# ICPC World Finals 2019 Templates

# ${\bf SYSU\_Balloon}$

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### 1 数学

# 1.1 结论和定理

**五边形定理** 五边形数  $n(3n\pm1)/2$ 。 $(1-x)(1-x^2)(1-x^3)\cdots = \Sigma(-1)^k x^{n(3n\pm1)/2}$ ,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  $\sum_{i=1}^n f[2i] = f[2n+1] - 1$ ; ①  $\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i f[i] = (-1)^n (f[n+1] - f[n]) + 1$ ; ②  $f[2n-1] = f[n]^2 - f[n-2]^2$ ; ③  $f[2n+1] = f[n]^2 + f[n+1]^2$ ; ④ 3f[n] = f[n+2] + f[n-2]; ⑤  $f[n] = \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{n-1-i}{i} (m \le n-1-m)$ ; ⑥  $\sum_{i=1}^n if[i] = nf[n+2] - f[n+3] + 2$ .

**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  $a \le b$  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) 点且不经过/穿过对角线 x=y 的方案数:  $\binom{n+m-1}{m} - \binom{n+m-1}{m-1}(x > y)$ ;  $\binom{n+m}{m} - \binom{n+m}{m-1}(x \ge y)$ 

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  $s[n][0] = 0 (n \ge 1), s[n][n] = 1 (n \ge 0)$  ; ③  $s[n][k] = (n-1)s[n-1][k] + s[n-1][k-1](1 \le k \le n-1)$  ; ④ |s[n][1]| = (n-1)! ; ⑤  $s[n][k] = (-1)^{n+k}|s[n][k]|$  ; ⑥  $s[n][n-1] = -\binom{n}{2}$  ; ②  $x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n+1) = \Sigma s[n][k]x^k$ .

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  $s[n][0] = 0 (n \ge 1), s[n][n] = 1 (n \le 0)$  ;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  $B[n+1] = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} B[k]$ ; 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  $a^n \mod b = a^{n \mod \phi(b) + \phi(b)} \mod b (n \ge \phi(b));$  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  $t^{x/p_i}\neq 1 \pmod{n}$ 

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

**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该质数被 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.

**扩展 Cayley 公式** 对于 n 个点 m 个联通块的图,假设每个联通块有 a[i] 个点,那么用 s-1 条边把它连通的方案数为  $n^{s-2}a[1]a[2]\cdots a[m]$ .

**Matrix-Tree 定理** 对于一张图,建立矩阵 C, C[i][i] = i 的度数,若 i,j 之间有边,则 C[i][j] = -1,否则为 0。这张图的生成树个数等于矩阵 C 的 n-1 阶行列式的值.

**蔡勒公式**  $w = (\lfloor \frac{c}{4} \rfloor - 2c + y + \lfloor \frac{y}{4} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{13(m+1)}{5} \rfloor + d - 1) \mod 7$ 。① w : 0 星期日,1 星期一,…,6 星期六;② c : 年份前两位数;③ y : 年份后两位数;④ m : 月( $3 \le m \le 14$ ,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:  $S = n + \frac{e}{5} - 1$  。

平面图欧拉公式 对于联通的平面图,有区域数 F =点数 E -边数 V + 1.

**自适应 Simpson** 给定一个函数 f(x) , 求 [a,b] 区间内 f(x) 到 x 轴所形成区域的面积. 根据辛普森公式,有 S 近似等于  $\frac{b-a}{6}[f(a)+4f(\frac{a+b}{2})+f(b)]$  .

### 1.2 Miller Rabin

```
// 2,7,61 : < 4759123141
 2
    // 2,3,5,7,11,13,17 : < 341550071728320
    // 2,3,7,61,24251 : < 10^16 only 46856248255981
 3
    typedef long long 11;
    11 _,n,x,ans,st;
    11 gcd(11 x,11 y) {return y==0?x:gcd(y,x%y);}
    #define abs(x) (x>0?x:-(x))
    #define cmax(a,b) (a<b?a=b:1)
 9
    11 mul(ll a, ll b, ll p) {
10
        11 tmp=(a*b-(11)((long double)a*b/p+1e-7)*p);
11
        return tmp<0?tmp+p:tmp;</pre>
12
13
    11 power(ll t,ll k,ll p){
14
        11 f=1;
15
        for(;k;k>>=1,t=mul(t,t,p))if(k&1)f=mul(f,t,p);
16
        return f;
17
18
    bool check(ll a, int k, ll p, ll q) {
19
        11 t=power(a,q,p);
20
        if(t==1||t==p-1)return 1;
21
        for(;k--;){
22
            t=mul(t,t,p);
23
            if (t==p-1) return 1;
24
25
        return 0;
26
27
    bool mr(ll p) {
28
        if (p<=1) return 0;</pre>
29
        if (p==2) return 1;
30
        if(~p&1)return 0;
```

```
31
         ll q=p-1; int i, k=0;
32
         while (\sim q \& 1) q >> = 1, k++;
33
         for(i=0;i<5;i++)
34
         if(!check(rand()%(p-1)+1,k,p,q))return 0;
35
         return 1;
36
    ll rho(ll n, ll c) {
37
38
         ll x=rand()%n,y=x,p=1;
39
         while (p==1)
40
             x = (mul(x, x, n) + c) %n,
41
             y = (mul(y, y, n) + c) %n,
42
             y = (mul(y, y, n) + c) %n,
43
             p=gcd(n, abs(x-y));
44
         return p;
45
46
    void solve(ll n) {
47
         if (n==1) return;
48
         if (mr(n)) { cmax(ans, n); return; }
49
         if (~n&1) cmax (ans,2), solve (n>>1);
50
         else{
51
52
             while (t==n) t=rho (n, rand () % (n-1) +1);
53
              solve(t), solve(n/t);
54
55
56
    int main(){
57
         for (srand(1626), scanf("%11d", &_);_--;) {
58
             scanf("%lld",&x),ans=0;solve(x);
59
             if(ans==x)puts("Prime");
60
              else printf("%lld\n",ans);
61
62
```

# 1.3 同余方程

```
void gcd(LL a, LL b, LL &d, LL &x, LL &y) {
   if (!b) { d=a; x=1; y=0; return; }
   gcd(b,a%b,d,y,x); y-=x*(a/b);
}

Lt void sim(LL &a, LL n) { a%=n; if (a<0) a+=n; }

LL solve(LL a, LL b, LL n) { // a*x==b (mod n)
   sim(a,n); sim(b,n); // optional
   static LL d,x,y;
   gcd(a,n,d,x,y);

if (b%d) return -1;</pre>
```

```
11
        b/=d; n/=d;
12
        if (x<0) x+=n;
13
        return b*x%n;
14
15
    // x==a1 \pmod{n1}; x==a2 \pmod{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=1cm(n1,n2);
19
        LL k=solve(n1,a2-a1,n2);
        if (k==-1) { x=-1; return; }
20
21
        sim(x=n1*k+a1,n);
22
23
    // getinv , gcd(a,n) must be 1
24
    IL 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

```
const int N=100050;
 2
    int b[N],a[N],cnt,mx[N],phi[N],mu[N];
 3
    void getprime(int n=100000) {
 4
        memset (b+2,1,sizeof(b[0])*(n-1));
 5
 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 \pmod{n} , n is a prime
    LL bsgs(LL a, LL b, LL n) {
         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) {</pre>
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 \pmod{p} ->x=?
    scanf("%d%d%d",&y,&z,&p),y%=p,z%=p;j=z;
23
    if (y==0) {puts("Cannot_find_x");continue;}
    for(k=s=1; k*k<=p; k++);
    std::map<int,int>hash;flag=0;
    for (int i=0; i < k; i++, s=1LL*s*y%p, j=1LL*j*y%p) hash[j]=i;</pre>
27
    for (int i=1, j=s; i<=k&&!flag; i++, j=1LL*j*s%p)</pre>
28
    if(hash.count(j))ans=i*k-hash[j],flag=1;
    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
         11 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<int,int>hash;
42
         for (i=0; i<m; i++, b=b*a%p) hash[b]=i;</pre>
43
         for (i=1, f=power(a, m); i<=m+1; i++)</pre>
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
    IL LL C(int n, int m) {
        LL ans=1;
 8
        while (n | | m) {
 9
             int a=n%P, b=m%P;
10
            if (a<b) return 0;</pre>
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

```
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++) {</pre>
 5
             for (k=i+1; k<=n; k++)</pre>
 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]);</pre>
 8
             if (abs(mat[i][j]) < eps) { i--; continue; }</pre>
 9
             for (k=i+1; k<=n; k++) {</pre>
10
                 mul=mat[k][j]/mat[i][j];
11
                 for (t=1;t<=m+1;t++) mat[k][t]-=mat[i][t]*mul;</pre>
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];</pre>
20
             ans[i]/=mat[i][i];
21
22
```

# 1.8 高斯消元解异或方程

```
int n,m;
 2 | bitset<N> a[N];
   bool solve() {
        int i=1, j=1;
 4
 5
        while (i<=n && j<=m) {
            int k=i;
            while (k<=n && !a[k][j]) k++;
            if (k>n) { j++; continue; }
            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

```
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++) {</pre>
 4
             for (k=i; k<=n; k++) if (mat[k][j]) {</pre>
 5
                  for (t=1;t<=m+1;t++) swap(mat[k][t],mat[i][t]);</pre>
                  break;
 6
 7
 8
             if (mat[i][j]==0) { i--; continue; ]
 9
             for (k=i+1; k<=n; k++) if (mat[k][j]) {</pre>
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++) {</pre>
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;</pre>
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];</pre>
22
             ans[j] = (ans[j] *power(mat[i][j], mod-2)%mod+mod)%mod;
23
24
```

#### 1.10 FFT|NTT

```
typedef complex<double> comp;
    comp A[N], B[N];
    int rev[N], m, len;
    inline void init(int n) {
        for (m = 1, len = 0; m < n + n; m <<= 1 , len ++);</pre>
 6
        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) rev[i]=(rev[i>>1]>>1) | ((i&1)<<(len-1));</pre>
        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]]);</pre>
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 * q;
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
```

# 1.11 求原根

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

LL p_root(LL p) {
    LL tmp = p - 1;
    for (LL i = 2; i <= tmp / i; ++i)
        if (tmp % i == 0) { a.push_back(i); while (tmp % i == 0) tmp /= i; }

if (tmp != 1) a.push_back(tmp);

LL g = 1; while (1) { if (g_test(g, p)) return g; ++g; }

}</pre>
```

#### 1.12 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:  $C_k = \sum_i A_i B_j$ ; ② and 卷积:  $C_k = \sum_i A_i B_j$ ; ③ xor 卷积:  $C_k = \sum_i A_i B_j$ 。

```
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)
               for (int j = 0; j < d; ++j) {
                   int x = a[i + j], y = a[i + j + d];
 5
 6
                   //or: a[i + j + d] = x + y;
 7
                   //and: a[i + j] = x + y;
                   //xor: a[i + j] = x + y, a[i + j + d] = x - y;
                   // 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];
                   //or: a[i + j + d] = y - x;
17
18
                   //and: a[i + j] = x - y;
19
                   //xor: a[i + j] = (x + y) * 2^{(-1)}, a[i + j + d] = (x - y) *
                       2^(-1);
20
                   // 如答案要求取模,此处记得取模; 2^(-1)表示2的逆元。
21
22
```

# 1.13 线性基

```
#define B 30
    const int allset=(1<<B)-1;</pre>
    struct LB {
        int mat[B],cnt;
        multiset<int> st;
 6
 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])</pre>
```

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```
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]);</pre>
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;// \pi
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];
```

#### 1.14 线性规划单纯形法

①单纯形法用于解决线性规划问题:  $\max_{x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n}x_0=c_1x_1+c_2x_2+\cdots+c_nx_n$  ,满足  $A_{i1}x_1+A_{i2}x_2+\cdots+A_{in}x_n\leq b_i, 1\leq i\leq m$  且  $x_j\geq 0, 1\leq j\leq n$  。②单纯形法通常能解决  $n\leq 500, m\leq 500$  的数据规模的问题。若规模过大,可能导致精度爆炸。单纯形法只能解决一般线性规划问题,不能解决整数规划问题(NP Hard)。若要用单纯形法解决整数规划问题,必须先证明一般线性规划的解不比整数规划好。③ 若  $b_i\geq 0, i=1,2,\cdots,n$  ,则不需要执行 init ,因为至少有一组解  $x_1=x_2=\cdots=x_n=0$  。④ 输入:第一行 n,m;第二行  $c_1,\cdots,c_n$ ;接下来 m 行,每行  $A_{i1},\cdots,A_{in},b_i$ ;输出:无解 Infeasible; 答案  $x_0$  无界 Unbounded;第一行输出答案  $x_0$  ,接下来一行输出 n 个实数表示  $x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n$  。

```
const double eps = 1e-8, INF = 1e15;
    int n, m, id[N + M];
    double a[M][N], ans[N + M];
    void pivot(int L, int e) {
        swap(id[n + L], id[e]); double t = a[L][e]; a[L][e] = 1;
 6
        for (int j = 0; j <= n; ++j) a[L][j] /= t;</pre>
 7
        for (int i = 0; i <= m; ++i)
 8
            if (i != L && abs(a[i][e]) > eps) {
 9
                t = a[i][e]; a[i][e] = 0;
10
                for (int j = 0; j <= n; ++j) a[i][j] -= a[L][j] * t;</pre>
11
12
13
14
    bool init() {
15
        while (1) {
16
            int e = 0, L = 0;
```

```
17
                                  for (int i = 1; i <= m; ++i) if (a[i][0] < -eps && (!L || (rand() & 1)))
                                                 L = i;
18
                                  if (!L) break:
19
                                  for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j) if (a[L][j] < -eps && (!e || (rand() & 1)))
20
                                 if (!e) return false; else pivot(L, e);
21
22
                       return true;
23
24
25
           bool simplex() {
26
                      while (1) {
27
                                  int L = 0, e = 0; double mn = INF;
28
                                  for (int j = 1; j \le n; j \ge n; j \le n; j \ge n; j
29
                                 if (!e) break;
30
                                  for (int i = 1; i <= m; ++i) if (a[i][e] > eps && a[i][0] / a[i][e] < mn</pre>
31
                                             mn = a[i][0] / a[i][e]; L = i;
32
33
                                  if (!L) return false; else pivot(L, e);
34
35
                       return true;
36
37
38
           int main() {
39
                      scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
40
                      for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) scanf("%lf", &a[0][i]);</pre>
41
                      for (int i=1;i<=m;++i) { for (int j=1;j<=n;++j) scanf("%lf",&a[i][j]); scanf(</pre>
                                   "%lf",&a[i][0]); }
42
                      for (int i = 0; i <= n + m; ++i) id[i] = 0;</pre>
43
                       for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) id[i] = i;</pre>
44
                      if (!init()) { puts("Infeasible"); return 0; }
                       if (!simplex()) { puts("Unbounded"); return 0; }
45
46
                      printf("%.101f\n", -a[0][0]);
                       for (int i=0;i<=n+m;++i)ans[i]=0; for (int i=1;i<=m;++i)ans[id[n+i]]=a[i</pre>
47
                                   ][0];
48
                       for (int i=1;i<=n;++i) printf("%.10lf.",ans[i]); puts("");</pre>
 49
```

# 1.15 对偶理论

① 原始问题:  $\max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n} x_0 = c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 + \dots + c_n x_n$  , 满足  $A_{i1} x_1 + A_{i2} x_2 + \dots + A_{in} x_n \le b_i, 1 \le i \le m$  且  $x_j \ge 0, 1 \le j \le n$ . ② 对偶问题:  $\min_{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m} w_0 = b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + \dots + b_m x_m$  , 满足  $A_{i1}^T w_1 + A_{i2}^T w_2 + \dots + A_{im}^T w_m > c_i, 1 \le i \le n$  且  $w_i > 0, 1 \le j \le m$ .

# 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++) {</pre>
6
            for (;tp>=2&&Cross(p[sk[tp-1]]-p[sk[tp-2]],p[id[i]]-p[sk[tp-1]])<=0;tp
7
           //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
8
            sk[tp++]=id[i];
9
10
        mid=tp;
11
        for (i=n-2;i>=0;i--) {
12
            for (;tp>mid&&Cross(p[sk[tp-1]]-p[sk[tp-2]],p[id[i]]-p[sk[tp-1]])<=0;tp</pre>
           //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
13
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 Seq { Point a,b; Seq() { } Seq(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
    Point operator + (const Point &a, const Point &b);
 8
    Point operator - (const Point &a, const Point &b);
    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; }</pre>
12
   | bool operator == (const Point &a, const Point &b) {
13
        return F(a.x-b.x) == 0 & & F(a.y-b.y) == 0; }
    double Dist(const Point &a) { return sqrt(a.x*a.x*a.y*a.y); }
14
    double Dot(const Point &a.const Point &b) { return a.x*b.x+a.v*b.v; }
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)); }
   | 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(seq, Seq(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
    vector<Point> Circir(Circle a, Circle b) { //圆圆相交
34
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);</pre>
53
        if (F(dis-(ra-rb))<=0) return pi*ra*ra;</pre>
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++) {</pre>
 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++) {</pre>
 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)) \le 0 \& F(p.y-min(s.a.y,s.b.y)) \ge 0 \& \& F(p.y-min(s.a.y,s.b.y))
 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)</pre>
 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); }
            double SS(const Seq &a, const Seq &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

```
bool Cmphp(Seg a, Seg b) {
    Point va=a.b-a.a, vb=b.b-b.a;

double dega=atan2(va.y,va.x), degb=atan2(vb.y,vb.x);

return F(dega-degb)<0||F(dega-degb)==0&&Cross(a.b-a.a,b.a-a.a)<0;
}

void HalfPlane(Seg hp[], int n, Point pol[], int &pols) {</pre>
```

```
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++)</pre>
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--) {</pre>
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++) {</pre>
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
        for (;low<high;high--) {</pre>
26
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]);</pre>
33
```

# 2.4 圆与多边形交集

```
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()));</pre>
 7
        if (F(da-c.r)<0) {
 8
            if (F(Dot(a-temp[1],b-temp[1]))<0) swap(temp[0],temp[1]);</pre>
 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])</pre>
14
        if (Ins(temp[0],s)&&Ins(temp[1],s)) {
```

# 2.5 三角形面积并

```
#define pr pair<ld,ld>
 1
    typedef long double ld;
 3
    const ld EPS=1e-8, INF=1e100;
    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; }
        friend bool operator<(Point a, Point b) {</pre>
 8
            if(fabs(a.x-b.x) < EPS) return a.y < b.y;</pre>
 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
    }1[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++) {</pre>
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
                 1[i][0]=Line(a[i][0],a[i][2]),1[i][1]=Line(a[i][2],a[i][1]),1[i][2]=
                     Line(a[i][1],a[i][0]);
40
             else
41
                 1[i][0]=Line(a[i][2],a[i][0]),1[i][1]=Line(a[i][1],a[i][2]),1[i][2]=
                     Line(a[i][0],a[i][1]);
42
43
        for(i=1;i<=n;i++) for(j=1;j<i;j++) for(x=0;x<3;x++) for(y=0;y<3;y++)
44
            if(Cross(1[i][x],1[j][y])) Poi[++tot]=getP(1[i][x],1[j][y]);
45
        sort(Poi+1,Poi+tot+1);
46
        ans=0,last=Poi[1].x; T=Line(Point(0,-INF),Point(0,INF));
47
        for (i=2; i<=tot; i++) {</pre>
48
            T.p.x=(last+Poi[i].x)/2;
49
             for ( j=1, cnt=0; j<=n; j++)</pre>
50
                 if(Cross(l[j][0],T)) {
51
                     if(Cross(l[j][1],T)) B=getP(l[j][1],T).y;
52
                     else B=getP(1[j][2],T).y;
53
                     A=getP(1[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++) {</pre>
58
                 if(p[j].first>A) sum+=p[j].second-p[j].first, A=p[j].second;
59
                 else if(p[i].second>A) sum+=p[i].second-A, A=p[i].second;
60
61
             ans+=(Poi[i].x-last)*sum; last=Poi[i].x;
62
63
        printf("%.21f\n", (double) ans);
64
```

# 2.6 K 圆并

```
#define sqr(x) ((x)*(x))
const double eps = 1e-8;
double area[N]; int n;
int dcmp(double x) { if (x < -eps) return -1; else return x > eps; }
struct cp { double x, y, r, angle; int d;
    cp() {} cp(double xx, double yy, double ang = 0, int t = 0) {
        x = xx; y = yy; angle = ang; d = t; }
    void get() { scanf("%lf%lf%lf", &x, &y, &r); d = 1; }
} cir[N], tp[N * 2];
double dis(cp a, cp b) { return sqrt(sqr(a.x - b.x) + sqr(a.y - b.y)); }
double cross(cp p0, cp p1, cp p2) {
    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;</pre>
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++;</pre>
40
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
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</pre>
45
                cp1.angle = atan2(cp1.y - cir[i].y, cp1.x - cir[i].x);
46
                cp2.angle = atan2(cp2.y - cir[i].y, cp2.x - cir[i].x);
47
                cp1.d = 1; tp[tn++] = cp1; cp2.d = -1; tp[tn++] = cp2;
48
                if (dcmp(cp1.angle - cp2.angle) > 0) cnt++;
49
50
            tp[tn++] = cp(cir[i].x - cir[i].r, cir[i].y, pi, -cnt);
51
            tp[tn++] = cp(cir[i].x - cir[i].r, cir[i].y, -pi, cnt);
52
            sort(tp, tp + tn, cmp);
53
            int p, s = cir[i].d + tp[0].d;
54
            for (int j = 1; j < tn; ++j) {</pre>
55
                p = s; s += tp[j].d;
56
                area[p] += calc(cir[i], tp[j - 1], tp[j]);
57
```

```
58
59
60
    void solve() {
61
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) cir[i].get();</pre>
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

```
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);
    double Crossxy(Point a, Point b) { return a.x*b.y-a.y*b.x; }
    vector<Point> SeqPlane(Seq seq,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-seq.a,fa)/Dist(fa), t=Dot(p.a-seq.b,fa)/Dist(fa);
 9
        ans.push_back(seq.a+(seq.b-seq.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++)</pre>
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
```

Zhongshan (Sun Yat-sen) University

#### 3 字符串

# 3.1 哈希

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

#### 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。

```
void kmp(int n, char* a, int m, char *b) {
 1
 2
 3
        for (nxt[0] = j = -1, i = 1; i < n; nxt[i++] = j) {
            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 (\simj && 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++);</pre>
        next[1] = j; k = 1;
        for (i=2;i<n;i++) {</pre>
             int len = k+next[k], L = next[i-k];
             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
    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++);</pre>
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] = i;
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

```
char st[N*2], s[N];
 2 | int len, p[N*2];
    while (scanf("%s", s) != EOF) {
 4
        len = strlen(s);
        st[0] = '\$', st[1] = '#';
        for (int i=1;i<=len;i++)</pre>
            st[i*2] = s[i-1], st[i*2+1] = '#';
        len = len * 2 + 2:
 9
        int mx = 0, id = 0, ans = 0;
10
        for (int i=1;i<=len;i++) {</pre>
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

```
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 (v) {
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  $0 < r_i < m$ 

```
int n, r[N], wa[N], wb[N], ws[N], sa[N], rank[N], height[N];
   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+1] == r[b+1];
 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) {</pre>
 8
             for (p=0,i=n-j;i<n;i++) y[p++]=i;</pre>
 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]]]++;</pre>
11
             for (i=1;i<m;i++) ws[i]+=ws[i-1];</pre>
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++)</pre>
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]) {</pre>
```

# 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)。

```
#define M (N << 1)
    char st[N];
   int pre[M], son[26][M], step[M], refer[M], size[M], tmp[M], topo[M], last, total
    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];</pre>
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 \le 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]] ++;</pre>
```

```
for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) tmp[i] += tmp[i - 1];</pre>
37
38
        for (int i = 1; i <= total; ++i) topo[tmp[step[i]]--] = i;</pre>
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 Right(str) 表示 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 Right 集合相同,为 Right(s);③ Parent(s) 满足 Right(s) 是 Right(Parent(s)) 的真子集,并且 Right(Parent(s)) 的大小最小;④ Parent 函数可以表示一个树形结构。不妨叫它 Parent 树;⑤一个 Right 集合和一个长度定义了一个子串;⑥ 对于状态 s ,使得 Right(s) 合法的子串长度是一个区间 [min(s), max(s)];⑦ max(Parent(s)) = min(s) - 1;⑥ 令 refer(s) 表示产生 s 状态的字符所在位置。则 Right(s) 的合法子串的起始位置为 [refer(s) - max(s) + 1, refer(s) - min(s) + 1] ,即 [refer(s) - max(s) + 1, refer(s) - max(Parent(s))]。

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

# 3.8 回文树

代码中变量名含义 ① 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 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 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 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 count() 函数跑一遍以后才是正确的)⑤ 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 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 st[i] 表示第 i 次添加的字符(一开始设 st[0] = -1(可以是

任意一个在串 S 中不会出现的字符))。® tot 表示添加的节点个数。® 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  $S_1, S_2, ..., S_n$ 。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  $\{a,b\}$ 

```
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: }
       int get_fail(int x) { for (; st[n-len[x]-1]!=st[n]; x=fail[x]); return x; }
4
5
       void insert(char c) {
           ++n; int cur=qet_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];
               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]; }
       //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。
14
15
    } pam;
   n=strlen(st+1); pam.init();
   for (int i=1;i<=n;i++) pam.insert(st[i]-'a');</pre>
```

# 4 数据结构

# 4.1 ST 表

```
int Log[N],f[17][N];
int ask(int x,int y) { int k=Log[y-x+1]; return max(f[k][x],f[k][y-(1<<k)+1]); }
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)]);</pre>
```

#### 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) 最远的一个点的距离,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。

```
int n, cmp_d, root, id[N];
   | struct node { int d[2], 1, r, Max[2], Min[2], val, sum, f; } t[N];
   inline bool cmp(const node &a, const node &b) {
        if (a.d[cmp_d] != b.d[cmp_d]) return a.d[cmp_d] < b.d[cmp_d];</pre>
 5
        return a.d[cmp d ^ 1] < b.d[cmp d ^ 1];</pre>
 6
    inline void umax(int &a, int b) { if (b > a) a = b; }
    inline void umin(int &a, int b) { if (b < a) a = b; }</pre>
   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]); }
   int build(int 1, int r, int D, int f) {
10
11
        int mid = (1 + r) / 2; cmp_d = D;
12
        nth_{element}(t + 1 + 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 (1 != mid) t[mid].1 = build(1, mid - 1, !D, mid);
18
        else t[mid].1 = 0;
19
        if (r != mid) t[mid].r = build(mid + 1, r, !D, mid);
20
        else t[mid].r = 0;
21
        if (t[mid].1) up(mid, t[mid].1);
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
    inline long long sqr(long long x) \{ return x * x; \}
    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
            sgr(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(\operatorname{sqr}(Y - a.\operatorname{Min}[1]), \operatorname{sqr}(Y - a.\operatorname{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
```

```
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
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] \le t[p].d[D]) { if (t[p].1) p = t[p].1; else t[p].1 = 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
53
54
    inline long long getdis(const node &a, int X, int Y) { return sgr(a.d[0] - X) +
         sgr(a.d[1] - Y); }
   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].1 ? euclid upper bound(t[t[p].1], 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].1, 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;</pre>
66
        int s = 0;
        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].1) s += ask(t[p].1, x1, y1, x2, y2);
69
        if (t[p].r) s += ask(t[p].r, x1, y1, x2, y2);
70
        return s;
71
   for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) t[i].d[0] = x, t[i].d[1] = y;
    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:
```

```
struct node { T key; int dist; node *1, *r; };
 3
         leftist() : root(NULL), s(0) {}
         void push(const T &x) { leftist y; y.s = 1; y.root = new node; y.root -> key
               = x; y.root -> dist = 0; y.root -> 1 = <math>y.root -> r = NULL; merge(y); }
 5
         node* merge(node *x, node *v) {
 6
             if (x == NULL) return y; if (y == NULL) return x;
 7
             if (y \rightarrow key < x \rightarrow key) swap(x, y); //here
 8
             x \rightarrow r = merge(x \rightarrow r, y);
 9
             int ld = x -> 1 ? x -> 1 -> dist : -1;
10
             int rd = x -> r ? x -> r -> dist : -1;
11
             if (1d < rd) swap(x \rightarrow 1, x \rightarrow r);
12
             if (x \rightarrow r == NULL) x \rightarrow dist = 0;
13
             else x \rightarrow dist = x \rightarrow r \rightarrow 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 ->
             1, 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  $i \le y$  且满足一些条件(如  $a[i] \ge w$  ,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;
            else if (left == right) return left;
6
        int mid = (left + right) / 2;
        if (y <= mid) return queryl(p<<1|0, left, mid, y, w);</pre>
8
        int ret = queryl(p<<1|1, mid+1, right, y, w);</pre>
9
        if (ret != -1) return ret;
10
        return queryl(p<<1|0, left, mid, y, w);</pre>
11
```

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

```
int queryr(int p, int left, int right, int x, int w) {
   if (left >= x) {
      if (! __condition__ ) return -1;
      else if (left == right) return left;
   }
   int mid = (left + right) / 2;
```

#### 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。

```
int w[N], Min[N], son[N][2], size[N], father[N], rev[N], lazy[N];
 2 | int top, rt, q[N];
  void pushdown(int x) {
       if (!x) return;
       if (rev[x]) rev[son[x][0] ^= 1, rev[son[x][1]] ^= 1, swap(son[x][0], son[x]
           [1]), rev[x] = 0;
       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
    void pushup(int x) {
       if (!x) return; pushdown(son[x][0]); pushdown(son[x][1]);
       size[x] = size[son[x][0]] + size[son[x][1]] + 1; Min[x] = w[x];
10
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 rotate(int x) {
21
       if (!x) return; int y = father[x], w = son[y][1]==x;
       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
    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
```

```
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]
                                  1[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); Splay(fy); Splay(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。

```
char kev[N];
   bool rev[N];
   int lc[N], rc[N], size[N]; // if size is long long, remember here
   int n, root;
    LL Rand() { return rd = (rd * 2037205211 + 2502208711) % mod; }
    void init() { n = root = 0; }
    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
17
        if (t < size[u]) r = copy(u), rc[r] = merge(rc[u], v);
```

```
else r = copy(v), lc[r] = merge(u, lc[v]);
18
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);</pre>
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
        \text{key}[++n] = c; \text{lc}[n] = \text{rc}[n] = \text{rev}[n] = 0; \text{pushup}(n); \text{root} = \text{merge}(\text{merge}(t1,
             n), t2); }
33
   void del(int x, int y) {
34
        int t1 = split(root, 1, x-1), t2 = split(root, y+1, size[root]); root =
             merge(t1, t2); }
35
    void copy(int 1, int r, int x) {
36
        int t1 = split(root, 1, x), t2 = split(root, 1, r), t3 = split(root, x+1)
             size[root]);
37
        root = merge(merge(t1, t2), t3); }
38
    void reverse(int x, int y) {
39
        int t1 = split(root, 1, x-1), t2 = split(root, x, y), t3 = split(root, y+1,
             size[root]);
40
        rev[t2] \stackrel{\sim}{=} 1; root = merge(merge(t1, t2), t3); }
41
    char query(int k) {
42
        int x = root;
43
        while (1) { pushdown(x);
44
             if (k \le size[lc[x]]) x = lc[x];
45
             else if (k == size[lc[x]] + 1) return key[x];
46
             else k \rightarrow size[lc[x]] + 1, x = rc[x]; }
47
```

# 4.7 可持久化并查集

# 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。

```
struct Q { int 1, r, sqrt1, id; } q[N];
    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.
         sqrtl; return a.r < b.r; }</pre>
    void change(int x) { if (!v[x]) add(x); else del(x); v[x] \stackrel{=}{=} 1; }
 4
 5
    for (int i=1;i<=m;i++) q[i].sqrtl = q[i].1 / sqrt(n), q[i].id = i;</pre>
    sort (q+1, q+m+1, cmp);
    int L=1, R=0;
    memset(v, 0, sizeof(v));
10
    for (int i=1;i<=m;i++) {</pre>
11
        while (L<q[i].1) change(L++);</pre>
12
        while (L>q[i].l) change(--L);
13
        while (R<q[i].r) change(++R);</pre>
14
        while (R>q[i].r) change(R--);
15
        ans[q[i].id] = answer();
16
```

# 4.9 树上莫队

```
8
        int lca2 = lca(taru, v); upd(lca2);
        for (int x=u; x!=lca0; x=father[x]) upd(x);
10
        for (int x=taru; x!=lca0; x=father[x]) upd(x);
11
        u = taru;
12
13
14
    for (int i=1;i<=m;i++) {</pre>
15
        if (dfn[query[i].1] > dfn[query[i].r]) swap(query[i].1, 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);
    int L=1,R=1; upd(1);
20
    for (int i=1;i<=m;i++) {</pre>
21
        go(L, query[i].1,R);
22
        go(R, query[i].r, L);
23
        ans[query[i].id] = answer();
24
```

#### 5 树

# 5.1 点分治

```
void getsize(int x, int root = 0) {
        size[x] = 1; son[x] = 0; int dd = 0;
        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[v]) continue;
21
            dc(v);
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 Ł val 最小值。③ sumval 2 维护的是子树 val 2 的和。

```
int f[N], son[N][2], sz[N], rev[N], tot;
   int val[N], minid[N], minval[N];
   | int val2[N], sumval2[N]; // 记得开 long long 。注意两个都要开 long long , 因为
        va12 还包含了虚儿子的子树和。
    stack<int> s;
 4
 5
    void init(int i) {
       tot = max(tot, i); son[i][0] = son[i][1] = 0; f[i] = rev[i] = 0;
        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); }
    void rev1(int x) { if (!x) return; swap(son[x][0], son[x][1]); rev[x] ^= 1; }
11
    void down(int x) { if (!x) return; if (rev[x]) rev1(son[x][0]), rev1(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] =</pre>
             minid(son[x][0]];
16
        if (minval[son[x][1]] < minval[x]) minval[x] = minval[son[x][1]], minid[x] =</pre>
             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[v]) {
23
            int z = f[v];
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(v)) {
36
               if ((son[f[v]][0] == v) ^ (son[v][0] == x)) rotate(x);
37
               else rotate(v);
38
39
           rotate(x);
40
       } up(x);
41
   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);
   int root(int x) { access(x); splay(x); while (son[x][0]) x = son[x][0]; return x
    void makeroot(int x) { access(x); splay(x); rev1(x); }
45
   void link(int x, int y) {
46
       makeroot(x); f[x] = y; access(x);
       // 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
47
           修改 va12 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
   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 v 相邻)
52 | int ask(int x, int y) { makeroot(x); access(y); splay(y); return minid[y]; } //
        询问 x 到 v 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 v 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
        \lambda)
55 | int getsumval2(int x, int y) { makeroot(x); access(y); return val2[y]; } // \dig 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 addedge(int x, int y, int w) 。

```
bool cmp(int x, int y) { return dfn[x] < dfn[y]; }

stack<int> stk;

sort(a, a + k, cmp);

int m = k;

for (int j = 1; j < m; ++j)

a[k++] = lca(a[j - 1], a[j]);

sort(a, a + k, cmp);

k = unique(a, a + k) - a;</pre>
```

```
9     stk.push(a[0]);
10     for (int j = 1; j < k; ++j) {
        int u = lca(stk.top(), a[j]);
        while (dep[stk.top()] > dep[u]) stk.pop();
        assert(stk.top() == u);
        stk.push(a[j]);
        addedge(u, a[j], dis[a[j]] - dis[u]);
        }
```

#### 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]。

```
struct EDGE { int adj, next; } edge[M];
 1
    int n, m, top, gh[N];
    int dfn[N], low[N], cnt, ind, stop, instack[N], stack[N], belong[N];
    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;
        instack[x] = 1; stack[++stop] = x;
 8
        for (int p=qh[x]; p; p=edge[p].next)
 9
            if (!dfn[edge[p].adj]) tarjan(edge[p].adj), low[x] = min(low[x], low[x])
                 edge[p].adil);
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  $low[next] \ge dfn[x]$  改为 low[next] > dfn[x] ,并将 14 行  $vec[tot].push\_back(x)$  删除。

```
void DFS(int x, int fa) {

vis[x]=true; dfn[x]=low[x]=++times; sk[++tp]=x;

for (int pt=first[x];pt;pt=e[pt].next) {

int next=e[pt].to; if (e[pt].id==fa) continue;

if (!vis[next]) {

DFS(next,e[pt].id);
```

```
7
                 low[x]=min(low[x],low[next]);
 8
                 if (low[next]>=dfn[x]) { // ***
                     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]) {</pre>
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]);</pre>
24
            tp=0;
25
26
```

#### 6.3 三元环

```
int deg[N], orideg[N], arr[N];
   bool vis[N];
   LL delta[N], cnt1[N], cnt2[N], pass3[N], pass4[N], in4[N], in3[N], out3[N], ans[N], all[N
    vector<int> e[N], orie[N];
    priority_queue<pair<int,int> > q;
 6
    int main() {
 7
        int n,m,i,x,y,sum,root,arrs; pair<int,int> pa;
 8
        vector<int>::iterator it,itr,itx; scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
 9
         for (i=1; i \le m; i++) scanf ("%d%d", &x, &y), deg[x]++, deg[y]++, e[x].PB(y), e[y].PB(x
             );
10
        memcpy(orideq,deq,sizeof(orideq)); for (i=1;i<=n;i++) orie[i]=e[i];</pre>
11
         for (i=1;i<=n;i++) {</pre>
12
             sum=0; for (it=e[i].begin();it!=e[i].end();it++) sum+=deg[*it]-1;
13
             for (it=e[i].begin();it!=e[i].end();it++)
14
                 delta[*it] += sum - (deg[*it] -1), all[i] -= sum - (deg[*it] -1);
15
16
         for (i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
17
             for (it=e[i].begin();it!=e[i].end();it++) all[i]+=delta[*it];
18
         for (;!q.empty();q.pop());
19
         for (i=1;i<=n;i++) q.push(MP(deg[i],i));</pre>
20
        memset(delta, 0, sizeof(delta));
```

```
21
        while (!q.empty()) {
22
            pa=q.top(); q.pop(); root=pa.Y; arrs=0;
23
            if (deg[root]!=pa.X||deg[root]==0) continue;
24
            for (itr=e[root].begin();itr!=e[root].end();itr++) {
25
                x=*itr:
26
                if (vis[x]) continue;
27
                arr[++arrs]=x;
28
                for (itx=e[x].begin();itx!=e[x].end();itx++)
29
                    if (*itx!=root&&!vis[*itx]) {
    pass4[root]+=cnt2[*itx],pass4[x]+=cnt2[*itx],pass4[*itx]+=cnt2[*itx];
31
    pass3[root]+=cnt1[*itx],pass3[x]+=cnt1[*itx],pass3[*itx]+=cnt1[*itx];
    delta[root]+=cnt1[*itx],out3[x]-=cnt1[*itx],out3[*itx]-=cnt1[*itx];
    delta[x]+=cnt1[*itx],out3[root]-=cnt1[*itx],out3[*itx]-=cnt1[*itx];
34
    delta[*itx]+=cnt1[*itx],out3[root]-=cnt1[*itx],out3[x]-=cnt1[*itx];
35
36
                for (itx=e[x].begin();itx!=e[x].end();itx++)
37
                    if (*itx!=root&&!vis[*itx]) cnt2[*itx]++;
38
                cnt1[x]++;
39
            }
40
            for (itr=e[root].begin();itr!=e[root].end();itr++) {
41
                x=*itr; if (vis[x]) continue;
42
                for (itx=e[x].begin();itx!=e[x].end();itx++)
43
                    if (*itx!=root&&!vis[*itx]) cnt2[*itx]--;
44
                cnt1[x]--;
45
46
            for (i=arrs; i>=1; i--)
47
                for (x=arr[i],itx=e[x].begin();itx!=e[x].end();itx++)
48
                    if (*itx!=root&&!vis[*itx]) pass4[x]+=cnt2[*itx]++;
49
            for (i=arrs; i>=1; i--)
50
                for (x=arr[i],itx=e[x].begin();itx!=e[x].end();itx++)
51
                    if (*itx!=root&&!vis[*itx]) cnt2[*itx]--;
52
            for (i=1;i<=arrs;i++) { x=arr[i]; deq[x]--; q.push(MP(deq[x],x)); }</pre>
53
            deg[root]=0; vis[root]=true;
54
55
        for (i=1;i<=n;i++) {</pre>
56
            in4[i]=pass4[i]; in3[i]=pass3[i] * (orideg[i]-2);
57
            for (it=orie[i].begin();it!=orie[i].end();it++) out3[i]+=delta[*it];
58
            ans[i]=all[i]-in4[i]*2-in3[i]*2-out3[i]*2-pass3[i]*2;
59
60
        for (i=1;i<=n;i++) printf("%lld\n",ans[i]);</pre>
61
```

# 6.4 欧拉回路

```
struct E { int to,ne; } e[M<<1];</pre>
```

```
2 | int t,n,m,la[N],e_top;
   int in[N], out[N];
   void add(int x, int y) {
 5
        out[x]++; in[y]++;
        e[++e_{top}] = (E) \{y, la[x]\}; la[x] = e_{top};
 7
    int sta[M],top;
    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(i,1,m) { scanf("%d%d",&x,&y); add(x,y); if (t==1) add(y,x); }
24
        if (t==1) ft(i,1,n) if (in[i]&1) NO();
25
        if (t==2) ft(i,1,n) if (in[i]!=out[i]) NO();
26
        dfs(e[3-t].to); if (top!=m) NO();
27
        YES(); fd(i,top,1) printf("%d_",sta[i]);
28
```

# 6.5 最大团随机贪心

```
int T, n, m, i, j, k, g[N][N], a[N], del[N], ans, fin[N];
    void solve() {
3
         for (i=0; i<n; ++i) del[i]=0;</pre>
         for(k=i=0;i<n;++i) if(!del[i]) for(k++, j=i+1; j<n;++j) if(!g[a[i]][a[j]])</pre>
 4
 5
              del[j]=1;
 6
         if (k>ans) for(ans=k, i=j=0; i<n; ++i) if(!del[i]) fin[j++]=a[i];</pre>
 7
 8
    int main() {
9
         scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
10
         for (i=0; i<n; ++i) a[i]=i;</pre>
11
         while (m--) scanf("%d%d", &i,&j), g[i][j]=g[j][i]=1;
12
         for (T=100; T--; solve()) for (i=0; i<n; ++i) swap(a[i], a[rand()%n]);</pre>
13
         for (printf("%d\n", ans), i=0; i < ans; ++i) printf("%d, ", fin[i]+1);</pre>
14
```

# 6.6 最大独立集随机

```
int T, n, i, k, m, x, y, ans, q[N], t, loc[N], del[N], have;
2
    int main() {
3
        for(T=1000;T;T--) {
             for (have=0, t=n, i=1; i<=n; ++i) q[i]=loc[i]=i, del[i]=0;</pre>
4
5
             while (t) {
6
                 y=q[x=rand()%t+1],loc[q[x]=q[t--]]=x,have++;
7
                 for (p=g[y];p;p=p->nxt)
8
                      if (!del[p->v]) del[p->v]=1,x=loc[p->v],loc[q[x]=q[t--]]=x;
9
10
             if (have>ans) ans=have;
11
12
        printf("%d\n",ans);
13
```

# 6.7 带花树

```
const int N=550;
 2
    struct E { int to,ne; } e[N*N];
    int n,m,la[N],e_top,f[N];
    int find(int x) { return f[x]=f[x]==x?x:find(f[x]); }
    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 q) {
12
        while (find(x)!=q){
13
            pre[x]=y; if (cond[mat[x]]==1) cond[q[++r]=mat[x]]=0;
14
            if (f[x]==x) f[x]=q; if (f[mat[x]]==mat[x]) f[mat[x]]=q;
15
            y=mat[x]; x=pre[y];
16
17
18
    int match(int s){
19
        forto(i,1,n) { cond[i]=-1; pre[i]=0; f[i]=i; }
20
        cond[q[l=r=1]=s]=0;
21
        while (1<=r) { int x=q[1++];
22
            forE(i,x){
23
                int v=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 q=lca(x,y); blossom(x,y,q); blossom(y,x,q);
34
35
36
37
        return false;
38
39
    int main(){
40
        scanf("%d%d",&n,&m); int ans=0;
41
        while (m--) { scanf("%d%d",&x,&y); add(x,y); add(y,x); }
42
        forto(i,1,n) if (!mat[i] && match(i)) ans++;
43
        printf("%d\n",ans); forto(i,1,n) printf("%d_",mat[i]);
44
```

# 6.8 匈牙利算法

```
bool find(int x) {
 2
         for (int p=qh[x];p;p=edge[p].next) if(!vis[edge[p].adj]) {
 3
             vis[edge[p].adj]=1;
             if (!f[edge[p].adj] || find(f[edge[p].adj])) return f[edge[p].adj]=x,1;
 4
 5
 6
        return 0;
 7
    int main() {
 9
         for(j=1; j<=m; ++j) f[j]=0;
10
        for (i=1; i<=n; ++i) {</pre>
11
             for (j=1; j<=m; ++j) vis[j]=0;</pre>
12
             if(find(i)) ans++;
13
14
```

# 6.9 KM 算法

```
const int N=500, inf=0x7ffffffff;
int n,fx[N],fy[N],pre[N];
LL w[N][N],lx[N],ly[N],sla[N];
bool vx[N],vy[N],a[N][N];
int q[N],l,r;
bool check(int x, int y){
   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 (1<=r) {
18
                int x=q[1++];
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; }</pre>
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 (yy[y]) y[y]+=d; else sla[y]-=d;
29
            ft(v,1,n) if (!vv[v] \&\& !sla[v] \&\& check(pre[v],v)) 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
```

#### 6.10 2-SAT

记  $x \to y$  的有向边表示选了 x 就要选 y 。

```
6
        void addedge(int x, int y) { swap(x, y); edge[++top].adj = y; edge[top].next
              = gh[x]; gh[x] = top; ex[top] = x; ey[top] = y; }
 7
        void tarian(int x) {}
        void work() { for (i) if (!dfn[i]) tarjan(i); }
 9
    } merge;
10
    struct Topsort {
11
        struct EDGE { int adj, next; } edge[M];
12
        int n, top, qh[N], ops[N], deq[N], ans[N]; std::queue<int> q;
13
        void init() { n = merge.cnt; top = 0; memset(gh, 0, sizeof(gh)); memset(deq,
              0, sizeof(deq)); }
14
        void addedge(int x, int y) { if (x == y) return; edge[++top].adj = y; edge[
            top].next = gh[x]; gh[x] = top; ++deg[y]; }
15
        void work() {
16
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (!deg[i]) q.push(i);</pre>
17
            while (!q.emptv()) {
18
                int x = q.front(); q.pop();
19
                for (int p = gh[x]; p; p = edge[p].next) if (!--deg[edge[p].adj]) q.
                     push(edge[p].adi);
20
                if (ans[x]) continue; ans[x] = -1; ans[ops[x]] = 1; //-1 NO, 1 YES
21
22
    } ts;
    merge.init(); merge.addedge(); merge.work();
25
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {</pre>
26
        int x = merge.belong[U(i, 0)], y = merge.belong[U(i, 1)];
27
        if (x==y) NO(); ts.ops[x]=y; ts.ops[y]=x;
28
   ts.init(); ts.work();
   puts("YES"); for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) select(ts.ans[merge.belong[U(i,1)] ==</pre>
         1):
```

# 6.11 网络流

# 6.11.1 最大流

注意: top 要初始化为 1

```
struct EDGE { int adj, w, next; } edge[M];
int n, top, gh[N], nrl[N], dist[N], q[N];

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; }

int bfs() {
   memset(dist, 0, sizeof(dist));
   q[1] = S; int head = 0, tail = 1; dist[S] = 1;
   while (head != tail) {
      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, qh, sizeof(qh)); int t; while (t =
        dinic(S, inf)) ans += t; } return ans;
```

# 6.11.2 上下界有源汇网络流

# 6.11.3 费用流

注意: top 要初始化为 1

```
struct EDGE { int adj, w, cost, next; } edge[M*2];
   int qh[N], q[N], dist[N], v[N], pre[N], prev[N], top, S, T;
    void addedge(int x, int y, int w, int cost) \{x-y(w,cost); y-x(0,-cost);\}
    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]) {</pre>
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 Unordered\_set

```
struct Hash {
    size_t operator() (const int &x) const {
        return (size_t) (x);
    };
};

struct Equal {
    bool operator() (const int &x, const int &y) const {
        return x==y;
    }
}

typedef unordered_set<int, Hash, Equal> S;
```

# 7.2 读入优化

int rd(int &x); 读人一个整数,保存在变量 x 中。如正常读人,返回值为 1 ,否则返回 EOF (-1)

```
#define rd RD<int>
#define rd RD<int>
#define rdl1 RD<long long>
const int S = 2000000; // 2MB

char s[S], *h = s+S, *t = h;

inline char getchr(void) {
   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 = getchr()) {
13
            if (c == EOF) return -1; if (c == '-') sign ^= 1;
14
15
        x = 0; for (; isdigit(c); c = getchr()) x = x * 10 + c - '0';
        if (sign) x = -x; return 1;
16
17
```

#### 7.3 Vim

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

#### 7.4 Java

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

```
16 大数类
17
  BigInteger a = BigInteger.valueOf(12);
  BigInteger b = new BigInteger(String.valueOf(12));
   BigDecimal c = BigDecimal.valueOf(12.0);
   BigDecimal d = new BigDecimal("12.0"); // 字符串防止double精度误差
21
   大数比较
   c.compareTo(BigDecimal.ZERO)==0 //判断相等, c==0
22
   c.compareTo(BigDecimal.ZERO)>0 //判断大于, c>0
   c.compareTo(BigDecimal.ZERO)<0 //判断小于, c<0
   大数基本运算
25
26
   Big*** add(Big*** b) // 加上b
   Big*** subtract(Big*** b) // 减去b
   Big*** multiply(Big*** b) // 乘b
   Big*** divide(Big*** b) // 除以b
   BigDecimal divide(BigDecimal b, int 精确位数, BigDecimal.ROUND HALF UP); // 除以
       b, 保留小数
  Big*** pow(int b) // this^b
   Big*** remainder(Big*** b) // mod b
   Big*** abs() // 绝对值
   Big*** negate() // 取负号
   | Big*** max(Big*** b) // 返回this和b中的最大值
   Big*** min(Big*** b) // 返回this和b中的最小值
   BigInteger gcd(BigInteger val) // 返回abs(this)和abs(val)的最大公约数
   BigInteger mod(BigInteger val) // 求 this mod val
   BigInteger modInverse(BigInteger val) // 求逆元、返回 this^(-1) mod val
   大数格式控制
   toString()将BigDecimal转成字符串,然后配合一些字符串函数进行处理:
   str.startWith("0"); // 以0开始
   str.endWith("0"); // 以0结束
   str.subString(int x, int y); // 从x到y的str的子串
   str.subString(int x); // 从x到结尾的子串
   c.stripTrailingZeros().toPlainString(); // c去除未尾0,转成普通字符串
   setScale(int newScale, RoundingMode roundingMode) 返回BigDecimal。newScale表示保
        留位数。CEILING/DOWN/FLOOR/HALF_DOWN/HALF_UP。
   大数进制转换
48
   支持2~36进制 (0-9 + 小写a-z)
   BigInteger a=cin.nextBigInteger(2); // 读入一个二进制数
  System.out.println(a.toString(2)); // 输出二进制
```