
54     ll n;
55     scanf("%lld", &n);
56     printf("%lld\n", f(n));
57     return 0;
58 }

```

```

59 int main() {
60 #ifdef LOCAL
61     freopen("/Users/chenjinglong/cpp_code/in.in", "r", stdin);
62     freopen("/Users/chenjinglong/cpp_code/out.out", "w", stdout);
63     clock_t start = clock();
64 #endif
65     int _ = 1;
66     scanf("%d", &_);
67     while (_--) case_Test();
68 #ifdef LOCAL
69     printf("Time used: %.3lfs\n", (double)(clock() - start) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC);
70 #endif
71     return 0;
72 }

```

#### 0.4.18 求逆元.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  typedef long long ll;
4  const ll Mod = 1e9 + 7;
5  ll exgcd(ll a, ll b, ll &x, ll &y) { //扩展欧几里得算法
6      if (b == 0) {
7          x = 1, y = 0;
8          return a;
9      }
10     ll ret = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
11     y -= a / b * x;
12     return ret;
13 }
14 ll getInv(int a, int mod) { //求a在mod下的逆元, 不存在逆元返回-1s
15     ll x, y;
16     ll d = exgcd(a, mod, x, y);
17     return d == 1 ? (x % mod + mod) % mod : -1;
18 }
19
20 int main() {
21     ll x = getInv(24, Mod);
22     int T;
23     scanf("%d", &T);
24     while (T--) {
25         ll n;
26         ll ans = 1;
27         scanf("%lld", &n);
28         for (ll i = n; i <= n + 3; ++i)
29             ans = (ans * i) % Mod;
30         ans = ans * x % Mod;

```

```

31     printf("%lld\n", ans);
32 }
33 }

```

#### 0.4.19 浮点型 gauss.cpp

```

1  #include <cmath>
2  #include <iostream>
3  using namespace std;
4  #define eps 1e-9
5  const int maxn = 5e2 + 5;
6  double a[maxn][maxn]; //增广矩阵
7  double x[maxn];       //解集
8  int n;
9  int gauss() {
10     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) { //遍历每一行
11         int max_r = i; //找到i+1--n中a[j][i]绝对值最大的一行
12         for (int j = i + 1; j <= n; j++) //遍历i+1至n去寻找
13             if (fabs(a[j][i]) > fabs(a[max_r][i]))
14                 max_r = j;
15
16         for (int k = 1; k <= n + 1; k++) //将max_r与i交换
17             swap(a[max_r][k], a[i][k]);
18         if (fabs(a[i][i]) < eps)
19             continue; //若a[i][i]<0,则说明该行全为0,跳过
20         double p = a[i][i]; //取出a[i][i]
21         for (int j = 1; j <= n + 1; j++)
22             a[i][j] /= p; //归一化
23         for (int j = i + 1; j <= n; j++) //消元,消掉其余的a[j][i]
24             {
25                 if (i != j) {
26                     double tmp = a[j][i];
27                     for (int k = 1; k <= n + 1; k++)
28                         a[j][k] -= a[i][k] * tmp; //套公式a[j][k]=a[j][k]-(a[i][k]/a[i][i])*a[j][i];
29                 }
30             }
31     }
32     int free_num = 0; //自由元数量统计
33     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
34         int ans = 0;
35         for (int j = 1; j <= n + 1; j++) //统计一行中零元数量
36             if (fabs(a[i][j]) < eps) ans++; //注意精度修正
37         if (ans == n && a[i][n + 1])
38             return -1; //若为无解情形
39         if (ans == n + 1)
40             free_num++; //无数组解的情形
41     }

```

```

42     if (!free_num) { //唯一解回带求解
43         for (int i = n - 1; i >= 1; i--)
44             for (int j = i + 1; j <= n; j++)
45                 a[i][n + 1] -= a[j][n + 1] * a[i][j]; //从下往上, 从右往左
46         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
47             x[i] = a[i][n + 1];
48         return free_num;
49     }
50 }
51
52 int main() {
53     cin >> n;
54     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
55         for (int j = 1; j <= n + 1; j++)
56             cin >> a[i][j];
57     int t = gauss();
58     if (t == 0) {
59         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
60             if (fabs(x[i]) < eps)
61                 printf("0\n");
62             else
63                 printf("%.2f\n", x[i]);
64         }
65     } else
66         cout << "No Solution\n";
67 }

```

#### 0.4.20 第二类斯特林数.cpp

```

1  #pragma region
2  #include <algorithm>
3  #include <cmath>
4  #include <cstring>
5  #include <iomanip>
6  #include <iostream>
7  #include <map>
8  #include <queue>
9  #include <set>
10 #include <stack>
11 #include <string>
12 #include <unordered_map>
13 #include <vector>
14 using namespace std;
15 typedef long long ll;
16 #define rep(i, a, n) for (int i = a; i <= n; ++i)
17 #define per(i, a, n) for (int i = n; i >= a; --i)
18 namespace fastIO {

```

```

19 #define BUF_SIZE 100000
20 #define OUT_SIZE 100000
21 //fread->R
22 bool IOError = 0;
23 //inline char nc(){char ch=getchar();if(ch==-1)IOError=1;return ch;}
24 inline char nc() {
25     static char buf[BUF_SIZE], *p1 = buf + BUF_SIZE, *pend = buf + BUF_SIZE;
26     if (p1 == pend) {
27         p1 = buf;
28         pend = buf + fread(buf, 1, BUF_SIZE, stdin);
29         if (pend == p1) {
30             IOError = 1;
31             return -1;
32         }
33     }
34     return *p1++;
35 }
36 inline bool blank(char ch) { return ch == ' ' || ch == '\n' || ch == '\r' || ch == '\t'; }
37 template <class T>
38 inline bool R(T &x) {
39     bool sign = 0;
40     char ch = nc();
41     x = 0;
42     for (; blank(ch); ch = nc())
43         ;
44     if (IOError) return false;
45     if (ch == '-') sign = 1, ch = nc();
46     for (; ch >= '0' && ch <= '9'; ch = nc()) x = x * 10 + ch - '0';
47     if (sign) x = -x;
48     return true;
49 }
50 inline bool R(double &x) {
51     bool sign = 0;
52     char ch = nc();
53     x = 0;
54     for (; blank(ch); ch = nc())
55         ;
56     if (IOError) return false;
57     if (ch == '-') sign = 1, ch = nc();
58     for (; ch >= '0' && ch <= '9'; ch = nc()) x = x * 10 + ch - '0';
59     if (ch == '.') {
60         double tmp = 1;
61         ch = nc();
62         for (; ch >= '0' && ch <= '9'; ch = nc())
63             tmp /= 10.0, x += tmp * (ch - '0');
64     }
65     if (sign)
66         x = -x;

```

```

67     return true;
68 }
69 inline bool R(char *s) {
70     char ch = nc();
71     for (; blank(ch); ch = nc())
72         ;
73     if (IOError)
74         return false;
75     for (; !blank(ch) && !IOError; ch = nc())
76         *s++ = ch;
77     *s = 0;
78     return true;
79 }
80 inline bool R(char &c) {
81     c = nc();
82     if (IOError) {
83         c = -1;
84         return false;
85     }
86     return true;
87 }
88 template <class T, class... U>
89 bool R(T &h, U &... t) { return R(h) && R(t...); }
90 #undef OUT_SIZE
91 #undef BUF_SIZE
92 }; // namespace fastIO
93 using namespace fastIO;
94 template <class T>
95 void _W(const T &x) { cout << x; }
96 void _W(const int &x) { printf("%d", x); }
97 void _W(const int64_t &x) { printf("%lld", x); }
98 void _W(const double &x) { printf("%.16f", x); }
99 void _W(const char &x) { putchar(x); }
100 void _W(const char *x) { printf("%s", x); }
101 template <class T, class U>
102 void _W(const pair<T, U> &x) { _W(x.F), putchar(' '), _W(x.S); }
103 template <class T>
104 void _W(const vector<T> &x) {
105     for (auto i = x.begin(); i != x.end(); _W(*i++))
106         if (i != x.cbegin()) putchar(' ');
107 }
108 void W() {}
109 template <class T, class... U>
110 void W(const T &head, const U &... tail) { _W(head), putchar(sizeof...(tail) ? ' ' : '\n'), W(tail
    ...); }
111 #pragma endregion
112 const int maxn = 1005;
113 const ll mod = 1e9 + 7;

```



```

114
115 ll Stirling[maxn][maxn], fac[maxn];
116 void init() {
117     fac[1] = 1;
118     rep(i, 2, 1000) fac[i] = fac[i - 1] * i % mod;
119     Stirling[0][0] = 0;
120     Stirling[1][1] = 1;
121     for (ll i = 2; i < maxn; i++)
122         for (ll j = 1; j <= i; j++)
123             Stirling[i][j] = (Stirling[i - 1][j - 1] + j * Stirling[i - 1][j]) % mod;
124 }

```

#### 0.4.21 线性基类.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  struct L_B {
7      ll b[61], p[61]; //线性基, 重构线性基
8      int cnt, flag;   //重构线性基的大小, 是否异或为0
9      L_B() {
10         memset(b, 0, sizeof(b));
11         memset(p, 0, sizeof(p));
12         cnt = 0, flag = 0;
13     }
14     inline bool insert(ll x) {
15         for (int i = 60; i >= 0 && x; i--)
16             if (x & (1LL << i)) {
17                 if (b[i]) x ^= b[i];
18                 else {
19                     b[i] = x;
20                     return true;
21                 }
22             }
23         flag = 1;
24         return false;
25     }
26     ll qmax() {
27         ll ans = 0;
28         for (int i = 60; i >= 0; i--)
29             if ((ans ^ b[i]) > ans) ans ^= b[i];
30         return ans;
31     }
32     ll qmin() {
33         if (flag) return 0;

```

```

34     for (int i = 0; i <= 60; i++)
35         if (b[i]) return b[i];
36     return 0;
37 }
38 inline void rebuild() {
39     for (int i = 60; i >= 1; i--) {
40         if (b[i])
41             for (int j = i - 1; j >= 0; j--)
42                 if (b[i] & (1LL << j)) b[i] ^= b[j];
43     }
44     //异或p[i]对名次的贡献为1<<i
45     for (int i = 0; i <= 60; i++)
46         if (b[i]) p[cnt++] = b[i];
47 }
48 ll kth(ll k) {
49     if (flag) --k;
50     if (!k) return 0;
51     ll ans = 0;
52     if (k >= (1LL << cnt)) return -1;
53     for (int i = 0; i <= cnt; ++i)
54         if (k & (1LL << i)) ans ^= p[i];
55     return ans;
56 }
57 };
58 L_B merge(const L_B &n1, const L_B &n2) {
59     L_B ans = n1;
60     for (int i = 60; i >= 0; i--)
61         if (n2.b[i]) ans.insert(n2.b[i]);
62     ans.flag = n1.flag | n2.flag;
63     return ans;
64 }

```

#### 0.4.22 除法分块.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  int main() {
7      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
8      cin.tie(nullptr);
9
10     // n / 1 = n / (1 + 1) = ... = n / r, 1 <= l <= r <= k
11     auto block = [&](int n, int k) {
12         vector<array<int, 2>> ans;
13         for (int l = 1, r; l <= k; l = r + 1) {

```

```

14         r = (n / l ? min(k, n / (n / l)) : k);
15         ans.push_back({l, r});
16     }
17     for (auto [l, r] : ans) {
18         cout << l << " " << r << " " << n / l << "\n";
19     }
20 };
21
22 block(24, 24);
23
24 return 0;
25 }

```

## 0.5 Others

### 0.5.1 BigInt2.cpp

```

1  // #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  #include <iostream>
3  #include <vector>
4  using namespace std;
5  struct BigInt : vector<int> //用标准库vector做基类，完美解决位数问题，同时更易于实现
6  {
7      //将低精度转高精度的初始化，可以自动被编译器调用
8      //因此无需单独写高精度数和低精度数的运算函数，十分方便
9      BigInt(int n = 0) //默认初始化为0，但0的保存形式为空
10     {
11         push_back(n);
12         check();
13     }
14     BigInt &check() //在各类运算中经常用到的进位小函数，不妨内置
15     {
16         while (!empty() && !back())
17             pop_back(); //去除最高位可能存在的0
18         if (empty())
19             return *this;
20         for (int i = 1; i < size(); ++i) //处理进位
21         {
22             (*this)[i] += (*this)[i - 1] / 10;
23             (*this)[i - 1] %= 10;
24         }
25         while (back() >= 10) {
26             push_back(back() / 10);
27             (*this)[size() - 2] %= 10;
28         }
29         return *this; //为使用方便，将进位后的自身返回引用
30     }

```

```

31 };
32 //输入输出
33 istream &operator>>(istream &is, BigNum &n) {
34     string s;
35     is >> s;
36     n.clear();
37     for (int i = s.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i)
38         n.push_back(s[i] - '0');
39     return is;
40 }
41 ostream &operator<<(ostream &os, const BigNum &n) {
42     if (n.empty())
43         os << 0;
44     for (int i = n.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i)
45         os << n[i];
46     return os;
47 }
48 //比较, 只需要写两个, 其他的直接代入即可
49 //常量引用当参数, 避免拷贝更高效
50 bool operator!=(const BigNum &a, const BigNum &b) {
51     if (a.size() != b.size())
52         return 1;
53     for (int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i)
54         if (a[i] != b[i])
55             return 1;
56     return 0;
57 }
58 bool operator==(const BigNum &a, const BigNum &b) {
59     return !(a != b);
60 }
61 bool operator<(const BigNum &a, const BigNum &b) {
62     if (a.size() != b.size())
63         return a.size() < b.size();
64     for (int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i)
65         if (a[i] != b[i])
66             return a[i] < b[i];
67     return 0;
68 }
69 bool operator>(const BigNum &a, const BigNum &b) {
70     return b < a;
71 }
72 bool operator<=(const BigNum &a, const BigNum &b) {
73     return !(a > b);
74 }
75 bool operator>=(const BigNum &a, const BigNum &b) {
76     return !(a < b);
77 }
78 //加法, 先实现+=, 这样更简洁高效

```

```

79 BigNum &operator+=(BigNum &a, const BigNum &b) {
80     if (a.size() < b.size())
81         a.resize(b.size());
82     for (int i = 0; i != b.size(); ++i)
83         a[i] += b[i];
84     return a.check();
85 }
86 BigNum operator+(BigNum a, const BigNum &b) {
87     return a += b;
88 }
89 //减法，返回差的绝对值，由于后面有交换，故参数不用引用
90 BigNum &operator-(BigNum &a, BigNum b) {
91     if (a < b)
92         swap(a, b);
93     for (int i = 0; i != b.size(); a[i] -= b[i], ++i)
94         if (a[i] < b[i]) //需要借位
95             {
96                 int j = i + 1;
97                 while (!a[j])
98                     ++j;
99                 while (j > i) {
100                     --a[j];
101                     a[--j] += 10;
102                 }
103             }
104     return a.check();
105 }
106 BigNum operator-(BigNum a, const BigNum &b) {
107     return a -= b;
108 }
109 //乘法不能先实现*=，原因自己想
110 BigNum operator*(const BigNum &a, const BigNum &b) {
111     BigNum n;
112     n.assign(a.size() + b.size() - 1, 0);
113     for (int i = 0; i != a.size(); ++i)
114         for (int j = 0; j != b.size(); ++j)
115             n[i + j] += a[i] * b[j];
116     return n.check();
117 }
118 BigNum &operator*=(BigNum &a, const BigNum &b) {
119     return a = a * b;
120 }
121 //除法和取模先实现一个带余除法函数
122 BigNum divmod(BigNum &a, const BigNum &b) {
123     BigNum ans;
124     for (int t = a.size() - b.size(); a >= b; --t) {
125         BigNum d;
126         d.assign(t + 1, 0);

```

```

127         d.back() = 1;
128         BigNum c = b * d;
129         while (a >= c) {
130             a -= c;
131             ans += d;
132         }
133     }
134     return ans;
135 }
136 BigNum operator/(BigNum a, const BigNum &b) {
137     return divmod(a, b);
138 }
139 BigNum &operator/=(BigNum &a, const BigNum &b) {
140     return a = a / b;
141 }
142 BigNum &operator%=(BigNum &a, const BigNum &b) {
143     divmod(a, b);
144     return a;
145 }
146 BigNum operator%(BigNum a, const BigNum &b) {
147     return a %= b;
148 }
149 //顺手实现一个快速幂，可以看到和普通快速幂几乎无异
150 BigNum pow(const BigNum &n, const BigNum &k) {
151     if (k.empty())
152         return 1;
153     if (k == 2)
154         return n * n;
155     if (k.back() % 2)
156         return n * pow(n, k - 1);
157     return pow(pow(n, k / 2), 2);
158 }
159
160 int main() {
161 }

```

## 0.5.2 Simulated\_annealing.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  const double eps = 1e-8;
7
8  int main() {
9      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);

```

```

10     cin.tie(nullptr);
11
12     int n;
13     cin >> n;
14
15     vector<tuple<int, int, int>> a(n);
16     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
17         int x, y, z;
18         cin >> x >> y >> z;
19         a[i] = tuple(x, y, z);
20     }
21
22     auto solve = [&]() {
23         double step = 10000, ans = 1e30;
24         tuple<double, double, double> tp;
25         int pos = 0;
26
27         auto dis = [&](auto A, auto B) {
28             auto [x1, y1, z1] = A;
29             auto [x2, y2, z2] = B;
30             return sqrt((x2 - x1) * (x2 - x1) + (y2 - y1) * (y2 - y1) + (z2 - z1) * (z2 - z1));
31         };
32
33         while (step > eps) {
34             for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) { // 找一个最远的点
35                 if (dis(tp, a[pos]) < dis(tp, a[i])) {
36                     pos = i;
37                 }
38             }
39             double mt = dis(tp, a[pos]);
40             ans = min(ans, mt);
41             auto [x, y, z] = tp;
42             auto [px, py, pz] = a[pos];
43             x += (px - x) / mt * step;
44             y += (py - y) / mt * step;
45             z += (pz - z) / mt * step;
46             tp = tuple(x, y, z);
47
48             step *= 0.98;
49         }
50         return ans;
51     };
52
53     cout << fixed << setprecision(8) << solve() << "\n";
54
55     return 0;
56 }
57

```

58 // test problem: <https://vjudge.net/problem/Gym-101981D>

### 0.5.3 Z.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  constexpr int mod = 1e9 + 7;
7  // assume -mod <= x < 2mod
8  int norm(int x) {
9      if (x < 0) x += mod;
10     if (x >= mod) x -= mod;
11     return x;
12 }
13 template<class T>
14 T power(T a, int64_t b) {
15     T res = 1;
16     for (; b; b /= 2, a *= a) {
17         if (b % 2) res *= a;
18     }
19     return res;
20 }
21 struct Z {
22     int x;
23     Z(int x = 0) : x(norm(x)) {}
24     Z(int64_t x) : x(x % mod) {}
25     int val() const {
26         return x;
27     }
28     Z operator-() const {
29         return Z(norm(mod - x));
30     }
31     Z inv() const {
32         assert(x != 0);
33         return power(*this, mod - 2);
34     }
35     Z &operator*=(const Z &rhs) {
36         x = int64_t(x) * rhs.x % mod;
37         return *this;
38     }
39     Z &operator+=(const Z &rhs) {
40         x = norm(x + rhs.x);
41         return *this;
42     }
43     Z &operator-=(const Z &rhs) {

```



```

44     x = norm(x - rhs.x);
45     return *this;
46 }
47 Z &operator/=(const Z &rhs) {
48     return *this *= rhs.inv();
49 }
50 friend Z operator*(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
51     Z res = lhs;
52     res *= rhs;
53     return res;
54 }
55 friend Z operator+(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
56     Z res = lhs;
57     res += rhs;
58     return res;
59 }
60 friend Z operator-(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
61     Z res = lhs;
62     res -= rhs;
63     return res;
64 }
65 friend Z operator/(const Z &lhs, const Z &rhs) {
66     Z res = lhs;
67     res /= rhs;
68     return res;
69 }
70 friend istream &operator>>(istream &is, Z &a) {
71     int64_t v;
72     is >> v;
73     a = Z(v);
74     return is;
75 }
76 friend ostream &operator<<(ostream &os, const Z &a) {
77     return os << a.val();
78 }
79 };

```

#### 0.5.4 bignum.cpp

```

1  #include <cstring>
2  #include <iostream>
3  using namespace std;
4
5  class BigNum {
6  private:
7      int a[1000];
8      int len;

```

```

9
10 public:
11     BigNum() {
12         len = 1;
13         memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
14     }
15     BigNum(const int b);
16     BigNum(char *s);
17     BigNum(const BigNum &T);
18     BigNum &operator=(const BigNum &n);
19
20     friend istream &operator>>(istream &, BigNum &);
21     friend ostream &operator<<(ostream &, BigNum &);
22
23     BigNum operator+(const BigNum &T) const;
24     BigNum operator-(const BigNum &T) const;
25     BigNum operator*(const BigNum &T) const;
26     BigNum operator/(const int &b) const;
27     BigNum operator|(const BigNum &T) const;
28     BigNum operator%(const BigNum &T) const;
29
30     bool operator>(const BigNum &T) const;
31     bool operator>(const int &t) const;
32 };
33
34 BigNum::BigNum(const int b) {
35     len = 0;
36     memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
37     int t = b;
38     while (t) {
39         int x = t % 10;
40         a[len++] = x;
41         t /= 10;
42     }
43 }
44 BigNum::BigNum(char *s) {
45     memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
46     int l = strlen(s);
47     len = l;
48     int cnt = 0;
49     for (int i = l - 1; i >= 0; --i)
50         a[cnt++] = s[i] - '0';
51 }
52 BigNum::BigNum(const BigNum &T) : len(T.len) {
53     memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
54     for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i)
55         a[i] = T.a[i];
56 }

```

```

57 BigNum &BigNum::operator=(const BigNum &n) {
58     len = n.len;
59     memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
60     for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i)
61         a[i] = n.a[i];
62     return *this;
63 }
64 istream &operator>>(istream &in, BigNum &b) {
65     char ch[1000];
66     in >> ch;
67     int l = strlen(ch);
68     int count = 0;
69     for (int i = l - 1; i > 0; --i) {
70         b.a[count++] = ch[i] - '0';
71     }
72     if (ch[0] == '-')
73         b.a[count - 1] = 0 - b.a[count - 1];
74     else
75         b.a[count++] = ch[0] - '0';
76     b.len = count;
77     return in;
78 }
79 ostream &operator<<(ostream &out, BigNum &b) {
80     for (int i = b.len - 1; i >= 0; --i)
81         cout << b.a[i];
82     return out;
83 }
84 BigNum BigNum::operator+(const BigNum &T) const {
85     BigNum t(*this);
86     int big;
87     big = T.len > len ? T.len : len;
88     for (int i = 0; i < big; ++i) {
89         t.a[i] += T.a[i];
90         if (t.a[i] >= 10) {
91             t.a[i + 1]++;
92             t.a[i] -= 10;
93         }
94     }
95     if (t.a[big] != 0)
96         t.len = big + 1;
97     else
98         t.len = big;
99     return t;
100 }
101 BigNum BigNum::operator-(const BigNum &T) const {
102     int big;
103     bool flag;
104     BigNum t1, t2;

```

```

105     if (*this > T) {
106         t1 = *this;
107         t2 = T;
108         flag = 0;
109     } else {
110         t1 = T;
111         t2 = *this;
112         flag = 1;
113     }
114     big = t1.len;
115     for (int i = 0; i < big; ++i) {
116         if (t1.a[i] < t2.a[i]) {
117             int j = i + 1;
118             while (t1.a[j] == 0)
119                 j++;
120             t1.a[j--]--;
121             while (j > i)
122                 t1.a[j--] += 9;
123             t1.a[i] += 10 - t2.a[i];
124         } else
125             t1.a[i] -= t2.a[i];
126     }
127     t1.len = big;
128     while (t1.a[t1.len - 1] == 0 && t1.len > 1) {
129         t1.len--;
130         big--;
131     }
132     if (flag)
133         t1.a[big - 1] = 0 - t1.a[big - 1];
134     return t1;
135 }
136 BigNum BigNum::operator*(const BigNum &T) const {
137     BigNum ret;
138     int up;
139     int temp, temp1;
140     int i, j;
141     for (i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
142         up = 0;
143         for (j = 0; j < T.len; ++j) {
144             temp = a[i] * T.a[j] + ret.a[i + j] + up;
145             if (temp >= 10) {
146                 temp1 = temp % 10;
147                 up = temp / 10;
148                 ret.a[i + j] = temp1;
149             } else {
150                 up = 0;
151                 ret.a[i + j] = temp;
152             }

```

```

153     }
154     if (up != 0)
155         ret.a[i + j] = up;
156 }
157 ret.len = i + j;
158 while (ret.a[ret.len - 1] == 0 && ret.len > 1)
159     ret.len--;
160 return ret;
161 }
162 BigNum BigNum::operator/(const int &b) const {
163     BigNum ret;
164     int down = 0;
165     for (int i = len - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
166         ret.a[i] = (a[i] + down * 10) / b;
167         down = a[i] + down * 10 - ret.a[i] * b;
168     }
169     ret.len = len;
170     while (ret.a[ret.len - 1] == 0 && ret.len > 1)
171         ret.len--;
172     return ret;
173 }
174 BigNum BigNum::operator|(const BigNum &T) const {
175     BigNum ans;
176     BigNum a = *this, b = T;
177     int len1 = len, len2 = T.len;
178     int t = len1 - len2;
179     BigNum x = 1;
180     BigNum ten = 10;
181     for (int i = 0; i < t; ++i) {
182         b = b * ten;
183         x = x * ten;
184     }
185     while (a > T || (!(a > T) && !(T > a))) {
186         while (a > b || (!(a > b) && !(b > a))) {
187             a = a - b;
188             ans = ans + x;
189         }
190         b = b / 10;
191         x = x / 10;
192     }
193     return ans;
194 }
195 BigNum BigNum::operator%(const BigNum &T) const {
196     BigNum ans;
197     BigNum a = *this, b = T;
198     int len1 = len, len2 = T.len;
199     int t = len1 - len2;
200     BigNum x = 1;

```

```

201     BigNum ten = 10;
202     for (int i = 0; i < t; ++i) {
203         b = b * ten;
204         x = x * ten;
205     }
206     while (a > T || (!(a > T) && !(T > a))) {
207         while (a > b || (!(a > b) && !(b > a))) {
208             a = a - b;
209             ans = ans + x;
210         }
211         b = b / 10;
212         x = x / 10;
213     }
214     return a;
215 }
216 bool BigNum::operator>(const BigNum &T) const {
217     int ln;
218     if (len > T.len)
219         return true;
220     else if (len < T.len)
221         return false;
222
223     ln = len - 1;
224     while (a[ln] == T.a[ln] && ln >= 0)
225         ln--;
226     if (ln >= 0 && a[ln] > T.a[ln])
227         return true;
228     else
229         return false;
230 }
231 bool BigNum::operator>(const int &t) const {
232     BigNum b(t);
233     return *this > b;
234 }
235
236 int main() {
237
238 }

```

### 0.5.5 gen.py

```

1 from random import *
2
3 # make data randint(1, r)
4
5 n = randint(1, 100000)
6

```

```
7 | print(n)
```

### 0.5.6 makestd.cpp

```
1 | #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 |
3 | using namespace std;
4 | using ll = long long;
5 |
6 | int main() {
7 |     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
8 |     cin.tie(nullptr);
9 |
10 |    string s;
11 |    while (getline(cin, s)) {
12 |        cout << "\"";
13 |        for (auto it : s) {
14 |            if (it == '"' || it == '\\')
15 |                cout << "\\\"";
16 |            cout << it;
17 |        }
18 |        cout << "\", ";
19 |        cout << endl;
20 |    }
21 |    return 0;
22 | }
```

### 0.5.7 pai.py

```
1 | import os
2 |
3 | stdName = "A"
4 | bfName = "B"
5 | dirName = "pai"
6 |
7 | os.system("g++ -std=c++20 -Wall {0:}.cpp -o std".format(stdName))
8 | os.system("g++ -std=c++20 -Wall {0:}.cpp -o bf".format(bfName))
9 |
10 | os.system("mkdir {0:}".format(dirName))
11 | os.system("mv std {0:}".format(dirName))
12 | os.system("mv bf {0:}".format(dirName))
13 |
14 | tc = 0
15 | while True:
16 |     os.system("python gen.py > ./{0:}/in.in".format(dirName))
17 |     os.system("time ./{0:}/std < ./{0:}/in.in > ./{0:}/std.out".format(dirName))
18 |     os.system("./{0:}/bf < ./{0:}/in.in > ./{0:}/bf.out".format(dirName))
```

```

19     if os.system("diff ./f0:/bf.out ./f0:/std.out".format(dirName)):
20         print("WA")
21         exit(0)
22     else:
23         tc += 1
24         print("AC #", tc)

```

### 0.5.8 sg 函数.cpp

```

1  #include <algorithm>
2  #include <cstring>
3  #include <iostream>
4  using namespace std;
5  #define IO ios::sync_with_stdio(false), cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0)
6  typedef long long ll;
7  const int maxm = 1e4 + 5;
8  const int maxn = 105;
9  int k;
10 int f[maxn], sg[maxn], vis[maxn]; //记录后继状态
11 void dosg() {
12     sg[0] = 0;
13     memset(vis, -1, sizeof(vis));
14     for (int i = 1; i < maxm; ++i) {
15         for (int j = 1; f[j] <= i && j <= k; ++j)
16             vis[sg[i - f[j]]] = i;
17         int j = 0;
18         while (vis[j] == i)
19             ++j;
20         sg[i] = j;
21     }
22 }
23
24 int main() {
25     while (scanf("%d", &k) && k) {
26         for (int i = 1; i <= k; ++i)
27             scanf("%d", &f[i]);
28         sort(f + 1, f + 1 + k);
29         dosg();
30         int m;
31         scanf("%d", &m);
32         while (m--) {
33             int n;
34             scanf("%d", &n);
35             int ans = 0;
36             for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
37                 int x;
38                 scanf("%d", &x);

```



```

39         ans ^= sg[x];
40     }
41     printf("%c", ans ? 'W' : 'L');
42     // cout << (ans ? "W" : "L");
43 }
44 printf("\n");
45 }
46 }

```

### 0.5.9 博弈.cpp

```

1  #include <cmath>
2  #include <cstring>
3  #include <iostream>
4  #define gold (sqrt(5.0) + 1) / 2
5  using namespace std;
6  typedef long long ll;
7
8  int sg[1005];
9  const int N = 30;
10 int f[N];
11 int s[1005];
12 void DoSg(int num) {
13     int i, j;
14     memset(sg, 0, sizeof(sg));
15     for (i = 1; i <= num; ++i) {
16         memset(s, 0, sizeof(s));
17         for (j = 0; f[j] <= i && j < N; ++j) {
18             s[sg[i - f[j]]] = 1;
19         }
20         for (j = 0; ++j) {
21             if (!s[j]) {
22                 sg[i] = j;
23                 break;
24             }
25         }
26     }
27 }
28
29 int main() {
30     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
31     f[0] = 1;
32     f[1] = 1;
33     for (int i = 2; i <= 30; ++i) {
34         f[i] = f[i - 1] + f[i - 2];
35     }
36     DoSg(1000);

```

```

37     int n, m, k;
38     while (cin >> n >> m >> k) {
39         if (n == 0 && m == 0 && k == 0)
40             break;
41         if (sg[n] ^ sg[m] ^ sg[k])
42             cout << "Fibo" << endl;
43         else
44             cout << "Nqcci" << endl;
45     }
46 }

```

### 0.5.10 威佐夫博弈.cpp

```

1  #include <algorithm>
2  #include <cmath>
3  #include <iostream>
4  #define gold (sqrt(5.0) + 1) / 2
5  using namespace std;
6  typedef long long ll;
7
8  int main() {
9      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
10     int a, b;
11     while (cin >> a >> b) {
12         int big = max(a, b);
13         int small = min(a, b);
14         double now = double(big - small) * gold;
15         if ((int)now == small)
16             cout << 0 << endl; //后手必胜
17         else
18             cout << 1 << endl; //先手必胜
19     }
20 }

```

### 0.5.11 杜教 BM.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  #define rep(i, a, n) for (long long i = a; i < n; i++)
4  #define per(i, a, n) for (long long i = n - 1; i >= a; i--)
5  #define pb push_back
6  #define all(x) (x).begin(), (x).end()
7  #define SZ(x) ((long long)(x).size())
8  typedef vector<long long> VI;
9  typedef long long ll;
10 typedef pair<long long, long long> PII;
11 const ll mod = 1e9 + 7;

```

```

12 ll powmod(ll a, ll b) {
13     ll res = 1;
14     a %= mod;
15     assert(b >= 0);
16     for (; b; b >>= 1) {
17         if (b & 1)
18             res = res * a % mod;
19         a = a * a % mod;
20     }
21     return res;
22 }
23 // head
24
25 namespace linear_seq {
26     const long long N = 10010;
27     ll res[N], base[N], _c[N], _md[N];
28
29     vector<long long> Md;
30     void mul(ll *a, ll *b, long long k) {
31         rep(i, 0, k + k) _c[i] = 0;
32         rep(i, 0, k) if (a[i]) rep(j, 0, k)
33             _c[i + j] = (_c[i + j] + a[i] * b[j]) % mod;
34         for (long long i = k + k - 1; i >= k; i--)
35             if (_c[i])
36                 rep(j, 0, SZ(Md)) _c[i - k + Md[j]] = (_c[i - k + Md[j]] - _c[i] * _md[Md[j]]) % mod;
37         rep(i, 0, k) a[i] = _c[i];
38     }
39     long long solve(ll n, VI a, VI b) { // a 系数 b 初值 b[n+1]=a[0]*b[n]+...
40         // printf("%d\n", SZ(b));
41         ll ans = 0, pnt = 0;
42         long long k = SZ(a);
43         assert(SZ(a) == SZ(b));
44         rep(i, 0, k) _md[k - 1 - i] = -a[i];
45         _md[k] = 1;
46         Md.clear();
47         rep(i, 0, k) if (_md[i] != 0) Md.push_back(i);
48         rep(i, 0, k) res[i] = base[i] = 0;
49         res[0] = 1;
50         while ((1ll << pnt) <= n) pnt++;
51         for (long long p = pnt; p >= 0; p--) {
52             mul(res, res, k);
53             if ((n >> p) & 1) {
54                 for (long long i = k - 1; i >= 0; i--)
55                     res[i + 1] = res[i];
56                 res[0] = 0;
57                 rep(j, 0, SZ(Md)) res[Md[j]] = (res[Md[j]] - res[k] * _md[Md[j]]) % mod;
58             }
59         }

```

```

60     rep(i, 0, k) ans = (ans + res[i] * b[i]) % mod;
61     if (ans < 0) ans += mod;
62     return ans;
63 }
64 VI BM(VI s) {
65     VI C(1, 1), B(1, 1);
66     long long L = 0, m = 1, b = 1;
67     rep(n, 0, SZ(s)) {
68         ll d = 0;
69         rep(i, 0, L + 1) d = (d + (ll)C[i] * s[n - i]) % mod;
70         if (d == 0)
71             ++m;
72         else if (2 * L <= n) {
73             VI T = C;
74             ll c = mod - d * powmod(b, mod - 2) % mod;
75             while (SZ(C) < SZ(B) + m)
76                 C.pb(0);
77             rep(i, 0, SZ(B)) C[i + m] = (C[i + m] + c * B[i]) % mod;
78             L = n + 1 - L;
79             B = T;
80             b = d;
81             m = 1;
82         } else {
83             ll c = mod - d * powmod(b, mod - 2) % mod;
84             while (SZ(C) < SZ(B) + m) C.pb(0);
85             rep(i, 0, SZ(B)) C[i + m] = (C[i + m] + c * B[i]) % mod;
86             ++m;
87         }
88     }
89     return C;
90 }
91 long long gao(VI a, ll n) {
92     VI c = BM(a);
93     c.erase(c.begin());
94     rep(i, 0, SZ(c)) c[i] = (mod - c[i]) % mod;
95     return solve(n, c, VI(a.begin(), a.begin() + SZ(c)));
96 }
97 }; // namespace linear_seq
98
99 int main() {
100     int n;
101     cin >> n;
102     cout << linear_seq::gao(VI{0, 1, 5, 18, 58, 177, 522, 1503, 4252, 11869}, n - 1) << "\n";
103 }

```

### 0.5.12 欧拉函数.cpp

```

1 //我们首先应该要知道欧拉函数的通项公式
2 // (n)=n*(1-1/p1)*(1-1/p2)*(1-1/p3)*(1-1/p4).....(1-1/pn), 其中pi为n的质因数
3 //求n以内与n互质的数的个数
4 long long euler(long long n)
5 {
6     long long ans = n;
7     for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++)
8     {
9         if (n % i == 0)
10        {
11            ans -= ans / i;    //等价于通项, 把n乘进去
12            while (n % i == 0) //确保下一个i是n的素因数
13                n /= i;
14        }
15    }
16    if (n > 1)
17        ans -= ans / n; //最后可能还剩下一个素因数没有除
18    return ans;
19 }

```

## 0.6 String

### 0.6.1 AhoCorasick.cpp

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4 using ll = long long;
5
6 /** Modified from:
7  * https://github.com/kth-competitive-programming/kactl/blob/master/content/strings/AhoCorasick.h
8  * Try to handle duplicated patterns beforehand, otherwise change 'end' to
9  * vector; empty patterns are not allowed. Time: construction takes  $O(26N)$ ,
10 * where  $N = \sum$  of length of patterns. find(x) is  $O(N)$ , where  $N = \text{length of } x$ .
11 * findAll is  $O(N+M)$  where  $M$  is number of occurrence of all pattern (up to  $N \cdot \sqrt{N}$ ) */
12 struct AhoCorasick {
13     enum { alpha = 26, first = 'a' }; // change this!
14     struct Node {
15         // back: failure link, points to longest suffix that is in the trie.
16         // end: longest pattern that ends here, is -1 if no pattern ends here.
17         // nmatches: number of (patterns that is a suffix of current node)/(duplicated patterns),
18             depends on needs.
19         // output: output link, points to the longest pattern that is a suffix of current node
20         int back, end = -1, nmatches = 0, output = -1;
21         array<int, alpha> ch;
22         Node(int v = -1) { fill(ch.begin(), ch.end(), v); }
23     };
24 };

```

```

23     vector<Node> N;
24     int n;
25     AhoCorasick() : N(1), n(0) {}
26     void insert(string &s) {
27         assert(!s.empty());
28         int p = 0;
29         for (char c : s) {
30             if (N[p].ch[c - first] == -1) {
31                 N[p].ch[c - first] = N.size();
32                 N.emplace_back();
33             }
34             p = N[p].ch[c - first];
35         }
36         N[p].end = n++;
37         N[p].nmatches++;
38     }
39     void build() {
40         N[0].back = (int)N.size();
41         N.emplace_back(0);
42         queue<int> q;
43         q.push(0);
44         while (!q.empty()) {
45             int p = q.front();
46             q.pop();
47             for (int i = 0; i < alpha; i++) {
48                 int pnx = N[N[p].back].ch[i];
49                 auto &nxt = N[N[p].ch[i]];
50                 if (N[p].ch[i] == -1) N[p].ch[i] = pnx;
51                 else {
52                     nxt.back = pnx;
53                     // if prev is an end node, then set output to prev node,
54                     // otherwise set to output link of prev node
55                     nxt.output = N[pnx].end == -1 ? N[pnx].output : pnx;
56                     // if we don't want to distinguish info of patterns that is
57                     // a suffix of current node, we can add info to the ch
58                     // node like this: nxt.nmatches+=N[pnx].nmatches;
59                     q.push(N[p].ch[i]);
60                 }
61             }
62         }
63     }
64     // for each position, finds the longest pattern that ends here
65     vector<int> find(const string &text) {
66         int len = text.length();
67         vector<int> res(len);
68         int p = 0;
69         for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
70             p = N[p].ch[text[i] - first];

```

```

71         res[i] = N[p].end;
72     }
73     return res;
74 }
75 // for each position, finds the all that ends here
76 vector<vector<int>> find_all(const string &text) {
77     int len = text.length();
78     vector<vector<int>> res(len);
79     int p = 0;
80     for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
81         p = N[p].ch[text[i] - first];
82         res[i].push_back(N[p].end);
83         for (int ind = N[p].output; ind != -1; ind = N[ind].output) {
84             assert(N[ind].end != -1);
85             res[i].push_back(N[ind].end);
86         }
87     }
88     return res;
89 }
90 int find_cnt(const string &text) {
91     int len = text.length();
92     vector<int> num(n + 1, 0);
93     int p = 0, ans = 0;
94     for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
95         p = N[p].ch[text[i] - first];
96         if (N[p].end != -1) {
97             if (!num[N[p].end]) {
98                 num[N[p].end]++;
99                 ans += N[p].nmatches;
100             }
101         }
102         for (int ind = N[p].output; ind != -1; ind = N[ind].output) {
103             if (!num[N[ind].end]) {
104                 num[N[ind].end]++;
105                 ans += N[ind].nmatches;
106             }
107         }
108     }
109     return ans;
110 }
111 pair<int, vector<int>> find_maxcnt(const string &text) {
112     int len = text.length();
113     vector<int> num(n + 1, 0);
114     int p = 0, ans = 0;
115     for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
116         p = N[p].ch[text[i] - first];
117         if (N[p].end != -1) {
118             if (!num[N[p].end]) {

```

```
119         num[N[p].end]++;
120         ans = max(ans, N[p].nmatches);
121     }
122 }
123 for (int ind = N[p].output; ind != -1; ind = N[ind].output) {
124     if (!num[N[ind].end]) {
125         num[N[ind].end]++;
126         ans += N[ind].nmatches;
127     }
128 }
129 }
130 vector<int> idx;
131 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
132     if (num[i] == ans) {
133         idx.push_back(i);
134     }
135 }
136 return pair(ans, idx);
137 }
138 };
139
140 int main() {
141     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
142     cin.tie(nullptr);
143
144     int n;
145     cin >> n;
146
147     AhoCorasick ac;
148     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
149         string s;
150         cin >> s;
151         ac.insert(s);
152     }
153
154     ac.build();
155
156     string t;
157     cin >> t;
158
159     cout << ac.find_cnt(t) << "\n";
160
161     return 0;
162 }
163
164 // test problem: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3808
```



## 0.6.2 exkmp.cpp

```

1  #include <cstdio>
2  #include <cstring>
3  #include <iostream>
4  #include <string>
5
6  using namespace std;
7  const int K = 100005;
8  int nt[K], extand[K];
9  char S[K], T[K];
10 void Getnext(char *T, int *next) {
11     int len = strlen(T), a = 0;
12     next[0] = len;
13     while (a < len - 1 && T[a] == T[a + 1])
14         a++;
15     next[1] = a;
16     a = 1;
17     for (int k = 2; k < len; k++) {
18         int p = a + next[a] - 1, L = next[k - a];
19         if ((k - 1) + L >= p) {
20             int j = (p - k + 1) > 0 ? (p - k + 1) : 0;
21             while (k + j < len && T[k + j] == T[j])
22                 j++;
23             next[k] = j;
24             a = k;
25         } else
26             next[k] = L;
27     }
28 }
29 void GetExtand(char *S, char *T, int *next) {
30     Getnext(T, next);
31     int slen = strlen(S), tlen = strlen(T), a = 0;
32     int MinLen = slen < tlen ? slen : tlen;
33     while (a < MinLen && S[a] == T[a])
34         a++;
35     extand[0] = a;
36     a = 0;
37     for (int k = 1; k < slen; k++) {
38         int p = a + extand[a] - 1, L = next[k - a];
39         if ((k - 1) + L >= p) {
40             int j = (p - k + 1) > 0 ? (p - k + 1) : 0;
41             while (k + j < slen && j < tlen && S[k + j] == T[j])
42                 j++;
43             extand[k] = j;
44             a = k;
45         } else
46             extand[k] = L;

```

```

47     }
48 }
49 int main() {
50     while (scanf("%s%s", S, T) == 2) {
51         GetExtand(S, T, nt);
52         for (int i = 0; i < strlen(T); i++)
53             printf("%d ", nt[i]);
54         puts("");
55         for (int i = 0; i < strlen(S); i++)
56             printf("%d ", extand[i]);
57         puts("");
58     }
59 }

```

### 0.6.3 kmp.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  vector<int> prefixFunction(string s) {
7      int n = (int)s.size();
8      vector<int> p(n);
9      for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
10         int j = p[i - 1];
11         while (j > 0 && s[i] != s[j]) j = p[j - 1];
12         if (s[i] == s[j]) ++j;
13         p[i] = j;
14     }
15     return p;
16 }
17
18 // KMP based on prefixFunction. return all match postion in t
19 // also can create string st = s + '#' + t, and call prefixFunction(st),
20 // if p[i] == s.length(), it's a successful match: s in t
21 vector<int> kmp(string s, string t) {
22     vector<int> ans;
23     int n = (int)s.size(), m = (int)t.size();
24     if (n > m) return ans;
25     auto p = prefixFunction(s);
26     for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < m; ++i) {
27         while (j > 0 && s[j] != t[i]) j = p[j - 1];
28         if (s[j] == t[i] && ++j == n) ans.emplace_back(i - n + 1);
29     }
30     return ans;
31 }

```

```

32
33 int main() {
34     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
35     cin.tie(nullptr);
36
37     string t, s;
38     cin >> t >> s;
39
40     string st = s + '#' + t;
41     auto ans = prefixFunction(st);
42     for (int i = s.length() + 1; i < st.length(); ++i) {
43         if (ans[i] == s.length()) {
44             cout << i - 2 * s.length() + 1 << "\n";
45         }
46     }
47
48     for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); ++i) {
49         cout << ans[i] << " \n"[i == s.length() - 1];
50     }
51
52     return 0;
53 }
54
55 // test problem: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3375

```

#### 0.6.4 manacher.cpp

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  template <typename T>
7  vector<int> manacher(int n, const T &s) {
8      if (n == 0) {
9          return vector<int>();
10     }
11     vector<int> res(2 * n - 1, 0);
12     int l = -1, r = -1;
13     for (int z = 0; z < 2 * n - 1; z++) {
14         int i = (z + 1) >> 1;
15         int j = z >> 1;
16         int p = (i >= r ? 0 : min(r - i, res[2 * (l + r) - z]));
17         while (j + p + 1 < n && i - p - 1 >= 0) {
18             if (s[j + p + 1] == s[i - p - 1]) {
19                 break;
20             }

```

```

21         p++;
22     }
23     if (j + p > r) {
24         l = i - p;
25         r = j + p;
26     }
27     res[z] = p;
28 }
29 return res;
30 // res[2 * i] = odd radius in position i
31 // res[2 * i + 1] = even radius between positions i and i + 1
32 // s = "abaa" -> res = {0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0}
33 // s = "aaa" -> res = {0, 1, 1, 1, 0}
34 // in other words, for every z from 0 to 2 * n - 2:
35 // calculate i = (z + 1) >> 1 and j = z >> 1
36 // now there is a palindrome from i - res[z] to j + res[z]
37 // (watch out for i > j and res[z] = 0)
38 }
39 template <typename T>
40 vector<int> manacher(const T &s) {
41     return manacher((int)s.size(), s);
42 }
43
44 int main() {
45     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
46     cin.tie(nullptr);
47
48     string s;
49     cin >> s;
50     int n = s.length();
51
52     auto ans = manacher(s);
53
54     int len = 0, id = -1;
55     for (int z = 0; z < 2 * n - 1; ++z) {
56         if (z % 2 == 0 && 1 + 2 * ans[z] > len) { // odd length of palindrome
57             len = 1 + 2 * ans[z];
58             id = z / 2 - ans[z];
59         } else if (z % 2 == 1 && 2 * ans[z] > len) { // even length of palindrome
60             len = 2 * ans[z];
61             id = z / 2 - ans[z] + 1;
62         }
63     }
64
65     cout << s.substr(id, len) << "\n";
66
67     return 0;
68 }

```

## 0.6.5 后缀数组.cpp

```

1  #include <cstdio>
2  #include <iostream>
3  #include <cstdlib>
4  #include <cstring>
5  using namespace std;
6  typedef long long ll;
7  const int N = 2e5 + 10;
8  int n, mx, mn;
9  int a[N];
10 char s[N];
11 int SA[N], rnk[N], height[N], sum[N], tp[N];
12 //rnk[i] p i, p, SA[i] Iip1 p, Height[i] Iip1 I(i-1)p1 p LCP
13 //sum[i] » , 沭 ip, tp[i] rnkp " (°p 1 E ), SA
14
15 bool cmp(int *f, int x, int y, int w)
16 {
17     return f[x] == f[y] && f[x + w] == f[y + w];
18 }
19
20 void get_SA(char *s, int n, int m)
21 {
22     // 沭 Iip
23     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
24         sum[i] = 0; // 0
25     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
26         sum[rnk[i]] = s[i]++; // 沭 j
27     for (int i = 1; i < m; i++)
28         sum[i] += sum[i - 1]; //sum[i] I ip L
29     for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)
30         SA[--sum[rnk[i]]] = i; // ± 0jª ,
31     //SA[i]沭 p ip1 ± ,SA[--sum[rnk[i]]] = i 沭 ± Iip1 I--sum[rnk[i]] ,
32     for (int len = 1; len <= n; len <<= 1)
33     {
34         int p = 0;
35         // 沭 SA 1
36         for (int i = n - len; i < n; i++)
37             tp[p++] = i; //° i, û 1 ,沭p 1 Ij ,
38         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
39         {
40             if (SA[i] >= len)
41                 tp[p++] = SA[i] - len;
42         }
43         //tp[i]沭°p 1 ip ±
44         //沭 1 E 沭p 1 ,°沭 Iip
45         for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
46             sum[i] = 0;

```

```

47     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
48         sum[rnk[tp[i]]]++;
49     for (int i = 1; i < m; i++)
50         sum[i] += sum[i - 1];
51     for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)
52         SA[--sum[rnk[tp[i]]]] = tp[i];
53     //, % SA° rnk      % rnk
54     swap(rnk, tp); //»»»° tp    rnk
55     p = 1;
56     rnk[SA[0]] = 0;
57     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
58     {
59         rnk[SA[i]] = cmp(tp, SA[i - 1], SA[i], len) ? p - 1 : p++; //    ° rnk[i]° rnk[i-1]
60     }
61     if (p >= n)
62         break;
63     m = p; // °
64 }
65 // height
66 int k = 0;
67 n--;
68 for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
69     rnk[SA[i]] = i;
70 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
71 {
72     if (k)
73         k--;
74     int j = SA[rnk[i] - 1];
75     while (s[i + k] == s[j + k])
76         k++;
77     height[rnk[i]] = k;
78 }
79 }
80
81 void check()
82 {
83     // getchar();//°    û    ô
84     scanf("%s", s);
85     int n = strlen(s);
86     get_SA(s, n + 1, 'z' + 1);
87     ll res = 0;
88     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
89         res += n - SA[i] - height[i];
90     printf("%lld\n", res);
91 }
92 //    °&°    °p    °
93
94 int main()

```

```

95 {
96     int t;
97     scanf("%d", &t);
98     while (t--)
99         check();
100 }

```

## 0.7 dp

### 0.7.1 数位 dp.cpp

```

1  #include <algorithm>
2  #include <cstring>
3  #include <iostream>
4  #include <map>
5  using namespace std;
6  typedef long long ll;
7  int a, b, num[20], dp[20][2];
8  int dfs(int len, bool if6, bool lim) {
9      if (len == 0) return 1;
10     if (!lim && dp[len][if6]) return dp[len][if6];
11     int cnt = 0, maxx = (lim ? num[len] : 9);
12     for (int i = 0; i <= maxx; i++) {
13         if (i == 4 || (if6 && i == 2)) continue;
14         cnt += dfs(len - 1, i == 6, lim && i == maxx);
15     }
16     return lim ? cnt : dp[len][if6] = cnt;
17 }
18
19 int solve(int x) {
20     memset(num, 0, sizeof(num));
21     int k = 0;
22     while (x) {
23         num[++k] = x % 10;
24         x /= 10;
25     }
26     return dfs(k, false, true);
27 }
28
29 int main() {
30     scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
31     printf("%d\n", solve(b) - solve(a - 1));
32 }

```

### 0.7.2 最长上升子序列.cpp

```
1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  int main() {
7      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
8      cin.tie(nullptr);
9
10     int n;
11     cin >> n;
12     vector<int> a(n);
13     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
14         cin >> a[i];
15     }
16
17     // 最长（不严格）上升子序列
18     vector<int> dp(n, 1e9), pre(n);
19     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
20         *upper_bound(dp.begin(), dp.end(), a[i]) = a[i];
21         pre[i] = lower_bound(dp.begin(), dp.end(), 1e9) - dp.begin();
22     }
23
24     int ans = *max_element(pre.begin(), pre.end());
25
26     cout << ans << "\n";
27
28     return 0;
29 }
```