

## ICPC World Finals 2019 Templates

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## 1 数学

### 1.1 结论和定理

**五边形定理** 五边形数  $n(3n \pm 1)/2$ 。  $(1-x)(1-x^2)(1-x^3) \cdots = \sum (-1)^k x^{n(3n \pm 1)/2}$ ，即  $f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2) - f(n-5) - f(n-7) + f(n-12) + f(n-15) - \cdots$ 。

**斐波那契数性质** ①  $f[n] = f[n-1] + f[n-2]$ ; ②  $f[n+m+1] = f[n]f[m] + f[n+1]f[m+1]$ ; ③  $\gcd(f[n], f[n+1]) = 1$ ; ④  $\gcd(f[n], f[n+2]) = 1$ ; ⑤  $\gcd(f[n], f[m]) = f[\gcd(n, m)]$ ; ⑥  $f[n+1]^2 - f[n]f[n+2] = (-1)^n$ ; ⑦  $\sum_{i=1}^n f[i]^2 = f[n]f[n+1]$ ; ⑧  $\sum_{i=0}^n f[i] = f[n+2] - 1$ ; ⑨  $\sum_{i=1}^n f[2i-1] = f[2n]$ ; ⑩  $\sum_{i=1}^n f[2i] = f[2n+1] - 1$ ; ⑪  $\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i f[i] = (-1)^n (f[n+1] - f[n]) + 1$ ; ⑫  $f[2n-1] = f[n]^2 - f[n-2]^2$ ; ⑬  $f[2n+1] = f[n]^2 + f[n+1]^2$ ; ⑭  $3f[n] = f[n+2] + f[n-2]$ ; ⑮  $f[n] = \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{n-1-i}{i} (m \leq n-1-m)$ ; ⑯  $\sum_{i=1}^n if[i] = nf[n+2] - f[n+3] + 2$ 。

**卡特兰数性质** ① 凸多边形三角剖分数; ② 简单有序根树的计数; ③  $(0,0)$  走到  $(n,n)$  经过的点  $(a,b)$  满足  $a \leq b$  的方案数; ④  $h_1 = 1, h_n = \frac{h_{n-1}(4n-2)}{n+1} = \frac{C(2n,n)}{n+1} = C(2n,n) - C(2n,n-1)$ ; ⑤ 在一个格点阵列中, 从  $(0,0)$  点走到  $(n,m)$  点且不过/穿过对角线  $x=y$  的方案数:  $\binom{n+m-1}{m} - \binom{n+m-1}{m-1} (x > y)$ ;  $\binom{n+m}{m} - \binom{n+m}{m-1} (x \geq y)$

**第一类斯特林数性质** ① 有正有负, 其绝对值是  $n$  个元素的项目分作  $k$  个非空循环排列的数量  $s[n][k]$ ; ②  $s[n][0] = 0 (n \geq 1), s[n][n] = 1 (n \geq 0)$ ; ③  $s[n][k] = (n-1)s[n-1][k] + s[n-1][k-1] (1 \leq k \leq n-1)$ ; ④  $|s[n][1]| = (n-1)!$ ; ⑤  $s[n][k] = (-1)^{n+k} |s[n][k]|$ ; ⑥  $s[n][n-1] = -\binom{n}{2}$ ; ⑦  $x(x-1)(x-2) \cdots (x-n+1) = \sum s[n][k] x^k$ 。

**第二类斯特林数性质** ① 将  $n$  个物体划分为  $k$  个非空的不可辨别 (可理解为盒子没有编号) 集合的方法数; ②  $s[n][0] = 0 (n \geq 1), s[n][n] = 1 (n \leq 0)$ ; ③  $s[n][k] = ks[n-1][k] + s[n-1][k-1]$ ; ④  $s[n][n-1] = \binom{n}{2}$  ⑤  $s[n][2] = 2^{n-1} - 1$  ⑥  $s[n][k] = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \binom{k}{i} (k-i)^n$ 。

**Bell 数性质** ①  $n$  个元素的集合划分数目; ②  $B[n] = \sum_{k=1}^n s[n][k]$ ; ③  $B[n+1] = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} B[k]$ ; ④  $B[n+p] = B[n] + B[n+1] \pmod{p}$ 。

**多项式性质** ①  $f(x)$  不存在重根  $\Leftrightarrow \gcd(f(x), f'(x))$  的次数小于 1 次; ② 多项式  $\gcd$  可以用来判断两多项式是否有公共根。

**多项式取模**  $f(x) = 0 \pmod{m_0}, m_0 = \prod_{i=1}^k m_i$ 。用  $T_i$  表示  $f(x) = 0 \pmod{m_i}$  的解数, 则  $T_0 = \prod_{i=1}^k T_i$ 。

**数论** ①  $a^n \bmod b = a^{n \bmod \phi(b) + \phi(b)} \bmod b (n \geq \phi(b))$ ; ② lucas 定理  $\binom{n}{m} = \binom{n\%p}{m\%p} \binom{n/p}{m/p} \pmod{p}$ ; ③ lucas 函数  $f(n, m) = f(n\%p, m\%p) f(n/p, m/p) \pmod{p}$ , 可以猜测满足。

**原根** ①  $2, 4, p^k, 2p^k$  存在原根, 存在原根则原根数量为  $\phi(\phi(n))$ ; ② 验证原根  $x = \phi(n), x = p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} \cdots p_k^{a_k}$ , 原根满足  $t^{x/p_i} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n}$

$x^2 + y^2 = n$  的整数解 解的个数为  $4 \sum_{d|n} H(d)$ 。  $H(d) = d\%2?(-1)^{(d-1)/2} : 0$ 。

**平方和定理** ① 奇质数能表示为两个平方数之和的充分必要条件是质数被 4 除余 1。② 正整数能表示为两个平方数之和的充要条件是在它的标准分解式中, 形如素因子的指数是偶数。③ 如果两个整数都能表示为两个平方数之和, 则它们的积也能表示为两个平方数之和:  $(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) = (ac - bd)^2 + (ad + bc)^2 = (ac + bd)^2 + (ad - bc)^2$ 。④ 每个正整数都可以表示成 4 个整数的平方数之和。

**杨氏矩阵** ① 如果格子  $(i, j)$  没有元素, 则它右边和上面的相邻格子也一定没有元素; ② 如果格子  $(i, j)$  有元素  $a[i][j]$ , 则它右边和上面的相邻格子要么没有元素, 要么有元素且比  $a[i][j]$  大。③  $1 \cdots n$  所组成杨氏矩阵的个数可以通过下面的递推式得到:  $f[1] = 1, f[2] = 2, f[n] = f[n-1] + (n-1)f[n-2]$ 。④ 钩子公式: 对于给定形状, 不同的杨氏矩阵的个数为:  $n!$  除以每个格子的钩子长度加 1 的积, 其中钩子长度定义为该格子右边的格子数和它上面的格子数之和。

**蔡勒公式**  $w = (\lfloor \frac{c}{4} \rfloor - 2c + y + \lfloor \frac{y}{4} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{13(m+1)}{5} \rfloor + d - 1) \bmod 7$ 。①  $w$ : 0 星期日, 1 星期一,  $\cdots$ , 6 星期六; ②  $c$ : 年份前两位数; ③  $y$ : 年份后两位数; ④  $m$ : 月 ( $3 \leq m \leq 14$ , 即在蔡勒公式中, 1、2 月要看作上一年的 13、14 月来计算); ⑤  $d$ : 日。

**皮克定理** 给定顶点坐标均是整点 (或正方形格点) 的简单多边形 (凸多边形), 皮克定理说明了其面积  $S$  和内部格点数目  $n$ 、边上格点数目  $s$  的关系:  $S = n + \frac{s}{2} + 1$ 。

### 1.2 Miller Rabin

```

1 // 2, 7, 61 : < 4759123141
2 // 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17 : < 341550071728320
3 // 2, 3, 7, 61, 24251 : < 10^16 only 46856248255981
4
5 //BZOJ-3667
6 #include<cstdio>

```

```

7  #include<cstdlib>
8  typedef long long ll;
9  ll _,n,x,ans,st;
10 ll gcd(ll x,ll y){return y==0?x:gcd(y,x%y);}
11 #define abs(x)  (x>0?x:-(x))
12 #define cmax(a,b)  (a<b?a=b:1)
13 ll mul(ll a,ll b,ll p){
14     ll tmp=(a*b-(ll)((long double)a/p*b+1e-7)*p);
15     return tmp<0?tmp+p:tmp;
16 }
17 ll power(ll t,ll k,ll p){
18     ll f=1;
19     for(;k>=1,t=mul(t,t,p))if(k&1)f=mul(f,t,p);
20     return f;
21 }
22 bool check(ll a,int k,ll p,ll q){
23     ll t=power(a,q,p);
24     if(t==1||t==p-1)return 1;
25     for(;k--;){
26         t=mul(t,t,p);
27         if(t==p-1)return 1;
28     }
29     return 0;
30 }
31 bool mr(ll p){
32     if(p<=1)return 0;
33     if(p==2)return 1;
34     if(~p&1)return 0;
35     ll q=p-1;int i,k=0;
36     while(~q&1)q>>=1,k++;
37     for(i=0;i<5;i++)
38         if(!check(rand()%(p-1)+1,k,p,q))return 0;
39     return 1;
40 }
41 ll rho(ll n,ll c){
42     ll x=rand()%n,y=x,p=1;
43     while(p==1)
44         x=(mul(x,x,n)+c)%n,
45         y=(mul(y,y,n)+c)%n,
46         y=(mul(y,y,n)+c)%n,
47         p=gcd(n,abs(x-y));
48     return p;
49 }
50 void solve(ll n){
51     if(n==1)return;
52     if(mr(n)){cmax(ans,n);return;}

```

```

53     if(~n&1)cmax(ans,2),solve(n>>1);
54     else{
55         ll t=n;
56         while(t==n)t=rho(n,rand()%(n-1)+1);
57         solve(t),solve(n/t);
58     }
59 }
60 int main(){
61     for(srand(1626),scanf("%lld",&_);_--;){
62         scanf("%lld",&x),ans=0;solve(x);
63         if(ans==x)puts("Prime");
64         else printf("%lld\n",ans);
65     }
66 }

```

### 1.3 同余方程

```

1  void gcd(LL a, LL b, LL &d, LL &x, LL &y){
2      if (!b){ d=a; x=1; y=0; return; }
3      gcd(b,a%b,d,y,x); y-=x*(a/b);
4  }
5  LL void sim(LL &a, LL n) { a%=n; if (a<0) a+=n; }
6  LL solve(LL a, LL b, LL n){ // a*x==b (mod n)
7      sim(a,n); sim(b,n); // optional
8      static LL d,x,y;
9      gcd(a,n,d,x,y);
10     if (b%d) return -1;
11     b/=d; n/=d;
12     if (x<0) x+=n;
13     return b*x%n;
14 }
15 // x==a1 (mod n1); x==a2 (mod n2);
16 // passing gcd in solve can reduce time
17 void merge(LL a1, LL n1, LL a2, LL n2, LL &x, LL &n){
18     n=lcm(n1,n2);
19     LL k=solve(n1,a2-a1,n2);
20     if (k===-1) { x=-1; return; }
21     sim(x=n1*k+a1,n);
22 }
23 // getinv , gcd(a,n) must be 1
24 LL getinv(LL a, LL n){
25     static LL d,x,y;
26     gcd(a,n,d,x,y);
27     // if (d!=1) return -1;
28     return x<0?x+n:x;

```

29

}

## 1.4 线性筛法

```

1  const int N=100050;
2  int b[N],a[N],cnt,mx[N],phi[N],mu[N];
3
4  void getprime(int n=100000){
5      memset(b+2,1,sizeof(b[0])*(n-1));
6      mu[1]=1;
7      ft(i,2,n){
8          if(b[i]){
9              a[mx[i]=++cnt]=i;
10             phi[i]=i-1; mu[i]=-1;
11         }
12         ft(j,1,mx[i]){
13             int k=i*a[j];
14             if(k>n) break;
15             b[k]=0; mx[k]=j;
16             phi[k]= phi[i]*(a[j]-(j!=mx[i]));
17             mu[k]= j==mx[i] ? 0 : -mu[i];
18         }
19     }
20 }
```

## 1.5 离散对数

```

1  // BSGS , a^x==b (mod n) , n is a prime
2  LL bsgs(LL a, LL b, LL n){
3      int m=sqrt(n+0.5);
4      LL p=power(a,m,n);
5      LL v=getinv(p,n);
6      static hash_map x;
7      x.clear();
8      LL e=1; x[e]=0;
9      ft(i,1,m){
10         e=e*a%n;
11         if(!x.count(e)) x[e]=i;
12     }
13     for(LL i=0;i<n;i+=m){
14         if(x.count(b)) return i+x[b];
15         b=b*v%n;
16     }
17     return -1;

```

18

}

19

20 //BSGS

21 //y^x==z (mod p) -&gt;x=?

22 scanf("%d%d%d",&amp;y,&amp;z,&amp;p),y%=p,z%=p;j=z;

23 if(y==0){puts("Cannot\_find\_x");continue;}

24 for(k=s=1;k\*k&lt;=p;k++);

25 std::map&lt;int,int&gt;hash;flag=0;

26 for(int i=0;i&lt;k;i++,s=1LL\*s\*y%p,j=1LL\*j\*y%p)hash[j]=i;

27 for(int i=1,j=s;i&lt;=k&amp;&amp;!flag;i++,j=1LL\*j\*s%p)

28 if(hash.count(j))ans=i\*k-hash[j],flag=1;

29 if(flag==0)puts("Cannot\_find\_x");

30 else printf("%d\n",ans);

31

32 //exBSGS

33 int bsgs(int a,ll b,int p){

34 if(a%p,b%p,b==1) return 0;

35 ll t=1;int f,g,delta=0,m=sqrt(p)+1,i;

36 for(g=gcd(a,p);g!=1;g=gcd(a,p)){

37 if(b%g) return -1;

38 b/=g,p/=g,t=t\*(a/g)%p,delta++;

39 if(b==t) return delta;

40 }

41 std::map&lt;int,int&gt;hash;

42 for(i=0;i&lt;m;i++,b=b\*a%p)hash[b]=i;

43 for(i=1,f=power(a,m);i&lt;=m+1;i++)

44 if(t=t\*f%p,hash.count(t))return i\*m-hash[t]+delta;

45 return -1;

46 }

## 1.6 Lucas

```

1  void init_Lucas(){
2      fac[0]=1; ft(i,1,P-1) fac[i]=fac[i-1]*i%P;
3      inv[1]=1; ft(i,2,P-1) inv[i]=(P-P/i)*inv[P/i]%P;
4      inv[0]=1; ft(i,1,P-1) inv[i]=inv[i-1]*inv[i]%P;
5  }
6  LL C(int n, int m){
7      LL ans=1;
8      while(n||m){
9          int a=n%P, b=m%P;
10         if(a<b) return 0;
11         n/=P; m/=P;
12         ans= ans *fac[a]%P *inv[b]%P *inv[a-b]%P;
13     }

```

```

14     return ans;
15 }

```

## 1.7 高斯消元法实数方程

```

1 void Gauss(int n,int m) {
2     int i,j,k,t;
3     double mul;
4     for (i=j=1;i<=n&& j<=m;i++,j++) {
5         for (k=i+1;k<=n;k++)
6             if (abs(mat[k][j])>abs(mat[i][j]))
7                 for (t=1;t<=m+1;t++) swap(mat[i][t],mat[k][t]);
8         if (abs(mat[i][j])<eps) { i--; continue; }
9         for (k=i+1;k<=n;k++) {
10             mul=mat[k][j]/mat[i][j];
11             for (t=1;t<=m+1;t++) mat[k][t]-=mat[i][t]*mul;
12         }
13     }
14     for (i=n;i>=1;i--) { //solved表示那个变量是否确定
15         for (j=1;j<=m;j++) if (abs(mat[i][j])>eps) break;
16         if (j>m) continue; solved[j]=true; ans[j]=mat[i][m+1];
17         for (k=j+1;k<=m;k++)
18             if (abs(mat[i][k])>eps&&!solved[k]) solved[j]=false;
19         for (k=j+1;k<=m;k++) ans[j]-=ans[k]*mat[i][k];
20         ans[j]/=mat[i][j];
21     }
22 }

```

## 1.8 高斯消元解异或方程

```

1 int n,m;
2 bitset<N> a[N];
3 bool solve(){
4     int i=1, j=1;
5     while (i<=n && j<=m){
6         int k=i;
7         while (k<=n && !a[k][j]) k++;
8         if (k>n) { j++; continue; }
9         if (j==m) return false; // no solution
10        if (k!=i) swap(a[i],a[k]);
11        ft(t,1,n) if (t!=i && a[t][j]) a[t]^=a[i];
12        i++; j++;
13    }
14    return true; // have solution (but may have 0==0)

```

```

15 }

```

## 1.9 高斯消元法模方程

```

1 void Gauss(LL n,LL m) {
2     LL i,j,k,t,lcm,muli,mulk;
3     for (i=j=1;i<=n&& j<=m;i++,j++) {
4         for (k=i;k<=n;k++) if (mat[k][j]) {
5             for (t=1;t<=m+1;t++) swap(mat[k][t],mat[i][t]);
6             break;
7         }
8         if (mat[i][j]==0) { i--; continue; }
9         for (k=i+1;k<=n;k++) if (mat[k][j]) {
10             lcm=mat[k][j]*mat[i][j]/__gcd(mat[k][j],mat[i][j]);
11             muli=lcm/mat[i][j]; mulk=lcm/mat[k][j];
12             for (t=1;t<=m+1;t++) {
13                 mat[k][t]=mat[k][t]*mulk-mat[i][t]*muli;
14                 mat[k][t]=(mat[k][t]%mod+mod)%mod;
15             }
16         }
17     }
18     for (i=n;i>=1;i--) {
19         for (j=1;j<=m;j++) if (mat[i][j]) break;
20         if (j>m) continue; ans[j]=mat[i][m+1];
21         for (k=j+1;k<=m;k++) ans[j]-=ans[k]*mat[i][k];
22         ans[j]=(ans[j]*power(mat[i][j],mod-2)%mod+mod)%mod;
23     }
24 }

```

## 1.10 瀚之的莫比乌斯

```

1 void getprime(int n){
2     miu[1]=pre[1]=b[1]=1;
3     for(int i=2;i<=n;i++){
4         if(!b[i]) p[mx[i]++]=i, miu[i]=-1;
5         for(int j=1;j<=mx[i];j++){
6             int k=i*p[j]; if(k>n) break;
7             b[k]=1; mx[k]=j;
8             if(j==mx[i]) miu[k]=0;
9             else miu[k]=miu[i]*miu[p[j]];
10        }
11        pre[i]=pre[i-1]+i*miu[i];
12    }
13 }

```

```

14 ll f(int n,int m){return ll*n*m*(n+m+2)/2;}
15 ll calc(int n,int m){ // sigma{ i+j | i<=n,j<=m,gcd(i,j)==1 }
16     if(n>m) swap(n,m); ll ans=0;
17     for(int i=1,j=0,k=0;i<=n;i=min(j,k)+1)
18         ans+=(pre[min(j=n/(n/i),k=m/(m/i))]-pre[i-1])*f(n/i,m/i);
19     return ans;
20 }

```

## 1.11 FFT|NTT

```

1 typedef complex<double> comp;
2 comp A[N], B[N];
3 int rev[N], m, len;
4 inline void init(int n) {
5     for (m = 1, len = 0; m < n + n; m <= 1, len ++);
6     for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) rev[i]=(rev[i]>>1)>>1 | ((i&1)<<(len-1));
7     for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) A[i] = B[i] = comp(0, 0);
8 }
9 inline void dft(comp *a, int v) {
10     for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) if (i < rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
11     for (int s = 2; s <= m; s <= 1) {
12         comp g(cos(2 * pi / s), v * sin(2 * pi / s));
13         // NTT: int g = power(gg, (mod - 1) / s);
14         // NTT: if (v == -1) g = power(g, mod - 2);
15         for (int k = 0; k < m; k += s) {
16             comp w(1, 0);
17             // NTT: int w = 1;
18             for (int j = 0; j < s / 2; ++j) {
19                 comp &u = a[k + j + s / 2], &v = a[k + j];
20                 comp t = w * u; u = v - t; v = v + t; w = w * g;
21                 // NTT: be aware of "+-*"
22             }
23         }
24     }
25     if (v == -1) for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) a[i] /= m;
26     // NTT: be aware of "/"
27 }

```

## 1.12 求原根

```

1 vector<LL> a;
2 bool g_test(LL g, LL p) { for (LL i = 0; i < a.size(); ++i) if (pow_mod(g, (p-1)
3     /a[i], p) == 1) return 0; return 1; }
4 LL p_root(LL p) {

```

```

4     LL tmp = p - 1;
5     for (LL i = 2; i <= tmp / i; ++i)
6         if (tmp % i == 0) { a.push_back(i); while (tmp % i == 0) tmp /= i; }
7     if (tmp != 1) a.push_back(tmp);
8     LL g = 1; while (1) { if (g_test(g, p)) return g; ++g; }
9 }

```

## 1.13 FWT

给定长度为  $2^n$  的序列  $A[0 \cdots 2^n - 1], B[0 \cdots 2^n - 1]$ , 求这两序列的 ① or 卷积:  $C_k =$

$\sum_{i \text{ or } j=k} A_i B_j$ ; ② and 卷积:  $C_k = \sum_{i \text{ and } j=k} A_i B_j$ ; ③ xor 卷积:  $C_k = \sum_{i \text{ xor } j=k} A_i B_j$ 。

```

1 void FWT(int *a, int n) {
2     for (int d = 1; d < n; d <= 1)
3         for (int m = d < 1, i = 0; i < n; i += m)
4             for (int j = 0; j < d; ++j) {
5                 int x = a[i + j], y = a[i + j + d];
6                 //or: a[i + j + d] = x + y;
7                 //and: a[i + j] = x + y;
8                 //xor: a[i + j] = x + y, a[i + j + d] = x - y;
9                 // 如答案要求取模, 此处记得取模
10            }
11 }
12 void UFWT(int *a, int n) {
13     for (int d = 1; d < n; d <= 1)
14         for (int m = d < 1, i = 0; i < n; i += m)
15             for (int j = 0; j < d; ++j) {
16                 int x = a[i + j], y = a[i + j + d];
17                 //or: a[i + j + d] = y - x;
18                 //and: a[i + j] = x - y;
19                 //xor: a[i + j] = (x + y) * 2^(-1), a[i + j + d] = (x - y) *
20                     2^(-1);
21                 // 如答案要求取模, 此处记得取模; 2^(-1)表示2的逆元。
22            }
23 }

```

## 1.14 线性基

```

1 #define B 30
2 const int allset=(1<<B)-1;
3 struct LB {
4     int mat[B],cnt;
5     multiset<int> st;
6     LB(){}

```

```

7 void clear() { st.clear(); cnt=0; memset(mat,0,sizeof(mat)); }
8 void add(int x) {
9     for (int i=B-1;i>=0;i--) if ((x>>i)&1) {
10         if (mat[i] x^=mat[i];
11         else { cnt++; mat[i]=x; break; }
12     }
13 }
14 void fix() {
15     for (int i=0;i<B;i++) if (mat[i])
16         for (int j=i+1;j<B;j++) if ((mat[j]>>i)&1) mat[j]^=mat[i];
17 }
18 void preset() { //正确性待定
19     fix(); for (int i=0;i<B;i++) if (mat[i]) st.insert(mat[i]);
20 }
21 int kth(int k) { //正确性待定
22     int i=0,ans=0; if (k<=0||k>(1<<cnt)-1) return 0;//无解
23     for (multiset<int>::iterator it=st.begin();it!=st.end();it++,i++)
24         if ((k>>i)&1) ans^=(*it);
25     return ans;
26 }
27 int getmax() {
28     fix(); int ans=0;
29     for (int i=B-1;i>=0;i--) if (ans^mat[i]>ans) ans^=mat[i];
30     return ans;
31 }
32 } tree[N*10];

```

## 2 计算几何

### 2.1 凸包

```

1 bool cmp(const Point &a,const Point &b) {
2     return F(a.x-b.x)<0||F(a.x-b.x)==0&&a.y<b.y; }
3 void Gram(int id[], int n) {
4     int i,mid; sort(id,id+n,cmp); tp=0; //凸包从x最小的点出发, 逆时针方向
5     for (i=0;i<n;i++) {
6         for (;tp>2&&Cross(p[sk[tp-1]]-p[sk[tp-2]],p[id[i]]-p[sk[tp-1]])<=0;tp
7             --);
8         //有重点必须用<=不留共线点, 无重点用<=不留共线点, 无重点用<留共线点
9         sk[tp++]=id[i];
10    }
11    mid=tp;
12    for (i=n-2;i>=0;i--) {
13        for (;tp>mid&&Cross(p[sk[tp-1]]-p[sk[tp-2]],p[id[i]]-p[sk[tp-1]])<=0;tp
14            --);

```

```

13 //有重点必须用<=不留共线点, 无重点用<=不留共线点, 无重点用<留共线点
14 sk[tp++]=id[i];
15 }
16 if (n>1) tp--;
17 }

```

### 2.2 定义

```

1 struct Point { double x,y; Point(){} Point(double _x,double _y):x(_x),y(_y){} };
2 struct Seg { Point a,b; Seg(){} Seg(Point _a,Point _b):a(_a),b(_b){} };
3 struct Circle { double x,y,r;
4     Point pt() { return Point(x,y); }
5     double Area() { return pi*r*r; }
6 };
7 Point operator +(const Point &a,const Point &b);
8 Point operator -(const Point &a,const Point &b);
9 Point operator *(const Point &a,double b);
10 Point operator /(const Point &a,double b);
11 int F(double x) { if (x>eps) return 1; if (x<=-eps) return -1; return 0; }
12 bool operator ==(const Point &a,const Point &b) {
13     return F(a.x-b.x)==0&&F(a.y-b.y)==0; }
14 double Dist(const Point &a) { return sqrt(a.x*a.x+a.y*a.y); }
15 double Dot(const Point &a,const Point &b) { return a.x*b.x+a.y*b.y; }
16 double Cross(const Point &a,const Point &b) { return a.x*b.y-a.y*b.x; }
17 Point Rotate(const Point &p,double a) { // 逆时针旋转
18     return Point(p.x*cos(a)-p.y*sin(a),p.x*sin(a)+p.y*cos(a)); }
19 Point Inter(Seg a,Seg b) { // 两线段相交 (前提有交点)
20     double s=Cross(a.b-a.a,b.a-a.a),t=Cross(a.b-a.a,b.b-a.a);
21     return b.a+(b.b-b.a)*s/(s-t); }
22 vector<Point> SegCir(Seg seg,Point pt,double r) { //线圆
23     vector<Point> ans; double mul; Point vec,mid;
24     ans.clear(); vec=Rotate(seg.b-seg.a,pi/2);
25     mid=Inter(seg,Seg(pt,pt+vec));
26     if (F(Dist(pt-mid)-r)>0) return ans;
27     if (F(Dist(pt-mid)-r)==0) {
28         ans.push_back(mid); ans.push_back(mid); return ans;
29     }
30     vec=seg.b-seg.a; mul=sqrt(r*r-Dist2(mid-pt))/Dist(vec);
31     ans.push_back(mid+vec*mul); ans.push_back(mid-vec*mul);
32     return ans;
33 }
34 vector<Point> Circir(Circle a,Circle b) { //圆圆相交
35     vector<Point> ans; double dis,dis2,alpha; Point pa,pb,vec;
36     ans.clear(); if (a.r<b.r) swap(a,b);
37     pa=a.pt(); pb=b.pt(); vec=pb-pa;

```

```

38     dis=Dist(vec); dis2=Dist2(vec);
39     if (F(dis-(a.r+b.r))>0||F(dis-(a.r-b.r))<0) return ans;
40     if (F(dis-(a.r+b.r))==0) {
41         ans.push_back(pa+vec*a.r/(a.r+b.r)); return ans;
42     }
43     if (F(dis-(a.r-b.r))==0) {
44         ans.push_back(pa+vec*a.r/(a.r-b.r)); return ans;
45     }
46     alpha=acos((a.r*a.r+dis2-b.r*b.r)/2/a.r/dis);
47     ans.push_back(pa+Rotate(vec,alpha)*a.r/dis);
48     ans.push_back(pa+Rotate(vec,-alpha)*a.r/dis);
49     return ans;
50 }
51 double Bing(double ra,double rb,double dis) {
52     double alpha,beta; if (ra<rb) swap(ra,rb);
53     if (F(dis-(ra-rb))<=0) return pi*ra*ra;
54     if (F(dis-(ra+rb))>=0) return pi*ra*ra+pi*rb*rb;
55     alpha=acos((ra*ra+dis*dis-rb*rb)/2/dis/ra);
56     beta=acos((rb*rb+dis*dis-ra*ra)/2/dis/rb);
57     return (pi-alpha)*ra*ra+(pi-beta)*rb*rb+ra*dis*sin(alpha);
58 }
59 double Jiao(double ra,double rb,double dis) {
60     return pi*ra*ra+pi*rb*rb-Bing(ra,rb,dis); }
61 Point Gongmid(Circle a,Circle b) { //正确性待定
62     Point pa=a.pt(),pb=b.pt();
63     return pa+(pb-pa)*a.r/(a.r+b.r); }
64 Point Gongright(Circle a,Circle b) {
65     Point pa=a.pt(),pb=b.pt();
66     return pa+(pb-pa)*a.r/(a.r-b.r); }
67 int Ptinpol(Point pt) {
68     int wn=0;
69     for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
70         if(Ins(pt,Seg(p[i],p[(i+1)%n]))) return 2;
71         int k=F(Cross(p[(i+1)%n]-p[i],pt-p[i]));
72         int d1=F(p[i].y-pt.y), d2=F(p[(i+1)%n].y-pt.y);
73         if(k>0&&d1<=0&&d2>0)wn++;
74         if(k<0&&d2<=0&&d1>0)wn--;
75     }
76     return wn!=0;
77 }
78 bool Cirinpol(Point pt) { //需要点在多边形内的前提
79     double nearest=inf;
80     for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
81         nearest=min(nearest,Dist(p[i]-pt));
82         if (F(Dot(pt-p[i],p[(i+1)%n]-p[i]))>0&&
83             F(Dot(pt-p[(i+1)%n],p[i]-p[(i+1)%n]))>0)

```

```

84         nearest=min(nearest,abs(Cross(p[i]-pt,p[(i+1)%n]-pt))/dis[i]);
85     }
86     return F(nearest-r)>=0;
87 }
88 bool Ins(const Point &p,const Seg &s) {
89     return F(Cross(s.a-p,s.b-p))==0&&F(p.x-min(s.a.x,s.b.x))>=0&&
90         F(p.x-max(s.a.x,s.b.x))<=0&&F(p.y-min(s.a.y,s.b.y))>=0&&
91         F(p.y-max(s.a.y,s.b.y))<=0; }
92 double PS(const Point &p,const Seg &s) { // 点到线段最短距离
93     if (F(Dot(p-s.a,s.b-s.a))<0||F(Dot(p-s.b,s.a-s.b))<0)
94         return min(Dist(p-s.a),Dist(p-s.b));
95     return abs(Cross(s.a-p,s.b-p))/Dist(s.a-s.b); }
96 double SS(const Seg &a,const Seg &b) { // 线段到线段最短距离
97     return min(min(PS(a.a,b),PS(a.b,b)),min(PS(b.a,a),PS(b.b,a))); }
98 double Alpha(Point a,Point b) {
99     double ans=atan2(b.y,b.x)-atan2(a.y,a.x);
100    if (ans<0) ans=-ans; if (ans>pi) ans=2*pi-ans; return ans; }
101 double Shan(Circle c,double a) { return c.r*c.r*a/2; }

```

## 2.3 半平面交

```

1 bool Cmphp(Seg a,Seg b) {
2     Point va=a.b-a.a, vb=b.b-b.a;
3     double dega=atan2(va.y,va.x), degb=atan2(vb.y,vb.x);
4     return F(dega-degb)<0||F(dega-degb)==0&&Cross(a.b-a.a,b.a-a.a)<0;
5 }
6 void HalfPlane(Seg hp[], int n, Point pol[], int &poln) {
7     Point mid;
8     hp[n++]=Seg(Point(-oo,-oo),Point(oo,-oo));
9     hp[n++]=Seg(Point(oo,-oo),Point(oo,oo));
10    hp[n++]=Seg(Point(oo,oo),Point(-oo,oo));
11    hp[n++]=Seg(Point(-oo,oo),Point(-oo,-oo));
12    sort(hp,hp+n,Cmphp);
13    int tp=0, low=0, high=-1; //sk 0~tp-1
14    for (int i=0;i<n;i++)
15        if (high-low+1==0||F(Cross(sk[high].b-sk[high].a,hp[i].b-hp[i].a))) {
16            for (;low<high;high--) {
17                mid=Inter(sk[high],sk[high-1]);
18                if (F(Cross(hp[i].b-hp[i].a,mid-hp[i].a))>0) break;
19            }
20            for (;low<high;low++) {
21                mid=Inter(sk[low],sk[low+1]);
22                if (F(Cross(hp[i].b-hp[i].a,mid-hp[i].a))>0) break;
23            }
24            sk[++high]=hp[i];

```



```

25     }
26     for (; low < high; high--) {
27         mid = Inter(sk[high], sk[high-1]);
28         if (Cross(sk[low].b - sk[low].a, mid - sk[low].a) > 0) break;
29     }
30     tp = high - low + 1; for (int i = 0; i < tp; i++) sk[i] = sk[low + i];
31     pols = 0; if (tp <= 2) return;
32     for (int i = 0; i < tp; i++) pol[pols++] = Inter(sk[i], sk[(i+1)%tp]);
33 }

```

## 2.4 圆与多边形交集

```

1 double CT(Circle c, Point a, Point b) { // 圆与三角形交 (多边形)
2     double da = Dist(a - c.pt()), db = Dist(b - c.pt());
3     if (da > db) { swap(a, b); swap(da, db); }
4     Seg s = Seg(a, b);
5     vector<Point> temp = CS(c, s);
6     if (F(db - c.r) <= 0) return 0.5 * abs(Cross(a - c.pt(), b - c.pt()));
7     if (F(da - c.r) < 0) {
8         if (F(Dot(a - temp[1], b - temp[1])) < 0) swap(temp[0], temp[1]);
9         return Shan(c, Alpha(temp[0] - c.pt(), b - c.pt())) +
10             0.5 * abs(Cross(a - c.pt(), temp[0] - c.pt()));
11     }
12     if (!temp.size()) return Shan(c, Alpha(a - c.pt(), b - c.pt()));
13     if (Ins(temp[1], s) && Dist2(a - temp[1]) < Dist2(a - temp[0])) swap(temp[0], temp[1]);
14     if (Ins(temp[0], s) && Ins(temp[1], s)) {
15         return Shan(c, Alpha(a - c.pt(), temp[0] - c.pt())) +
16             Shan(c, Alpha(b - c.pt(), temp[1] - c.pt())) +
17             0.5 * abs(Cross(temp[0] - c.pt(), temp[1] - c.pt()));
18     }
19     return Shan(c, Alpha(a - c.pt(), b - c.pt()));
20 }

```

## 2.5 三角形面积并

```

1 #define pr pair<ld, ld>
2 typedef long double ld;
3 const ld EPS = 1e-8, INF = 1e100;
4 struct Point {
5     ld x, y; Point() {} Point(ld _, ld __): x(_), y(__) {}
6     void read() { double _x, _y; scanf("%lf%lf", &_x, &_y); x = _x, y = _y; }
7     friend bool operator<(Point a, Point b) {
8         if (fabs(a.x - b.x) < EPS) return a.y < b.y;

```

```

9         return a.x < b.x;
10     }
11     friend Point operator +(Point a, Point b) { return Point(a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y); }
12     friend Point operator -(Point a, Point b) { return Point(a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y); }
13     friend Point operator *(ld a, Point b) { return Point(a * b.x, a * b.y); }
14     friend ld operator *(Point a, Point b) { return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y; }
15     friend ld operator ^(Point a, Point b) { return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x; }
16 } a[N][3], Poi[N*N];
17 struct Line {
18     Point p, v; Line() {} Line(Point x, Point y) { p = x, v = y - x; }
19     Point operator [] (int k) { if (k) return p + v; else return p; }
20     friend bool Cross(Line a, Line b) {
21         return (a.v ^ b[0] - a.p) * (a.v ^ b[1] - a.p) < -EPS &&
22             (b.v ^ a[0] - b.p) * (b.v ^ a[1] - b.p) < -EPS;
23     }
24     friend Point getP(Line a, Line b) {
25         Point u = a.p - b.p; ld temp = (b.v ^ u) / (a.v ^ b.v);
26         return a.p + temp * a.v;
27     }
28 } l[N][3], T;
29 pr p[N];
30 int main() {
31     int n, m, i, j, k, x, y, cnt, tot;
32     ld ans, last, A, B, sum;
33     scanf("%d", &n);
34     for (i = 1; tot = 0; i <= n; i++) {
35         a[i][0].read(), a[i][1].read(), a[i][2].read();
36         Poi[++tot] = a[i][0], Poi[++tot] = a[i][1], Poi[++tot] = a[i][2];
37         sort(a[i], a[i] + 3);
38         if ((a[i][2] - a[i][0]) ^ (a[i][1] - a[i][0]) > EPS)
39             l[i][0] = Line(a[i][0], a[i][2]), l[i][1] = Line(a[i][2], a[i][1]), l[i][2] =
40                 Line(a[i][1], a[i][0]);
41         else
42             l[i][0] = Line(a[i][2], a[i][0]), l[i][1] = Line(a[i][1], a[i][2]), l[i][2] =
43                 Line(a[i][0], a[i][1]);
44     }
45     for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) for (j = 1; j < i; j++) for (x = 0; x < 3; x++) for (y = 0; y < 3; y++)
46         if (Cross(l[i][x], l[j][y])) Poi[++tot] = getP(l[i][x], l[j][y]);
47     sort(Poi + 1, Poi + tot + 1);
48     ans = 0, last = Poi[1].x; T = Line(Point(0, -INF), Point(0, INF));
49     for (i = 2; i <= tot; i++) {
50         T.p.x = (last + Poi[i].x) / 2;
51         for (j = 1, cnt = 0; j <= n; j++)
52             if (Cross(l[j][0], T)) {
53                 if (Cross(l[j][1], T)) B = getP(l[j][1], T).y;
54                 else B = getP(l[j][2], T).y;

```

```

53         A=getP(l[j][0],T).y; if (A>B) swap(A,B);
54         p[++cnt]=pr(A,B);
55     }
56     sort(p+1,p+cnt+1);
57     for(j=1,sum=0,A=-INF;j<=cnt;j++) {
58         if(p[j].first>A) sum+=p[j].second-p[j].first, A=p[j].second;
59         else if(p[j].second>A) sum+=p[j].second-A, A=p[j].second;
60     }
61     ans+=(Poi[i].x-last)*sum; last=Poi[i].x;
62 }
63 printf("%.2lf\n", (double)ans);
64 }

```

## 2.6 K 圆并

```

1  #define sqr(x) ((x)*(x))
2  const double eps = 1e-8;
3  double area[N]; int n;
4  int dcmp(double x) { if (x < -eps) return -1; else return x > eps; }
5  struct cp { double x, y, r, angle; int d;
6      cp(){} cp(double xx, double yy, double ang = 0, int t = 0) {
7          x = xx; y = yy; angle = ang; d = t; }
8      void get() { scanf("%lf%lf%lf", &x, &y, &r); d = 1; }
9  }cir[N], tp[N * 2];
10 double dis(cp a, cp b) { return sqrt(sqr(a.x - b.x) + sqr(a.y - b.y)); }
11 double cross(cp p0, cp p1, cp p2) {
12     return (p1.x - p0.x) * (p2.y - p0.y) - (p1.y - p0.y) * (p2.x - p0.x);
13 }
14 int CirCrossCir(cp p1, double r1, cp p2, double r2, cp &cp1, cp &cp2) {
15     double mx = p2.x - p1.x, sx = p2.x + p1.x, mx2 = mx * mx;
16     double my = p2.y - p1.y, sy = p2.y + p1.y, my2 = my * my;
17     double sq = mx2 + my2, d = -(sq - sqr(r1 - r2)) * (sq - sqr(r1 + r2));
18     if (d + eps < 0) return 0; if (d < eps) d = 0; else d = sqrt(d);
19     double x = mx * ((r1 + r2) * (r1 - r2) + mx * sx) + sx * my2;
20     double y = my * ((r1 + r2) * (r1 - r2) + my * sy) + sy * mx2;
21     double dx = mx * d, dy = my * d; sq *= 2;
22     cp1.x = (x - dy) / sq; cp1.y = (y + dx) / sq;
23     cp2.x = (x + dy) / sq; cp2.y = (y - dx) / sq;
24     if (d > eps) return 2; else return 1;
25 }
26 bool circmp(const cp& u, const cp& v) { return dcmp(u.r - v.r) < 0; }
27 bool cmp(const cp& u, const cp& v) {
28     if (dcmp(u.angle - v.angle)) return u.angle < v.angle;
29     return u.d > v.d;
30 }

```

```

31 double calc(cp cir, cp cp1, cp cp2) {
32     double ans = (cp2.angle - cp1.angle) * sqr(cir.r)
33         - cross(cir, cp1, cp2) + cross(cp(0, 0), cp1, cp2);
34     return ans / 2;
35 }
36 void CirUnion(cp cir[], int n) {
37     cp cp1, cp2; sort(cir, cir + n, circmp);
38     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) for (int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j)
39         if (dcmp(dis(cir[i], cir[j]) + cir[i].r - cir[j].r) <= 0) cir[i].d++;
40     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
41         int tn = 0, cnt = 0;
42         for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
43             if (i == j) continue;
44             if (CirCrossCir(cir[i], cir[i].r, cir[j], cir[j].r, cp2, cp1) < 2) continue;
45             ;
46             cp1.angle = atan2(cp1.y - cir[i].y, cp1.x - cir[i].x);
47             cp2.angle = atan2(cp2.y - cir[i].y, cp2.x - cir[i].x);
48             cp1.d = 1; tp[tn++] = cp1; cp2.d = -1; tp[tn++] = cp2;
49             if (dcmp(cp1.angle - cp2.angle) > 0) cnt++;
50         }
51         tp[tn++] = cp(cir[i].x - cir[i].r, cir[i].y, pi, -cnt);
52         tp[tn++] = cp(cir[i].x - cir[i].r, cir[i].y, -pi, cnt);
53         sort(tp, tp + tn, cmp);
54         int p, s = cir[i].d + tp[0].d;
55         for (int j = 1; j < tn; ++j) {
56             p = s; s += tp[j].d;
57             area[p] += calc(cir[i], tp[j - 1], tp[j]);
58         }
59     }
60 void solve() {
61     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) cir[i].get();
62     memset(area, 0, sizeof(area));
63     CirUnion(cir, n);
64     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
65         area[i] -= area[i + 1];
66         printf("[%d]_=%.3lf\n", i, area[i]);
67     }
68 }

```

## 2.7 三维计算几何

```

1 Point Cross(Point a, Point b) {
2     return Point(a.y*b.z-a.z*b.y, a.z*b.x-a.x*b.z, a.x*b.y-a.y*b.x); }
3 double Crossxy(Point a, Point b) { return a.x*b.y-a.y*b.x; }

```

```

4 vector<Point> SegPlane(Seg seg, Plane p) {
5     vector<Point> ans; ans.clear();
6     Point fa=Cross(p.b-p.a,p.c-p.a);
7     if (F(Dot(fa,seg.b-seg.a))==0) return ans;
8     double s=Dot(p.a-seg.a,fa)/Dist(fa), t=Dot(p.a-seg.b,fa)/Dist(fa);
9     ans.push_back(seg.a+(seg.b-seg.a)*s/(s-t));
10    return ans;
11 }
12 // mixed product
13 double Mix(Point3 a,Point3 b,Point3 c) { return Dot(Cross(a,b),c); }
14 double PP(Point3 pt,Plane pl) { // distance from point to plane
15     Point3 fa=Cross(pl.b-pl.a,pl.c-pl.a);
16     return abs(Dot(fa,pt-pl.a))/Dist(fa);
17 }
18 // get the center point from 3D(need plane well prepared)
19 Point3 Getcenter(Point3 p[],int n,Plane pp[],int nn) {
20     double sumv=0;
21     Point3 sum=Point3(0,0,0);
22     for (int i=0;i<nn;i++)
23     {
24         double tempv=Mix(pp[i].b-pp[i].a,pp[i].c-pp[i].a,Point3(0,0,0)-pp[i].a);
25         sum=sum+(pp[i].a+pp[i].b+pp[i].c)*tempv/4.0;
26         sumv+=tempv;
27     }
28     return sum/sumv;
29 }

```

## 3 字符串

### 3.1 哈希

```

1 const int P=31,D=1000173169;
2 int hash(int l, int r) { return (LL)(f[r]-(LL)f[l-1]*pow[r-l+1]%D+D)%D; }
3 pow[0] = 1; for (int i=1;i<=n;i++) pow[i] = (LL)pow[i-1]*P%D;
4 for (int i=1;i<=n;i++) f[i] = (LL)((LL)f[i-1]*P+a[i])%D;

```

### 3.2 KMP

输入：模式串长度  $n$ ，模式串  $a$ ，匹配串长度  $m$ ，匹配串  $b$ ；输出：依次输出每个匹配成功的起始位置；下标从 0 开始。

```

1 void kmp(int n, char* a, int m, char *b) {
2     int i, j;
3     for (nxt[0] = j = -1, i = 1; i < n; nxt[i++] = j) {
4         while (~j && a[j + 1] != a[i]) j = nxt[j];

```

```

5         if (a[j + 1] == a[i]) ++j;
6     }
7     for (j = -1, i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
8         while (~j && a[j + 1] != b[i]) j = nxt[j];
9         if (a[j + 1] == b[i]) ++j;
10        if (j == n - 1) {
11            printf("%d\n", i - n + 1);
12            j = nxt[j];
13        }
14    }
15 }

```

### 3.3 扩展 KMP

next:  $a$  关于自己每个后缀的最长公共前缀；ret:  $a$  关于  $b$  的每个后缀的最长公共前缀；EXKMP 的 next[i] 表示：从  $i$  到  $n-1$  的字符串  $st$  前缀和原串前缀的最长重叠长度。

```

1 void get_next(char *a, int *next) {
2     int i, j, k, n = strlen(a);
3     for (j = 0; j+1<n && a[j]==a[j+1];j++);
4     next[1] = j; k = 1;
5     for (i=2;i<n;i++) {
6         int len = k+next[k], L = next[i-k];
7         if (L < len-i) {
8             next[i] = L;
9         } else {
10            for (j = max(0, len-i);i+j<n && a[j]==a[i+j];j++);
11            next[i] = j;
12            k = i;
13        }
14    }
15 }
16 void ExtendedKMP(char *a, char *b, int *next, int *ret) {
17     get_next(a, next);
18     int n = strlen(a), m = strlen(b);
19     int i, j, k;
20     for (j=0;j<n && j<m && a[j]==b[j];j++);
21     ret[0] = j;
22     k = 0;
23     for (i=1;i<m;i++) {
24         int len = k+ret[k], L = next[i-k];
25         if (L < len-i) {
26             ret[i] = L;
27         } else {
28             for (j = max(0, len-i);j<n && i+j<m && a[j]==b[i+j];j++);
29             ret[i] = j;

```

```

30         k = i;
31     }
32 }
33 }

```

### 3.4 Manacher

$p[i]$  表示以  $i$  为对称轴的最长回文串长度

```

1  char st[N*2], s[N];
2  int len, p[N*2];
3  while (scanf("%s", s) != EOF) {
4      len = strlen(s);
5      st[0] = '$', st[1] = '#';
6      for (int i=1; i<=len; i++)
7          st[i*2] = s[i-1], st[i*2+1] = '#';
8      len = len * 2 + 2;
9      int mx = 0, id = 0, ans = 0;
10     for (int i=1; i<=len; i++) {
11         p[i] = (mx > i) ? min(p[id*2-i]+1, mx-i) : 1;
12         for (; st[i+p[i]] == st[i-p[i]]; ++p[i]);
13         if (p[i]+i > mx) mx = p[i]+i, id = i;
14         p[i]--;
15         if (p[i] > ans) ans = p[i];
16     }
17     printf("%d\n", ans);
18 }

```

### 3.5 AC 自动机

```

1  struct Node { int next[26]; int terminal, fail; };
2  void build() {
3      head = 0, tail = 1; q[1] = 1;
4      while (head != tail) {
5          int x = q[++head];
6          /*(when necessary) node[x].terminal != node[node[x].fail].terminal; */
7          for (int i=0; i<26; i++)
8              if (node[x].next[i]) {
9                  int y = node[x].fail;
10                 while (y) {
11                     if (node[y].next[i]) {
12                         node[node[x].next[i]].fail = node[y].next[i];
13                         break;
14                     }
15                     y = node[y].fail;

```

```

16         }
17         if (!node[node[x].next[i]].fail) node[node[x].next[i]].fail = 1;
18         q[++tail] = node[x].next[i];
19     }
20 }
21 }

```

### 3.6 后缀数组

参数  $m$  表示字符集的大小, 即  $0 \leq r_i < m$

```

1  int n, r[N], wa[N], wb[N], ws[N], sa[N], rank[N], height[N];
2  int cmp(int *r, int a, int b, int l, int n) { return r[a]==r[b] && a+l<n && b+l<
    n && r[a+l]==r[b+l]; }
3  void suffix_array(int m) {
4      int i, j, p, *x=wa, *y=wb, *t;
5      for (i=0; i<m; i++) ws[i]=0; for (i=0; i<n; i++) ws[x[i]=r[i]]++;
6      for (i=1; i<m; i++) ws[i]+=ws[i-1]; for (i=n-1; i>=0; i--) sa[--ws[x[i]]]=i;
7      for (j=1, p=1; p<n; m=p, j<=1) {
8          for (p=0, i=n-j; i<n; i++) y[p++]=i;
9          for (i=0; i<n; i++) if (sa[i]>=j) y[p++]=sa[i]-j;
10         for (i=0; i<m; i++) ws[i]=0; for (i=0; i<n; i++) ws[x[y[i]]]++;
11         for (i=1; i<m; i++) ws[i]+=ws[i-1];
12         for (i=n-1; i>=0; i--) sa[--ws[x[y[i]]]]=y[i];
13         for (t=x, x=y, y=t, x[sa[0]]=0, i=1, p=1; i<n; i++)
14             x[sa[i]]=cmp(y, sa[i-1], sa[i], j, n)?p-1:p++;
15     }
16     for (i=0; i<n; i++) rank[sa[i]]=i; rank[n] = -1;
17     for (i=j=0; i<n; i++) if (rank[i]) {
18         while (r[i+j]==r[sa[rank[i]-1]+j]) j++;
19         height[rank[i]]=j;
20         if (j) j--;
21     }
22 }

```

### 3.7 后缀自动机

下面的代码是求两个串的 LCS (最长公共子串)。

```

1  #define M (N << 1)
2  char st[N];
3  int pre[M], son[26][M], step[M], refer[M], size[M], tmp[M], topo[M], last, total
    ;
4  int apply(int x, int now) {
5      step[++total] = x;
6      refer[total] = now;

```

```

7     return total;
8 }
9 void extend(int x, int now) {
10     int p = last, np = apply(step[last]+1, now);
11     size[np] = 1;
12     for (; p && !son[x][p]; p=pre[p]) son[x][p] = np;
13     if (!p) pre[np] = 1;
14     else {
15         int q = son[x][p];
16         if (step[p]+1 == step[q]) pre[np] = q;
17         else {
18             int nq = apply(step[p]+1, now);
19             for (int i=0; i<26; i++) son[i][nq] = son[i][q];
20             pre[nq] = pre[q]; pre[q] = pre[np] = nq;
21             for (; p && son[x][p]==q; p=pre[p]) son[x][p] = nq;
22         }
23     }
24     last = np;
25 }
26 void init() {
27     last = total = 0;
28     last = apply(0, 0);
29     scanf("%s", st);
30     int n = strlen(st);
31     for (int i = 0; i <= n * 2; ++i) {
32         pre[i] = step[i] = refer[i] = size[i] = tmp[i] = topo[i] = 0;
33         for (int j = 0; j < 26; ++j) son[j][i] = 0;
34     }
35     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) extend(st[i] - 'a', i);
36     for (int i = 1; i <= total; ++i) tmp[step[i]] ++;
37     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) tmp[i] += tmp[i - 1];
38     for (int i = 1; i <= total; ++i) topo[tmp[step[i]]--] = i;
39     for (int i = total; i; --i) size[pre[topo[i]]] += size[topo[i]];
40 }
41 int main() {
42     init();
43     int p = 1, now = 0, ans = 0;
44     scanf("%s", st);
45     for (int i=0; st[i]; i++) {
46         int index = st[i] - 'a';
47         for (; p && !son[index][p]; p = pre[p], now = step[p]) ;
48         if (!p) p = 1;
49         if (son[index][p]) {
50             p = son[index][p]; now++;
51             if (now > ans) ans = now;
52         }

```

```

53     }
54     printf("%d\n", ans);
55     return 0;
56 }

```

一些定义和性质：①  $\text{Right}(\text{str})$  表示  $\text{str}$  在母串  $S$  中所有出现的结束位置集合；② 一个状态  $s$  表示的所有子串  $\text{Right}$  集合相同，为  $\text{Right}(s)$ ；③  $\text{Parent}(s)$  满足  $\text{Right}(s)$  是  $\text{Right}(\text{Parent}(s))$  的真子集，并且  $\text{Right}(\text{Parent}(s))$  的大小最小；④  $\text{Parent}$  函数可以表示一个树形结构。不妨叫它  $\text{Parent}$  树；⑤ 一个  $\text{Right}$  集合和一个长度定义了一个子串；⑥ 对于状态  $s$ ，使得  $\text{Right}(s)$  合法的子串长度是一个区间  $[\min(s), \max(s)]$ ；⑦  $\max(\text{Parent}(s)) = \min(s) - 1$ ；⑧ 令  $\text{refer}(s)$  表示产生  $s$  状态的字符所在位置。则  $\text{Right}(s)$  的合法子串的起始位置为  $[\text{refer}(s) - \max(s) + 1, \text{refer}(s) - \min(s) + 1]$ ，即  $[\text{refer}(s) - \max(s) + 1, \text{refer}(s) - \max(\text{Parent}(s))]$ 。

代码中变量名含义：①  $\text{pre}[s]$  为上述定义中的  $\text{Parent}(s)$ ；②  $\text{step}[s]$  为从初始状态走到  $s$  状态最多需要多少步；③  $\text{refer}[s]$  为上述定义中的  $\text{refer}(s)$ ；④  $\text{size}[s]$  为  $\text{Right}(s)$  集合的大小；⑤  $\text{topo}[s]$  为  $\text{Parent}$  树的拓扑序，根（初始状态）在前。

### 3.8 回文树

①  $\text{len}[i]$  表示编号为  $i$  的节点表示的回文串的长度（一个节点表示一个回文串）②  $\text{next}[i][c]$  表示编号为  $i$  的节点表示的回文串在两边添加字符  $c$  以后变成的回文串的编号（和字典树类似）。③  $\text{fail}[i]$  表示节点  $i$  失配以后跳转不等于自身的节点  $i$  表示的回文串的最长后缀回文串（和 AC 自动机类似）。④  $\text{cnt}[i]$  表示节点  $i$  表示的本质不同的串的个数（建树时求出的不是完全的，最后  $\text{count}()$  函数跑一遍以后才是正确的）⑤  $\text{num}[i]$  表示以节点  $i$  表示的最长回文串的最右端点为回文串结尾的回文串个数。⑥  $\text{last}$  指向新添加一个字母后所形成的最长回文串表示的节点。⑦  $\text{st}[i]$  表示第  $i$  次添加的字符（一开始设  $\text{st}[0] = -1$ （可以是任意一个在串  $S$  中不会出现的字符））。⑧  $\text{tot}$  表示添加的节点个数。⑨  $n$  表示添加的字符个数。

【URAL2040】Palindromes and Super Abilities 2

逐个添加字符串  $S$  里的字符  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n$ 。每次添加字符后，他想知道添加字符后将出现多少个新的本质不同的回文子串。字符集为  $\{a, b\}$

```

1 struct PAM {
2     int n, tot, last, len[N], fail[N], next[N][2], num[N], cnt[N];
3     void init() { n=0; tot=1; len[1]=-1; fail[1]=0; len[0]=+0; fail[0]=1; last
        =1; }
4     int get_fail(int x) { for (; st[n-len[x]-1]!=st[n]; x=fail[x]); return x; }
5     void insert(char c) {
6         ++n; int cur=get_fail(last); // 判断上一个串的前一个位置和新添加的位置是
            否相同，相同则说明构成回文。否则找 fail 指针。
7         if (!next[cur][c]) {
8             ++tot; len[tot]=len[cur]+2; fail[tot]=next[get_fail(fail[cur])][c];
9             next[cur][c]=tot; num[tot] = num[fail[tot]] + 1; answer[n]='1';
10        } else answer[n]='0';
11        last=next[cur][c]; cnt[last] ++;

```

```

12     }
13     void count () { for (int i=tot-1; i>=0; --i) cnt[fail[i]] += cnt[i]; }
14     //父亲累加儿子的cnt, 因为如果fail[v]=u, 则u一定是v的子回文串。
15 } pam;
16 n=strlen(st+1); pam.init();
17 for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) pam.insert(st[i]-'a');

```

## 4 数据结构

### 4.1 ST 表

```

1 int Log[N], f[17][N];
2 int ask(int x, int y) { int k=Log[y-x+1]; return max(f[k][x], f[k][y-(1<<k)+1]); }
3 for (int i=2; i<=n; i++) Log[i]=Log[i>>1]+1; for (int j=1; j<=K; j++) for (int i=1; i
    +(1<<j-1)<=n; i++) f[j][i]=max(f[j-1][i], f[j-1][i+(1<<j-1)]);

```

### 4.2 K-D Tree

① change 将编号为  $x$  的点的权值增加  $p$ ; ② euclid\_lower\_bound 欧几里得距离的平方, 下界; ③ euclid\_upper\_bound 欧几里得距离的平方, 上界; ④ manhattan\_lower\_bound 曼哈顿距离, 下界; ⑤ manhattan\_upper\_bound 曼哈顿距离, 上界; ⑥ add 添加一个点 (注意此处的添加可能导致这棵树不平衡, 慎用!); ⑦ ask( $p, X, Y, ans$ ) 询问距离点  $(X, Y)$  最近的一个点的距离,  $ans$  需传入无穷小; ⑧ ask( $p, x1, y1, x2, y2$ ) 查询矩形范围内所有点的权值和。

```

1 int n, cmp_d, root, id[N];
2 struct node { int d[2], l, r, Max[2], Min[2], val, sum, f; } t[N];
3 inline bool cmp(const node &a, const node &b) {
4     if (a.d[cmp_d] != b.d[cmp_d]) return a.d[cmp_d] < b.d[cmp_d];
5     return a.d[cmp_d ^ 1] < b.d[cmp_d ^ 1];
6 }
7 inline void umax(int &a, int b) { if (b > a) a = b; }
8 inline void umin(int &a, int b) { if (b < a) a = b; }
9 inline void up(int x, int y) { umax(t[x].Max[0], t[y].Max[0]); umin(t[x].Min[0],
    t[y].Min[0]); umax(t[x].Max[1], t[y].Max[1]); umin(t[x].Min[1], t[y].Min
    [1]); }
10 int build(int l, int r, int D, int f) {
11     int mid = (l + r) / 2; cmp_d = D;
12     nth_element(t + l + 1, t + mid + 1, t + r + 1, cmp);
13     id[t[mid].f] = mid; t[mid].f = f;
14     t[mid].Max[0] = t[mid].Min[0] = t[mid].d[0];
15     t[mid].Max[1] = t[mid].Min[1] = t[mid].d[1];
16     t[mid].val = t[mid].sum = 0;
17     if (l != mid) t[mid].l = build(l, mid - 1, !D, mid);

```

```

18     else t[mid].l = 0;
19     if (r != mid) t[mid].r = build(mid + 1, r, !D, mid);
20     else t[mid].r = 0;
21     if (t[mid].l) up(mid, t[mid].l);
22     if (t[mid].r) up(mid, t[mid].r);
23     return mid;
24 }
25 void change(int x, int p) {
26     x = id[x]; // 将点的编号映成排序后的编号
27     for (t[x].val += p; x; x = t[x].f) t[x].sum += p;
28 }
29 inline long long sqr(long long x) { return x * x; }
30 inline long long euclid_lower_bound(const node &a, int X, int Y) {
31     return sqr(max(max(X - a.Max[0], a.Min[0] - X), 0)) +
32         sqr(max(max(Y - a.Max[1], a.Min[1] - Y), 0)); }
33 inline long long euclid_upper_bound(const node &a, int X, int Y) {
34     return max(sqr(X - a.Min[0]), sqr(X - a.Max[0])) +
35         max(sqr(Y - a.Min[1]), sqr(Y - a.Max[1])); }
36 inline long long manhattan_lower_bound(const node &a, int X, int Y) {
37     return max(a.Min[0] - X, 0) + max(X - a.Max[0], 0) +
38         max(a.Min[1] - Y, 0) + max(Y - a.Max[1], 0);
39 }
40 inline long long manhattan_upper_bound(const node &a, int X, int Y) {
41     return max(abs(X - a.Max[0]), abs(a.Min[0] - X)) +
42         max(abs(Y - a.Max[1]), abs(a.Min[1] - Y));
43 }
44 void add(int k) {
45     t[k].Max[0] = t[k].Min[0] = t[k].d[0]; t[k].Max[1] = t[k].Min[1] = t[k].d
        [1];
46     t[k].val = t[k].sum = 0; t[k].l = t[k].r = t[k].f = 0;
47     if (!root) root = k, return;
48     int p = root, D = 0;
49     while (1) { up(p, k);
50         if (t[k].d[D] <= t[p].d[D]) { if (t[p].l) p = t[p].l; else t[p].l = k, t
            [k].f = p, return; }
51         else { if (t[p].r) p = t[p].r; else t[p].r = k, t[k].f = p, return; }
52         D ^= 1;
53     }
54 }
55 inline long long getdis(const node &a, int X, int Y) { return sqr(a.d[0] - X) +
    sqr(a.d[1] - Y); }
56 void ask(int p, int X, int Y, long long &ans) {
57     if (!p) return; ans = max(ans, getdis(t[p], X, Y));
58     long long dl = t[p].l ? euclid_upper_bound(t[t[p].l], X, Y) : 0;
59     long long dr = t[p].r ? euclid_upper_bound(t[t[p].r], X, Y) : 0;
60     if (dl > dr) { if (dl > ans) ask(t[p].l, X, Y, ans); if (dr > ans) ask(t[p].

```

```

        r, X, Y, ans); }
61     else { if (dr > ans) ask(t[p].r, X, Y, ans); if (dl > ans) ask(t[p].l, X, Y,
        ans); }
62 }
63 int ask(int p, int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2) {
64     if (t[p].Min[0] > x2 || t[p].Max[0] < x1 || t[p].Min[1] > y2 || t[p].Max[1]
        < y1) return 0;
65     if (t[p].Min[0] >= x1 && t[p].Max[0] <= x2 && t[p].Min[1] >= y1 && t[p].Max
        [1] <= y2) return t[p].sum;
66     int s = 0;
67     if (t[p].d[0] >= x1 && t[p].d[0] <= x2 && t[p].d[1] >= y1 && t[p].d[1] <= y2
        ) s += t[p].val;
68     if (t[p].l) s += ask(t[p].l, x1, y1, x2, y2);
69     if (t[p].r) s += ask(t[p].r, x1, y1, x2, y2);
70     return s;
71 }
72 for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) t[i].d[0] = x, t[i].d[1] = y;
73 root = build(1, n, 0, 0);

```

### 4.3 左偏树

左偏树是一个可并堆。下面的程序写的是一个小根堆，如果需要改成大根堆请在注释了 here 那行修改。接口：① push 插入一个元素；② merge 合并两个堆，注意，合并后原来那个堆将不可访问；③ top 返回堆顶元素；④ pop 删除堆顶元素；⑤ size 返回堆的大小。

```

1  template <class T> class leftist { public:
2      struct node { T key; int dist; node *l, *r; };
3      leftist() : root(NULL), s(0) {}
4      void push(const T &x) { leftist y; y.s = 1; y.root = new node; y.root->key
        = x; y.root->dist = 0; y.root->l = y.root->r = NULL; merge(y); }
5      node* merge(node *x, node *y) {
6          if (x == NULL) return y; if (y == NULL) return x;
7          if (y->key < x->key) swap(x, y); //here
8          x->r = merge(x->r, y);
9          int ld = x->l ? x->l->dist : -1;
10         int rd = x->r ? x->r->dist : -1;
11         if (ld < rd) swap(x->l, x->r);
12         if (x->r == NULL) x->dist = 0;
13         else x->dist = x->r->dist + 1; return x;
14     }
15     void merge(leftist &x) { root = merge(root, x.root); s += x.s; }
16     T top() const { if (root == NULL) return T(); return root->key; }
17     void pop() { if (root == NULL) return; node *p = root; root = merge(root->
        l, root->r); --s; delete p; }
18     int size() const { return s; }
19 private: node* root; int s;

```

```

20 };

```

### 4.4 线段树小技巧

给定一个序列  $a$ ，寻找一个最大的  $i$  使得  $i \leq y$  且满足一些条件（如  $a[i] \geq w$ ，那么需要在线段树维护  $a$  的区间最大值）

```

1  int queryl(int p, int left, int right, int y, int w) {
2      if (right <= y) {
3          if (!__condition__) return -1;
4          else if (left == right) return left;
5      }
6      int mid = (left + right) / 2;
7      if (y <= mid) return queryl(p<<1|0, left, mid, y, w);
8      int ret = queryl(p<<1|1, mid+1, right, y, w);
9      if (ret != -1) return ret;
10     return queryl(p<<1|0, left, mid, y, w);
11 }

```

给定一个序列  $a$ ，寻找一个最小的  $i$  使得  $i \geq x$  且满足一些条件（如  $a[i] \geq w$ ，那么需要在线段树维护  $a$  的区间最大值）

```

1  int queryr(int p, int left, int right, int x, int w) {
2      if (left >= x) {
3          if (!__condition__) return -1;
4          else if (left == right) return left;
5      }
6      int mid = (left + right) / 2;
7      if (x > mid) return queryr(p<<1|1, mid+1, right, x, w);
8      int ret = queryr(p<<1|0, left, mid, x, w);
9      if (ret != -1) return ret;
10     return queryr(p<<1|1, mid+1, right, x, w);
11 }

```

### 4.5 Splay

接口：① ADD  $x \ y \ d$  将  $[x, y]$  的所有数加上  $d$ ；② REVERSE  $x \ y$  将  $[x, y]$  翻转；③ INSERT  $x \ p$  将  $p$  插入到第  $x$  个数的后面；④ DEL  $x$  将第  $x$  个数删除。

```

1  int w[N], Min[N], son[N][2], size[N], father[N], rev[N], lazy[N];
2  int top, rt, q[N];
3  void pushdown(int x) {
4      if (!x) return;
5      if (rev[x]) rev[son[x][0]] ^= 1, rev[son[x][1]] ^= 1, swap(son[x][0], son[x]
        [1]), rev[x] = 0;

```

```

6     if (lazy[x]) lazy[son[x][0]] += lazy[x], lazy[son[x][1]] += lazy[x], w[x] +=
      lazy[x], Min[x] += lazy[x], lazy[x] = 0;
7 }
8 void pushup(int x) {
9     if (!x) return; pushdown(son[x][0]); pushdown(son[x][1]);
10    size[x] = size[son[x][0]] + size[son[x][1]] + 1; Min[x] = w[x];
11    if (son[x][0]) Min[x] = min(Min[x], Min[son[x][0]]);
12    if (son[x][1]) Min[x] = min(Min[x], Min[son[x][1]]);
13 }
14 void sc(int x, int y, int w) { son[x][w] = y; father[y] = x; pushup(x); }
15 void _ins(int w) {
16     top++; w[top] = Min[top] = w; son[top][0] = son[top][1] = 0;
17     size[top] = 1; father[top] = 0; rev[top] = 0;
18 }
19 void init() { top = 0; _ins(0); _ins(0); rt=1; sc(1, 2, 1); }
20 void rotate(int x) {
21     if (!x) return; int y = father[x], w = son[y][1]==x;
22     sc(y, son[x][w^1], w); sc(father[y], x, son[father[y]][1]==y); sc(x, y, w^1);
23 }
24 void flushdown(int x) {
25     int t=0; for (; x; x=father[x]) q[++t]=x;
26     for (; t; t--) pushdown(q[t]);
27 }
28 void Splay(int x, int root=0) {
29     flushdown(x);
30     while (father[x] != root) { int y=father[x], w=son[y][1]==x;
31         if (father[y] != root && son[father[y]][w]==y) rotate(y);
32         rotate(x); }
33 }
34 int find(int k) {
35     Splay(rt);
36     while (1) { pushdown(rt);
37         if (size[son[rt][0]]+1==k) Splay(rt), return rt;
38         else if (size[son[rt][0]]+1<k) k-=size[son[rt][0]]+1, rt=son[rt][1];
39         else rt=son[rt][0]; }
40 }
41 int split(int x, int y) {
42     int fx = find(x), fy = find(y+2); Splay(fx); Splay(fy, fx); return son[fy][0]; }
43 void add(int x, int y, int d) { //add d to each number in a[x]...a[y]
44     int t = split(x, y); lazy[t] += d; Splay(t); rt=t; }
45 void reverse(int x, int y) { // reverse the x-th to y-th elements
46     int t = split(x, y); rev[t] ^= 1; Splay(t); rt=t; }
47 void insert(int x, int p) { // insert p after the x-th element
48     int fx = find(x+1), fy = find(x+2);

```

```

49     Splay(fx); Splay(fy, fx); _ins(p); sc(fy, top, 0); Splay(top); rt=top; }
50 void del(int x) { // delete the x-th element in Splay
51     int fx = find(x), fy = find(x+2);
52     Splay(fx); Splay(fy, fx); son[fy][0] = 0; Splay(fy); rt=fy; }

```

## 4.6 可持久化 Treap

接口：① insert 在当前第  $x$  个字符后插入  $c$ ；② del 删除第  $x$  个字符到第  $y$  个字符；③ copy 复制第  $l$  个字符到第  $r$  个字符，然后粘贴到第  $x$  个字符后；④ reverse 翻转第  $x$  个到第  $y$  个字符；⑤ query 表示询问当前第  $x$  个字符是什么。

```

1 char key[N];
2 bool rev[N];
3 int lc[N], rc[N], size[N]; // if size is long long, remember here
4 int n, root;
5 LL Rand() { return rd = (rd * 2037205211 + 2502208711) % mod; }
6 void init() { n = root = 0; }
7 inline int copy(int x) { ++n; key[n] = key[x]; (copy rev, lc, rc, size); return n; }
8 inline void pushdown(int x) {
9     if (!rev[x]) return;
10    if (lc[x]) lc[x] = copy(lc[x]); if (rc[x]) rc[x] = copy(rc[x]);
11    swap(lc[x], rc[x]); rev[lc[x]] ^= 1; rev[rc[x]] ^= 1; rev[x] = 0;
12 }
13 inline void pushup(int x) { size[x] = size[lc[x]] + size[rc[x]] + 1; }
14 int merge(int u, int v) {
15     if (!u || !v) return u+v; pushdown(u); pushdown(v);
16     int t = Rand() % (size[u] + size[v]), r; // if size is long long, remember here
17     if (t < size[u]) r = copy(u), rc[r] = merge(rc[u], v);
18     else r = copy(v), lc[r] = merge(u, lc[v]);
19     pushup(r); return r;
20 }
21 int split(int u, int x, int y) { // if size is long long, remember here
22     if (x > y) return 0; pushdown(u);
23     if (x == 1 && y == size[u]) return copy(u);
24     if (y <= size[lc[u]]) return split(lc[u], x, y);
25     int t = size[lc[u]] + 1; // if size is long long, remember here
26     if (x > t) return split(rc[u], x-t, y-t);
27     int num = copy(u); lc[num]=split(lc[u], x, t-1); rc[num]=split(rc[u], 1, y-t);
28     pushup(num); return num;
29 }
30 void insert(int x, char c) {
31     int t1 = split(root, 1, x), t2 = split(root, x+1, size[root]);

```



```

32     key[++n] = c; lc[n] = rc[n] = rev[n] = 0; pushup(n); root = merge(merge(t1,
33         n), t2); }
34 void del(int x, int y) {
35     int t1 = split(root, 1, x-1), t2 = split(root, y+1, size[root]); root =
36         merge(t1, t2); }
37 void copy(int l, int r, int x) {
38     int t1 = split(root, l, x), t2 = split(root, l, r), t3 = split(root, x+1,
39         size[root]);
40     root = merge(merge(t1, t2), t3); }
41 void reverse(int x, int y) {
42     int t1 = split(root, 1, x-1), t2 = split(root, x, y), t3 = split(root, y+1,
43         size[root]);
44     rev[t2] ^= 1; root = merge(merge(t1, t2), t3); }
45 char query(int k) {
46     int x = root;
47     while (1) { pushdown(x);
48         if (k <= size[lc[x]]) x = lc[x];
49         else if (k == size[lc[x]] + 1) return key[x];
50         else k -= size[lc[x]] + 1, x = rc[x]; }
51 }

```

#### 4.7 可持久化并查集

接口: ① merge 在 time 时刻将 x 和 y 连一条边, 注意加边顺序必须按 time 从小到大加边  
 ② GetFather 询问 time 时刻及以前的连边状态中, x 所属的集合

```

1  const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
2  int father[N], Father[N], Time[N];
3  vector<int> e[N];
4  void init() { for (int i=1;i<=n;i++) father[i]=Father[i]=i,Time[i]=inf,e[i].
5      clear(),e[i].push_back(i); }
6  int getfather(int x) { return (father[x]==x) ? x : father[x]=getfather(father[x]
7      ); }
8  int GetFather(int x, int time) {return (Time[x]<=time)?GetFather(Father[x],time)
9      :x;}
10 void merge(int x, int y, int time) {
11     int fx = getfather(x), fy = getfather(y); if (fx == fy) return;
12     if (e[fx].size() > e[fy].size()) swap(fx, fy);
13     father[fx] = fy; Father[fx] = fy; Time[fx] = time;
14     for (int i=0;i<e[fx].size();i++) e[fy].push_back(e[fx][i]);
15 }

```

#### 4.8 普通莫队

分块块数为  $\sqrt{n}$  是最优的。记每次进行 add() 操作的复杂度为  $O(A)$ , del() 操作的复杂度为  $O(D)$ , 查询答案 answer() 的复杂度为  $O(S)$ 。则总复杂度为  $O(n\sqrt{n}(A+D)+qS)$ 。S 可以大一点, 但必须保证 A, D 尽可能小。

```

1  struct Q { int l, r, sqrtl, id; } q[N];
2  int n, m, v[N], ans[N], nowans;
3  bool cmp(const Q &a, const Q &b) { if (a.sqrtl != b.sqrtl) return a.sqrtl < b.
4      sqrtl; return a.r < b.r; }
5  void change(int x) { if (!v[x]) add(x); else del(x); v[x] ^= 1; }
6  for (int i=1;i<=m;i++) q[i].sqrtl = q[i].l / sqrt(n), q[i].id = i;
7  sort(q+1, q+m+1, cmp);
8  int L=1, R=0;
9  memset(v, 0, sizeof(v));
10 for (int i=1;i<=m;i++) {
11     while (L<q[i].l) change(L++);
12     while (L>q[i].l) change(--L);
13     while (R<q[i].r) change(++R);
14     while (R>q[i].r) change(R--);
15     ans[q[i].id] = answer();
16 }

```

#### 4.9 树上莫队

```

1  struct Query { int l, r, id, l_group; } query[N];
2  int v[N], ans[N];
3  bool cmp(const Query &a, const Query &b) { if (a.l_group != b.l_group) return a.
4      l_group < b.l_group; return dfn[a.r] < dfn[b.r]; }
5  void upd(int x) { if (!v[x]) add(x); else del(x); v[x] ^= 1; }
6  void go(int &u, int taru, int v) {
7     int lca0 = lca(u, taru);
8     int lca1 = lca(u, v); upd(lca1);
9     int lca2 = lca(taru, v); upd(lca2);
10    for (int x=u; x!=lca0; x=father[x]) upd(x);
11    for (int x=taru; x!=lca0; x=father[x]) upd(x);
12    u = taru;
13 }
14 for (int i=1;i<=m;i++) {
15     if (dfn[query[i].l] > dfn[query[i].r]) swap(query[i].l, query[i].r);
16     query[i].id = i; query[i].l_group = dfn[query[i].l] / sqrt(n);
17 }
18 sort(query+1, query+m+1, cmp);

```

```

19 int L=1,R=1; upd(1);
20 for (int i=1;i<=m;i++) {
21     go(L,query[i].l,R);
22     go(R,query[i].r,L);
23     ans[query[i].id] = answer();
24 }

```

## 5 树

### 5.1 点分治

```

1 void getsize(int x, int root = 0) {
2     size[x] = 1; son[x] = 0; int dd = 0;
3     for (int p = gh[x]; p; p = edge[p].next) {
4         int y = edge[p].adj;
5         if (y == root || vis[y]) continue;
6         getsize(y, x);
7         size[x] += size[y];
8         if (size[y] > dd) dd = size[y], son[x] = y;
9     }
10 }
11 int getroot(int x) {
12     int sz = size[x];
13     while (size[son[x]] > sz/2) x = son[x]; return x;
14 }
15 void dc(int x) {
16     getsize(x); x = getroot(x);
17     vis[x] = 1;
18     for (int p = gh[x]; p; p = edge[p].next) {
19         int y = edge[p].adj;
20         if (vis[y]) continue;
21         dc(y);
22     }
23     vis[x] = 0;
24 }

```

### 5.2 Link Cut Tree

① 注意，一开始必须调用 `lct.init(0)`，否则求出的最小值一定会是 0。② `minval` 维护的是链上 `val` 最小值。③ `sumval2` 维护的是子树 `val2` 的和。

```

1 int f[N], son[N][2], sz[N], rev[N], tot;
2 int val[N], minid[N], minval[N];
3 int val2[N], sumval2[N]; // 记得开 long long。注意两个都要开 long long，因为
    val2 还包含了虚儿子的子树和。

```

```

4 stack<int> s;
5 void init(int i) {
6     tot = max(tot, i); son[i][0] = son[i][1] = 0; f[i] = rev[i] = 0;
7     if (i == 0) sz[i] = 0, val[i] = minval[i] = inf, minid[i] = i, val2[i] =
        sumval2[i] = 0;
8     else sz[i] = 1, val[i] = minval[i] = VAL, minid[i] = i, val2[i] = sumval2[i]
        = VAL2;
9 }
10 bool isroot(int x) { return !f[x] || (son[f[x]][0] != x && son[f[x]][1] != x); }
11 void revl(int x) { if (!x) return; swap(son[x][0], son[x][1]); rev[x] ^= 1; }
12 void down(int x) { if (!x) return; if (rev[x]) revl(son[x][0]), revl(son[x][1]),
    rev[x] = 0; }
13 void up(int x) { if (!x) return; down(son[x][0]); down(son[x][1]);
14     sz[x] = sz[son[x][0]] + sz[son[x][1]] + 1; minval[x] = val[x]; minid[x] = x;
15     if (minval[son[x][0]] < minval[x]) minval[x] = minval[son[x][0]], minid[x] =
        minid[son[x][0]];
16     if (minval[son[x][1]] < minval[x]) minval[x] = minval[son[x][1]], minid[x] =
        minid[son[x][1]];
17     sumval2[x] = sumval2[son[x][0]] + sumval2[son[x][1]] + val2[x];
18 }
19 void rotate(int x) {
20     int y = f[x], w = son[y][1] == x; son[y][w] = son[x][w ^ 1];
21     if (son[x][w ^ 1]) f[son[x][w ^ 1]] = y;
22     if (f[y]) {
23         int z = f[y];
24         if (son[z][0] == y) son[z][0] = x;
25         else if (son[z][1] == y) son[z][1] = x;
26     }
27     f[x] = f[y]; f[y] = x; son[x][w ^ 1] = y; up(y);
28 }
29 void splay(int x) {
30     while (!s.empty()) s.pop(); s.push(x);
31     for (int i = x; !isroot(i); i = f[i]) s.push(f[i]);
32     while (!s.empty()) down(s.top()), s.pop();
33     while (!isroot(x)) {
34         int y = f[x];
35         if (!isroot(y)) {
36             if ((son[f[y]][0] == y) ^ (son[y][0] == x)) rotate(x);
37             else rotate(y);
38         }
39         rotate(x);
40     } up(x);
41 }
42 void access(int x) {for (int y = 0; x; y = x, x = f[x]) splay(x), val2[x] +=
    sumval2[son[x][1]], son[x][1] = y, val2[x] -= sumval2[son[x][1]], up(x); }
43 int root(int x) { access(x); splay(x); while (son[x][0]) x = son[x][0]; return x

```

```

    ; }
44 void makeroot(int x) { access(x); splay(x); revl(x); }
45 void link(int x, int y) {
46     makeroot(x); f[x] = y; access(x);
47     // 如果需要维护子树和 val2, sumval2, 这样是不够的。因为增加了虚边, 所以需要
    修改 val2 值。将上面的代码替换为以下代码:
48     // makeroot(x); makeroot(y); f[x] = y; val2[y] += sumval2[x]; up(y); access(
        x);
49 }
50 void cutf(int x) { access(x); splay(x); f[son[x][0]] = 0; son[x][0] = 0; up(x);
    } // 它和父亲的边
51 void cut(int x, int y) { makeroot(x); cutf(y); } // 切断 x 与 y 之间的边 (须保证
    x 与 y 相邻)
52 int ask(int x, int y) { makeroot(x); access(y); splay(y); return minid[y]; } //
    询问 x 到 y 之间取得最小值的点
53 int querymin_cut(int x, int y) { int m = ask(x, y); makeroot(x); cutf(m);
    makeroot(y); cutf(m); return val[m]; } // 询问 x 到 y 之间取得最小值的点, 并
    把它删去 (须保证该点在 x 和 y 之间, 且度数恰好为 2)
54 void link(int x, int y, int w) { init(++tot); val[tot] = minval[tot] = w; link(x
    , tot); link(y, tot); } // 在 x 和 y 之间添加一条权值为 w 的边 (将边视为点插
    入)
55 int getsumval2(int x, int y) { makeroot(x); access(y); return val2[y]; } // 令 x
    为根, 求 y 子树的 val2 的和

```

### 5.3 虚树

设  $a[0 \cdots k-1]$  为需要构建虚树的点。

构建出虚树的节点保存在  $a$  数组中,  $k$  为节点个数。加边调用函数 `adddge(int x, int y, int w)`。

```

1 bool cmp(int x, int y) { return dfn[x] < dfn[y]; }
2 stack<int> stk;
3 sort(a, a + k, cmp);
4 int m = k;
5 for (int j = 1; j < m; ++j)
6     a[k++] = lca(a[j - 1], a[j]);
7 sort(a, a + k, cmp);
8 k = unique(a, a + k) - a;
9 stk.push(a[0]);
10 for (int j = 1; j < k; ++j) {
11     int u = lca(stk.top(), a[j]);
12     while (dep[stk.top()] > dep[u]) stk.pop();
13     assert(stk.top() == u);
14     stk.push(a[j]);
15     addedge(u, a[j], dis[a[j]] - dis[u]);
16 }

```

## 6 图

### 6.1 Tarjan 有向图强联通分量

① 割点的判断: 一个顶点  $u$  是割点, 当且仅当满足 (1) 或 (2): (1)  $u$  为树根, 且  $u$  有多于一个子树 (即: 存在一个儿子  $v$  使得  $dfn[u] + 1 \neq dfn[v]$ ); (2)  $u$  不为树根, 且满足存在  $(u, v)$  为树枝边 ( $u$  为  $v$  的父亲), 使得  $dfn[u] \leq low[v]$ 。② 桥的判断: 一条无向边  $(u, v)$  是桥, 当且仅当  $(u, v)$  为树枝边, 满足  $dfn[u] < low[v]$ 。

```

1 struct EDGE { int adj, next; } edge[M];
2 int n, m, top, gh[N];
3 int dfn[N], low[N], cnt, ind, stop, instack[N], stack[N], belong[N];
4 void addedge(int x, int y) { edge[++top].adj = y; edge[top].next = gh[x]; gh[x]
    = top; }
5 void tarjan(int x) {
6     dfn[x] = low[x] = ++ind;
7     instack[x] = 1; stack[++stop] = x;
8     for (int p=gh[x]; p; p=edge[p].next)
9         if (!dfn[edge[p].adj]) tarjan(edge[p].adj), low[x] = min(low[x], low[
            edge[p].adj]);
10        else if (instack[edge[p].adj]) low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[edge[p].adj]);
11        if (dfn[x] == low[x]) {
12            ++cnt; int tmp=0;
13            while (tmp!=x) tmp = stack[stop--], belong[tmp] = cnt, instack[tmp] = 0;
14        }
15    }

```

### 6.2 Tarjan 双联通分量

以下代码为点双联通分量。若要更改为边双联通, 在第 8 行将  $low[next] \geq dfn[x]$  改为  $low[next] > dfn[x]$ , 并将 14 行 `vec[tot].push_back(x)` 删除。

```

1 void DFS(int x, int fa) {
2     vis[x]=true; dfn[x]=low[x]=++times; sk[++tp]=x;
3     for (int pt=first[x]; pt; pt=e[pt].next) {
4         int next=e[pt].to; if (e[pt].id==fa) continue;
5         if (!vis[next]) {
6             DFS(next, e[pt].id);
7             low[x]=min(low[x], low[next]);
8             if (low[next]>=dfn[x]) { // ***
9                 vec[++tot].clear();
10                while (tp) {
11                    vec[tot].push_back(sk[tp--]);
12                    if (sk[tp+1]==next) break;
13                }
14                vec[tot].push_back(x); // ***

```

```

15     }
16     } else if (dfn[next]>last) low[x]=min(low[x],dfn[next]);
17 }
18 }
19 for (i=1;i<=n;i++) if (!vis[i]) {
20     DFS(i,0); last=times;
21     if (tp) {
22         tot++; vec[tot].clear();
23         for (i=1;i<=tp;i++) vec[tot].push_back(sk[i]);
24         tp=0;
25     }
26 }

```

### 6.3 欧拉回路

```

1 struct E { int to,ne; } e[M<<1];
2 int t,n,m,la[N],e_top;
3 int in[N],out[N];
4 void add(int x, int y){
5     out[x]++; in[y]++;
6     e[++e_top]=(E){y,la[x]}; la[x]=e_top;
7 }
8 int sta[M],top;
9 bool vis[M<<1];
10 void dfs(int x){
11     for(int i=la[x]; i; i=la[x]){
12         la[x]=e[i].ne;
13         if (vis[i]) continue;
14         vis[i]=true; if (t==1) vis[i^1]=true;
15         dfs(e[i].to);
16         if (t==2) sta[++top]=i;
17         else sta[++top]=(i&1)?(-(i>>1)):(i>>1);
18     }
19 }
20 int main(){
21     scanf("%d%d%d",&t,&n,&m);
22     if (m==0) YES(); if (t==1) e_top=1;
23     ft(1,1,m){ scanf("%d",&x,&y); add(x,y); if (t==1) add(y,x); }
24     if (t==1) ft(1,1,n) if (in[i]&1) NO();
25     if (t==2) ft(1,1,n) if (in[i]!=out[i]) NO();
26     dfs(e[3-t].to); if (top!=m) NO();
27     YES(); fd(1,top,1) printf("%d_",sta[i]);
28 }

```

### 6.4 带花树

```

1 const int N=550;
2 struct E { int to,ne; } e[N*N];
3 int n,m,la[N],e_top,f[N];
4 int find(int x) { return f[x]=f[x]==x?x:find(f[x]); }
5 int mat[N],pre[N],cond[N],q[N],l,r,vis[N],vt;
6 int lca(int x, int y){
7     vt++; x=find(x); y=find(y);
8     while (vis[x]!=vt){ if(x){vis[x]=vt;x=find(pre[mat[x]]);} swap(x,y); }
9     return x;
10 }
11 void blossom(int x, int y, int g){
12     while (find(x)!=g){
13         pre[x]=y; if (cond[mat[x]]==1) cond[q[++r]=mat[x]]=0;
14         if (f[x]==x) f[x]=g; if (f[mat[x]]==mat[x]) f[mat[x]]=g;
15         y=mat[x]; x=pre[y];
16     }
17 }
18 int match(int s){
19     forto(1,1,n){ cond[i]=-1; pre[i]=0; f[i]=i; }
20     cond[q[l=r=1]=s]=0;
21     while (l<=r){ int x=q[l++];
22         forE(i,x){
23             int y=e[i].to;
24             if (cond[y]==-1){
25                 if (mat[y]==0){
26                     while (x){
27                         int t=mat[x]; mat[x]=y; mat[y]=x; y=t; x=pre[y];
28                     }
29                     return true;
30                 }
31                 cond[y]=1; pre[y]=x; cond[q[++r]=mat[y]]=0;
32             } else if (find(x)!=find(y) && cond[y]==0){
33                 int g=lca(x,y); blossom(x,y,g); blossom(y,x,g);
34             }
35         }
36     }
37     return false;
38 }
39 int main(){
40     scanf("%d",&n,&m); int ans=0;
41     while (m--){ scanf("%d",&x,&y); add(x,y); add(y,x); }
42     forto(1,1,n) if (!mat[i] && match(i)) ans++;
43     printf("%d\n",ans); forto(1,1,n) printf("%d_",mat[i]);
44 }

```

## 6.5 KM 算法

```

1  const int N=500, inf=0x7fffffff;
2  int n, fx[N], fy[N], pre[N];
3  LL w[N][N], lx[N], ly[N], sla[N];
4  bool vx[N], vy[N], a[N][N];
5  int q[N], l, r;
6  bool check(int x, int y){
7      if (!fy[y]){
8          while (x){ int t=fx[x]; fx[x]=y; fy[y]=x; y=t; x=pre[y]; }
9          return true;
10     }
11     vy[y]=true; pre[y]=x; vx[q[++r]=fy[y]]=true; return false;
12 }
13 void bfs(int s){
14     ft(i,1,n) { vx[i]=vy[i]=false; sla[i]=inf; }
15     vx[q[l=r=1]=s]=true;
16     while (true){
17         while (l<=r){
18             int x=q[l++];
19             ft(y,1,n) if (!vy[y]){
20                 LL t=lx[x]+ly[y]-w[x][y];
21                 if (t==0 && check(x,y)) return;
22                 if (t && t<sla[y]) { sla[y]=t; pre[y]=x; }
23             }
24         }
25         int d=inf;
26         ft(y,1,n) if (!vy[y]) cmin(d,sla[y]);
27         ft(x,1,n) if (vx[x]) lx[x]-=d;
28         ft(y,1,n) if (vy[y]) ly[y]+=d; else sla[y]-=d;
29         ft(y,1,n) if (!vy[y] && !sla[y] && check(pre[y],y)) return;
30     }
31 }
32 void KM(){
33     ft(x,1,n) { lx[x]=w[x][1]; ft(y,2,n) cmax(lx[x],w[x][y]); }
34     ft(s,1,n) bfs(s);
35 }
36 int main(){
37     int nl,nr,m; scanf("%d%d%d",&nl,&nr,&m);
38     while (m--){ scanf("%d%d%d",&x,&y,&z); w[x][y]=z; a[x][y]=true; }
39     n=MAX(nl,nr); KM();
40     LL ans=0; ft(i,1,n) ans+=lx[i]; ft(j,1,n) ans+=ly[j];
41     printf("%lld\n",ans);

```

```

42     ft(i,1,nl) printf("%d_",a[i][fx[i]]?fx[i]:0);
43 }

```

## 6.6 2-SAT

记  $x \rightarrow y$  的有向边表示选了  $x$  就要选  $y$ 。

```

1  struct MergePoint {
2      struct EDGE { int adj, next; } edge[M];
3      int ex[M], ey[M]; bool instack[N];
4      int gh[N], top, dfn[N], low[N], cnt, ind, stop, stack[N], belong[N];
5      void init() { cnt = ind = stop = top = 0; memset(dfn, 0, sizeof(dfn));
6          memset(instack, 0, sizeof(instack)); memset(gh, 0, sizeof(gh)); }
7      void addedge(int x, int y) { swap(x, y); edge[++top].adj = y; edge[top].next
8          = gh[x]; gh[x] = top; ex[top] = x; ey[top] = y; }
9      void tarjan(int x) {}
10     void work() { for (i) if (!dfn[i]) tarjan(i); }
11 } merge;
12 struct Topsort {
13     struct EDGE { int adj, next; } edge[M];
14     int n, top, gh[N], ops[N], deg[N], ans[N]; std::queue<int> q;
15     void init() { n = merge.cnt; top = 0; memset(gh, 0, sizeof(gh)); memset(deg,
16         0, sizeof(deg)); }
17     void addedge(int x, int y) { if (x == y) return; edge[++top].adj = y; edge[
18         top].next = gh[x]; gh[x] = top; ++deg[y]; }
19     void work() {
20         for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (!deg[i]) q.push(i);
21         while (!q.empty()) {
22             int x = q.front(); q.pop();
23             for (int p = gh[x]; p; p = edge[p].next) if (--deg[edge[p].adj]) q.
24                 push(edge[p].adj);
25             if (ans[x]) continue; ans[x] = -1; ans[ops[x]] = 1; //-1 NO, 1 YES
26         }
27     }
28 } ts;
29 merge.init(); merge.addedge(); merge.work();
30 for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
31     int x = merge.belong[U(i, 0)], y = merge.belong[U(i, 1)];
32     if (x==y) NO(); ts.ops[x]=y; ts.ops[y]=x;
33 }
34 ts.init(); ts.work();
35 puts("YES"); for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) select(ts.ans[merge.belong[U(i,1)]] ==
36     1);

```

## 6.7 网络流

### 6.7.1 最大流

注意:  $top$  要初始化为 1

```

1 struct EDGE { int adj, w, next; } edge[M];
2 int n, top, gh[N], nrl[N], dist[N], q[N];
3 void addedge(int x, int y, int w) { edge[++top].adj = y; edge[top].w = w; edge[
    top].next = gh[x]; gh[x] = top; edge[++top].adj = x; edge[top].w = 0; edge[
    top].next = gh[y]; gh[y] = top; }
4 int bfs() {
5     memset(dist, 0, sizeof(dist));
6     q[1] = S; int head = 0, tail = 1; dist[S] = 1;
7     while (head != tail) {
8         int x = q[++head];
9         for (int p=gh[x]; p; p=edge[p].next)
10            if (edge[p].w && !dist[edge[p].adj]) {
11                dist[edge[p].adj] = dist[x] + 1;
12                q[++tail] = edge[p].adj;
13            }
14     }
15     return dist[T];
16 }
17 int dinic(int x, int delta) {
18     if (x==T) return delta;
19     for (int& p=nrl[x]; p && delta; p=edge[p].next)
20         if (edge[p].w && dist[x]+1 == dist[edge[p].adj]) {
21             int dd = dinic(edge[p].adj, min(delta, edge[p].w));
22             if (!dd) continue;
23             edge[p].w -= dd;
24             edge[p^1].w += dd;
25             return dd;
26         }
27     return 0;
28 }
29 int ans = 0; while (bfs()) { memcpy(nrl, gh, sizeof(gh)); int t; while (t =
    dinic(S, inf)) ans += t; } return ans;

```

### 6.7.2 上下界有源汇网络流

① $T$  向  $S$  连容量为正无穷的边, 将有源汇转化为无源汇。②每条边容量减去下界, 设  $in[i]$  表示流入  $i$  的下界之和减去流出  $i$  的下界之和。③新建超级源汇  $SS, TT$ , 对于  $in[i] > 0$  的点,  $SS$  向  $i$  连容量为  $in[i]$  的边。对于  $in[i] < 0$  的点,  $i$  向  $TT$  连容量为  $-in[i]$  的边。④求出以  $SS, TT$  为源汇的最大流, 如果等于  $\sum in[i] (in[i] > 0)$ , 则存在可行流。再求出  $S, T$  为源汇的最大流即为最大流。⑤费用流: 建完图后等价于求以  $SS, TT$  为源汇的费用流。

### 6.7.3 费用流

注意:  $top$  要初始化为 1

```

1 struct EDGE { int adj, w, cost, next; } edge[M*2];
2 int gh[N], q[N], dist[N], v[N], pre[N], prev[N], top, S, T;
3 void addedge(int x, int y, int w, int cost) {x->y(w, cost); y->x(0, -cost);}
4 void clear() { top = 1; memset(gh, 0, sizeof(gh)); }
5 bool spfa() {
6     memset(dist, 63, sizeof(dist)); memset(v, 0, sizeof(v));
7     int head = 0, tail = 1; q[1] = S; v[S] = 1; dist[S] = 0;
8     while (head != tail) {
9         (head += 1) %= N; int x = q[head]; v[x] = 0;
10        for (int p=gh[x]; p; p=edge[p].next)
11            if (edge[p].w && dist[x] + edge[p].cost < dist[edge[p].adj]) {
12                dist[edge[p].adj] = dist[x] + edge[p].cost;
13                pre[edge[p].adj] = x; prev[edge[p].adj] = p;
14                if (!v[edge[p].adj]) {
15                    v[edge[p].adj] = 1;
16                    (tail += 1) %= N; q[tail] = edge[p].adj;
17                }
18            }
19    }
20    return dist[T] != inf;
21 }
22 int ans = 0;
23 while (spfa()) {
24     int mx = inf;
25     for (int x=T; x!=S; x=pre[x]) mx = min(edge[prev[x]].w, mx);
26     ans += dist[T] * mx;
27     for (int x=T; x!=S; x=pre[x]) edge[prev[x]].w -= mx, edge[prev[x]^1].w += mx;
28 }
29 return ans;

```

## 7 杂项

### 7.1 读入优化

`int rd(int &x);` 读入一个整数, 保存在变量  $x$  中。如正常读入, 返回值为 1, 否则返回 EOF (-1)

```

1 #define rd RD<int>
2 #define rdll RD<long long>
3 const int S = 2000000; // 2MB
4 char s[S], *h = s+S, *t = h;
5 inline char getchrr(void) {

```

```

6   if(h == t) { if (t != s + S) return EOF; t = s + fread(s, 1, S, stdin); h =
      s; }
7   return *h++;
8 }
9 template <class T>
10 inline int RD(T &x) {
11     char c = 0; int sign = 0;
12     for (; !isdigit(c); c = getch()) {
13         if (c == EOF) return -1; if (c == '-') sign ^= 1;
14     }
15     x = 0; for (; isdigit(c); c = getch()) x = x * 10 + c - '0';
16     if (sign) x = -x; return 1;
17 }

```

## 7.2 Vim

```

1 syntax on
2 set cindent
3 set nu
4 set tabstop=4
5 set shiftwidth=4
6 set background=dark
7
8 inoremap <C-j> <down>
9 inoremap <C-k> <up>
10 inoremap <C-h> <left>
11 inoremap <C-l> <right>

```

## 7.3 Java

```

1 头文件
2 import java.math.*;
3 import java.util.*;
4 public class Main {
5     public static void main(String []args) {
6     }
7 }
8 输入输出
9 Scanner cin = new Scanner(System.in);
10 int a = cin.nextInt();
11 BigDecimal a = cin.nextBigDecimal();
12 while (cin.hasNext()) {} // 输入到 EOF 结束
13 System.out.println(str); // 有换行
14 System.out.print(str); // 无换行

```

```

15 System.out.println("Hello,_%s._Next_year,_you'll_be_%d", name, age); // C风格输出
16 大数类
17 BigInteger a = BigInteger.valueOf(12);
18 BigInteger b = new BigInteger(String.valueOf(12));
19 BigDecimal c = BigDecimal.valueOf(12.0);
20 BigDecimal d = new BigDecimal("12.0"); // 字符串防止double精度误差
21 大数比较
22 c.compareTo(BigDecimal.ZERO)==0 //判断相等, c==0
23 c.compareTo(BigDecimal.ZERO)>0 //判断大于, c>0
24 c.compareTo(BigDecimal.ZERO)<0 //判断小于, c<0
25 大数基本运算
26 Big*** add(Big*** b) // 加上b
27 Big*** subtract(Big*** b) // 减去b
28 Big*** multiply(Big*** b) // 乘b
29 Big*** divide(Big*** b) // 除以b
30 BigDecimal divide(BigDecimal b, int 精确位数, BigDecimal.ROUND_HALF_UP); // 除以
    b, 保留小数
31 Big*** pow(int b) // this^b
32 Big*** remainder(Big*** b) // mod b
33 Big*** abs() // 绝对值
34 Big*** negate() // 取负号
35 Big*** max(Big*** b) // 返回this和b中的最大值
36 Big*** min(Big*** b) // 返回this和b中的最小值
37 BigInteger gcd(BigInteger val) // 返回abs(this)和abs(val)的最大公约数
38 BigInteger mod(BigInteger val) // 求 this mod val
39 BigInteger modInverse(BigInteger val) // 求逆元, 返回 this^(-1) mod val
40 大数格式控制
41 toString()将BigDecimal转成字符串, 然后配合一些字符串函数进行处理:
42 str.startsWith("0"); // 以0开始
43 str.endsWith("0"); // 以0结束
44 str.substring(int x, int y); // 从x到y的str的子串
45 str.substring(int x); // 从x到结尾的子串
46 c.stripTrailingZeros().toPlainString(); // c去除末尾0, 转成普通字符串
47 setScale(int newScale, RoundingMode roundingMode) 返回BigDecimal。newScale表示保
    留位数。CEILING/DOWN/FLOOR/HALF_DOWN/HALF_UP。
48 大数进制转换
49 支持2~36进制 (0-9 + 小写a-z)
50 BigInteger a=cin.nextBigInteger(2); // 读入一个二进制数
51 System.out.println(a.toString(2)); // 输出二进制

```