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## 1 Basic

### 1.1 Default code

```

#include<bits/stdc++.h>
#include<chrono> // for timing
#pragma GCC optimize("O3,unroll-loops")
#pragma target optimize("avx2,bmi,bmi2,lzcnt,popcnt")
#define IO ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);cin.tie(0);cout
        .tie(0);
#define pii pair<int,int>
#define ft first
#define sd second
#define int long long
#define double long double
#define PI acos(-1)
#define SZ(x) (int)x.size()
#define all(v) (v).begin(), (v).end()
#define _for(i,a,b) for(int i=(a);i<(b);++i)
using namespace std;
template<typename T>
ostream& operator<<(ostream& os,const vector<T>& vn){
    for(int i=0;i<vn.size();++i)os<<vn[i]<<" ";
    return os;
}
template<typename T>
ostream& operator<<(ostream& os,const set<T>& vn){
    for(typename set<T>::iterator it=vn.begin();it!=vn.
        end();++it)os<<*it<<" ";
    return os;
}
mt19937 mt(hash<string>{}("Mashu_AC_Please")); //mt();
// mt19937 mt(chrono::steady_clock::now().
//     time_since_epoch().count());
// g++ a.cpp -Wall -Wshadow -fsanitize=undefined -o a.
//     exe
// ./a.exe
const int MXN=2e5+5;
const int INF=INT_MAX;
void sol() {}
signed main() {
    // auto start=chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
    // #ifdef LOCAL
    //     freopen("input.txt","r",stdin);
    //     freopen("output.txt","w",stdout);
    // #endif
    IO
    int t=1;
    cin>>t;
    while(t--) {sol();}
    // auto stop = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now()
    //     ;
    // auto duration = chrono::duration_cast<chrono::
    //     milliseconds>(stop - start);
    // cerr<<"Time:"<<duration.count()<<" ms\n";
}

```

### 1.2 Misc

```

iota(vec.begin(),vec.end(),1);// 產生1~size的整數列
stoi(s.begin(),s.end(),k);// 法1,字串轉成k進位int
string s;cin>>s;
int x=stoi(s,0,2); // 法2,2可以改其他進位
__builtin_popcountll // 二進位有幾個1
__builtin_clzll // 左起第一個1前0的個數
__builtin_parityll // 1的個數的奇偶性
__builtin_mul_overflow(a,b,&res) // a*b是否溢位

// double 轉整數 請加 int b=round(a)
// 或是 int b =floor(a+0.5) (floor向下取整)

```

### 1.3 Fast read & write

```

inline int read() {
    char c = getchar(); int x = 0, f = 1;
    while(c < '0' || c > '9') {if(c == '-') f = -1; c =
        getchar();}
}

```

```

while(c >= '0' && c <= '9') x = x * 10 + c - '0', c
    = getchar();
return x * f;
}
inline void write(int x){
    if(x<0) putchar('-'),x=-x;
    if(x>9) write(x/10);
    putchar(x%10+'0');
}

```

## 1.4 Sort cmp

```

struct cmp{inline bool operator()(const int a,const int
    b){return a<b;}}; //common use
auto cmp= [](vector<int> a, vector<int> b) {return a[1]<
    b[1];}; //for set use
set<vector<int>, decltype(cmp)> prepare, done;

```

## 1.5 Discretization

```

vector<int> vec;
sort(vec.begin(),vec.end());
vec.resize(unique(vec.begin(),vec.end())-vec.begin());
for(int i=0;i<n;++i){ //+1是讓 index是1到N 可以不要
    arr[i]=lower_bound(vec.begin(),vec.end(),ll[i])-vec
        .begin()+1;
}

```

## 1.6 Custom unordered\_map

```

struct Type{
    int x;
    string y;
    bool operator==(const Type &other) const {
        return (x == other.x && y == other.y);
    }
};
struct hashes{
    size_t operator()(const Type &o) const {
        return ((hash<int>()(o.x)^(hash<string>()(o.y)
            <<1))>>1);
    }
};
//unordered_map<Type,int,hashes> map;

```

## 1.7 \_\_int128 read

```

// __int128_t p;
// lll n=qr(p);
#define lll __int128
template<class type_name> inline type_name qr(type_name
    sample)
{
    type_name ret=0,sgn=1;
    char cur=getchar();
    while(!isdigit(cur))
        sgn=(cur=='-'?-1:1),cur=getchar();
    while(isdigit(cur))
        ret=(ret<<1)+(ret<<3)+cur-'0',cur=getchar();
    return sgn==-1?-ret:ret;
}

```

## 1.8 字典序 a 嚴格小於 b

```

template<class T> //字典序a嚴格小於b
bool lexicographicallySmaller(const vector<T> &a,const
    vector<T> &b){
    int n=a.size();
    int m=b.size();
    int i;
    for(int i=0;i<n && i<m;++i){
        if(a[i]<b[i])return true;
    }

```

```

    else if(b[i]<a[i])return false;
}
return (i==n && i<m);
}

```

## 1.9 Radom

```

mt19937 gen(0x5EED);
int randint(int lb, int ub)
{ return uniform_int_distribution<int>(lb, ub)(gen); }

```

## 2 對拍

### 2.1 run.bat

```

@echo off
g++ ac.cpp -o ac.exe
g++ wa.cpp -o wa.exe
g++ gen1.cpp -o gen.exe

:loop
    echo %x
    gen.exe > input
    ac.exe < input > ac
    wa.exe < input > wa
    fc ac wa
if not errorlevel 1 goto loop

```

### 2.2 run.sh

```

for ((i=0;;i++))
do
    echo "$i"
    python3 gen.py > input
    ./ac < input > ac.out
    ./wa < input > wa.out
    diff ac.out wa.out || break
done

```

## 3 Flow & Matching

### 3.1 Dicnic

```

// flow.init(n,s,t):有n個點(0~n-1)，起點s終點t
// flow.add_edge(u,v,f):建一條邊，從u點到v點流量為f
// flow.solve():回傳網路最大流答案
//時間複雜度: O(V^2*E)
struct Dinic{
    struct Edge{ int v,f,re; };
    int n,s,t,level[MXN];
    vector<Edge> E[MXN];
    void init(int _n, int _s, int _t){
        n = _n; s = _s; t = _t;
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++) E[i].clear();
    }
    void add_edge(int u, int v, int f){
        E[u].push_back({v,f,(int)(E[v]).size()});
        E[v].push_back({u,0,(int)(E[u]).size()-1});
    }
    bool BFS(){
        for (int i=0; i<n; i++) level[i] = -1;
        queue<int> que;
        que.push(s);
        level[s] = 0;
        while (!que.empty()){
            int u = que.front(); que.pop();
            for (auto it : E[u]){
                if (it.f > 0 && level[it.v] == -1){
                    level[it.v] = level[u]+1;
                    que.push(it.v);
                }
            }
        }
        return level[t] != -1;
    }
    int DFS(int u, int nf){
        if (u == t) return nf;
        int res = 0;

```

```

    for (auto &it : E[u]){
        if (it.f > 0 && level[it.v] == level[u]+1){
            int tf = DFS(it.v, min(nf,it.f));
            res += tf; nf -= tf; it.f -= tf;
            E[it.v][it.re].f += tf;
            if (nf == 0) return res;
        }
    }
    if (!res) level[u] = -1;
    return res;
}
int solve(int res=0){
    while ( BFS() )
        res += DFS(s,2147483647);
    return res;
} }flow;

```

### 3.2 ZKW Flow

```

//最大流量上的最小花費
//最大流量優先，相同才是找最小花費，複雜度 $O(V^2E^2)$ 
// flow.init(n,s,t):有n個點(0~n-1)，起點s終點t
// flow.add_edge(u,v,f,c):建一條邊，從u點到v點流量為f，
// 每一單位流量的花費為c
// flow.solve():回傳一個pair(maxFlow,minCost)
// 限制：圖不能有負環
// 網路最大流的add_edge(u,v,f)可以無痛轉成最大流量上的
// 最小花費add_edge(u,v,1,f)即建立一條從u到v的邊流量為
// 1，單位流量花費為f
#define ll long long
struct zkwwflow{
    static const int maxN=20000;
    struct Edge{ int v,f,re; ll w;};
    int n,s,t,ptr[maxN]; bool vis[maxN]; ll dis[maxN];
    vector<Edge> E[maxN];
    void init(int _n,int _s,int _t){
        n=_n,s=_s,t=_t;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++) E[i].clear();
    }
    void add_edge(int u,int v,int f,ll w){
        E[u].push_back({v,f,(int)E[v].size(),w});
        E[v].push_back({u,0,(int)E[u].size()-1,-w});
    }
    bool SPFA() {
        fill_n(dis, n, LLONG_MAX);
        fill_n(vis, n, false);
        queue<int> q;
        q.push(s); dis[s]=0;
        while(!q.empty()) {
            int u = q.front(); q.pop();
            vis[u] = false;
            for(auto &it: E[u]){
                if(it.f>0 && dis[it.v]>dis[u]+it.w){
                    dis[it.v] = dis[u]+it.w;
                    if(!vis[it.v]) {vis[it.v] = true; q.push(it.v);}
                }
            }
        }
        if(dis[t]==LLONG_MAX) return false;
        // 不管流量是多少，花費不能是正數時加上這行 (最
        // 小花費可行流)
        // if(dis[t] >= 0) return false;
        return true;
    }
    int DFS(int u, int nf) {
        if(u==t) return nf;
        int res = 0; vis[u] = true;
        for(int &i=ptr[u] ; i<(int)E[u].size() ; i++) {
            auto &it = E[u][i];
            if(it.f>0 && dis[it.v]==dis[u]+it.w && !vis[it.v]) {
                int tf = DFS(it.v, min(nf, it.f));
                res += tf;
                nf-=tf;
                it.f-=tf;
                E[it.v][it.re].f += tf;
                if(nf==0) { vis[u]=false; break; }
            }
        }
        return res;
    }
}

```

```

}
pair<int,ll> solve(){
    int flow = 0; ll cost = 0;
    while (SPFA()){
        fill_n(ptr, n, 0);
        int f = DFS(s, INT_MAX);
        flow += f;
        cost += dis[t]*f;
    }
    return {flow, cost};
} // reset: do nothing
} flow;

```

### 3.3 Hungarian

```

//匈牙利演算法-二分圖最大匹配
//記得每次使用需清空vis數組
//O(nm)
//其中Map為鄰接表(Map[u][v]為u和v是否有連接) S為紀錄這
//個點與誰匹配(S[i]為答案i和誰匹配)
const int M=505, N=505;
bool Map[M][N] = {0};
int S[N];
bool vis[N];
bool dfs(int u){
    for(int i=0;i<N;i++){
        if(Map[u][i]&&!vis[i]){ //有連通且未拜訪
            vis[i]=1; //紀錄是否走過
            if(S[i]==-1||dfs(S[i])){ //紀錄匹配
                S[i]=u;
                return true; //反轉匹配邊以及未匹配邊
            }
        }
    }
    return false;
}
//此二分圖為左邊M個點右邊N個點，跑匈牙利只要跑1~M就可以
//了，(S[右邊的點] -> 左邊的點)
memset(S,-1,sizeof(S));
int ans = 0;
for(int i=0;i<M;i++){
    memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));
    if(dfs(i)) ans++;
}
//跑匈牙利
cout<<ans<<"\n";
for(int i=0 ; i<N ;i++) {
    if(S[i]!=-1) cout<<"pair: "<<S[i]<<" "<<i<<"\n";
}

```

### 3.4 KM

```

//二分圖最大權完美匹配
//二分圖左邊的點都要匹配到右邊的點，且每條邊都有權重，
//求權重最大值，複雜度 $O(V^3)$ 
// graph.init(n):二分圖左右各n個點
// graph.add_edge(u,v,w):建一條邊，從u點到v點權重為w
// graph.solve():回傳最大權重
struct KM{ // max weight, for min negate the weights
    int n, mx[MXN], my[MXN], pa[MXN];
    ll g[MXN][MXN], lx[MXN], ly[MXN], sy[MXN];
    bool vx[MXN], vy[MXN];
    void init(int _n) { // 1-based, N個節點
        n = _n;
        for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) fill(g[i], g[i]+n+1, 0);
    }
    void add_edge(int x, int y, ll w) {g[x][y] = w;} //
    // 左邊的集合節點x連邊右邊集合節點y權重為w
    void augment(int y) {
        for(int x, z; y; y = z)
            x=pa[y], z=mx[x], my[y]=x, mx[x]=y;
    }
    void bfs(int st) {
        for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i) sy[i]=INF, vx[i]=vy[i]=0;
    }
}

```

```

queue<int> q; q.push(st);
for(;;) {
    while(q.size()) {
        int x=q.front(); q.pop(); vx[x]=1;
        for(int y=1; y<=n; ++y) if(!vy[y]){
            ll t = lx[x]+ly[y]-g[x][y];
            if(t==0){
                pa[y]=x;
                if(!my[y]){augment(y);return;}
                vy[y]=1, q.push(my[y]);
            }else if(sy[y]>t) pa[y]=x, sy[y]=t;
        }
    }
    ll cut = INF;
    for(int y=1; y<=n; ++y)
        if(!vy[y]&&cut>sy[y]) cut=sy[y];
    for(int j=1; j<=n; ++j){
        if(vx[j]) lx[j] -= cut;
        if(vy[j]) ly[j] += cut;
        else sy[j] -= cut;
    }
    for(int y=1; y<=n; ++y) if(!vy[y]&&sy[y]
        ]==0){
        if(!my[y]){augment(y);return;}
        vy[y]=1, q.push(my[y]);
    }
}
}
ll solve(){ // 回傳值為完美匹配下的最大總權重
    fill(mx, mx+n+1, 0); fill(my, my+n+1, 0);
    fill(ly, ly+n+1, 0); fill(lx, lx+n+1, -INF);
    for(int x=1; x<=n; ++x) for(int y=1; y<=n; ++y)
        // 1-base
        lx[x] = max(lx[x], g[x][y]);
    for(int x=1; x<=n; ++x) bfs(x);
    ll ans = 0;
    for(int y=1; y<=n; ++y) ans += g[my[y]][y];
    return ans;
}
} graph;

```

## 4 Graph

### 4.1 BCC

//無向圖上，不會產生割點的連通分量稱為點雙連通分量，  
0base

```

#define PB push_back
#define REP(i, n) for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
struct BccVertex {
    int n, nScc, step, dfn[MXN], low[MXN];
    vector<int> E[MXN], sccv[MXN];
    int top, stk[MXN];
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        nScc = step = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            E[i].clear();
    }
    void addEdge(int u, int v) {
        E[u].PB(v); E[v].PB(u);
    }
    void DFS(int u, int f) {
        dfn[u] = low[u] = step++;
        stk[top++] = u;
        for (auto v : E[u]) {
            if (v == f) continue;
            if (dfn[v] == -1) {
                DFS(v, u);
                low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
                if (low[v] >= dfn[u]) {
                    int z;
                    sccv[nScc].clear();
                    do {
                        z = stk[--top];
                        sccv[nScc].PB(z);
                    } while (z != v);
                    sccv[nScc++].PB(u);
                }
            }
            else low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
        }
    }
}

```

```

}
}
vector<vector<int>> solve() { //回傳每個點雙聯通分量
    vector<vector<int>> res;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        dfn[i] = low[i] = -1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        if (dfn[i] == -1) {
            top = 0;
            DFS(i, i);
        }
    REP(i, nScc) res.PB(sccv[i]);
    return res;
}
} graph;

```

### 4.2 SCC

//在有向圖裡的任兩點 $u$ 、 $v$ ，皆存在至少一條 $u$ 到 $v$ 的路徑  
以及 $v$ 到 $u$ 的路徑  
//fill zero 注意多筆測資要改fill  
//注意要0base

```

#define PB push_back
#define FZ(x) memset(x, 0, sizeof(x))
const int MXN = 1e5;
struct Scc {
    int n, nScc, vst[MXN], bln[MXN]; //nScc 有幾個強連通分量
    vector<int> E[MXN], rE[MXN], vec;
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        for (int i = 0; i < MXN; i++)
            E[i].clear(), rE[i].clear();
    }
    void addEdge(int u, int v) {
        E[u].PB(v); rE[v].PB(u);
    }
    void DFS(int u) {
        vst[u] = 1;
        for (auto v : E[u])
            if (!vst[v]) DFS(v);
        vec.PB(u);
    }
    void rDFS(int u) {
        vst[u] = 1;
        bln[u] = nScc;
        for (auto v : rE[u])
            if (!vst[v]) rDFS(v);
    }
    void solve() {
        nScc = 0;
        vec.clear();
        FZ(vst);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            if (!vst[i]) DFS(i);
        reverse(vec.begin(), vec.end());
        FZ(vst);
        for (auto v : vec)
            if (!vst[v]) {rDFS(v); nScc++;}
    }
} scc;

```

### 4.3 2SAT

有 $N$ 個 boolean 變數 $a_1 \dots a_N$   
ex: 滿足 $(\neg a_1 \text{ or } a_2) \text{ and } (a_2 \text{ or } a_3) \text{ and } (\neg a_3 \text{ or } \neg a_4)$  的解  
\* \*\*想法(把2-SAT 轉 SCC)\*\*  
把 $n$ 個boolean值分成true和false兩種節點(共 $2n$ 個節點)  
如果有一個條件 $(p \text{ and } q)$ ，則建兩條邊  
not  $p \rightarrow q$  (if  $p$ 為false 則  $q$ 必為true)  
not  $q \rightarrow p$  (if  $q$ 為false 則  $p$ 必為true)  
然後跑一次SCC  
我們可以知道對於當前變數 $a_i$ 有true和false兩種  
\* 如果 $(a_i$ 和 $\neg a_i)$ 在同一個強連通分量裡表示  
(if  $a_i$ 為true 則  $a_i$ 必為false，因為有一條路徑從  
 $a_i$ 到 $\neg a_i$ )





```

        if(d[i][v]<inf && d[i+1][u]>d[i][v]+e[j].c) {
            d[i+1][u] = d[i][v]+e[j].c;
            prv[i+1][u] = v;
            prve[i+1][u] = j;
        } } }
double solve(){//回傳值為最小平均權重 (小數)
// returns inf if no cycle, mmc otherwise
double mmc=inf;
int st = -1;
bellman_ford();
for(int i=0; i<n; i++) {
    double avg=-inf;
    for(int k=0; k<n; k++) {
        if(d[n][i]<inf-eps) avg=max(avg,(d[n][i]-d[k][i])/(n-k));
        else avg=max(avg,inf);
    }
    if (avg < mmc) tie(mmc, st) = tie(avg, i);
}
fill(vst,0); edgeID.clear(); cycle.clear(); rho.
clear();
for (int i=n; !vst[st]; st=prv[i--][st]) {
    vst[st]++;
    edgeID.PB(prve[i][st]);
    rho.PB(st);
}
while (vst[st] != 2) {
    if(rho.empty()) return inf;
    int v = rho.back(); rho.pop_back();
    cycle.PB(v);
    vst[v]++;
}
reverse(ALL(edgeID));
edgeID.resize(SZ(cycle));
return mmc;
} }mmc;

```

## 4.7 Dominator Tree

```

// 給一張有向圖，圖上有一個起點  $s$  可以走到所有點。
// 定義 "支配" 為從起點  $s$  出發，所有能走到節點  $x$  的路徑
// 的最後一個必經點
// 最後  $idom[i]$  為點  $i$  的支配點
struct DominatorTree{ //  $O(n+m)$ 
#define REP(i,s,e) for(int i=(s);i<=(e);i++)
#define REPD(i,s,e) for(int i=(s);i>=(e);i--)
    int n , s;
    vector<int> g[ MAXN ] , pred[ MAXN ];
    vector<int> cov[ MAXN ];
    int dfn[ MAXN ] , nfd[ MAXN ] , ts;
    int par[ MAXN ]; //idom[u] s到u的最後一個必經點
    int sdom[ MAXN ] , idom[ MAXN ];
    int mom[ MAXN ] , mn[ MAXN ];
    inline bool cmp( int u , int v )
    { return dfn[ u ] < dfn[ v ]; }
    int eval( int u ){
        if( mom[ u ] == u ) return u;
        int res = eval( mom[ u ] );
        if(cmp( sdom[ mn[ mom[ u ] ] ] , sdom[ mn[ u ] ] ))
            mn[ u ] = mn[ mom[ u ] ];
        return mom[ u ] = res;
    }
    //節點數量，起點編號 1-base
    void init( int _n , int _s ){
        ts = 0; n = _n; s = _s;
        REP( i, 1, n ) g[ i ].clear(), pred[ i ].clear();
    }
    void addEdge( int u , int v ){
        g[ u ].push_back( v );
        pred[ v ].push_back( u );
    }
    void dfs( int u ){
        ts++;
        dfn[ u ] = ts;
        nfd[ ts ] = u;
        for( int v : g[ u ] ) if( dfn[ v ] == 0 ){
            par[ v ] = u;
            dfs( v );
        }
    }
    void build(){// 建立支配樹

```

```

REP( i , 1 , n ){
    dfn[ i ] = nfd[ i ] = 0;
    cov[ i ].clear();
    mom[ i ] = mn[ i ] = sdom[ i ] = i;
}
dfs( s );
REPD( i , n , 2 ){
    int u = nfd[ i ];
    if( u == 0 ) continue ;
    for( int v : pred[ u ] ) if( dfn[ v ] ){
        eval( v );
        if( cmp( sdom[ mn[ v ] ] , sdom[ u ] ) )
            sdom[ u ] = sdom[ mn[ v ] ];
    }
    cov[ sdom[ u ] ].push_back( u );
    mom[ u ] = par[ u ];
    for( int w : cov[ par[ u ] ] ){
        eval( w );
        if( cmp( sdom[ mn[ w ] ] , par[ u ] ) )
            idom[ w ] = mn[ w ];
        else idom[ w ] = par[ u ];
    }
    cov[ par[ u ] ].clear();
}
REP( i , 2 , n ){
    int u = nfd[ i ];
    if( u == 0 ) continue ;
    if( idom[ u ] != sdom[ u ] )
        idom[ u ] = idom[ idom[ u ] ];
} } }domT;

```

## 5 DP

### 5.1 數位 DP

```

// dp[位數][狀態]
// dp[pos][state]: 定義為目前位數在前導狀態為state的時
// 候的計數
// ex: 求數字沒有出現66的數量  $L \sim r$ 
// -> dp[pos][1] 可表示計算pos個位數在前導出現一個6的計
// 數 -> dp[3][1] 則計算 6XXX
// 模板的pos是反過來的，但不影響(只是用來dp記憶用)

// pos: 目前位數
// state: 前導狀態
// lead: 是否有前導0 (大部分題目不用但有些數字EX:00146
// 如果有影響時要考慮)
// limit: 是否窮舉有被num限制
vector<int> num;
int dp[20][state];
int dfs(int pos, int state, bool lead, bool limit) {
    if(pos==num.size()) {
        //有時要根據不同state回傳情況
        return 1;
    }
    if(limit==false && lead==false && dp[pos][state]
        !=-1) return dp[pos][state];
    int up = limit?num[pos]:9;
    int ans = 0;
    for(int i=0 ; i<=up ; i++) {
        //有時要考慮那些狀況要continue
        ans += dfs(pos+1, state||(check[i]==2), lead&&i
            ==0, limit&&i==num[pos]);
    }
    if(limit==false && lead==false) dp[pos][state] =
        ans;
    return ans;
}

```

## 6 Math

### 6.1 Formulas

```

//五次方幂次和
a(n) =  $n^2 * (n+1)^2 * (2n^2 + 2n - 1) / 12$ 
//四次方幂次和
a(n) =  $n * (n+1) * (2n+1) * (3n^3 + 3n - 1) / 30$ 

```

## 6.2 Quick Pow

```
// a^b
const int MOD = 1e9+7;
int qpow(int n, int k, int p) {
    int ret = 1;
    for(; k >= 1, n = n * n % p) if(k & 1) ret = ret
        * n % p;
    return ret;
}
// a^(b^c) = a^(q*(p-1)+r) = a^r so let b^c mod p-1
bc = qpow(b, c, p-1);
ans = qpow(a, bc, p);
```

## 6.3 Mat quick Pow

```
struct mat{
    long long a[200][200], r, c; // resize
    mat(int _r, int _c){r=_r; c=_c; memset(a, 0, sizeof(a))
        ;}
    void build(){for(int i=0; i<r; ++i) a[i][i]=1;}
};
mat operator * (mat &x, mat &y){
    mat z(x.r, y.c);
    for(int i=0; i<x.r; ++i) for(int j=0; j<y.c; ++j) for(int
        k=0; k<y.c; ++k)
        z.a[i][j] = (z.a[i][j] + x.a[i][k] * y.a[k][j] % MOD) %
            MOD;
    return z;
}
mat qpow(mat a, int k){
    mat r(a.r, a.r); r.build(); while(k){if(k&1) r=r*a; a=a*
        a; k>>=1;} return r;
}
```

## 6.4 Primes Table

```
int np[MXN];
vector<int> vec;
void sol(){
    np[0]=np[1]=1;
    for(int i=2; i<MXN; ++i){
        if(!np[i]){
            for(int j=i; j<MXN; j+=i){
                np[j]=1;
            }
            vec.push_back(i);
        }
    }
}
```

## 6.5 Factor Table

```
int arr[MXN];
void init(){
    for(int i=1; i<MXN; ++i) for(int j=i; j<MXN; j+=i) arr[
        j]++;
}
```

## 6.6 Catalan Number

```
// O(N), 要記得開 Long Long 跟設定 MOD
cat[0]=1; cat[1]=1;
for(int i=1; i<N; ++i) {
    cat[i+1] = cat[i] * (i*4+2) % MOD * qpow(i+2, MOD-2) % MOD;
}
```

## 6.7 Miller Rabin

```
// n < 4,759,123,141      3 : 2, 7, 61
// n < 1,122,004,669,633  4 : 2, 13, 23, 1662803
// n < 3,474,749,660,383  6 : pirmes <= 13
// n < 2^64              7 :
// 2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022
// Make sure testing integer is in range [2, n-2] if
// you want to use magic.
LL magic[]={}
bool witness(LL a, LL n, LL u, int t){
    if(!a) return 0;
    LL x = mypow(a, u, n);
    for(int i=0; i<t; ++i) {
        LL nx = mul(x, x, n);
        if(nx==1 && x!=1 && x!=n-1) return 1;
        x=nx;
    }
    return x!=1;
}
bool miller_rabin(LL n) {
    int s = (magic number size)
    // iterate s times of witness on n
    if(n<2) return 0;
    if(!(n&1)) return n == 2;
    LL u = n-1; int t=0;
    // n-1 = u*2^t
    while(!(u&1)) u>>=1, t++;
    while(s--){
        LL a = magic[s] % n;
        if(witness(a, n, u, t)) return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}
```

## 6.8 PollardRho

```
// does not work when n is prime O(n^(1/4))
LL f(LL x, LL mod){ return add(mul(x, x, mod), 1, mod); }
LL pollard_rho(LL n) {
    if(!(n&1)) return 2;
    while(true){
        LL y=2, x=rand()%(n-1)+1, res=1;
        for(int sz=2; res==1; sz*=2) {
            for(int i=0; i<sz && res<=1; i++) {
                x = f(x, n);
                res = __gcd(abs(x-y), n);
            }
            y = x;
        }
        if (res!=0 && res!=n) return res;
    }
}
```

## 6.9 PrimeFactorO(logn)

```
#define i64 __int64
vector<i64> ret;
void fact(i64 x) {
    if (miller_rabin(x)) {
        ret.push_back(x);
        return;
    }
    i64 f = pollard_rho(x);
    fact(f); fact(x/f);
}
```

## 6.10 O(1)mul

```
LL mul(LL x, LL y, LL mod){
    LL ret = x*y - (LL)((long double)x/mod*y)*mod;
    // LL ret = x*y - (LL)((long double)x*y/mod+0.5)*mod;
    return ret<0?ret+mod:ret;
}
```

## 6.11 Josephus Problem

```
//base1 n people count k find lastone O(n)
int jo(int n, int k){return n>1?(jo(n-1,k)+k-1)%n+1:1;}
//base0 when k<n O(klogn)
int jo(int n, int k) {
    if (n == 1) return 0;
    if (k == 1) return n - 1;
    if (k > n) return (jo(n - 1, k) + k) % n;
    int f = jo(n - n / k, k) - n % k;
    return f + (f < 0 ? n : (f / (k - 1)));
}
//base1 when k=2 fast find mth
int jo2(int n, int m, int f=0){
    if(n == 1) return 1;
    int kill = (n + f) / 2;
    if(m <= kill) return 2 * m - f;
    return 2 * jo2(n - kill, m - kill, (n ^ f) & 1) -
        (1 ^ f);
}
```

## 6.12 Harmonic Sum

```
struct Harmonic{
    const double gamma = 0.5772156649;
    //求第N個調和級數
    double nthHarmonic(int n){
        double result = log(n)+gamma;
        return result;
    }
    //求項數n的Sn>k
    int findNearstN(int k){
        int n = exp(k-gamma)+0.5;
        return n;
    }
    // 16n
    // n/1 + n/2 + n/3 + ... + n/n
    //就是這東西
    [20,10,6,5,4,3,2,2,2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1]
    //這是N以下的全因數和
    int nthHarmonicSum9(int n){
        int inv2=qpow(2,MOD-2,MOD),ans=0;
        for(int i=1;i<=n;){
            int v = n/i; int j = n/v;
            int area=((j-i+1)%MOD)*((j+i)%MOD)%MOD*
                inv2%MOD; //梯形
            ans=(ans+v*area%MOD)%MOD;
            i=j+1;
        }
        return ans;
    }
};
```

## 7 Data Structure

### 7.1 BIT

```
//注意值域
#define lowbit(x) (x & -x)
const int N = 1e5+5;
int bit[N];
struct BIT {
    int n;
    void init(int n){this->n = n;}
    void update(int x, int val) {
        for (; x <= n; x += lowbit(x))
            bit[x] += val;
    }
    int query(int x) {
        int res = 0;
        for (; x; x -= lowbit(x))
            res += bit[x];
        return res;
    }
    int query(int L, int R) { return query(R) - query(L
        - 1); }
};
```

### 7.2 Sparse Table

```
//st[i][j]表示[i,i+2^j-1]的最值,區間最大長度為Log2(n)
//i為1base
const int N = 5e4+5;
int stMax[N][20],stMin[N][20],a[N];
struct ST{
    int k;
    void build(int n,int a[]){
        k=log2(n);
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) stMin[i][0] =
            stMax[i][0] = a[i];
        for(int j = 1; j <= k; j++){
            for(int i = 1; i + (1 << j) - 1 <= n; i++){
                stMax[i][j] = max(stMax[i][j - 1],
                    stMax[i + (1 << (j - 1))][j - 1]);
                stMin[i][j] = min(stMin[i][j - 1],
                    stMin[i + (1 << (j - 1))][j - 1]);
            }
        }
    }
    int queryMax(int l,int r){
        int j = log2(r-l+1);
        return max(stMax[l][j],stMax[r-(1<<j)+1][j]);
    }
    int queryMin(int l,int r){
        int j = log2(r-l+1);
        return min(stMin[l][j],stMin[r-(1<<j)+1][j]);
    }
};
```

### 7.3 Segment Tree

```
struct seg {
    #define left (index<<1)
    #define right (index<<1|1)
    static const int MXN = 200005;
    int val[MXN*4], tag[MXN*4];
    int a[MXN];
    void push(int index, int l, int r) {
        if(tag[index]!=0) {
            val[index]+=tag[index]*(r-l+1);
            if(l!=r) {
                tag[left] += tag[index];
                tag[right] += tag[index];
            }
            tag[index]=0;
        }
    }
    void pull(int index, int l, int r) {
        int mid = l+r>>1;
        push(left, l, mid);
        push(right, mid+1, r);
        val[index] = val[left]+val[right];
    }
    void build(int index, int l, int r) {
        if(l==r) {
            val[index] = a[l];
            return;
        }
        int mid = (l+r)>>1;
        build(left, l, mid);
        build(right, mid+1, r);
        pull(index, l, r);
    }
    void add(int index, int s, int e, int l, int r, int
        v) {
        if(e<l || r<s) return;
        if(l<=s && e<=r) {
            tag[index] += v;
            push(index, s, e);
            return;
        }
        int mid = (s+e)>>1;
        push(index, s, e);
        add(left, s, mid, l, r, v);
        add(right, mid+1, e, l, r, v);
        pull(index, s, e);
    }
    int query(int index, int s, int e, int l, int r) {
```



```

        if(e<l || r<s) return 0;
        if(l<=s && e<=r) {
            push(index, s, e);
            return val[index];
        }
        push(index, s, e);
        int mid = (s+e)>>1;
        return query(right, mid+1, e, l, r)
            +query(left, s, mid, l, r);
    }
} tree;

```

```

        int pos = lower_bound(sor.begin(), sor.end(),
            num[i]) - sor.begin() + 1;
        //printf("mp[%d] = %d\n", pos, num[i]);
        mp[pos] = num[i];
        num[i] = pos;
        add(num[i], 1);
    }
    while(q--) {
        int a, b, c; cin>>a>>b>>c;
        cout<<mp[query(a, b, c)]<<endl;
    }
}

```

## 7.4 Time Segment Tree

```

#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long int
using namespace std;
int n, q;
struct node{
    int val;
    node *l, *r;
    node(int v) {val=v; l=r=nullptr;}
    node() {val=0; l=r=nullptr;}
};
vector<node*> timing;
node* build(int s, int e) {
    node *ret = new node();
    if(s==e) return ret;
    int mid = (s+e)>>1;
    ret->l = build(s, mid);
    ret->r = build(mid+1, e);
    ret->val = ret->l->val + ret->r->val;
    return ret;
}
node* update(node* pre, int s, int e, int pos, int v) {
    node *ret = new node();
    if(s==e) {ret->val=pre->val+v; return ret;}
    int mid = (s+e)>>1;
    if(pos<=mid) {
        ret->l = update(pre->l, s, mid, pos, v);
        ret->r = pre->r;
    } else {
        ret->r = update(pre->r, mid+1, e, pos, v);
        ret->l = pre->l;
    }
    ret->val = ret->l->val + ret->r->val;
    return ret;
}
void add(int pos, int v) {
    timing.push_back(update(timing.back(), 1, n, pos, v));
}
int que(node* pre, node* now, int l, int r, int k) {
    if(l==r) return r;
    int mid = (l+r)>>1;
    int diff = now->l->val - pre->l->val;
    //printf("now %d~%d diff %d\n", l, r, diff);
    if(diff>=k) return que(pre->l, now->l, l, mid, k);
    else return que(pre->r, now->r, mid+1, r, k-diff);
    return -1;
}
int query(int l, int r, int k) {
    l--;
    return que(timing[l], timing[r], 1, n, k);
}
int num[100005];
vector<int> sor;
map<int, int> mp;
signed main() {
    cin>>n>>q;
    timing.push_back(build(1, n));
    for(int i=0, a; i<n; i++) {
        cin>>a; num[i] = a; sor.push_back(a);
    }
    // add: 1 1 1 2 1
    // num: 3 3 3 4 3
    // sor: 3 4
    sort(sor.begin(), sor.end());
    sor.erase(unique(sor.begin(), sor.end()), sor.end());
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++) {

```

## 7.5 Treap

```

struct Treap {
    int sz, val, pri, tag;
    Treap *l, *r;
    Treap(int _val){
        val=_val; sz=1;
        pri=rand(); l=r=NULL; tag=0;
    }
};
int Size(Treap *a) {return a?a->sz:0;}
void pull(Treap *a) {
    a->sz = Size(a->l) + Size(a->r) + 1;
}
//val of a is always bigger than val of b
Treap* merge(Treap *a, Treap *b) {
    if(!a || !b) return a ? a : b;
    if(a->pri>b->pri) {
        a->r = merge(a->r, b);
        pull(a);
        return a;
    } else {
        b->l = merge(a, b->l);
        pull(b);
        return b;
    }
}
// a<k, b>=k
void split(Treap *t, int k, Treap*&a, Treap*&b){
    if(!t) {a=b=NULL; return;}
    if(k <= t->val) {
        b = t;
        split(t->l, k, a, b->l);
        pull(b);
    }
    else {
        a = t;
        split(t->r, k, a->r, b);
        pull(a);
    }
}
Treap* add(Treap *t, int v) {
    Treap *val = new Treap(v);
    Treap *l = NULL, *r = NULL;
    split(t, v, l, r);
    return merge(merge(l, val), r);
}
Treap* del(Treap *t, int v) {
    Treap *l, *mid, *r, *temp;
    split(t, v, l, temp);
    split(temp, v+1, mid, r);
    return merge(l, r);
}
// base 1
int position(Treap *t, int p) {
    if(Size(t->l)+1==p) return t->val;
    if(Size(t->l)<p) return position(t->r, p-Size(t->l)-1);
    else return position(t->l, p);
}
//num of >= k
int query(Treap *t, int k) {
    if(!t) return 0;
    if(t->val==k) return Size(t->l)+1;
    if(t->val>k) return query(t->l, k);
    return Size(t->l)+1+query(t->r, k);
}

```

```
}

```

## 7.6 PBDS

```
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
#define ordered_set tree<int, null_type, less<int>,
    rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
// ordered_set s;
// s.insert(1); s.erase(s.find(1));
// order_of_key(k) : Number of items strictly smaller
    than k .
// find_by_order(k) : K-th element in a set (counting
    from zero). (return iterator)
```

## 8 String

### 8.1 SA

```
#pragma GCC optimize("O3,unroll-loops")
#pragma target optimize("avx2,bmi,bmi2,lzcnt,popcnt")
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <chrono>
#define mid (l + r) / 2
using namespace std;
const int N = 100010;
struct SA{
#define REP(i,n) for ( int i=0; i<int(n); i++ )
#define REP1(i,a,b) for ( int i=(a); i<=int(b); i++ )
    bool _t[N*2];
    int _s[N*2], _sa[N*2], _c[N*2], x[N], _p[N], _q[N*2],
        hei[N], r[N];
    int operator [] (int i){ return _sa[i]; }
    void build(int *s, int n, int m){
        memcpy(_s, s, sizeof(int) * n);
        sais(_s, _sa, _p, _q, _t, _c, n, m);
        mkhei(n);
    }
    void mkhei(int n){
        REP(i,n) r[_sa[i]] = i;
        hei[0] = 0;
        REP(i,n) if(r[i]) {
            int ans = i>0 ? max(hei[r[i-1]] - 1, 0) : 0;
            while(_s[i+ans] == _s[_sa[r[i]-1]+ans]) ans++;
            hei[r[i]] = ans;
        }
    }
    void sais(int *s, int *sa, int *p, int *q, bool *t,
        int *c, int n, int z){
        bool uniq = t[n-1] = true, neq;
        int nn = 0, nmzx = -1, *nsa = sa + n, *ns = s + n,
            lst = -1;
#define MS0(x,n) memset((x),0,n*sizeof(*(x)))
#define MAGIC(XD) MS0(sa, n); \
        memcpy(x, c, sizeof(int) * z); \
        XD; \
        memcpy(x + 1, c, sizeof(int) * (z - 1)); \
        REP(i,n) if(sa[i] && !t[sa[i]-1]) sa[x[s[sa[i]-1]]++] = sa[i]-1; \
        memcpy(x, c, sizeof(int) * z); \
        for(int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) if(sa[i] && t[sa[i]-1]) sa[--x[s[sa[i]-1]]] = sa[i]-1;
        MS0(c, z);
        REP(i,n) uniq &= ++c[s[i]] < 2;
        REP(i,z-1) c[i+1] += c[i];
        if(uniq) { REP(i,n) sa[--c[s[i]]] = i; return; }
        for(int i = n - 2; i >= 0; i--) t[i] = (s[i]==s[i+1] ? t[i+1] : s[i]<s[i+1]);
        MAGIC(REP1(i,1,n-1) if(t[i] && !t[i-1]) sa[--x[s[i]]]=p[q[i]=nn++]=i);
        REP(i, n) if (sa[i] && t[sa[i]] && !t[sa[i]-1]) {
            neq=lst<0||memcmp(s+sa[i],s+lst,(p[q[sa[i]]+1]-sa[i])*sizeof(int));
            ns[q[lst=sa[i]]]=nmzx+=neq;
        }
        sais(ns, nsa, p + nn, q + n, t + n, c + z, nn, nmzx + 1);
        MAGIC(for(int i = nn - 1; i >= 0; i--) sa[--x[p[nsa[i]]]] = p[nsa[i]]);
```

```
}
}sa;
int H[ N ], SA[ N ];
void suffix_array(int* ip, int len) {
    // should padding a zero in the back
    // ip is int array, len is array length
    // ip[0..n-1] != 0, and ip[len] = 0
    ip[len++] = 0;
    sa.build(ip, len, 128);
    for (int i=0; i<len; i++) {
        H[i] = sa.hei[i + 1];
        SA[i] = sa._sa[i + 1];
    }
    // resulting height, sa array \in [0,len)
}
bool check(string &s, string &t, int p){
    for(int i=0; i<t.size() && i+p<s.size(); ++i){
        if(t[i]<s[i+p]) return 1;
        else if(t[i]>s[i+p]) return 0;
    }
    if(t.size()>s.size()-p) return 0;
    return 1;
}
//example for finding patterns in a string
string s,t;
int ip[N],len;
int main(){
    int n;
    cin>>s>>n;
    len = s.length();
    for(int i=0; i<len; ++i) ip[i]=(int)s[i];
    ip[len] = 0;
    suffix_array(ip, len);
    int l, r;
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i){
        cin>>t;
        l = 0, r = s.size()-1;
        while(l!=r){
            if(check(s, t, SA[mid])) r=mid;
            else l = mid+1;
        }
        bool f=1;
        if(t.size()>s.size()-SA[l]){
            cout<<"NO\n", f=0;
            continue;
        }
        for(int j=0; j<t.size(); ++j){
            if(t[j]!=s[j+SA[l]]){
                cout<<"NO\n", f=0;
                break;
            }
        }
        if(f) cout<<"YES\n";
    }
}
```

### 8.2 KMP

```
// 回傳所有匹配成功的起始位置，s為文本，t為匹配字串
// nxt表示為匹配失敗時要退回的位置，也是t字串的相等前綴
    後綴的最大長度
// *注意前綴後綴為長度最多為n-1的子字串
// nxt[j] = -1 if j=0
//      0 if 沒有相等的前綴後綴
//      K k 為相等前綴後綴的最大長度
// 以下為例子
//      j: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
//      t: a b a a b e
// nxt[j]: -1 0 0 1 1 2 0
// O(n+m)，n為s長，m為t長
const int MXN = 1e6+5;
int nxt[MXN];
vector<int> KMP(string s, string t){
    int slen = s.length(), tlen = t.length(), i=0, j=0, k
        =-1;
    nxt[0]=-1;
    while(j<tlen){//build nxt
        if(k== -1 || t[j]==t[k]) nxt[++j] = ++k;
        else k=nxt[k];
    }
}
```

```

i=0,j=0;
vector<int> ret;
while(i<slen){// matching
    if(j==-1||s[i]==t[j]) i++,j++;
    else j=nxt[j];
    if(j==tlen){
        ret.push_back(i-tlen+1);//1-base
        j=nxt[j];
    }
}
return ret;
}

```

```

return ((Hash[i+len-1].x-Hash[i-1].x*qpow[0][len]%
MOD+MOD)%MOD == (Hash[j+len-1].x-Hash[j-1].x*
qpow[0][len]%MOD+MOD)%MOD)
&& ((Hash[i+len-1].y-Hash[i-1].y*qpow[1][len]%MOD+
MOD)%MOD == (Hash[j+len-1].y-Hash[j-1].y*qpow
[1][len]%MOD+MOD)%MOD);
}
pair<int, int> get(int i, int j) {
    return {(Hash[j].x-Hash[i-1].x*qpow[0][j-i+1]%MOD+
MOD)%MOD, (Hash[j].y-Hash[i-1].y*qpow[1][j-i
+1]%MOD+MOD)%MOD};
}

```

### 8.3 Single Hash

```

//字串雜湊前的idx是0-base，雜湊後為1-base
//H[R] - H[L-1] * p^(R-L+1)
//cmp的+mod1是為了防止負數
//記得build完之後要buildPow
//小心遇到hash出負數要記得+mod1
#define int long long
const int p = 75577, mod1 = 1e9 + 7, MXN = 1e6 + 5;
int Hash[MXN], qpow[MXN];
void build(const string& s) {
    Hash[0] = 0;
    for(int i = 1; i <= s.size(); i++)
        Hash[i] = (Hash[i-1] * p + s[i-1]) % mod1;
}
void buildPow(){
    qpow[0] = 1;
    for(int i = 1; i < MXN; ++i) qpow[i] = qpow[i-1] * p % mod1;
}
bool cmp(int i, int j, int len) {
    return (Hash[i+len-1] - Hash[i-1] * qpow[len] %
mod1 + mod1) % mod1 ==
    (Hash[j+len-1] - Hash[j-1] * qpow[len] % mod1 +
mod1) % mod1;
}
int get(int i, int j) {
    return (Hash[j] - Hash[i-1] * qpow[j-i+1] % mod1 + mod1) %
mod1;
}

```

### 8.4 Double Hash

```

//字串雜湊前的idx是0-base，雜湊後為1-base
//即區間為 [0,n-1] -> [1,n]
//若要取得區間[L,R]的值則
//H[R] - H[L-1] * p^(R-L+1)
//cmp為比較從i開始長度為len的字串和從j開始長度為len的字
串是否相同
//((h[i+len-1] - h[i-1] * qpow(p, len) % mod1 + mod1)
#define int long long
#define x first
#define y second
const int P1 = 75577, P2 = 17, MOD = 1e9 + 7, MXN = 1e6
+ 5;
pair<int, int> Hash[MXN];
int qpow[2][MXN];
void build(const string& s){
    pair<int, int> val = make_pair(0, 0);
    Hash[0] = val;
    for(int i = 1; i <= s.size(); i++){
        val.x = (val.x * P1 + s[i-1]) % MOD;
        val.y = (val.y * P2 + s[i-1]) % MOD;
        Hash[i] = val;
    }
}
void buildPow(){
    qpow[0][0] = qpow[1][0] = 1;
    for(int i = 1; i < MXN; ++i){
        qpow[0][i] = qpow[0][i-1] * P1 % MOD;
        qpow[1][i] = qpow[1][i-1] * P2 % MOD;
    }
}
bool cmp(int i, int j, int len) {

```

### 8.5 Trie

```

//cnt為記錄有多少個一樣的单詞且end的時候才有數字
const int MXN = 1e6 + 5; //MXN取文本長
int trie[MXN][26], cnt[MXN], tot = 0; //0 base
void update(string s){
    int p = 0; //0 base
    for(int i = 0; i < s.size(); ++i){
        int ch = s[i] - 'a';
        if(!trie[p][ch]) trie[p][ch] = ++tot;
        p = trie[p][ch];
    }
    cnt[p]++;
}
int query(string s){
    int p = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < s.size(); ++i){
        int ch = s[i] - 'a';
        p = trie[p][ch];
        if(!p) return 0;
    }
    return cnt[p];
}
void visualizeTrie(int node = 0, int depth = 0) {//for debug
    for(int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) {
        if(trie[node][i]) {
            for(int j = 0; j < depth; ++j) cout << "
";
            cout << (char)('a' + i) << " (" << cnt[trie
[node][i]] << ")\n";
            visualizeTrie(trie[node][i], depth + 1);
        }
    }
}

```

### 8.6 Z value

```

// O(n)
//z[i] = lcp(s[1...], s[i...])
//1base
int z[MXN];
void Z_value(const string& s) {
    int i, j, left, right, len = s.size();
    left = right = 0; z[0] = len;
    for(i = 1; i < len; ++i) {
        j = max(min(z[i-left], right-i), 0);
        for(; i+j < len && s[i+j] == s[j]; ++j);
        z[i] = j;
        if(i+z[i] > right) {
            right = i+z[i];
            left = i;
        }
    }
}

```

### 8.7 MinRotation

```

//rotate(begin(s), begin(s)+minRotation(s), end(s))
//For example, rotations of acab are acab, caba, abac,
and baca.
//find lexicographically minimal rotation of a string
int minRotation(string s) {
    int a = 0, N = s.size(); s += s;
    for(int b = 0; b < N; b++) for(int k = 0; k < N; k++) {

```

```

    if(a+k == b || s[a+k] < s[b+k])
    {b += max(0, k-1); break;}
    if(s[a+k] > s[b+k]) {a = b; break;}
} return a;
}

```

## 8.8 Manacher

```

// O(N)求以每個字元為中心的最長回文半徑
// 頭尾以及每個字元間都加入一個
// 沒出現過的字元，這邊以'@'為例
// s為傳入的字串，Len為字串長度
// z為儲存以每個字元為中心的回文半徑+1(有包含'@'要小心)
// ex: s = "abaac" -> "@a@b@a@a@c@"
// z = [12141232121]
const int MXN = 1e6+5;
int z[2*MXN];
char s[2*MXN];
void z_value_pal(char *s,int len,int *z){
    len=(len<<1)+1;
    for(int i=len-1;i>=0;i--){
        s[i]=i&1?s[i>1]:'@';
        z[0]=1;
        for(int i=1,l=0,r=0;i<len;i++){
            z[i]=i<r?min(z[l+1-i],r-i):1;
            while(i-z[i]>=0&&i+z[i]<len&&s[i-z[i]]==s[i+z[i]])
                ++z[i];
            if(i+z[i]>r) l=i,r=i+z[i];
        }
    }
    // cin>>s;
    // z_value_pal(s,strlen(s),z);
    // int mx=-1,mxi=0;
    // for(int i=0;i<strlen(s);++i)
    //     if(mx<z[i]) mx = z[i], mxi = i;
    // mx--;
    // for(int i=mxi-mx;i<=mxi+mx;++i)
    //     if(s[i]!='@') cout<<s[i];
}

```

## 8.9 PalTree

```

// Len[s]是對應的回文長度
// num[s]是有幾個回文後綴
// cnt[s]是這個回文子字串在整個字串中的出現次數
// fail[s]是他長度次長的回文後綴，aba的fail是a
const int MXN = 1000010;
struct PalT{
    int nxt[MXN][26],fail[MXN],len[MXN];
    int tot,lst,n,state[MXN],cnt[MXN],num[MXN];
    int diff[MXN],sfail[MXN],fac[MXN],dp[MXN];
    char s[MXN]={-1};
    int newNode(int l,int f){
        len[tot]=l,fail[tot]=f,cnt[tot]=num[tot]=0;
        memset(nxt[tot],0,sizeof(nxt[tot]));
        diff[tot]=(l>0?1-len[f]:0);
        sfail[tot]=(l>0&&diff[tot]==diff[f]?sfail[f]:f);
        return tot++;
    }
    int getfail(int x){
        while(s[n-len[x]-1]!=s[n]) x=fail[x];
        return x;
    }
    int getmin(int v){
        dp[v]=fac[n-len[sfail[v]]-diff[v]];
        if(diff[v]==diff[fail[v]])
            dp[v]=min(dp[v],dp[fail[v]]);
        return dp[v]+1;
    }
    int push(){
        int c=s[n]-'a',np=getfail(lst);
        if(!(lst=nxt[np][c])){
            lst=newNode(len[np]+2,nxt[getfail(fail[np])][c]);
            nxt[np][c]=lst; num[lst]=num[fail[lst]]+1;
        }
        fac[n]=n;
        for(int v=lst;len[v]>0;v=sfail[v])
            fac[n]=min(fac[n],getmin(v));
    }
}

```

```

return ++cnt[lst],lst;
}
void init(const char *_s){
    tot=lst=n=0;
    newNode(0,1),newNode(-1,1);
    for(;_s[n];) s[n+1]=_s[n],++n,state[n-1]=push();
    for(int i=tot-1;i>1;i--) cnt[fail[i]]+=cnt[i];
}
} palt;
// state 數組
// state[i] 代表第 i 個字元為結尾的最長回文編號(編號
// 是甚麼不重要)
// S = "abacaaba"
// 以第 2(0-base) 個字元為結尾的最長回文是 aba
// 以第 7(0-base) 個字元為結尾的最長回文是 aba
// 兩個最長回文都相同，因此 state[2] 會等於 state[7]
// Len 數組
// 求出某個 state 的長度
// S = "aababa"
// (0-base)
// len[state[1]] = 2 ("aa")
// len[state[3]] = 3 ("aba")
// len[state[5]] = 5 ("ababa")
// num 數組
// 某個state的回文有幾個回文後綴
// 假設某個 state 代表的回文為 "ababa" 為例
// state 代表的回文的 num = 3
// -> ababa -> aba -> a
// cnt 數組
// 某個 state 的回文在整個字串中出現次數
// S = "aababaa"
// state[3] 代表的回文為 "aba" 在整個字串中出現 2
// 次
// 因此 cnt[state[3]] = 2
// fail數組
// 每個 state 的次長回文後綴的 state 編號
// S = "ababa"
// len[fail[4]] = 3 (fail[4] = "aba")
// len[fail[2]] = 1 (fail[2] = "a")
// len[fail[0]] = 0 (fail[0] = "" 空字串)
// 0 所代表的 state 是空字串

```

## 9 Tree

### 9.1 TreeHash

```

// 1. dfs 先做子樹
// 2. 葉節點的hash值為1
// 3. 對於節點x，其hash值為紀錄x的所有子樹的hash值(紀錄
// 到temp)，然後由小排到大(排除子樹的隨機問題)
// 4. n表示節點x有幾個子樹，p和MOD通常為一個很大的質
// 數，由此算出x的hash值
// 5. 樹根的hash值即為整顆樹的hash值，若兩顆樹的hash值
// 相同，則兩棵樹就是同構
const int MXN = 200005;
int subtree_sz[MXN];
int hash_[MXN];
int base = 44560482149;
int MOD = 274876858367;
int dfs(int x, int fa, vector<int>* edge){
    vector<int> temp;
    subtree_sz[x] = 1;
    for(int child : edge[x]){
        if(child==fa) continue;
        temp.push_back(dfs(child, x, edge));
    }
}

```

```

    subtree_sz[x] += subtree_sz[child];
}
sort(temp.begin(), temp.end());
int ret = subtree_sz[x];
for(int v : temp){
    ret = ((ret * base + v + ret) % MOD + ret) %
        MOD + v) % MOD ;
}
hash_[x] = ret;
return ret;
}

```

## 9.2 輕重鍵剖分

```

const int MXN = 2e5+7;
int top[MXN], son[MXN], dfn[MXN], rnk[MXN], dep[MXN],
    father[MXN];
vector<int> edge[MXN];
int dfs1(int v, int fa, int d) {
    int maxsz = -1, maxu, total = 1;
    dep[v] = d;
    father[v] = fa;
    for(int u: edge[v]) {
        if(fa == u) continue;
        int temp = dfs1(u, v, d+1);
        total += temp;
        if(temp>maxsz) {
            maxsz = temp;
            maxu = u;
        }
    }
    if(maxsz== -1) son[v] = -1;
    else son[v] = maxu;
    return total;
}

int times = 1;
void dfs2(int v, int fa) {
    rnk[times] = v;
    dfn[v] = times++;
    top[v] = (fa== -1 || son[fa] != v ? v : top[fa]);
    if(son[v] != -1) dfs2(son[v], v);
    for(int u: edge[v]) {
        if(fa == u || u == son[v]) continue;
        dfs2(u, v);
    }
}

//rnk: 剖分後的編號 (rnk[時間] = 原點)
//dfn: 剖分後的編號 (dfn[原點] = 時間)
//top: 剖分的頭頭
//son: 剖分的重兒子

```

## 10 Geometry

### 10.1 Definition2D

```

struct Point{
    double x,y;
    Point(double x=0,double y=0):x(x),y(y){}
    bool operator==(const Point &other) const {
        return x == other.x && y == other.y;
    }
};

typedef Point Vector;
Vector operator + (Vector a,Vector b){return Vector(a.x
    +b.x,a.y+b.y);}
Vector operator - (Vector a,Vector b){return Vector(a.x
    -b.x,a.y-b.y);}
Vector operator * (Vector a,double p){return Vector(a.x
    *p,a.y*p);}
Vector operator / (Vector a,double p){return Vector(a.x
    /p,a.y/p);}
const double eps=1e-10;
int dcmp(double x){if(fabs(x)<eps) return 0;else return
    x<0?-1:1;}
//bool operator == (const Point& a,const Point& b){
    return dcmp(a.x-b.x)==0&&dcmp(a.y-b.y)==0;}//高精度

```

```

bool operator < (const Point& a,const Point& b){return
    a.x<b.x||(a.x==b.x&&a.y<b.y);}
bool operator > (const Point& a,const Point& b){return
    a.x>b.x||(a.x==b.x&&a.y>b.y);}
double Dot(Vector a,Vector b){return a.x*b.x+a.y*b.y;}
double Cross(Vector a,Vector b){return a.x*b.y-a.y*b.x
    ;}
double Length(Vector a){return sqrt(Dot(a,a));}

double Angle(Vector a,Vector b){return acos(Dot(a,b)/
    Length(a)/Length(b));} //弧度
double Degree(Vector a,Vector b){return Angle(a,b)*180/
    acos(-1);} //角度
double Area2(Point a,Point b,Point c){return Cross(b-a,
    c-a);} // (a,b)X(a,c) 的面積
Vector Rotate(Vector a,double rad){return Vector(a.x*
    cos(rad)-a.y*sin(rad),a.x*sin(rad)+a.y*cos(rad));}
//逆時針旋轉,rad為弧度
Vector Normal(Vector a){double L=Length(a);return
    Vector(-a.y/L,a.x/L);} //單位法向量,確保a不是零向量
struct PointHash {
    std::size_t operator()(const Point &p) const {
        return std::hash<double>()(p.x) ^ (std::hash<
            double>()(p.y) << 1);
    }
};

```

### 10.2 Basic

```

getLineIntersection
//確保兩直線P+tv和Q+tw有唯一交點且Cross(v,w)非零
Point getLineIntersection(Point P,Vector v,Point Q,
    Vector w){
    Vector u=P-Q;
    double t=Cross(w,u)/Cross(v,w);
    return P+v*t;
}

distanceToLine
//點到直線距離
double distanceToLine(Point p,Point a,Point b){
    Vector v1=b-a,v2=p-a;
    return fabs(Cross(v1,v2)/Length(v1));
}

distanceToSegment
//點到線段距離
double distanceToSegment(Point p,Point a,Point b){
    if(a==b) return Length(p-a);
    Vector v1=b-a,v2=p-a,v3=p-b;
    if(dcmp(Dot(v1,v2))<0) return Length(v2);
    else if(dcmp(Dot(v1,v3))>0) return Length(v3);
    else return fabs(Cross(v1,v2)/Length(v1));
}

GetLineProjection
//點到直線投影
Point GetLineProjection(Point p,Point a,Point b){
    Vector v=b-a;
    return a+v*(Dot(v,p-a)/Dot(v,v));
}

getSymmetryPoint
//點p於直線ab的對稱點
Point getSymmetryPoint(Point p,Point a,Point b){
    Point q=getLineProjection(p,a,b);
    return q*2-p;
}

isSegmentProperIntersection
//判斷線段相交(剛好交一點),若兩線段共線->c1=c2=0
bool isSegmentProperIntersection(Point a1,Point a2,
    Point b1,Point b2){
    double c1=Cross(a2-a1,b1-a1),c2=Cross(a2-a1,b2-a1),
        c3=Cross(b2-b1,a1-b1),c4=Cross(b2-b1,a2-b1);
    return dcmp(c1)*dcmp(c2)<0&&dcmp(c3)*dcmp(c4)<0;
}

isSegmentNotProperIntersection

```



```
//判斷線段相交(只要有交點即可)
bool isSegmentNotProperIntersection(Point a1,Point a2,
    Point b1,Point b2){
    return max(a1.x,a2.x)>=min(b1.x,b2.x)&&max(b1.x,b2.
        x)>=min(a1.x,a2.x)&&max(a1.y,a2.y)>=min(b1.y,b2.
            .y)&&max(b1.y,b2.y)>=min(a1.y,a2.y)
        &&dcmp(Cross(a1-b1,a2-b1))*dcmp(Cross(a1-b2,a2-b2))
            <=0&&dcmp(Cross(b1-a1,b2-a1))*dcmp(Cross(b1-a2,
                b2-a2))<=0;
}

isOnSegment
//點是否在線段上
bool isOnSegment(Point p,Point a1,Point a2){
    return dcmp(Cross(a1-p,a2-p))==0&&dcmp(Dot(a1-p,a2-
        p))<=0;
}
```

### 10.3 PolygonArea

```
//須注意Long Long 及 加上絕對值
double polygonArea(Point* p,int n){
    double area=0;
    for(int i=1;i<n-1;++i){
        area+=Cross(p[i]-p[0],p[i+1]-p[0]);
    }
    return area/2;
}
```

### 10.4 IsPointInPolygon

```
//判斷點是否在多邊形內部
int isPointInPolygon(Point p,Point* poly,int n){
    int wn=0;
    for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
        if(isOnSegment(p,poly[i],poly[(i+1)%n])) return
            -1;//在邊界上
        int k=dcmp(Cross(poly[(i+1)%n]-poly[i],p-poly[i]
            ));
        int d1=dcmp(poly[i].y-p.y);
        int d2=dcmp(poly[(i+1)%n].y-p.y);
        if(k>0&&d1<=0&&d2>0) wn++;
        if(k<0&&d2<=0&&d1>0) wn--;
    }
    if(wn!=0) return 1;//內部
    return 0;//外部
}
```

### 10.5 ConvexHull

```
//回傳凸包頂點數
//輸入不能有重複點，注意h的點未排序！
//如果有在邊上的輸入點，要把<改成<
//若要求高精度用dcmp比較
Point ch[N];
int convexHull(Point* p,int n){
    sort(p,p+n);
    int m=0;
    for(int i=0;i<n;++i){//downHull
        while(m>1&&Cross(ch[m-1]-ch[m-2],p[i]-ch[m-2])
            <=0) m--;
        ch[m++]=p[i];
    }
    int k=m;
    for(int i=n-2;i>=0;--i){//upHull
        while(m>k&&Cross(ch[m-1]-ch[m-2],p[i]-ch[m-2])
            <=0) m--;
        ch[m++]=p[i];
    }
    if(n>1) m--;
    return m;
}
```

### 10.6 Polar Sort

```
//極角排序，從270度開始逆時針排序
bool cmp(const Point& lhs,const Point&rhs){
    if(Cross((lhs < Point()),(rhs < Point())))
        return (lhs < Point()) < (rhs < Point());
    return Cross(lhs,rhs) > 0;
}

/* 若要以p[i]為原點排序->計算v=p[j]-p[i]
for(int j=0;j<n;++j){
    if(i!=j){
        Vector v = p[j]-p[i];
        node[nodeSz++] = {v,j};
    }
}
sort(node,node+nodeSz,cmp);
*/
```

### 10.7 PickTheorm

```
int area,in,on;//area:多邊形面積 in:內部格點數 on:邊界
格點數
void PickTheorm(Point* p,int n){
    area=polygonArea(p,n);
    for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
        on+=__gcd(abs((int)p[i].x-(int)p[(i+1)%n].x),
            abs((int)p[i].y-(int)p[(i+1)%n].y));
    }
    in=abs(area)+1-on/2;
}
```

### 10.8 最近點對

```
//最近點對距離注意若整數要define double Long Long
double closestEuclideanDistance(Point* p,int n){
    sort(p,p+n);
    set<Point> s={{p[0].y,p[0].x}};
    int j = 0;
    Point t;
    double dd=LLONG_MAX,d;
    for(int i=1;i<n;++i){
        d = sqrt(dd);
        while(j<i && p[j].x < p[i].x-d){
            s.erase({p[j].y,p[j++].x});
        }
        auto l = s.lower_bound({p[i].y-d,p[i].x-d});
        auto u = s.upper_bound({p[i].y+d,p[i].x+d});
        for(auto it=l;it!=u;it++){
            t = {it->y,it->x};
            dd =min(dd, Dot(p[i]-t,p[i]-t));
        }
        s.emplace(p[i].y,p[i].x);
    }
    return dd;
}
```

### 10.9 幾何中位數

```
//回傳為到每個頂點距離和最小的點
Point weiszfeld(const Point *p,int n){
    double nn=n;
    Point cur = p[0];
    for(int i=1;i<n;++i){
        cur.x+=p[i].x, cur.y+=p[i].y;
    }
    cur.x/=nn, cur.y/=nn;
    Point next;
    double w,numerX,numerY,denomin;
    while(1){
        numerX=numerY=denomin=0;
        bool update=0;
        double d;
        for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
            d=length(cur-p[i]);
            if(d>eps){
                w = 1.0/d;

```



```

        numerX+=w*p[i].x;
        numerY+=w*p[i].y;
        denomin+=w;
        update=1;
    }else{
        next = p[i];
        break;
    }
}
if(update){
    next.x = numerX/denomin;
    next.y = numerY/denomin;
}
if(Length(cur-next)<eps) break;

cur = next;
}
return next;
}
}

```

## 10.10 矩陣掃描線

```

#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long int
using namespace std;
int n, st[1000005<<2], lazy[1000005<<2], old
    [1000005<<2];
vector<tuple<int, int, int, int>> v;
vector<int> sor;
void pull(int index, int l, int r) {
    if(lazy[index]) st[index] = old[index];
    else if(l==r) st[index] = 0;
    else st[index] = st[index<<1|1]+st[index<<1];
    // printf("pull %lld~%lld, %lld\n", l, r, st[index]);
    return;
}
void insert(int index, int s, int e, int l, int r, int k) {
    //printf("insert: range %lld~%lld, query %lld~%lld\n", s, e, l, r);
    if(l<=s && e<=r) {
        lazy[index] +=k;
        pull(index, s, e);
        return;
    }
    int mid = (s+e)/2;
    if(l<=mid) insert(index<<1, s, mid, l, r, k);
    if(mid<r) insert(index<<1|1, mid+1, e, l, r, k);
    pull(index, s, e);
}
void input(int index, int l, int r) {
    if(l==r) {
        old[index] = sor[l]-sor[l-1];
        return;
    }
    int mid = (l+r)/2;
    input(index<<1, l, mid);
    input(index<<1|1, mid+1, r);
    old[index] = old[index<<1] + old[index<<1|1];
    //cout<<l<<" to "<<r<<" is "<<old[index]<<endl;
    return;
}
}
// int diff=1000005;
signed main(){
    cin >> n;
    int l, r, d, u;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
        cin >> l >> d >> r >> u;
        // l+=diff;
        // d+=diff;
        // r+=diff;
        // u+=diff;
        sor.push_back(d);
        sor.push_back(u);
        v.push_back({l, d, u, 1});
        v.push_back({r, d, u, -1});
    }
    set<int> temp(sor.begin(), sor.end());
    sor = vector<int>(temp.begin(), temp.end());
    sort(sor.begin(), sor.end());
}

```

```

for(int i=0 ; i<v.size() ; i++) {
    auto [a, b, c, k] = v[i];
    v[i] = make_tuple(a, (int)(lower_bound(sor.
        begin(), sor.end(), b)-sor.begin()), (int)(
        lower_bound(sor.begin(), sor.end(), c)-sor.
        begin()), k);
}
input(1, 1, sor.size()-1);
// cout<<"get: ";
// for(int i: sor) cout<<i<<" "; cout<<endl;
sort(v.begin(), v.end());
int pre=0;
int ans=0;
for(auto [pos, a, b, k]: v) {
    if(pre!=pos) {
        ans+=(pos-pre)*st[1];
        pre = pos;
    }
    insert(1, 1, sor.size()-1, a+1, b, k);
    // printf("now act: pos %lld, %lld~%lld, act:
        %lld\n", pos, a+1, b, k);
    // printf("now ans: %lld\n", st[1]);
}
cout<<ans<<endl;
}

```

## 11 Python

### 11.1 Decimal

```

from decimal import Decimal, getcontext, ROUND_FLOOR
getcontext().prec = 250 # set precision (MAX_PREC)
getcontext().Emax = 250 # set exponent limit (MAX_EMAX)
getcontext().rounding = ROUND_FLOOR # set round floor
itwo,two,N = Decimal(0.5),Decimal(2),200
pi = angle(Decimal(-1))

```

### 11.2 Fraction

```

from fractions import Fraction
import math
"""專門用來表示和操作有理數，可以進行算"""
frac1 = Fraction(1) # 1/1
frac2 = Fraction(1, 3) # 1/3
frac3 = Fraction(0.5) # 1/2
frac4 = Fraction('22/7') # 22/7
frac5 = Fraction(8, 16) # 自動約分為 1/2
frac9 = Fraction(22, 7)
frac9.numerator # 22
frac9.denominator # 7
x = Fraction(math.pi)
y2 = x.limit_denominator(100) # 分母限制為 100
print(y2) # 311/99
float(x) #轉換為浮點數

```

### 11.3 Misc

```

# 轉為高精度整數比，(分子，分母)
x=0.2
x.as_integer_ratio() # (8106479329266893,
    9007199254740992)
x.is_integer() # 判斷是否為整數
x.__round__() # 四捨五入
int(eval(num.replace("/", ""))) # parser string num

```



[illegible]