



All-in at the River

Standard Code Library

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Desprado2 fstqwq AntiLeaf

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1 数学

1.1 多项式

1.1.1 FFT

```

1 // 使用时一定要注意double的精度是否足够(极限大概是10 ^ ↪ 14)
2
3 const double pi = acos((double)-1.);
4
5 // 手写复数类
6 // 支持加减乘三种运算
7 // += 运算符如果用的不多可以不重载
8 struct Complex {
9     double a, b; // 由于long double精度和double几乎相同,
    ↪ 通常没有必要用long double
10
11     Complex(double a = 0., double b = 0.) : a(a), b(b)
    ↪ {}
12
13     Complex operator + (const Complex &x) const {
14         return Complex(a + x.a, b + x.b);
15     }
16
17     Complex operator - (const Complex &x) const {
18         return Complex(a - x.a, b - x.b);
19     }
20
21     Complex operator * (const Complex &x) const {
22         return Complex(a * x.a - b * x.b, a * x.b + b * ↪ x.a);
23     }
24
25     Complex operator * (double x) const {
26         return Complex(a * x, b * x);
27     }
28
29     Complex &operator += (const Complex &x) {
30         return *this = *this + x;
31     }
32
33     Complex conj() const { // 共轭, 一般只有MTT需要用
34         return Complex(a, -b);
35     }
36 } omega[maxn], omega_inv[maxn];
37 const Complex ima = Complex(0, 1); // i = sqrt(-1)
38
39 int fft_n; // 要在主函数里初始化
40
41 // FFT初始化
42 void FFT_init(int n) {
43     fft_n = n;
44
45     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) // 根据单位根的旋转性质
        ↪ 可以节省计算单位根逆元的时间
        omega[i] = Complex(cos(2 * pi / n * i), sin(2 * ↪ pi / n * i));
46
47     omega_inv[0] = omega[0];
48     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
        omega_inv[i] = omega[n - i];
49
50     // 当然不存单位根也可以, 只不过在FFT次数较多时很可能
        ↪ 会增大常数
51 }
52
53 // FFT主过程
54 void FFT(Complex *a, int n, int tp) {
55     for (int i = 1, j = 0, k; i < n - 1; i++) {

```

```

57         k = n;
58         do
59             j ^= (k >= 1);
60         while (j < k);
61
62         if (i < j)
63             swap(a[i], a[j]);
64     }
65
66     for (int k = 2, m = fft_n / 2; k <= n; k *= 2, m /= ↪ 2)
67         for (int i = 0; i < n; i += k)
68             for (int j = 0; j < k / 2; j++) {
69                 Complex u = a[i + j], v = (tp > 0 ? ↪ omega : omega_inv)[m * j] * a[i + j
                    ↪ + k / 2];
70
71                 a[i + j] = u + v;
72                 a[i + j + k / 2] = u - v;
73             }
74
75         if (tp < 0)
76             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
77                 a[i].a /= n;
78                 a[i].b /= n; // 一般情况下是不需要的, 只
                    ↪ 有MTT时才需要
79         }
80     }

```

1.1.2 NTT

```

1 constexpr int p = 998244353; // p为模数
2
3 int ntt_n, omega[maxn], omega_inv[maxn]; // ntt_n要在主
    ↪ 函数里初始化
4
5 void NTT_init(int n) {
6     ntt_n = n;
7
8     int wn = qpow(3, (p - 1) / n); // 这里的3代表模数的
    ↪ 任意一个原根
9
10    omega[0] = omega_inv[0] = 1;
11
12    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
13        omega_inv[n - i] = omega[i] = (long
            ↪ long)omega[i - 1] * wn % p;
14
15
16 void NTT(int *a, int n, int tp) { // n为变换长度,
    ↪ tp为1或-1, 表示正/逆变换
17
18     for (int i = 1, j = 0, k; i < n - 1; i++) { // ↪ O(n)旋转算法, 原理是模拟加1
19         k = n;
20         do
21             j ^= (k >= 1);
22         while (j < k);
23
24         if (i < j)
25             swap(a[i], a[j]);
26     }
27
28     for (int k = 2, m = ntt_n / 2; k <= n; k *= 2, m /= ↪ 2)
29         for (int i = 0; i < n; i += k)
30             for (int j = 0; j < k / 2; j++) {
31                 int w = (tp > 0 ? omega : omega_inv)[m
                    ↪ * j];

```

```

32     int u = a[i + j], v = (long long)w *
33         ↪ a[i + j + k / 2] % p;
34     a[i + j] = u + v;
35     if (a[i + j] ≥ p)
36         a[i + j] -= p;
37
38     a[i + j + k / 2] = u - v;
39     if (a[i + j + k / 2] < 0)
40         a[i + j + k / 2] += p;
41 }
42
43 if (tp < 0) {
44     int inv = qpow(n, p - 2);
45     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
46         a[i] = (long long)a[i] * inv % p;
47 }

```

1.1.3 任意模数卷积(MTT, 毛梯梯)

三模数NTT和直接拆系数FFT都太慢了, 不要用.

MTT的原理就是拆系数FFT, 只不过优化了做变换的次数.

考虑要对 $A(x), B(x)$ 两个多项式做DFT, 可以构造两个复多项式

$$P(x) = A(x) + iB(x) \quad Q(x) = A(x) - iB(x)$$

只需要DFT一个, 另一个DFT实际上就是前者反转再取共轭, 再利用

$$A(x) = \frac{P(x) + Q(x)}{2} \quad B(x) = \frac{P(x) - Q(x)}{2i}$$

即可还原出 $A(x), B(x)$.

IDFT的道理更简单, 如果要对 $A(x)$ 和 $B(x)$ 做IDFT, 只需要对 $A(x) + iB(x)$ 做IDFT即可, 因为IDFT的结果必定为实数, 所以结果的实部和虚部就分别是 $A(x)$ 和 $B(x)$.

实际上任何同时对两个实序列进行DFT, 或者同时对结果为实序列的DFT进行逆变换时都可以按照上面的方法优化, 可以减少一半的DFT次数.

```

30     FFT(c, n, -1);
31
32     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
33         a[i].a = c[i].a;
34         b[i].a = c[i].b;
35     }
36 }
37
38 Complex a[2][maxn], b[2][maxn], c[3][maxn];
39 int ans[maxn];
40
41 int main() {
42     int n, m;
43     scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &p);
44     n++;
45     m++;
46
47     base = (int)(sqrt(p) + 0.5);
48
49     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
50         int x;
51         scanf("%d", &x);
52         x %= p;
53
54         a[1][i].a = x / base;
55         a[0][i].a = x % base;
56     }
57
58     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
59         int x;
60         scanf("%d", &x);
61         x %= p;
62
63         b[1][i].a = x / base;
64         b[0][i].a = x % base;
65     }
66
67     int N = 1;
68     while (N < n + m - 1)
69         N <<= 1;
70
71     FFT_init(N);
72
73     DFT(a[0], a[1], N);
74     DFT(b[0], b[1], N);
75
76     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
77         c[0][i] = a[0][i] * b[0][i];
78
79     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
80         c[1][i] = a[0][i] * b[1][i] + a[1][i] * b[0]
81             ↪ [i];
82
83     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
84         c[2][i] = a[1][i] * b[1][i];
85
86     FFT(c[1], N, -1);
87     IDFT(c[0], c[2], N);
88
89     for (int j = 2; ~j; j--)
90         for (int i = 0; i < n + m - 1; i++)
91             ans[i] = ((long long)ans[i] * base + (long
92                 ↪ long)(c[j][i].a + 0.5)) % p;
93
94     // 实际上就是c[2] * base ^ 2 + c[1] * base + c[0],
95     // 这样写可以改善地址访问连续性
96
97     for (int i = 0; i < n + m - 1; i++) {
98         if (i)
99
100            ans[i] = ((long long)ans[i] * base + (long
101                ↪ long)(c[2][i].a + 0.5)) % p;
102
103     }
104
105     printf("%d\n", ans[n + m - 1]);
106 }

```

```

1 // 常量和复数类略
2
3 const Complex ima = Complex(0, 1);
4
5 int p, base;
6
7 // FFT略
8
9 void DFT(Complex *a, Complex *b, int n) {
10     static Complex c[maxn];
11
12     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
13         c[i] = Complex(a[i].a, b[i].a);
14
15     FFT(c, n, 1);
16
17     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
18         int j = (n - i) & (n - 1);
19
20         a[i] = (c[i] + c[j].conj() * 0.5;
21         b[i] = (c[i] - c[j].conj() * -0.5 * ima;
22     }
23
24 void IDFT(Complex *a, Complex *b, int n) {
25     static Complex c[maxn];
26
27     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
28         c[i] = a[i] + ima * b[i];
29
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95

```

```

96     printf(" ");
97
98     printf("%d", ans[i]);
99
100    return 0;
101}

```

1.1.4 多项式操作

```

1 // A为输入, C为输出, n为所需长度且必须是2^k
2 // 多项式求逆, 要求A常数项不为0
3 void get_inv(int *A, int *C, int n) {
4     static int B[maxn];
5
6     memset(C, 0, sizeof(int) * (n * 2));
7     C[0] = qpow(A[0], p - 2); // 一般常数项都是1, 直接赋
→ 值为1就可以
8
9     for (int k = 2; k <= n; k *= 2) {
10        memcpy(B, A, sizeof(int) * k);
11        memset(B + k, 0, sizeof(int) * k);
12
13        NTT(B, k * 2, 1);
14        NTT(C, k * 2, 1);
15
16        for (int i = 0; i < k * 2; i++) {
17            C[i] = (2 - (long long)B[i] * C[i]) % p *
→ C[i] % p;
18            if (C[i] < 0)
19                C[i] += p;
20        }
21
22        NTT(C, k * 2, -1);
23
24        memset(C + k, 0, sizeof(int) * k);
25    }
26
27 // 开根
28 void get_sqrt(int *A, int *C, int n) {
29     static int B[maxn], D[maxn];
30
31     memset(C, 0, sizeof(int) * (n * 2));
32     C[0] = 1; // 如果不是1就要考虑二次剩余
33
34     for (int k = 2; k <= n; k *= 2) {
35        memcpy(B, A, sizeof(int) * k);
36        memset(B + k, 0, sizeof(int) * k);
37
38        get_inv(C, D, k);
39
40        NTT(B, k * 2, 1);
41        NTT(D, k * 2, 1);
42
43        for (int i = 0; i < k * 2; i++)
44            B[i] = (long long)B[i] * D[i] % p;
45
46        NTT(B, k * 2, -1);
47
48        for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
49            C[i] = (long long)(C[i] + B[i]) * inv_2 %
→ p; // inv_2是2的逆元
50    }
51
52 // 求导
53 void get_derivative(int *A, int *C, int n) {
54     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)

```

```

57         C[i - 1] = (long long)A[i] * i % p;
58
59     C[n - 1] = 0;
60 }
61
62 // 不定积分, 最好预处理逆元
63 void get_integrate(int *A, int *C, int n) {
64     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
65         C[i] = (long long)A[i - 1] * qpow(i, p - 2) %
→ p;
66
67     C[0] = 0; // 不定积分没有常数项
68 }
69
70 // 多项式ln, 要求A常数项不为0
71 void get_ln(int *A, int *C, int n) { // 通常情况下A常数
→ 项都是1
72     static int B[maxn];
73
74     get_derivative(A, B, n);
75     memset(B + n, 0, sizeof(int) * n);
76
77     get_inv(A, C, n);
78
79     NTT(B, n * 2, 1);
80     NTT(C, n * 2, 1);
81
82     for (int i = 0; i < n * 2; i++)
83         B[i] = (long long)B[i] * C[i] % p;
84
85     NTT(B, n * 2, -1);
86
87     get_integrate(B, C, n);
88
89     memset(C + n, 0, sizeof(int) * n);
90 }
91
92 // 多项式exp, 要求A没有常数项
93 // 常数很大且总代码较长, 一般来说最好替换为分治FFT
94 // 分治FFT依据: 设 $G(x) = \exp F(x)$ , 则有
95 //  $\rightarrow g_i = \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} f_{i-k} * k * g_k$ 
96 void get_exp(int *A, int *C, int n) {
97     static int B[maxn];
98
99     memset(C, 0, sizeof(int) * (n * 2));
100    C[0] = 1;
101
102    for (int k = 2; k <= n; k *= 2)
103        get_ln(C, B, k);
104
105    for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
106        B[i] = A[i] - B[i];
107        if (B[i] < 0)
108            B[i] += p;
109    }
110    (++B[0]) %= p;
111
112    NTT(B, k * 2, 1);
113    NTT(C, k * 2, 1);
114
115    for (int i = 0; i < k * 2; i++)
116        C[i] = (long long)C[i] * B[i] % p;
117
118    NTT(C, k * 2, -1);
119
120    memset(C + k, 0, sizeof(int) * k);
121 }
122
123 // 多项式k次幂, 在A常数项不为1时需要转化

```

```

124 // 常数较大且总代码较长，在时间要求不高时最好替换为暴力快
125 // →速幂
126 void get_pow(int *A, int *C, int n, int k) {
127     static int B[maxn];
128
129     get_ln(A, B, n);
130
131     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
132         B[i] = (long long)B[i] * k % p;
133
134     get_exp(B, C, n);
135 }
136
137 // 多项式除法，A / B，结果输出在C
138 // A的次数为n, B的次数为m
139 void get_div(int *A, int *B, int *C, int n, int m) {
140     static int f[maxn], g[maxn], gi[maxn];
141
142     if (n < m) {
143         memset(C, 0, sizeof(int) * m);
144         return;
145     }
146
147     int N = 1;
148     while (N < (n - m + 1))
149         N *= 2;
150
151     memset(f, 0, sizeof(int) * N * 2);
152     memset(g, 0, sizeof(int) * N * 2);
153     // memset(gi, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
154
155     for (int i = 0; i < n - m + 1; i++)
156         f[i] = A[n - i - 1];
157     for (int i = 0; i < m && i < n - m + 1; i++)
158         g[i] = B[m - i - 1];
159
160     get_inv(g, gi, N);
161
162     for (int i = n - m + 1; i < N; i++)
163         gi[i] = 0;
164
165     NTT(f, N * 2, 1);
166     NTT(gi, N * 2, 1);
167
168     for (int i = 0; i < N * 2; i++)
169         f[i] = (long long)f[i] * gi[i] % p;
170
171     NTT(f, N * 2, -1);
172
173     for (int i = 0; i < n - m + 1; i++)
174         C[i] = f[n - m - i];
175
176 // 多项式取模，余数输出到C，商输出到D
177 void get_mod(int *A, int *B, int *C, int *D, int n, int
178             m) {
179     static int b[maxn], d[maxn];
180
181     if (n < m) {
182         memcpy(C, A, sizeof(int) * n);
183
184         if (D)
185             memset(D, 0, sizeof(int) * m);
186
187         return;
188     }
189
190     get_div(A, B, d, n, m);
191
192     for (int i = 0; i < n - m + 1; i++)
193         D[i] = d[i];
194
195     int N = 1;
196     while (N < n)
197         N *= 2;
198
199     memcpy(b, B, sizeof(int) * m);
200
201     NTT(b, N, 1);
202     NTT(d, N, 1);
203
204     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
205         b[i] = (long long)d[i] * b[i] % p;
206
207     NTT(b, N, -1);
208
209     for (int i = 0; i < m - 1; i++)
210         C[i] = (A[i] - b[i] + p) % p;
211
212     memset(b, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
213     memset(d, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
214
215 }
216
217 // 多点求值要用的数组
218 int q[maxn], ans[maxn]; // q是要代入的各个系数, ans是求
219 // →出的值
220 int tg[25][maxn * 2], tf[25][maxn]; // 辅助数组, tg是预
221 // →处理乘积
222 // tf是项数越来越少的f, tf[0]就是原来的函数
223 void pretreat(int l, int r, int k) { // 多点求值预处理
224     static int A[maxn], B[maxn];
225
226     int *g = tg[k] + l * 2;
227
228     if (r - l + 1 ≤ 200) { // 小范围暴力, 能跑得快点
229         g[0] = 1;
230
231         for (int i = l; i ≤ r; i++) {
232             for (int j = i - l + 1; j; j--) {
233                 g[j] = (g[j - 1] - (long long)g[j] *
234                     → q[i]) % p;
235                 if (g[j] < 0)
236                     g[j] += p;
237             }
238             g[0] = (long long)g[0] * (p - q[i]) % p;
239
240         }
241
242         return;
243     }
244
245     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
246
247     pretreat(l, mid, k + 1);
248     pretreat(mid + 1, r, k + 1);
249
250     if (!k)
251         return;
252
253     int N = 1;
254     while (N ≤ r - l + 1)
255         N *= 2;
256
257     int *gl = tg[k + 1] + l * 2, *gr = tg[k + 1] + (mid
258         → + 1) * 2;
259
260     memset(A, 0, sizeof(int) * N);

```

```

257     memset(B, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
258
259     memcpy(A, gl, sizeof(int) * (mid - l + 2));
260     memcpy(B, gr, sizeof(int) * (r - mid + 1));
261
262     NTT(A, N, 1);
263     NTT(B, N, 1);
264
265     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
266         A[i] = (long long)A[i] * B[i] % p;
267
268     NTT(A, N, -1);
269
270     for (int i = 0; i <= r - l + 1; i++)
271         g[i] = A[i];
272 }
273
274 void solve(int l, int r, int k) { // 多项式多点求值主过
→ 程
    int *f = tf[k];
275
276     if (r - l + 1 <= 200) {
277         for (int i = l; i <= r; i++) {
278             int x = q[i];
279
280             for (int j = r - l; ~j; j--) {
281                 ans[i] = ((long long)ans[i] * x + f[j])
→ % p;
282             }
283
284             return;
285         }
286
287         int mid = (l + r) / 2;
288         int *ff = tf[k + 1], *gl = tg[k + 1] + l * 2, *gr =
→ tg[k + 1] + (mid + 1) * 2;
289
290         get_mod(f, gl, ff, nullptr, r - l + 1, mid - l +
→ 2);
291         solve(l, mid, k + 1);
292
293         memset(gl, 0, sizeof(int) * (mid - l + 2));
294         memset(ff, 0, sizeof(int) * (mid - l + 1));
295
296         get_mod(f, gr, ff, nullptr, r - l + 1, r - mid +
→ 1);
297         solve(mid + 1, r, k + 1);
298
299         memset(gr, 0, sizeof(int) * (r - mid + 1));
300         memset(ff, 0, sizeof(int) * (r - mid));
301     }
302 }
303
// f < x^n, m个询问, 询问是0-based, 当然改成1-based也很
→ 简单
304 void get_value(int *f, int *x, int *a, int n, int m) {
305     if (m <= n)
306         m = n + 1;
307     if (n < m - 1)
308         n = m - 1; // 补零方便处理
309
310     memcpy(tf[0], f, sizeof(int) * n);
311     memcpy(q, x, sizeof(int) * m);
312
313     pretreat(0, m - 1, 0);
314     solve(0, m - 1, 0);
315
316     if (a) // 如果a是nullptr, 代表不复制答案, 直接
→ 用ans数组
317         memcpy(a, ans, sizeof(int) * m);
318 }
```

319 }

1.1.5 更优秀的多项式多点求值

这个做法不需要写取模, 求逆也只有一次, 但是神乎其技, 完全搞不懂原理.

清空和复制之类的地方容易抄错, 抄的时候要注意.

```

1 int q[maxn], ans[maxn]; // q是要代入的各个系数, ans是求
→ 出的值
2 int tg[25][maxn * 2], tf[25][maxn]; // 辅助数组, tg是预
→ 处理乘积,
3 // tf是项数越来越少的f, tf[0]就是原来的函数
4
5 void pretreat(int l, int r, int k) { // 预处理
6     static int A[maxn], B[maxn];
7
8     int *g = tg[k] + l * 2;
9
10    if (r - l + 1 <= 1) { // 小范围暴力
11        g[0] = 1;
12
13        for (int i = l; i <= r; i++) {
14            for (int j = i - l + 1; j; j--) {
15                g[j] = (g[j - 1] - (long long)g[j] *
→ q[i]) % p;
16                if (g[j] < 0)
17                    g[j] += p;
18            }
19            g[0] = (long long)g[0] * (p - q[i]) % p;
20        }
21
22        reverse(g, g + r - l + 2);
23
24        return;
25    }
26
27    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
28
29    pretreat(l, mid, k + 1);
30    pretreat(mid + 1, r, k + 1);
31
32    int N = 1;
33    while (N <= r - l + 1)
34        N *= 2;
35
36    int *gl = tg[k + 1] + l * 2, *gr = tg[k + 1] + (mid
→ + 1) * 2;
37
38    memset(A, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
39    memset(B, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
40
41    memcpy(A, gl, sizeof(int) * (mid - l + 2));
42    memcpy(B, gr, sizeof(int) * (r - mid + 1));
43
44    NTT(A, N, 1);
45    NTT(B, N, 1);
46
47    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
48        A[i] = (long long)A[i] * B[i] % p;
49
50    NTT(A, N, -1);
51
52    for (int i = 0; i <= r - l + 1; i++)
53        g[i] = A[i];
54
55
56 void solve(int l, int r, int k) { // 主过程
57     static int a[maxn], b[maxn];
58 }
```

```

59     int *f = tf[k];
60
61     if (l == r) {
62         ans[l] = f[0];
63         return;
64     }
65
66     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
67     int *ff = tf[k + 1], *gl = tg[k + 1] + l * 2, *gr =
68     ↪ tg[k + 1] + (mid + 1) * 2;
69
70     int N = 1;
71     while (N < r - l + 2)
72         N *= 2;
73
74     memcpy(a, f, sizeof(int) * (r - l + 2));
75     memcpy(b, gr, sizeof(int) * (r - mid + 1));
76     reverse(b, b + r - mid + 1);
77
78     NTT(a, N, 1);
79     NTT(b, N, 1);
80     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
81         b[i] = (long long)a[i] * b[i] % p;
82
83     reverse(b + 1, b + N);
84     NTT(b, N, 1);
85     int n_inv = qpow(N, p - 2);
86     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
87         b[i] = (long long)b[i] * n_inv % p;
88
89     for (int i = 0; i < mid - l + 2; i++)
90         ff[i] = b[i + r - mid];
91
92     memset(a, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
93     memset(b, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
94
95     solve(l, mid, k + 1);
96
97     memset(ff, 0, sizeof(int) * (mid - l + 2));
98
99     memcpy(a, f, sizeof(int) * (r - l + 2));
100    memcpy(b, gl, sizeof(int) * (mid - l + 2));
101    reverse(b, b + mid - l + 2);
102
103    NTT(a, N, 1);
104    NTT(b, N, 1);
105    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
106        b[i] = (long long)a[i] * b[i] % p;
107
108    reverse(b + 1, b + N);
109    NTT(b, N, 1);
110    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
111        b[i] = (long long)b[i] * n_inv % p;
112
113    for (int i = 0; i < r - mid + 1; i++)
114        ff[i] = b[i + mid - l + 1];
115
116    memset(a, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
117    memset(b, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
118
119    solve(mid + 1, r, k + 1);
120
121    memset(gl, 0, sizeof(int) * (mid - l + 2));
122    memset(gr, 0, sizeof(int) * (r - mid + 1));
123    memset(ff, 0, sizeof(int) * (r - mid + 1));
124
125 // f < x^n, m个询问, θ-based
126 void get_value(int *f, int *x, int *a, int n, int m) {

```

```

127     static int c[maxn], d[maxn];
128
129     if (m ≤ n)
130         m = n + 1;
131     if (n < m - 1)
132         n = m - 1; // 补零
133
134     memcpy(q, x, sizeof(int) * m);
135     pretreat(0, m - 1, 0);
136
137     int N = 1;
138     while (N < m)
139         N *= 2;
140
141     get_inv(tg[0], c, N);
142
143     fill(c + m, c + N, 0);
144     reverse(c, c + m);
145
146     memcpy(d, f, sizeof(int) * m);
147
148     NTT(c, N * 2, 1);
149     NTT(d, N * 2, 1);
150     for (int i = 0; i < N * 2; i++)
151         c[i] = (long long)c[i] * d[i] % p;
152     NTT(c, N * 2, -1);
153
154     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
155         tf[0][i] = c[i + n];
156
157     solve(0, m - 1, 0);
158
159     if (a) // 如果a是nullptr, 代表不复制答案, 直接
160     ↪ 用ans数组
161         memcpy(a, ans, sizeof(int) * m);
162

```

1.1.6 多项式快速插值

问题: 给出 n 个 x_i 与 y_i , 求一个 $n-1$ 次多项式满足 $F(x_i) = y_i$. 考虑拉格朗日插值:

$$F(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\prod_{i \neq j} (x - x_j)}{\prod_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j)} y_i$$

第一步要先对每个 i 求出

$$\prod_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j)$$

设

$$M(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n (x - x_i)$$

那么想要的是

$$\frac{M(x)}{x - x_i}$$

取 $x = x_i$ 时, 上下都为0, 使用洛必达法则, 则原式化为 $M'(x)$. 使用分治算出 $M(x)$, 使用多点求值即可算出每个

$$\prod_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j) = M'(x_i)$$

设

$$v_i = \frac{y_i}{\prod_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j)}$$

第二步要求出

$$\sum_{i=1}^n v_i \prod_{i \neq j} (x - x_j)$$

使用分治. 设

$$L(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (x - x_i), \quad R(x) = \prod_{i=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1}^n (x - x_i)$$

则原式化为

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} v_i \prod_{i \neq j, j \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (x - x_j) \right) R(x) +$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1}^n v_i \prod_{i \neq j, j > \lfloor n/2 \rfloor} (x - x_j) \right) L(x)$$

递归计算, 复杂度 $O(n \log^2 n)$

注意由于整体和局部的 $M(x)$ 都要用到，要预处理一下

```

1 int qx[maxn], qy[maxn];
2 int th[25][maxn * 2], ansf[maxn]; // th存的是各阶段
3   → 的M(x)
4 void pretreat2(int l, int r, int k) { // 预处理
5     static int A[maxn], B[maxn];
6     int *h = th[k] + l * 2;
7
8     if (l == r) {
9       h[0] = p - qx[l];
10      h[1] = 1;
11      return;
12    }
13
14    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
15
16    pretreat2(l, mid, k + 1);
17    pretreat2(mid + 1, r, k + 1);
18
19    int N = 1;
20    while (N <= r - l + 1)
21      N *= 2;
22
23    int *hl = th[k + 1] + l * 2, *hr = th[k + 1] +
24      → + 1) * 2;
25
26    memset(A, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
27    memset(B, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
28
29    memcpy(A, hl, sizeof(int) * (mid - l + 2));
30    memcpy(B, hr, sizeof(int) * (r - mid + 1));
31
32    NTT(A, N, 1);
33    NTT(B, N, 1);
34
35    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
36      A[i] = (long long)A[i] * B[i] % p;
37
38    NTT(A, N, -1);
39
40    for (int i = 0; i <= r - l + 1; i++)
41      h[i] = A[i];
42
43 void solve2(int l, int r, int k) { // 分治
44   static int A[maxn], B[maxn], t[maxn];

```

```

46     if (l == r)
47         return;
48
49     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
50
51     solve2(l, mid, k + 1);
52     solve2(mid + 1, r, k + 1);
53
54     int *hl = th[k + 1] + l * 2, *hr = th[k + 1] + (mid
55     ↪ + 1) * 2;
56
57     int N = 1;
58
59     while (N < r - l + 1)
60         N *= 2;
61
62     memset(A, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
63     memset(B, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
64
65     memcpy(A, ansf + l, sizeof(int) * (mid - l + 1));
66     memcpy(B, hr, sizeof(int) * (r - mid + 1));
67
68     NTT(A, N, 1);
69     NTT(B, N, 1);
70
71     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
72         t[i] = (long long)A[i] * B[i] % p;
73
74     memset(A, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
75     memset(B, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
76
77     memcpy(A, ansf + mid + 1, sizeof(int) * (r - mid));
78     memcpy(B, hl, sizeof(int) * (mid - l + 2));
79
80     NTT(A, N, 1);
81     NTT(B, N, 1);
82
83     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
84         t[i] = (t[i] + (long long)A[i] * B[i]) % p;
85
86     NTT(t, N, -1);
87
88     memcpy(ansf + l, t, sizeof(int) * (r - l + 1));
89 }
90
91 // 主过程
92 // 如果x, y传nullptr表示询问已经存在了qx, qy里
93 void interpolation(int *x, int *y, int n, int *f =
94     ↪ nullptr) {
95     static int d[maxn];
96
97     if (x)
98         memcpy(qx, x, sizeof(int) * n);
99     if (y)
100        memcpy(qy, y, sizeof(int) * n);
101
102    pretreat2(0, n - 1, 0);
103
104    get_derivative(th[0], d, n + 1);
105
106    multipoint_eval(d, qx, nullptr, n, n);
107
108    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
109        ansf[i] = (long long)qy[i] * qpow(ans[i], p -
110        ↪ 2) % p;
111
112    solve2(0, n - 1, 0);
113
114    if (f)
115        memcpy(f, ansf, sizeof(int) * n);

```

113 }

1.1.7 拉格朗日反演(多项式复合逆)

如果 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 互为复合逆, 则有

$$[x^n] g(x) = \frac{1}{n} [x^{n-1}] \left(\frac{x}{f(x)} \right)^n$$

$$[x^n] h(g(x)) = \frac{1}{n} [x^{n-1}] h'(x) \left(\frac{x}{f(x)} \right)^n$$

1.1.8 分治FFT

```

1 void solve(int l, int r) {
2     if (l == r)
3         return;
4
5     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
6
7     solve(l, mid);
8
9     int N = 1;
10    while (N <= r - l + 1)
11        N *= 2;
12
13    for (int i = l; i <= mid; i++)
14        B[i - l] = (long long)A[i] * fac_inv[i] % p;
15    fill(B + mid - l + 1, B + N, 0);
16    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
17        C[i] = fac_inv[i];
18
19    NTT(B, N, 1);
20    NTT(C, N, 1);
21
22    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
23        B[i] = (long long)B[i] * C[i] % p;
24
25    NTT(B, N, -1);
26
27    for (int i = mid + 1; i <= r; i++)
28        A[i] = (A[i] + B[i - l] * 2 % p * (long
29            → long)fac[i] % p) % p;
30
31    solve(mid + 1, r);
32 }
```

1.1.9 半在线卷积

```

1 void solve(int l, int r) {
2     if (r <= m)
3         return;
4
5     if (r - l == 1) {
6         if (l == m)
7             f[l] = a[m];
8         else
9             f[l] = (long long)f[l] * inv[l - m] % p;
10
11     for (int i = l, t = (long long)l * f[l] % p; i
12         → ≤ n; i += l)
13         g[i] = (g[i] + t) % p;
14
15     return;
16 }
17
18     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
19
20     solve(l, mid);
21 }
```

```

21
22     if (l == 0) {
23         for (int i = 1; i < mid; i++) {
24             A[i] = f[i];
25             B[i] = (c[i] + g[i]) % p;
26         }
27         NTT(A, r, 1);
28         NTT(B, r, 1);
29         for (int i = 0; i < r; i++)
30             A[i] = (long long)A[i] * B[i] % p;
31         NTT(A, r, -1);
32
33         for (int i = mid; i < r; i++)
34             f[i] = (f[i] + A[i]) % p;
35     }
36     else {
37         for (int i = 0; i < r - l; i++) {
38             A[i] = f[i];
39             for (int i = l; i < mid; i++)
40                 B[i - l] = (c[i] + g[i]) % p;
41         NTT(A, r - l, 1);
42         NTT(B, r - l, 1);
43         for (int i = 0; i < r - l; i++)
44             A[i] = (long long)A[i] * B[i] % p;
45         NTT(A, r - l, -1);
46
47         for (int i = mid; i < r; i++)
48             f[i] = (f[i] + A[i - l]) % p;
49
50         memset(A, 0, sizeof(int) * (r - l));
51         memset(B, 0, sizeof(int) * (r - l));
52
53         for (int i = l; i < mid; i++) {
54             A[i - l] = f[i];
55             for (int i = 0; i < r - l; i++)
56                 B[i] = (c[i] + g[i]) % p;
57         NTT(A, r - l, 1);
58         NTT(B, r - l, 1);
59         for (int i = 0; i < r - l; i++)
60             A[i] = (long long)A[i] * B[i] % p;
61         NTT(A, r - l, -1);
62
63         for (int i = mid; i < r; i++)
64             f[i] = (f[i] + A[i - l]) % p;
65     }
66
67     memset(A, 0, sizeof(int) * (r - l));
68     memset(B, 0, sizeof(int) * (r - l));
69
70     solve(mid, r);
71 }
```

1.1.10 常系数齐次线性递推 $O(k \log k \log n)$

如果只有一次这个操作可以照抄, 否则就开一个全局flag.

```

1 // 多项式取模, 余数输出到C, 商输出到D
2 void get_mod(int *A, int *B, int *C, int *D, int n, int
3 → m) {
4     static int b[maxn], d[maxn];
5     static bool flag = false;
6
7     if (n < m) {
8         memcpy(C, A, sizeof(int) * n);
9
10     if (D)
11         memset(D, 0, sizeof(int) * m);
12
13     return;
14 }
```

```

14
15     get_div(A, B, d, n, m);
16
17     if (D) { // D是商, 可以选择不要
18         for (int i = 0; i < n - m + 1; i++)
19             D[i] = d[i];
20     }
21
22     int N = 1;
23     while (N < n)
24         N *= 2;
25
26     if (!flag) {
27         memcpy(b, B, sizeof(int) * m);
28         NTT(b, N, 1);
29
30         flag = true;
31     }
32
33     NTT(d, N, 1);
34
35     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
36         d[i] = (long long)d[i] * b[i] % p;
37
38     NTT(d, N, -1);
39
40     for (int i = 0; i < m - 1; i++)
41         C[i] = (A[i] - d[i] + p) % p;
42
43     // memset(b, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
44     memset(d, 0, sizeof(int) * N);
45 }

// g < x^n, f是输出答案的数组
46 void pow_mod(long long k, int *g, int n, int *f) {
47     static int a[maxn], t[maxn];
48
49     memset(f, 0, sizeof(int) * (n * 2));
50
51     f[0] = a[1] = 1;
52
53     int N = 1;
54     while (N < n * 2 - 1)
55         N *= 2;
56
57     while (k) {
58         NTT(a, N, 1);
59
60         if (k & 1) {
61             memcpy(t, f, sizeof(int) * N);
62
63             NTT(t, N, 1);
64             for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
65                 t[i] = (long long)t[i] * a[i] % p;
66             NTT(t, N, -1);
67
68             get_mod(t, g, f, NULL, n * 2 - 1, n);
69         }
70
71         for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
72             a[i] = (long long)a[i] * a[i] % p;
73         NTT(a, N, -1);
74
75         memcpy(t, a, sizeof(int) * (n * 2 - 1));
76         get_mod(t, g, a, NULL, n * 2 - 1, n);
77         fill(a + n - 1, a + N, 0);
78
79         k >>= 1;
80     }
81
82 }

```

```

84     memset(a, 0, sizeof(int) * (n * 2));
85 }
86
87 // f_n = \sum_{i=1}^m f_{n-i} a_i
88 // f是0~m-1项的初值
89 int linear_recurrence(long long n, int m, int *f, int
90     *a) {
91     static int g[maxn], c[maxn];
92
93     memset(g, 0, sizeof(int) * (m * 2 + 1));
94
95     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
96         g[i] = (p - a[m - i]) % p;
97     g[m] = 1;
98
99     pow_mod(n, g, m + 1, c);
100
101    int ans = 0;
102    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
103        ans = (ans + (long long)c[i] * f[i]) % p;
104
105    return ans;
}

```

1.1.11 应用: $O(\sqrt{n} \log^2 n)$ 快速求阶乘

问题: 求 $n! \pmod{p}$, $n < p$, p 是 NTT 模数.

考虑令 $m = \lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor$, 那么我们可以写出连续 m 个数相乘的多项式:

$$f(x) = \prod_{i=1}^m (x + i)$$

那么显然就有

$$n! = \left(\prod_{k=0}^{m-1} f(km) \right) \prod_{i=m^2+1}^n i$$

$f(x)$ 的系数可以用倍增求(或者懒一点直接分治FFT), 然后 $f(km)$ 可以用多项式多点求值求出, 所以总复杂度就是 $O(\sqrt{n} \log^2 n)$.

当然如果 p 不变并且多次询问的话我们只需要取一个 m , 也就是预处理 $O(\sqrt{p} \log^2 p)$, 询问 $O(\sqrt{p})$.

1.2 插值

1.2.1 牛顿插值

牛顿插值的原理是二项式反演.

二项式反演:

$$f(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} g(k) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} f(k)$$

可以用 e^x 和 e^{-x} 的麦克劳林展开式证明.

套用二项式反演的结论即可得到牛顿插值:

$$f(n) = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i} r_i$$

$$r_i = \sum_{j=0}^i (-1)^{i-j} \binom{i}{j} f(j)$$

其中 k 表示 $f(n)$ 的最高次项系数.

实现时可以用 k 次差分替代右边的式子:

```

1 for (int i = 0; i <= k; i++)
2     r[i] = f(i);
3 for (int j = 0; j < k; j++)
4     for (int i = k; i > j; i--)
5         r[i] -= r[i - 1];

```

注意到预处理 r_i 的式子满足卷积形式,必要时可以用FFT优化至 $O(k \log k)$ 预处理.

1.2.2 拉格朗日(Lagrange)插值

$$f(x) = \sum_i f(x_i) \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$$

1.3 FWT快速沃尔什变换

```

// 注意FWT常数比较小, 这点与FFT/NTT不同
// 以下代码均以模质数情况为例, 其中n为变换长度, tp表示
// → 正/逆变换

// 按位或版本
void FWT_or(int *A, int n, int tp) {
    for (int k = 2; k <= n; k *= 2)
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += k)
            for (int j = 0; j < k / 2; j++) {
                if (tp > 0)
                    A[i + j + k / 2] = (A[i + j + k / 2] + A[i + j]) % p;
                else
                    A[i + j + k / 2] = (A[i + j] - A[i + j] + p) % p;
            }
}

// 按位与版本
void FWT_and(int *A, int n, int tp) {
    for (int k = 2; k <= n; k *= 2)
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += k)
            for (int j = 0; j < k / 2; j++) {
                if (tp > 0)
                    A[i + j] = (A[i + j] + A[i + j + k / 2]) % p;
                else
                    A[i + j] = (A[i + j] - A[i + j + k / 2] + p) % p;
            }
}

// 按位异或版本
void FWT_xor(int *A, int n, int tp) {
    for (int k = 2; k <= n; k *= 2)
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += k)
            for (int j = 0; j < k / 2; j++) {
                int a = A[i + j], b = A[i + j + k / 2];
                A[i + j] = (a + b) % p;
                A[i + j + k / 2] = (a - b + p) % p;
            }

    if (tp < 0) {
        int inv = qpow(n % p, p - 2); // n的逆元, 在不取
        // 模时需要用每层除以2代替
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            A[i] = A[i] * inv % p;
    }
}

```

1.3.1 三行FWT

```

1 void fwt_or(int *a, int n, int tp) {
2     for (int j = 0; (1 << j) < n; j++)
3         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
4             if (i >> j & 1) {
5                 if (tp > 0)
6                     a[i] += a[i ^ (1 << j)];
7                 else
8                     a[i] -= a[i ^ (1 << j)];
9             }
10
11 // and自然就是or反过来
12 void fwt_and(int *a, int n, int tp) {
13     for (int j = 0; (1 << j) < n; j++)
14         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
15             if (!(i >> j & 1)) {
16                 if (tp > 0)
17                     a[i] += a[i | (1 << j)];
18                 else
19                     a[i] -= a[i | (1 << j)];
20             }
21
22 }
23 // xor同理

```

1.4 线性代数

稀疏矩阵操作参见Berlekamp-Massey算法的应用(12页).

1.4.1 矩阵乘法

```

1 for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
2     for (int k = 1; k <= n; k++)
3         for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
4             a[i][j] += b[i][k] * c[k][j];
5 // 通过改善内存访问连续性, 显著提升速度

```

1.4.2 高斯消元

高斯-约当消元法 Gauss-Jordan 每次选取当前行绝对值最大的数作为代表元, 在做浮点数消元时可以很好地保证精度.

```

1 void Gauss_Jordan(int A[][maxn], int n) {
2     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
3         int ii = i;
4         for (int j = i + 1; j <= n; j++)
5             if (fabs(A[j][i]) > fabs(A[ii][i]))
6                 ii = j;
7
8         if (ii != i) // 这里没有判是否无解, 如果有可能无
9             // 解的话要判一下
10            for (int j = i; j <= n + 1; j++)
11                swap(A[i][j], A[ii][j]);
12
13         for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
14             if (j != i) // 消成对角
15                 for (int k = n + 1; k >= i; k--)
16                     A[j][k] -= A[j][i] / A[i][i] * A[i]
17                         ^ [k];
18     }
19 }

```

解线性方程组 在矩阵的右边加上一列表示系数即可, 如果消成上三角的话最后要倒序回代.

求逆矩阵 维护一个矩阵 B , 初始设为 n 阶单位矩阵, 在消元的同时对 B 进行一样的操作, 当把 A 消成单位矩阵时 B 就是逆矩阵.

行列式 消成对角之后把代表元乘起来. 如果是任意模数, 要注意消元时每交换一次行列要取反一次.

1.4.3 行列式取模

```

1 int p;
2
3 int Gauss(int A[maxn][maxn], int n) {
4     int det = 1;
5
6     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
7         for (int j = i + 1; j <= n; j++)
8             while (A[j][i]) {
9                 int t = (p - A[i][i] / A[j][i]) % p;
10                for (int k = i; k <= n; k++)
11                    A[i][k] = (A[i][k] + (long
12                        ↪ long)A[j][k] * t) % p;
13
14                swap(A[i], A[j]);
15                det = (p - det) % p; // 交换一次之后行列
16                ↪ 式取负
17            }
18
19            if (!A[i][i])
20                return 0;
21
22            det = (long long)det * A[i][i] % p;
23        }
24
25    return det;
26 }
```

1.4.4 线性基(消成对角)

```

1 void add(unsigned long long x) {
2     for (int i = 63; i >= 0; i--)
3         if (x >> i & 1) {
4             if (b[i])
5                 x ^= b[i];
6             else {
7                 b[i] = x;
8
9                 for (int j = i - 1; j >= 0; j--)
10                    if (b[j] && (b[i] >> j & 1))
11                        b[i] ^= b[j];
12
13                 for (int j = i + 1; j < 64; j++)
14                     if (b[j] >> i & 1)
15                         b[j] ^= b[i];
16
17                 break;
18             }
19         }
20 }
```

1.4.5 线性代数知识

行列式:

$$\det A = \sum_{\sigma} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \prod_i a_{i,\sigma_i}$$

逆矩阵:

$$B = A^{-1} \iff AB = 1$$

代数余子式:

$$C_{i,j} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{i,j} = (-1)^{i+j} |A^{i,j}|$$

也就是 A 去掉一行一列之后的行列式.

伴随矩阵:

$$A^* = C^T$$

即代数余子式矩阵的转置.

同时我们有

$$A^* = |A|A^{-1}$$

特征多项式:

$$P_A(x) = \det(Ix - A)$$

特征根: 特征多项式的所有 n 个根(可能有重根).

1.4.6 矩阵树定理, BEST定理

无向图 设图 G 的基尔霍夫矩阵 $L(G)$ 等于度数矩阵减去邻接矩阵, 则 G 的生成树个数等于 $L(G)$ 的任意一个代数余子式的值.

有向图 类似地定义 $L_{in}(G)$ 等于入度矩阵减去邻接矩阵(i 指向 j 有边, 则 $A_{i,j} = 1$), $L_{out}(G)$ 等于出度矩阵减去邻接矩阵.

则以 i 为根的内向树个数即为 L_{out} 的第 i 个主子式(即关于第 i 行第 i 列的余子式), 外向树个数即为 L_{in} 的第 i 个主子式.

(可以看出, 只有无向图才满足 $L(G)$ 的所有代数余子式都相等.)

BEST定理(有向图欧拉回路计数) 如果 G 是有向欧拉图, 则 G 的欧拉回路的个数等于以一个任意点为根的内/外向树个数乘以 $\prod_v (\deg(v) - 1)!$.

并且在欧拉图里, 无论以哪个结点为根, 无论内向树还是外向树, 个数都是一样的.

另外无向图欧拉回路计数是NP问题.

1.5 Berlekamp-Massey最小递推式

如果要求出一个次数为 k 的递推式, 则输入的数列需要至少有 $2k$ 项. 返回的内容满足 $\sum_{j=0}^{m-1} a_{i-j} c_j = 0$, 并且 $c_0 = 1$. 称为最小递推式. 如果不加最后的处理的话, 代码返回的结果会变成 $a_i = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} c_{j-1} a_{i-j}$, 有时候这样会方便接着跑递推, 需要的话就删掉最后的处理.

(实际上Berlekamp-Massey是对每个前缀都求出了递推式, 但一般没啥用.)

```

1 vector<int> berlekamp_massey(const vector<int> &a) {
2     vector<int> v, last; // v is the answer, 0-based
3     int k = -1, delta = 0;
4
5     for (int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); i++) {
6
7         int tmp = 0;
8         for (int j = 0; j < (int)v.size(); j++)
9             tmp = (tmp + (long long)a[i - j - 1] *
10                  ↪ v[j]) % p;
11
12         if (a[i] == tmp)
13             continue;
14
15         if (k < 0) {
16             k = i;
17             delta = (a[i] - tmp + p) % p;
18             v = vector<int>(i + 1);
19
20             continue;
21         }
22
23         vector<int> u = v;
24         int val = (long long)(a[i] - tmp + p) *
25             ↪ qpow(delta, p - 2) % p;
26
27         if (v.size() < last.size() + i - k)
28             v.resize(last.size() + i - k);
```

```

27     v[i - k - 1] += val) %= p;
28
29     for (int j = 0; j < (int)last.size(); j++) {
30         v[i - k + j] = (v[i - k + j] - (long)
31             → long)val * last[j]) % p;
32         if (v[i - k + j] < 0)
33             v[i - k + j] += p;
34     }
35
36     if ((int)u.size() - i < (int)last.size() - k) {
37         last = u;
38         k = i;
39         delta = a[i] - tmp;
40         if (delta < 0)
41             delta += p;
42     }
43
44
45     for (auto &x : v) // 一般是需要最小递推式的, 所以处理
46         ← 一下
47         x = (p - x) % p;
48     v.insert(v.begin(), 1);
49
50     return v; // ∀i, ∑_{j=0}^m a_{i-j}v_j = 0
}

```

如果要求向量序列的递推式, 就把每位乘一个随机权值(或者说是乘一个随机行向量 v^T)变成求数列递推式即可.

如果是矩阵序列的话就随机一个行向量 u^T 和列向量 v , 然后把矩阵变成 $u^T A v$ 的数列就行了.

1.5.1 优化矩阵快速幂DP

如果 f_i 是一个向量, 并且转移是一个矩阵, 那显然 $\{f_i\}$ 是一个线性递推序列.

假设 f_i 有 n 维, 先暴力求出 $f_{0 \sim 2n-1}$, 然后跑Berlekamp-Massey, 最后调用前面的快速齐次线性递推(8页)即可. (快速齐次线性递推的结果是一个序列, 某个给定初值的结果就是点乘, 所以只需要跑一次.)

如果要求 f_m , 并且矩阵有 k 个非零项的话, 复杂度就是 $O(nk + n \log m \log n)$. (因为暴力求前 $2n-1$ 个 f_i 需要 $O(nk)$ 时间.)

1.5.2 求矩阵最小多项式

矩阵 A 的最小多项式是次数最小的并且 $f(A) = 0$ 的多项式 f .

实际上最小多项式就是 $\{A^i\}$ 的最小递推式, 所以直接调用Berlekamp-Massey就好了, 并且显然它的次数不超过 n .

瓶颈在于求出 A^i , 实际上我们只要处理 $A^i v$ 就行了, 每次对向量做递推.

假设 A 有 k 个非零项, 则复杂度为 $O(kn + n^2)$.

1.5.3 求稀疏矩阵的行列式

如果能求出特征多项式, 则常数项乘上 $(-1)^n$ 就是行列式, 但是最小多项式不一定就是特征多项式.

把 A 乘上一个随机对角阵 B (实际上就是每行分别乘一个随机数), 则 AB 的最小多项式有很大概率就是特征多项式, 最后再除掉 $\det B$ 就行了.

设 A 有 k 个非零项, 则复杂度为 $O(kn + n^2)$.

1.5.4 求稀疏矩阵的秩

设 A 是一个 $n \times m$ 的矩阵, 首先随机一个 $n \times n$ 的对角阵 P 和一个 $m \times m$ 的对角阵 Q , 然后计算 $QAP^{-1}Q^T$ 的最小多项式即可.

实际上不用计算这个矩阵, 因为求最小多项式时要用它乘一个向量, 我们依次把这几个矩阵乘到向量里就行了. 答案就是最小多项式除掉所有 x 因子后剩下的次数.

设 A 有 k 个非零项, 复杂度为 $O(kn + n^2)$.

1.5.5 解稀疏方程组

问题 $Ax = b$, 其中 A 是一个 $n \times n$ 的满秩稀疏矩阵, b 和 x 是 $1 \times n$ 的列向量, A, b 已知, 需要解出 x .

做法 显然 $x = A^{-1}b$. 如果我们能求出 $\{A^i b\}(i \geq 0)$ 的最小递推式 $\{r_{0 \sim m-1}\}(m \leq n)$, 那么就有结论

$$A^{-1}b = -\frac{1}{r_{m-1}} \sum_{i=0}^{m-2} A^i b r_{m-2-i}$$

因为 A 是稀疏矩阵, 直接按定义递推出 $b \sim A^{2n-1}b$ 即可. 设 A 中有 k 个非零项, 则复杂度为 $O(kn + n^2)$.

```

1 vector<int> solve_sparse_equations(const
2     → vector<tuple<int, int, int>> &A, const vector<int>
3     → &b) {
4         int n = (int)b.size(); // 0-based
5
6         vector<vector<int>> f({b});
7
8         for (int i = 1; i < 2 * n; i++) {
9             vector<int> v(n);
10            auto &u = f.back();
11
12            for (auto [x, y, z] : A) // [x, y, value]
13                v[x] = (v[x] + (long long)u[y] * z) % p;
14
15            f.push_back(v);
16        }
17
18        vector<int> w(n);
19        mt19937 gen;
20        for (auto &x : w)
21            x = uniform_int_distribution<int>(1, p - 1)
22                → (gen);
23
24        vector<int> a(2 * n);
25        for (int i = 0; i < 2 * n; i++)
26            for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
27                a[i] = (a[i] + (long long)f[i][j] * w[j]) %
28                    → p;
29
30        auto c = berlekamp_massey(a);
31        int m = (int)c.size();
32
33        vector<int> ans(n);
34
35        for (int i = 0; i < m - 1; i++)
36            for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
37                ans[j] = (ans[j] + (long long)c[m - 2 - i]
38                    → * f[i][j]) % p;
39
40        int inv = qpow(p - c[m - 1], p - 2);
41
42        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
43            ans[i] = (long long)ans[i] * inv % p;
44
45        return ans;
46    }

```

1.6 单纯形

```
1 const double eps = 1e-10;
2
3 double A[maxn][maxn], x[maxn];
4 int n, m, t, id[maxn * 2];
5
6 // 方便起见,这里附上主函数
7 int main() {
8     scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &t);
9
10    for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
11        scanf("%lf", &A[0][i]);
12        id[i] = i;
13    }
14
15    for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++) {
16        for (int j = 1; j ≤ n; j++) {
17            scanf("%lf", &A[i][j]);
18
19            scanf("%lf", &A[i][0]);
20        }
21
22        if (!initialize())
23            printf("Infeasible"); // 无解
24        else if (!simplex())
25            printf("Unbounded"); // 最优解无限
26
27        else {
28            printf("%.15lf\n", -A[0][0]);
29            if (t) {
30                for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++)
31                    x[id[i + n]] = A[i][0];
32                for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
33                    printf("%.15lf ", x[i]);
34            }
35        }
36    }
37
38    return 0;
39 }
```

```
38 //初始化
39 //对于初始解可行的问题,可以把初始化省略掉
40
41 bool initialize() {
42     while (true) {
43         double t = 0.0;
44         int l = 0, e = 0;
45
46         for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
47             if (A[i][0] + eps < t) {
48                 t = A[i][0];
49                 l = i;
50             }
51
52         if (!l)
53             return true;
54
55         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
56             if (A[l][i] < -eps && (!e || i
57             → id[e])) {
58                 e = i;
59
60             if (!e)
61                 return false;
62
63         pivot(l, e);
64     }
65
66 //求解
67 bool simplex() {
```

```

68     while (true) {
69         int l = 0, e = 0;
70         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
71             if (A[0][i] > eps && (!e || id[i] < id[e]))
72                 e = i;
73
74         if (!e)
75             return true;
76
77         double t = 1e50;
78         for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
79             if (A[i][e] > eps && A[i][0] / A[i][e] < t)
80                 → {
81                     l = i;
82                     t = A[i][0] / A[i][e];
83                 }
84
85         if (!l)
86             return false;
87
88         pivot(l, e);
89     }
90
91 //转轴操作,本质是在凸包上沿着一条棱移动
92 void pivot(int l, int e) {
93     swap(id[e], id[n + l]);
94     double t = A[l][e];
95     A[l][e] = 1.0;
96
97     for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
98         A[l][i] /= t;
99
100    for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++)
101        if (i != l) {
102            t = A[i][e];
103            A[i][e] = 0.0;
104            for (int j = 0; j <= n; j++)
105                A[i][j] -= t * A[l][j];
106        }
107    }

```

1.6.1 线性规划对偶原理

给定一个原始线性规划：

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Minimize} && \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j \\ & \text{Subject to} && \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \geq b_i, \\ & && x_j \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

定义它的对偶线性规划为：

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Maximize} && \sum_{i=1}^m b_i y_i \\ & \text{Subject to} && \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} y_i \leq c_j, \\ & && u_i \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

用矩阵可以更形象地表示为：

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Minimize} & \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \\ \text{Subject to} & A\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{b}, \quad \mathbf{x} \geq 0 \end{array} \iff \begin{array}{ll} \text{Maximize} & \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y} \\ \text{Subject to} & A^T \mathbf{y} \leq \mathbf{c}, \quad \mathbf{y} \geq 0 \end{array}$$

1.7 博弈论

1.7.1 SG定理

对于一个平等游戏，可以为每个状态定义一个SG函数。

一个状态的SG函数等于所有它能一步到达的状态的SG函数的mex，也就是最小的没有出现过的自然数。

那么所有先手必败态的SG函数为0，先手必胜态的SG函数非0。

如果有一个游戏，它由若干个独立的子游戏组成，且每次行动时只能选一个子游戏进行操作，则这个游戏的SG函数就是所有子游戏的SG函数的异或和。（比如最经典的Nim游戏，每次只能选一堆取若干个石子。）

同时操作多个子游戏的结论参见1.7.3.经典博弈(14页)。

1.7.2 纳什均衡

纯策略，混合策略 纯策略是指你一定会选择某个选项，混合策略是指你对每个选项都有一个概率分布 p_i ，你会以相应的概率选择这个选项。

考虑这样的游戏：有几个人（当然也可以是两个）各自独立地做决定，然后同时公布每个人的决定，而每个人的收益和所有人的选择有关。

那么纳什均衡就是每个人都决定一个混合策略，使得在其他人都是纯策略的情况下，这个人最坏情况下（也就是说其他人的纯策略最针对他的时候）的收益是最大的。也就是说，收益函数对这个人的混合策略求一个偏导，结果是0（因为是极大值）。

纳什均衡点可能存在多个，不过在一个双人零和游戏中，纳什均衡点一定唯一存在。

1.7.3 经典博弈

1. 阶梯博弈

台阶的每层都有一些石子，每次可以选一层（但不能是第0层），把任意一个石子移到低一层。

结论 奇数层的石子数量进行异或和即可。

实际上只要路径长度唯一就可以，比如在树上博弈，然后石子向根节点方向移动，那么就是奇数深度的石子数量进行异或和。

2. 可以同时操作多个子游戏

如果某个游戏由若干个独立的子游戏组成，并且每次可以任意选几个（当然至少一个）子游戏进行操作，那么结论是：所有子游戏都必败时先手才会必败，否则先手必胜。

3. 每次最多操作k个子游戏(Nim-K)

如果每次最多操作 k 个子游戏，结论是：把所有子游戏的SG函数写成二进制表示，如果每一位上的1个数都是 $(k+1)$ 的倍数，则先手必败，否则先手必胜。

（实际上上面一条可以看做 $k = \infty$ 的情况，也就是所有SG值都是0时才会先手必败。）

如果要求整个游戏的SG函数，就按照上面的方法每个二进制位相加后 $\text{mod}(k+1)$ ，视为 $(k+1)$ 进制数后求值即可。（未验证）

4. 反Nim游戏(Anti-Nim)

和Nim游戏差不多，唯一的不同是取走最后一个石子的输。

分两种情况：

- 所有堆石子个数都是1：有偶数堆时先手必胜，否则先手必败。
- 存在某个堆石子数多于1：异或和不为0则先手必胜，否则先手必败。

当然石子个数实际上就是SG函数，所以判别条件全都改成SG函数也是一样的。

5. 威佐夫博弈

有两堆石子，每次要么从一堆中取任意个，要么从两堆中都取走相同数量。也等价于两个人移动一个只能向左上方走的皇后，不能动的输。

结论 设两堆石子分别有 a 个和 b 个，且 $a < b$ ，则先手必败当且仅当 $a = \left\lfloor (b-a)\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right\rfloor$ 。

6. 删子树博弈

有一棵有根树，两个人轮流操作，每次可以选一个点（除了根节点）然后把它的子树都删掉，不能操作的输。

结论

$$SG(u) = \text{XOR}_{v \in son_u} (SG(v) + 1)$$

7. 无向图游戏

在一个无向图上的某个点上摆一个棋子，两个人轮流把棋子移动到相邻的点，并且每个点只能走一次，不能操作的输。

结论 如果某个点一定在最大匹配中，则先手必胜，否则先手必败。

1.7.4 例题

1. 黑白棋游戏

一些棋子排成一列，棋子两面分别是黑色和白色。两个人轮流动，每次可以选择一个白色朝上的棋子，把它和它左边的所有棋子都翻转，不能行动的输。

结论 只需要看最左边的棋子即可，因为每次操作最左边的棋子都一定会被翻转。

二维情况同理，如果每次是把左上角的棋子全部翻转，那么就只需要看左上角的那个棋子。

1.8 自适应Simpson积分

Forked from fstqwq's template.

```

1 // Adaptive Simpson's method : double simpson::solve
2   ↪ (double (*f)(double), double l, double r, double
3     ↪ eps) : integrates f over (l, r) with error eps.
4
5 double area (double (*f)(double), double l, double r)
6   ↪ {
7     double m = l + (r - l) / 2;
8     return (f(l) + 4 * f(m) + f(r)) * (r - l) / 6;
9   }
10
11 double solve (double (*f)(double), double l, double r,
12   ↪ double eps, double a) {
13   double m = l + (r - l) / 2;
14   double left = area(f, l, m), right = area(f, m, r);
15   if (fabs(left + right - a) ≤ 15 * eps)
16     return left + right + (left + right - a) /
17       ↪ 15.0;
18   return solve(f, l, m, eps / 2, left) + solve(f, m,
19             ↪ r, eps / 2, right);
20 }
21
22 double solve (double (*f)(double), double l, double r,
23   ↪ double eps) {
24   return solve(f, l, r, eps, area(f, l, r));
25 }
```

1.9 常见数列

查表参见8.15.OEIS(94页)。

1.9.1 斐波那契数 卢卡斯数

斐波那契数 $F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1, F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$
 $0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, \dots$

卢卡斯数 $L_0 = 2, L_1 = 1$

$2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, 29, 47, 76, 123, 199, \dots$

通项公式 $\phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$, $\hat{\phi} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$F_n = \frac{\phi^n - \hat{\phi}^n}{\sqrt{5}}$, $L_n = \phi^n + \hat{\phi}^n$

实际上有 $\frac{L_n + F_n \sqrt{5}}{2} = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$, 所以求通项的话写一个类然后快速幂就可以同时得到两者.

快速倍增法 $F_{2k} = F_k(2F_{k+1} - F_k)$, $F_{2k+1} = F_{k+1}^2 + F_k^2$

```

1 pair<int, int> fib(int n) { // 返回F(n)和F(n + 1)
2     if (n == 0)
3         return {0, 1};
4     auto p = fib(n >> 1);
5     int c = p.first * (2 * p.second - p.first);
6     int d = p.first * p.first + p.second * p.second;
7     if (n & 1)
8         return {d, c + d};
9     else
10        return {c, d};
11 }
```

1.9.2 伯努利数, 自然数幂次和

指数生成函数: $B(x) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \frac{B_i x^i}{i!} = \frac{x}{e^x - 1}$

$$B_n = [n=0] - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{i} \frac{B_i}{n-k+1}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n+1}{i} B_i = 0$$

$$S_n(m) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} i^n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} B_{n-i} \frac{m^{i+1}}{i+1}$$

$B_0 = 1$, $B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$, $B_4 = -\frac{1}{30}$, $B_6 = \frac{1}{42}$, $B_8 = -\frac{1}{30}$, ...

(除了 $B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ 以外, 伯努利数的奇数项都是0.)

自然数幂次和关于次数的EGF:

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sum_{i=0}^n i^k}{k!} x^k \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n e^{ix} \\ &= \frac{e^{(n+1)x}-1}{e^x-1} \end{aligned}$$

1.9.3 分拆数

```

1 int b = sqrt(n);
2 ans[0] = tmp[0] = 1;
3
4 for (int i = 1; i <= b; ++i) {
5     for (int rep = 0; rep < 2; ++rep)
6         for (int j = i; j <= n - i * i; ++j)
7             add(tmp[j], tmp[j - i]);
8
9     for (int j = i * i; j <= n; ++j)
10        add(ans[j], tmp[j - i * i]);
11 }
12 // —
13
14 long long a[100010];
15 long long p[50005]; // 欧拉五边形数定理
16
17 int main() {
```

```

19     p[0] = 1;
20     p[1] = 1;
21     p[2] = 2;
22     int i;
23     for (i = 1; i < 50005; i++) { // 递推式系
24         a[2 * i] = i * (i * 3 - 1) / 2; // 五边形数
25         // 为1, 5, 12, 22 ... i*(3*i-1)/2
26         a[2 * i + 1] = i * (i * 3 + 1) / 2;
27     }
28     for (i = 3; i < 50005; i++) { //
29         p[n] = p[n-1] + p[n-2] - p[n-5] -
30         p[n-7] + p[12] + p[15] - ... + p[n-i*[3i-1]/2] + p[n-
31         i*[3i+1]/2]
32         p[i] = 0;
33         int j;
34         for (j = 2; a[j] <= i; j++) { // 可能为负数, 式
35             // 中加1000007
36             if (j & 2)
37                 p[i] = (p[i] + p[i - a[j]] + 1000007) %
38             // 1000007;
39             else
40                 p[i] = (p[i] - p[i - a[j]] + 1000007) %
41             // 1000007;
42     }
43     int n;
44     while (~scanf("%d", &n))
45         printf("%lld\n", p[n]);
46 }
```

1.9.4 斯特林数

1. 第一类斯特林数

$[n]_k$ 表示 n 个元素划分成 k 个轮换的方案数.

递推式: $[n]_k = [n-1]_{k-1} + (n-1)[n-1]_k$.

求同一行: 分治FFT $O(n \log^2 n)$, 或者倍增 $O(n \log n)$ (每次都是 $f(x) = g(x)g(x+d)$ 的形式, 可以用 $g(x)$ 反转之后做一个卷积求出后者).

$$\sum_{k=0}^n [n]_k x^k = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (x+i)$$

求同一列: 用一个轮换的指数生成函数做 k 次幂

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [n]_k \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{(\ln(1-x))^k}{k!} = \frac{x^k}{k!} \left(\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} \right)^k$$

2. 第二类斯特林数

$\{n\}_k$ 表示 n 个元素划分成 k 个子集的方案数.

递推式: $\{n\}_k = \{n-1\}_{k-1} + k \{n-1\}_k$.

求一个: 容斥, 狗都会做

$$\{n\}_k = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \binom{k}{i} (k-i)^n = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{(-1)^i}{i!} \frac{(k-i)^n}{(k-i)!}$$

求同一行: FFT, 狗都会做

求同一列: 指数生成函数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{n\}_k \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{(e^x - 1)^k}{k!} = \frac{x^k}{k!} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right)^k$$

普通生成函数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{n\}_k x^n = x^k \left(\prod_{i=1}^k (1 - ix) \right)^{-1}$$

3. 斯特林反演

$$f(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} g(k) \iff g(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} f(k)$$

4. 幂的转换

上升幂与普通幂的转换

$$x^{\bar{n}} = \sum_k \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} x^k$$

$$x^n = \sum_k \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} (-1)^{n-k} x^{\bar{k}}$$

下降幂与普通幂的转换

$$x^n = \sum_k \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} x^k = \sum_k \binom{x}{k} \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} k!$$

$$x^n = \sum_k \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} (-1)^{n-k} x^k$$

另外, 多项式的点值表示的每项除以阶乘之后卷上 e^{-x} 乘上阶乘之后是牛顿插值表示, 或者不乘阶乘就是下降幂系数表示. 反过来的转换当然卷上 e^x 就行了. 原理是每次差分等价于乘以 $(1-x)$, 展开之后用一次卷积取代多次差分.

5. 斯特林多项式(斯特林数关于斜线的性质)

定义:

$$\sigma_n(x) = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ n \end{bmatrix}}{x(x-1)\dots(x-n)}$$

$\sigma_n(x)$ 的最高次数是 x^{n-1} . (所以作为唯一的特例, $\sigma_0(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 不是多项式.)

斯特林多项式实际上非常神奇, 它与两类斯特林数都有关系.

$$\begin{Bmatrix} n \\ n-k \end{Bmatrix} = n^{k+1} \sigma_k(n)$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} n \\ n-k \end{Bmatrix} = (-1)^{k+1} n^{k+1} \sigma_k(-(n-k))$$

不过它并不好求. 可以 $O(k^2)$ 直接计算前几个点值然后插值, 或者如果要推式子的话可以用后面提到的二阶欧拉数.

1.9.5 贝尔数

$$B_0 = 1, B_1 = 1, B_2 = 2, B_3 = 5,$$

$$B_4 = 15, B_5 = 52, B_6 = 203, \dots$$

$$B_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix}$$

递推式:

$$B_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} B_k$$

指数生成函数:

$$B(x) = e^{e^x - 1}$$

Touchard同余:

$$B_{n+p} \equiv (B_n + B_{n+1}) \pmod{p}, p \text{ is a prime}$$

1.9.6 欧拉数(Eulerian Number)

1. 欧拉数

$\begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix}$: n 个数的排列, 有 k 个上升的方案数.

$$\begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} = (n-k) \begin{Bmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{Bmatrix} + (k+1) \begin{Bmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} = \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} (-1)^i \binom{n+1}{i} (k+1-i)^n$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} = n!$$

$$x^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} \binom{x+k}{n}$$

$$k! \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ i \end{Bmatrix} \binom{i}{n-k}$$

2. 二阶欧拉数

$\begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix}$: 每个数都出现两次的多重排列, 并且每个数两次出现之间的数都比它要大. 在此前提下有 k 个上升的方案数.

$$\begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} = (2n-k-1) \begin{Bmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{Bmatrix} + (k+1) \begin{Bmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} = (2n-1)!! = \frac{(2n)^n}{2^n}$$

3. 二阶欧拉数与斯特林数的关系

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x \\ x-n \end{Bmatrix} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} \binom{x+n-k-1}{2n}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x \\ x-n \end{Bmatrix} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} \binom{x+k}{2n}$$

1.9.7 卡特兰数, 施罗德数, 默慈金数

1. 卡特兰数

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n-1}$$

- n 个元素按顺序入栈, 出栈序列方案数
- 长为 $2n$ 的合法括号序列数
- $n+1$ 个叶子的满二叉树个数

递推式:

$$C_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} C_i C_{n-i-1}$$

$$C_n = C_{n-1} \frac{4n-2}{n+1}$$

普通生成函数:

$$C(x) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4x}}{2x}$$

扩展: 如果有 n 个左括号和 m 个右括号, 方案数为

$$\binom{n+m}{n} - \binom{n+m}{m-1}$$

2. 施罗德数

$$S_n = S_{n-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} S_i S_{n-i-1}$$

$$(n+1)s_n = (6n-3)s_{n-1} - (n-2)s_{n-2}$$

其中 S_n 是(大)施罗德数, s_n 是小施罗德数(也叫超级卡特兰数).

除了 $S_0 = s_0 = 1$ 以外, 都有 $S_i = 2s_i$.

施罗德数的组合意义:

- 从 $(0, 0)$ 走到 (n, n) , 每次可以走右, 上, 或者右上一步, 并且不能超过 $y = x$ 这条线的方案数
 - 长为 n 的括号序列, 每个位置也可以为空, 并且括号对数和空位置数加起来等于 n 的方案数
 - 凸 n 边形的任意剖分方案数
- (有些人会把大(而不是小)施罗德数叫做超级卡特兰数.)

3. 默慈金数

$$M_{n+1} = M_n + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M_i M_{n-1-i} = \frac{(2n+3)M_n + 3nM_{n-1}}{n+3}$$

$$M_n = \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n}{2}} \binom{n}{2i} C_i$$

在圆上的 n 个不同的点之间画任意条不相交(包括端点)的弦的方案数.

也等价于在网格图上, 每次可以走右上, 右下, 正右方一步, 且不能走到 $y < 0$ 的位置, 在此前提下从 $(0, 0)$ 走到 $(n, 0)$ 的方案数.

扩展: 默慈金数画的弦不可以共享端点. 如果可以共享端点的话是 A054726, 后面的表里可以查到.

1.10 常用公式及结论

1.10.1 方差

m 个数的方差:

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2}{m} - \bar{x}^2$$

随机变量的方差: $D^2(x) = E(x^2) - E^2(x)$

1.10.2 min-max 反演

$$\max(S) = \sum_{T \subset S} (-1)^{|T|+1} \min(T)$$

$$\min(S) = \sum_{T \subset S} (-1)^{|T|+1} \max(T)$$

推广: 求第 k 大

$$k\text{-}\max(S) = \sum_{T \subset S} (-1)^{|T|-k} \binom{|T|-1}{k-1} \min(T)$$

显然只有大小至少为 k 的子集才是有用的.

1.10.3 单位根反演(展开整除条件 $[n|k]$)

$$[n|k] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_n^{ik}$$

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} [x^{ik}] f(x) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} f(\omega_k^j)$$

1.10.4 康托展开(排列的排名)

求排列的排名: 先对每个数都求出它后面有几个数比它小(可以用树状数组预处理), 记为 c_i , 则排列的排名就是

$$\sum_{i=1}^n c_i (n-i)!$$

已知排名构造排列: 从前到后先分别求出 c_i , 有了 c_i 之后再用一个平衡树(需要维护排名)倒序处理即可.

1.10.5 连通图计数

设大小为 n 的满足一个限制 P 的简单无向图数量为 g_n , 满足限制 P 且连通的简单无向图数量为 f_n , 如果已知 $g_{1 \dots n}$ 求 f_n , 可以得到递推式

$$f_n = g_n - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k-1} f_k g_{n-k}$$

这个递推式的意义就是用任意图的数量减掉不连通的数量, 而不连通的数量可以通过枚举 1 号点所在连通块大小来计算.

注意, 由于 $f_0 = 0$, 因此递推式的枚举下界取 0 和 1 都是可以的. 推一推式子会发现得到一个多项式求逆, 再仔细看看, 其实就是一个多项式 \ln .

1.10.6 线性齐次线性常系数递推求通项

- 定理 3.1: 设数列 $\{u_n : n \geq 0\}$ 满足 r 阶齐次线性常系数递推关系 $u_n = \sum_{j=1}^r c_j u_{n-j}$ ($n \geq r$). 则

$$(i). \quad U(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} u_n x^n = \frac{h(x)}{1 - \sum_{j=1}^r c_j x^j}, \quad \deg(h(x)) < r.$$

(ii). 若特征多项式

$$c(x) = x^r - \sum_{j=1}^r c_j x^{r-j} = (x - \alpha_1)^{e_1} \cdots (x - \alpha_s)^{e_s},$$

其中 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 互异, $e_1 + \dots + e_s = r$ 则 u_n 有表达式

$$u_n = p_1(n)\alpha_1^n + \dots + p_s(n)\alpha_s^n, \quad \deg(p_i) < e_i, i = 1, \dots, s.$$

多项式 p_1, \dots, p_s 的共 $e_1 + \dots + e_s = r$ 个系数可由初始值 u_0, \dots, u_{r-1} 唯一确定.



1.11 常用生成函数变换

$$\frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{i \geq 0} i x^i$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-x)^k} = \sum_{i \geq 0} \binom{i+k-1}{i} x^i = \sum_{i \geq 0} \binom{i+k-1}{k-1} x^i, \quad k > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i^n x^i &= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} k! \frac{x^k}{(1-x)^{k+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} k! \frac{x^k (1-x)^{n-k}}{(1-x)^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{(1-x)^{n+1}} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{x^i}{(n-i)!} \sum_{k=0}^i \binom{n}{k} k! (n-k)! \frac{(-1)^{i-k}}{(i-k)!} \end{aligned}$$

(用上面的方法可以把分子化成一个 n 次以内的多项式, 并且可以用一次卷积求出来.)

如果把 i^n 换成任意的一个 n 次多项式, 那么我们可以求出它的下降幂表示形式(或者说是牛顿插值)的系数 r_i , 发现用 r_k 替换掉上面的 $\binom{n}{k} k!$ 之后其余过程完全相同.

2 数论

2.1 $O(n)$ 预处理逆元

```
// 要求p为质数
1 inv[0] = inv[1] = 1;
2 for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++)
3     inv[i] = (long long)(p - (p / i)) * inv[p % i] % p;
4     → // p为模数
5 // i ^ -1 = -(p / i) * (p % i) ^ -1
```

2.2 线性筛

```

1 // 此代码以计算约数之和函数\sigma_1(对10^9+7取模)为例
2 // 适用于任何f(p^k)便于计算的积性函数
3 constexpr int p = 1000000007;
4
5 int prime[maxn / 10], sigma_one[maxn], f[maxn],
6    → g[maxn];
7 // f: 除掉最小质因子后剩下的部分
8 // g: 最小质因子的幂次, 在f(p^k)比较复杂时很有用,
9 // →但f(p^k)可以递推时就可以省略了
10 // 这里没有记录最小质因子, 但根据线性筛的性质, 每个合数只
11 // →会被它最小的质因子筛掉
12 bool notp[maxn]; // 顾名思义
13
14 void get_table(int n) {
15     sigma_one[1] = 1; // 积性函数必有f(1) = 1
16     for (int i = 2; i ≤ n; i++) {
17         if (!notp[i]) { // 质数情况
18             prime[++prime[0]] = i;
19             sigma_one[i] = i + 1;
20             f[i] = g[i] = 1;
21         }
22
23         for (int j = 1; j ≤ prime[0] && i * prime[j]
24             → ≤ n; j++) {
25             notp[i * prime[j]] = true;
26
27             if (i % prime[j]) { // 加入一个新的质因子,
28                 →这种情况很简单
29                 sigma_one[i * prime[j]] = (long
30                     → long)sigma_one[i] * (prime[j] + 1)
31                     → % p;
32                 f[i * prime[j]] = i;
33                 g[i * prime[j]] = 1;
34             }
35             else { // 再加入一次最小质因子, 需要再进行分类
36                 → 讨论
37                 f[i * prime[j]] = f[i];
38                 g[i * prime[j]] = g[i] + 1;
39                 // 对于f(p^k)可以直接递推的函数, 这里的判
40                 →断可以改成
41                 // i / prime[j] % prime[j] != 0, 这样可
42                 →以省下f[]的空间,
43                 // 但常数很可能会稍大一些
44
45                 if (f[i] == 1) // 质数的幂次, 这
46                 →里\sigma_1可以递推
47                 sigma_one[i * prime[j]] =
48                     → (sigma_one[i] + i * prime[j]) %
49                     → p;
50                 // 对于更一般的情况, 可以借助g[]计
51                 →算f(p^k)
52             }
53             else sigma_one[i * prime[j]] = // 否则直
54                 →接利用积性, 两半乘起来
55                 (long long)sigma_one[i * prime[j]] /
56                     → f[i] * sigma_one[f[i]] % p;
57         }
58     }
59 }

```

```
40 |  
41 |  
42 |  
43 |  
44 |
```

2.3 杜教筛

$$S_\varphi(n) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \sum_{d=2}^n S_\varphi\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor\right)$$

$$S_\mu(n) = 1 - \sum_{d=2}^n S_\mu\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor\right)$$

```

1 // 用于求可以用狄利克雷卷积构造出好求和的东西的函数的前缀
2 // → 和(有点绕)
3 // 有些题只要求  $n \leq 10^9$ , 这时就没必要开 long long 了, 但
4 // → 记得乘法时强转
5 // 常量/全局变量/数组定义
6 const int maxn = 5000005, table_size = 5000000, p =
7 // → 1000000007, inv_2 = (p + 1) / 2;
8 bool notp[maxn];
9 int prime[maxn / 20], phi[maxn], tbl[100005];
10 // tbl用来顶替哈希表, 其实开到  $n^{1/3}$  就够了, 不过保险
11 // → 起见开成  $\sqrt{n}$  比较好
12 long long N;
13
14 // 主函数前面加上这么一句
15 memset(tbl, -1, sizeof(tbl));
16
17 // 线性筛预处理部分略去
18
19 // 杜教筛主过程 总计  $O(n^{2/3})$ 
20 // 递归调用自身
21 // 递推式还需具体情况具体分析, 这里以求欧拉函数前缀和( $mod$ 
22 // →  $10^9 + 7$ )为例
23 int S(long long n) {
24     if (n <= table_size)
25         return phi[n];
26     else if (~tbl[N / n])
27         return tbl[N / n];
28     // 原理: n除以所有可能的数的结果一定互不相同
29
30     int ans = 0;
31     for (long long i = 2, last; i <= n; i = last + 1) {
32         last = n / (n / i);
33         ans = (ans + (last - i + 1) % p * S(n / i)) %
34             p; // 如果n是int范围的话记得强转
35     }
36
37     ans = (n % p * ((n + 1) % p) % p * inv_2 - ans + p)
38         % p; // 同上
39     return tbl[N / n] = ans;
40 }

```

2.4 Powerful Number筛

注意 Powerful Number 筛只能求积性函数的前缀和。
本质上就是构造一个方便求前缀和的函数，然后做类似杜教筛的操作。

定义 Powerful Number 表示每个质因子幂次都大于 1 的数，显然最多有 \sqrt{n} 个。

设我们要求和的函数是 $f(n)$, 构造一个方便求前缀和的积性函数 $g(n)$ 使得 $g(p) = f(p)$.

那么就存在一个积性函数 $h = f * g^{-1}$, 也就是 $f = g * h$. 可以证明 $h(p) = 0$, 所以只有 Powerful Number 的 h 值不为 0.

$$S_f(i) = \sum_{d=1}^n h(d) S_g\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor\right)$$

只需要枚举每个 Powerful Number 作为 d , 然后用杜教筛计算 g 的前缀和.

求 $h(d)$ 时要先预处理 $h(p^k)$, 显然有

$$h(p^k) = f(p^k) - \sum_{i=1}^k g(p^i) h(p^{k-i})$$

处理完之后 DFS 就行了. (显然只需要筛 \sqrt{n} 以内的质数.)

复杂度取决于杜教筛的复杂度, 特殊题目构造的好也可以做到 $O(\sqrt{n})$.

例题:

- $f(p^k) = p^k(p^k - 1) : g(n) = \text{id}(n)\varphi(n).$
- $f(p^k) = p \text{xor } k : n \text{ 为偶数时 } g(n) = 3\varphi(n), \text{ 否则 } g(n) = \varphi(n).$

2.5 洲阁筛

计算积性函数 $f(n)$ 的前 n 项之和时, 我们可以把所有项按照是否有 $> \sqrt{n}$ 的质因子分两类讨论, 最后将两部分的贡献加起来即可.

1. 有 $> \sqrt{n}$ 的质因子

显然 $> \sqrt{n}$ 的质因子幂次最多为 1, 所以这一部分的贡献就是

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\sqrt{n}} f(i) \sum_{d=\sqrt{n}+1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{i} \rfloor} [d \in \mathbb{P}] f(d)$$

我们可以 DP 后面的和式. 由于 $f(p)$ 是一个关于 p 的低次多项式, 我们可以对每个次幂分别 DP: 设 $g_{i,j}$ 表示 $[1, j]$ 中和前 i 个质数都互质的数的 k 次方之和. 设 \sqrt{n} 以内的质数总共有 m 个, 显然贡献就转换成了

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\sqrt{n}} i^k g_{m, \lfloor \frac{n}{i} \rfloor}$$

边界显然就是自然数幂次和, 转移是

$$g_{i,j} = g_{i-1,j} - p_i^k g_{i-1, \lfloor \frac{j}{p_i} \rfloor}$$

也就是减掉和第 i 个质数不互质的贡献.

在滚动数组的基础上再优化一下: 首先如果 $j < p_i$ 那肯定就只有一个数; 如果 $p_i \leq j < p_i^2$, 显然就有 $g_{i,j} = g_{i-1,j} - p_i^k$, 那么对每个 j 记下最大的 i 使得 $p_i^2 \leq j$, 比这个还大的情况就不需要递推了, 用到的时候再加上一个前缀和解决.

2. 所有质因子都 $\leq \sqrt{n}$

类似的道理, 我们继续 DP: $h_{i,j}$ 表示只含有第 i 到 m 个质数作为质因子的所有数的 $f(i)$ 之和. (这里不需要对每个次幂单独 DP 了; 另外倒着 DP 是为了方便卡上限.)

边界显然是 $h_{m+1,j} = 1$, 转移是

$$h_{i,j} = h_{i+1,j} + \sum_c f(p_i^c) h_{i+1, \lfloor \frac{j}{p_i^c} \rfloor}$$

跟上面一样的道理优化, 分成三段: $j < p_i$ 时 $h_{i,j} = 1$, $j < p_i^2$ 时 $h_{i,j} = h_{i+1,j} + f(p_i)$ (同样用前缀和解决), 再小的部分就老实递推.

预处理 \sqrt{n} 以内的部分之后跑两次 DP, 最后把两部分的贡献加起来就行了.

两部分的复杂度都是 $\Theta\left(\frac{n^{\frac{3}{4}}}{\log n}\right)$ 的.

以下代码以洛谷 P5325 ($f(p^k) = p^k(p^k - 1)$) 为例.

```

1 constexpr int maxn = 200005, p = 1000000007;
2
3 long long N, val[maxn]; // 询问的n和存储所有整除结果的表
4 int sqrtn;
5
6 inline int getid(long long x) {
7     if (x <= sqrtn)
8         return x;
9
10    return val[0] - N / x + 1;
11}
12
13 bool notp[maxn];
14 int prime[maxn], prime_cnt, rem[maxn]; // 线性筛用数组
15
16 int f[maxn], pr[maxn], g[2][maxn], dp[maxn];
17 int l[maxn], r[maxn];
18
19 // 线性筛省略
20
21 inline int get_sum(long long n, int k) {
22     n %= p;
23
24     if (k == 1)
25         return n * (n + 1) % p * ((p + 1) / 2) % p;
26
27     else
28         return n * (n + 1) % p * (2 * n + 1) % p * ((p
29             - 1) / 6) % p;
30 }
31
32 void get_dp(long long n, int k, int *dp) {
33     for (int j = 1; j <= val[0]; j++)
34         dp[j] = get_sum(val[j], k);
35
36     for (int i = 1; i <= prime_cnt; i++) {
37         long long lb = (long long)prime[i] * prime[i];
38         int pw = (k == 1 ? prime[i] : (int)(lb % p));
39
40         pr[i] = (pr[i - 1] + pw) % p;
41
42         for (int j = val[0]; j && val[j] >= lb; j--) {
43             int t = getid(val[j] / prime[i]);
44
45             int tmp = dp[t];
46             if (l[t] < i)
47                 tmp = (tmp - pr[min(i - 1, r[t])] +
48                     pr[l[t]]) % p;
49
50             dp[j] = (dp[j] - (long long)pw * tmp) % p;
51             if (dp[j] < 0)
52                 dp[j] += p;
53         }
54
55         for (int j = 1; j <= val[0]; j++)
56             dp[j] = (dp[j] - pr[r[j]] + pr[l[j]]) % p;
57
58         dp[j] = (dp[j] + p - 1) % p; // 因为DP数组是
59             // 有1的, 但后面计算不应该有1
60     }
61
62     int calc1(long long n) {
63         get_dp(n, 1, g[0]);
64         get_dp(n, 2, g[1]);
65
66         int ans = 0;

```

```

67     for (int i = 1; i <= sqrtN; i++)
68         ans = (ans + (long long)f[i] * (g[1][getid(N /
69             → i)] - g[0][getid(N / i)])) % p;
70
71     if (ans < 0)
72         ans += p;
73
74     return ans;
75 }
76
77 int calc2(long long n) {
78     for (int j = 1; j <= val[0]; j++)
79         dp[j] = 1;
80
81     for (int i = 1; i <= prime_cnt; i++)
82         pr[i] = (pr[i - 1] + f[prime[i]]) % p;
83
84     for (int i = prime_cnt; i; i--) {
85         long long lb = (long long)prime[i] * prime[i];
86
87         for (int j = val[0]; j && val[j] ≥ lb; j--)
88             for (long long pc = prime[i]; pc ≤ val[j];
89                 → pc *= prime[i]) {
90                 int t = getid(val[j] / pc);
91
92                 int tmp = dp[t];
93                 if (r[t] > i)
94                     tmp = (tmp + pr[r[t]] - pr[max(i,
95                         → l[t])]) % p;
96
97                 dp[j] = (dp[j] + pc % p * ((pc - 1) %
98                     → p) % p * tmp) % p;
99             }
100
101     }
102
103     return (long long)(dp[val[0]] + pr[r[val[0]]] -
104         → pr[l[val[0]]] + p) % p;
105 }
106
107 int main() {
108
109     // ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
110
111     cin >> N;
112
113     sqrtN = (int)sqrt(N);
114
115     get_table(sqrtN);
116
117     for (int i = 1; i <= sqrtN; i++)
118         val[++val[0]] = i;
119
120     for (int i = 1; i <= sqrtN; i++)
121         val[++val[0]] = N / i;
122
123     sort(val + 1, val + val[0] + 1);
124
125     val[0] = unique(val + 1, val + val[0] + 1) - val -
126         → 1;
127
128     int li = 0, ri = 0;
129     for (int j = 1; j <= val[0]; j++) {
130         while (ri < prime_cnt && prime[ri + 1] ≤
131             → val[j])
132             ri++;
133
134         while (li < prime_cnt && (long long)prime[li]
135             → * prime[li] ≤ val[j])
136             li++;
137     }
138 }
```

```

129     l[j] = li - 1;
130     r[j] = ri;
131 }
132
133 cout << (calc1(N) + calc2(N)) % p << endl;
134
135 return 0;
136 }
```

2.6 Miller-Rabin

```

1 // 复杂度可以认为是常数
2
3 // 封装好的函数体
4 // 需要调用check
5 bool Miller_Rabin(long long n) {
6     if (n == 1)
7         return false;
8     if (n == 2)
9         return true;
10    if (n % 2 == 0)
11        return false;
12
13    for (int i : {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29,
14        → 31, 37}) {
15        if (i ≥ n)
16            break;
17        if (!check(n, i))
18            return false;
19    }
20
21    return true;
22}
23
24 // 用一个数检测
25 // 需要调用long long快速幂和O(1)快速乘
26 bool check(long long n, long long b) { // b: base
27     long long a = n - 1;
28     int k = 0;
29
30     while (a % 2 == 0) {
31         a /= 2;
32         k++;
33     }
34
35     long long t = qpow(b, a, n); // 这里的快速幂函数需要
36         → 写O(1)快速乘
37     if (t == 1 || t == n - 1)
38         return true;
39
40     while (k--) {
41         t = mul(t, t, n); // mul是O(1)快速乘函数
42         if (t == n - 1)
43             return true;
44     }
45 }
```

2.7 Pollard's Rho

```

1 // 注意, 虽然Pollard's Rho的理论复杂度是O( $n^{1/4}$ )的,
2 // 但实际跑起来比较慢, 一般用于做long long范围内的质因数
3 // 分解
4
5 // 封装好的函数体
6 // 需要调用solve
```

```

7 void factorize(long long n, vector<long long> &v) { // 
8     → v用于存分解出来的质因子，重复的会放多个
9     for (int i : {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19}) {
10        while (n % i == 0) {
11            v.push_back(i);
12            n /= i;
13        }
14    }
15    solve(n, v);
16    sort(v.begin(), v.end()); // 从小到大排序后返回
17}
18
19 // 递归过程
20 // 需要调用Pollard's Rho主过程，同时递归调用自身
21 void solve(long long n, vector<long long> &v) {
22     if (n == 1)
23         return;
24
25     long long p;
26     do
27         p = Pollards_Rho(n);
28     while (!p); // p是任意一个非平凡因子
29
30     if (p == n) {
31         v.push_back(p); // 说明n本身就是质数
32         return;
33     }
34
35     solve(p, v); // 递归分解两半
36     solve(n / p, v);
37}
38
39 // Pollard's Rho主过程
40 // 需要使用Miller-Rabin作为子算法
41 // 同时需要调用O(1)快速乘和gcd函数
42 long long Pollards_Rho(long long n) {
43     // assert(n > 1);
44
45     if (Miller_Rabin(n))
46         return n;
47
48     long long c = rand() % (n - 2) + 1, i = 1, k = 2, x
49     → = rand() % (n - 3) + 2, u = 2; // 注意这里rand函
50     → 数需要重定义一下
51     while (true) {
52         i++;
53         x = (mul(x, x, n) + c) % n; // mul是O(1)快速乘函
54         → 数
55
56         long long g = gcd((u - x + n) % n, n);
57         if (g > 1 && g < n)
58             return g;
59
60         if (u == x)
61             return 0; // 失败，需要重新调用
62
63         if (i == k) {
64             u = x;
65             k *= 2;
66         }
67     }
68}

```

2.8 快速阶乘算法

参见1.1.11.应用: $O(\sqrt{n} \log^2 n)$ 快速求阶乘(9页).

2.9 扩展欧几里德 exgcd

```

1 void exgcd(LL a, LL b, LL &c, LL &x, LL &y) {
2     if (b == 0) {
3         c = a;
4         x = 1;
5         y = 0;
6         return;
7     }
8
9     exgcd(b, a % b, c, x, y);
10
11    LL tmp = x;
12    x = y;
13    y = tmp - (a / b) * y;
14}

```

2.9.1 求通解的方法

假设我们已经找到了一组解 (p_0, q_0) 满足 $ap_0 + bq_0 = \gcd(a, b)$, 那么其他的解都满足

$$p = p_0 + \frac{b}{\gcd(p, q)} \times t \quad q = q_0 - \frac{a}{\gcd(p, q)} \times t$$

其中 t 为任意整数.

2.9.2 类欧几里德算法(直线下整点个数)

$a, b \geq 0, m > 0$, 计算 $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \lfloor \frac{a+bi}{m} \rfloor$.

```

1 int solve(int n, int a, int b, int m) {
2     if (!b)
3         return n * (a / m);
4     if (a ≥ m)
5         return n * (a / m) + solve(n, a % m, b, m);
6     if (b ≥ m)
7         return (n - 1) * n / 2 * (b / m) + solve(n, a,
8             → b % m, m);
9
10    return solve((a + b * n) / m, (a + b * n) % m, m,
11        → b);
12}

```

2.10 中国剩余定理

$$x \equiv a_i \pmod{m_i}$$

$$M = \prod_i m_i, \quad M_i = \frac{M}{m_i}$$

$$M'_i \equiv M_i^{-1} \pmod{m_i}$$

$$x \equiv \sum_i a_i M_i M'_i \pmod{M}$$

2.10.1 ex-CRT

设两个方程分别是 $x \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1}$ 和 $x \equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2}$.

将它们转化为不定方程 $x = m_1 p + a_1 = m_2 q + a_2$, 其中 p, q 是整数, 则有 $m_1 p - m_2 q = a_2 - a_1$.

当 $a_2 - a_1$ 不能被 $\gcd(m_1, m_2)$ 整除时无解, 否则可以通过扩展欧几里德解出来一组可行解 (p, q) .

则原来的两方程组成的模方程组的解为 $x \equiv b \pmod{M}$, 其中 $b = m_1 p + a_1$, $M = \text{lcm}(m_1, m_2)$.

2.11 原根阶

阶 最小的整数 k 使得 $a^k \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, 记为 $\delta_p(a)$.

显然 a 在阶以下的幂次是两两不同的.

一个性质: 如果 a, b 均与 p 互质, 则 $\delta_p(ab) = \delta_p(a)\delta_p(b)$ 的充分必要条件是 $\gcd(\delta_p(a), \delta_p(b)) = 1$.

另外, 如果 a 与 p 互质, 则有 $\delta_p(a^k) = \frac{\delta_p(a)}{\gcd(\delta_p(a), k)}$. (也就是环上一次跳 k 步的周期.)

原根 阶等于 $\varphi(p)$ 的数.

只有形如 $2, 4, p^k, 2p^k$ (p 是奇素数) 的数才有原根, 并且如果一个数 n 有原根, 那么原根的个数是 $\varphi(\varphi(n))$ 个.

暴力找原根代码:

```

1 def split(n): # 分解质因数
2     i = 2
3     a = []
4     while i * i <= n:
5         if n % i == 0:
6             a.append(i)
7
8             while n % i == 0:
9                 n /= i
10
11            i += 1
12
13        if n > 1:
14            a.append(n)
15
16    return a
17
18 def getg(p): # 找原根
19     def judge(g):
20         for i in d:
21             if pow(g, (p - 1) / i, p) == 1:
22                 return False
23         return True
24
25     d = split(p - 1)
26     g = 2
27
28     while not judge(g):
29         g += 1
30
31     return g
32
33 print(getg(int(input())))

```

2.12 常用数论公式

2.12.1 莫比乌斯反演

$$f(n) = \sum_{d|n} g(d) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) f(d)$$

$$f(d) = \sum_{d|k} g(k) \Leftrightarrow g(d) = \sum_{d|k} \mu\left(\frac{k}{d}\right) f(k)$$

2.12.2 降幂公式

$$a^k \equiv a^{k \bmod \varphi(p)+\varphi(p)}, k \geq \varphi(p)$$

2.12.3 其他常用公式

$$\mu * I = e \quad (e(n) = [n = 1])$$

$$\mu * id = \varphi$$

$$\sigma_0 = I * I, \sigma_1 = id * I, \sigma_k = id^{k-1} * I$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n [(i, n) = 1] i = n \frac{\varphi(n) + e(n)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^i [(i, j) = d] = S_\varphi\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor\right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m [(i, j) = d] = \sum_{d|k} \mu\left(\frac{k}{d}\right) \left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor \left\lfloor \frac{m}{k} \right\rfloor$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(i) \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{i} \rfloor} g(j) = \sum_{i=1}^n g(i) \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{i} \rfloor} f(j)$$

3 图论

3.1 最小生成树

3.1.1 Boruvka算法

思想: 每次选择连接每个连通块的最小边, 把连通块缩起来.

每次连通块个数至少减半, 所以迭代 $O(\log n)$ 次即可得到最小生成树.

一种比较简单的实现方法: 每次迭代遍历所有边, 用并查集维护连通性和每个连通块的最小边权.

应用: 最小异或生成树

3.1.2 动态最小生成树

动态最小生成树的离线算法比较容易, 而在线算法通常极为复杂.

一个跑得比较快的离线做法是对时间分治, 在每层分治时找出一定在不在MST上的边, 只带着不确定边继续递归.

简单起见, 找确定边的过程用Kruskal算法实现, 过程中的两种重要操作如下:

- Reduction: 待修改边标为 $+\infty$, 跑MST后把非树边删掉, 减少无用边
- Contraction: 待修改边标为 $-\infty$, 跑MST后缩除待修改边之外的所有MST边, 计算必须边

每轮分治需要Reduction-Contraction, 借此减少不确定边, 从而保证复杂度.

复杂度证明: 假设当前区间有 k 条待修改边, n 和 m 表示点数和边数, 那么最坏情况下R-C的效果为 $(n, m) \rightarrow (n, n + k - 1) \rightarrow (k + 1, 2k)$.

```

1 // 全局结构体与数组定义
2 struct edge { // 边的定义
3     int u, v, w, id; // id表示边在原图中的编号
4     bool vis; // 在Kruskal时用, 记录这条边是否是树边
5     bool operator < (const edge &e) const { return w <
6         → e.w; }
7 } e[20][maxn], t[maxn]; // 为了便于回滚, 在每层分治存一个
8 → 副本
9
10 // 用于存储修改的结构体, 表示第id条边的权值从u修改为v
11 struct A {
12     int id, u, v;
13 } a[maxn];
14
15 int id[20][maxn]; // 每条边在当前图中的编号
16 int p[maxn], size[maxn], stk[maxn], top; // p和size是并
17 → 查集数组, stk是用来撤销的栈
18 int n, m, q; // 点数, 边数, 修改数
19
20 // 方便起见, 附上可能需要用到的预处理代码
21 int main() {
22     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) { // 并查集初始化
23         p[i] = i;
24         size[i] = 1;
25     }
26
27     for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++) { // 读入与预标号
28         scanf("%d%d%d", &e[0][i].u, &e[0][i].v, &e[0]
29             → [i].w);
30         e[0][i].id = i;
31         id[0][i] = i;
32     }
33
34     for (int i = 1; i ≤ q; i++) { // 预处理出调用数组
35         scanf("%d%d", &a[i].id, &a[i].v);
36     }
37 }
```

```

35     a[i].u = e[0][a[i].id].w;
36     e[0][a[i].id].w = a[i].v;
37 }
38
39 for(int i = q; i; i--)
40     e[0][a[i].id].w = a[i].u;
41
42 CDQ(1, q, 0, m, 0); // 这是调用方法
43 }

44 // 分治主过程 O(nlog^2n)
45 // 需要调用Reduction和Contraction
46 void CDQ(int l, int r, int d, int m, long long ans) {
47     ← // CDQ分治
48     if (l == r) { // 区间长度已减小到1, 输出答案, 退出
49         e[d][id[d][a[l].id]].w = a[l].v;
50         printf("%lld\n", ans + Kruskal(m, e[d]));
51         e[d][id[d][a[l].id]].w = a[l].u;
52         return;
53     }
54
55     int tmp = top;
56
57     Reduction(l, r, d, m);
58     ans += Contraction(l, r, d, m); // R-C
59
60     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
61
62     copy(e[d] + 1, e[d] + m + 1, e[d + 1] + 1);
63     for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++)
64         id[d + 1][e[d][i].id] = i; // 准备好下一层要用的
65 → 数组
66
67     CDQ(l, mid, d + 1, m, ans);
68
69     for (int i = l; i ≤ mid; i++)
70         e[d][id[d][a[i].id]].w = a[i].v; // 进行左边的修
71 → 改
72
73     copy(e[d] + 1, e[d] + m + 1, e[d + 1] + 1);
74     for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++)
75         id[d + 1][e[d][i].id] = i; // 重新准备下一层要用
76 → 的数组
77
78     CDQ(mid + 1, r, d + 1, m, ans);
79
80     for (int i = top; i > tmp; i--)
81         cut(stk[i]); // 撤销所有操作
82     top = tmp;
83
84 // Reduction(减少无用边): 待修改边标为 $+\infty$ , 跑MST后把非树边
85 → 删掉, 减少无用边
86 // 需要调用Kruskal
87 void Reduction(int l, int r, int d, int &m) {
88     for (int i = l; i ≤ r; i++)
89         e[d][id[d][a[i].id]].w = INF; // 待修改的边标为INF
90
91     Kruskal(m, e[d]);
92
93     copy(e[d] + 1, e[d] + m + 1, t + 1);
94
95     int cnt = 0;
96     for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++)
97         if (t[i].w == INF || t[i].vis) { // 非树边扔掉
98             id[d][t[i].id] = ++cnt; // 给边重新编号
99             e[d][cnt] = t[i];
99     }
99 }
```

```

100
101    for (int i = r; i >= l; i--) {
102        e[d][id[d][a[i].id]].w = a[i].u; // 把待修改的边
103        // 改回去
104    }
105
106
107
108 // Contraction(缩必须边):待修改边标为- $\text{INF}$ ,跑MST后缩除待修
109 // →改边之外的所有树边
110 // 返回缩掉的边的总权值
111 // 需要调用Kruskal
112 long long Contraction(int l, int r, int d, int &m) {
113     long long ans = 0;
114
115     for (int i = l; i <= r; i++) {
116         e[d][id[d][a[i].id]].w = - $\text{INF}$ ; // 待修改边标
117         // →为- $\text{INF}$ 
118
119         Kruskal(m, e[d]);
120         copy(e[d] + 1, e[d] + m + 1, t + 1);
121
122         int cnt = 0;
123         for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
124
125             if (t[i].w != - $\text{INF}$  && t[i].vis) { // 必须边
126                 ans += t[i].w;
127                 mergeset(t[i].u, t[i].v);
128             }
129             else { // 不确定边
130                 id[d][t[i].id] = ++cnt;
131                 e[d][cnt] = t[i];
132             }
133
134         for (int i = r; i >= l; i--) {
135             e[d][id[d][a[i].id]].w = a[i].u; // 把待修改的边
136             // 改回去
137             e[d][id[d][a[i].id]].vis = false;
138
139         m = cnt;
140
141         return ans;
142
143
144 // Kruskal算法  $O(m \log n)$ 
145 // 方便起见,这里直接沿用进行过缩点的并查集,在过程结束后撤
146 // →销即可
147 long long Kruskal(int m, edge *e) {
148     int tmp = top;
149     long long ans = 0;
150
151     sort(e + 1, e + m + 1); // 比较函数在结构体中定义过
152     // →了
153
154     for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
155         if (findroot(e[i].u) != findroot(e[i].v)) {
156             e[i].vis = true;
157             ans += e[i].w;
158             mergeset(e[i].u, e[i].v);
159         }
160         else
161             e[i].vis = false;
162
163     for (int i = top; i > tmp; i--)
164         cut(stk[i]); // 撤销所有操作

```

```

164     top = tmp;
165
166     return ans;
167 }
168
169 // 以下是并查集相关函数
170 int findroot(int x) { // 因为需要撤销,不写路径压缩
171     while (p[x] != x)
172         x = p[x];
173
174     return x;
175 }
176
177 void mergeset(int x, int y) { // 按size合并,如果想跑得更
178 // →快就写一个按秩合并
179     x = findroot(x); // 但是按秩合并要再开一个栈记录合并
180     // →之前的秩
181     y = findroot(y);
182
183     if (x == y)
184         return;
185
186     if (size[x] > size[y])
187         swap(x, y);
188
189     p[x] = y;
190     size[y] += size[x];
191     stk[++top] = x;
192
193 void cut(int x) { // 并查集撤销
194     int y = x;
195
196     do
197         size[y] = p[y] -= size[x];
198     while (p[y] != y);
199
200     p[x] = x;
201 }

```

3.1.3 最小树形图

对每个点找出最小的入边,如果是一个DAG那么就已经结束了.否则把环都缩起来,每个点的边权减去环上的边权之后再跑一遍,直到没有环为止.

可以用可并堆优化到 $O(m \log n)$,需要写一个带懒标记的左偏树.
 $O(nm)$ 版本

```

1 constexpr int maxn = 105, maxe = 10005, inf =
2     // → 0x3f3f3f3f;
3
4 struct edge {
5     int u, v, w;
6 } e[maxe];
7
8 int mn[maxn], pr[maxn], ufs[maxn], vis[maxn];
9 bool alive[maxn];
10
11 int edmonds(int n, int m, int rt) {
12     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
13         alive[i] = true;
14
15     int ans = 0;
16
17     while (true) {
18         memset(mn, 63, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
19         memset(pr, 0, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
20         memset(ufs, 0, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
21
22         for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
23             if (mn[e[i].v] > e[i].w) {
24                 mn[e[i].v] = e[i].w;
25                 pr[e[i].v] = e[i].u;
26             }
27
28         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
29             if (!alive[i]) break;
30
31         if (i == n) return ans;
32
33         int cur = mn[rt];
34         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
35             if (mn[i] == cur) {
36                 alive[i] = false;
37                 ans += cur;
38
39                 for (int j = 1; j <= m; j++)
40                     if (pr[e[j].v] == i) {
41                         mn[e[j].v] = inf;
42                         pr[e[j].v] = 0;
43                     }
44
45                 cur = mn[rt];
46             }
47
48     }
49
50 }

```

```

20     memset(vis, 0, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
21
22     mn[rt] = 0;
23
24     for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++) {
25         if (e[i].u != e[i].v && e[i].w <
26             → mn[e[i].v]) {
27             mn[e[i].v] = e[i].w;
28             pr[e[i].v] = e[i].u;
29         }
30
31         for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
32             if (!alive[i]) {
33                 if (mn[i] ≥ inf)
34                     return -1; // 不存在最小树形图
35
36             ans += mn[i];
37         }
38
39         bool flag = false;
40
41         for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
42             if (!alive[i])
43                 continue;
44
45             int x = i;
46             while (x && !vis[x]) {
47                 vis[x] = i;
48                 x = pr[x];
49             }
50
51             if (x && vis[x] == i) {
52                 flag = true;
53                 for (int u = x; !ufs[u]; u = pr[u])
54                     ufs[u] = x;
55             }
56
57             for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++) {
58                 e[i].w -= mn[e[i].v];
59
60                 if (ufs[e[i].u])
61                     e[i].u = ufs[e[i].u];
62                 if (ufs[e[i].v])
63                     e[i].v = ufs[e[i].v];
64             }
65
66             if (!flag)
67                 return ans;
68
69             for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
70                 if (ufs[i] && i != ufs[i])
71                     alive[i] = false;
72     }
73 }
```

$O(m \log n)$ 版本

(堆优化版本可以参考fstqwq的模板，在最后没有目录的部分。)

3.1.4 Steiner Tree 斯坦纳树

问题：一张图上有 k 个关键点，求让关键点两两连通的最小生成树

做法：状压 DP， $f_{i,S}$ 表示以 i 号点为树根， i 与 S 中的点连通的最小边权和

转移有两种：

1. 枚举子集：

$$f_{i,S} = \min_{T \subset S} \{f_{i,T} + f_{i,S \setminus T}\}$$

2. 新加一条边：

$$f_{i,S} = \min_{(i,j) \in E} \{f_{j,S} + w_{i,j}\}$$

第一种直接枚举子集 DP 就行了，第二种可以用 SPFA 或者 Dijkstra 松弛（显然负边一开始全选就行了，所以只需要处理非负边）。

复杂度 $O(n3^k + 2^k \text{SSSP}(n, m))$ ，其中 $\text{SSSP}(n, m)$ 可以是 nm 或者 $n^2 + m$ 或者 $m \log n$ 。

```

1 constexpr int maxn = 105, inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
2
3 int dp[maxn][(1 << 10) + 1];
4 int g[maxn][maxn], a[15];
5 bool inq[maxn];
6
7 int main() {
8
9     int n, m, k;
10    scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &k);
11
12    memset(g, 63, sizeof(g));
13
14    while (m--) {
15        int u, v, c;
16        scanf("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &c);
17
18        g[u][v] = g[v][u] = min(g[u][v], c); // 不要忘了
19        → 是双向边
20    }
21
22    memset(dp, 63, sizeof(dp));
23
24    for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
25        scanf("%d", &a[i]);
26
27        dp[a[i]][1 << i] = 0;
28    }
29
30    for (int s = 1; s < (1 << k); s++) {
31        for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
32            for (int t = (s - 1) & s; t; (~t) &= s)
33                dp[i][s] = min(dp[i][s], dp[i][t] +
34                    → dp[i][s ^ t]);
35
36    // SPFA
37    queue<int> q;
38    for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
39        if (dp[i][s] < inf) {
40            q.push(i);
41            inq[i] = true;
42        }
43
44    while (!q.empty()) {
45        int i = q.front();
46        q.pop();
47        inq[i] = false; // 最终结束时 inq 一定全 0，所
48        → 以不用清空
49
50        for (int j = 1; j ≤ n; j++)
51            if (dp[i][s] + g[i][j] < dp[j][s]) {
52                dp[j][s] = dp[i][s] + g[i][j];
53                if (!inq[j]) {
54                    q.push(j);
55                    inq[j] = true;
56                }
57            }
58    }
59 }
```

```

57
58     int ans = inf;
59     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
60         ans = min(ans, dp[i][(1 << k) - 1]);
61
62     printf("%d\n", ans);
63
64     return 0;
65 }

52
53     for (int x = 1; x ≤ n; x++)
54         for (int y = 1; y ≤ n; y++)
55             if (g[x][y]) { // 如果 g[x][y] = 0 说明没有边
56                 int w = g[x][y];
57
58                 for (int i = n - 1, j = n; i; i--)
59                     if (f[y][id[x][i]] > f[y][id[x]
60                         ↪ [j]]) {
61                         long long tmp = f[x][id[x][i]]
62                             ↪ + f[y][id[x][j]] + w;
63                         if (tmp < anse) {
64                             anse = tmp;
65                             u = x;
66                             v = y;
67
68                             disu = tmp / 2 - f[x][id[x]
69                                 ↪ [i]];
70                             disv = w - disu;
71                         }
72                     }
73
74     printf("%lld\n", min(ansv, anse) / 2); // 直径
75
76     memset(d, 63, sizeof(d));
77
78     if (ansv ≤ anse)
79         d[o] = 0;
80     else {
81         d[u] = disu;
82         d[v] = disv;
83     }
84
85     for (int k = 1; k ≤ n; k++) { // Dijkstra
86         int x = 0;
87         for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
88             if (!vis[i] && d[i] < d[x])
89                 x = i;
90
91         vis[x] = true;
92         for (int y = 1; y ≤ n; y++)
93             if (g[x][y] && !vis[y]) {
94                 if (d[y] > d[x] + g[x][y]) {
95                     d[y] = d[x] + g[x][y];
96                     pr[y] = x;
97                 }
98             }
99         }
100
101     vector<pair<int, int>> vec;
102     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
103         if (pr[i])
104             vec.emplace_back(i, pr[i]);
105
106     if (ansv > anse)
107         vec.emplace_back(u, v);
108
109     return vec;
110 }
111
112 int main() {
113
114     int n, m;
115
116     #include <bits/stdc++.h>
117
118     using namespace std;
119
120     constexpr int maxn = 505;
121     constexpr long long inf = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3fll;
122
123     int g[maxn][maxn], id[maxn][maxn], pr[maxn]; // g是邻接
124     ↪ 矩阵
125     long long f[maxn][maxn], d[maxn];
126     bool vis[maxn];
127
128     vector<pair<int, int>>
129         ↪ minimum_diameter_spanning_tree(int n) { // 1-based
130         for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
131             for (int j = 1; j ≤ n; j++)
132                 g[i][j] *= 2; // 输入的边权都要乘2
133
134         memset(f, 63, sizeof(f));
135
136         for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
137             f[i][i] = 0;
138
139         for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
140             for (int j = 1; j ≤ n; j++)
141                 if (g[i][j])
142                     f[i][j] = g[i][j];
143
144         for (int k = 1; k ≤ n; k++)
145             for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
146                 for (int j = 1; j ≤ n; j++)
147                     f[i][j] = min(f[i][j], f[i][k] + f[k]
148                         ↪ [j]);
149
150         for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
151             for (int j = 1; j ≤ n; j++)
152                 id[i][j] = j; // 距离i第j近的点
153
154             sort(id[i] + 1, id[i] + n + 1, [&i] (int x, int
155                 ↪ y) {
156                 return f[i][x] < f[i][y];
157             });
158         }
159
160         int o = 0;
161         long long ansv = inf; // vertex
162
163         for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
164             if (f[i][id[i][n]] * 2 < ansv) {
165                 ansv = f[i][id[i][n]] * 2;
166                 o = i;
167             }
168
169         int u = 0, v = 0;
170         long long disu = -inf, disv = -inf, anse = inf;

```

```

116 scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
117
118 while (m--) {
119     int x, y, z;
120     scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &z);
121
122     g[x][y] = g[y][x] = z; // 无向图
123 }
124
125 auto vec = minimum_diameter_spanning_tree(n);
126 for (auto [x, y] : vec)
127     printf("%d %d\n", x, y);
128
129 return 0;
130

```

3.2 最短路

3.2.1 Dijkstra

参见3.2.3.k短路(27页), 注意那边是求到 t 的最短路.

3.2.2 Johnson算法(负权图多源最短路)

首先前提是图没有负环.

先任选一个起点 s , 跑一边SPFA, 计算每个点的势 $h_u = d_{s,u}$, 然后将每条边 $u \rightarrow v$ 的权值 w 修改为 $w + h[u] - h[v]$ 即可, 由最短路的性质显然修改后边权非负.

然后对每个起点跑Dijkstra, 再修正距离 $d_{u,v} = d'_{u,v} - h_u + h_v$ 即可, 复杂度 $O(nm \log n)$, 在稀疏图上是要优于Floyd的.

3.2.3 k短路

```

1 // 注意这是个多项式算法, 在k比较大时很有优势, 但k比较小时
2 // →最好还是用A*
3 // DAG和有环的情况都可以, 有重边或自环也无所谓, 但不能有
4 // →零环
5 // 以下代码以Dijkstra + 可持久化左偏树为例
6
7 constexpr int maxn = 1005, maxe = 10005, maxm = maxe *
8 //→ 30; //点数,边数,左偏树结点数
9
10 struct A { // 用来求最短路
11     int x, d;
12
13     A(int x, int d) : x(x), d(d) {}
14
15     bool operator < (const A &a) const {
16         return d > a.d;
17     }
18
19 struct node { // 左偏树结点
20     int w, i, d; // i: 最后一条边的编号 d: 左偏树附加信息
21     node *lc, *rc;
22
23     node() {}
24
25     node(int w, int i) : w(w), i(i), d(0) {}
26
27     void refresh(){
28         d = rc → d + 1;
29     }
30 } null[maxm], *ptr = null, *root[maxn];
31
32 struct B { // 维护答案用
33     int x, w; // x是结点编号, w表示之前已经产生的权值

```

```

33     node *rt; // 这个答案对应的堆顶,注意可能不等于任何一个结点的堆
34
35     B(int x, node *rt, int w) : x(x), w(w), rt(rt) {}
36
37     bool operator < (const B &a) const {
38         return w + rt → w > a.w + a.rt → w;
39     }
40 }
41
42 // 全局变量和数组定义
43 vector<int> G[maxn], W[maxn], id[maxn]; // 最开始要存反
44 //→ 向图, 然后把G清空作为儿子列表
45 bool vis[maxn], used[maxe]; // used表示边是否在最短路树
46 //→ 上
47 int u[maxe], v[maxe], w[maxe]; // 存下每条边,注意是有向
48 //→ 边
49 int d[maxn], p[maxn]; // p表示最短路树上每个点的父边
50 int n, m, k, s, t; // s, t分别表示起点和终点
51
52 // 以下是主函数中较关键的部分
53 for (int i = 0; i ≤ n; i++)
54     root[i] = null; // 一定要加上!!!
55
56 // (读入&建反向图)
57 Dijkstra();
58
59 // (清空G, W, id)
60
61 for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
62     if (p[i]) {
63         used[p[i]] = true; // 在最短路树上
64         G[v[p[i]]].push_back(i);
65     }
66
67 for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++) {
68     w[i] = d[u[i]] - d[v[i]]; // 现在的w[i]表示这条边能
69 //→ 使路径长度增加多少
70     if (!used[i])
71         root[u[i]] = merge(root[u[i]], newnode(w[i],
72 //→ i));
73
74 dfs(t);
75
76 priority_queue<B> heap;
77 heap.push(B(s, root[s], 0)); // 初始状态是找贡献最小的边
78 //→ 加进去
79
80 printf("%d\n", d[s]); // 第1短路需要特判
81 while (--k) { // 其余k - 1短路径用二叉堆维护
82     if (heap.empty())
83         printf("-1\n");
84     else {
85         int x = heap.top().x, w = heap.top().w;
86         node *rt = heap.top().rt;
87         heap.pop();
88
89         printf("%d\n", d[s] + w + rt → w);
90
91         if (rt → lc != null || rt → rc != null)
92             heap.push(B(x, merge(rt → lc, rt → rc),
93 //→ w)); // pop掉当前边,换成另一条贡献大一
94 //→ 点的边
95         if (root[v[rt → i]] != null)
96             heap.push(B(v[rt → i], root[v[rt → i]], w
97 //→ + rt → w)); // 保留当前边,往后面再接上
98 //→ 另一条边
99     }
100 }
```

```

93 }
94 // 主函数到此结束
95
96
97 // Dijkstra预处理最短路  $O(m \log n)$ 
98 void Dijkstra() {
99     memset(d, 63, sizeof(d));
100    d[t] = 0;
101    priority_queue<A> heap;
102    heap.push(A(t, 0));
103
104    while (!heap.empty()) {
105        int x = heap.top().x;
106        heap.pop();
107
108        if (vis[x])
109            continue;
110
111        vis[x] = true;
112        for (int i = 0; i < (int)G[x].size(); i++)
113            if (!vis[G[x][i]] && d[G[x][i]] > d[x] +
114                → W[x][i]) {
115                d[G[x][i]] = d[x] + W[x][i];
116                p[G[x][i]] = id[x][i];
117
118                heap.push(A(G[x][i], d[G[x][i]]));
119            }
120    }
121
122 // dfs求出每个点的堆 总计 $O(m \log n)$ 
123 // 需要调用merge，同时递归调用自身
124 void dfs(int x) {
125     root[x] = merge(root[x], root[v[p[x]]]);
126
127     for (int i = 0; i < (int)G[x].size(); i++)
128         dfs(G[x][i]);
129 }
130
131 // 包装过的new node() O(1)
132 node *newnode(int w, int i) {
133     *ptr = node(w, i);
134     ptr → lc = ptr → rc = null;
135     return ptr;
136 }
137
138 // 带可持久化的左偏树合并 总计 $O(\log n)$ 
139 // 递归调用自身
140 node *merge(node *x, node *y) {
141     if (x == null)
142         return y;
143     if (y == null)
144         return x;
145
146     if (x → w > y → w)
147         swap(x, y);
148
149     node *z = newnode(x → w, x → i);
150     z → lc = x → lc;
151     z → rc = merge(x → rc, y);
152
153     if (z → lc → d < z → rc → d)
154         swap(z → lc, z → rc);
155     z → refresh();
156
157     return z;
158 }

```

3.3 Tarjan算法

3.3.1 强连通分量

```

1 int dfn[maxn], low[maxn], tim = 0;
2 vector<int> G[maxn], scc[maxn];
3 int sccid[maxn], scc_cnt = 0, stk[maxn];
4 bool instk[maxn];
5
6 void dfs(int x) {
7     dfn[x] = low[x] = ++tim;
8
9     stk[++stk[0]] = x;
10    instk[x] = true;
11
12    for (int y : G[x]) {
13        if (!dfn[y]) {
14            dfs(y);
15            low[x] = min(low[x], low[y]);
16        } else if (instk[y])
17            low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[y]);
18    }
19
20    if (dfn[x] == low[x]) {
21        scc_cnt++;
22
23        int u;
24        do {
25            u = stk[stk[0]--];
26            instk[u] = false;
27            sccid[u] = scc_cnt;
28            scc[scc_cnt].push_back(u);
29        } while (u != x);
30    }
31 }
32
33 void tarjan(int n) {
34     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
35         if (!dfn[i])
36             dfs(i);
37 }
38

```

3.3.2 割点 点双

```

1 vector<int> G[maxn], bcc[maxn];
2 int dfn[maxn], low[maxn], tim = 0, bccid[maxn], bcc_cnt
3 → = 0;
4 bool iscut[maxn];
5
6 pair<int, int> stk[maxn];
7 int stk_cnt = 0;
8
9 void dfs(int x, int pr) {
10    int child = 0;
11    dfn[x] = low[x] = ++tim;
12
13    for (int y : G[x]) {
14        if (!dfn[y]) {
15            stk[++stk_cnt] = make_pair(x, y);
16            child++;
17            dfs(y, x);
18            low[x] = min(low[x], low[y]);
19
20            if (low[y] ≥ dfn[x]) {
21                iscut[x] = true;
22                bcc_cnt++;
23            }
24        }
25    }
26 }
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38

```

```

24     auto pi = stk[stk_cnt--];
25
26     if (bccid[pi.first] != bcc_cnt) {
27         bcc[bcc_cnt].push_back(pi.first);
28         bccid[pi.first] = bcc_cnt;
29     }
30     if (bccid[pi.second] != bcc_cnt) {
31         bcc[bcc_cnt].push_back(pi.second);
32         bccid[pi.second] = bcc_cnt;
33     }
34
35     if (pi.first == x && pi.second ==
36         ~y)
37         break;
38 }
39
40 else if (dfn[y] < dfn[x] && y != pr) {
41     stk[++stk_cnt] = make_pair(x, y);
42     low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[y]);
43 }
44
45 if (!pr && child == 1)
46     iscut[x] = false;
47 }
48
49 void Tarjan(int n) {
50     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
51         if (!dfn[i])
52             dfs(i, 0);
53 }

```

3.3.3 桥 边双

```

1 int u[maxe], v[maxe];
2 vector<int> G[maxn]; // 存的是边的编号
3
4 int stk[maxn], top, dfn[maxn], low[maxn], tim, bcc_cnt;
5 vector<int> bcc[maxn];
6
7 bool isbridge[maxe];
8
9 void dfs(int x, int pr) { // 这里pr是入边的编号
10    dfn[x] = low[x] = ++tim;
11    stk[++top] = x;
12
13    for (int i : G[x]) {
14        int y = (u[i] == x ? v[i] : u[i]);
15
16        if (!dfn[y]) {
17            dfs(y, i);
18            low[x] = min(low[x], low[y]);
19
20            if (low[y] > dfn[x])
21                bridge[i] = true;
22        }
23        else if (i != pr)
24            low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[y]);
25    }
26
27    if (dfn[x] == low[x]) {
28        bcc_cnt++;
29        int y;
30        do {
31            y = stk[top--];
32            bcc[bcc_cnt].push_back(y);
33        } while (y != x);
34    }

```

35 }

3.4 欧拉回路

$C[x]$ 是记录每条边对应的编号的.
另外为了保证复杂度需要加当前弧优化.

```

1 vector<int> G[maxn], C[maxn], v[maxn];
2 int cur[maxn];
3 bool vis[maxn * 2];
4
5 vector<pair<int, int>> vec;
6
7 int d[maxn];
8
9 void dfs(int x) {
10    bool bad = false;
11
12    while (!bad) {
13        bad = true;
14
15        for (int &i = cur[x]; i < (int)G[x].size(); i++)
16            if (!vis[C[x][i]]) {
17                vis[C[x][i]] = true;
18                vec.emplace_back(x, i);
19                x = G[x][i];
20                bad = false;
21            }
22        }
23    }
24 }

```

3.5 仙人掌

一般来说仙人掌问题都可以通过圆方树转成有两种点的树上问题来做.

3.5.1 仙人掌DP

```

1 struct edge {
2     int to, w, prev;
3 } e[maxn * 2];
4
5 vector<pair<int, int>> v[maxn];
6 vector<long long> d[maxn];
7 stack<int> stk;
8
9 int p[maxn];
10 bool vis[maxn], vise[maxn * 2];
11 int last[maxn], cnte;
12
13 long long f[maxn], g[maxn], sum[maxn];
14 int n, m, cnt;
15
16 void addedge(int x, int y, int w) {
17     v[x].push_back(make_pair(y, w));
18 }
19
20 void dfs(int x) {
21
22     vis[x] = true;
23
24     for (int i = last[x]; ~i; i = e[i].prev) {
25         if (vise[i ^ 1])
26             continue;

```

```

28     int y = e[i].to, w = e[i].w;
29
30     vis[i] = true;
31
32     if (!vis[y]) {
33         stk.push(i);
34         p[y] = x;
35         dfs(y);
36
37         if (!stk.empty() && stk.top() == i) {
38             stk.pop();
39             addedge(x, y, w);
40         }
41     }
42
43     else {
44         cnt++;
45
46         long long tmp = w;
47         while (!stk.empty()) {
48             int i = stk.top();
49             stk.pop();
50
51             int yy = e[i].to, ww = e[i].w;
52
53             addedge(cnt, yy, 0);
54
55             d[cnt].push_back(tmp);
56
57             tmp += ww;
58
59             if (e[i ^ 1].to == y)
60                 break;
61         }
62
63         addedge(y, cnt, 0);
64
65         sum[cnt] = tmp;
66     }
67 }
68
69 void dp(int x) {
70
71     for (auto o : v[x]) {
72         int y = o.first, w = o.second;
73         dp(y);
74     }
75
76
77     if (x <= n) {
78         for (auto o : v[x]) {
79             int y = o.first, w = o.second;
80
81             f[x] += 2 * w + f[y];
82         }
83
84         g[x] = f[x];
85
86         for (auto o : v[x]) {
87             int y = o.first, w = o.second;
88
89             g[x] = min(g[x], f[x] - f[y] - 2 * w + g[y]
90                         + w);
91         }
92     }
93     else {
94         f[x] = sum[x];
95         for (auto o : v[x]) {
96             int y = o.first;

```

```

97             f[x] += f[y];
98         }
99
100        g[x] = f[x];
101
102        for (int i = 0; i < (int)v[x].size(); i++) {
103            int y = v[x][i].first;
104
105            g[x] = min(g[x], f[x] - f[y] + g[y] +
106                         → min(d[x][i], sum[x] - d[x][i]));
107        }
108    }

```

3.6 二分图

3.6.1 匈牙利

```

1 vector<int> G[maxn];
2
3 int girl[maxn], boy[maxn]; // 男孩在左边, 女孩在右边
4 bool vis[maxn];
5
6 bool dfs(int x) {
7     for (int y : G[x])
8         if (!vis[y]) {
9             vis[y] = true;
10
11             if (!boy[y] || dfs(boy[y])) {
12                 girl[x] = y;
13                 boy[y] = x;
14
15                 return true;
16             }
17         }
18
19     return false;
20 }
21
22 int hungary() {
23     int ans = 0;
24
25     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
26         if (!girl[i]) {
27             memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
28             ans += dfs(i);
29         }
30
31     return ans;
32 }

```

3.6.2 Hopcroft-Karp二分图匹配

其实长得和Dinic差不多，或者说像匈牙利和Dinic的缝合怪。

```

1 vector<int> G[maxn];
2
3 int girl[maxn], boy[maxn]; // girl: 左边匹配右边 boy:
4                         → 右边匹配左边
5
6 bool vis[maxn]; // 右半的点是否已被访问
7 int dx[maxn], dy[maxn];
8 int q[maxn];
9
10 bool bfs(int n) {
11     memset(dx, -1, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
12     memset(dy, -1, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));

```

```

13 int head = 0, tail = 0;
14 for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
15     if (!girl[i]) {
16         q[tail++] = i;
17         dx[i] = 0;
18     }
19
20     bool flag = false;
21
22     while (head != tail) {
23         int x = q[head++];
24
25         for (auto y : G[x])
26             if (dy[y] == -1) {
27                 dy[y] = dx[x] + 1;
28
29                 if (boy[y]) {
30                     if (dx[boy[y]] == -1) {
31                         dx[boy[y]] = dy[y] + 1;
32                         q[tail++] = boy[y];
33                     }
34                 } else
35                     flag = true;
36             }
37     }
38
39     return flag;
40 }
41
42 bool dfs(int x) {
43     for (int y : G[x])
44         if (!vis[y] && dy[y] == dx[x] + 1) {
45             vis[y] = true;
46
47             if (boy[y] && !dfs(boy[y]))
48                 continue;
49
50             girl[x] = y;
51             boy[y] = x;
52             return true;
53         }
54
55     return false;
56 }
57
58 int hopcroft_karp(int n) {
59     int ans = 0;
60
61     for (int x = 1; x <= n; x++) // 先贪心求出一组初始匹
62         // 配, 当然不写贪心也行
63         for (int y : G[x])
64             if (!boy[y]) {
65                 girl[x] = y;
66                 boy[y] = x;
67                 ans++;
68                 break;
69             }
70
71     while (bfs(n)) {
72         memset(vis, 0, sizeof(bool) * (n + 1));
73
74         for (int x = 1; x <= n; x++)
75             if (!girl[x])
76                 ans += dfs(x);
77     }
78
79     return ans;
80 }

```

3.6.3 KM二分图最大权匹配

```

1 const long long INF = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f;
2
3 long long w[maxn][maxn], lx[maxn], ly[maxn],
4     → slack[maxn];
// 边权 顶标 slack
// 如果要求最大权完美匹配就把不存在的边设为-INF, 否则所有
// 边对0取max
5
6 bool visx[maxn], visy[maxn];
7
8 int boy[maxn], girl[maxn], p[maxn], q[maxn], head,
9     → tail; // p : pre
10
11 int n, m, N, e;
12
13 // 增广
14 bool check(int y) {
15     visy[y] = true;
16
17     if (boy[y]) {
18         visx[boy[y]] = true;
19         q[tail++] = boy[y];
20         return false;
21     }
22
23     while (y) {
24         boy[y] = p[y];
25         swap(y, girl[p[y]]);
26     }
27
28     return true;
29 }
30
31 // bfs每个点
32 void bfs(int x) {
33     memset(q, 0, sizeof(q));
34     head = tail = 0;
35
36     q[tail++] = x;
37     visx[x] = true;
38
39     while (true) {
40         while (head != tail) {
41             int x = q[head++];
42
43             for (int y = 1; y <= N; y++)
44                 if (!visy[y]) {
45                     long long d = lx[x] + ly[y] - w[x]
46                     → [y];
47
48                     if (d < slack[y]) {
49                         p[y] = x;
50                         slack[y] = d;
51
52                         if (!slack[y] && check(y))
53                             return;
54                     }
55                 }
56
57         long long d = INF;
58         for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++)
59             if (!visy[i])
60                 d = min(d, slack[i]);
61
62         for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) {

```

```

63     if (visx[i])
64         lx[i] -= d;
65
66     if (visy[i])
67         ly[i] += d;
68     else
69         slack[i] -= d;
70 }
71
72 for (int i = 1; i ≤ N; i++)
73     if (!visy[i] && !slack[i] && check(i))
74         return;
75 }
76
77 // 主过程
78 long long KM() {
79     for (int i = 1; i ≤ N; i++) {
80         // lx[i] = 0;
81         ly[i] = -INF;
82         // boy[i] = girl[i] = -1;
83
84         for (int j = 1; j ≤ N; j++)
85             ly[i] = max(ly[i], w[j][i]);
86     }
87
88     for (int i = 1; i ≤ N; i++) {
89         memset(slack, 0x3f, sizeof(slack));
90         memset(visx, 0, sizeof(visx));
91         memset(visy, 0, sizeof(visy));
92         bfs(i);
93     }
94
95     long long ans = 0;
96     for (int i = 1; i ≤ N; i++)
97         ans += w[i][girl[i]];
98     return ans;
99 }
100
101 // 为了方便贴上主函数
102 int main() {
103
104     scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &e);
105     N = max(n, m);
106
107     while (e--) {
108         int x, y, c;
109         scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &c);
110         w[x][y] = max(c, 0);
111     }
112 }
113
114 printf("%lld\n", KM());
115
116 for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
117     if (i > 1)
118         printf(" ");
119     printf("%d", w[i][girl[i]] > 0 ? girl[i] : 0);
120 }
121 printf("\n");
122
123 return 0;
124 }
```

3.6.4 二分图原理

• 最大匹配的可行边与必须边, 关键点

以下的“残量网络”指网络流图的残量网络.

– 可行边: 一条边的两个端点在残量网络中处于同一个SCC, 不论是正向边还是反向边.

- 必须边: 一条属于当前最大匹配的边, 且残量网络中两个端点不在同一个SCC中.
- 关键点(必须点): 这里不考虑网络流图而只考虑原始的图, 将匹配边改成从右到左之后从左边的每个未匹配点进行floodfill, 左边没有被标记的点即为关键点. 右边同理.

• 独立集

二分图独立集可以看成最小割问题, 割掉最少的点使得S和T不连通, 则剩下的点自然都在独立集中.

所以独立集输出方案就是求出不在最小割中的点, 独立集的必须点/可行点就是最小割的不可行点/非必须点.

割点等价于割掉它与源点或汇点相连的边, 可以通过设置中间的边权为无穷以保证不能割掉中间的边, 然后按照上面的方法判断即可. (由于一个点最多流出一个流量, 所以中间的边权其实是可以任取的.)

• 二分图最大权匹配

二分图最大权匹配的对偶问题是最小顶标和问题, 即: 为图中的每个顶点赋予一个非负顶标, 使得对于任意一条边, 两端点的顶标和都要不小于边权, 最小化顶标之和.

显然KM算法的原理实际上就是求最小顶标和.

3.7 一般图匹配

3.7.1 高斯消元

```

1 // 这个算法基于Tutte定理和高斯消元, 思维难度相对小一些,
2 // → 也更方便进行可行边的判定
3 // 注意这个算法复杂度是满的, 并且常数有点大, 而带花树通常
4 // → 是跑不满的
5 // 以及, 根据Tutte定理, 如果求最大匹配的大小的话直接输
6 // → 出Tutte矩阵的秩/2即可
7 // 需要输出方案时才需要再写后面那些乱七八糟的东西
8
9
10 // 复杂度和常数所限, 1s之内500已经是这个算法的极限了
11 const int maxn = 505, p = 1000000007; // p可以是任
12 // → 意10^9以内的质数
13
14 // 全局数组和变量定义
15 int A[maxn][maxn], B[maxn][maxn], t[maxn][maxn],
16 // → id[maxn], a[maxn];
17 bool row[maxn] = {false}, col[maxn] = {false};
18 int n, m, girl[maxn]; // girl是匹配点, 用来输出方案
19
20 // 为了方便使用, 贴上主函数
21 // 需要调用高斯消元和eliminate
22 int main() {
23     srand(19260817);
24
25     scanf("%d%d", &n, &m); // 点数和边数
26     while (m--) {
27         int x, y;
28         scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
29         A[x][y] = rand() % p;
30         A[y][x] = -A[x][y]; // Tutte矩阵是反对称矩阵
31     }
32
33     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
34         id[i] = i; // 输出方案用的, 因为高斯消元的时候会
35         // → 交换列
36     memcpy(t, A, sizeof(t));
37     Gauss(A, NULL, n);
38
39     m = n;
40     n = 0; // 这里变量复用纯属个人习惯
41
42     for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++)
43         if (A[id[i]][id[i]])
```

```

38     a[++n] = i; // 找出一个极大满秩子矩阵
39
40     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
41         for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
42             A[i][j] = t[a[i]][a[j]];
43
44     Gauss(A, B, n);
45
46     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
47         if (!girl[a[i]])
48             for (int j = i + 1; j <= n; j++)
49                 if (!girl[a[j]] && t[a[i]][a[j]] &&
→ B[j][i]) {
50                     // 注意上面那句if的写法, 现在t是邻接
→ 矩阵的备份,
51                     // 逆矩阵j行i列不为0当且仅当这条边可
→ 行
52                     girl[a[i]] = a[j];
53                     girl[a[j]] = a[i];
54
55                     eliminate(i, j);
56                     eliminate(j, i);
57                     break;
58                 }
59
60     printf("%d\n", n / 2);
61     for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
62         printf("%d ", girl[i]);
63
64     return 0;
65 }
66
67 // 高斯消元 O(n^3)
68 // 在传入B时表示计算逆矩阵, 传入NULL则只需计算矩阵的秩
69 void Gauss(int A[][maxn], int B[][maxn], int n) {
70     if(B) {
71         memset(B, 0, sizeof(t));
72         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
73             B[i][i] = 1;
74     }
75
76     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
77         if (!A[i][i]) {
78             for (int j = i + 1; j <= n; j++)
79                 if (A[j][i]) {
80                     swap(id[i], id[j]);
81                     for (int k = i; k <= n; k++)
82                         swap(A[i][k], A[j][k]);
83
84                     if (B)
85                         for (int k = 1; k <= n; k++)
86                             swap(B[i][k], B[j][k]);
87                     break;
88                 }
89
90         if (!A[i][i])
91             continue;
92     }
93
94     int inv = qpow(A[i][i], p - 2);
95
96     for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
97         if (i != j && A[j][i]) {
98             int t = (long long)A[j][i] * inv % p;
99
100            for (int k = i; k <= n; k++)
101                if (A[i][k])
102                    A[j][k] = (A[j][k] - (long
→ long)t * A[i][k]) % p;

```

```

103
104     if (B)
105         for (int k = 1; k <= n; k++)
106             if (B[i][k])
107                 B[j][k] = (B[j][k] - (long
→ long)t * B[i][k]) % p;
108
109     }
110
111     if (B)
112         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
113             int inv = qpow(A[i][i], p - 2);
114
115             for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
116                 if (B[i][j])
117                     B[i][j] = (long long)B[i][j] * inv
→ % p;
118         }
119     }
120
121 // 消去一行一列 O(n^2)
122 void eliminate(int r, int c) {
123     row[r] = col[c] = true; // 已经被消掉
124
125     int inv = qpow(B[r][c], p - 2);
126
127     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
128         if (!row[i] && B[i][c]) {
129             int t = (long long)B[i][c] * inv % p;
130
131             for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
132                 if (!col[j] && B[r][j])
133                     B[i][j] = (B[i][j] - (long long)t *
→ B[r][j]) % p;
134     }
135 }

```

3.7.2 带花树

```

1 // 带花树通常比高斯消元快很多, 但在只需要求最大匹配大小的
→ 时候并没有高斯消元好写
2 // 当然输出方案要方便很多
3
4 // 全局数组与变量定义
5 vector<int> G[maxn];
6 int girl[maxn], f[maxn], t[maxn], p[maxn], vis[maxn],
→ tim, q[maxn], head, tail;
7 int n, m;
8
9
10 // 封装好的主过程 O(nm)
11 int blossom() {
12     int ans = 0;
13
14     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
15         if (!girl[i])
16             ans += bfs(i);
17
18     return ans;
19 }
20
21 // bfs找增广路 O(m)
22 bool bfs(int s) {
23     memset(t, 0, sizeof(t));
24     memset(p, 0, sizeof(p));
25
26     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
27         f[i] = i; // 并查集
28
29

```

```

30 head = tail = 0;
31 q[tail++] = s;
32 t[s] = 1;
33
34 while (head != tail) {
35     int x = q[head++];
36     for (int y : G[x]) {
37         if (findroot(y) == findroot(x) || t[y] ==
38             → 2)
39             continue;
40
41         if (!t[y]) {
42             t[y] = 2;
43             p[y] = x;
44
45             if (!girl[y]) {
46                 for (int u = y, t; u; u = t) {
47                     t = girl[p[u]];
48                     girl[p[u]] = u;
49                     girl[u] = p[u];
50                 }
51                 return true;
52             }
53
54             t[girl[y]] = 1;
55             q[tail++] = girl[y];
56         } else if (t[y] == 1) {
57             int z = LCA(x, y);
58
59             shrink(x, y, z);
60             shrink(y, x, z);
61         }
62     }
63 }
64
65 return false;
66 }
67
68 //缩奇环 O(n)
69 void shrink(int x, int y, int z) {
70     while (findroot(x) != z) {
71         p[x] = y;
72         y = girl[x];
73
74         if (t[y] == 2) {
75             t[y] = 1;
76             q[tail++] = y;
77         }
78
79         if (findroot(x) == x)
80             f[x] = z;
81         if (findroot(y) == y)
82             f[y] = z;
83
84         x = p[y];
85     }
86 }
87
88 //暴力找LCA O(n)
89 int LCA(int x, int y) {
90     tim++;
91     while (true) {
92         if (x) {
93             x = findroot(x);
94
95             if (vis[x] == tim)
96                 return x;
97             else {

```

```

98         vis[x] = tim;
99         x = p[girl[x]];
100    }
101   }
102   swap(x, y);
103 }
104
105 //并查集的查找 O(1)
106 int findroot(int x) {
107     return x == f[x] ? x : (f[x] = findroot(f[x]));
108 }
109

```

3.7.3 带权带花树

Forked from the template of Imperisble Night.

(有一说一这玩意实在太难写了，抄之前建议先想想算法是不是假的或者有SB做法)

```

1 //maximum weight blossom, change g[u][v].w to INF -
2 → g[u][v].w when minimum weight blossom is needed
3 //type of ans is long long
4 //replace all int to long long if weight of edge is
→ long long
5
6 struct WeightGraph {
7     static const int INF = INT_MAX;
8     static const int MAXN = 400;
9     struct edge{
10         int u, v, w;
11         edge() {}
12         edge(int u, int v, int w): u(u), v(v), w(w) {}
13     };
14     int n, n_x;
15     edge g[MAXN * 2 + 1][MAXN * 2 + 1];
16     int lab[MAXN * 2 + 1];
17     int match[MAXN * 2 + 1], slack[MAXN * 2 + 1],
→ st[MAXN * 2 + 1], pa[MAXN * 2 + 1];
18     int flower_from[MAXN * 2 + 1][MAXN+1], S[MAXN * 2 +
→ 1], vis[MAXN * 2 + 1];
19     vector<int> flower[MAXN * 2 + 1];
20     queue<int> q;
21     inline int e_delta(const edge &e){ // does not work
→ inside blossoms
22         return lab[e.u] + lab[e.v] - g[e.u][e.v].w * 2;
23     }
24     inline void update_slack(int u, int x){
25         if(!slack[x] || e_delta(g[u][x]) <
→ e_delta(g[slack[x]][x]))
26             slack[x] = u;
27     }
28     inline void set_slack(int x){
29         slack[x] = 0;
30         for(int u = 1; u ≤ n; ++u)
31             if(g[u][x].w > 0 && st[u] != x && S[st[u]] ==
→ 0)
32                 update_slack(u, x);
33     }
34     void q_push(int x){
35         if(x ≤ n)q.push(x);
36         else for(size_t i = 0; i < flower[x].size(); i+
→ +)
37             q.push(flower[x][i]);
38     }
39     inline void set_st(int x, int b){
40         st[x]=b;
41         if(x > n) for(size_t i = 0; i <
→ flower[x].size(); ++i)
42             set_st(flower[x][i], b);

```

```

42 }
43 inline int get_pr(int b, int xr){
44     int pr = find(flower[b].begin(),
45                   flower[b].end(), xr) - flower[b].begin();
46     if(pr % 2 == 1){
47         reverse(flower[b].begin() + 1,
48                 flower[b].end());
49         return (int)flower[b].size() - pr;
50     } else return pr;
51 }
52 inline void set_match(int u, int v){
53     match[u]=g[u][v].v;
54     if(u > n){
55         edge e=g[u][v];
56         int xr = flower_from[u][e.u], pr=get_pr(u,
57                                         xr);
58         for(int i = 0;i < pr; ++i)
59             set_match(flower[u][i], flower[u][i ^ 1]);
60         set_match(xr, v);
61         rotate(flower[u].begin(),
62                flower[u].begin() + pr, flower[u].end());
63     }
64 }
65 inline void augment(int u, int v){
66     for(; ; ){
67         int xnv=st[match[u]];
68         set_match(u, v);
69         if(!xnv) return;
70         set_match(xnv, st[pa[xnv]]);
71         u=st[pa[xnv]], v=xnv;
72     }
73 }
74 inline int get_lca(int u, int v){
75     static int t=0;
76     for(++; u || v; swap(u, v)){
77         if(u == 0) continue;
78         if(vis[u] == t) return u;
79         vis[u] = t;
80         u = st[match[u]];
81         if(u) u = st[pa[u]];
82     }
83     return 0;
84 }
85 inline void add_blossom(int u, int lca, int v){
86     int b = n + 1;
87     while(b <= n_x && st[b]) ++b;
88     if(b > n_x) ++n_x;
89     lab[b] = 0, S[b] = 0;
90     match[b] = match[lca];
91     flower[b].clear();
92     flower[b].push_back(lca);
93     for(int x = u, y; x != lca; x = st[pa[y]]) {
94         flower[b].push_back(x),
95         flower[b].push_back(y = st[match[x]]),
96         q_push(y);
97     }
98     reverse(flower[b].begin() + 1,
99             flower[b].end());
100    for(int x = v, y; x != lca; x = st[pa[y]]) {
101        flower[b].push_back(x),
102        flower[b].push_back(y = st[match[x]]),
103        q_push(y);
104    }
105    set_st(b, b);
106    for(int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x) g[b][x].w = g[x]
107        .w = 0;
108    for(int x = 1; x <= n; ++x) flower_from[b][x] =
109        0;
110
111    for(size_t i = 0 ; i < flower[b].size(); ++i){
112        int xs = flower[b][i];
113        for(int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x)
114            if(g[b][x].w == 0 || e_delta(g[xs][x])
115                < e_delta(g[b][x]))
116                g[b][x] = g[xs][x], g[x][b] = g[x]
117                    .w = xs;
118        for(int x = 1; x <= n; ++x)
119            if(flower_from[xs][x]) flower_from[b]
120                [x] = xs;
121    }
122    set_slack(b);
123 }
124 inline void expand_blossom(int b){ // S[b] == 1
125     for(size_t i = 0; i < flower[b].size(); ++i)
126         set_st(flower[b][i], flower[b][i]);
127     int xr = flower_from[b][g[b][pa[b]].u], pr =
128         get_pr(b, xr);
129     for(int i = 0; i < pr; i += 2){
130         int xs = flower[b][i], xns = flower[b][i +
131             1];
132         pa[xs] = g[xns][xs].u;
133         S[xs] = 1, S[xns] = 0;
134         slack[xs] = 0, set_slack(xns);
135         q_push(xns);
136     }
137     S[xr] = 1, pa[xr] = pa[b];
138     for(size_t i = pr + 1; i < flower[b].size(); +
139         i){
140         int xs = flower[b][i];
141         S[xs] = -1, set_slack(xs);
142     }
143     st[b] = 0;
144 }
145 inline bool on_found_edge(const edge &e){
146     int u = st[e.u], v = st[e.v];
147     if(S[v] == -1){
148         pa[v] = e.u, S[v] = 1;
149         int nu = st[match[v]];
150         slack[v] = slack[nu] = 0;
151         S[nu] = 0, q_push(nu);
152     }else if(S[v] == 0){
153         int lca = get_lca(u, v);
154         if(!lca) return augment(u, v), augment(v,
155                                         u), true;
156         else add_blossom(u, lca, v);
157     }
158     return false;
159 }
160 inline bool matching(){
161     memset(S + 1, -1, sizeof(int) * n_x);
162     memset(slack + 1, 0, sizeof(int) * n_x);
163     q = queue<int>();
164     for(int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x)
165         if(st[x] == x && !match[x]) pa[x]=0,
166             S[x]=0, q.push(x);
167     if(q.empty())return false;
168     for(;;){
169         while(q.size()){
170             int u = q.front();q.pop();
171             if(S[st[u]] == 1)continue;
172             for(int v = 1; v <= n; ++v)
173                 if(g[u][v].w > 0 && st[u] != st[v])
174                     if(e_delta(g[u][v]) == 0)
175                         if(on_found_edge(g[u]
176                                         .v))return true;
177                     else update_slack(u, st[v]);
178         }
179     }
180 }

```

```

161         }
162     }
163     int d = INF;
164     for(int b = n + 1; b <= n_x; ++b)
165     |   if(st[b] == b && S[b] == 1)d = min(d,
166     |   ↪ lab[b]/2);
167     for(int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x)
168     |   if(st[x] == x && slack[x]){
169     |   |   if(S[x] == -1)d = min(d,
170     |   |   ↪ e_delta(g[slack[x]][x]));
171     |   |   else if(S[x] == 0)d = min(d,
172     |   |   ↪ e_delta(g[slack[x]][x])/2);
173     |   }
174     for(int u = 1; u <= n; ++u){
175     |   if(S[st[u]] == 0){
176     |   |   if(lab[u] <= d) return 0;
177     |   |   lab[u] -= d;
178     |   }else if(S[st[u]] == 1)lab[u] += d;
179     }
180     for(int b = n+1; b <= n_x; ++b)
181     |   if(st[b] == b){
182     |   |   if(S[st[b]] == 0) lab[b] += d * 2;
183     |   |   else if(S[st[b]] == 1) lab[b] -= d
184     |   |   ↪ * 2;
185     |   }
186     q=queue<int>();
187     for(int x = 1; x <= n_x; ++x)
188     |   if(st[x] == x && slack[x] &&
189     |   ↪ st[slack[x]] != x &&
190     |   ↪ e_delta(g[slack[x]][x]) == 0)
191     |   |   if(on_found_edge(g[slack[x]])
192     |   |   ↪ [x]))return true;
193     for(int b = n + 1; b <= n_x; ++b)
194     |   if(st[b] == b && S[b] == 1 && lab[b] ==
195     |   ↪ 0)expand_blossom(b);
196     }
197     return false;
198 }
199 inline pair<long long, int> solve(){
200     memset(match + 1, 0, sizeof(int) * n);
201     n_x = n;
202     int n_matches = 0;
203     long long tot_weight = 0;
204     for(int u = 0; u <= n; ++u) st[u] = u,
205     ↪ flower[u].clear();
206     int w_max = 0;
207     for(int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
208     |   for(int v = 1; v <= n; ++v){
209     |   |   flower_from[u][v] = (u == v ? u : 0);
210     |   |   w_max = max(w_max, g[u][v].w);
211     |   }
212     for(int u = 1; u <= n; ++u) lab[u] = w_max;
213     while(matching()) ++n_matches;
214     for(int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
215     |   if(match[u] && match[u] < u)
216     |   |   tot_weight += g[u][match[u]].w;
217     return make_pair(tot_weight, n_matches);
218 }
219 inline void init(){
220     for(int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
221     |   for(int v = 1; v <= n; ++v)
222     |   |   g[u][v]=edge(u, v, 0);
223 }
224 };

```

3.7.4 原理

设图 G 的Tutte矩阵是 \tilde{A} , 首先是基础的引理:

- G 的最大匹配大小是 $\frac{1}{2}\text{rank}\tilde{A}$.
- $(\tilde{A}^{-1})_{i,j} \neq 0$ 当且仅当 $G - \{v_i, v_j\}$ 有完美匹配.
(考虑到逆矩阵与伴随矩阵的关系, 这是显然的.)

构造最大匹配的方法见板子. 对于更一般的问题, 可以借助构造方法转化为完美匹配问题.

设最大匹配的大小为 k , 新建 $n - 2k$ 个辅助点, 让它们和其他所有点连边, 那么如果一个点匹配了一个辅助点, 就说明它在原图的匹配中不匹配任何点.

- 最大匹配的可行边: 对原图中的任意一条边 (u, v) , 如果删掉 u, v 后新图仍然有完美匹配(也就是 $\tilde{A}_{u,v}^{-1} \neq 0$), 则它是一条可行边.
- 最大匹配的必须边: 待补充
- 最大匹配的必须点: 可以删掉这个点和一个辅助点, 然后判断剩下的图是否还有完美匹配, 如果有则说明它不是必须的, 否则是必须的. 只需要用到逆矩阵即可.
- 最大匹配的可行点: 显然对于任意一个点, 只要它不是孤立点, 就是可行点.

3.8 支配树

记得建反图!

```

1 vector<int> G[maxn], R[maxn], son[maxn]; // R是反图,
2     ↪ son存的是sdom树上的儿子
3
4 int ufs[maxn];
5
6 int idom[maxn], sdom[maxn], anc[maxn]; // anc:
7     ↪ sdom的dfn最小的祖先
8
9 int findufs(int x) {
10    if (ufs[x] == x)
11        return x;
12
13    int t = ufs[x];
14    ufs[x] = findufs(ufs[x]);
15
16    if (dfn[sdom[anc[x]]] > dfn[sdom[anc[t]]])
17        anc[x] = anc[t];
18
19    return ufs[x];
20 }
21
22 void dfs(int x) {
23    dfn[x] = ++tim;
24    id[tim] = x;
25    sdom[x] = x;
26
27    for (int y : G[x])
28        if (!dfn[y]) {
29            p[y] = x;
30            dfs(y);
31        }
32 }
33
34 void get_dominator(int n) {
35    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
36        ufs[i] = anc[i] = i;
37
38 dfs(1);
39
40 for (int i = n; i > 1; i--) {
41    int x = id[i];
42
43    for (int y : R[x])

```

```

44     if (dfn[y]) {
45         findufs(y);
46         if (dfn[sdom[x]] > dfn[sdom[anc[y]]])
47             sdom[x] = sdom[anc[y]];
48     }
49
50     son[sdom[x]].push_back(x);
51     ufs[x] = p[x];
52
53     for (int u : son[p[x]]) {
54         findufs(u);
55         idom[u] = (sdom[u] == sdom[anc[u]] ? p[x] :
56                     anc[u]);
57     }
58
59     son[p[x]].clear();
60 }
61
62 for (int i = 2; i ≤ n; i++) {
63     int x = id[i];
64
65     if (idom[x] != sdom[x])
66         idom[x] = idom[idom[x]];
67
68     son[idom[x]].push_back(x);
69 }
```

```

19 // dfs
20 bool dfs(int x) {
21     if (vis[x ^ 1])
22         return false;
23
24     if (vis[x])
25         return true;
26
27     vis[x] = true;
28     stk[++top] = x;
29
30     for (int i = 0; i < (int)G[x].size(); i++)
31         if (!dfs(G[x][i]))
32             return false;
33
34     return true;
35 }
```

3.9 2-SAT

如果限制满足对称性(每个命题的逆否命题对应的边也存在), 那么可以使用Tarjan算法求SCC搞定.

具体来说就是, 如果某个变量的两个点在同一SCC中则显然无解, 否则按拓扑序倒序尝试选择每个SCC即可.

由于Tarjan算法的特性, 找到SCC的顺序就是拓扑序倒序, 所以判断完是否有解之后, 每个变量只需要取SCC编号较小的那个.

```

1 if (!ok)
2     printf("IMPOSSIBLE\n");
3 else {
4     printf("POSSIBLE\n");
5
6     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
7         printf("%d%c", sccid[i * 2 - 1] > sccid[i * 2],
8                i < n ? ' ' : '\n');
8 }
```

如果要字典序最小就用DFS, 注意可以压位优化. 另外代码是0-base的.

```

1 bool vis[maxn];
2 int stk[maxn], top;
3
4 // 主函数
5 for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 2)
6     if (!vis[i] && !vis[i ^ 1]) {
7         top = 0;
8         if (!dfs(i)) {
9             while (top)
10                 vis[stk[top--]] = false;
11
12             if (!dfs(i + 1))
13                 bad = true;
14             break;
15         }
16     }
17
18 // 最后stk中的所有元素就是选中的值
```

3.10 最大流

3.10.1 Dinic

```

1 // 注意Dinic适用于二分图或分层图, 对于一般稀疏图ISAP更
2 → 优, 稠密图则HLPP更优
3
4 struct edge {
5     int to, cap, prev;
6 } e[maxe * 2];
7
8 int last[maxn], len, d[maxn], cur[maxn], q[maxn];
9
10 // main函数里要初始化
11 memset(last, -1, sizeof(last));
12
13 void AddEdge(int x, int y, int z) {
14     e[len].to = y;
15     e[len].cap = z;
16     e[len].prev = last[x];
17     last[x] = len++;
18 }
19
20 void addedge(int x, int y, int z) {
21     AddEdge(x, y, z);
22     AddEdge(y, x, 0);
23 }
24
25 void bfs() {
26     int head = 0, tail = 0;
27     memset(d, -1, sizeof(int) * (t + 5));
28     q[tail++] = s;
29     d[s] = 0;
30
31     while (head != tail) {
32         int x = q[head++];
33         for (int i = last[x]; ~i; i = e[i].prev)
34             if (e[i].cap > 0 && d[e[i].to] == -1) {
35                 d[e[i].to] = d[x] + 1;
36                 q[tail++] = e[i].to;
37             }
38     }
39
40     int dfs(int x, int a) {
41         if (x == t || !a)
42             return a;
43
44         int flow = 0, f;
45         for (int &i = cur[x]; ~i; i = e[i].prev)
```

```

46     if (e[i].cap > 0 && d[e[i].to] == d[x] + 1 &&
47         (f = dfs(e[i].to, min(e[i].cap, a)))) {
48         e[i].cap -= f;
49         e[i^1].cap += f;
50         flow += f;
51         a -= f;
52
53         if (!a)
54             break;
55     }
56
57     return flow;
58 }
59
60 int Dinic() {
61     int flow = 0;
62     while (bfs(), ~d[t]) {
63         memcpy(cur, last, sizeof(int) * (t + 5));
64         flow += dfs(s, inf);
65     }
66     return flow;
67 }

```

3.10.2 ISAP

可能有毒，慎用。

```

1 // 注意ISAP适用于一般稀疏图，对于二分图或分层图情
2 // → 况Dinic比较优，稠密图则HLPP更优
3
4 // 边的定义
5 // 这里没有记录起点和反向边，因为反向边即为正向边xor 1,
6 // → 起点即为反向边的终点
7 struct edge {
8     int to, cap, prev;
9 } e[maxe * 2];
10
11 // 全局变量和数组定义
12 int last[maxn], cnte = 0, d[maxn], p[maxn], c[maxn],
13 // → cur[maxn], q[maxn];
14 int n, m, s, t; // s, t一定要开成全局变量
15
16 void AddEdge(int x, int y, int z) {
17     e[cnte].to = y;
18     e[cnte].cap = z;
19     e[cnte].prev = last[x];
20     last[x] = cnte++;
21 }
22
23 void addedge(int x, int y, int z) {
24     AddEdge(x, y, z);
25     AddEdge(y, x, 0);
26 }
27
28 // 预处理到t的距离标号
29 // 在测试数据组数较少时可以省略，把所有距离标号初始化为0
30 void bfs() {
31     memset(d, -1, sizeof(d));
32
33     int head = 0, tail = 0;
34     d[t] = 0;
35     q[tail++] = t;
36
37     while (head != tail) {
38         int x = q[head++];
39         c[d[x]]++;
40
41         for (int i = last[x]; ~i; i = e[i].prev)
42             if (e[i ^ 1].cap && d[e[i].to] == -1) {
43             d[e[i].to] = d[x] + 1;
44             q[tail++] = e[i].to;
45
46             // augment函数 O(n) 沿增广路增广一次，返回增广的流量
47             int augment() {
48                 int a = (~0u) >> 1; // INT_MAX
49
50                 for (int x = t; x != s; x = e[p[x] ^ 1].to)
51                     a = min(a, e[p[x]].cap);
52
53                 for (int x = t; x != s; x = e[p[x] ^ 1].to) {
54                     e[p[x]].cap -= a;
55                     e[p[x] ^ 1].cap += a;
56                 }
57
58                 return a;
59             }
59
60             // 主过程 O(n^2 m)，返回最大流的流量
61             // 注意这里的n是编号最大值，在这个值不为n的时候一定要开个
62             // → 变量记录下来并修改代码
63             int ISAP() {
64                 bfs();
65
66                 memcpy(cur, last, sizeof(cur));
67
68                 int x = s, flow = 0;
69
70                 while (d[s] < n) {
71                     if (x == t) { // 如果走到了t就增广一次，并返
72                         // → 回s重新找增广路
73                         flow += augment();
74                         x = s;
75
76                     bool ok = false;
77                     for (int &i = cur[x]; ~i; i = e[i].prev)
78                         if (e[i].cap && d[x] == d[e[i].to] + 1) {
79                             p[e[i].to] = i;
80                             x = e[i].to;
81
82                             ok = true;
83                             break;
84                         }
85
86                     if (!ok) { // 修改距离标号
87                         int tmp = n - 1;
88                         for (int i = last[x]; ~i; i = e[i].prev)
89                             if (e[i].cap)
90                                 tmp = min(tmp, d[e[i].to] + 1);
91
92                         if (!--c[d[x]])
93                             break; // gap优化，一定要加上
94
95                         c[d[x]] = tmp++;
96                         cur[x] = last[x];
97
98                         if (x != s)
99                             x = e[p[x] ^ 1].to;
100
101                 }
102             }
103
104             // 重要！main函数最前面一定要加上如下初始化
105             memset(last, -1, sizeof(last));
106
107         }
108     }
109
110     return flow;
111 }

```

```

40             d[e[i].to] = d[x] + 1;
41             q[tail++] = e[i].to;
42         }
43     }
44 }
45
46 // augment函数 O(n) 沿增广路增广一次，返回增广的流量
47 int augment() {
48     int a = (~0u) >> 1; // INT_MAX
49
50     for (int x = t; x != s; x = e[p[x] ^ 1].to)
51         a = min(a, e[p[x]].cap);
52
53     for (int x = t; x != s; x = e[p[x] ^ 1].to) {
54         e[p[x]].cap -= a;
55         e[p[x] ^ 1].cap += a;
56     }
57
58     return a;
59 }
60
61 // 主过程 O(n^2 m)，返回最大流的流量
62 // 注意这里的n是编号最大值，在这个值不为n的时候一定要开个
63 // → 变量记录下来并修改代码
64 int ISAP() {
65     bfs();
66
67     memcpy(cur, last, sizeof(cur));
68
69     int x = s, flow = 0;
70
71     while (d[s] < n) {
72         if (x == t) { // 如果走到了t就增广一次，并返
73             // → 回s重新找增广路
74             flow += augment();
75             x = s;
76
77         bool ok = false;
78         for (int &i = cur[x]; ~i; i = e[i].prev)
79             if (e[i].cap && d[x] == d[e[i].to] + 1) {
80                 p[e[i].to] = i;
81                 x = e[i].to;
82
83                 ok = true;
84                 break;
85             }
86
87         if (!ok) { // 修改距离标号
88             int tmp = n - 1;
89             for (int i = last[x]; ~i; i = e[i].prev)
90                 if (e[i].cap)
91                     tmp = min(tmp, d[e[i].to] + 1);
92
93             if (!--c[d[x]])
94                 break; // gap优化，一定要加上
95
96             c[d[x]] = tmp++;
97             cur[x] = last[x];
98
99             if (x != s)
100                 x = e[p[x] ^ 1].to;
101
102     }
103
104     // 重要！main函数最前面一定要加上如下初始化
105     memset(last, -1, sizeof(last));
106
107 }

```

3.10.3 HLPP 最高标号预流推进

```

1 constexpr int maxn = 1205, maxe = 120005;
2
3 struct edge {
4     int to, cap, prev;
5 } e[maxn * 2];
6
7 int n, m, s, t;
8 int last[maxn], cnte;
9 int h[maxn], gap[maxn * 2];
10 long long ex[maxn]; // 多余流量
11 bool inq[maxn];
12
13 struct cmp {
14     bool operator<(int x, int y) const {
15         return h[x] < h[y];
16     }
17 };
18
19 priority_queue<int, vector<int>, cmp> heap;
20
21 void adde(int x, int y, int z) {
22     e[cnte].to = y;
23     e[cnte].cap = z;
24     e[cnte].prev = last[x];
25     last[x] = cnte++;
26 }
27
28 void addedge(int x, int y, int z) {
29     adde(x, y, z);
30     adde(y, x, 0);
31 }
32
33 bool bfs() {
34     static int q[maxn];
35
36     fill(h, h + n + 1, 2 * n); // 如果没有全局的n, 记得
37     // 改这里
38     int head = 0, tail = 0;
39     q[tail++] = t;
40     h[t] = 0;
41
42     while (head < tail) {
43         int x = q[head++];
44         for (int i = last[x]; ~i; i = e[i].prev)
45             if (e[i ^ 1].cap && h[e[i].to] > h[x] + 1)
46                 // {
47                 h[e[i].to] = h[x] + 1;
48                 q[tail++] = e[i].to;
49             }
50
51     return h[s] < 2 * n;
52 }
53
54 void push(int x) {
55     for (int i = last[x]; ~i; i = e[i].prev)
56         if (e[i].cap && h[x] == h[e[i].to] + 1) {
57             int d = min(ex[x], (long long)e[i].cap);
58
59             e[i].cap -= d;
60             e[i ^ 1].cap += d;
61             ex[x] -= d;
62             ex[e[i].to] += d;
63
64             if (e[i].to != s && e[i].to != t &&
65                 !inq[e[i].to]) {
66                 heap.push(e[i].to);
67                 inq[e[i].to] = true;
68             }
69         }
70     }
71 }
72
73 void relabel(int x) {
74     h[x] = 2 * n;
75
76     for (int i = last[x]; ~i; i = e[i].prev)
77         if (e[i].cap)
78             h[x] = min(h[x], h[e[i].to] + 1);
79 }
80
81 long long hlpp() {
82     if (!bfs())
83         return 0;
84
85     // memset(gap, 0, sizeof(int) * 2 * n);
86     h[s] = n;
87
88     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
89         gap[h[i]]++;
90
91     for (int i = last[s]; ~i; i = e[i].prev)
92         if (e[i].cap) {
93             int d = e[i].cap;
94
95             e[i].cap -= d;
96             e[i ^ 1].cap += d;
97             ex[s] -= d;
98             ex[e[i].to] += d;
99
100            if (e[i].to != s && e[i].to != t &&
101                !inq[e[i].to]) {
102                heap.push(e[i].to);
103                inq[e[i].to] = true;
104            }
105        }
106
107        while (!heap.empty()) {
108            int x = heap.top();
109            heap.pop();
110            inq[x] = false;
111
112            push(x);
113            if (ex[x]) {
114                if (!--gap[h[x]]) { // gap
115                    for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
116                        if (i != s && i != t && h[i] >
117                            h[x])
118                            h[i] = n + 1;
119
120                relabel(x);
121                ++gap[h[x]];
122                heap.push(x);
123                inq[x] = true;
124            }
125
126        return ex[t];
127    }
128
129 //记得初始化
130 memset(last, -1, sizeof(last));

```

3.11 费用流

3.11.1 SPFA费用流

```

1 constexpr int maxn = 20005, maxm = 200005;
2
3 struct edge {
4     int to, prev, cap, w;
5 } e[maxm * 2];
6
7 int last[maxn], cnte, d[maxn], p[maxn]; // 记得把last初
→ 始化成-1, 不然会死循环
8 bool inq[maxn];
9
10 void spfa(int s) {
11
12     memset(d, -63, sizeof(d));
13     memset(p, -1, sizeof(p));
14
15     queue<int> q;
16
17     q.push(s);
18     d[s] = 0;
19
20     while (!q.empty()) {
21         int x = q.front();
22         q.pop();
23         inq[x] = false;
24
25         for (int i = last[x]; ~i; i = e[i].prev)
26             if (e[i].cap) {
27                 int y = e[i].to;
28
29                 if (d[x] + e[i].w > d[y]) {
30                     p[y] = i;
31                     d[y] = d[x] + e[i].w;
32                     if (!inq[y]) {
33                         q.push(y);
34                         inq[y] = true;
35                     }
36                 }
37             }
38     }
39 }
40
41 int mcmf(int s, int t) {
42     int ans = 0;
43
44     while (spfa(s), d[t] > 0) {
45         int flow = 0x3f3f3f3f;
46         for (int x = t; x != s; x = e[p[x] ^ 1].to)
47             flow = min(flow, e[p[x]].cap);
48
49         ans += flow * d[t];
50
51         for (int x = t; x != s; x = e[p[x] ^ 1].to) {
52             e[p[x]].cap -= flow;
53             e[p[x] ^ 1].cap += flow;
54         }
55     }
56
57     return ans;
58 }
59
60 void add(int x, int y, int c, int w) {
61     e[cnte].to = y;
62     e[cnte].cap = c;
63     e[cnte].w = w;
64
65     e[cnte].prev = last[x];
66     last[x] = cnte++;
67 }

```

```

69 void addedge(int x, int y, int c, int w) {
70     add(x, y, c, w);
71     add(y, x, 0, -w);
72 }

```

3.11.2 Dijkstra费用流

有的地方也叫原始-对偶费用流.

原理和求多源最短路的Johnson算法是一样的, 都是给每个点维护一个势 h_u , 使得对任何有向边 $u \rightarrow v$ 都满足 $w + h_u - h_v \geq 0$.

如果有负费用则从 s 开始跑一遍SPFA初始化, 否则可以直接初始化 $h_u = 0$.

每次增广时得到的路径长度就是 $d_{s,t} + h_t$, 增广之后让所有 $h_u = h'_u + d'_{s,u}$, 直到 $d_{s,t} = \infty$ (最小费用最大流)或 $d_{s,t} \geq 0$ (最小费用流)为止.

注意最大费用流要转成取负之后的最小费用流, 因为Dijkstra求的是最短路.

```

1 struct edge {
2     int to, cap, prev, w;
3 } e[maxe * 2];
4
5 int last[maxn], cnte;
6
7 long long d[maxn], h[maxn];
8 int p[maxn];
9
10 bool vis[maxn];
11 int s, t;
12
13 void Adde(int x, int y, int z, int w) {
14     e[cnte].to = y;
15     e[cnte].cap = z;
16     e[cnte].w = w;
17     e[cnte].prev = last[x];
18     last[x] = cnte++;
19 }
20
21 void addedge(int x, int y, int z, int w) {
22     Adde(x, y, z, w);
23     Adde(y, x, 0, -w);
24 }
25
26 void dijkstra() {
27     memset(d, 63, sizeof(d));
28     memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
29
30     priority_queue<pair<long long, int>> heap;
31
32     d[s] = 0;
33     heap.push(make_pair(0ll, s));
34
35     while (!heap.empty()) {
36         int x = heap.top().second;
37         heap.pop();
38
39         if (vis[x])
40             continue;
41
42         vis[x] = true;
43         for (int i = last[x]; ~i; i = e[i].prev)
44             if (e[i].cap > 0 && d[e[i].to] > d[x] +
→ e[i].w + h[x] - h[e[i].to]) {
45                 d[e[i].to] = d[x] + e[i].w + h[x] -
→ h[e[i].to];
46                 p[e[i].to] = i;
47                 heap.push(make_pair(-d[e[i].to],
→ e[i].to));

```

```

48     }
49 }
50
51
52 pair<long long, long long> mcmf() {
53     /*
54      spfa();
55      for (int i = 1; i ≤ t; i++)
56          h[i] = d[i];
57      // 如果初始有负权就像这样跑一遍SPFA预处理
58      */
59
60     long long flow = 0, cost = 0;
61
62     while (dijkstra(), d[t] < 0x3f3f3f3f) {
63         for (int i = 1; i ≤ t; i++)
64             h[i] += d[i];
65
66         int a = 0x3f3f3f3f;
67
68         for (int x = t; x != s; x = e[p[x] ^ 1].to)
69             a = min(a, e[p[x]].cap);
70
71         flow += a;
72         cost += (long long)a * h[t];
73
74         for (int x = t; x != s; x = e[p[x] ^ 1].to) {
75             e[p[x]].cap -= a;
76             e[p[x] ^ 1].cap += a;
77         }
78     }
79
80     return make_pair(flow, cost);
81 }
82
83
84 // 记得初始化
85 memset(last, -1, sizeof(last));

```

```

24     vector<unsigned int> isq, cur;
25     vector<flow_t> ex;
26     vector<cost_t> h;
27
28     mcSFlow(int _N, int _S, int _T): eps(0), N(_N),
29             → S(_S), T(_T), G(_N) {}
30
31     void add_edge(int a, int b, flow_t cap, cost_t
32             → cost) {
33         assert(cap ≥ 0);
34         assert(a ≥ 0 && a < N && b ≥ 0 && b < N);
35
36         if (a == b) {
37             assert(cost ≥ 0);
38             return;
39         }
40
41         cost *= N;
42         eps = max(eps, abs(cost));
43         G[a].emplace_back(b, cost, cap, G[b].size());
44         G[b].emplace_back(a, -cost, 0, G[a].size()
45             → 1);
46
47     void add_flow(Edge &e, flow_t f) {
48         Edge &back = G[e.to][e.rev];
49
50         if (!ex[e.to] && f)
51             hs[h[e.to]].push_back(e.to);
52
53         e.f -= f;
54         ex[e.to] += f;
55         back.f += f;
56         ex[back.to] -= f;
57
58     vector<vector<int>> hs;
59     vector<int> co;
60
61     flow_t max_flow() {
62         ex.assign(N, 0);
63         h.assign(N, 0);
64         hs.resize(2 * N);
65         co.assign(2 * N, 0);
66         cur.assign(N, 0);
67         h[S] = N;
68         ex[T] = 1;
69         co[0] = N - 1;
70
71         for (auto &e : G[S])
72             add_flow(e, e.f);
73
74         if (hs[0].size())
75             for (int hi = 0; hi ≥ 0;) {
76                 int u = hs[hi].back();
77                 hs[hi].pop_back();
78
79                 while (ex[u] > 0) { // discharge u
80                     if (cur[u] == G[u].size())
81                         h[u] = 1e9;
82
83                     for (unsigned int i = 0; i <
84                         → G[u].size(); ++i) {
85                         auto &e = G[u][i];
86
87                         if (e.f && h[u] > h[e.to]
88                             → 1) {
89                             h[u] = h[e.to] + 1,
90                             → cur[u] = i;
91
92                         }
93
94                     }
95
96                 }
97             }
98
99         }
100
101     cost_t INF COST =
102         numeric_limits<cost_t>::max() / 2;
103
104     cost_t eps;
105     int N, S, T;
106     vector<vector<Edge>> G;

```

3.11.3 预流推进费用流(可处理负环) $O(nm \log C)$

不是很懂什么原理, 待研究.

```

1 // Push-Relabel implementation of the cost-scaling
2     → algorithm
3 // Runs in O(<max_flow> * log(V * max_edge_cost)) = O(
4     → V^3 * log(V * C))
5 // Really fast in practice, 3e4 edges are fine.
6 // Operates on integers, costs are multiplied by N!!
7
8 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
9 using namespace std;
10
11 // source: unknown
12 template<typename flow_t = int, typename cost_t = int>
13 struct mcSFlow {
14     struct Edge {
15         cost_t c;
16         flow_t f;
17         int to, rev;
18         Edge(int _to, cost_t _c, flow_t _f, int _rev):
19             → c(_c), f(_f), to(_to), rev(_rev) {}
20     };
21
22     static constexpr cost_t INF COST =
23         numeric_limits<cost_t>::max() / 2;
24
25     cost_t eps;
26     int N, S, T;
27     vector<vector<Edge>> G;

```

```

87         }
88     }
89
90     if (++co[h[u]], !--co[hi] && hi
91         ↪ < N)
92         for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
93             if (hi < h[i] && h[i] <
94                 ↪ N) {
95                 --co[h[i]];
96                 h[i] = N + 1;
97             }
98
99         hi = h[u];
100    }
101
102    else if (G[u][cur[u]].f && h[u] ==
103        ↪ h[G[u][cur[u]].to] + 1)
104        add_flow(G[u][cur[u]],
105            ↪ min(ex[u], G[u]
106            ↪ [cur[u]].f));
107
108    else
109        ++cur[u];
110
111    while (hi ≥ 0 && hs[hi].empty())
112        --hi;
113
114    return -ex[S];
115
116 void push(Edge &e, flow_t amt) {
117     if (e.f < amt)
118         amt = e.f;
119
120     e.f -= amt;
121     ex[e.to] += amt;
122     G[e.to][e.rev].f += amt;
123     ex[G[e.to][e.rev].to] -= amt;
124 }
125
126 void relabel(int vertex) {
127     cost_t newHeight = -INFCOST;
128
129     for (unsigned int i = 0; i < G[vertex].size();
130         → ++i) {
131         Edge const &e = G[vertex][i];
132
133         if (e.f && newHeight < h[e.to] - e.c) {
134             newHeight = h[e.to] - e.c;
135             cur[vertex] = i;
136         }
137
138     h[vertex] = newHeight - eps;
139
140     static constexpr int scale = 2;
141
142     pair<flow_t, cost_t> minCostMaxFlow() {
143         cost_t retCost = 0;
144
145         for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
146             for (Edge &e : G[i])
147                 retCost += e.c * (e.f);
148
149         //find max-flow
150         flow_t retFlow = max_flow();
151         h.assign(N, 0);
152         ex.assign(N, 0);
153
154         isq.assign(N, 0);
155         cur.assign(N, 0);
156         queue<int> q;
157
158         for (; eps; eps >= scale) {
159             //refine
160             fill(cur.begin(), cur.end(), 0);
161
162             for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
163                 for (auto &e : G[i])
164                     if (h[i] + e.c - h[e.to] < 0 &&
165                         → e.f)
166                         push(e, e.f);
167
168             for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
169                 if (ex[i] > 0) {
170                     q.push(i);
171                     isq[i] = 1;
172                 }
173             }
174
175             // make flow feasible
176             while (!q.empty()) {
177                 int u = q.front();
178                 q.pop();
179                 isq[u] = 0;
180
181                 while (ex[u] > 0) {
182                     if (cur[u] == G[u].size())
183                         relabel(u);
184
185                     for (unsigned int &i = cur[u],
186                         → max_i = G[u].size(); i < max_i;
187                         → ++i) {
188                         Edge &e = G[u][i];
189
190                         if (h[u] + e.c - h[e.to] < 0) {
191                             push(e, ex[u]);
192
193                             if (ex[e.to] > 0 &&
194                                 → isq[e.to] == 0) {
195                                 q.push(e.to);
196                                 isq[e.to] = 1;
197
198                             if (ex[u] == 0)
199                                 break;
200                         }
201
202                     if (eps > 1 && eps >= scale == 0)
203                         eps = 1 << scale;
204
205                     for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
206                         for (Edge &e : G[i])
207                             retCost -= e.c * (e.f);
208
209                     return make_pair(retFlow, retCost / 2 / N);
210
211                 }
212             }
213
214         int main() {

```

```

215
216     int n, m;
217     scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
218
219     mcsFlow<long long, long long> mcmf(n, 0, n - 1);
220
221     while (m--) {
222         int x, y, z, w;
223         scanf("%d%d%d%d", &x, &y, &z, &w);
224
225         mcmf.add_edge(x - 1, y - 1, z, w);
226     }
227
228     auto [flow, cost] = mcmf.minCostMaxFlow();
229
230     printf("%lld %lld\n", flow, cost);
231
232     return 0;
233 }
```

3.12 网络流原理

3.12.1 最大流

- 判断一条边是否必定满流

在残量网络中跑一遍Tarjan, 如果某条满流边的两端处于同一SCC中则说明它不一定满流. (因为可以找出包含反向边的环, 增广之后就不满流了.)

3.12.2 最小割

首先牢记最小割的定义: 选权值和尽量小的一些边, 使得删除这些边之后 s 无法到达 t .

- 最小割输出一种方案

在残量网络上从 S 开始floodfill, 源点可达的记为 S 集, 不可达的记为 T , 如果一条边的起点在 S 集而终点在 T 集, 就将其加入最小割中.

- 最小割的可行边与必须边

- 可行边: 满流, 且残量网络上不存在 u 到 v 的路径, 也就是 u 和 v 不在同一SCC中. (实际上也就是最大流必定满流的边.)
- 必须边: 满流, 且残量网络上 S 可达 u , v 可达 T .

- 字典序最小的最小割

直接按字典序从小到大的顺序依次判断每条边能否在最小割中即可.

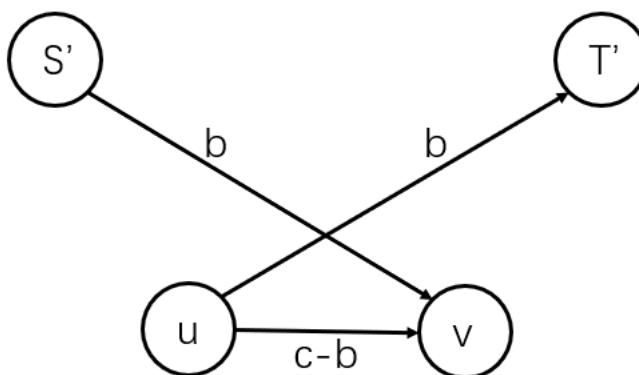
如果一条边是可行边, 我们就需要把它删掉, 同时进行退流, $u \rightarrow s$ 和 $t \rightarrow v$ 都退掉等同于这条边容量的流量.

退流用Dinic实现即可.

3.12.3 上下界网络流

无源汇上下界可行流

新建源汇 S' , T' , 然后如图所示转化每一条边.



在新图跑一遍最大流之后检查一遍辅助边, 如果有辅助边没满流则无解, 否则把每条边的流量加上 b 就是一组可行方案.

有源汇上下界最大流

如果不需判断是否有解的话可以直接按照和上面一样的方法转化. 因为附加边实际上算了两次流量, 所以最终答案应该减掉所有下界之和.

(另外这里如果要压缩附加边的话, 不能像无源汇的情况一样对每个点只开一个变量统计溢出的流量, 正确的做法是进出流量各统计一下, 每个点连两条附加边.)

如果需要判有解的话会出一点问题. 这时候就需要转化成无源汇的情况, 验证有解之后撤掉 T 到 S 的那条附加边再从 S 到 T 跑一遍最大流.

```

1 int ex[maxn], id[maxn];
2
3 int main() {
4
5     memset(last, -1, sizeof(last));
6
7     int n, m, src, sink;
8     scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &src, &sink);
9     s = n + 1;
10    t = n + 2;
11
12    while (m--) {
13        int x, y, b, c;
14        scanf("%d%d%d%d", &x, &y, &b, &c);
15
16        addedge(x, y, c - b);
17
18        ex[y] += b;
19        ex[x] -= b;
20    }
21
22    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
23        id[i] = cte;
24
25        if (ex[i] >= 0)
26            addedge(s, i, ex[i]);
27        else
28            addedge(i, t, -ex[i]);
29    }
30
31    addedge(sink, src, (~0u) >> 1);
32
33    Dinic();
34
35    if (any_of(id + 1, id + n + 1, [] (int i) {return
36        ~bool e[i].cap;})) {
37        printf("please go home to sleep\n");
38    } else {
39        int flow = e[cte - 1].cap;
40        e[cte - 1].cap = e[cte - 2].cap = 0;
41        s = src;
42        t = sink;
43
44        printf("%d\n", flow + Dinic());
45    }
46
47    return 0;
48 }
```

有源汇上下界最小流

按照上面的方法转换后先跑一遍最大流, 然后撤掉超级源汇和附加边, 反过来跑一次最大流退流, 最大流减去退掉的流量就是最小流.

3.12.4 常见建图方法

- **最大流/费用流**

流量不是很多的时候可以理解成很多条路径，并且每条边可以经过的次数有限。

- **最小割**

常用的模型是**最大权闭合子图**。当然它并不是万能的，因为限制条件可以带权值。

1. 如果某些点全部在S集或者T集则获得一个正的收益

把这个条件建成一个点，向要求的点连 ∞ 边，然后s向它连 ∞ 边。
(如果是T集就都反过来)

那么如果它在S集就一定满足它要求的点都在S集，反之如果是T集亦然。

2. 如果两个点不在同一集合中则需要付出代价

建双向边，那显然如果它们不在同一集合中就需要割掉中间的边，付出对应的代价。

3. 二分图，如果相邻的两个点在同一集合则需要付出代价

染色后给一半的点反转源汇，就转换成上面的问题了。

3.12.5 例题

- 费用流

1. 序列上选和尽量大的数，但连续 k 个数中最多选 p 个。

费用流建图，先建一条 $n + 1$ 个点的无限容量的链表示不选，然后每个点往后面 k 个位置连边，答案是流量为 p 的最大费用流。因为条件等价于选 p 次并且每次选的所有数间隔都至少是 k 。

2. 还要求连续 k 个数中最少选 q 个。

任选一个位置把图前后切开就会发现通过截面的流量总和恰为 p 。注意到如果走了最开始的链就代表不选，因此要限制至少有 q 的流量不走链，那么只需要把链的容量改成 $p - q$ 就行了。

3.13 Prufer序列

对一棵有 $n \geq 2$ 个结点的树，它的Prufer编码是一个长为 $n - 2$ ，且每个数都在 $[1, n]$ 内的序列。

构造方法：每次选取编号最小的叶子结点，记录它的父亲，然后把它删掉，直到只剩两个点为止。（并且最后剩的两个点一定有一个是 n 号点。）

相应的，由Prufer编码重构树的方法：按顺序读入序列，每次选取编号最小的且度数为1的结点，把这个点和序列当前点连上，然后两个点剩余度数同时-1。

Prufer编码的性质

- 每个至少2个结点的树都唯一对应一个Prufer编码。（当然也就去做无根树哈希。）
- 每个点在Prufer序列中出现的次数恰好是度数-1。所以如果给定某些点的度数然后求方案数，就可以用简单的组合数解决。

最后，构造和重构直接写都是 $O(n \log n)$ 的，想优化成线性需要一些技巧。

线性求Prufer序列代码：

```

1 // 0-based
2 vector<vector<int>> adj;
3 vector<int> parent;
4
5 void dfs(int v) {
6     for (int u : adj[v]) {
7         if (u != parent[v]) parent[u] = v, dfs(u);
8     }
9 }
10
11 vector<int> pruefer_code() { // pruefer是德语
12     int n = adj.size();
13     parent.resize(n), parent[n - 1] = -1;
14     dfs(n - 1);
15 }
```

```

16     int ptr = -1;
17     vector<int> degree(n);
18     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
19         degree[i] = adj[i].size();
20         if (degree[i] == 1 && ptr == -1) ptr = i;
21     }
22
23     vector<int> code(n - 2);
24     int leaf = ptr;
25     for (int i = 0; i < n - 2; i++) {
26         int next = parent[leaf];
27         code[i] = next;
28         if (--degree[next] == 1 && next < ptr)
29             leaf = next;
30         else {
31             ptr++;
32             while (degree[ptr] != 1)
33                 ptr++;
34             leaf = ptr;
35         }
36     }
37     return code;
38 }
```

线性重构树代码：

```

1 // 0-based
2 vector<pair<int, int>> pruefer_decode(vector<int> const
3 &code) {
4     int n = code.size() + 2;
5     vector<int> degree(n, 1);
6     for (int i : code) degree[i]++;
7
8     int ptr = 0;
9     while (degree[ptr] != 1) ptr++;
10    int leaf = ptr;
11
12    vector<pair<int, int>> edges;
13    for (int v : code) {
14        edges.emplace_back(leaf, v);
15        if (--degree[v] == 1 && v < ptr)
16            leaf = v;
17        else {
18            ptr++;
19            while (degree[ptr] != 1)
20                ptr++;
21            leaf = ptr;
22        }
23    }
24    edges.emplace_back(leaf, n - 1);
25    return edges;
26 }
```

3.14 弦图相关

Forked from the template of NEW CODE!!.

1. 团数 \leq 色数，弦图团数 = 色数
2. 设 $next(v)$ 表示 $N(v)$ 中最前的点。令 w^* 表示所有满足 $A \in B$ 的 w 中最后的一个点，判断 $v \cup N(v)$ 是否为极大团，只需判断是否存在一个 w ，满足 $Next(w) = v$ 且 $|N(v)| + 1 \leq |N(w)|$ 即可。
3. 最小染色：完美消除序列从后往前依次给每个点染色，给每个点染上可以染的最小的颜色
4. 最大独立集：完美消除序列从前往后能选就选
5. 弦图最大独立集数 = 最小团覆盖数，最小团覆盖：设最大独立集为 $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_t\}$ ，则 $\{p_1 \cup N(p_1), \dots, p_t \cup N(p_t)\}$ 为最小团覆盖

3.15 其他

3.15.1 Stoer-Wagner全局最小割

```

1 const int N = 601;
2 int fa[N], siz[N], edge[N][N];
3
4 int find(int x) {
5     return fa[x] == x ? x : fa[x] = find(fa[x]);
6 }
7
8 int dist[N], vis[N], bin[N];
9 int n, m;
10
11 int contract(int& s, int& t) { // Find s, t
12     memset(dist, 0, sizeof(dist));
13     memset(vis, false, sizeof(vis));
14
15     int i, j, k, mincut, maxc;
16
17     for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
18         k = -1;
19         maxc = -1;
20
21         for (j = 1; j <= n; j++)
22             if (!bin[j] && !vis[j] && dist[j] > maxc) {
23                 k = j;
24                 maxc = dist[j];
25             }
26
27         if (k == -1)
28             return mincut;
29
30         s = t;
31         t = k;
32         mincut = maxc;
33         vis[k] = true;
34
35         for (j = 1; j <= n; j++)
36             if (!bin[j] && !vis[j]) dist[j] += edge[k]
37                 ↪ [j];
38
39     return mincut;
40 }
41
42 const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
43
44 int Stoer_Wagner() {
45     int mincut, i, j, s, t, ans;
46     for (mincut = inf, i = 1; i < n; i++) {
47         ans = contract(s, t);
48         bin[t] = true;
49
50         if (mincut > ans)
51             mincut = ans;
52         if (mincut == 0)
53             return 0;
54
55         for (j = 1; j <= n; j++)
56             if (!bin[j])
57                 edge[s][j] = (edge[j][s] += edge[j]
58                 ↪ [t]);
59
60     return mincut;
61 }
62
63 int main() {
64     cin >> n >> m;

```

```

65     if (m < n - 1) {
66         cout << 0;
67         return 0;
68     }
69
70     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
71         fa[i] = i, siz[i] = 1;
72
73     for (int i = 1, u, v, w; i <= m; ++i) {
74         cin >> u >> v >> w;
75
76         int fu = find(u), fv = find(v);
77         if (fu != fv) {
78             if (siz[fu] > siz[fv]) swap(fu, fv);
79             fa[fu] = fv, siz[fv] += siz[fu];
80         }
81
82         edge[u][v] += w, edge[v][u] += w;
83     }
84
85     int fr = find(1);
86
87     if (siz[fr] != n) {
88         cout << 0;
89         return 0;
90     }
91
92     cout << Stoer_Wagner();
93
94     return 0;
95 }
96

```

4 数据结构

4.1 线段树

4.1.1 非递归线段树

- 如果 $M = 2^k$, 则只能维护 $[1, M - 2]$ 范围
- 找叶子: i 对应的叶子就是 $i + M$
- 单点修改: 找到叶子然后向上跳
- 区间查询: 左右区间各扩展一位, 转换成开区间查询

```

1 int query(int l, int r) {
2     l += M - 1;
3     r += M + 1;
4
5     int ans = 0;
6     while (l ^ r != 1) {
7         ans += sum[l ^ 1] + sum[r ^ 1];
8
9         l >>= 1;
10        r >>= 1;
11    }
12
13    return ans;
14 }
```

区间修改要标记永久化, 并且求区间和求最值的代码不太一样.

区间加, 区间求和

```

1 void update(int l, int r, int d) {
2     int len = 1, cntl = 0, cntr = 0; // cntl, cntr 是左右
3     // 两边分别实际修改的区间长度
4     for (l += n - 1, r += n + 1; l ^ r ^ 1; l >= 1, r
5     // >= 1, len <= 1) {
6         tree[l] += cntl * d, tree[r] += cntr * d;
7         if (~l & 1) tree[l ^ 1] += d * len, mark[l ^ 1]
8         // += d, cntl += len;
9         if (r & 1) tree[r ^ 1] += d * len, mark[r ^ 1]
10        // += d, cntr += len;
11    }
12
13    for (; l; l >= 1, r >= 1)
14        tree[l] += cntl * d, tree[r] += cntr * d;
15
16 int query(int l, int r) {
17     int ans = 0, len = 1, cntl = 0, cntr = 0;
18     for (l += n - 1, r += n + 1; l ^ r ^ 1; l >= 1, r
19     // >= 1, len <= 1) {
20         ans += cntl * mark[l] + cntr * mark[r];
21         if (~l & 1) ans += tree[l ^ 1], cntl += len;
22         if (r & 1) ans += tree[r ^ 1], cntr += len;
23     }
24
25     for (; l; l >= 1, r >= 1)
26         ans += cntl * mark[l] + cntr * mark[r];
27
28     return ans;
29 }
```

区间加, 区间求最大值

```

1 void update(int l, int r, int d) {
2     for (l += N - 1, r += N + 1; l ^ r ^ 1; l >= 1, r
3     // >= 1) {
4         if (l < N) {
5             tree[l] = max(tree[l < 1], tree[l < 1 |
6             // 1]) + mark[l];
7         }
8     }
9 }
```

```

5         tree[r] = max(tree[r < 1], tree[r < 1 |
6             // 1]) + mark[r];
7     }
8
9     if (~l & 1) {
10        tree[l ^ 1] += d;
11        mark[l ^ 1] += d;
12    }
13    if (r & 1) {
14        tree[r ^ 1] += d;
15        mark[r ^ 1] += d;
16    }
17
18    for (; l; l >= 1, r >= 1)
19        if (l < N) tree[l] = max(tree[l < 1], tree[l
20        // < 1 | 1]) + mark[l],
21        tree[r] = max(tree[r < 1], tree[r
22        // < 1 | 1]) + mark[r];
23
24 int query(int l, int r) {
25     int maxl = -INF, maxr = -INF;
26
27     for (l += N - 1, r += N + 1; l ^ r ^ 1; l >= 1, r
28     // >= 1) {
29         maxl += mark[l];
30         maxr += mark[r];
31
32         if (~l & 1)
33             maxl = max(maxl, tree[l ^ 1]);
34         if (r & 1)
35             maxr = max(maxr, tree[r ^ 1]);
36
37         while (l) {
38             maxl += mark[l];
39             maxr += mark[r];
40
41             l >>= 1;
42             r >>= 1;
43         }
44
45     return max(maxl, maxr);
46 }
```

4.1.2 线段树维护矩形并

为线段树的每个结点维护 $cover_i$ 表示这个区间被完全覆盖的次数. 更新时分情况讨论, 如果当前区间已被完全覆盖则长度就是区间长度, 否则长度是左右儿子相加.

```

1 constexpr int maxn = 100005, maxm = maxn * 70;
2
3 int lc[maxm], rc[maxm], cover[maxm], sum[maxm], root,
4     // seg_cnt;
5 int s, t, d;
6
7 void refresh(int l, int r, int o) {
8     if (cover[o])
9         sum[o] = r - l + 1;
10    else
11        sum[o] = sum[lc[o]] + sum[rc[o]];
12
13 void modify(int l, int r, int &o) {
14     if (!o)
15         o = ++seg_cnt;
16
17     if (s <= l && t >= r) {
```

```

18     cover[o] += d;
19     refresh(l, r, o);

20     return;
21 }

22 int mid = (l + r) / 2;

23 if (s <= mid)
24     modify(l, mid, lc[o]);
25 if (t > mid)
26     modify(mid + 1, r, rc[o]);

27 refresh(l, r, o);
28 }

29 struct modi {
30     int x, l, r, d;
31
32     bool operator < (const modi &o) {
33         return x < o.x;
34     }
35 } a[maxn * 2];
36
37 int main() {
38
39     int n;
40     scanf("%d", &n);
41
42     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
43         int lx, ly, rx, ry;
44         scanf("%d%d%d%d", &lx, &ly, &rx, &ry);
45
46         a[i * 2 - 1] = {lx, ly + 1, ry, 1};
47         a[i * 2] = {rx, ly + 1, ry, -1};
48     }
49
50     sort(a + 1, a + n * 2 + 1);
51
52     int last = -1;
53     long long ans = 0;
54
55     for (int i = 1; i <= n * 2; i++) {
56         if (last != -1)
57             ans += (long long)(a[i].x - last) * sum[1];
58         last = a[i].x;
59
60         s = a[i].l;
61         t = a[i].r;
62         d = a[i].d;
63
64         modify(1, 1e9, root);
65     }
66
67     printf("%lld\n", ans);
68
69     return 0;
70 }

```

4.1.3 历史和

EC-Final2020 G, 原题是询问某个区间有多少子区间, 满足子区间中数的种类数为奇数.

离线之后转化成枚举右端点并用线段树维护左端点, 然后就是一个支持区间反转(0/1互换)和询问历史和的线段树.

“既然标记会复合 就说明在两个标记中间没有经过任何 pushup 操作

也就是说一个这两个标记对应着 相同的 0 的数量 以及 相同的 1 的数量

那么标记对于答案的影响只能是 $a * 0 + b * 1$
我们维护 a b 即可”

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 constexpr int maxn = (1 << 20) + 5;
6
7 int cnt[maxn][2], mul[maxn][2];
8 bool rev[maxn];
9 long long sum[maxn];
10
11 int now;
12
13 void build(int l, int r, int o) {
14     cnt[o][0] = r - l + 1;
15
16     if (l == r)
17         return;
18
19     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
20
21     build(l, mid, o * 2);
22     build(mid + 1, r, o * 2 + 1);
23 }
24
25 void apply(int o, bool flip, long long w0, long long
26             → w1) {
27     sum[o] += w0 * cnt[o][0] + w1 * cnt[o][1];
28
29     if (flip)
30         swap(cnt[o][0], cnt[o][1]);
31
32     if (rev[o])
33         swap(w0, w1);
34
35     mul[o][0] += w0;
36     mul[o][1] += w1;
37     rev[o] ^= flip;
38 }
39
40 void pushdown(int o) {
41     if (!mul[o][0] && !mul[o][1] && !rev[o])
42         return;
43
44     apply(o * 2, rev[o], mul[o][0], mul[o][1]);
45     apply(o * 2 + 1, rev[o], mul[o][0], mul[o][1]);
46
47     mul[o][0] = mul[o][1] = 0;
48     rev[o] = false;
49 }
50
51 void update(int o) {
52     cnt[o][0] = cnt[o * 2][0] + cnt[o * 2 + 1][0];
53     cnt[o][1] = cnt[o * 2][1] + cnt[o * 2 + 1][1];
54
55     sum[o] = sum[o * 2] + sum[o * 2 + 1];
56 }
57
58 int s, t;
59
60 void modify(int l, int r, int o) {
61     if (s <= l && t >= r) {
62         apply(o, true, 0, 0);
63         return;
64     }
65
66     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
67     pushdown(o);

```

```

67     if (s <= mid)
68         modify(l, mid, o * 2);
69     if (t > mid)
70         modify(mid + 1, r, o * 2 + 1);
71
72     update(o);
73 }
74
75 long long query(int l, int r, int o) {
76     if (s <= l && t >= r)
77         return sum[o];
78
79     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
80     pushdown(o);
81
82     long long ans = 0;
83     if (s <= mid)
84         ans += query(l, mid, o * 2);
85     if (t > mid)
86         ans += query(mid + 1, r, o * 2 + 1);
87
88     return ans;
89 }
90
91 vector<pair<int, int>> vec[maxn]; // pos, id
92 long long ans[maxn];
93 int a[maxn], last[maxn];
94
95 int main() {
96
97     int n;
98     scanf("%d", &n);
99
100    build(1, n, 1);
101
102    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
103        scanf("%d", &a[i]);
104
105    int m;
106    scanf("%d", &m);
107
108    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
109        int l, r;
110        scanf("%d%d", &l, &r);
111
112        vec[r].emplace_back(l, i);
113    }
114
115    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
116        s = last[a[i]] + 1;
117        t = now = i;
118
119        modify(1, n, 1);
120        apply(1, false, 0, 1);
121
122        for (auto [l, k] : vec[i]) {
123            s = l;
124            ans[k] = query(1, n, 1);
125        }
126
127        last[a[i]] = i;
128    }
129
130    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
131        printf("%lld\n", ans[i]);
132
133    return 0;
134 }
135

```

136 }

4.2 陈丹琦分治

4.2.1 动态图连通性(分治并查集)

```

1  vector<pair<int, int>> seg[(1 << 22) + 5];
2
3  int s, t;
4  pair<int, int> d;
5
6  void add(int l, int r, int o) {
7      if (s > t)
8          return;
9
10     if (s <= l && t >= r) {
11         seg[o].push_back(d);
12         return;
13     }
14
15     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
16
17     if (s <= mid)
18         add(l, mid, o * 2);
19     if (t > mid)
20         add(mid + 1, r, o * 2 + 1);
21 }
22
23 int ufs[maxn], sz[maxn], stk[maxn], top;
24
25 int findufs(int x) {
26     while (ufs[x] != x)
27         x = ufs[x];
28
29     return ufs[x];
30 }
31
32 void link(int x, int y) {
33     x = findufs(x);
34     y = findufs(y);
35
36     if (x == y)
37         return;
38
39     if (sz[x] < sz[y])
40         swap(x, y);
41
42     ufs[y] = x;
43     sz[x] += sz[y];
44     stk[++top] = y;
45 }
46
47 int ans[maxm];
48
49 void solve(int l, int r, int o) {
50     int tmp = top;
51
52     for (auto pi : seg[o])
53         link(pi.first, pi.second);
54
55     if (l == r)
56         ans[l] = top;
57     else {
58         int mid = (l + r) / 2;
59
60         solve(l, mid, o * 2);
61         solve(mid + 1, r, o * 2 + 1);
62     }
63 }

```

```

64     for (int i = top; i > tmp; i--) {
65         int x = stk[i];
66
67         sz[ufs[x]] -= sz[x];
68         ufs[x] = x;
69     }
70
71     top = tmp;
72 }
73
74 map<pair<int, int>, int> mp;

```

4.2.2 四维偏序

```

1 // 四维偏序
2
3 void CDQ1(int l, int r) {
4     if (l >= r)
5         return;
6
7     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
8
9     CDQ1(l, mid);
10    CDQ1(mid + 1, r);
11
12    int i = l, j = mid + 1, k = l;
13
14    while (i <= mid && j <= r) {
15        if (a[i].x < a[j].x) {
16            a[i].ins = true;
17            b[k++] = a[i++];
18        }
19        else {
20            a[j].ins = false;
21            b[k++] = a[j++];
22        }
23    }
24
25    while (i <= mid) {
26        a[i].ins = true;
27        b[k++] = a[i++];
28    }
29
30    while (j <= r) {
31        a[j].ins = false;
32        b[k++] = a[j++];
33    }
34
35    copy(b + l, b + r + 1, a + l); // 后面的分治会破坏排
36    ↳ 序, 所以要复制一份
37
38    CDQ2(l, r);
39
40 void CDQ2(int l, int r) {
41     if (l >= r)
42         return;
43
44     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
45
46     CDQ2(l, mid);
47     CDQ2(mid + 1, r);
48
49     int i = l, j = mid + 1, k = l;
50
51     while (i <= mid && j <= r) {
52         if (b[i].y < b[j].y) {
53             if (b[i].ins)
54                 add(b[i].z, 1); // 树状数组

```

```

55             t[k++] = b[i++];
56         }
57     }
58     else{
59         if (!b[j].ins)
60             ans += query(b[j].z - 1);
61
62         t[k++] = b[j++];
63     }
64
65
66     while (i <= mid) {
67         if (b[i].ins)
68             add(b[i].z, 1);
69
70         t[k++] = b[i++];
71     }
72
73     while (j <= r) {
74         if (!b[j].ins)
75             ans += query(b[j].z - 1);
76
77         t[k++] = b[j++];
78     }
79
80     for (i = l; i <= mid; i++)
81         if (b[i].ins)
82             add(b[i].z, -1);
83
84     copy(t + l, t + r + 1, b + l);
85 }

```

4.3 整体二分

修改和询问都要划分, 备份一下, 递归之前copy回去.

如果是满足可减性的问题(例如查询区间k小数)可以直接在划分的时候把查询的k修改一下. 否则需要维护一个全局的数据结构, 一般来说可以先递归右边再递归左边, 具体维护方法视情况而定.

以下代码以ZJOI K大数查询为例(区间都添加一个数, 查询区间k大数).

```

1 int op[maxn], ql[maxn], qr[maxn]; // 1: modify 2:
2   ↳ query
3 long long qk[maxn]; // 修改和询问可以一起存
4
5 int ans[maxn];
6
7 void solve(int l, int r, vector<int> v) { // 如果想卡常
8   ↳ 可以用数组, 然后只需要传一个数组的l, r; 递归的时候类
9   ↳ 似归并反过来, 开两个辅助数组, 处理完再复制回去即可
10    if (v.empty())
11        return;
12
13    if (l == r) {
14        for (int i : v)
15            if (op[i] == 2)
16                ans[i] = l;
17
18        return;
19    }
20
21    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
22
23    vector<int> vl, vr;
24
25    for (int i : v) {
26        if (op[i] == 1) {
27            if (qk[i] <= mid)
28
```

```

25     |     vl.push_back(i);
26     |     else {
27     |         update(ql[i], qr[i], 1); // update是区间
28     |         ↪ 加
29     |         vr.push_back(i);
30     |     }
31     |     else {
32     |         long long tmp = query(ql[i], qr[i]);
33
34         if (qk[i] ≤ tmp) // 因为是k大数查询
35             vr.push_back(i);
36         else {
37             qk[i] -= tmp;
38             vl.push_back(i);
39         }
40     }
41 }
42
43 for (int i : vr)
44     if (op[i] == 1)
45         update(ql[i], qr[i], -1);
46
47 v.clear();
48
49 solve(l, mid, vl);
50 solve(mid + 1, r, vr);
51 }

52
53 int main() {
54     int n, m;
55     scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);

56     M = 1;
57     while (M < n + 2)
58         M *= 2;

59
60     for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++)
61         scanf("%d%d%d%lld", &op[i], &ql[i], &qr[i],
62               ↪ &qk[i]);

63
64     vector<int> v;
65     for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++)
66         v.push_back(i);

67
68     solve(1, 1e9, v);

69
70     for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++)
71         if (op[i] == 2)
72             printf("%d\n", ans[i]);
73
74     return 0;
75 }

```

```

9     void refresh() {
10    size = ch[0] → size + ch[1] → size + 1;
11    } // 更新子树大小(和附加信息, 如果有的话)
12 } null[maxn], *root = null, *ptr = null; // 数组名叫
13 ↪ 做null是为了方便开哨兵节点
14 // 如果需要删除而空间不能直接开下所有结点, 则需要再写一个
15 ↪ 垃圾回收
16 // 注意: 数组里的元素一定不能delete, 否则会导致RE
17 // 重要! 在主函数最开始一定要加上以下预处理:
18 null → ch[0] = null → ch[1] = null;
19 null → size = 0;
20
21 // 伪构造函数 O(1)
22 // 为了方便, 在结点类外面再定义一个伪构造函数
23 node *newnode(int x) { // 键值为x
24     ***ptr = node(x);
25     ptr → ch[0] = ptr → ch[1] = null;
26     return ptr;
27 }
28
29 // 插入键值 期望O(log n)
30 // 需要调用旋转
31 void insert(int x, node *&rt) { // rt为当前结点, 建议调
32     → 用时传入root, 下同
33     if (rt == null) {
34         rt = newnode(x);
35         return;
36     }
37
38     int d = x > rt → key;
39     insert(x, rt → ch[d]);
40     rt → refresh();
41
42     if (rt → ch[d] → p < rt → p)
43         rot(rt, d ^ 1);
44
45 // 删除一个键值 期望O(log n)
46 // 要求键值必须存在至少一个, 否则会导致RE
47 // 需要调用旋转
48 void erase(int x, node *&rt) {
49     if (x == rt → key) {
50         if (rt → ch[0] != null && rt → ch[1] != null)
51             → {
52                 int d = rt → ch[0] → p < rt → ch[1] →
53                   ↪ p;
54                 rot(rt, d);
55                 erase(x, rt → ch[d]);
56             }
57         else
58             rt = rt → ch[rt → ch[0] == null];
59     }
60     else
61         erase(x, rt → ch[x > rt → key]);
62
63     if (rt != null)
64         rt → refresh();
65
66 // 求元素的排名(严格小于键值的个数 + 1) 期望O(log n)
67 // 非递归
68 int rank(int x, node *rt) {
69     int ans = 1, d;
70     while (rt != null) {
71         if ((d = x > rt → key))
72             ans += rt → ch[0] → size + 1;
73
74         rt = rt → ch[d];
75     }
76 }

```

4.4 平衡树

pb_ds平衡树参见8.11.Public Based DataStructure(PB_DS)
(90页).

4.4.1 Treap

```

1 // 注意: 相同键值可以共存
2
3 struct node { // 结点类定义
4     int key, size, p; // 分别为键值, 子树大小, 优先度
5     node *ch[2]; // 0表示左儿子, 1表示右儿子
6
7     node(int key = 0) : key(key), size(1), p(rand()) {}
8

```

```

73 }
74
75     return ans;
76 }
77
78 // 返回排名第k(从1开始)的键值对应的指针 期望O(log n)
79 // 非递归
80 node *kth(int x, node *rt) {
81     int d;
82     while (rt != null) {
83         if (x == rt → ch[0] → size + 1)
84             return rt;
85
86         if ((d = x > rt → ch[0] → size))
87             x -= rt → ch[0] → size + 1;
88
89         rt = rt → ch[d];
90     }
91
92     return rt;
93 }
94
95 // 返回前驱(最大的比给定键值小的键值)对应的指针 期
96 // →望O(log n)
97 // 非递归
98 node *pred(int x, node *rt) {
99     node *y = null;
100    int d;
101
102    while (rt != null) {
103        if ((d = x > rt → key))
104            y = rt;
105
106        rt = rt → ch[d];
107    }
108
109    return y;
110 }
111
112 // 返回后继(最小的比给定键值大的键值)对应的指针 期
113 // →望O(log n)
114 // 非递归
115 node *succ(int x, node *rt) {
116     node *y = null;
117     int d;
118
119     while (rt != null) {
120         if ((d = x < rt → key))
121             y = rt;
122
123         rt = rt → ch[d ^ 1];
124     }
125
126     return y;
127 }
128
129 // 旋转(Treap版本) O(1)
130 // 平衡树基础操作
131 // 要求对应儿子必须存在, 否则会导致后续各种莫名其妙的问题
132 void rot(node *&x, int d) { // x为被转下去的结点, 会被修
133     // 改以维护树结构
134     node *y = x → ch[d ^ 1];
135
136     x → ch[d ^ 1] = y → ch[d];
137     y → ch[d] = x;
138
139     x → refresh();
140     (x = y) → refresh();
141 }

```

4.4.2 无旋Treap/可持久化Treap

```

1 struct node {
2     int val, size;
3     node *ch[2];
4
5     node(int val) : val(val), size(1) {}
6
7     inline void refresh() {
8         size = ch[0] → size + ch[1] → size;
9     }
10
11 } null[maxn];
12
13 node *copied(node *x) { // 如果不用可持久化的话, 直接用
14     //就行了
15     return new node(*x);
16 }
17
18 node *merge(node *x, node *y) {
19     if (x == null)
20         return y;
21     if (y == null)
22         return x;
23
24     node *z;
25     if (rand() % (x → size + y → size) < x → size)
26         z = copied(y);
27         z → ch[0] = merge(x, y → ch[0]);
28     else {
29         z = copied(x);
30         z → ch[1] = merge(x → ch[1], y);
31     }
32
33     z → refresh(); // 因为每次只有一边会递归到儿子, 所
34     // →以z不可能取到null
35     return z;
36 }
37
38 pair<node*, node*> split(node *x, int k) { // 左边大小
39     // →为k
40     if (x == null)
41         return make_pair(null, null);
42
43     pair<node*, node*> pi(null, null);
44
45     if (k ≤ x → ch[0] → size) {
46         pi = split(x → ch[0], k);
47
48         node *z = copied(x);
49         z → ch[0] = pi.second;
50         z → refresh();
51         pi.second = z;
52     }
53     else {
54         pi = split(x → ch[1], k - x → ch[0] → size -
55         // → 1);
56
57         node *y = copied(x);
58         y → ch[1] = pi.first;
59         y → refresh();
60         pi.first = y;
61     }
62
63     return pi;
64 }

```

```

64 // 记得初始化null
65 int main() {
66     for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
67         null[i].ch[0] = null[i].ch[1] = null;
68     null → size = 0;
69
70     // do something
71
72     return 0;
73 }

```

4.4.3 Splay

如果插入的话可以直接找到底然后splay一下, 也可以直接splay前驱后继.

```

1 #define dir(x) ((x) == (x) → p → ch[1])
2
3 struct node {
4     int size;
5     bool rev;
6     node *ch[2], *p;
7
8     node() : size(1), rev(false) {}
9
10    void pushdown() {
11        if (!rev)
12            return;
13
14        ch[0] → rev ≈ true;
15        ch[1] → rev ≈ true;
16        swap(ch[0], ch[1]);
17
18        rev=false;
19    }
20
21    void refresh() {
22        size = ch[0] → size + ch[1] → size + 1;
23    }
24 } null[maxn], *root = null;
25
26 void rot(node *x, int d) {
27     node *y = x → ch[d ^ 1];
28
29     if ((x → ch[d ^ 1] = y → ch[d]) != null)
30         y → ch[d] → p = x;
31     ((y → p = x → p) != null ? x → p → ch[dir(x)] :
32         → root) = y;
33     (y → ch[d] = x) → p = y;
34
35     x → refresh();
36     y → refresh();
37 }
38
39 void splay(node *x, node *t) {
40     while (x → p != t) {
41         if (x → p → p == t) {
42             rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
43             break;
44         }
45
46         if (dir(x) == dir(x → p))
47             rot(x → p → p, dir(x → p) ^ 1);
48         else
49             rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
50     rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
51 }
52
53 node *kth(int k, node *o) {

```

```

54     int d;
55     k++; // 因为最左边有一个哨兵
56
57     while (o != null) {
58         o → pushdown();
59
60         if (k == o → ch[0] → size + 1)
61             return o;
62
63         if ((d = k > o → ch[0] → size)) {
64             k -= o → ch[0] → size + 1;
65             o = o → ch[d];
66         }
67
68         return null;
69     }
70
71 void reverse(int l, int r) {
72     splay(kth(l - 1));
73     splay(kth(r + 1), root);
74
75     root → ch[1] → ch[0] → rev ≈ true;
76 }
77
78 int n, m;
79
80 int main() {
81     null → size = 0;
82     null → ch[0] = null → ch[1] = null → p = null;
83
84     scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
85     root = null + n + 1;
86     root → ch[0] = root → ch[1] = root → p = null;
87
88     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
89         null[i].ch[1] = null[i].p = null;
90         null[i].ch[0] = root;
91         root → p = null + i;
92         (root = null + i) → refresh();
93     }
94
95     null[n + 2].ch[1] = null[n + 2].p = null;
96     null[n + 2].ch[0] = root; // 这里直接建成一条链的,
97     // 如果想减少常数也可以递归建一个平衡的树
98     root → p = null + n + 2; // 总之记得建两个哨兵, 这
99     // 样splay起来不需要特判
100    (root = null + n + 2) → refresh();
101
102    // Do something
103 }

```

4.5 树链剖分

4.5.1 动态树形DP(最大权独立集)

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 constexpr int maxn = 100005, maxm = 262155, inf =
6     → 0x3f3f3f3f;
7
8 struct binary_heap {
9     priority_queue<int> q, t;
10
11     binary_heap() {}

```

```

11     void push(int x) {
12         q.push(x);
13     }
14
15     void erase(int x) {
16         t.push(x);
17     }
18
19     int top() {
20         while (!t.empty() && q.top() == t.top()) {
21             q.pop();
22             t.pop();
23         }
24
25         return q.top();
26     }
27 } heap;
28
29 int pool[maxm][2][2], (*pt)[2][2] = pool;
30
31 void merge(int a[2][2], int b[2][2]) {
32     static int c[2][2];
33     memset(c, 0, sizeof(c));
34
35     for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
36         for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)
37             for (int k = 0; k < 2; k++)
38                 if (!(j && k))
39                     for (int t = 0; t < 2; t++)
40                         c[i][t] = max(c[i][t], a[i][j]
41                                         + b[k][t]);
42
43     memcpy(a, c, sizeof(c));
44 }
45
46 vector<pair<int, int>> tw;
47
48 struct seg_tree {
49     int (*tr)[2][2], n;
50
51     int s, d[2];
52
53     seg_tree() {}
54
55     void update(int o) {
56         memcpy(tr[o], tr[o * 2], sizeof(int) * 4);
57         merge(tr[o], tr[o * 2 + 1]);
58     }
59
60     void build(int l, int r, int o) {
61         if (l == r) {
62             tr[o][0][0] = tw[l - 1].first;
63             tr[o][0][1] = tr[o][1][0] = -inf;
64             tr[o][1][1] = tw[l - 1].second;
65
66             return;
67         }
68
69         int mid = (l + r) / 2;
70
71         build(l, mid, o * 2);
72         build(mid + 1, r, o * 2 + 1);
73
74         update(o);
75     }
76
77     void modify(int l, int r, int o) {
78         if (l == r) {
79             tr[o][0][0] = d[0];
80             tr[o][0][1] = tr[o][1][0] = -inf;
81             tr[o][1][1] = d[1];
82
83             return;
84         }
85
86         int mid = (l + r) / 2;
87
88         if (s <= mid)
89             modify(l, mid, o * 2);
90         else
91             modify(mid + 1, r, o * 2 + 1);
92
93         update(o);
94     }
95
96     int getval() {
97         int ans = 0;
98         for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
99             for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)
100                 ans = max(ans, tr[1][i][j]);
101
102         return ans;
103     }
104
105     pair<int, int> getpair() {
106         int ans[2] = {0};
107         for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
108             for (int j = 0; j < 2; j++)
109                 ans[i] = max(ans[i], tr[1][i][j]);
110
111         return make_pair(ans[0], ans[1]);
112     }
113
114     void build(int len) {
115         n = len;
116         int N = 1;
117         while (N < n * 2)
118             N *= 2;
119
120         tr = pt;
121         pt += N;
122
123         build(1, n, 1);
124     }
125
126     void modify(int x, int dat[2]) {
127         s = x;
128         for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
129             d[i] = dat[i];
130         modify(1, n, 1);
131     }
132 } seg[maxn];
133
134 vector<int> G[maxn];
135
136 int p[maxn], d[maxn], sz[maxn], son[maxn], top[maxn];
137 int dp[maxn][2], dptr[maxn][2], w[maxn];
138
139 void dfs1(int x) {
140     d[x] = d[p[x]] + 1;
141     sz[x] = 1;
142
143     for (int y : G[x])
144         if (y != p[x]) {
145             p[y] = x;
146             dfs1(y);
147
148             if (sz[y] > sz[son[x]])

```

```

149     |     |     son[x] = y;
150
151     |     sz[x] += sz[y];
152 }
153
154 void dfs2(int x) {
155     if (x == son[p[x]]) {
156         top[x] = top[p[x]];
157     } else {
158         top[x] = x;
159
160         for (int y : G[x])
161             if (y != p[x])
162                 dfs2(y);
163
164         dp[x][1] = w[x];
165         for (int y : G[x])
166             if (y != p[x] && y != son[x]) {
167                 dp[x][1] += dptr[y][0];
168                 dp[x][0] += max(dptr[y][0], dptr[y][1]);
169             }
170
171         if (top[x] == x) {
172             tw.clear();
173
174             for (int u = x; u; u = son[u])
175                 tw.push_back(make_pair(dp[u][0], dp[u]
176                                         → [1]));
177
178             seg[x].build((int)tw.size());
179
180             tie(dptr[x][0], dptr[x][1]) = seg[x].getpair();
181
182             heap.push(seg[x].getval());
183         }
184
185
186 void modify(int x, int dat) {
187     dp[x][1] -= w[x];
188     dp[x][1] += (w[x] = dat);
189
190     while (x) {
191         if (p[top[x]]) {
192             dp[p[top[x]]][0] -= max(dptr[top[x]][0],
193                                     → dptr[top[x]][1]);
194             dp[p[top[x]]][1] -= dptr[top[x]][0];
195         }
196
197         heap.erase(seg[top[x]].getval());
198         seg[top[x]].modify(d[x] - d[top[x]] + 1,
199                           → dp[x]);
200         heap.push(seg[top[x]].getval());
201
202         tie(dptr[top[x]][0], dptr[top[x]][1]) =
203             → seg[top[x]].getpair();
204
205         if (p[top[x]]) {
206             dp[p[top[x]]][0] += max(dptr[top[x]][0],
207                                     → dptr[top[x]][1]);
208             dp[p[top[x]]][1] += dptr[top[x]][0];
209         }
210
211         x = p[top[x]];
212     }
213
214     int main() {
215         int n, m;

```

```

214     scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
215
216     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
217         scanf("%d", &w[i]);
218
219     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
220         int x, y;
221         scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
222
223         G[x].push_back(y);
224         G[y].push_back(x);
225     }
226
227     dfs1(1);
228     dfs2(1);
229
230     while (m--) {
231         int x, dat;
232         scanf("%d%d", &x, &dat);
233
234         modify(x, dat);
235
236         printf("%d\n", heap.top());
237     }
238
239     return 0;
240 }

```

4.6 树分治

4.6.1 动态树分治

```

1 // 为了减小常数, 这里采用bfs写法, 实测预处理比dfs快将近一
2 → 半
3 // 以下以维护一个点到每个黑点的距离之和为例
4
5 // 全局数组定义
6 vector<int> G[maxn], W[maxn];
7 int size[maxn], son[maxn], q[maxn];
8 int p[maxn], depth[maxn], id[maxn][20], d[maxn][20]; // → id是对应层所在子树的根
9 int a[maxn], ca[maxn], b[maxn][20], cb[maxn][20]; // 维护距离和用的
10 bool vis[maxn], col[maxn];
11
12 // 建树 总计O(n log n)
13 // 需要调用找重心和预处理距离, 同时递归调用自身
14 void build(int x, int k, int s, int pr) { // 结点, 深度,
15     → 通过块大小, 点分树上的父亲
16     x = getcenter(x, s);
17     vis[x] = true;
18     depth[x] = k;
19     p[x] = pr;
20
21     for (int i = 0; i < (int)G[x].size(); i++)
22         if (!vis[G[x][i]]) {
23             d[G[x][i]][k] = W[x][i];
24             p[G[x][i]] = x;
25
26             getdis(G[x][i], k, G[x][i]); // bfs每个子树,
27             → 预处理距离
28         }
29
30     for (int i = 0; i < (int)G[x].size(); i++)
31         if (!vis[G[x][i]])
32             build(G[x][i], k + 1, size[G[x][i]], x); // → 递归建树
33
34 }

```

```

32 // 找重心 O(n)
33 int getcenter(int x, int s) {
34     int head = 0, tail = 0;
35     q[tail++] = x;
36
37     while (head != tail) {
38         x = q[head++];
39         size[x] = 1; // 这里不需要清空，因为以后要用的话
39             ↪ 一定会重新赋值
40         son[x] = 0;
41
42         for (int i = 0; i < (int)G[x].size(); i++) {
43             if (!vis[G[x][i]] && G[x][i] != p[x]) {
44                 p[G[x][i]] = x;
45                 q[tail++] = G[x][i];
46             }
47         }
48
49         for (int i = tail - 1; i; i--) {
50             x = q[i];
51             size[p[x]] += size[x];
52
53             if (size[x] > size[son[p[x]]])
54                 son[p[x]] = x;
55         }
56
57         x = q[0];
58         while (son[x] && size[son[x]] * 2 ≥ s)
59             x = son[x];
60
61     return x;
62 }

```

```

64 // 预处理距离 O(n)
65 // 方便起见，这里直接用了笨一点的方法，O(n log n)全存下来
66 void getdis(int x, int k, int rt) {
67     int head = 0, tail = 0;
68     q[tail++] = x;
69
70     while (head != tail) {
71         x = q[head++];
72         size[x] = 1;
73         id[x][k] = rt;
74
75         for (int i = 0; i < (int)G[x].size(); i++) {
76             if (!vis[G[x][i]] && G[x][i] != p[x]) {
77                 p[G[x][i]] = x;
78                 d[G[x][i]][k] = d[x][k] + W[x][i];
79
80                 q[tail++] = G[x][i];
81             }
82         }
83
84         for (int i = tail - 1; i; i--)
85             size[p[q[i]]] += size[q[i]]; // 后面递归建树要用
85             ↪ 到子问题大小
86     }
87
88 // 修改 O(log n)
89 void modify(int x) {
90     if (col[x])
91         ca[x]--;
92     else
93         ca[x]++; // 记得先特判自己作为重心的那层
94
95     for (int u = p[x], k = depth[x] - 1; u; u = p[u],
95         ↪ k--) {
96         if (col[x])
97             a[u] -= d[x][k];
98             ca[u]--;

```

```

99
100    b[id[x][k]][k] -= d[x][k];
101    cb[id[x][k]][k]--;
102
103    } else {
104        a[u] += d[x][k];
105        ca[u]++;
106
107        b[id[x][k]][k] += d[x][k];
108        cb[id[x][k]][k]++;
109    }
110
111    col[x] = true;
112 }
113
114 // 询问 O(log n)
115 int query(int x) {
116     int ans = a[x]; // 特判自己是重心的那层
117
118     for (int u = p[x], k = depth[x] - 1; u; u = p[u],
118         ↪ k--)
119         ans += a[u] - b[id[x][k]][k] + d[x][k] * (ca[u]
119             ↪ - cb[id[x][k]][k]);
120
121     return ans;
122 }
123

```

4.6.2 紫荆花之恋

稍微重构了一下，修改了代码风格。

另外这个是BFS版本，跑得比DFS要快不少。（虽然主要复杂度并不在重构上）

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 constexpr int maxn = 100005, maxk = 49;
6 constexpr double alpha = .75;
7
8 mt19937 rnd(23333333);
9
10 struct node {
11     int key, size, p;
12     node *ch[2];
13
14     node() {}
15
16     node(int key) : key(key), size(1), p(rnd()) {}
17
18     inline void update() {
19         size = ch[0] → size + ch[1] → size + 1;
20     }
21 } null[maxn * maxk], *pt = null;
22
23 vector<node*> pool;
24
25 node *newnode(int val) {
26     node *x;
27
28     if (!pool.empty()) {
29         x = pool.back();
30         pool.pop_back();
31     } else
32         x = ++pt;
33
34     *x = node(val);
35

```

```

36     x → ch[0] = x → ch[1] = null;
37
38     return x;
39 }
40
41 void rot(node *&x, int d) {
42     node *y = x → ch[d ^ 1];
43     x → ch[d ^ 1] = y → ch[d];
44     y → ch[d] = x;
45
46     x → update();
47     (x = y) → update();
48 }
49
50 void insert(node *&o, int x) {
51     if (o == null) {
52         o = newnode(x);
53         return;
54     }
55
56     int d = (x > o → key);
57
58     insert(o → ch[d], x);
59     o → update();
60
61     if (o → ch[d] → p < o → p)
62         rot(o, d ^ 1);
63 }
64
65 int get_order(node *&o, int x) {
66     int ans = 0;
67
68     while (o != null) {
69         int d = (x > o → key);
70
71         if (d)
72             ans += o → ch[0] → size + 1;
73
74         o = o → ch[d];
75     }
76
77     return ans;
78 }
79
80 void destroy(node *x) {
81     if (x == null)
82         return;
83
84     pool.push_back(x);
85     destroy(x → ch[0]);
86     destroy(x → ch[1]);
87 }
88
89 struct my_tree { // 封装了一下，如果不卡内存直接换
90     → 成PBDS就好了
91     node *rt;
92
93     my_tree() : rt(null) {}
94
95     void clear() {
96         ::destroy(rt);
97         rt = null;
98     }
99
100    void insert(int x) {
101        ::insert(rt, x);
102    }
103
104    int order_of_key(int x) { // less than x
105        return ::get_order(rt, x);
106    }
107
108    vector<pair<int, int>> G[maxn];
109
110    int p[maxn], depth[maxn], d[maxn][maxk], rid[maxn]
111        ↪ [maxk];
112    int sz[maxn], siz[maxn][maxk], q[maxn];
113    bool vis[maxn];
114
115    int w[maxn];
116
117    void destroy(int o) {
118        int head = 0, tail = 0;
119        q[tail++] = o;
120        vis[o] = false;
121
122        while (head != tail) {
123            int x = q[head++];
124            tr[x].clear();
125
126            for (int i = depth[o]; i ≤ depth[x]; i++) {
127                tre[x][i].clear();
128                d[x][i] = rid[x][i] = siz[x][i] = 0;
129            }
130
131            for (auto pi : G[x]) {
132                int y = pi.first;
133
134                if (vis[y] && depth[y] ≥ depth[o]) {
135                    vis[y] = false;
136                    q[tail++] = y;
137                }
138            }
139        }
140
141        int getcenter(int o, int s) {
142            int head = 0, tail = 0;
143            q[tail++] = o;
144
145            while (head != tail) {
146                int x = q[head++];
147                sz[x] = 1;
148
149                for (auto pi : G[x]) {
150                    int y = pi.first;
151
152                    if (!vis[y] && y != p[x]) {
153                        p[y] = x;
154                        q[tail++] = y;
155                    }
156                }
157            }
158
159            for (int i = s - 1; i; i--)
160                sz[p[q[i]]] += sz[q[i]];
161
162            int x = o;
163            while (true) {
164                bool ok = false;
165
166                for (auto pi : G[x]) {
167                    int y = pi.first;
168
169                    if (!vis[y] && y != p[x] && sz[y] * 2 > s
170                        ↪ {
171                        x = y;
172                        ok = true;
173                        break;
174                    }
175                }
176            }
177        }
178
179        if (ok)
180            return x;
181
182        return -1;
183    }
184
185    void update() {
186        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
187            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
188                d[i][j] = 0;
189
190        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
191            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
192                rid[i][j] = 0;
193
194        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
195            sz[i] = 0;
196
197        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
198            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
199                q[i][j] = 0;
200
201        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
202            vis[i] = false;
203
204        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
205            w[i] = 0;
206
207        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
208            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
209                tre[i][j].clear();
210
211        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
212            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
213                p[i][j] = 0;
214
215        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
216            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
217                d[i][j] = 0;
218
219        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
220            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
221                rid[i][j] = 0;
222
223        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
224            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
225                siz[i][j] = 0;
226
227        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
228            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
229                q[i][j] = 0;
230
231        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
232            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
233                tr[i][j].clear();
234
235        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
236            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
237                d[i][j] = 0;
238
239        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
240            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
241                rid[i][j] = 0;
242
243        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
244            sz[i] = 0;
245
246        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
247            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
248                q[i][j] = 0;
249
250        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
251            vis[i] = false;
252
253        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
254            w[i] = 0;
255
256        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
257            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
258                tre[i][j].clear();
259
260        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
261            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
262                p[i][j] = 0;
263
264        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
265            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
266                d[i][j] = 0;
267
268        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
269            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
270                rid[i][j] = 0;
271
272        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
273            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
274                siz[i][j] = 0;
275
276        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
277            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
278                q[i][j] = 0;
279
280        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
281            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
282                tr[i][j].clear();
283
284        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
285            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
286                d[i][j] = 0;
287
288        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
289            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
290                rid[i][j] = 0;
291
292        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
293            sz[i] = 0;
294
295        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
296            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
297                q[i][j] = 0;
298
299        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
300            vis[i] = false;
301
302        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
303            w[i] = 0;
304
305        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
306            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
307                tre[i][j].clear();
308
309        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
310            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
311                p[i][j] = 0;
312
313        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
314            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
315                d[i][j] = 0;
316
317        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
318            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
319                rid[i][j] = 0;
320
321        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
322            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
323                siz[i][j] = 0;
324
325        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
326            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
327                q[i][j] = 0;
328
329        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
330            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
331                tr[i][j].clear();
332
333        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
334            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
335                d[i][j] = 0;
336
337        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
338            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
339                rid[i][j] = 0;
340
341        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
342            sz[i] = 0;
343
344        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
345            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
346                q[i][j] = 0;
347
348        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
349            vis[i] = false;
350
351        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
352            w[i] = 0;
353
354        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
355            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
356                tre[i][j].clear();
357
358        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
359            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
360                p[i][j] = 0;
361
362        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
363            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
364                d[i][j] = 0;
365
366        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
367            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
368                rid[i][j] = 0;
369
370        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
371            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
372                siz[i][j] = 0;
373
374        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
375            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
376                q[i][j] = 0;
377
378        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
379            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
380                tr[i][j].clear();
381
382        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
383            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
384                d[i][j] = 0;
385
386        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
387            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
388                rid[i][j] = 0;
389
390        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
391            sz[i] = 0;
392
393        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
394            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
395                q[i][j] = 0;
396
397        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
398            vis[i] = false;
399
400        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
401            w[i] = 0;
402
403        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
404            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
405                tre[i][j].clear();
406
407        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
408            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
409                p[i][j] = 0;
410
411        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
412            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
413                d[i][j] = 0;
414
415        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
416            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
417                rid[i][j] = 0;
418
419        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
420            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
421                siz[i][j] = 0;
422
423        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
424            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
425                q[i][j] = 0;
426
427        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
428            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
429                tr[i][j].clear();
430
431        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
432            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
433                d[i][j] = 0;
434
435        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
436            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
437                rid[i][j] = 0;
438
439        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
440            sz[i] = 0;
441
442        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
443            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
444                q[i][j] = 0;
445
446        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
447            vis[i] = false;
448
449        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
450            w[i] = 0;
451
452        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
453            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
454                tre[i][j].clear();
455
456        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
457            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
458                p[i][j] = 0;
459
460        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
461            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
462                d[i][j] = 0;
463
464        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
465            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
466                rid[i][j] = 0;
467
468        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
469            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
470                siz[i][j] = 0;
471
472        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
473            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
474                q[i][j] = 0;
475
476        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
477            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
478                tr[i][j].clear();
479
480        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
481            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
482                d[i][j] = 0;
483
484        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
485            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
486                rid[i][j] = 0;
487
488        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
489            sz[i] = 0;
490
491        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
492            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
493                q[i][j] = 0;
494
495        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
496            vis[i] = false;
497
498        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
499            w[i] = 0;
500
501        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
502            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
503                tre[i][j].clear();
504
505        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
506            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
507                p[i][j] = 0;
508
509        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
510            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
511                d[i][j] = 0;
512
513        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
514            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
515                rid[i][j] = 0;
516
517        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
518            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
519                siz[i][j] = 0;
520
521        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
522            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
523                q[i][j] = 0;
524
525        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
526            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
527                tr[i][j].clear();
528
529        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
530            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
531                d[i][j] = 0;
532
533        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
534            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
535                rid[i][j] = 0;
536
537        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
538            sz[i] = 0;
539
540        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
541            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
542                q[i][j] = 0;
543
544        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
545            vis[i] = false;
546
547        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
548            w[i] = 0;
549
550        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
551            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
552                tre[i][j].clear();
553
554        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
555            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
556                p[i][j] = 0;
557
558        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
559            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
560                d[i][j] = 0;
561
562        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
563            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
564                rid[i][j] = 0;
565
566        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
567            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
568                siz[i][j] = 0;
569
570        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
571            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
572                q[i][j] = 0;
573
574        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
575            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
576                tr[i][j].clear();
577
578        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
579            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
580                d[i][j] = 0;
581
582        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
583            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
584                rid[i][j] = 0;
585
586        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
587            sz[i] = 0;
588
589        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
590            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
591                q[i][j] = 0;
592
593        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
594            vis[i] = false;
595
596        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
597            w[i] = 0;
598
599        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
600            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
601                tre[i][j].clear();
602
603        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
604            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
605                p[i][j] = 0;
606
607        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
608            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
609                d[i][j] = 0;
610
611        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
612            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
613                rid[i][j] = 0;
614
615        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
616            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
617                siz[i][j] = 0;
618
619        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
620            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
621                q[i][j] = 0;
622
623        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
624            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
625                tr[i][j].clear();
626
627        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
628            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
629                d[i][j] = 0;
630
631        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
632            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
633                rid[i][j] = 0;
634
635        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
636            sz[i] = 0;
637
638        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
639            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
640                q[i][j] = 0;
641
642        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
643            vis[i] = false;
644
645        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
646            w[i] = 0;
647
648        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
649            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
650                tre[i][j].clear();
651
652        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
653            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
654                p[i][j] = 0;
655
656        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
657            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
658                d[i][j] = 0;
659
660        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
661            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
662                rid[i][j] = 0;
663
664        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
665            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
666                siz[i][j] = 0;
667
668        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
669            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
670                q[i][j] = 0;
671
672        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
673            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
674                tr[i][j].clear();
675
676        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
677            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
678                d[i][j] = 0;
679
680        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
681            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
682                rid[i][j] = 0;
683
684        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
685            sz[i] = 0;
686
687        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
688            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
689                q[i][j] = 0;
690
691        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
692            vis[i] = false;
693
694        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
695            w[i] = 0;
696
697        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
698            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
699                tre[i][j].clear();
700
701        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
702            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
703                p[i][j] = 0;
704
705        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
706            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
707                d[i][j] = 0;
708
709        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
710            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
711                rid[i][j] = 0;
712
713        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
714            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
715                siz[i][j] = 0;
716
717        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
718            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
719                q[i][j] = 0;
720
721        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
722            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
723                tr[i][j].clear();
724
725        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
726            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
727                d[i][j] = 0;
728
729        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
730            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
731                rid[i][j] = 0;
732
733        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
734            sz[i] = 0;
735
736        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
737            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
738                q[i][j] = 0;
739
740        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
741            vis[i] = false;
742
743        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
744            w[i] = 0;
745
746        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
747            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
748                tre[i][j].clear();
749
750        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
751            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
752                p[i][j] = 0;
753
754        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
755            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
756                d[i][j] = 0;
757
758        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
759            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
760                rid[i][j] = 0;
761
762        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
763            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
764                siz[i][j] = 0;
765
766        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
767            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
768                q[i][j] = 0;
769
770        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
771            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
772                tr[i][j].clear();
773
774        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
775            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
776                d[i][j] = 0;
777
778        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
779            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
780                rid[i][j] = 0;
781
782        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
783            sz[i] = 0;
784
785        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
786            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
787                q[i][j] = 0;
788
789        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
790            vis[i] = false;
791
792        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
793            w[i] = 0;
794
795        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
796            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
797                tre[i][j].clear();
798
799        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
800            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
801                p[i][j] = 0;
802
803        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
804            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
805                d[i][j] = 0;
806
807        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
808            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
809                rid[i][j] = 0;
810
811        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
812            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
813                siz[i][j] = 0;
814
815        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
816            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
817                q[i][j] = 0;
818
819        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
820            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
821                tr[i][j].clear();
822
823        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
824            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
825                d[i][j] = 0;
826
827        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
828            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
829                rid[i][j] = 0;
830
831        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
832            sz[i] = 0;
833
834        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
835            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
836                q[i][j] = 0;
837
838        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
839            vis[i] = false;
840
841        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
842            w[i] = 0;
843
844        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
845            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
846                tre[i][j].clear();
847
848        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
849            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
850                p[i][j] = 0;
851
852        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
853            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
854                d[i][j] = 0;
855
856        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
857            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
858                rid[i][j] = 0;
859
860        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
861            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
862                siz[i][j] = 0;
863
864        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
865            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
866                q[i][j] = 0;
867
868        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
869            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
870                tr[i][j].clear();
871
872        for (int i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
873            for (int j = 0; j < maxk; j++)
874                d[i][j] = 0;
875
876        for (int i = 0; i &
```

```

172     }
173 
174     if (!ok)
175     | break;
176 
177 }
178 
179 return x;
180 }

181 void getdis(int st, int o, int k) {
182     int head = 0, tail = 0;
183     q[tail++] = st;
184 
185     while (head != tail) {
186         int x = q[head++];
187         sz[x] = 1;
188         rid[x][k] = st;
189 
190         tr[o].insert(d[x][k] - w[x]);
191         tre[st][k].insert(d[x][k] - w[x]);
192 
193         for (auto pi : G[x]) {
194             int y = pi.first, val = pi.second;
195 
196             if (!vis[y] && y != p[x]) {
197                 p[y] = x;
198                 d[y][k] = d[x][k] + val;
199                 q[tail++] = y;
200             }
201         }
202     }
203 
204     for (int i = tail - 1; i; i--)
205         sz[p[q[i]]] += sz[q[i]];
206 
207     siz[st][k] = sz[st];
208 }

209 }

210 void rebuild(int x, int s, int pr) {
211     x = getcenter(x, s);
212     vis[x] = true;
213     p[x] = pr;
214     depth[x] = depth[pr] + 1;
215     sz[x] = s;
216 
217     tr[x].insert(-w[x]);
218 
219     for (auto pi : G[x]) {
220         int y = pi.first, val = pi.second;
221 
222         if (!vis[y]) {
223             p[y] = x;
224             d[y][depth[x]] = val;
225             getdis(y, x, depth[x]);
226         }
227     }
228 
229     for (auto pi : G[x]) {
230         int y = pi.first;
231 
232         if (!vis[y])
233             rebuild(y, sz[y], x);
234     }
235 }

236 long long add_node(int x, int nw) { // nw是边权
237     depth[x] = depth[p[x]] + 1;
238     sz[x] = 1;
239 }

240 }

241 vis[x] = true;
242 
243 tr[x].insert(-w[x]);
244 
245 long long tmp = 0;
246 int goat = 0; // 替罪羊
247 
248 for (int u = p[x], k = depth[x] - 1; u; u = p[u],
249      ~k--) {
250     d[x][k] = d[p[x]][k] + nw;
251     rid[x][k] = (rid[p[x]][k] ? rid[p[x]][k] : x);
252 
253     tmp += tr[u].order_of_key(w[x] - d[x][k] + 1);
254     tmp -= tre[rid[x][k]][k].order_of_key(w[x] -
255      ~d[x][k] + 1);
256 
257     tr[u].insert(d[x][k] - w[x]);
258     tre[rid[x][k]][k].insert(d[x][k] - w[x]);
259 
260     sz[u]++;
261     siz[rid[x][k]][k]++;
262 
263     if (siz[rid[x][k]][k] > sz[u] * alpha + 5)
264         goat = u;
265 }
266 
267 if (goat) {
268     destroy(goat);
269     rebuild(goat, sz[goat], p[goat]);
270 }
271 
272 return tmp;
273 }

274 int main() {
275     null → ch[0] = null → ch[1] = null;
276     null → size = 0;
277 
278     int n;
279     scanf("%*d%d", &n);
280 
281     scanf("%*d%*d%d", &w[1]);
282     vis[1] = true;
283     sz[1] = 1;
284     tr[1].insert(-w[1]);
285 
286     printf("0\n");
287 
288     long long ans = 0;
289 
290     for (int i = 2; i ≤ n; i++) {
291         int nw;
292         scanf("%d%d%d", &p[i], &nw, &w[i]);
293 
294         p[i] ≈ (ans % 1000000000);
295 
296         G[i].push_back(make_pair(p[i], nw));
297         G[p[i]].push_back(make_pair(i, nw));
298 
299         ans += add_node(i, nw);
300 
301         printf("%lld\n", ans);
302     }
303 
304     return 0;
305 }

```

4.7 LCT动态树

4.7.1 不换根(弹飞绵羊)

```

1 #define isroot(x) ((x) != (x) → p → ch[0] && (x) !=
2     → (x) → p → ch[1]) // 判断是不是Splay的根
3 #define dir(x) ((x) == (x) → p → ch[1]) // 判断它是它
4     → 父亲的左 / 右儿子
5
6 struct node { // 结点类定义
7     int size; // Splay的子树大小
8     node *ch[2], *p;
9
10    node() : size(1) {}
11    void refresh() {
12        size = ch[0] → size + ch[1] → size + 1;
13    } // 附加信息维护
14 } null[maxn];
15
16 // 在主函数开头加上这句初始化
17 null → size = 0;
18
19 // 初始化结点
20 void initialize(node *x) {
21     x → ch[0] = x → ch[1] = x → p = null;
22 }
23
24 // Access 均摊O(\log n)
25 // LCT核心操作, 把结点到根的路径打通, 顺便把与重儿子的连
26     → 边变成轻边
27 // 需要调用splay
28 node *access(node *x) {
29     node *y = null;
30
31     while (x != null) {
32         splay(x);
33
34         x → ch[1] = y;
35         (y = x) → refresh();
36
37         x = x → p;
38     }
39
40     return y;
41 }
42
43 // Link 均摊O(\log n)
44 // 把x的父亲设为y
45 // 要求x必须为所在树的根节点否则会导致后续各种莫名其妙的
46     → 问题
47 // 需要调用splay
48 void link(node *x, node *y) {
49     splay(x);
50     x → p = y;
51 }
52
53 // Cut 均摊O(\log n)
54 // 把x与其父亲的连边断掉
55 // x可以是所在树的根节点, 这时此操作没有任何实质效果
56 // 需要调用access和splay
57 void cut(node *x) {
58     access(x);
59     splay(x);
60
61     x → ch[0] → p = null;
62     x → ch[0] = null;
63
64     x → refresh();
65 }
66
67 // Splay 均摊O(\log n)

```

```

64 // 需要调用旋转
65 void splay(node *x) {
66     while (!isroot(x)) {
67         if (isroot(x → p)) {
68             rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
69             break;
70         }
71
72         if (dir(x) == dir(x → p))
73             rot(x → p → p, dir(x → p) ^ 1);
74         else
75             rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
76         rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
77     }
78 }
79
80 // 旋转(LCT版本) O(1)
81 // 平衡树基本操作
82 // 要求对应儿子必须存在, 否则会导致后续各种莫名其妙的问题
83 void rot(node *x, int d) {
84     node *y = x → ch[d ^ 1];
85
86     y → p = x → p;
87     if (!isroot(x))
88         x → p → ch[dir(x)] = y;
89
90     if ((x → ch[d ^ 1] = y → ch[d]) != null)
91         y → ch[d] → p = x;
92     (y → ch[d] = x) → p = y;
93
94     x → refresh();
95     y → refresh();
96 }

```

4.7.2 换根/维护生成树

```

1 #define isroot(x) ((x) → p == null || ((x) → p →
2     → ch[0] != (x) && (x) → p → ch[1] != (x)))
3 #define dir(x) ((x) == (x) → p → ch[1])
4
5 using namespace std;
6
7 const int maxn = 200005;
8
9 struct node{
10     int key, mx, pos;
11     bool rev;
12     node *ch[2], *p;
13
14     node(int key = 0): key(key), mx(key), pos(-1),
15         → rev(false) {}
16
17     void pushdown() {
18         if (!rev)
19             return;
20
21         ch[0] → rev ^= true;
22         ch[1] → rev ^= true;
23         swap(ch[0], ch[1]);
24
25         if (pos != -1)
26             pos ^= 1;
27
28         rev = false;
29     }
30
31     void refresh() {
32         mx = key;
33         pos = -1;
34     }
35 }
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63

```

```

32     if (ch[0] → mx > mx) {
33         mx = ch[0] → mx;
34         pos = 0;
35     }
36     if (ch[1] → mx > mx) {
37         mx = ch[1] → mx;
38         pos = 1;
39     }
40 }
41 } null[maxn * 2];
42
43 void init(node *x, int k) {
44     x → ch[0] = x → ch[1] = x → p = null;
45     x → key = x → mx = k;
46 }
47
48 void rot(node *x, int d) {
49     node *y = x → ch[d ^ 1];
50     if ((x → ch[d ^ 1] = y → ch[d]) != null)
51         y → ch[d] → p = x;
52
53     y → p = x → p;
54     if (!isroot(x))
55         x → p → ch[dir(x)] = y;
56
57     (y → ch[d] = x) → p = y;
58
59     x → refresh();
60     y → refresh();
61 }
62
63 void splay(node *x) {
64     x → pushdown();
65
66     while (!isroot(x)) {
67         if (!isroot(x → p))
68             x → p → p → pushdown();
69         x → p → pushdown();
70         x → pushdown();
71
72         if (isroot(x → p)) {
73             rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
74             break;
75         }
76
77         if (dir(x) == dir(x → p))
78             rot(x → p → p, dir(x → p) ^ 1);
79         else
80             rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
81
82         rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
83     }
84 }
85
86 node *access(node *x) {
87     node *y = null;
88
89     while (x != null) {
90         splay(x);
91
92         x → ch[1] = y;
93         (y = x) → refresh();
94
95         x = x → p;
96     }
97
98     return y;
99 }
100 void makerooot(node *x) {
101
102     access(x);
103     splay(x);
104     x → rev ^= true;
105 }
106
107 void link(node *x, node *y) {
108     makerooot(x);
109     x → p = y;
110 }
111
112 void cut(node *x, node *y) {
113     makerooot(x);
114     access(y);
115     splay(y);
116
117     y → ch[0] → p = null;
118     y → ch[0] = null;
119     y → refresh();
120 }
121
122 node *getroot(node *x) {
123     x = access(x);
124     while (x → pushdown(), x → ch[0] != null)
125         x = x → ch[0];
126     splay(x);
127     return x;
128 }
129
130 node *getmax(node *x, node *y) {
131     makerooot(x);
132     x = access(y);
133
134     while (x → pushdown(), x → pos != -1)
135         x = x → ch[x → pos];
136     splay(x);
137
138     return x;
139 }
140
141 // 以下为主函数示例
142 for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++) {
143     init(null + n + i, w[i]);
144     if (getroot(null + u[i]) != getroot(null + v[i])) {
145         ans[q + 1] -= k;
146         ans[q + 1] += w[i];
147
148         link(null + u[i], null + n + i);
149         link(null + v[i], null + n + i);
150         vis[i] = true;
151     }
152     else {
153         int ii = getmax(null + u[i], null + v[i]) -
154             → null - n;
155         if (w[i] ≥ w[ii])
156             continue;
157
158         cut(null + u[ii], null + n + ii);
159         cut(null + v[ii], null + n + ii);
160
161         link(null + u[i], null + n + i);
162         link(null + v[i], null + n + i);
163
164         ans[q + 1] -= w[ii];
165         ans[q + 1] += w[i];
166     }
167 }

```

4.7.3 维护子树信息

```

1 // 这个东西虽然只需要抄板子但还是极其难写，常数极其巨大，  

2 // →没必要的时候就不要用  

3 // 如果维护子树最小值就需要套一个可删除的堆来维护，复杂度  

4 // →会变成O(n log^2 n)  

5 // 注意由于这道题与边权有关，需要边权拆点变点权  

6 // 宏定义  

7 #define isroot(x) ((x) → p == null || ((x) != (x) → p  

8 // → ch[0] && (x) != (x) → p → ch[1]))  

9 #define dir(x) ((x) == (x) → p → ch[1])  

10 // 节点类定义  

11 struct node { // 以维护子树中黑点到根距离和为例  

12     int w, chain_cnt, tree_cnt;  

13     long long sum, suml, sumr, tree_sum; // 由于换根需要  

14     // →子树反转，需要维护两个方向的信息  

15     bool rev, col;  

16     node *ch[2], *p;  

17  

18     node() : w(0), chain_cnt(0),  

19     // →tree_cnt(0), sum(0), suml(0), sumr(0),  

20     // →tree_sum(0), rev(false), col(false) {}  

21  

22     inline void pushdown() {  

23         if(!rev)  

24             return;  

25  

26         ch[0]→rev ≈ true;  

27         ch[1]→rev ≈ true;  

28         swap(ch[0], ch[1]);  

29         swap(suml, sumr);  

30  

31         rev = false;  

32     }  

33  

34     inline void refresh() { // 如果不想这样特判  

35         // →就pushdown一下  

36         // pushdown();  

37  

38         sum = ch[0] → sum + ch[1] → sum + w;  

39         suml = (ch[0] → rev ? ch[0] → sumr : ch[0] →  

40         // → suml) + (ch[1] → rev ? ch[1] → sumr :  

41         // → ch[1] → suml) + (tree_cnt + ch[1] →  

42         // → chain_cnt) * (ch[0] → sum + w) + tree_sum;  

43         sumr = (ch[0] → rev ? ch[0] → suml : ch[0] →  

44         // → sumr) + (ch[1] → rev ? ch[1] → suml :  

45         // → ch[1] → sumr) + (tree_cnt + ch[0] →  

46         // → chain_cnt) * (ch[1] → sum + w) + tree_sum;  

47         chain_cnt = ch[0] → chain_cnt + ch[1] →  

48         // → chain_cnt + tree_cnt;  

49     }  

50     null[maxn * 2]; // 如果没有边权变点权就不用乘2了  

51  

52     // 封装构造函数  

53     node *newnode(int w) {  

54         node *x = nodes.front(); // 因为有删边加边，可以用一  

55         // →个队列维护可用结点  

56         nodes.pop();  

57         initialize(x);  

58         x → w = w;  

59         x → refresh();  

60         return x;  

61     }  

62  

63     // 封装初始化函数  

64     // 记得在进行操作之前对所有结点调用一遍  

65     inline void initialize(node *x) {  

66         *x = node();  

67         x → ch[0] = x → ch[1] = x → p = null;  

68  

69         // 注意一下在Access的同时更新子树信息的方法  

70         node *access(node *x) {  

71             node *y = null;  

72  

73             while (x != null) {  

74                 splay(x);  

75  

76                 x → tree_cnt += x → ch[1] → chain_cnt - y →  

77                 // → chain_cnt;  

78                 x → tree_sum += (x → ch[1] → rev ? x →  

79                 // → ch[1] → sumr : x → ch[1] → suml) - y →  

80                 // → suml;  

81                 x → ch[1] = y;  

82  

83                 (y = x) → refresh();  

84                 x = x → p;  

85             }  

86  

87             return y;  

88         }  

89  

90         // 找到一个点所在连通块的根  

91         // 对比原版没有变化  

92         node *getroot(node *x) {  

93             x = access(x);  

94  

95             while (x → pushdown(), x → ch[0] != null)  

96                 x = x → ch[0];  

97             splay(x);  

98  

99             return x;  

100        }  

101  

102        // 换根，同样没有变化  

103        void makeroot(node *x) {  

104            access(x);  

105            splay(x);  

106            x → rev ≈ true;  

107            x → pushdown();  

108  

109            // 连接两个点  

110            // !!! 注意这里必须把两者都变成根，因为只能修改根结点  

111            void link(node *x, node *y) {  

112                makeroot(x);  

113                makeroot(y);  

114  

115                x → p = y;  

116                y → tree_cnt += x → chain_cnt;  

117                y → tree_sum += x → suml;  

118                y → refresh();  

119  

120                // 删除一条边  

121                // 对比原版没有变化  

122                void cut(node *x, node *y) {  

123                    makeroot(x);  

124                    access(y);  

125                    splay(y);  

126  

127                    y → ch[0] → p = null;  

128                    y → ch[0] = null;  

129                    y → refresh();  

130  

131                }  

132  

133                // 修改/询问一个点，这里以询问为例  

134                // 如果是修改就在换根之后搞一些操作

```

```

122 long long query(node *x) {
123     makeroott(x);
124     return x -> suml;
125 }
126
127 // Splay函数
128 // 对比原版没有变化
129 void splay(node *x) {
130     x -> pushdown();
131
132     while (!isroot(x)) {
133         if (!isroot(x -> p))
134             x -> p -> p -> pushdown();
135         x -> p -> pushdown();
136         x -> pushdown();
137
138         if (isroot(x -> p)) {
139             rot(x -> p, dir(x) ^ 1);
140             break;
141         }
142
143         if (dir(x) == dir(x -> p))
144             rot(x -> p -> p, dir(x -> p) ^ 1);
145         else
146             rot(x -> p, dir(x) ^ 1);
147
148         rot(x -> p, dir(x) ^ 1);
149     }
150 }
151
152 // 旋转函数
153 // 对比原版没有变化
154 void rot(node *x, int d) {
155     node *y = x -> ch[d ^ 1];
156
157     if ((x -> ch[d ^ 1] = y -> ch[d]) != null)
158         y -> ch[d] -> p = x;
159
160     y -> p = x -> p;
161     if (!isroot(x))
162         x -> p -> ch[dir(x)] = y;
163
164     (y -> ch[d] = x) -> p = y;
165
166     x -> refresh();
167     y -> refresh();
168 }

```

```

19     void push(long long x) {
20         if (x > (-INF) >> 2)
21             q1.push(x);
22     }
23
24     void erase(long long x) {
25         if (x > (-INF) >> 2)
26             q2.push(x);
27     }
28
29     long long top() {
30         if (empty())
31             return -INF;
32
33         while (!q2.empty() && q1.top() == q2.top())
34             q1.pop();
35         q2.pop();
36
37         return q1.top();
38     }
39
40     long long top2() {
41         if (size() < 2)
42             return -INF;
43
44         long long a = top();
45         erase(a);
46         long long b = top();
47         push(a);
48         return a + b;
49     }
50
51     int size() {
52         return q1.size() - q2.size();
53     }
54
55     bool empty() {
56         return q1.size() == q2.size();
57     }
58 } heap; // 全局堆维护每条链的最大子段和
59
60 struct node {
61     long long sum, maxsum, prefix, suffix;
62     int key;
63     binary_heap heap; // 每个点的堆存的是它的子树中到它的
64     // 最远距离, 如果它是黑点的话还会包括自己
65     node *ch[2], *p;
66     bool rev;
67     node(int k = 0): sum(k), maxsum(-INF),
68         prefix(-INF), suffix(-INF), key(k), rev(false) {}
69     inline void pushdown() {
70         if (!rev)
71             return;
72
73         ch[0] -> rev = true;
74         ch[1] -> rev = true;
75         swap(ch[0], ch[1]);
76         swap(prefix, suffix);
77         rev = false;
78     }
79     inline void refresh() {
80         pushdown();
81         ch[0] -> pushdown();
82         ch[1] -> pushdown();
83         sum = ch[0] -> sum + ch[1] -> sum + key;
84         prefix = max(ch[0] -> prefix,
85             ch[0] -> sum + key + ch[1] ->
86             prefix);
87         suffix = max(ch[1] -> suffix,
88             ch[1] -> sum + key + ch[0] ->
89             suffix);
90     }
91 }
92
93 constexpr int maxn = 100005;
94 constexpr long long INF = 1000000000000000000ll;
95
96 struct binary_heap {
97     __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<long long, less<long
98     long>, binary_heap_tag> q1, q2;
99     binary_heap() {}
100 }
```

4.7.4 模板题: 动态QTREE4(询问树上相距最远点)

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
3 #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
4 #include <ext/pb_ds/priority_queue.hpp>
5
6 #define isroot(x) ((x) -> p == null || ((x) != (x) -> p
6     -> ch[0] && (x) != (x) -> p -> ch[1]))
7 #define dir(x) ((x) == (x) -> p -> ch[1])
8
9 using namespace std;
10 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
11
12 constexpr int maxn = 100005;
13 constexpr long long INF = 1000000000000000000ll;
14
15 struct binary_heap {
16     __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<long long, less<long
17     long>, binary_heap_tag> q1, q2;
18     binary_heap() {}
19 }
```

```

87         ch[1] → sum + key + ch[0] →
88             ↪ suffix);
89     maxsum = max(max(ch[0] → maxsum, ch[1] →
90                     ↪ maxsum),
91                 ch[0] → suffix + key + ch[1] →
92                     ↪ prefix);
93
94     if (!heap.empty()) {
95         prefix = max(prefix,
96                       ch[0] → sum + key +
97                           ↪ heap.top());
98         suffix = max(suffix,
99                       ch[1] → sum + key +
100                          ↪ heap.top());
101        maxsum = max(maxsum, max(ch[0] → suffix,
102                           ch[1] → prefix) +
103                               ↪ key +
104                                 ↪ heap.top());
105
106        if (heap.size() > 1) {
107            maxsum = max(maxsum, heap.top2() +
108                           ↪ key);
109        }
110    }
111 }
112 null[maxn << 1], *ptr = null;
113
114 void addedge(int, int, int);
115 void deledge(int, int);
116 void modify(int, int, int);
117 void modify_color(int);
118 node *newnode(int);
119 node *access(node *);
120 void makeroot(node *);
121 void link(node *, node *);
122 void cut(node *, node *);
123 void splay(node *);
124 void rot(node *, int);
125
126 queue<node *> freenodes;
127 tree<pair<int, int>, node *> mp;
128
129 bool col[maxn] = {false};
130 char c;
131 int n, m, k, x, y, z;
132
133 int main() {
134     null → ch[0] = null → ch[1] = null → p = null;
135     scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &k);
136
137     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
138         newnode(0);
139
140     heap.push(0);
141
142     while (k--) {
143         scanf("%d", &x);
144
145         col[x] = true;
146         null[x].heap.push(0);
147     }
148
149     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
150         scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &z);
151
152         if (x > y)
153             swap(x, y);
154         addedge(x, y, z);
155     }
156
157     while (m--) {
158         scanf("%c%d", &c, &x);
159
160         if (c == 'A') {
161             scanf("%d", &y);
162
163             if (x > y)
164                 swap(x, y);
165             deledge(x, y);
166         }
167         else if (c == 'B') {
168             scanf("%d%d", &y, &z);
169
170             if (x > y)
171                 swap(x, y);
172             addedge(x, y, z);
173         }
174         else if (c == 'C') {
175             scanf("%d%d", &y, &z);
176
177             if (x > y)
178                 swap(x, y);
179             modify(x, y, z);
180         }
181         else
182             modify_color(x);
183
184         printf("%lld\n", (heap.top() > 0 ? heap.top() :
185                           ↪ -1));
186     }
187
188     return 0;
189 }
190
191 void addedge(int x, int y, int z) {
192     node *tmp;
193
194     if (freenodes.empty())
195         tmp = newnode(z);
196     else {
197         tmp = freenodes.front();
198         freenodes.pop();
199         *tmp = node(z);
200     }
201
202     tmp → ch[0] = tmp → ch[1] = tmp → p = null;
203
204     heap.push(tmp → maxsum);
205     link(tmp, null + x);
206     link(tmp, null + y);
207     mp[make_pair(x, y)] = tmp;
208
209 }
210
211 void deledge(int x, int y) {
212     node *tmp = mp[make_pair(x, y)];
213
214     cut(tmp, null + x);
215     cut(tmp, null + y);
216
217     freenodes.push(tmp);
218     heap.erase(tmp → maxsum);
219     mp.erase(make_pair(x, y));
220
221 }
222
223 void modify(int x, int y, int z) {
224     node *tmp = mp[make_pair(x, y)];
225
226     makeroot(tmp);
227     tmp → pushdown();
228
229     heap.erase(tmp → maxsum);
230     tmp → key = z;
231     tmp → refresh();
232     heap.push(tmp → maxsum);
233
234 }
235
236 void rot(node *x, int y);
237
238 void refresh(node *x);
239
240 void pushdown(node *x);
241
242 void makeroot(node *x);
243
244 void link(node *x, node *y);
245
246 void cut(node *x, node *y);
247
248 void swap(int &x, int &y);
249
250 void deledge(node *x, node *y);
251
252 void modify_color(int x);
253
254 void modify(node *x, int y, int z);
255
256 node *newnode(int x);
257
258 node *access(node *x);
259
260 void pushup(node *x);
261
262 void refresh(node *x);
263
264 void pushdown(node *x);
265
266 void makeroot(node *x);
267
268 void link(node *x, node *y);
269
270 void cut(node *x, node *y);
271
272 void swap(int &x, int &y);
273
274 void deledge(node *x, node *y);
275
276 void modify_color(int x);
277
278 void modify(node *x, int y, int z);
279
280 node *newnode(int x);
281
282 node *access(node *x);
283
284 void pushup(node *x);
285
286 void refresh(node *x);
287
288 void pushdown(node *x);
289
290 void makeroot(node *x);
291
292 void link(node *x, node *y);
293
294 void cut(node *x, node *y);
295
296 void swap(int &x, int &y);
297
298 void deledge(node *x, node *y);
299
300 void modify_color(int x);
301
302 void modify(node *x, int y, int z);
303
304 node *newnode(int x);
305
306 node *access(node *x);
307
308 void pushup(node *x);
309
310 void refresh(node *x);
311
312 void pushdown(node *x);
313
314 void makeroot(node *x);
315
316 void link(node *x, node *y);
317
318 void cut(node *x, node *y);
319
320 void swap(int &x, int &y);
321
322 void deledge(node *x, node *y);
323
324 void modify_color(int x);
325
326 void modify(node *x, int y, int z);
327
328 node *newnode(int x);
329
330 node *access(node *x);
331
332 void pushup(node *x);
333
334 void refresh(node *x);
335
336 void pushdown(node *x);
337
338 void makeroot(node *x);
339
340 void link(node *x, node *y);
341
342 void cut(node *x, node *y);
343
344 void swap(int &x, int &y);
345
346 void deledge(node *x, node *y);
347
348 void modify_color(int x);
349
350 void modify(node *x, int y, int z);
351
352 node *newnode(int x);
353
354 node *access(node *x);
355
356 void pushup(node *x);
357
358 void refresh(node *x);
359
360 void pushdown(node *x);
361
362 void makeroot(node *x);
363
364 void link(node *x, node *y);
365
366 void cut(node *x, node *y);
367
368 void swap(int &x, int &y);
369
370 void deledge(node *x, node *y);
371
372 void modify_color(int x);
373
374 void modify(node *x, int y, int z);
375
376 node *newnode(int x);
377
378 node *access(node *x);
379
380 void pushup(node *x);
381
382 void refresh(node *x);
383
384 void pushdown(node *x);
385
386 void makeroot(node *x);
387
388 void link(node *x, node *y);
389
390 void cut(node *x, node *y);
391
392 void swap(int &x, int &y);
393
394 void deledge(node *x, node *y);
395
396 void modify_color(int x);
397
398 void modify(node *x, int y, int z);
399
400 node *newnode(int x);
401
402 node *access(node *x);
403
404 void pushup(node *x);
405
406 void refresh(node *x);
407
408 void pushdown(node *x);
409
410 void makeroot(node *x);
411
412 void link(node *x, node *y);
413
414 void cut(node *x, node *y);
415
416 void swap(int &x, int &y);
417
418 void deledge(node *x, node *y);
419
420 void modify_color(int x);
421
422 void modify(node *x, int y, int z);
423
424 node *newnode(int x);
425
426 node *access(node *x);
427
428 void pushup(node *x);
429
430 void refresh(node *x);
431
432 void pushdown(node *x);
433
434 void makeroot(node *x);
435
436 void link(node *x, node *y);
437
438 void cut(node *x, node *y);
439
440 void swap(int &x, int &y);
441
442 void deledge(node *x, node *y);
443
444 void modify_color(int x);
445
446 void modify(node *x, int y, int z);
447
448 node *newnode(int x);
449
450 node *access(node *x);
451
452 void pushup(node *x);
453
454 void refresh(node *x);
455
456 void pushdown(node *x);
457
458 void makeroot(node *x);
459
460 void link(node *x, node *y);
461
462 void cut(node *x, node *y);
463
464 void swap(int &x, int &y);
465
466 void deledge(node *x, node *y);
467
468 void modify_color(int x);
469
470 void modify(node *x, int y, int z);
471
472 node *newnode(int x);
473
474 node *access(node *x);
475
476 void pushup(node *x);
477
478 void refresh(node *x);
479
480 void pushdown(node *x);
481
482 void makeroot(node *x);
483
484 void link(node *x, node *y);
485
486 void cut(node *x, node *y);
487
488 void swap(int &x, int &y);
489
490 void deledge(node *x, node *y);
491
492 void modify_color(int x);
493
494 void modify(node *x, int y, int z);
495
496 node *newnode(int x);
497
498 node *access(node *x);
499
500 void pushup(node *x);
501
502 void refresh(node *x);
503
504 void pushdown(node *x);
505
506 void makeroot(node *x);
507
508 void link(node *x, node *y);
509
510 void cut(node *x, node *y);
511
512 void swap(int &x, int &y);
513
514 void deledge(node *x, node *y);
515
516 void modify_color(int x);
517
518 void modify(node *x, int y, int z);
519
520 node *newnode(int x);
521
522 node *access(node *x);
523
524 void pushup(node *x);
525
526 void refresh(node *x);
527
528 void pushdown(node *x);
529
530 void makeroot(node *x);
531
532 void link(node *x, node *y);
533
534 void cut(node *x, node *y);
535
536 void swap(int &x, int &y);
537
538 void deledge(node *x, node *y);
539
540 void modify_color(int x);
541
542 void modify(node *x, int y, int z);
543
544 node *newnode(int x);
545
546 node *access(node *x);
547
548 void pushup(node *x);
549
550 void refresh(node *x);
551
552 void pushdown(node *x);
553
554 void makeroot(node *x);
555
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142
```

```

222 void modify_color(int x) {
223     makeroot(null + x);
224     col[x] ^= true;
225
226     if (col[x])
227         null[x].heap.push(0);
228     else
229         null[x].heap.erase(0);
230
231     heap.erase(null[x].maxsum);
232     null[x].refresh();
233     heap.push(null[x].maxsum);
234 }
235
236 node *newnode(int k) {
237     *(++ptr) = node(k);
238     ptr → ch[0] = ptr → ch[1] = ptr → p = null;
239     return ptr;
240 }
241
242 node *access(node *x) {
243     splay(x);
244     heap.erase(x → maxsum);
245     x → refresh();
246
247     if (x → ch[1] != null) {
248         x → ch[1] → pushdown();
249         x → heap.push(x → ch[1] → prefix);
250         x → refresh();
251         heap.push(x → ch[1] → maxsum);
252     }
253
254     x → ch[1] = null;
255     x → refresh();
256     node *y = x;
257     x = x → p;
258
259     while (x != null) {
260         splay(x);
261         heap.erase(x → maxsum);
262
263         if (x → ch[1] != null) {
264             x → ch[1] → pushdown();
265             x → heap.push(x → ch[1] → prefix);
266             heap.push(x → ch[1] → maxsum);
267         }
268
269         x → heap.erase(y → prefix);
270         x → ch[1] = y;
271         (y = x) → refresh();
272         x = x → p;
273     }
274
275     heap.push(y → maxsum);
276     return y;
277 }
278
279 void makeroot(node *x) {
280     access(x);
281     splay(x);
282     x → rev ^= true;
283 }
284
285 void link(node *x, node *y) { // 新添一条虚边, 维护y对应的堆
286     makeroot(x);
287     makeroot(y);
288
289     x → pushdown();
290     x → p = y;
291     heap.erase(y → maxsum);
292     y → heap.push(x → prefix);

```

```

293     y → refresh();
294     heap.push(y → maxsum);
295 }
296
297 void cut(node *x, node *y) { // 断开一条实边, 一条链变成
298     // 两条链, 需要维护全局堆
299     makeroot(x);
300     access(y);
301     splay(y);
302
303     heap.erase(y → maxsum);
304     heap.push(y → ch[0] → maxsum);
305     y → ch[0] → p = null;
306     y → ch[0] = null;
307     y → refresh();
308     heap.push(y → maxsum);
309
310 void splay(node *x) {
311     x → pushdown();
312
313     while (!isroot(x)) {
314         if (!isroot(x → p))
315             x → p → p → pushdown();
316
317         x → p → pushdown();
318         x → pushdown();
319
320         if (isroot(x → p)) {
321             rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
322             break;
323         }
324
325         if (dir(x) == dir(x → p))
326             rot(x → p → p, dir(x → p) ^ 1);
327         else
328             rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
329
330         rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
331     }
332 }
333
334 void rot(node *x, int d) {
335     node *y = x → ch[d ^ 1];
336
337     if ((x → ch[d ^ 1] = y → ch[d]) != null)
338         y → ch[d] → p = x;
339
340     y → p = x → p;
341
342     if (!isroot(x))
343         x → p → ch[dir(x)] = y;
344
345     (y → ch[d] = x) → p = y;
346
347     x → refresh();
348     y → refresh();
349 }

```

4.8 K-D树

4.8.1 动态K-D树(定期重构)

```

1 int l[2], r[2], x[B + 10][2], w[B + 10];
2 int n, op, ans = 0, cnt = 0, tmp = 0;
3 int d;
4
5 struct node {
6     int x[2], l[2], r[2], w, sum;
7     node *ch[2];
8

```

```

9  bool operator < (const node &a) const {
10    return x[d] < a.x[d];
11  }
12
13  void refresh() {
14    sum = ch[0] → sum + ch[1] → sum + w;
15    l[0] = min(x[0], min(ch[0] → l[0], ch[1] →
16                → l[0]));
17    l[1] = min(x[1], min(ch[0] → l[1], ch[1] →
18                → l[1]));
19    r[0] = max(x[0], max(ch[0] → r[0], ch[1] →
20                → r[0]));
21    r[1] = max(x[1], max(ch[0] → r[1], ch[1] →
22                → r[1]));
23  }
24  null[maxn], *root = null;
25
26  void build(int l, int r, int k, node *&rt) {
27    if (l > r) {
28      rt = null;
29      return;
30    }
31
32    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
33
34    d = k;
35    nth_element(null + l, null + mid, null + r + 1);
36
37    rt = null + mid;
38    build(l, mid - 1, k ^ 1, rt → ch[0]);
39    build(mid + 1, r, k ^ 1, rt → ch[1]);
40
41    rt → refresh();
42
43  void query(node *rt) {
44    if (l[0] ≤ rt → l[0] && l[1] ≤ rt → l[1] && rt
45      → → r[0] ≤ r[0] && rt → r[1] ≤ r[1]) {
46      ans += rt → sum;
47      return;
48    }
49    else if (l[0] > rt → r[0] || l[1] > rt → r[1] ||
50      → r[0] < rt → l[0] || r[1] < rt → l[1])
51      return;
52
53    if (l[0] ≤ rt → x[0] && l[1] ≤ rt → x[1] && rt
54      → → x[0] ≤ r[0] && rt → x[1] ≤ r[1])
55      ans += rt → w;
56
57    query(rt → ch[0]);
58    query(rt → ch[1]);
59
60  int main() {
61
62    null → l[0] = null → l[1] = 100000000;
63    null → r[0] = null → r[1] = -100000000;
64    null → sum = 0;
65    null → ch[0] = null → ch[1] = null;
66    scanf("%*d");
67
68    while (scanf("%d", &op) == 1 && op != 3) {
69      if (op == 1) {
70        tmp++;
71        scanf("%d%d%d", &x[tmp][0], &x[tmp][1],
72              → &w[tmp]);
73        x[tmp][0] ≈ ans;
74        x[tmp][1] ≈ ans;
75        w[tmp] ≈ ans;
76      }
77    }
78  }
79
80  void update(int l, int r, int val) {
81    if (l[0] > r[0] || l[1] > r[1])
82      return;
83    else {
84      l[0] = r[0] = val;
85      l[1] = r[1] = val;
86      ans = 0;
87
88      for (int i = 1; i ≤ tmp; i++)
89        if (l[0] ≤ x[i][0] && l[1] ≤ x[i][1]
90            → && x[i][0] ≤ r[0] && x[i][1] ≤
91            → r[1])
92          ans += w[i];
93
94      query(root);
95      printf("%d\n", ans);
96    }
97  }
98
99  int query(int l, int r) {
100    if (l[0] > r[0] || l[1] > r[1])
101      return 0;
102  }

```

```

71  if (tmp == B) {
72    for (int i = 1; i ≤ tmp; i++) {
73      null[cnt + i].x[0] = x[i][0];
74      null[cnt + i].x[1] = x[i][1];
75      null[cnt + i].w = w[i];
76    }
77
78    build(1, cnt += tmp, 0, root);
79    tmp = 0;
80  }
81
82  else {
83    scanf("%d%d%d%d", &l[0], &l[1], &r[0],
84          → &r[1]);
85    l[0] ≈ ans;
86    l[1] ≈ ans;
87    r[0] ≈ ans;
88    r[1] ≈ ans;
89    ans = 0;
90
91    for (int i = 1; i ≤ tmp; i++)
92      if (l[0] ≤ x[i][0] && l[1] ≤ x[i][1]
93          → && x[i][0] ≤ r[0] && x[i][1] ≤
94          → r[1])
95        ans += w[i];
96
97    query(root);
98    printf("%d\n", ans);
99  }
100

```

4.9 LCA最近公共祖先

4.9.1 Tarjan LCA $O(n + m)$

```

1 vector<pair<int, int>> q[maxn];
2 int lca[maxn];
3
4 void dfs(int x) {
5   dfn[x] = ++tim; // 其实求LCA是用不到DFS序的，但是一般其他步骤要用
6   ufs[x] = x;
7
8   for (auto pi : q[x]) {
9     int y = pi.first, i = pi.second;
10    if (dfn[y])
11      lca[i] = findufs(y);
12  }
13
14  for (int y : G[x]) {
15    if (y != p[x]) {
16      p[y] = x;
17      dfs(y);
18    }
19  }
20
21  ufs[x] = p[x];

```

4.10 虚树

```

1 struct Tree {
2   vector<int> G[maxn], W[maxn];
3   int p[maxn], d[maxn], size[maxn], mn[maxn],
4       mx[maxn];

```

```

4   bool col[maxn];
5   long long ans_sum;
6   int ans_min, ans_max;
7
8   void add(int x, int y, int z) {
9     G[x].push_back(y);
10    W[x].push_back(z);
11  }
12
13  void dfs(int x) {
14    size[x] = col[x];
15    mx[x] = (col[x] ? d[x] : -inf);
16    mn[x] = (col[x] ? d[x] : inf);
17
18    for (int i = 0; i < (int)G[x].size(); i++) {
19      d[G[x][i]] = d[x] + W[x][i];
20      dfs(G[x][i]);
21      ans_sum += (long long)size[x] * size[G[x]
22        [i]] * d[x];
23      ans_max = max(ans_max, mx[x] + mx[G[x][i]]
24        - (d[x] << 1));
25      ans_min = min(ans_min, mn[x] + mn[G[x][i]]
26        - (d[x] << 1));
27      size[x] += size[G[x][i]];
28      mx[x] = max(mx[x], mx[G[x][i]]);
29      mn[x] = min(mn[x], mn[G[x][i]]);
30    }
31  }
32
33  void clear(int x) {
34    G[x].clear();
35    W[x].clear();
36    col[x] = false;
37  }
38
39  void solve(int rt) {
40    ans_sum = 0;
41    ans_max = -inf;
42    ans_min = inf;
43    dfs(rt);
44    ans_sum <= 1;
45  }
46
47  virtree;
48
49  void dfs(int);
50  int LCA(int, int);
51
52  vector<int> G[maxn];
53  int f[maxn][20], d[maxn], dfn[maxn], tim = 0;
54
55  bool cmp(int x, int y) {
56    return dfn[x] < dfn[y];
57  }
58
59  int n, m, lgn = 0, a[maxn], s[maxn], v[maxn];
60
61  int main() {
62    scanf("%d", &n);
63
64    for (int i = 1, x, y; i < n; i++) {
65      scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
66      G[x].push_back(y);
67      G[y].push_back(x);
68    }
69
70    G[n + 1].push_back(1);
71    dfs(n + 1);
72
73    for (int i = 1; i <= n + 1; i++)
74      G[i].clear();
75
76    lgn--;
77
78    for (int j = 1; j <= lgn; j++) {
79      for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
80        f[i][j] = f[f[i][j - 1]][j - 1];
81
82      scanf("%d", &m);
83
84      while (m--) {
85        int k;
86        scanf("%d", &k);
87
88        for (int i = 1; i <= k; i++)
89          scanf("%d", &a[i]);
90
91        sort(a + 1, a + k + 1, cmp);
92        int top = 0, cnt = 0;
93        s[++top] = v[++cnt] = n + 1;
94        long long ans = 0;
95
96        for (int i = 1; i <= k; i++) {
97          virtree.col[a[i]] = true;
98          ans += d[a[i]] - 1;
99          int u = LCA(a[i], s[top]);
100
101         if (s[top] != u) {
102           while (top > 1 && d[s[top - 1]] >
103             d[u]) {
104             virtree.add(s[top - 1], s[top],
105               d[s[top]] - d[s[top - 1]]);
106             top--;
107           }
108
109           if (s[top] != u) {
110             virtree.add(u, s[top], d[s[top]] -
111               d[u]);
112             s[top] = v[++cnt] = u;
113           }
114
115           s[++top] = a[i];
116         }
117
118         for (int i = top - 1; i; i--)
119           virtree.add(s[i], s[i + 1], d[s[i + 1]] -
120             d[s[i]]);
121
122         virtree.solve(n + 1);
123         ans *= k - 1;
124         printf("%lld %d %d\n", ans - virtree.ans_sum,
125            virtree.ans_min, virtree.ans_max);
126
127         for (int i = 1; i <= k; i++)
128           virtree.clear(a[i]);
129         for (int i = 1; i <= cnt; i++)
130           virtree.clear(v[i]);
131
132       }
133
134       return 0;
135
136       void dfs(int x) {
137         dfn[x] = ++tim;
138         d[x] = d[f[x][0]] + 1;
139
140         while ((1 << lgn) < d[x])
141           lgn++;
142
143         for (int i = 0; i < (int)G[x].size(); i++)
144           if (G[x][i] != f[x][0]) {
145             f[G[x][i]][0] = x;
146             dfs(G[x][i]);
147           }
148       }
149     }
150   }
151 }
```

```
    }

}

int LCA(int x, int y) {
    if (d[x] != d[y]) {
        if (d[x] < d[y])
            swap(x, y);

        for (int i = lgn; i ≥ 0; i--)
            if (((d[x] - d[y]) >> i) & 1)
                x = f[x][i];
    }

    if (x == y)
        return x;

    for (int i = lgn; i ≥ 0; i--)
        if (f[x][i] != f[y][i]) {
            x = f[x][i];
            y = f[y][i];
        }
}

return f[x][0];
}
```

```
42         v[x][h[x] - j - 1] += v[y][h[y] - j];
43
44         int t = v[x][h[x] - j - 1];
45         if (t > mx || (t == mx && h[x] - j - 1
46             < mx)) {
47             mx = t;
48             ans[x] = h[x] - j - 1;
49         }
50
51         v[y].clear();
52     }
53 }
```

4.11 长链剖分

```
// 顾名思义，长链剖分是取最深的儿子作为重儿子
// O(n)维护以深度为下标的子树信息
vector<int> G[maxn], v[maxn];
int n, p[maxn], h[maxn], son[maxn], ans[maxn];

// 原题题意：求每个点的子树中与它距离是几的点最多，相同的
// 取最大深度
// 由于vector只能在后面加入元素，为了写代码方便，这里反过来
// 来存
// 或者开一个结构体维护倒过来的vector
void dfs(int x) {
    h[x] = 1;

    for (int y : G[x])
        if (y != p[x]){
            p[y] = x;
            dfs(y);

            if (h[y] > h[son[x]])
                son[x] = y;
        }

    if (!son[x]) {
        v[x].push_back(1);
        ans[x] = 0;
        return;
    }

    h[x] = h[son[x]] + 1;
    swap(v[x], v[son[x]]);

    if (v[x][ans[son[x]]] == 1)
        ans[x] = h[x] - 1;
    else
        ans[x] = ans[son[x]];

    v[x].push_back(1);

    int mx = v[x][ans[x]];
    for (int y : G[x])
        if (y != p[x] && y != son[x]) {
            for (int i = 1; i <= h[y]; i++)
                if (v[y][i] > mx)
                    mx = v[y][i];
        }
    }
}
```

4.11.1 梯子剖分

```

52     for (int i = 0; i < len[x] && u; i++, u = f[0]
53         ↪ [u])
54         v[x].push_back(u);
55     }
56
57 // 在线询问x的k级祖先 O(1)
58 // 不存在时返回0
59 int query(int x, int k) {
60     if (!k)
61         return x;
62     if (k > d[x])
63         return 0;
64
65     x = f[log_tbl[k]][x];
66     k ≈ 1 << log_tbl[k];
67     return v[top[x]][d[top[x]] + len[top[x]] - d[x] +
68         ↪ k];
}

```

4.12 堆

4.12.1 左偏树

参见3.2.3.k短路(27页).

4.12.2 二叉堆

```

1 struct my_binary_heap {
2     static constexpr int maxn = 100005;
3
4     int a[maxn], size;
5
6     my_binary_heap() : size(0) {}
7
8     void push(int val) {
9         a[++size] = val;
10
11        for (int x = size; x > 1; x /= 2) {
12            if (a[x] < a[x / 2])
13                swap(a[x], a[x / 2]);
14            else
15                break;
16        }
17    }
18
19    int &top() {
20        return a[1];
21    }
22
23    int pop() {
24        int res = a[1];
25        a[1] = a[size--];
26
27        for (int x = 1, son; ; x = son) {
28            if (x * 2 == size)
29                son = x * 2;
30            else if (x * 2 > size)
31                break;
32            else if (a[x * 2] < a[x * 2 + 1])
33                son = x * 2;
34            else
35                son = x * 2 + 1;
36
37            if (a[son] < a[x])
38                swap(a[x], a[son]);
39            else
40                break;
41        }
}

```

```

42             ↪
43         return res;
44     }
45 }

```

4.13 莫队

注意如果 n 和 q 不平衡, 块大小应该设为 $\frac{n}{\sqrt{q}}$.

另外如果裸的莫队要卡常可以按块编号奇偶性分别对右端点正序或者倒序排序, 期望可以减少一半的移动次数.

4.13.1 莫队二次离线

适用范围: 询问的是点对相关(或者其它可以枚举每个点和区间算贡献)的信息, 并且可以离线; 更新时可以使用一些牺牲修改复杂度来改善询问复杂度的数据结构(如单点修改询问区间和).

先按照普通的莫队将区间排序. 考虑区间移动的情况, 以 (l, r) 向右移动右端点到 (l, t) 为例.

对于每个 $i \in (r, t]$ 来说, 它都要对区间 $[l, i]$ 算贡献. 可以拆成 $[1, i]$ 和 $[1, l]$ 两部分, 那么前一部分因为都是 i 和 $[1, i]$ 做贡献的形式所以可以直接预处理.

考虑后一部分, i 和 $[1, l]$ 做贡献, 因为莫队的性质我们可以保证这样的询问次数不超过 $O((n + m)\sqrt{n})$, 因此我们可以对每个 l 记录下来哪些 i 要和它询问. 并且每次移动时询问的 i 都是连续的, 所以对每个 l 开一个vector记录下对应的区间和编号就行了.

剩余的三种情况(右端点左移或者移动左端点)都是类似的, 具体可以看代码.

例: Yuno loves sqrt technology II (询问区间逆序对数)

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 constexpr int maxn = 100005, B = 314;
6
7 struct Q {
8     int l, r, d, id;
9
10    Q() = default;
11
12    Q(int l, int r, int d, int id) : l(l), r(r), d(d),
13        ↪ id(id) {}
14
15    friend bool operator < (const Q &a, const Q &b) {
16        if (a.d != b.d)
17            return a.d < b.d;
18
19        return a.r < b.r;
20    }
21 } q[maxn]; // 结构体可以复用, d既可以作为左端点块编号, 也
22           ↪ 可以作为二次离线处理的倍数
23
24 int global_n, bid[maxn], L[maxn], R[maxn], cntb;
25
26 int sa[maxn], sb[maxn];
27
28 void addp(int x) { // sqrt(n)修改 O(1)查询
29     for (int k = bid[x]; k ≤ cntb; k++)
30         sb[k]++;
31
32     for (int i = x; i ≤ R[bid[x]]; i++)
33         sa[i]++;
34 }
35
36 int queryp(int x) {
37     if (!x)
38         return 0;
39
40     int res = 0;
41
42     for (int i = x; i ≤ R[bid[x]]; i++)
43         res += sb[i];
44
45     return res;
46 }

```

```

38     return sa[x] + sb[bid[x] - 1];
39 }
40
41 void adds(int x) {
42     for (int k = 1; k <= bid[x]; k++)
43         sb[k]++;
44
45     for (int i = L[bid[x]]; i <= x; i++)
46         sa[i]++;
47 }
48
49 int querys(int x) {
50     if (x > global_n)
51         return 0; // 为了防止越界就判一下
52     return sa[x] + sb[bid[x] + 1];
53 }
54
55 vector<Q> vp[maxn], vs[maxn]; // prefix, suffix
56 long long fp[maxn], fs[maxn]; // prefix, suffix
58 int a[maxn], b[maxn];
60 long long ta[maxn], ans[maxn];
62
63 int main() {
64
65     int n, m;
66     scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
67
68     global_n = n;
69
70     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
71         scanf("%d", &a[i]);
72
73     memcpy(b, a, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
74     sort(b + 1, b + n + 1);
75
76     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
77         a[i] = lower_bound(b + 1, b + n + 1, a[i]) - b;
78
79     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
80         bid[i] = (i - 1) / B + 1;
81
82         if (!L[bid[i]])
83             L[bid[i]] = i;
84
85         R[bid[i]] = i;
86         cntb = bid[i];
87     }
88
89     for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
90         scanf("%d%d", &q[i].l, &q[i].r);
91
92         q[i].d = bid[q[i].l];
93         q[i].id = i;
94     }
95
96     sort(q + 1, q + m + 1);
97
98     int l = 2, r = 1; // l, r是上一个询问的端点
99
100    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
101        int s = q[i].l, t = q[i].r; // s, t是当前要调整
102        → 到的端点
103
104        if (s < l)
105            vs[r + 1].push_back(Q(s, l - 1, 1, i));
106        else if (s > l)
107            vs[r + 1].push_back(Q(l, s - 1, -1, i));

```

```

107
108     l = s;
109
110     if (t > r)
111         vp[l - 1].push_back(Q(r + 1, t, 1, i));
112     else if (t < r)
113         vp[l - 1].push_back(Q(t + 1, r, -1, i));
114
115     r = t;
116 }
117
118 for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) { // 第一遍正着处理, 解
119     → 决关于前缀的询问
120     fp[i] = fp[i - 1] + querys(a[i] + 1);
121
122     adds(a[i]);
123
124     for (auto q : vp[i]) {
125         long long tmp = 0;
126         for (int k = q.l; k <= q.r; k++)
127             tmp += querys(a[k] + 1);
128
129         ta[q.id] -= q.d * tmp;
130     }
131
132     memset(sa, 0, sizeof(sa));
133     memset(sb, 0, sizeof(sb));
134
135     for (int i = n; i--){ // 第二遍倒着处理, 解决关
136     → 于后缀的询问
137     fs[i] = fs[i + 1] + queryp(a[i] - 1);
138
139     addp(a[i]);
140
141     for (auto q : vs[i]) {
142         long long tmp = 0;
143         for (int k = q.l; k <= q.r; k++)
144             tmp += queryp(a[k] - 1);
145
146         ta[q.id] -= q.d * tmp;
147     }
148
149     l = 2;
150     r = 1;
151
152     for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) { // 求出fs和fp之后再加
153     → 上这部分的贡献
154         int s = q[i].l, t = q[i].r;
155
156         ta[i] += fs[s] - fs[l];
157         ta[i] += fp[t] - fp[r];
158
159         l = s;
160         r = t;
161
162         ta[i] += ta[i - 1]; // 因为算出来的是相邻两个询
163         → 问之间的贡献, 所以要前缀和
164         ans[q[i].id] = ta[i];
165
166         for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
167             printf("%lld\n", ans[i]);
168
169     }

```

4.13.2 带修莫队在线化 $O(n^{\frac{5}{3}})$

最简单的带修莫队：块大小设成 $n^{\frac{2}{3}}$ ，排序时第一关键字是左端点块编号，第二关键字是右端点块编号，第三关键字是时间。（记得把时间压缩成只有修改的时间。）

现在要求在线的同时支持修改，仍然以 $B = n^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 分一块，预处理出两块之间的贡献，那么预处理复杂度就是 $O(n^{\frac{5}{3}})$ 。

修改时最简单的方法是直接把 $n^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 个区间全更新一遍。嫌慢的话可以给每个区间打一个懒标记，询问的时候如果解了再更新区间的信息。

注意如果附加信息是可减的（比如每个数的出现次数），那么就只需要存 $O(n^{\frac{1}{3}})$ 个。

总复杂度仍然是 $O(n^{\frac{5}{3}})$ ，如果打懒标记的话是跑不太满的。如果附加信息可减则空间复杂度是 $O(n^{\frac{4}{3}})$ ，否则和时间复杂度同阶。

4.13.3 莫队二次离线 在线化 $O((n+m)\sqrt{n})$

和之前的道理是一样的， i 和 $[1, i]$ 的贡献这部分仍然可以预处理掉，而前后缀对区间的贡献那部分只保存块端点处的信息。

按照莫队二次离线的转移方法操作之后发现只剩两边散块的贡献没有解决。这时可以具体问题具体解决，例如求逆序对的话直接预处理出排序后的数组然后归并即可。

时空复杂度均为 $O(n\sqrt{n})$ 。

以下代码以强制在线求区间逆序对为例（洛谷上被卡常了，正常情况下极限数据应该在 1.5s 内。）

```

1 constexpr int maxn = 100005, B = 315, maxb = maxn / B +
2   ↪ 5;
3
4 int n, bid[maxn], L[maxb], R[maxb], cntb;
5
6 struct DS { // O(sqrt(n)) 修改 O(1) 查询
7     int total;
8     int sa[maxn], sb[maxb];
9
10    void init(const DS &o) {
11        total = o.total;
12        memcpy(sa, o.sa, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
13        memcpy(sb, o.sb, sizeof(int) * (cntb + 1));
14    }
15
16    void add(int x) {
17        total++;
18        for (int k = 1; k ≤ bid[x]; k++)
19            sb[k]++;
20        for (int i = L[bid[x]]; i ≤ x; i++)
21            sa[i]++;
22    }
23
24    int querys(int x) {
25        if (x > n)
26            return 0;
27
28        return sb[bid[x] + 1] + sa[x];
29    }
30
31    int queryp(int x) {
32        return total - querys(x + 1);
33    }
34 } pr[maxb];
35
36 int c[maxn]; // 树状数组
37
38 void addc(int x, int d) {
39     while (x) {
40         c[x] += d;
41         x -= x & -x;
42     }
43 }
```

```

43
44 int queryc(int x) {
45     int ans = 0;
46     while (x ≤ n) {
47         ans += c[x];
48         x += x & -x;
49     }
50     return ans;
51 }
52
53 long long fp[maxn], fs[maxn];
54
55 int rk[maxn], val[maxn][B + 5];
56
57 long long dat[maxb][maxb];
58
59 int a[maxn];
60
61 int main() {
62     int m;
63     cin >> n >> m;
64
65     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
66         cin >> a[i];
67
68         bid[i] = (i - 1) / B + 1;
69         if (!L[bid[i]])
70             L[bid[i]] = i;
71         R[bid[i]] = i;
72         cntb = bid[i];
73
74         rk[i] = i;
75     }
76
77
78     for (int k = 1; k ≤ cntb; k++)
79         sort(rk + L[k], rk + R[k] + 1, [](int x, int
80           ↪ y) {return a[x] < a[y];}); // 每个块排序
81
82     for (int i = n; i; i--) {
83         for (int j = 2; i + j - 1 ≤ R[bid[i]]; j++) {
84             val[i][j] = val[i + 1][j - 1] + val[i][j -
85               ↪ 1] - val[i + 1][j - 2];
86             if (a[i] > a[i + j - 1])
87                 val[i][j]++; // 块内用二维前缀和预处理
88         }
89
90         for (int k = 1; k ≤ cntb; k++) {
91             for (int i = L[k]; i ≤ R[k]; i++) {
92                 dat[k][k] += queryc(a[i] + 1); // 单块内的逆
93                 addc(a[i], 1);
94             }
95             for (int i = L[k]; i ≤ R[k]; i++)
96                 addc(a[i], -1);
97         }
98
99         for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
100            if (i > 1 & i == L[bid[i]])
101                pr[bid[i]].init(pr[bid[i] - 1]);
102            fp[i] = fp[i - 1] + pr[bid[i]].querys(a[i] +
103              ↪ 1);
104            pr[bid[i]].addc(a[i]);
105        }
106
107        for (int i = n; i; i--) {
108            fs[i] = fs[i + 1] + (n - i - queryc(a[i] + 1));
109        }
110    }
111 }
```

```

109     addc(a[i], 1);
110 }
111
112 for (int s = 1; s <= cntb; s++) {
113     for (int t = s + 1; t <= cntb; t++) {
114         dat[s][t] = dat[s][t - 1] + dat[t][t];
115
116         for (int i = L[t]; i <= R[t]; i++) // 块间的
117             → 逆序对用刚才处理的块求出
118             dat[s][t] += pr[t - 1].querys(a[i] + 1)
119             → - pr[s - 1].querys(a[i] + 1);
120     }
121
122 long long ans = 0;
123
124 while (m--) {
125     long long s, t;
126     cin >> s >> t;
127
128     int l = s ^ ans, r = t ^ ans;
129
130     if (bid[l] == bid[r])
131         ans = val[l][r - l + 1];
132     else {
133         ans = dat[bid[l] + 1][bid[r] - 1];
134
135         ans += fp[r] - fp[L[bid[r]] - 1];
136         for (int i = L[bid[r]]; i <= r; i++)
137             ans -= pr[bid[l]].querys(a[i] + 1);
138
139         ans += fs[l] - fs[R[bid[l]] + 1];
140         for (int i = l; i <= R[bid[l]]; i++)
141             ans -= (a[i] - 1) - pr[bid[r] - 1].queryp(a[i] - 1);
142
143         int i = L[bid[l]], j = L[bid[r]], w = 0; // ← 手写归并
144
145         while (true) {
146             while (i <= R[bid[l]] && rnk[i] < l)
147                 i++;
148             while (j <= R[bid[r]] && rnk[j] > r)
149                 j++;
150
151             if (i > R[bid[l]] && j > R[bid[r]])
152                 break;
153
154             int x = (i <= R[bid[l]] ? a[rnk[i]] : (int)1e9), y = (j <= R[bid[r]] ?
155             a[rnk[j]] : (int)1e9);
156
157             if (x < y) {
158                 ans += w;
159                 i++;
160             } else {
161                 j++;
162                 w++;
163             }
164         }
165         cout << ans << '\n';
166     }
167
168     return 0;
169 }
```

4.14 常见根号思路

1. 通用

- 出现次数大于 \sqrt{n} 的数不会超过 \sqrt{n} 个
- 对于带修改问题, 如果不方便分治或者二进制分组, 可以考虑对操作分块, 每次查询时暴力最后的 \sqrt{n} 个修改并更正答案
- **根号分治:** 如果分治时每个子问题需要 $O(N)$ (N 是全局问题的大小)的时间, 而规模较小的子问题可以 $O(n^2)$ 解决, 则可以使用根号分治
 - 规模大于 \sqrt{n} 的子问题用 $O(N)$ 的方法解决, 规模小于 \sqrt{n} 的子问题用 $O(n^2)$ 暴力
 - 规模大于 \sqrt{n} 的子问题最多只有 \sqrt{n} 个
 - 规模不大于 \sqrt{n} 的子问题大小的平方和也必定不会超过 $n\sqrt{n}$
- 如果输入规模之和不大于 n (例如给定多个小字符串与大字符串进行询问), 那么规模超过 \sqrt{n} 的问题最多只有 \sqrt{n} 个

2. 序列

- 某些维护序列的问题可以用分块/块状链表维护
- 对于静态区间询问问题, 如果可以快速将左/右端点移动一位, 可以考虑莫队
 - 如果强制在线可以分块预处理, 但是一般空间需要 $n\sqrt{n}$
 - * 例题: 询问区间中有几种数出现次数恰好为 k , 强制在线
 - 如果带修改可以试着想一想带修莫队, 但是复杂度高达 $n^{\frac{5}{3}}$
- 线段树可以解决的问题也可以用分块来做到 $O(1)$ 询问或是 $O(1)$ 修改, 具体要看哪种操作更多

3. 树

- 与序列类似, 树上也有树分块和树上莫队
 - 树上带修莫队很麻烦, 常数也大, 最好不要先考虑
 - 树分块不要想当然
- 树分治也可以套根号分治, 道理是一样的

4. 字符串

- 循环节长度大于 \sqrt{n} 的子串最多只有 $O(n)$ 个, 如果是极长子串则只有 $O(\sqrt{n})$ 个

5 字符串

5.1 KMP

```

1 char s[maxn], t[maxn];
2 int fail[maxn];
3 int n, m;
4
5 void init() { // 注意字符串是0-based, 但是fail是1-based
6     // memset(fail, 0, sizeof(fail));
7
8     for (int i = 1; i < m; i++) {
9         int j = fail[i];
10        while (j && t[i] != t[j])
11            j = fail[j];
12
13        if (t[i] == t[j])
14            fail[i + 1] = j + 1;
15        else
16            fail[i + 1] = 0;
17    }
18}
19
20 int KMP() {
21     int cnt = 0, j = 0;
22
23     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
24         while (j && s[i] != t[j])
25             j = fail[j];
26
27         if (s[i] == t[j])
28             j++;
29         if (j == m)
30             cnt++;
31     }
32
33     return cnt;
34}

```

5.1.1 ex-KMP

```

1 //全局变量与数组定义
2 char s[maxn], t[maxn];
3 int n, m, a[maxn];
4
5 // 主过程 O(n + m)
6 // 把t的每个后缀与s的LCP输出到a中, s的后缀和自己的LCP存
7 // 在nx中
8 // 0-based, s的长度是m, t的长度是n
9 void exKMP(const char *s, const char *t, int *a) {
10     static int nx[maxn];
11
12     memset(nx, 0, sizeof(nx));
13
14     int j = 0;
15     while (j + 1 < m && s[j] == s[j + 1])
16         j++;
17     nx[1] = j;
18
19     for (int i = 2, k = 1; i < m; i++) {
20         int pos = k + nx[k], len = nx[i - k];
21
22         if (i + len < pos)
23             nx[i] = len;
24         else {
25             j = max(pos - i, 0);
26             while (i + j < m && s[j] == s[i + j])
27                 j++;
28             nx[i] = j;
29         }
30     }
31 }

```

```

27
28         nx[i] = j;
29         k = i;
30     }
31 }
32
33 j = 0;
34 while (j < n && j < m && s[j] == t[j])
35     j++;
36 a[0] = j;
37
38 for (int i = 1, k = 0; i < n; i++) {
39     int pos = k + a[k], len = nx[i - k];
40     if (i + len < pos)
41         a[i] = len;
42     else {
43         j = max(pos - i, 0);
44         while (j < m && i + j < n && s[j] == t[i + j])
45             j++;
46         a[i] = j;
47         k = i;
48     }
49 }
50
51

```

5.2 AC自动机

```

1 int ch[maxm][26], f[maxm][26], q[maxm], sum[maxm], cnt
2     = 0;
3
4 // 在字典树中插入一个字符串 O(n)
5 int insert(const char *c) {
6     int x = 0;
7     while (*c) {
8         if (!ch[x][*c - 'a'])
9             ch[x][*c - 'a'] = ++cnt;
10        x = ch[x][*c++ - 'a'];
11    }
12    return x;
13}
14
15 // 建AC自动机 O(n * sigma)
16 void getfail() {
17     int x, head = 0, tail = 0;
18
19     for (int c = 0; c < 26; c++)
20         if (ch[0][c])
21             q[tail++] = ch[0][c]; // 把根节点的儿子加入
22                             // 队列
23
24     while (head != tail) {
25         x = q[head++];
26
27         G[f[x][0]].push_back(x);
28         fill(f[x] + 1, f[x] + 26, cnt + 1);
29
30         for (int c = 0; c < 26; c++) {
31             if (ch[x][c]) {
32                 int y = f[x][0];
33
34                 f[ch[x][c]][0] = ch[y][c];
35                 q[tail++] = ch[x][c];
36             }
37         }
38     }
39     fill(f[0], f[0] + 26, cnt + 1);

```

40

58

5.3 后缀数组

5.3.1 倍增

```

1 constexpr int maxn = 100005;
2
3 void get_sa(char *s, int n, int *sa, int *rnk, int
4     ↪ *height) { // 1-base
5     static int buc[maxn], id[maxn], p[maxn], t[maxn *
6         ↪ 2];
7
8     int m = 300;
9
10    for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
11        buc[rnk[i] = s[i]]++;
12    for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++)
13        buc[i] += buc[i - 1];
14    for (int i = n; i; i--)
15        sa[buc[rnk[i]]--] = i;
16
17    memset(buc, 0, sizeof(int) * (m + 1));
18
19    for (int k = 1, cnt = 0; cnt != n; k *= 2, m = cnt)
20    {
21        cnt = 0;
22        for (int i = n; i > n - k; i--)
23            id[++cnt] = i;
24
25        for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
26            if (sa[i] > k)
27                id[++cnt] = sa[i] - k;
28
29        for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
30            buc[p[i] = rnk[id[i]]]++;
31        for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++)
32            buc[i] += buc[i - 1];
33        for (int i = n; i; i--)
34            sa[buc[p[i]]--] = id[i];
35
36        memset(buc, 0, sizeof(int) * (m + 1));
37
38        memcpy(t, rnk, sizeof(int) * (max(n, m) + 1));
39
40        cnt = 0;
41        for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
42            if (t[sa[i]] != t[sa[i - 1]] || t[sa[i] +
43                ↪ k] != t[sa[i - 1] + k])
44                cnt++;
45
46            rnk[sa[i]] = cnt;
47        }
48
49        for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
50            sa[rnk[i]] = i;
51
52        for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
53            ↪ 求height
54            if (k)
55                k--;
56
57            while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
58                k++;
59
60            height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
61                ↪ sa[i - 1])
62        }
63
64    }
65
66    for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
67        rnk[i] = i;
68
69    for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
70        ↪ 求height
71        if (k)
72            k--;
73
74        while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
75            k++;
76
77        height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
78            ↪ sa[i - 1])
79    }
80
81    for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
82        rnk[i] = i;
83
84    for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
85        ↪ 求height
86        if (k)
87            k--;
88
89        while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
90            k++;
91
92        height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
93            ↪ sa[i - 1])
94    }
95
96    for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
97        rnk[i] = i;
98
99    for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
100       ↪ 求height
101       if (k)
102           k--;
103
104       while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
105           k++;
106
107       height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
108           ↪ sa[i - 1])
109   }
110
111   for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
112       rnk[i] = i;
113
114   for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
115       ↪ 求height
116       if (k)
117           k--;
118
119       while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
120           k++;
121
122       height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
123           ↪ sa[i - 1])
124   }
125
126   for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
127       rnk[i] = i;
128
129   for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
130       ↪ 求height
131       if (k)
132           k--;
133
134       while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
135           k++;
136
137       height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
138           ↪ sa[i - 1])
139   }
140
141   for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
142       rnk[i] = i;
143
144   for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
145       ↪ 求height
146       if (k)
147           k--;
148
149       while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
150           k++;
151
152       height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
153           ↪ sa[i - 1])
154   }
155
156   for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
157       rnk[i] = i;
158
159   for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
160       ↪ 求height
161       if (k)
162           k--;
163
164       while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
165           k++;
166
167       height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
168           ↪ sa[i - 1])
169   }
170
171   for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
172       rnk[i] = i;
173
174   for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
175       ↪ 求height
176       if (k)
177           k--;
178
179       while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
180           k++;
181
182       height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
183           ↪ sa[i - 1])
184   }
185
186   for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
187       rnk[i] = i;
188
189   for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
190       ↪ 求height
191       if (k)
192           k--;
193
194       while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
195           k++;
196
197       height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
198           ↪ sa[i - 1])
199   }
200
201   for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
202       rnk[i] = i;
203
204   for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
205       ↪ 求height
206       if (k)
207           k--;
208
209       while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
210           k++;
211
212       height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
213           ↪ sa[i - 1])
214   }
215
216   for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
217       rnk[i] = i;
218
219   for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
220       ↪ 求height
221       if (k)
222           k--;
223
224       while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
225           k++;
226
227       height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
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937       rnk[i] = i;
938
939   for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
940       ↪ 求height
941       if (k)
942           k--;
943
944       while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
945           k++;
946
947       height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
948           ↪ sa[i - 1])
949   }
950
951   for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
952       rnk[i] = i;
953
954   for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
955       ↪ 求height
956       if (k)
957           k--;
958
959       while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
960           k++;
961
962       height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
963           ↪ sa[i - 1])
964   }
965
966   for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
967       rnk[i] = i;
968
969   for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
970       ↪ 求height
971       if (k)
972           k--;
973
974       while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
975           k++;
976
977       height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
978           ↪ sa[i - 1])
979   }
980
981   for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
982       rnk[i] = i;
983
984   for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
985       ↪ 求height
986       if (k)
987           k--;
988
989       while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
990           k++;
991
992       height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
993           ↪ sa[i - 1])
994   }
995
996   for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
997       rnk[i] = i;
998
999   for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
1000      ↪ 求height
1001      if (k)
1002          k--;
1003
1004      while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
1005          k++;
1006
1007      height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
1008          ↪ sa[i - 1])
1009  }
1010
1011  for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
1012      rnk[i] = i;
1013
1014  for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
1015      ↪ 求height
1016      if (k)
1017          k--;
1018
1019      while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
1020          k++;
1021
1022      height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
1023          ↪ sa[i - 1])
1024  }
1025
1026  for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
1027      rnk[i] = i;
1028
1029  for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
1030      ↪ 求height
1031      if (k)
1032          k--;
1033
1034      while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
1035          k++;
1036
1037      height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
1038          ↪ sa[i - 1])
1039  }
1040
1041  for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
1042      rnk[i] = i;
1043
1044  for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
1045      ↪ 求height
1046      if (k)
1047          k--;
1048
1049      while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
1050          k++;
1051
1052      height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
1053          ↪ sa[i - 1])
1054  }
1055
1056  for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
1057      rnk[i] = i;
1058
1059  for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
1060      ↪ 求height
1061      if (k)
1062          k--;
1063
1064      while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
1065          k++;
1066
1067      height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
1068          ↪ sa[i - 1])
1069  }
1070
1071  for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
1072      rnk[i] = i;
1073
1074  for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
1075      ↪ 求height
1076      if (k)
1077          k--;
1078
1079      while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
1080          k++;
1081
1082      height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
1083          ↪ sa[i - 1])
1084  }
1085
1086  for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
1087      rnk[i] = i;
1088
1089  for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 顺便
1090      ↪ 求height
1091      if
```

```
58 }
59
60 char s[maxn];
61 int sa[maxn], rnk[maxn], height[maxn];
62
63 int main() {
64     cin >> (s + 1);
65
66     int n = strlen(s + 1);
67
68     get_sa(s, n, sa, rnk, height);
69
70     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
71         cout << sa[i] << (i < n ? ' ' : '\n');
72
73     for (int i = 2; i ≤ n; i++)
74         cout << height[i] << (i < n ? ' ' : '\n');
75
76     return 0;
77 }
```

5.3.2 SA-IS

```

1 // SA-IS求完的SA有效位只有1~n, 但它是0-based, 如果其他部
2 → 分是1-based就抄一下封装
3
4
5 // 判断一个字符是否为LMS字符
6 bool is_lms(int *tp, int x) {
7     return x > 0 && tp[x] == s_type && tp[x - 1] ==
8         l_type;
9 }
10
11 // 判断两个LMS子串是否相同
12 bool equal_substr(int *s, int x, int y, int *tp) {
13     do {
14         if (s[x] != s[y])
15             return false;
16         x++;
17         y++;
18     } while (!is_lms(tp, x) && !is_lms(tp, y));
19
20     return s[x] == s[y];
21 }
22
23 // 诱导排序(从*型诱导到L型, 从L型诱导到S型)
24 // 调用之前应将*型按要求放入SA中
25 void induced_sort(int *s, int *sa, int *tp, int *buc,
26 → int *lbuc, int *sbuc, int n, int m) {
27     for (int i = 0; i ≤ n; i++)
28         if (sa[i] > 0 && tp[sa[i] - 1] == l_type)
29             sa[lbuc[s[sa[i] - 1]]++] = sa[i] - 1;
30
31     for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++)
32         sbuc[i] = buc[i] - 1;
33
34     for (int i = n; ~i; i--)
35         if (sa[i] > 0 && tp[sa[i] - 1] == s_type)
36             sa[sbuc[s[sa[i] - 1]]--] = sa[i] - 1;
37 }
38
39 // s是输入字符串, n是字符串的长度, m是字符集的大小
40 int *sa_is(int *s, int len, int m) {
41     int n = len - 1;
42
43     int *tp = new int[n + 1];
44     int *pos = new int[n + 1];
45     int *name = new int[n + 1];

```

```

44 int *sa = new int[n + 1];
45 int *buc = new int[m + 1];
46 int *lbuc = new int[m + 1];
47 int *sbuc = new int[m + 1];
48
49 memset(buc, 0, sizeof(int) * (m + 1));
50 memset(lbuc, 0, sizeof(int) * (m + 1));
51 memset(sbuc, 0, sizeof(int) * (m + 1));
52
53 for (int i = 0; i ≤ n; i++)
| buc[s[i]]++;
54
55
56 for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++) {
| buc[i] += buc[i - 1];
57
| lbuc[i] = buc[i - 1];
58 | sbuc[i] = buc[i] - 1;
59 }
60
61
62 tp[n] = s_type;
63 for (int i = n - 1; ~i; i--) {
| if (s[i] < s[i + 1])
| | tp[i] = s_type;
| else if (s[i] > s[i + 1])
| | tp[i] = l_type;
| else
| | tp[i] = tp[i + 1];
64 }
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73 int cnt = 0;
74 for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
| if (tp[i] == s_type && tp[i - 1] == l_type)
| | pos[cnt++] = i;
75
76
77
78 memset(sa, -1, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
79 for (int i = 0; i < cnt; i++)
| | sa[sbuc[s[pos[i]]]--] = pos[i];
80 induced_sort(s, sa, tp, buc, lbuc, sbuc, n, m);
81
82
83 memset(name, -1, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
84 int lastx = -1, namecnt = 1;
85 bool flag = false;
86
87 for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
| | int x = sa[i];
88
| | if (is_lms(tp, x)) {
| | | if (lastx ≥ 0 && !equal_substr(s, x,
| | | | → lastx, tp))
| | | | namecnt++;
| | |
| | | if (lastx ≥ 0 && namecnt == name[lastx])
| | | | flag = true;
| | |
| | | name[x] = namecnt;
| | | lastx = x;
| | }
| | }
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111

```

```

112
113     for (int i = 0; i < cnt; i++)
114         tsa[t[i]] = i;
115     }
116     else
117         tsa = sais(t, cnt, namecnt);
118
119     lbuc[0] = sbuc[0] = 0;
120     for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++) {
121         lbuc[i] = buc[i - 1];
122         sbuc[i] = buc[i] - 1;
123     }
124
125     memset(sa, -1, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
126     for (int i = cnt - 1; ~i; i--)
127         sa[sbuc[s[pos[tsa[i]]]]--] = pos[tsa[i]];
128     induced_sort(s, sa, tp, buc, lbuc, sbuc, n, m);
129
130 // 多组数据的时候最好 delete 掉
131 delete[] tp;
132 delete[] pos;
133 delete[] name;
134 delete[] buc;
135 delete[] lbuc;
136 delete[] sbuc;
137 delete[] t;
138 delete[] tsa;
139
140 return sa;
141 }
142
143 // 封装好的函数, 1-based
144 void get_sa(char *s, int n, int *sa, int *rnk, int
| → *height) {
145     static int a[maxn];
146
147     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
148         a[i - 1] = s[i];
149
150     a[n] = '$';
151
152     int *t = sais(a, n + 1, 256);
153     memcpy(sa, t, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
154     delete[] t;
155
156     sa[0] = 0;
157     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++)
158         rnk[+sa[i]] = i;
159
160     for (int i = 1, k = 0; i ≤ n; i++) { // 求 height
161         if (k)
162             k--;
163
164         while (s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k])
165             k++;
166
167         height[rnk[i]] = k; // height[i] = lcp(sa[i],
| → sa[i - 1])
168     }
169 }

```

5.3.3 SAMSA

```

1 bool vis[maxn * 2];
2 char s[maxn];
3 int n, id[maxn * 2], ch[maxn * 2][26], height[maxn],
| → tim = 0;
4
5 void dfs(int x) {

```

```

6   if (id[x]) {
7     height[tim++] = val[last];
8     sa[tim] = id[x];
9
10    last = x;
11  }
12
13  for (int c = 0; c < 26; c++)
14    if (ch[x][c])
15      dfs(ch[x][c]);
16
17  last = par[x];
18}
19
20 int main() {
21  last = ++cnt;
22
23  scanf("%s", s + 1);
24  n = strlen(s + 1);
25
26  for (int i = n; i; i--) {
27    expand(s[i] - 'a');
28    id[last] = i;
29  }
30
31  vis[1] = true;
32  for (int i = 1; i <= cnt; i++) {
33    if (id[i])
34      for (int x = i, pos = n; x && !vis[x]; x =
35        → par[x]) {
36      vis[x] = true;
37      pos -= val[x] - val[par[x]];
38      ch[par[x]][s[pos + 1] - 'a'] = x;
39    }
40
41  dfs(1);
42
43  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
44    if (i > 1)
45      printf(" ");
46    printf("%d", sa[i]); // 1-based
47  }
48  printf("\n");
49
50  for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
51    if (i > 1)
52      printf(" ");
53    printf("%d", height[i]);
54  }
55  printf("\n");
56
57  return 0;
}

```

5.4 后缀平衡树

如果不需要查询排名，只需要维护前驱后继关系的题目，可以直接用二分哈希+set去做。

一般的题目需要查询排名，这时候就需要写替罪羊树或者Treap维护tag。插入后缀时如果首字母相同只需比较各自删除首字母后的tag大小即可。

(Treap也具有重量平衡树的性质，每次插入后影响到的子树大小期望是 $O(\log n)$ 的，所以每次做完插入操作之后直接暴力重构子树内tag就行了。)

5.5 后缀自动机

```

1 // 在字符集比较小的时候可以直接开go数组，否则需要用map或
2 // →者哈希表替换
3
4 // 全局变量与数组定义
5 int last, val[maxn], par[maxn], go[maxn][26], sam_cnt;
6 int c[maxn], q[maxn]; // 用来桶排序
7
8 // 在主函数开头加上这句初始化
9 last = sam_cnt = 1;
10
11 // 以下是按val进行桶排序的代码
12 for (int i = 1; i <= sam_cnt; i++) {
13   c[val[i] + 1]++;
14 for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
15   c[i] += c[i - 1]; // 这里n是串长
16 for (int i = 1; i <= sam_cnt; i++)
17   q[++c[val[i]]] = i;
18
19 // 加入一个字符 均摊O(1)
20 void extend(int c) {
21   int p = last, np = ++sam_cnt;
22   val[np] = val[p] + 1;
23
24   while (p && !go[p][c]) {
25     go[p][c] = np;
26     p = par[p];
27   }
28
29   if (!p)
30     par[np] = 1;
31   else {
32     int q = go[p][c];
33
34     if (val[q] == val[p] + 1)
35       par[np] = q;
36     else {
37       int nq = ++sam_cnt;
38       val[nq] = val[p] + 1;
39       memcpy(go[nq], go[q], sizeof(go[q]));
40
41       par[nq] = par[q];
42       par[np] = par[q] = nq;
43
44       while (p && go[p][c] == q) {
45         go[p][c] = nq;
46         p = par[p];
47       }
48     }
49   }
50
51   last = np;
52 }

```

5.5.1 广义后缀自动机

下面的写法复杂度是 Σ 串长的，但是胜在简单。
如果建字典树然后BFS建自动机可以做到 $O(n|\Sigma|)$ (n 是字典树结点数)，但是后者写起来比较麻烦。

```

1 int extend(int p, int c) {
2   int np = 0;
3
4   if (!go[p][c]) {
5     np = ++sam_cnt;
6     val[np] = val[p] + 1;
7     while (p && !go[p][c]) {
8       go[p][c] = np;
9     }
10   }
11
12   last = np;
13 }

```

```

9      p = par[p];
10     }
11 }
12
13 if (!p)
14   par[np] = 1;
15 else {
16   int q = go[p][c];
17
18   if (val[q] == val[p] + 1) {
19     if (np)
20       par[np] = q;
21     else
22       return q;
23   }
24   else {
25     int nq = ++sam_cnt;
26     val[nq] = val[p] + 1;
27     memcpy(go[nq], go[q], sizeof(go[q]));
28
29     par[nq] = par[q];
30     par[q] = nq;
31     if (np)
32       par[np] = nq;
33
34     while (p && go[p][c] == q){
35       go[p][c] = nq;
36       p = par[p];
37     }
38
39     if (!np)
40       return nq;
41   }
42 }
43
44 return np;
45 }
46 // 调用的时候直接last = 1然后一路调用last = extend(last,
47 // → c)就行了

```

```

9   x → ch[1] = null;
10  x → refresh();
11
12  if (x → val) // val记录的是上次访问时间，也就
13    ↪ 是right集合最大值
14    update(x → val - val[x → r] + 1, x → val
15      ↪ - val[par[x → l]], -1);
16
17
18  x → val = tim;
19  x → lazy = true;
20
21
22  update(x → val - val[x → r] + 1, x → val -
23    ↪ val[par[x → l]], 1);
24
25  x → ch[1] = y;
26
27  (y = x) → refresh();
28
29
30  x = x → p;
31
32
33  return y;
34
35
36  // 以下是main函数中的用法
37  for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
38    tim++;
39    access(null + id[i]);
40
41    if (i ≥ m) // 例题询问长度是固定的，如果不固定的话就
42      ↪ 按照右端点离线即可
43    ans[i - m + 1] = query(i - m + 1, i);
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
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127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137

```

还有一份完整的代码，因为写起来确实细节挺多的。这份代码支持在尾部加一个字符或者询问区间有多少子串至少出现了两次，并且强制在线。

5.5.2 区间本质不同子串计数(后缀自动机+LCT+线段树)

问题: 给定一个字符串 s , 多次询问 $[l, r]$ 区间的本质不同的子串个数, 可能强制在线。

做法：考虑建出后缀自动机，然后枚举右端点，用线段树维护每个左端点的答案

显然只有right集合在 $[l, r]$ 中的串才有可能有贡献，所以我们可以只考虑每个串最大的right

每次右端点+1时找到它对应的结点 u , 则 u 到根节点路径上的每个点,

对于某个特定的左端点 l , 我们需要保证本质不同的子串左端点不能越过它; 因此对于一个结点 p , 我们知道它对应的子串长度(val_{par_p}, val_p)之后, 在 p 的right集合最大值减去对应长度, 这样对应的 l 内全部+1即可; 这样询问时就只需要查询 r 对应的线段树上 $[l, l + val_p - 1]$ 区间了。(当然线段树的范围要大一些)

实际上可以发现更新时都是把路径分成若干个整段更新right集合，
从而保证了时间复杂度的降低。

因此可以用LCT维护这个过程。
时间复杂度 $O(n \log^2 n)$, 空间 $O(n)$, 当然如果强制在线的话, 就把线

```
1 int tim; // tim实际上就是当前的右端点
2
3 node *access(node *x) {
4     node *y = null;
5
6     while (x != null) {
7         splay(x);
```

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 constexpr int maxn = 200005, maxm = maxn * 17 * 15;
6
7 int mx[maxm][2], lc[maxm], rc[maxm], seg_cnt;
8 int root[maxn];
9
10 int s, t, d;
11
12 void modify_seg(int l, int r, int &o) {
13     int u = o;
14     o = ++seg_cnt;
15
16     mx[o][0] = max(mx[u][0], t);
17     mx[o][1] = max(mx[u][1], d);
18
19     if (l == r)
20         return;
21
22     lc[o] = lc[u];
23     rc[o] = rc[u];
24
25     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
26     if (s <= mid)
27         modify_seg(l, mid, lc[o]);
28     else
29         modify_seg(mid + 1, r, rc[o]);
30 }
```

```

32 int query_seg(int l, int r, int o, int k) {
33     if (s ≤ l && t ≥ r)
34         return mx[o][k];
35
36     int mid = (l + r) / 2, ans = 0;
37
38     if (s ≤ mid)
39         ans = max(ans, query_seg(l, mid, lc[o], k));
40     if (t > mid)
41         ans = max(ans, query_seg(mid + 1, r, rc[o],
42             → k));
42
43     return ans;
44 }
45
46 int N;
47
48 void modify(int pos, int u, int v, int &rt) {
49     s = pos;
50     t = u;
51     d = v;
52
53     modify_seg(1, N, rt);
54 }
55
56 int query(int l, int r, int rt) {
57     s = l;
58     t = r;
59     int ans = query_seg(1, N, rt, 0);
60
61     s = 1;
62     t = l;
63     return max(ans, query_seg(1, N, rt, 1) - l);
64 }
65
66 struct node {
67     int size, l, r, id, tim;
68     node *ch[2], *p;
69     bool tag;
70
71     node() = default;
72
73     void apply(int v) {
74         tim = v;
75         tag = true;
76     }
77
78     void pushdown() {
79         if (tag) {
80             ch[0] → tim = ch[1] → tim = tim;
81             ch[0] → tag = ch[1] → tag = true;
82
83             tag = false;
84         }
85     }
86
87     void update() {
88         size = ch[0] → size + ch[1] → size + 1;
89         l = (ch[0] → l ? ch[0] → l : id);
90         r = (ch[1] → r ? ch[1] → r : id);
91     }
92 } null[maxn];
93
94 inline bool isroot(node *x) {
95     return x != x → p → ch[0] && x != x → p →
96         → ch[1];
97 }
98
99 inline bool dir(node *x) {
    return x == x → p → ch[1];
100 }
```

```

101
102 void init(node *x, int i) {
103     *x = node();
104     x → ch[0] = x → ch[1] = x → p = null;
105     x → size = 1;
106     x → id = x → l = x → r = i;
107 }
108
109 void rot(node *x, int d) {
110     node *y = x → ch[d ^ 1];
111
112     y → p = x → p;
113     if (!isroot(x))
114         x → p → ch[dir(x)] = y;
115
116     if ((x → ch[d ^ 1] = y → ch[d]) != null)
117         y → ch[d] → p = x;
118     (y → ch[d] = x) → p = y;
119
120     x → update();
121     y → update();
122 }
123
124 void splay(node *x) {
125     x → pushdown();
126
127     while (!isroot(x)) {
128         if (!isroot(x → p))
129             x → p → p → pushdown();
130         x → p → pushdown();
131         x → pushdown();
132
133         if (isroot(x → p)) {
134             rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
135             break;
136         }
137
138         if (dir(x) == dir(x → p))
139             rot(x → p → p, dir(x → p) ^ 1);
140         else
141             rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
142
143         rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
144     }
145 }
146
147 void splay(node *x, node *rt) {
148     x → pushdown();
149
150     while (x → p != rt) {
151         if (x → p → p != rt)
152             x → p → p → pushdown();
153         x → p → pushdown();
154         x → pushdown();
155
156         if (x → p → p == rt) {
157             rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
158             break;
159         }
160
161         if (dir(x) == dir(x → p))
162             rot(x → p → p, dir(x → p) ^ 1);
163         else
164             rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
165
166         rot(x → p, dir(x) ^ 1);
167     }
168 }
```

```

169 int val[maxn], par[maxn], go[maxn][26], sam_cnt,
170   ↪ sam_last;
171
172 node *access(node *x, int r) {
173     root[r] = root[r - 1];
174
175     node *y = null;
176
177     while (x != null) {
178         splay(x);
179
180         x → pushdown();
181
182         x → ch[1] = null;
183         x → update();
184
185         if (x → tim && val[x → r]) { // last time
186             ↪ visited
187             int right = x → tim, left = right - val[x
188             ↪ → r] + 1;
189             modify(left, val[x → r], right + 1,
190                   ↪ root[r]);
191
192         }
193
194         x → apply(r);
195         x → pushdown();
196
197         x → ch[1] = y;
198         (y = x) → update();
199
200         x = x → p;
201     }
202
203     return y;
204 }
205
206 void new_leaf(node *x, node *par) {
207     x → p = par;
208 }
209
210 void new_node(node *x, node *y, node *par) {
211     splay(y);
212
213     if (isroot(y) && y → p == par) {
214         assert(y → ch[0] == null);
215
216         y → ch[0] = x;
217         x → p = y;
218         y → update();
219     }
220     else {
221         splay(par, y);
222
223         assert(y → ch[0] == par);
224         assert(par → ch[1] == null);
225         par → ch[1] = x;
226         x → p = par;
227
228         par → update();
229         y → update();
230
231     }
232
233     x → tim = y → tim;
234 }
235
236 void extend(int c) {
237     int p = sam_last, np = ++sam_cnt;
238     val[np] = val[p] + 1;
239
240     init(null + np, np);
241
242     while (p && !go[p][c]) {
243         go[p][c] = np;
244         p = par[p];
245     }
246
247     if (!p) {
248         par[np] = 1;
249         new_leaf(null + np, null + par[np]);
250     }
251     else {
252         int q = go[p][c];
253
254         if (val[q] == val[p] + 1) {
255             par[np] = q;
256             new_leaf(null + np, null + par[np]);
257         }
258         else {
259             int nq = ++sam_cnt;
260             val[nq] = val[p] + 1;
261             memcpy(go[nq], go[q], sizeof(go[q]));
262
263             init(null + nq, nq);
264
265             new_node(null + nq, null + q, null +
266                      ↪ par[q]);
267             new_leaf(null + np, null + nq);
268
269             par[nq] = par[q];
270             par[np] = par[q] = nq;
271
272             while (p && go[p][c] == q) {
273                 go[p][c] = nq;
274                 p = par[p];
275             }
276
277             sam_last = np;
278         }
279
280     }
281
282     char str[maxn];
283
284     int main() {
285         init(null, 0);
286
287         sam_last = sam_cnt = 1;
288         init(null + 1, 1);
289
290         int n, m;
291         scanf("%s%d", str + 1, &m);
292         n = strlen(str + 1);
293         N = n + m;
294
295         for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
296             extend(str[i] - 'a');
297             access(null + sam_last, i);
298
299         }
300
301         int tmp = 0;
302
303         while (m--) {
304             int op;
305             scanf("%d", &op);
306
307             if (op == 1) {
308                 scanf(" %c", &str[++n]);
309             }
310         }
311     }
312 }
```

```

303     str[n] = (str[n] - 'a' + tmp) % 26 + 'a';
304
305     extend(str[n] - 'a');
306     access(null + sam_last, n);
307 }
308 else {
309     int l, r;
310     scanf("%d%d", &l, &r);
311
312     l = (l - 1 + tmp) % n + 1;
313     r = (r - 1 + tmp) % n + 1;
314
315     printf("%d\n", tmp = query(l, r, root[r]));
316 }
317 }
318
319 return 0;
320 }
```

5.6 回文树

```

1 // 定理：一个字符串本质不同的回文子串个数是O(n)的
2 // 注意回文树只需要开一倍结点，另外结点编号也是一个可用
   → 的bfs序
3
4 // 全局数组定义
5 int val[maxn], par[maxn], go[maxn][26], last, cnt;
6 char s[maxn];
7
8 // 重要！在主函数最前面一定要加上以下初始化
9 par[0] = cnt = 1;
10 val[1] = -1;
11 // 这个初始化和广义回文树不一样，写普通题可以用，广义回文
   → 树就不要乱搞了
12
13 // extend函数 均摊O(1)
14 // 向后扩展一个字符
15 // 传入对应下标
16 void extend(int n) {
17     int p = last, c = s[n] - 'a';
18     while (s[n - val[p] - 1] != s[n])
19         p = par[p];
20
21     if (!go[p][c]) {
22         int q = ++cnt, now = p;
23         val[q] = val[p] + 2;
24
25         do
26             p = par[p];
27         while (s[n - val[p] - 1] != s[n]);
28
29         par[q] = go[p][c];
30         last = go[now][c] = q;
31     }
32     else
33         last = go[p][c];
34
35     // a[last]++;
36 }
```

5.6.1 广义回文树

(代码是梯子剖分的版本，压力不大的题目换成直接倍增就好了，常数只差不到一倍)

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
```

```

4
5 constexpr int maxn = 1000005, mod = 1000000007;
6
7 int val[maxn], par[maxn], go[maxn][26], fail[maxn][26],
   → pam_last[maxn], pam_cnt;
8 int weight[maxn], pow_26[maxn];
9
10 int trie[maxn][26], trie_cnt, d[maxn], mxd[maxn],
   → son[maxn], top[maxn], len[maxn], sum[maxn];
11 char chr[maxn];
12 int f[25][maxn], log_tbl[maxn];
13 vector<int> v[maxn];
14
15 vector<int> queries[maxn];
16
17 char str[maxn];
18 int n, m, ans[maxn];
19
20 int add(int x, int c) {
21     if (!trie[x][c]) {
22         trie[x][c] = ++trie_cnt;
23         f[0][trie[x][c]] = x;
24         chr[trie[x][c]] = c + 'a';
25     }
26
27     return trie[x][c];
28 }
29
30 int del(int x) {
31     return f[0][x];
32 }
33
34 void dfs1(int x) {
35     mxd[x] = d[x] = d[f[0][x]] + 1;
36
37     for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++)
38         if (trie[x][i])
39             int y = trie[x][i];
40
41             dfs1(y);
42
43             mxd[x] = max(mxd[x], mxd[y]);
44             if (mxd[y] > mxd[son[x]])
45                 son[x] = y;
46
47 }
48
49 void dfs2(int x) {
50     if (x == son[f[0][x]])
51         top[x] = top[f[0][x]];
52     else
53         top[x] = x;
54
55     for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++)
56         if (trie[x][i])
57             int y = trie[x][i];
58             dfs2(y);
59
60
61     if (top[x] == x) {
62         int u = x;
63         while (top[son[u]] == x)
64             u = son[u];
65
66         len[x] = d[u] - d[x];
67
68         for (int i = 0; i < len[x]; i++)
69             v[x].push_back(u);
70             u = f[0][u];
71
72     }
73 }
```

```

74     for (int i = 0; i < len[x]; i++) { // 梯子剖
75         // 分, 要延长一倍
76         v[x].push_back(u);
77         u = f[0][u];
78     }
79 }
80
81 int get_anc(int x, int k) {
82     if (!k)
83         return x;
84     if (k > d[x])
85         return 0;
86
87     x = f[log_tbl[k]][x];
88     k += 1 << log_tbl[k];
89
90     return v[top[x]][d[top[x]] + len[top[x]] - d[x] +
91             k];
92 }
93
94 char get_char(int x, int k) { // 查询x前面k个的字符是哪
95     // ↑
96     return chr[get_anc(x, k)];
97 }
98
99 int getfail(int x, int p) {
100    if (get_char(x, val[p] + 1) == chr[x])
101        return p;
102    return fail[p][chr[x] - 'a'];
103 }
104
105 int extend(int x) {
106
107     int p = pam_last[f[0][x]], c = chr[x] - 'a';
108
109     p = getfail(x, p);
110
111     int new_last;
112
113     if (!go[p][c]) {
114         int q = ++pam_cnt, now = p;
115         val[q] = val[p] + 2;
116
117         p = getfail(x, par[p]);
118
119         par[q] = go[p][c];
120         new_last = go[now][c] = q;
121
122         for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++)
123             fail[q][i] = fail[par[q]][i];
124
125         if (get_char(x, val[par[q]]) >= 'a')
126             fail[q][get_char(x, val[par[q]]) - 'a'] =
127                 par[q];
128
129         if (val[q] <= n)
130             weight[q] = (weight[par[q]] + (long long)n
131             - val[q] + 1) * pow_26[n - val[q]] % mod;
132         else
133             weight[q] = weight[par[q]];
134
135         pam_last[x] = new_last;
136
137     return weight[pam_last[x]];
138 }
139
140 void bfs() {
141
142     queue<int> q;
143
144     q.push(1);
145
146     while (!q.empty()) {
147         int x = q.front();
148         q.pop();
149
150         sum[x] = sum[f[0][x]];
151         if (x > 1)
152             sum[x] = (sum[x] + extend(x)) % mod;
153
154         for (int i : queries[x])
155             ans[i] = sum[x];
156
157         for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++)
158             if (trie[x][i])
159                 q.push(trie[x][i]);
160     }
161 }
162
163 int main() {
164
165     pow_26[0] = 1;
166     log_tbl[0] = -1;
167
168     for (int i = 1; i <= 1000000; i++) {
169         pow_26[i] = 26ll * pow_26[i - 1] % mod;
170         log_tbl[i] = log_tbl[i / 2] + 1;
171     }
172
173     int T;
174     scanf("%d", &T);
175
176     while (T--) {
177         scanf("%d%d%s", &n, &m, str);
178
179         trie_cnt = 1;
180         chr[1] = '#';
181
182         int last = 1;
183         for (char *c = str; *c; c++)
184             last = add(last, *c - 'a');
185
186         queries[last].push_back(0);
187
188         for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
189             int op;
190             scanf("%d", &op);
191
192             if (op == 1) {
193                 char c;
194                 scanf(" %c", &c);
195
196                 last = add(last, c - 'a');
197             }
198             else
199                 last = del(last);
200
201             queries[last].push_back(i);
202         }
203
204         dfs1(1);
205         dfs2(1);
206
207         for (int j = 1; j <= log_tbl[trie_cnt]; j++)
208             for (int i = 1; i <= trie_cnt; i++)
209                 f[j][i] = f[j - 1][f[j - 1][i]];
210
211     par[0] = pam_cnt = 1;

```

```

212
213
214     for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++)
215         fail[0][i] = fail[1][i] = 1;
216
217     val[1] = -1;
218     pam_last[1] = 1;
219
220     bfs();
221
222     for (int i = 0; i ≤ m; i++)
223         printf("%d\n", ans[i]);
224
225     for (int j = 0; j ≤ log_tbl[trie_cnt]; j++)
226         memset(f[j], 0, sizeof(f[j]));
227
228     for (int i = 1; i ≤ trie_cnt; i++) {
229         chr[i] = 0;
230         d[i] = mxd[i] = son[i] = top[i] = len[i] =
231             → pam_last[i] = sum[i] = 0;
232         v[i].clear();
233         queries[i].clear();
234
235         memset(trie[i], 0, sizeof(trie[i]));
236     }
237     trie_cnt = 0;
238
239     for (int i = 0; i ≤ pam_cnt; i++) {
240         val[i] = par[i] = weight[i];
241
242         memset(go[i], 0, sizeof(go[i]));
243         memset(fail[i], 0, sizeof(fail[i]));
244     }
245     pam_cnt = 0;
246
247 }
248
249 return 0;
}

```

5.8 字符串原理

KMP和AC自动机的fail指针存储的都是它在串或者字典树上的最长后缀，因此要判断两个前缀是否互为后缀时可以直接用fail指针判断。当然它不能做子串问题，也不能做最长公共后缀。
后缀数组利用的主要是LCP长度可以按照字典序做RMQ的性质，与某个串的LCP长度 \geq 某个值的后缀形成一个区间。另外一个比较好用的性质是本质不同的子串个数 = 所有子串数 - 字典序相邻的串的height。

后缀自动机实际上可以接受的是所有后缀，如果把中间状态也算上的话就是所有子串。它的fail指针代表的也是当前串的后缀，不过注意每个状态可以代表很多状态，只要右端点在right集合中且长度处在 $(val_{par_p}, val_p]$ 中的串都被它代表。

后缀自动机的fail树也就是反串的后缀树。每个结点代表的串和后缀自动机同理，两个串的LCP长度也就是他们在后缀树上的LCA。

5.7 Manacher马拉车

```

1 // n为串长, 回文半径输出到p数组中
2 // 数组要开串长的两倍
3 void manacher(const char *t, int n) {
4     static char s[maxn * 2];
5
6     for (int i = n; i--)
7         s[i * 2] = t[i];
8     for (int i = 0; i ≤ n; i++)
9         s[i * 2 + 1] = '#';
10
11    s[0] = '$';
12    s[(n + 1) * 2] = '\0';
13    n = n * 2 + 1;
14
15    int mx = 0, j = 0;
16
17    for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
18        p[i] = (mx > i ? min(p[j * 2 - i], mx - i) :
19            → 1);
20        while (s[i - p[i]] == s[i + p[i]])
21            p[i]++;
22
23        if (i + p[i] > mx) {
24            mx = i + p[i];
25            j = i;
26        }
27    }
}

```

6 动态规划

6.1 决策单调性 $O(n \log n)$

```

1 int a[maxn], q[maxn], p[maxn], g[maxn]; // 存左端点, 右端
2   点就是下一个左端点 - 1
3
4 long long f[maxn], s[maxn];
5
6 int n, m;
7
8 long long calc(int l, int r) {
9   if (r < l)
10    return 0;
11
12   int mid = (l + r) / 2;
13   if ((r - l + 1) % 2 == 0)
14    return (s[r] - s[mid]) - (s[mid] - s[l - 1]);
15   else
16    return (s[r] - s[mid]) - (s[mid - 1] - s[l - 1]);
17
18 int solve(long long tmp) {
19   memset(f, 63, sizeof(f));
20   f[0] = 0;
21
22   int head = 1, tail = 0;
23
24   for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
25     f[i] = calc(1, i);
26     g[i] = 1;
27
28     while (head < tail && p[head + 1] ≤ i)
29       head++;
30     if (head ≤ tail) {
31       if (f[q[head]] + calc(q[head] + 1, i) <
32           → f[i]) {
33         f[i] = f[q[head]] + calc(q[head] + 1,
34           → i);
35         g[i] = g[q[head]] + 1;
36       }
37       while (head < tail && p[head + 1] ≤ i + 1)
38         head++;
39       if (head ≤ tail)
40         p[head] = i + 1;
41     }
42     f[i] += tmp;
43
44     int r = n;
45
46     while (head ≤ tail) {
47       if (f[q[tail]] + calc(q[tail] + 1, p[tail]) →
48           > f[i] + calc(i + 1, p[tail])) {
49         r = p[tail] - 1;
50         tail--;
51       }
52       else if (f[q[tail]] + calc(q[tail] + 1, r) →
53           ≤ f[i] + calc(i + 1, r)) {
54         if (r < n) {
55           q[++tail] = i;
56           p[tail] = r + 1;
57         }
58         break;
59       }
60       else {
61         int L = p[tail], R = r;
62         while (L < R) {
63           int M = (L + R) / 2;
64           if (f[q[tail]] + calc(q[tail] + 1, M) →
65               >= M) ≤ f[i] + calc(i + 1, M)) {
66             L = M + 1;
67           }
68           else
69             R = M;
70         }
71         q[++tail] = i;
72         p[tail] = L;
73       }
74     }
75   }
76 }
77
78 return g[n];
79
80 }
```

```

if (f[q[tail]] + calc(q[tail] + 1, M) ≤ f[i] + calc(i + 1, M))
  L = M + 1;
else
  R = M;

q[++tail] = i;
p[tail] = L;

break;
}

if (head > tail) {
  q[++tail] = i;
  p[tail] = i + 1;
}

return g[n];
}
```

6.2 例题

6.2.1 103388A Assigning Prizes 容斥

题意 给定一个长为 n 的序列 a_i , 要求构造非严格递减序列 b_i , 满足 $a_i \leq b_i \leq R$, 求方案数. $n \leq 5 \times 10^3, R, a_i \leq 10^9$.

做法 a_i 的范围太大了, 不能简单地记录上一位的值.

考虑使用容斥. 方便起见把 a_i 直接变成 $R - a_i + 1$, 条件就变成了 $b_i \leq a_i$ 且 $b_i \geq b_{i-1}$.

这里有两个限制条件, 可以固定 $b_i \leq a_i$ 是必须满足的条件, 只对 $b_i \geq b_{i-1}$ 使用容斥, 枚举哪些位置是比上一位小的(违反限制), 其他位置随意.

枚举后的形态一定是有若干个区间是严格递减的, 其他位置随意. 考虑如果一个区间 $[l, r]$ 是严格递减的, 显然所有的数都 $< a_l$, 所以这段区间的方案数就是 $\binom{a_l}{r-l+1}$. 另外实际上 b_l 是没有违反限制的, 所以这里对系数的贡献是 $(-1)^{r-l}$.

考虑令 dp_i 表示只考虑前 i 个位置的答案, 转移时自然就是枚举一个 j , 然后计算 dp_{j-1} 乘上区间 $[j, i]$ 严格递减的方案数. 另外还有一种情况是 b_i 没有违反限制, 这时显然直接在 dp_{i-1} 的基础上乘上一个 a_i 就好了. (转移时还要注意, 由于枚举的是严格递减区间, 自然就不能枚举只有一个数的区间.)

```

1 constexpr int maxn = 5005, p = (int)1e9 + 7;
2
3 int inv[maxn];
4 int a[maxn], f[maxn][maxn], dp[maxn];
5
6 int main() {
7
8   int n, m;
9   scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
10
11  inv[1] = 1;
12  for (int i = 2; i ≤ n; i++)
13    inv[i] = (long long)(p - p / i) * inv[p % i] %
14      → p;
15
16  for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
17    scanf("%d", &a[i]);
18    a[i] = m - a[i] + 1;
19  }
20
21  if (any_of(a + 1, a + n + 1, [] (int x) {return x →
22    ≤ 0;})) {
23    printf("0\n");
24    return 0;
25  }
26
27  int ans = 0;
28  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
29    for (int j = i + 1; j ≤ n; j++) {
30      if (a[i] > a[j]) {
31        int l = i, r = j;
32        while (l < r) {
33          int m = (l + r) / 2;
34          if (a[m] > a[l] && a[m] > a[r])
35            l++;
36          else
37            r--;
38        }
39        if (a[l] > a[r]) {
40          ans += inv[j - i] * p;
41        }
42        else if (a[l] == a[r]) {
43          ans += inv[j - i] * (p - 1);
44        }
45        else {
46          ans += inv[j - i] * (p - inv[a[r] - a[l] + 1]);
47        }
48      }
49    }
50  }
51
52  cout << ans;
53 }
```

```
23 }
24
25     for (int i = n - 1; i; i--)
26         a[i] = min(a[i], a[i + 1]);
27
28 // b_i ≥ b_{i - 1} && b_i ≤ a_i
29 // 我们可以假设 b_i ≤ a_i 是必定被满足的然后对 bi
30 // → 非严格递增的条件进行容斥枚举某一段是严格递减的
31 // 如果 [j, i] 严格递减显然它们都 ≤ a_j所以这个区
32 // → 间的方案数是 {a_j \choose i - j + 1}
33 // 如果 i 是合法的直接一个个转移即可因为这一部分的
34 // → 转移和区间长度没有关系
35
36     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
37         f[i][0] = 1;
38
39         for (int j = 1; j ≤ n - i + 1 && j ≤ a[i]; j+
40             → +)
41             f[i][j] = (long long)f[i][j - 1] * (a[i] -
42             → j + 1) % p * inv[j] % p;
43     }
44
45     dp[0] = 1;
46
47     for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
48         dp[i] = (long long)dp[i - 1] * a[i] % p;
49
50         for (int j = 1; j < i; j++) {
51             int tmp = (long long)dp[j - 1] * f[j][i - j
52             → + 1] % p;
53
54             if ((i - j) % 2)
55                 tmp = p - tmp;
56
57             dp[i] = (dp[i] + tmp) % p;
58     }
59
60     printf("%d\n", dp[n]);
61
62     return 0;
63 }
```

7 计算几何

7.1 Delaunay三角剖分

只要两个点同在某个三角形上，它们就互为一对最近点。注意返回的三角形似乎不保证顺序，所以要加边的话还是要加双向边。

如果要建V图的话求出每个三角形的外心就行了，每个点控制的区域就是所在三角形的外心连起来。

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 constexpr int maxn = 500005;
6
7 using ll = long long;
8
9 constexpr int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
10 constexpr ll LINF = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3fll;
11 constexpr double eps = 1e-8;
12
13 template <class T>
14 int sgn(T x) {
15     return x > 0 ? 1 : x < 0 ? -1 : 0;
16 }
17
18 struct point {
19     ll x, y;
20
21     point() = default;
22
23     point(ll x, ll y) : x(x), y(y) {}
24
25     point operator - (const point &p) const {
26         return point(x - p.x, y - p.y);
27     }
28
29     ll cross(const point &p) const {
30         return x * p.y - y * p.x;
31     }
32
33     ll cross(const point &a, const point &b) const {
34         return (a - *this).cross(b - *this);
35     }
36
37     ll dot(const point &p) const {
38         return x * p.x + y * p.y;
39     }
40
41     ll dot(const point &a, const point &b) const {
42         return (a - *this).dot(b - *this);
43     }
44
45     ll abs2() const {
46         return this -> dot(*this);
47     }
48
49     bool operator == (const point &p) const {
50         return x == p.x && y == p.y;
51     }
52
53     bool operator < (const point &p) const {
54         if (x != p.x) return x < p.x;
55         return y < p.y;
56     }
57 };
58
59
60 const point inf_point = point(1e18, 1e18);
61

```

```

62
63     struct quad_edge {
64         point origin;
65         quad_edge *rot = nullptr;
66         quad_edge *onext = nullptr;
67         bool used = false;
68
69         quad_edge *rev() const {
70             return rot -> rot;
71         }
72         quad_edge *lnext() const {
73             return rot -> rev() -> onext -> rot;
74         }
75         quad_edge *oprev() const {
76             return rot -> onext -> rot;
77         }
78         point dest() const {
79             return rev() -> origin;
80         }
81     };
82
83     quad_edge *make_edge(point from, point to) {
84         quad_edge *e1 = new quad_edge;
85         quad_edge *e2 = new quad_edge;
86         quad_edge *e3 = new quad_edge;
87         quad_edge *e4 = new quad_edge;
88
89         e1 -> origin = from;
90         e2 -> origin = to;
91         e3 -> origin = e4 -> origin = inf_point;
92
93         e1 -> rot = e3;
94         e2 -> rot = e4;
95         e3 -> rot = e2;
96         e4 -> rot = e1;
97
98         e1 -> onext = e1;
99         e2 -> onext = e2;
100        e3 -> onext = e4;
101        e4 -> onext = e3;
102
103        return e1;
104    }
105
106    void splice(quad_edge *a, quad_edge *b) { // 拼接
107        swap(a -> onext -> rot -> onext, b -> onext -> rot
108            -> onext);
109        swap(a -> onext, b -> onext);
110    }
111
112    void delete_edge(quad_edge *e) {
113        splice(e, e -> oprev());
114        splice(e -> rev(), e -> rev() -> oprev());
115
116        delete e -> rev() -> rot;
117        delete e -> rev();
118        delete e -> rot;
119        delete e;
120    }
121
122    quad_edge *connect(quad_edge *a, quad_edge *b) {
123        quad_edge *e = make_edge(a -> dest(), b -> origin);
124
125        splice(e, a -> lnext());
126        splice(e -> rev(), b);
127
128        return e;
129    }
130
131    bool left_of(point p, quad_edge *e) {

```

```

131     return p.cross(e → origin, e → dest()) > 0;
132 }
133
134 bool right_of(point p, quad_edge *e) {
135     return p.cross(e → origin, e → dest()) < 0;
136 }
137
138 template <class T>
139 T det3(T a1, T a2, T a3, T b1, T b2, T b3, T c1, T c2,
140        → T c3) {
141     return a1 * (b2 * c3 - c2 * b3) - a2 * (b1 * c3 -
142           → c1 * b3) +
143           a3 * (b1 * c2 - c1 * b2);
144 }
145
146 bool in_circle(point a, point b, point c, point d) { // → 如果有__int128就直接计算行列式, 否则算角度
147 #if defined(__LP64__) || defined(__WIN64__)
148     __int128 det = -det3<__int128>(b.x, b.y, b.abs2(),
149           → c.x, c.y, c.abs2(), d.x, d.y, d.abs2());
150     det += det3<__int128>(a.x, a.y, a.abs2(), c.x, c.y,
151           → c.abs2(), d.x, d.y, d.abs2());
152     det -= det3<__int128>(a.x, a.y, a.abs2(), b.x, b.y,
153           → b.abs2(), d.x, d.y, d.abs2());
154     det += det3<__int128>(a.x, a.y, a.abs2(), b.x, b.y,
155           → b.abs2(), c.x, c.y, c.abs2());
156
157     return det > 0;
158 #else
159     auto ang = [] (point l, point mid, point r) {
160         ll x = mid.dot(l, r);
161         ll y = mid.cross(l, r);
162         long double res = atan2((long double)x, (long
163             → double)y);
164         return res;
165     };
166
167     long double kek = ang(a, b, c) + ang(c, d, a) -
168           → ang(b, c, d) - ang(d, a, b);
169
170     return kek > 1e-10;
171 #endif
172 }
173
174 pair<quad_edge*, quad_edge*> divide_and_conquer(int l,
175           → int r, vector<point> &p) {
176     if (r - l + 1 == 2) {
177         quad_edge *res = make_edge(p[l], p[r]);
178         return make_pair(res, res → rev());
179     }
180
181     if (r - l + 1 == 3) {
182         quad_edge *a = make_edge(p[l], p[l + 1]), *b =
183           → make_edge(p[l + 1], p[r]);
184         splice(a → rev(), b);
185
186         int sg = sgn(p[l].cross(p[l + 1], p[r]));
187
188         if (sg == 0)
189             return make_pair(a, b → rev());
190
191         quad_edge *c = connect(b, a);
192
193         if (sg == 1)
194             return make_pair(a, b → rev());
195         else
196             return make_pair(c → rev(), c);
197     }
198
199     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
200
201     quad_edge *ldo, *ldi, *rdo, *rdi;
202     tie(ldo, ldi) = divide_and_conquer(l, mid, p);
203     tie(rdi, rdo) = divide_and_conquer(mid + 1, r, p);
204
205     while (true) {
206         if (left_of(rdi → origin, ldi))
207             ldi = ldi → lnext();
208
209         else if (right_of(ldi → origin, rdi))
210             rdi = rdi → rev() → onext();
211
212         else
213             break;
214     }
215
216     quad_edge *basel = connect(rdi → rev(), ldi);
217     auto is_valid = [&basel] (quad_edge *e) {
218         return right_of(e → dest(), basel);
219     };
220
221     if (ldi → origin == ldo → origin)
222         ldo = basel → rev();
223     if (rdi → origin == rdo → origin)
224         rdo = basel;
225
226     while (true) {
227         quad_edge *lcand = basel → rev() → onext();
228         if (is_valid(lcand)) {
229             while (in_circle(basel → dest(), basel →
230                   → origin, lcand → dest(), lcand → onext(
231                   → dest())))
232                 quad_edge *t = lcand → onext();
233                 delete_edge(lcand);
234                 lcand = t;
235         }
236
237         quad_edge *rcand = basel → oprev();
238         if (is_valid(rcand)) {
239             while (in_circle(basel → dest(), basel →
240                   → origin, rcand → dest(), rcand →
241                   → oprev() → dest()))
242                 quad_edge *t = rcand → oprev();
243                 delete_edge(rcand);
244                 rcand = t;
245         }
246
247         if (!is_valid(lcand) && !is_valid(rcand))
248             break;
249
250         if (!is_valid(lcand) || (is_valid(rcand) &&
251             → in_circle(lcand → dest(), lcand → origin,
252             → rcand → origin, rcand → dest())))
253             basel = connect(rcand, basel → rev());
254         else
255             basel = connect(basel → rev(), lcand →
256               → rev());
257
258         return make_pair(ldo, rdo);
259     }
260
261     vector<tuple<point, point, point> >
262       → delaunay(vector<point> p) { // Delaunay 三角剖分
263         sort(p.begin(), p.end(), [] (const point &a, const
264             → point &b) {

```

```

249     return a.x < b.x || (a.x == b.x && a.y < b.y);
250     // 实际上已经重载小于了，只是为了清晰
251 }
252 auto res = divide_and_conquer(0, (int)p.size() - 1,
253     ↪ p);
254 quad_edge *e = res.first;
255 vector<quad_edge*> edges = {e};
256
257 while (e → onext → dest().cross(e → dest(), e →
258     ↪ origin) < 0)
259     e = e → onext;
260
261 auto add = [&p, &e, &edges] () { // 修改 p, e, edges
262     quad_edge *cur = e;
263     do {
264         cur → used = true;
265         p.push_back(cur → origin);
266         edges.push_back(cur → rev());
267
268         cur = cur → lnext();
269     } while (cur != e);
270 };
271
272 add();
273 p.clear();
274
275 int kek = 0;
276 while (kek < (int)edges.size())
277     if (!(*e = edges[kek++]) → used)
278         add();
279
280 vector<tuple<point, point, point>> ans;
281 for (int i = 0; i < (int)p.size(); i += 3)
282     ans.push_back(make_tuple(p[i], p[i + 1], p[i +
283     ↪ 2]));
284
285 #define sq(x) ((x) * (ll)(x)) // 平方
286
287 ll dist(point p, point q) { // 两点间距离的平方
288     return (p - q).abs2();
289 }
290
291 ll sarea2(point p, point q, point r) { // 三角形面积的两
292     ↪ 倍(叉积)
293     return (q - p).cross(r - q);
294 }
295
296 point v[maxn];
297
298 int main() {
299     int n;
300     cin >> n;
301
302     // read the points, v[1 ~ n]
303
304     bool col_linear = true; // 如果给出的所有点都共线则
305     // 需要特判
306     for (int i = 3; i ≤ n; i++)
307         if (sarea2(v[1], v[2], v[i]))
308             col_linear = false;
309
310     if (col_linear) {
311         // do something
312         return 0;
313     }
314
315     auto triangles = delaunay(vector<point>(v + 1, v +
316     ↪ n + 1));
317
318     // do something
319
320     return 0;
321 }
```

7.2 最近点对

首先分治的做法是众所周知的.

有期望 $O(n)$ 的随机增量法: 首先将所有点随机打乱, 然后每次增加一个点, 更新答案.

假设当前最近点对距离为 s , 则把平面划分成 $s \times s$ 的方格, 用哈希表存储每个方格有哪些点.

加入一个新点时只需要枚举自身和周围共计9个方格中的点, 显然枚举到的点最多16个. 如果加入之后答案变小了就 $O(n)$ 暴力重构.

前 i 个点中 i 是最近点对中的点的概率至多为 $\frac{2}{i}$, 所以每个点的期望贡献都是 $O(1)$, 总的复杂度就是期望 $O(n)$.

如果对每个点都要求出距离最近的点的话, 也有随机化的 $O(n)$ 做法:

一个真的随机算法:

A simple randomized sieve algorithm for the closest-pair problem (<https://www.cs.umd.edu/~samir/grant/cp.pdf>)

1. 循环直到删完所有点:

- 随机选一个点, 计算它到所有点的最短距离 d .
 - 将所有点划分到 $l = d/3$ 的网格里, 比如 $(\lfloor \frac{x}{l} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{y}{l} \rfloor)$.
 - 将九宫格内孤立的点删除, 这意味着这些点的最近点对距离不小于 $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}d$, 其中 $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} < 1$.
2. 取最后一个 d , 将所有点划分到 $(\lfloor \frac{x}{d} \rfloor, \lfloor \frac{y}{d} \rfloor)$ 的网格里, 暴力计算九宫格内的答案.

第一部分每次期望会删掉至少一半的点, 因为有 $\geq 1/2$ 概率碰到一个最近点距离在中位数以下的点, 因此第一部分的复杂度是 $O(n)$ 的.

第二部分分析类似分治做法, 周围只有常数个点.

所以总复杂度是 $O(n)$ 的.

8 杂项

8.1 $O(1)$ 快速乘

如果对速度要求很高并且不能用指令集，可以去看fstqwq的模板。

```

1 // long double 快速乘
2 // 在两数直接相乘会爆long long时才有必要使用
3 // 常数比直接long long乘法 + 取模大很多，非必要时不建议使用
4 // → 用
5 long long mul(long long a, long long b, long long p) {
6     a %= p;
7     b %= p;
8     return ((a * b - p * (long long)((long double)a / p
9         → * b + 0.5)) % p + p) % p;
10 }
11
12 // 指令集快速乘
13 // 试机记得测试能不能过编译
14 inline long long mul(const long long a, const long long
15     → b, const long long p) {
16     long long ans;
17     __asm__ __volatile__ ("\\tmulq %%rbx\\n\\tdivq %
18     → %rcx\\n" : "=d"(ans) : "a"(a), "b"(b), "c"(p));
19     return ans;
20 }
21
22 // int乘法取模，大概比直接做快一倍
23 inline int mul_mod(int a, int b, int p) {
24     int ans;
25     __asm__ __volatile__ ("\\tmull %%ebx\\n\\tdivl %
26     → %ecx\\n" : "=d"(ans) : "a"(a), "b"(b), "c"(p));
27     return ans;
28 }
```

8.2 Kahan求和算法(减少浮点数累加的误差)

当然一般来说是用不到的，累加被卡精度了才有必要考虑。

```

1 double kahanSum(vector<double> vec) {
2     double sum = 0, c = 0;
3     for (auto x : vec) {
4         double y = x - c;
5         double t = sum + y;
6         c = (t - sum) - y;
7         sum = t;
8     }
9     return sum;
10 }
```

8.3 Python Decimal

```

1 import decimal
2
3 decimal.getcontext().prec = 1234 # 有效数字位数
4
5 x = decimal.Decimal(2)
6 x = decimal.Decimal('50.5679') # 不要用float，因为float本身就不准确
7
8 x = decimal.Decimal('50.5679'). \
9     quantize(decimal.Decimal('0.00')) # 保留两位小数,
10    → 50.57
11 x = decimal.Decimal('50.5679'). \
12     quantize(decimal.Decimal('0.00'), \
13             decimal.ROUND_HALF_UP) # 四舍五入
# 第二个参数可选如下:
13 # ROUND_HALF_UP 四舍五入
```

```

14 # ROUND_HALF_DOWN 五舍六入
15 # ROUND_HALF_EVEN 银行家舍入法，舍入到最近的偶数
16 # ROUND_UP 向绝对值大的取整
17 # ROUND_DOWN 向绝对值小的取整
18 # ROUND_CEILING 向正无穷取整
19 # ROUND_FLOOR 向负无穷取整
20 # ROUND_05UP (away from zero if last digit after
21     → rounding towards zero would have been 0 or 5;
22     → otherwise towards zero)
23
24 print('%.f' % x) # 这样做只有float的精度
25 s = str(x)
26
27 decimal.is_finite(x) # x是否有穷(NaN也算)
28 decimal.is_infinite(x)
29 decimal.is_nan(x)
30 decimal.is_normal(x) # x是否正常
31 decimal.is_signed(x) # 是否为负数
32
33 decimal.fma(a, b, c) # a * b + c, 精度更高
34
35 x.exp(), x.ln(), x.sqrt(), x.log10()
```

8.4 $O(n^2)$ 高精度

```

1 // 注意如果只需要正数运算的话
2 // 可以只抄英文名的运算函数
3 // 按需自取
4 // 乘法O(n ^ 2), 除法O(10 * n ^ 2)
5
6 constexpr int maxn = 1005;
7
8 struct big_decimal {
9     int a[maxn];
10    bool negative;
11
12    big_decimal() {
13        memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
14        negative = false;
15    }
16
17    big_decimal(long long x) {
18        memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
19        negative = false;
20
21        if (x < 0) {
22            negative = true;
23            x = -x;
24        }
25
26        while (x) {
27            a[++a[0]] = x % 10;
28            x /= 10;
29        }
30
31    }
32
33    big_decimal(string s) {
34        memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
35        negative = false;
36
37        if (s == "") {
38            return;
39        }
40
41        if (s[0] == '-') {
42            negative = true;
43            s = s.substr(1);
44        }
45        a[0] = s.size();
46    }
47
48    void print() {
49        cout << a[0];
50        for (int i = 1; i < a[0]; i++) {
51            cout << a[i];
52        }
53    }
54
55    int size() {
56        return a[0];
57    }
58
59    void add(big_decimal b) {
60        int carry = 0;
61        for (int i = 0; i < a[0] || i < b.a[0]; i++) {
62            int sum = a[i] + b.a[i] + carry;
63            a[i] = sum % 10;
64            carry = sum / 10;
65        }
66    }
67
68    void sub(big_decimal b) {
69        int borrow = 0;
70        for (int i = 0; i < a[0] || i < b.a[0]; i++) {
71            int diff = a[i] - b.a[i] - borrow;
72            a[i] = diff % 10;
73            borrow = diff / 10;
74        }
75    }
76
77    void mult(big_decimal b) {
78        int carry = 0;
79        for (int i = 0; i < a[0]; i++) {
80            for (int j = 0; j < b.a[0]; j++) {
81                int prod = a[i] * b.a[j] + carry;
82                a[i + j + 1] += prod % 10;
83                carry = prod / 10;
84            }
85        }
86    }
87
88    void div(big_decimal b) {
89        int quotient = 0;
90        for (int i = 0; i < a[0]; i++) {
91            int dividend = a[i];
92            for (int j = 0; j < b.a[0]; j++) {
93                dividend *= 10;
94                quotient = dividend / b.a[j];
95                a[i + j + 1] -= quotient * b.a[j];
96            }
97        }
98    }
99
100    void mod(big_decimal b) {
101        int quotient = 0;
102        for (int i = 0; i < a[0]; i++) {
103            int dividend = a[i];
104            for (int j = 0; j < b.a[0]; j++) {
105                dividend *= 10;
106                quotient = dividend / b.a[j];
107                a[i + j + 1] -= quotient * b.a[j];
108            }
109        }
110    }
111
112    void pow(int n) {
113        big_decimal result(1);
114        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
115            result *= *this;
116        }
117        *this = result;
118    }
119
120    void log() {
121        cout << "log not implemented";
122    }
123
124    void exp() {
125        cout << "exp not implemented";
126    }
127
128    void ln() {
129        cout << "ln not implemented";
130    }
131
132    void sqrt() {
133        cout << "sqrt not implemented";
134    }
135
136    void log10() {
137        cout << "log10 not implemented";
138    }
139
140    void abs() {
141        cout << "abs not implemented";
142    }
143
144    void neg() {
145        negative = !negative;
146    }
147
148    void pos() {
149        negative = false;
150    }
151
152    void sign() {
153        cout << (negative ? "-" : "+");
154    }
155
156    void is_pos() {
157        cout << (negative ? "false" : "true");
158    }
159
160    void is_neg() {
161        cout << (negative ? "true" : "false");
162    }
163
164    void is_zero() {
165        cout << (a[0] == 0 ? "true" : "false");
166    }
167
168    void is_inf() {
169        cout << "inf not implemented";
170    }
171
172    void is_finite() {
173        cout << "finite not implemented";
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1049        cout << "infinite not implemented";
1050    }
1051
1052    void is_finite() {
1053        cout << "finite not implemented";
1054    }
1055
1056    void is_normal() {
1057        cout << "normal not implemented";
1058    }
1059
1060    void is_signed() {
1061        cout << (negative ? "true" : "false");
1062    }
1063
1064    void is_infinite() {
1065        cout << "infinite not implemented";
1066    }
1067
1068    void is_finite() {
1069        cout << "finite not implemented";
1070    }
1071
1072    void is_normal() {
1073        cout << "normal not implemented";
1074    }
1075
1076    void is_signed() {
1077        cout << (negative ? "true" : "false");
1078    }
1079
1080    void is_infinite() {
1081        cout << "infinite not implemented";
1082    }
1083
1084    void is_finite() {
1085        cout << "finite not implemented";
1086    }
1087
1088    void is_normal() {
1089        cout << "normal not implemented";
1090    }
1091
1092    void is_signed() {
1093        cout << (negative ? "true" : "false");
1094    }
1095
1096    void is_infinite() {
1097        cout << "infinite not implemented";
1098   
```

```

44     for (int i = 1; i <= a[0]; i++)
45         a[i] = s[a[0] - i] - '0';
46
47     while (a[0] && !a[a[0]])
48         a[0]--;
49 }
50
51 void input() {
52     string s;
53     cin >> s;
54     *this = s;
55 }
56
57 string str() const {
58     if (!a[0])
59         return "0";
60
61     string s;
62     if (negative)
63         s = "-";
64
65     for (int i = a[0]; i; i--)
66         s.push_back('0' + a[i]);
67
68     return s;
69 }
70
71 operator string() const {
72     return str();
73 }
74
75 big_decimal operator -() const {
76     big_decimal o = *this;
77     if (a[0])
78         o.negative ^= true;
79
80     return o;
81 }
82
83 friend big_decimal abs(const big_decimal &u) {
84     big_decimal o = u;
85     o.negative = false;
86     return o;
87 }
88
89 big_decimal &operator <= (int k) {
90     a[0] += k;
91
92     for (int i = a[0]; i > k; i--)
93         a[i] = a[i - k];
94
95     for (int i = k; i; i--)
96         a[i] = 0;
97
98     return *this;
99 }
100
101 friend big_decimal operator << (const big_decimal
102     &u, int k) {
103     big_decimal o = u;
104     return o <<= k;
105 }
106
107 big_decimal &operator >= (int k) {
108     if (a[0] < k)
109         return *this = big_decimal(0);
110
111     a[0] -= k;
112     for (int i = 1; i <= a[0]; i++)
113         a[i] = a[i + k];
114
115     for (int i = a[0] + 1; i <= a[0] + k; i++)
116         a[i] = 0;
117
118     return *this;
119 }
120
121 friend big_decimal operator >> (const big_decimal
122     &u, int k) {
123     big_decimal o = u;
124     return o >>= k;
125 }
126
127 friend int cmp(const big_decimal &u, const
128     big_decimal &v) {
129     if (u.negative || v.negative) {
130         if (u.negative && v.negative)
131             return -cmp(-u, -v);
132
133         if (u.negative)
134             return -1;
135
136         if (v.negative)
137             return 1;
138
139     if (u.a[0] != v.a[0])
140         return u.a[0] < v.a[0] ? -1 : 1;
141
142     for (int i = u.a[0]; i; i--)
143         if (u.a[i] != v.a[i])
144             return u.a[i] < v.a[i] ? -1 : 1;
145
146     return 0;
147 }
148
149 friend bool operator < (const big_decimal &u, const
150     big_decimal &v) {
151     return cmp(u, v) == -1;
152 }
153
154 friend bool operator > (const big_decimal &u, const
155     big_decimal &v) {
156     return cmp(u, v) == 1;
157 }
158
159 friend bool operator == (const big_decimal &u,
160     const big_decimal &v) {
161     return cmp(u, v) == 0;
162 }
163
164 friend bool operator ≤ (const big_decimal &u,
165     const big_decimal &v) {
166     return cmp(u, v) ≤ 0;
167 }
168
169 friend big_decimal decimal_plus(const big_decimal
170     &u, const big_decimal &v) { // 保证u, v均为正数
171     big_decimal o;
172
173     o.a[0] = max(u.a[0], v.a[0]);

```

```

172     for (int i = 1; i <= u.a[0] || i <= v.a[0]; i++)
173         o.a[i] += u.a[i] + v.a[i];
174
175         if (o.a[i] >= 10) {
176             o.a[i + 1]++;
177             o.a[i] -= 10;
178         }
179     }
180
181     if (o.a[o.a[0] + 1])
182         o.a[0]++;
183
184     return o;
185 }
186
187 friend big_decimal decimal_minus(const big_decimal
188     &u, const big_decimal &v) { // 保证u, v均为正数
189     // 的话可以直接调用
190     int k = cmp(u, v);
191
192     if (k == -1)
193         return -decimal_minus(v, u);
194     else if (k == 0)
195         return big_decimal(0);
196
197     big_decimal o;
198
199     o.a[0] = u.a[0];
200
201     for (int i = 1; i <= u.a[0]; i++) {
202         o.a[i] += u.a[i] - v.a[i];
203
204         if (o.a[i] < 0) {
205             o.a[i] += 10;
206             o.a[i + 1]--;
207         }
208     }
209
210     while (o.a[0] && !o.a[o.a[0]])
211         o.a[0]--;
212
213     return o;
214 }
215
216 friend big_decimal decimal_multi(const big_decimal
217     &u, const big_decimal &v) {
218     big_decimal o;
219
220     o.a[0] = u.a[0] + v.a[0] - 1;
221
222     for (int i = 1; i <= u.a[0]; i++)
223         for (int j = 1; j <= v.a[0]; j++)
224             o.a[i + j - 1] += u.a[i] * v.a[j];
225
226     for (int i = 1; i <= o.a[0]; i++)
227         if (o.a[i] >= 10) {
228             o.a[i + 1] += o.a[i] / 10;
229             o.a[i] %= 10;
230         }
231
232         if (o.a[o.a[0] + 1])
233             o.a[0]++;
234
235     friend pair<big_decimal, big_decimal>
236     decimal_divide(big_decimal u, big_decimal v) {
237         if (v > u)
238             return make_pair(big_decimal(0), u);
239
240         big_decimal o;
241         o.a[0] = u.a[0] - v.a[0] + 1;
242
243         int m = v.a[0];
244         v <= u.a[0] - m;
245
246         for (int i = u.a[0]; i >= m; i--) {
247             while (u >= v) {
248                 u = u - v;
249                 o.a[i - m + 1]++;
250             }
251             v >= 1;
252         }
253
254         while (o.a[0] && !o.a[o.a[0]])
255             o.a[0]--;
256
257         return make_pair(o, u);
258     }
259
260 friend big_decimal operator + (const big_decimal
261     &u, const big_decimal &v) {
262     if (u.negative || v.negative) {
263         if (u.negative && v.negative)
264             return -decimal_plus(-u, -v);
265
266         if (u.negative)
267             return v - (-u);
268
269         if (v.negative)
270             return u - (-v);
271     }
272
273     return decimal_plus(u, v);
274 }
275
276 friend big_decimal operator - (const big_decimal
277     &u, const big_decimal &v) {
278     if (u.negative || v.negative) {
279         if (u.negative && v.negative)
280             return -decimal_minus(-u, -v);
281
282         if (u.negative)
283             return -decimal_plus(-u, v);
284
285         if (v.negative)
286             return decimal_plus(u, -v);
287     }
288
289     return decimal_minus(u, v);
290 }
291
292 friend big_decimal operator * (const big_decimal
293     &u, const big_decimal &v) {
294     if (u.negative || v.negative) {
295         big_decimal o = decimal_multi(abs(u),
296             abs(v));
297
298         if (u.negative ^ v.negative)
299             return -o;
300         return o;
301     }
302
303     return decimal_multi(u, v);
304 }
```

```

300 }
301
302 big_decimal operator * (long long x) const {
303     if (x >= 10)
304         return *this * big_decimal(x);
305
306     if (negative)
307         return -(*this * x);
308
309     big_decimal o;
310
311     o.a[0] = a[0];
312
313     for (int i = 1; i <= a[0]; i++)
314         o.a[i] += a[i] * x;
315
316     if (o.a[i] >= 10) {
317         o.a[i + 1] += o.a[i] / 10;
318         o.a[i] %= 10;
319     }
320 }
321
322 if (o.a[a[0] + 1])
323     o.a[0]++;
324
325     return o;
326 }
327
328 friend pair<big_decimal, big_decimal>
329     decimal_div(const big_decimal &u, const
330     big_decimal &v) {
331     if (u.negative || v.negative) {
332         pair<big_decimal, big_decimal> o =
333             decimal_div(abs(u), abs(v));
334
335         if (u.negative ^ v.negative)
336             return make_pair(-o.first, -o.second);
337         return o;
338     }
339
340     return decimal_divide(u, v);
341 }
342
343 friend big_decimal operator / (const big_decimal
344     &u, const big_decimal &v) { // v不能是0
345     if (u.negative || v.negative) {
346         big_decimal o = abs(u) / abs(v);
347
348         if (u.negative ^ v.negative)
349             return -o;
350         return o;
351     }
352
353     return decimal_divide(u, v).first;
354 }
355
356 friend big_decimal operator % (const big_decimal
357     &u, const big_decimal &v) {
358     if (u.negative || v.negative) {
359         big_decimal o = abs(u) % abs(v);
360
361         if (u.negative ^ v.negative)
362             return -o;
363         return o;
364     }
365
366     return decimal_divide(u, v).second;
367 }
368

```

8.5 笛卡尔树

```

1 int s[maxn], root, lc[maxn], rc[maxn];
2
3 int top = 0;
4 s[++top] = root = 1;
5 for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
6     s[top + 1] = 0;
7     while (top && a[i] < a[s[top]]) // 小根笛卡尔树
8         top--;
9
10    if (top)
11        rc[s[top]] = i;
12    else
13        root = i;
14
15    lc[i] = s[top + 1];
16    s[++top] = i;
17 }

```

8.6 GarsiaWachs算法($O(n \log n)$ 合并石子)

设序列是 $\{a_i\}$, 从左往右, 找到一个最小的且满足 $a_{k-1} \leq a_{k+1}$ 的 k , 找到后合并 a_k 和 a_{k-1} , 再从当前位置开始向左找最大的 j 满足 $a_j \geq a_k + a_{k-1}$ (当然是指合并前的), 然后把 $a_k + a_{k-1}$ 插到 j 的后面就行. 一直重复, 直到只剩下一堆石子就可以了.

另外在这个过程中, 可以假设 a_1 和 a_n 是正无穷的, 可省略边界的判别. 把 a_0 设为INF, a_{n+1} 设为INF-1, 可实现剩余一堆石子时自动结束.

8.7 常用NTT素数及原根

$p = r \times 2^k + 1$	r	k	最小原根
104857601	25	22	3
167772161	5	25	3
469762049	7	26	3
985661441	235	22	3
998244353	119	23	3
1004535809	479	21	3
1005060097*	1917	19	5
2013265921	15	27	31
2281701377	17	27	3
31525197391593473	7	52	3
180143985094819841	5	55	6
1945555039024054273	27	56	5
4179340454199820289	29	57	3

*注: 1005060097有点危险, 在变化长度大于 $524288 = 2^{19}$ 时不可用.

8.8 xorshift

```

1 ull k1, k2;
2 const int mod = 100000000;
3 ull xorShift128Plus() {
4     ull k3 = k1, k4 = k2;
5     k1 = k4;
6     k3 ^= (k3 << 23);
7     k2 = k3 ^ k4 ^ (k3 >> 17) ^ (k4 >> 26);
8     return k2 + k4;
9 }
10 void gen(ull _k1, ull _k2) {
11     k1 = _k1, k2 = _k2;
12     int x = xorShift128Plus() % threshold + 1;
13     // do sth
14 }

```

```

15
16
17 uint32_t xor128(void) {
18     static uint32_t x = 123456789;
19     static uint32_t y = 362436069;
20     static uint32_t z = 521288629;
21     static uint32_t w = 88675123;
22     uint32_t t;
23
24     t = x ^ (x << 11);
25     x = y; y = z; z = w;
26     return w = w ^ (w >> 19) ^ (t ^ (t >> 8));
27 }
```

8.9 枚举子集

(注意这是 $t \neq 0$ 的写法, 如果可以等于0需要在循环里手动break)

```

1 for (int t = s; t; (--t) &= s) {
2     // do something
3 }
```

8.10 STL

8.10.1 vector

- `vector(int nSize)`: 创建一个vector, 元素个数为nSize
- `vector(int nSize, const T &value)`: 创建一个vector, 元素个数为nSize, 且值均为value
- `vector(begin, end)`: 复制[begin, end)区间内另一个数组的元素到vector中
- `void assign(int n, const T &x)`: 设置向量中前n个元素的值为x
- `void assign(const_iterator first, const_iterator last)`: 向量中[first, last)中元素设置成当前向量元素
- `void emplace_back(Args&& ... args)`: 自动构造并push_back一个元素, 例如对一个存储pair的vector可以`v.emplace_back(x, y)`

8.10.2 list

- `assign()` 给list赋值
- `back()` 返回最后一个元素
- `begin()` 返回指向第一个元素的迭代器
- `clear()` 删除所有元素
- `empty()` 如果list是空的则返回true
- `end()` 返回末尾的迭代器
- `erase()` 删除一个元素
- `front()` 返回第一个元素
- `insert()` 插入一个元素到list中
- `max_size()` 返回list能容纳的最大元素数量
- `merge()` 合并两个list
- `pop_back()` 删除最后一个元素
- `pop_front()` 删除第一个元素
- `push_back()` 在list的末尾添加一个元素
- `push_front()` 在list的头部添加一个元素
- `rbegin()` 返回指向第一个元素的逆向迭代器
- `remove()` 从list删除元素
- `remove_if()` 按指定条件删除元素
- `rend()` 指向list末尾的逆向迭代器
- `resize()` 改变list的大小
- `reverse()` 把list的元素倒转
- `size()` 返回list中的元素个数
- `sort()` 给list排序
- `splice()` 合并两个list
- `swap()` 交换两个list
- `unique()` 删除list中重复的元

8.10.3 unordered_set/map

- `unordered_map<int, int, hash>`: 自定义哈希函数, 其中hash是一个带重载括号的类.

8.11 Public Based DataStructure(PB_DS)

8.11.1 哈希表

```

1 #include<ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
2 #include<ext/pb_ds/hash_policy.hpp>
3 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
4
5 cc_hash_table<string, int> mp1; // 拉链法
6 gp_hash_table<string, int> mp2; // 查探法(快一些)
```

8.11.2 堆

默认也是大根堆, 和`std::priority_queue`保持一致.

```

1 #include<ext/pb_ds/priority_queue.hpp>
2 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
3
4 __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<int> q;
5 __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<int, greater<int>,
   → pairing_heap_tag> pq;
```

效率参考:

- * 共有五种操作: push、pop、modify、erase、join
- * pairing_heap_tag: push和join为 $O(1)$, 其余为均摊 $\Theta(\log n)$
- * binary_heap_tag: 只支持push和pop, 均为均摊 $\Theta(\log n)$
- * binomial_heap_tag: push为均摊 $O(1)$, 其余为 $\Theta(\log n)$
- * rc_binomial_heap_tag: push为 $O(1)$, 其余为 $\Theta(\log n)$
- * thin_heap_tag: push为 $O(1)$, 不支持join, 其余为 $\Theta(\log n)$; 果只有increase_key, 那么modify为均摊 $O(1)$
- * “不支持”不是不能用, 而是用起来很慢 csdn.net/TRiddle

常用操作:

- `push()`: 向堆中压入一个元素, 返回迭代器
- `pop()`: 将堆顶元素弹出
- `top()`: 返回堆顶元素
- `size()`: 返回元素个数
- `empty()`: 返回是否非空
- `modify(point_iterator, const key)`: 把迭代器位置的key修改为传入的key
- `erase(point_iterator)`: 把迭代器位置的键值从堆中删除
- `join(__gnu_pbds::priority_queue &other)`: 把other合并到*`this`, 并把other清空

8.11.3 平衡树

```

1 #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
2 #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
3 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
4
5 tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
   → tree_order_statistics_node_update> t;
6
7 // rb_tree_tag 红黑树(还有splay_tree_tag和ov_tree_tag,
   → 后者不知道是什么)
```

注意第五个参数要填tree_order_statistics_node_update才能使用排名操作.

- `insert(x)`: 向树中插入一个元素x, 返回`pair<point_iterator, bool>`
 - `erase(x)`: 从树中删除一个元素/迭代器x, 返回一个`bool`表明是否删除成功
 - `order_of_key(x)`: 返回x的排名, 0-based
 - `find_by_order(x)`: 返回排名(0-based)所对应元素的迭代器
 - `lower_bound(x) / upper_bound(x)`: 返回第一个 \geq 或者 $>$ x的元素的迭代器
 - `join(x)`: 将x树并入当前树, 前提是两棵树的类型一样, 并且二者值域不能重叠, x树会被删除
 - `split(x, b)`: 分裂成两部分, 小于等于x的属于当前树, 其余的属于b树
 - `empty()`: 返回是否为空
 - `size()`: 返回大小

(注意平衡树不支持多重值，如果需要多重值，可以再开一个unordered_map来记录值出现的次数，将x<<32后加上出现的次数后插入。注意此时应该为long long类型。)

8.12 rope

```
1 #include <ext/rope>
2 using namespace __gnu_cxx;
3
4 push_back(x); // 在末尾添加x
5 insert(pos, x); // 在pos插入x, 自然支持整个char数组的一
   ↳ 次插入
6 erase(pos, x); // 从pos开始删除x个, 不要只传一个参数, 有
   ↳ 毒
7 copy(pos, len, x); // 从pos开始到pos + len为止的部分, 赋
   ↳ 值给x
8 replace(pos, x); // 从pos开始换成x
9 substr(pos, x); // 提取pos开始x个
10 at(x) / [x]; // 访问第x个元素
```

8.13 其他C++相关

8.13.1 <cmath>

- `std::log1p(x)`: (注意是数字1)返回 $\ln(1 + x)$ 的值, x 非常接近0时比直接`exp`精确得多.
 - `std::hypot(x, y[, z])`: 返回平方和的平方根, 或者说到原点的欧几里得距离.

8.13.2 <algorithm>

- `std::all_of(begin, end, f)`: 检查范围内元素调用函数f后是否全返回真. 类似地还有`std::any_of`和`std::none_of`.
 - `std::for_each(begin, end, f)`: 对范围内所有元素调用一次f. 如果传入的是引用, 也可以用f修改. (例如`for_each(a, a + n, [](int &x){cout << ++x << "\n";})`)
 - `std::for_each_n(begin, n, f)`: 同上, 只不过范围改成了从begin开始的n个元素.
 - `std::copy()`, `std::copy_n()`: 用法谁都会, 但标准里说如果元素是可平凡复制的(比如int), 那么它会避免批量赋值, 并且调用`std::memmove()`之类的快速复制函数. (一句话总结: 它跑得快)
 - `std::rotate(begin, mid, end)`: 循环移动, 移动后mid位置的元素会跑到first位置. C++11起会返回begin位置的元素移动后的位置.
 - `std::unique(begin, end)`: 去重, 返回去重后的end.
 - `std::partition(begin, end, f)`: 把f为true的放在前面, false的放在后面, 返回值是第二部分的开头, 不保持相对顺序. 如果要保留相对顺序可以用`std::stable_partition()`, 比如写整体二分.

- `std::partition_copy(begin, end, begin_t, begin_f, f)`: 不修改原数组, 把true的扔到begin_t, false的扔到begin_f. 返回值是两部分结尾的迭代器的pair.
 - `std::equal_range(begin, end, x)`: 在已经排好序的数组里找到等于x的范围.
 - `std::minmax(a, b)`: 返回pair(`min(a, b)`, `max(a, b)`). 但是要注意返回的是引用, 所以不能直接用来交换 l, r .

8.13.3 std::tuple

- `std::make_tuple(...)`: 返回构造好的tuple
 - `std::get<i>(tup)`: 返回tuple的第*i*项
 - `std::tuple_cat(...)`: 传入几个tuple, 返回按顺序连起来的tuple
 - `std::tie(x, y, z, ...)`: 把传入的变量的左值引用绑起来作为tuple返回, 例如可以`std::tie(x, y, z) = std::make_tuple(a, b, c)`.

8.13.4 <complex>

- `complex<double> imaginary = 1i, x = 2 + 3i;` 可以这样直接构造复数.
 - `real/imag(x)`: 返回实部/虚部.
 - `conj(x)`: 返回共轭复数.
 - `arg(x)`: 返回辐角.
 - `norm(x)`: 返回模的平方. (直接求模用`abs(x)`.)
 - `polar(len, theta)`: 用绝对值和辐角构造复数.

8.14 一些游戏

8.14.1 德州扑克

一般来说德扑里Ace都是最大的，所以把Ace的点数规定为14会好写许多。
附一个高低奥马哈的参考代码，除了有四张底牌和需要比低之外和德扑区别不大。

```
1 struct Card {
2     int suit, value; // Ace is treated as 14
3
4     Card(string s) {
5         char a = s[0];
6
7         if (isdigit(a))
8             value = a - '0';
9         else if (a == 'T')
10            value = 10;
11        else if (a == 'A')
12            value = 14;
13        else if (a == 'J')
14            value = 11;
15        else if (a == 'Q')
16            value = 12;
17        else if (a == 'K')
18            value = 13;
19        else
20            value = -1; // error
21
22         char b = s[1];
23         suit = b; // Club, Diamond, Heart, Spade
24     }
25
26     friend bool operator < (const Card &a, const Card
27     &b) {
28         return a.value < b.value;
29     }
30
31     friend bool operator == (const Card &a, const Card
32     &b) {
```

```

31     |     return a.value == b.value;
32   }
33 };
34
35 constexpr int Highcard = 1, Pair = 2, TwoPairs = 3,
36   ↪ ThreeofaKind = 4, Straight = 5,
37 Flush = 6, FullHouse = 7, FourofaKind = 8,
38   ↪ StraightFlush = 9;
39
40 struct Hand {
41     vector<Card> v;
42     int type;
43
44     Hand() : type(0) {}
45
46     Hand(const Hand &o) : v(o.v), type(o.type) {}
47
48     Hand(const vector<Card> &v) : v(v), type(0) {}
49
50     void init_high() {
51         sort(v.begin(), v.end()); // 升序排序
52
53         bool straight = false;
54         if (v.back().value == 14) {
55             if (v[0].value == 2 && v[1].value == 3 &&
56               ↪ v[2].value == 4 && v[3].value == 5) {
57                 straight = true;
58                 rotate(v.begin(), v.begin() + 1,
59                   ↪ v.end());
60             }
61
62             if (!straight) {
63                 bool ok = true;
64                 for (int i = 1; i < 5; i++)
65                     ok &= (v[i].value == v[i - 1].value +
66                           ↪ 1);
67
68                 if (ok)
69                     straight = true;
70             }
71
72             bool flush = all_of(v.begin(), v.end(), [&]
73               ↪ (const Card &a) {return a.suit ==
74                 ↪ v.front().suit;});
75
76             if (flush && straight) { // 同花顺
77                 type = StraightFlush;
78                 reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
79                 return;
80             }
81
82             vector<int> c;
83             c.assign(15, 0);
84
85             for (auto &o : v)
86                 c[o.value]++;
87
88             vector<int> kind[5];
89
90             for (int i = 2; i ≤ 14; i++)
91                 if (c[i] > 1)
92                     kind[c[i]].push_back(i);
93
94             if (!kind[4].empty()) { // 四条
95                 type = FourofaKind;
96
97                 for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
98                     if (v[i].value != kind[4].front())
99                         swap(v[i], v.back());
100
101             }
102
103             sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&] (const Card
104               ↪ &a, const Card &b) {
105                 bool ta = (a.value == kind[3].front()),
106                   ↪ tb = (b.value == kind[3].front());
107
108                 return ta > tb;
109             });
110
111             return;
112         }
113
114         if (flush) {
115             type = Flush;
116             sort(v.begin(), v.end());
117             reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
118
119             return;
120
121         if (straight) {
122             type = Straight;
123             reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
124             return;
125
126         if (!kind[3].empty()) {
127             type = ThreeofaKind;
128
129             sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&] (const Card
130               ↪ &a, const Card &b) {
131                 bool ta = (a.value == kind[3].front()),
132                   ↪ tb = (b.value == kind[3].front());
133
134                 return ta > tb;
135             });
136
137             if (v[3] < v[4])
138                 swap(v[3], v[4]);
139
140             return;
141
142         if ((int)kind[2].size() == 2) {
143             type = TwoPairs;
144
145             sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&] (const Card
146               ↪ &a, const Card &b) {
147                 bool ta = (c[a.value] == 2), tb =
148                   ↪ (c[b.value] == 2);
149
150                 if (ta != tb)
151                     return ta > tb;
152
153                 return a.value > b.value;
154             });
155
156             return;
157
158         if ((int)kind[2].size() == 1) {
159
160             type = Pair;
161
162             sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&] (const Card
163               ↪ &a, const Card &b) {
164                 bool ta = (a.value == b.value);
165
166                 if (ta)
167                     return ta;
168
169                 return a.value > b.value;
170             });
171
172             return;
173
174         }
175
176     }
177
178     sort(v.begin(), v.end());
179
180     reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
181
182     return;
183
184 }
185
186 }
```

```

94         |     break;
95     }
96
97     |     return;
98   }
99
100    if (!kind[3].empty() && !kind[2].empty()) {
101        type = FullHouse;
102
103        sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&] (const Card
104          ↪ &a, const Card &b) {
105            bool ta = (a.value == kind[3].front()),
106              ↪ tb = (b.value == kind[3].front());
107
108            return ta > tb;
109        });
110
111        return;
112    }
113
114    if (flush) {
115        type = Flush;
116        sort(v.begin(), v.end());
117        reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
118
119        return;
120    }
121
122    if (straight) {
123        type = Straight;
124        reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
125        return;
126    }
127
128    if (!kind[3].empty()) {
129        type = ThreeofaKind;
130
131        sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&] (const Card
132          ↪ &a, const Card &b) {
133            bool ta = (a.value == kind[3].front()),
134              ↪ tb = (b.value == kind[3].front());
135
136            return ta > tb;
137        });
138
139        if (v[3] < v[4])
140            swap(v[3], v[4]);
141
142        return;
143    }
144
145    if ((int)kind[2].size() == 2) {
146        type = TwoPairs;
147
148        sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&] (const Card
149          ↪ &a, const Card &b) {
150            bool ta = (c[a.value] == 2), tb =
151              ↪ (c[b.value] == 2);
152
153            if (ta != tb)
154                return ta > tb;
155
156            return a.value > b.value;
157        });
158
159        return;
160    }
161
162    if ((int)kind[2].size() == 1) {
163
164        type = Pair;
165
166        sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&] (const Card
167          ↪ &a, const Card &b) {
168            bool ta = (a.value == b.value);
169
170            if (ta)
171                return ta;
172
173            return a.value > b.value;
174        });
175
176        return;
177
178    }
179
180    sort(v.begin(), v.end());
181
182    reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
183
184    return;
185
186 }
```

```

157     type = Pair;
158
159     sort(v.begin(), v.end(), [&] (const Card
160         &a, const Card &b) {
161         bool ta = (c[a.value] == 2), tb =
162             (c[b.value] == 2);
163
164         if (ta != tb)
165             return ta > tb;
166
167         return a.value > b.value;
168     });
169
170     return;
171 }
172
173 type = Highcard;
174
175 sort(v.begin(), v.end());
176 reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
177
178 void init_low() {
179     for (auto &o : v)
180         if (o.value == 14)
181             o.value = 1;
182
183 sort(v.begin(), v.end());
184 reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
185 }
186
187 friend int cmp_high(const Hand &a, const Hand &b) {
188     if (a.type != b.type)
189         return a.type < b.type ? -1 : 1;
190
191     if (a.v != b.v)
192         return a.v < b.v ? -1 : 1;
193
194     return 0;
195 }
196
197 friend bool small_high(const Hand &a, const Hand
198     &b) {
199     return cmp_high(a, b) < 0;
200 }
201
202 friend int cmp_low(const Hand &a, const Hand &b) {
203     for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
204         if (a.v[i].value != b.v[i].value)
205             return a.v[i] < b.v[i] ? 1 : -1;
206
207     return 0;
208 }
209
210 friend bool small_low(const Hand &a, const Hand &b) {
211     return cmp_low(a, b) < 0;
212 }
213
214 bool operator ! () const {
215     return v.empty();
216 }
217
218 string str() const {
219     stringstream ss;
220
221     for (auto &o : v)
222         ss << o.value << ' ';
223
224     }
225 }
226 Hand get_max_high(vector<Card> u, vector<Card> v) { // // →private, public
227     Hand ans;
228
229     for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
230         for (int j = i + 1; j < 4; j++)
231             for (int k = 0; k < 5; k++)
232                 for (int p = k + 1; p < 5; p++)
233                     for (int q = p + 1; q < 5; q++) {
234                         Hand tmp{u[i], u[j], v[k],
235                             &v[p], &v[q]};;
236
237                         tmp.init_high();
238
239                         if (!ans || cmp_high(tmp, ans) > 0)
240                             ans = tmp;
241
242     return ans;
243 }
244
245 Hand get_max_low(vector<Card> tu, vector<Card> tv) {
246     vector<Card> u, v;
247
248     for (auto o : tu)
249         if (o.value == 14 || o.value <= 8)
250             u.push_back(o);
251
252     for (auto o : tv)
253         if (o.value == 14 || o.value <= 8)
254             v.push_back(o);
255
256     Hand ans;
257
258     for (int i = 0; i < (int)u.size(); i++)
259         for (int j = i + 1; j < (int)u.size(); j++)
260             for (int k = 0; k < (int)v.size(); k++)
261                 for (int p = k + 1; p < (int)v.size();
262                     p++)
263                     for (int q = p + 1; q < (int)v.size(); q++) {
264                         vector<Card> vec = {u[i], u[j],
265                             &v[k], &v[p], &v[q]};
266
267                         bool bad = false;
268
269                         for (int a = 0; a < 5; a++)
270                             for (int b = a + 1; b < 5;
271                                 b++)
272                                 if (vec[a].value ==
273                                     vec[b].value)
274                                     bad = true;
275
276                         if (bad)
277                             continue;
278
279                         Hand tmp(vec);
280
281                         tmp.init_low();
282
283                         if (!ans || cmp_low(tmp, ans) > 0)
284                             ans = tmp;
285
286     }
287 }
```

```

283     return ans;
284 }
285
286 int main() {
287     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
288
289     int T;
290     cin >> T;
291
292     while (T--) {
293         int p;
294         cin >> p;
295
296         vector<Card> alice, bob, pub;
297
298         for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
299             string s;
300             cin >> s;
301             alice.push_back(Card(s));
302         }
303
304         for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
305             string s;
306             cin >> s;
307             bob.push_back(Card(s));
308         }
309
310         for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
311             string s;
312             cin >> s;
313             pub.push_back(Card(s));
314         }
315
316
317         Hand alice_high = get_max_high(alice, pub),
318             → bob_high = get_max_high(bob, pub);
319         Hand alice_low = get_max_low(alice, pub),
320             → bob_low = get_max_low(bob, pub);
321
322         int dh = cmp_high(alice_high, bob_high);
323         int ans[2] = {0};
324
325         if (!alice_low && !bob_low) {
326             if (!dh) {
327                 ans[0] = p - p / 2;
328                 ans[1] = p / 2;
329             }
330             else
331                 ans[dh == -1] = p;
332         }
333         else if (!alice_low || !bob_low) {
334             ans[!alice_low] += p / 2;
335
336             if (!dh) {
337                 ans[0] += p - p / 2 - (p - p / 2) / 2;
338                 ans[1] += (p - p / 2) / 2;
339             }
340             else
341                 ans[dh == -1] += p - p / 2;
342         }
343         else {
344             int dl = cmp_low(alice_low, bob_low);
345
346             if (!dl) {
347                 ans[0] += p / 2 - p / 2 / 2;
348                 ans[1] += p / 2 / 2;
349             }
350             else
351                 ans[dl == -1] += p / 2;
352
353             if (!dh) {
354                 ans[0] += p - p / 2 - (p - p / 2) / 2;
355                 ans[1] += (p - p / 2) / 2;
356             }
357             else
358                 ans[dh == -1] += p - p / 2;
359
360             cout << ans[0] << ' ' << ans[1] << '\n';
361
362         }
363     }
364 }
```

```

350
351     if (!dh) {
352         ans[0] += p - p / 2 - (p - p / 2) / 2;
353         ans[1] += (p - p / 2) / 2;
354     }
355     else
356         ans[dh == -1] += p - p / 2;
357
358     cout << ans[0] << ' ' << ans[1] << '\n';
359
360 }
361
362 return 0;
363 }
```

8.14.2 炉石传说

两个随从 (a_i, h_i) 和 (a_j, h_j) 皇城PK, 最后只有 $a_i \times h_i$ 较大的一方才有可能活下来, 当然也有可能一起死.

8.15 OEIS

如果没有特殊说明, 那么以下数列都从第0项开始, 除非没有定义也没有好的办法解释第0项的意义.

8.15.1 计数相关

1. 卡特兰数(A000108)

1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, 4862, 16796, 58786, 208012, 742900, 2674440, 9694845, 35357670, ...

性质见1.9.7.卡特兰数, 施罗德数, 默慈金数(16页).

2. (大)施罗德数(A006318)

1, 2, 6, 22, 90, 394, 1806, 8558, 41586, 206098, 1037718, 5293446, 27297738, 142078746, 745387038, ... (0-based)

性质同样见1.9.7.卡特兰数, 施罗德数, 默慈金数(16页).

3. 小施罗德数(A001003)

1, 1, 3, 11, 45, 197, 903, 4279, 20793, 103049, 518859, 2646723, 13648869, 71039373, 372693519, ... (0-based)

性质位置同上.

小施罗德数除了第0项以外都是施罗德数的一半.

4. 默慈金数(Motzkin numbers, A001006)

1, 1, 2, 4, 9, 21, 51, 127, 323, 835, 2188, 5798, 15511, 41835, 113634, 310572, 853467, 2356779, ... (0-based)

性质位置同上.

5. 将点按顺序排成一圈后不自交的树的个数(A001764)

1, 1, 3, 12, 55, 273, 1428, 7752, 43263, 246675, 1430715, 8414640, 50067108, 300830572, 1822766520, ... (0-based)

$$a_n = \frac{\binom{3n}{n}}{2n+1}$$

也就是说, 在圆上按顺序排列的 n 个点之间连 $n - 1$ 条不相交(除端点外)的弦, 组成一棵树的方案数.

也等于每次只能向右或向上, 并且不能高于 $y = 2x$ 这条直线, 从 $(0, 0)$ 走到 $(n, 2n)$ 的方案数.

扩展: 如果改成不能高于 $y = kx$ 这条直线, 走到 (n, kn) 的方案数, 那么答案就是 $\frac{\binom{(k+1)n}{n}}{kn+1}$.

6. n 个点的圆上画不相交的弦的方案数(A054726)

1, 1, 2, 8, 48, 352, 2880, 25216, 231168, 2190848, 21292032, 211044352, 2125246464, 21681954816, ... (0-based)

$$a_n = 2^n s_{n-2} (n > 2), s_n$$
是上面的小施罗德数.

和上面的区别在于, 这里可以不连满 $n - 1$ 条边. 另外默慈金数画的弦不能共享端点, 但是这里可以.

7. Wedderburn-Etherington numbers(A001190)

0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 23, 46, 98, 207, 451, 983, 2179, 4850, 10905, 24631, 56011, 127912, 293547, ... (0-based)

每个结点都有0或者2个儿子，且总共有 n 个叶子结点的二叉树方案数。**(无标号)**

同时也是 $n - 1$ 个结点的**无标号二叉树个数**.

$$A(x) = x + \frac{A(x)^2 + A(x^2)}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2x - A(x^2)}$$

8. 划分数(A000041)

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 15, 22, 30, 42, 56, 77, 101, 135, 176, 231, 297, 385, 490, 627, 792, 1002, ... (0-based)

9. 贝尔数(A000110)

1, 1, 2, 5, 15, 52, 203, 877, 4140, 21147, 115975, 678570, 4213597, 27644437, 190899322, 1382958545, ... (0-based)

10. 错位排列数(A0000166)

1, 0, 1, 2, 9, 44, 265, 1854, 14833, 133496, 1334961, 14684570, 176214841, 2290792932, 32071101049, ... (0-based)

11. 交替阶乘(A005165)

0, 1, 1, 5, 19, 101, 619, 4421, 35899, 326981, 3301819, 36614981, 442386619, 5784634181, 81393657019, ...

$$n! - (n-1)! + (n-2)! - \dots 1! = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^i (n-i)!$$

$$a_0 = 0, a_n = n! - a_{n-1}.$$

8.15.2 线性递推数列

1. Lucas数(A000032)

2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, 29, 47, 76, 123, 199, 322, 521, 843, 1364, 2207, 3571, 5778, 9349, 15127, ...

2. 斐波那契数(A000045)

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610, 987, 1597, 2584, 4181, 6765, 10946, ...

3. 泰波那契数(Tribonacci, A000071)

0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 24, 44, 81, 149, 274, 504, 927, 1705, 3136, 5768, 10609, 19513, 35890, ...

$$a_0 = a_1 = 0, a_2 = 1, a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + a_{n-3}.$$

4. Pell数(A0000129)

0, 1, 2, 5, 12, 29, 70, 169, 408, 985, 2378, 5741, 13860, 33461, 80782, 195025, 470832, 1136689, ...

$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1, a_n = 2a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}.$$

5. 帕多万(Padovan)数(A0000931)

1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16, 21, 28, 37, 49, 65, 86, 114, 151, 200, 265, 351, 465, 616, 816, 1081, 1432, 1897, 2513, 3329, 4410, 5842, 7739, 10252, 13581, 17991, 23833, 31572, ...

$$a_0 = 1, a_1 = a_2 = 0, a_n = a_{n-2} + a_{n-3}.$$

6. Jacobsthal numbers(A001045)

0, 1, 1, 3, 5, 11, 21, 43, 85, 171, 341, 683, 1365, 2731, 5461, 10923, 21845, 43691, 87381, 174763, ...

$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = 1, a_n = a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2}$$

同时也是最接近 $\frac{2^n}{3}$ 的整数.

7. 佩林数(A001608)

3, 0, 2, 3, 2, 5, 5, 7, 10, 12, 17, 22, 29, 39, 51, 68, 90, 119, 158, 209, 277, 367, 486, 644, 853, ...

$$a_0 = 3, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 2, a_n = a_{n-2} + a_{n-3}$$

8.15.3 数论相关

1. Carmichael数, 伪质数(A002997)

561, 1105, 1729, 2465, 2821, 6601, 8911, 10585, 15841, 29341, 41041, 46657, 52633, 62745, 63973, 75361, 101101, 115921, 126217, 162401, 172081, 188461, 252601, 278545, 294409, 314821, 334153, 340561, 399001, 410041, 449065, 488881, 512461, ...

满足 \forall 与 n 互质的 a , 都有 $a^{n-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$ 的所有合数 n 被称为Carmichael数.

Carmichael数在 10^8 以内只有255个.

2. 反质数(A002182)

1, 2, 4, 6, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 120, 180, 240, 360, 720, 840, 1260, 1680, 2520, 5040, 7560, 10080, 15120, 20160, 25200, 27720, 45360, 50400, 55440, 83160, 110880, 166320, 221760, 277200, 332640, 498960, 554400, 665280, 720720, 1081080, 1441440, 2162160, ...

比所有更小的数的约数数量都更多的数.

3. 前 n 个质数的乘积(A002110)

1, 2, 6, 30, 210, 2310, 30030, 510510, 9699690, 223092870, 6469693230, 200560490130, 7420738134810, ...

4. 梅森质数(A000668)

3, 7, 31, 127, 8191, 131071, 524287, 2147483647, 2305843009213693951, 618970019642690137449562111, 162259276829213363391578010288127,

170141183460469231731687303715884105727

p 是质数, 同时 $2^p - 1$ 也是质数.

8.15.4 其他

1. 伯努利数(A027641)

见1.9.2.伯努利数, 自然数幂次和(15页).

2. 四个柱子的汉诺塔(A007664)

0, 1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 17, 25, 33, 41, 49, 65, 81, 97, 113, 129, 161, 193, 225, 257, 289, 321, 385, 449, ...

差分之后可以发现其实就是1次+1, 2次+2, 3次+4, 4次+8...的规律.

3. 乌拉姆数(Ulam numbers, A002858)

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 16, 18, 26, 28, 36, 38, 47, 48, 53, 57, 62, 69, 72, 77, 82, 87, 97, 99, 102, 106, 114, 126, 131, 138, 145, 148, 155, 175, 177, 180, 182, 189, 197, 206, 209, 219, 221, 236, 238, 241, 243, 253, 258, 260, 273, 282, 309, 316, 319, 324, 339 ...

$a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2, a_n$ 表示在所有 $> a_{n-1}$ 的数中, 最小的, 能被表示成(前面的两个不同的元素的和)的数.

8.16 编译选项

- `-O2 -g -std=c++17`: 狗都知道

- `-Wall -Wextra -Wshadow -Wconversion`: 更多警告

– `-Werror`: 强制将所有Warning变成Error

- `-fsanitize=(address/undefined)`: 检查有符号整数溢出(算ub)/数组越界

– 注意无符号类型溢出不算ub.

- `-fno-ms-extensions`: 关闭一些和msvc保持一致的特性, 例如, 不标返回值类型的函数会报CE而不是默认为int.

– 但是不写return的话它还是管不了.

8.17 附录: VScode相关

8.17.1 插件

- Chinese (Simplified) (简体中文语言包)
- C/C++
- C++ Intellisense (前提是让用)
- Better C++ Syntax
- Python
- Pylance (前提是让用)
- Rainbow Brackets (前提是让用)

8.17.2 设置选项

- Editor: Insert Spaces (取消勾选, 改为tab缩进)
- Editor: Line Warp (开启折行)
- 改配色, “深色+：默认深色”
- 自动保存(F1 → “auto”)
- Terminal → Integrated: Cursor Style (修改终端光标形状)
- Terminal → Integrated: Cursor Blinking (终端光标闪烁)
- 字体改为Cascadia Code/Mono SemiLight (Windows可用)

8.17.3 快捷键

- F1 / Ctrl+Shift+P: 万能键, 打开命令面板
- F8: 下一个Error Shift+F8: 上一个Error
- Ctrl+\: 水平分栏, 最多3栏
- Ctrl+1/2/3: 切到对应栏
- Ctrl+[/]: 当前行向左/右缩进
- Alt+F12: 查看定义的缩略图(显示小窗, 不跳过去)
- Ctrl+H: 查找替换
- Ctrl+D: 下一个匹配的也被选中(用于配合Ctrl+F)
- Ctrl+U: 回退上一个光标操作(防止光标飞了找不回去)
- Ctrl+/: 切换行注释
- Ctrl+‘(键盘左上角的倒引号): 显示终端

更多快捷键参见最后两页, 分别是Windows和Linux下的快捷键列表。

8.18 附录：骂人的艺术—梁实秋

古今中外没有一个不骂人的人。骂人就是有道德观念的意思, 因为在骂人的时候, 至少在骂人者自己总觉得那人有该骂的地方。何者该骂, 何者不该骂, 这个抉择的标准, 是极道德的。所以根本不骂人, 大可不必。骂人是一种发泄感情的方法, 尤其是那一种怒怒的感情。想骂人的时候而不骂, 时常在身体上弄出毛病, 所以想骂人时, 骂骂何妨?

但是, 骂人是一种高深的学问, 不是人人都可以随便试的。有因为骂人挨嘴巴的, 有因为骂人吃官司的, 有因为骂人反被人骂的, 这都是不会骂人的原故。今以研究所得, 公诸同好, 或可为骂人时之助乎?

1. 知己知彼

骂人是和动手打架一样的, 你如其敢打人一拳, 你先要自己忖度下, 你吃得起别人的一拳否。这叫做知己知彼。骂人也是一样。譬如你骂他是“屈死”, 你先要反省, 自己和“屈死”有无分别。你骂别人荒唐, 你自己想想曾否吃喝嫖赌。否则别人回敬你一二句, 你就受不了。所以别人有着某种短处, 而足下也正有同病, 那么你在骂他的时候只得割爱。

2. 无骂不如己者

要骂人须要挑比你大一点的人物, 比你漂亮一点的或者比你坏得万倍而比你得势的人物, 总之, 你要骂人, 那人无论在好的一方面或坏的一方面都要能胜过你, 你才不吃亏。你骂大人物, 就怕他不理你, 他一回骂, 你就算骂着了。因为身份相同的人才肯对骂。在坏的一方面胜过你的, 你骂他就如教训一般, 他既便回骂, 一般人仍不会理会他的。假如你骂一个无关痛痒的人, 你越骂他越得意, 时常可以把一个无名小卒骂出名了, 你看冤与不冤?

3. 适可而止

骂大人物骂到他回骂的时候, 便不可再骂; 再骂则一般人对你必无同情, 以为你是无理取闹。骂小人物骂到他不能回骂的时候, 便不可再骂; 再骂下去则一般人对你也必无同情, 以为你是欺负弱者。

4. 旁敲侧击

他偷东西, 你骂他是贼; 他抢东西, 你骂他是盗, 这是笨伯。骂人必须先明虚实掩映之法, 须要烘托旁衬, 旁敲侧击, 于要紧处只一语

便得, 所谓杀人于咽喉处着刀。越要骂他你越要原谅他, 即便说些恭维话亦不为过, 这样的骂法才能显得你所骂的句句是真实确凿, 让旁人看起来也可见得你的度量。

5. 态度镇定

骂人最忌浮躁。一语不合, 面红筋跳, 暴躁如雷, 此灌夫骂座, 泊妇骂街之术, 不足以言骂人。善骂者必须态度镇静, 行若无事。普通一般骂人, 谁的声音高便算谁占理, 谁的来势猛便算谁骂赢, 惟真善骂人者, 乃能避其锋而击其懈。你等他骂得疲倦的时候, 你只消轻轻的回敬他一句, 让他再狂吼一阵。在他暴躁不堪的时候, 你不妨对他冷笑几声, 包管你不费力气, 把他气得死去活来, 骂得他针针见血。

6. 出言典雅

骂人要骂得微妙含蓄, 你骂他一句要使他不甚觉得是骂, 等到想过一遍才慢慢觉悟这句话不是好话, 让他笑着的面孔由白而红, 由红而紫, 由紫而灰, 这才是骂人的上乘。欲达到此种目的, 深刻之用意固不可少, 而典雅之言词则尤为重要。言词典雅可使听者不致刺耳。如要骂人骂得典雅, 则首先要在骂时万万别提起女人身上的某一部分, 万万不要涉及生理学范围。骂人一骂到生理学范围以内, 底下再有什么话都不好说了。譬如你骂某甲, 千万别提起他的令堂令妹。因为那样一来, 便无是非可言, 并且你自己也不免有令堂令妹, 他若回敬起来, 岂非势均力敌, 半斤八两? 再者骂人的时候, 最好不要加人以种种难堪的名词, 称呼起来总要客气, 即使他是极卑鄙的小人, 你也不妨称他先生, 越客气, 越骂得有力量。骂得时节最好引用他自己的词句, 这不但可以使他难堪, 还可以减轻他对你骂的力量。俗话少用, 因为俗话一览无遗, 不若典雅古文曲折含蓄。

7. 以退为进

两人对骂, 而自己亦有理屈之处, 则处于开骂伊始, 特宜注意, 最好是毅然将自己理屈之处完全承认下来, 即使道歉认错均不妨事。先把自己理屈之处轻轻遮掩过去, 然后你再重整旗鼓, 着着逼人, 方可无后顾之忧。即使自己没有理屈的地方, 也绝不可自行夸张, 务必要谦逊不遑, 把自己的位置降到一个不可再降的位置, 然后骂起人来, 自有一种公正光明的态度。否则你骂他一两句, 他便以你个人的事反唇相讥, 一场对骂, 会变成两人私下口角, 是非曲直, 无从判断。所以骂人者自己要低声下气, 此所谓以退为进。

8. 预设埋伏

你把这句话骂过去, 你便要想看, 他将用什么话骂回来。有眼光的骂人者, 便处处留神, 或是先将他要骂你的话替他说出来, 或是预先安设埋伏, 令他骂回来的话失去效力。他骂你的话, 你替他说出来, 这便等于缴了他的械一般。预设埋伏, 便是在要攻击你的地方, 你先轻轻的安下话根, 然后他骂过来就等于枪弹打在沙包上, 不能中伤。

9. 小题大做

如对方有该骂之处, 而题目身小, 不值一骂, 或你所知不多, 不足一骂, 那时节你便可用小题大做的方法, 来扩大题目。先用诚恳而怀疑的态度引申对方的意思, 由不紧要之点引到大题目上去, 处处用严谨的逻辑逼他说出不逻辑的话来, 或是逼他说出合于逻辑但不合乎理的话来, 然后你再大举骂他, 骂到体无完肤为止, 而原来惹动你的小题目, 轻轻一提便了。

10. 远交近攻

一个时候, 只能骂一个人, 或一种人, 或一派人。决不宜多树敌。所以骂人的时候, 万勿连累旁人, 即使必须牵涉多人, 你也要表示好意, 否则回骂之声纷至沓来, 使你无从应付。

骂人的艺术, 一时所能想起来的有上面十条, 信手拈来, 并无条理。我做此文的用意, 是助人骂人。同时也是想把骂人的技术揭破一点, 供爱骂人者参考。挨骂的人看看, 骂人的心理原来是这样的, 也算是揭破一张黑幕给你瞧瞧!

8.19 附录: Cheat Sheet

见后面几页。

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Definitions		Series
$f(n) = O(g(n))$	iff \exists positive c, n_0 such that $0 \leq f(n) \leq cg(n) \forall n \geq n_0$.	$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$. In general: $\sum_{i=1}^n i^m = \frac{1}{m+1} \left[(n+1)^{m+1} - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n ((i+1)^{m+1} - i^{m+1} - (m+1)i^m) \right]$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^m = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m+1}{k} B_k n^{m+1-k}.$
$f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$	iff \exists positive c, n_0 such that $f(n) \geq cg(n) \geq 0 \forall n \geq n_0$.	
$f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$	iff $f(n) = O(g(n))$ and $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$.	
$f(n) = o(g(n))$	iff $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)/g(n) = 0$.	
$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$	iff $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists n_0$ such that $ a_n - a < \epsilon, \forall n \geq n_0$.	
$\sup S$	least $b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $b \geq s, \forall s \in S$.	Geometric series: $\sum_{i=0}^n c^i = \frac{c^{n+1} - 1}{c - 1}, \quad c \neq 1, \quad \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c^i = \frac{1}{1 - c}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} c^i = \frac{c}{1 - c}, \quad c < 1,$ $\sum_{i=0}^n i c^i = \frac{nc^{n+2} - (n+1)c^{n+1} + c}{(c-1)^2}, \quad c \neq 1, \quad \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i c^i = \frac{c}{(1-c)^2}, \quad c < 1.$
$\inf S$	greatest $b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $b \leq s, \forall s \in S$.	
$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf \{a_i \mid i \geq n, i \in \mathbb{N}\}$.	Harmonic series: $H_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n i H_i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} H_n - \frac{n(n-1)}{4}.$
$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup \{a_i \mid i \geq n, i \in \mathbb{N}\}$.	$\sum_{i=1}^n H_i = (n+1)H_n - n, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{i}{m} H_i = \binom{n+1}{m+1} \left(H_{n+1} - \frac{1}{m+1} \right).$
$\binom{n}{k}$	Combinations: Size k subsets of a size n set.	
$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}$	Stirling numbers (1st kind): Arrangements of an n element set into k cycles.	1. $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}, \quad 2. \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n, \quad 3. \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k},$
$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	Stirling numbers (2nd kind): Partitions of an n element set into k non-empty sets.	4. $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n}{k} \binom{n-1}{k-1}, \quad 5. \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1},$
$\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle$	1st order Eulerian numbers: Permutations $\pi_1 \pi_2 \dots \pi_n$ on $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ with k ascents.	6. $\binom{n}{m} \binom{m}{k} = \binom{n}{k} \binom{n-k}{m-k}, \quad 7. \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{r+k}{k} = \binom{r+n+1}{n},$
$\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle$	2nd order Eulerian numbers.	8. $\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{k}{m} = \binom{n+1}{m+1}, \quad 9. \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{r}{k} \binom{s}{n-k} = \binom{r+s}{n},$
C_n	Catalan Numbers: Binary trees with $n+1$ vertices.	10. $\binom{n}{k} = (-1)^k \binom{k-n-1}{k}, \quad 11. \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = 1,$
14. $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = (n-1)!$	15. $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = (n-1)!H_{n-1},$	12. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = 2^{n-1} - 1, \quad 13. \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = k \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\},$
18. $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} = (n-1) \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{bmatrix},$	19. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \left[\begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] = \binom{n}{2},$	16. $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ n \end{bmatrix} = 1, \quad 17. \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \geq \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\},$
22. $\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = \left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = 1,$	23. $\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = \left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n-1-k \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle,$	20. $\sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} = n!, \quad 21. C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n},$
25. $\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k=0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	26. $\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = 2^n - n - 1,$	24. $\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = (k+1) \left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle + (n-k) \left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle,$
28. $x^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle \binom{x+k}{n},$	29. $\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ m \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{n+1}{k} (m+1-k)^n (-1)^k,$	27. $\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = 3^n - (n+1)2^n + \binom{n+1}{2},$
31. $\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ m \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = \sum_{k=0}^n \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \binom{n-k}{m} (-1)^{n-k-m} k!,$	32. $\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = 1,$	30. $m! \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ m \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle \binom{k}{n-m},$
34. $\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = (k+1) \left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle + (2n-1-k) \left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle,$		33. $\left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = 0 \quad \text{for } n \neq 0,$
36. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} x \\ x-n \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle \binom{x+n-1-k}{2n},$	37. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} n+1 \\ m+1 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \sum_k \binom{n}{k} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} k \\ m \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} k \\ m \end{smallmatrix} \right\} (m+1)^{n-k},$	35. $\sum_{k=0}^n \left\langle \begin{smallmatrix} n \\ k \end{smallmatrix} \right\rangle = \frac{(2n)^n}{2^n},$

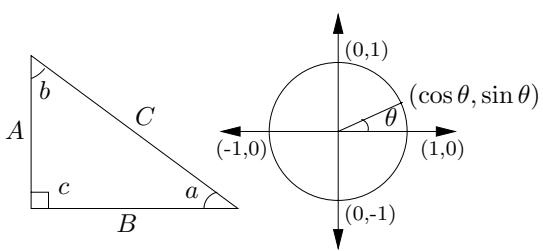
Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet		
Identities Cont.		Trees
38. $\begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ m+1 \end{bmatrix} = \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \binom{k}{m} = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} k \\ m \end{bmatrix} n^{n-k} = n! \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \begin{bmatrix} k \\ m \end{bmatrix}$,	39. $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ x-n \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} \binom{x+k}{2n}$,	Every tree with n vertices has $n-1$ edges.
40. $\begin{Bmatrix} n \\ m \end{Bmatrix} = \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} k+1 \\ m+1 \end{Bmatrix} (-1)^{n-k}$,	41. $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} = \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ k+1 \end{bmatrix} \binom{k}{m} (-1)^{m-k}$,	Kraft inequality: If the depths of the leaves of a binary tree are d_1, \dots, d_n : $\sum_{i=1}^n 2^{-d_i} \leq 1,$
42. $\begin{Bmatrix} m+n+1 \\ m \end{Bmatrix} = \sum_{k=0}^m k \begin{Bmatrix} n+k \\ k \end{Bmatrix}$,	43. $\begin{bmatrix} m+n+1 \\ m \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{k=0}^m k(n+k) \begin{bmatrix} n+k \\ k \end{bmatrix}$,	and equality holds only if every internal node has 2 sons.
44. $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} = \sum_k \begin{Bmatrix} n+1 \\ k+1 \end{Bmatrix} \binom{k}{m} (-1)^{m-k}$,	45. $(n-m)! \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} = \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ k+1 \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} k \\ m \end{Bmatrix} (-1)^{m-k}$, for $n \geq m$,	
46. $\begin{Bmatrix} n \\ n-m \end{Bmatrix} = \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} m-n \\ m+k \end{bmatrix} \binom{m+n}{n+k} \begin{bmatrix} m+k \\ k \end{bmatrix}$,	47. $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ n-m \end{bmatrix} = \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} m-n \\ m+k \end{bmatrix} \binom{m+n}{n+k} \begin{Bmatrix} m+k \\ k \end{Bmatrix}$,	
48. $\begin{Bmatrix} n \\ \ell+m \end{Bmatrix} \binom{\ell+m}{\ell} = \sum_k \begin{Bmatrix} k \\ \ell \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} n-k \\ m \end{Bmatrix} \binom{n}{k}$,	49. $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ \ell+m \end{bmatrix} \binom{\ell+m}{\ell} = \sum_k \begin{bmatrix} k \\ \ell \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n-k \\ m \end{bmatrix} \binom{n}{k}$.	
Recurrences		
<p>Master method: $T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$, $a \geq 1, b > 1$</p> <p>If $\exists \epsilon > 0$ such that $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$ then $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$.</p> <p>If $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$ then $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log_2 n)$.</p> <p>If $\exists \epsilon > 0$ such that $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$, and $\exists c < 1$ such that $af(n/b) \leq cf(n)$ for large n, then $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$.</p> <p>Substitution (example): Consider the following recurrence $T_{i+1} = 2^{2^i} \cdot T_i^2$, $T_1 = 2$.</p> <p>Note that T_i is always a power of two. Let $t_i = \log_2 T_i$. Then we have $t_{i+1} = 2^i + 2t_i$, $t_1 = 1$.</p> <p>Let $u_i = t_i/2^i$. Dividing both sides of the previous equation by 2^{i+1} we get $\frac{t_{i+1}}{2^{i+1}} = \frac{2^i}{2^{i+1}} + \frac{t_i}{2^i}$.</p> <p>Substituting we find $u_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2} + u_i$, $u_1 = \frac{1}{2}$,</p> <p>which is simply $u_i = i/2$. So we find that T_i has the closed form $T_i = 2^{i2^{i-1}}$.</p> <p>Summing factors (example): Consider the following recurrence $T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n$, $T(1) = 1$.</p> <p>Rewrite so that all terms involving T are on the left side $T(n) - 3T(n/2) = n$.</p> <p>Now expand the recurrence, and choose a factor which makes the left side “telescope”</p>	$1(T(n) - 3T(n/2) = n)$ $3(T(n/2) - 3T(n/4) = n/2)$ $\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$ $3^{\log_2 n-1}(T(2) - 3T(1) = 2)$ <p>Let $m = \log_2 n$. Summing the left side we get $T(n) - 3^m T(1) = T(n) - 3^m = T(n) - n^k$ where $k = \log_2 3 \approx 1.58496$. Summing the right side we get</p> $\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{n}{2^i} 3^i = n \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^i.$ <p>Let $c = \frac{3}{2}$. Then we have</p> $\begin{aligned} n \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} c^i &= n \left(\frac{c^m - 1}{c - 1} \right) \\ &= 2n(c^{\log_2 n} - 1) \\ &= 2n(c^{(k-1)\log_c n} - 1) \\ &= 2n^k - 2n, \end{aligned}$ <p>and so $T(n) = 3n^k - 2n$. Full history recurrences can often be changed to limited history ones (example): Consider</p> $T_i = 1 + \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} T_j, \quad T_0 = 1.$ <p>Note that</p> $T_{i+1} = 1 + \sum_{j=0}^i T_j.$ <p>Subtracting we find</p> $\begin{aligned} T_{i+1} - T_i &= 1 + \sum_{j=0}^i T_j - 1 - \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} T_j \\ &= T_i. \end{aligned}$ <p>And so $T_{i+1} = 2T_i = 2^{i+1}$.</p>	<p>Generating functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Multiply both sides of the equation by x^i. Sum both sides over all i for which the equation is valid. Choose a generating function $G(x)$. Usually $G(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i g_i$. Rewrite the equation in terms of the generating function $G(x)$. Solve for $G(x)$. The coefficient of x^i in $G(x)$ is g_i. <p>Example: $g_{i+1} = 2g_i + 1$, $g_0 = 0$.</p> <p>Multiply and sum: $\sum_{i \geq 0} g_{i+1} x^i = \sum_{i \geq 0} 2g_i x^i + \sum_{i \geq 0} x^i$.</p> <p>We choose $G(x) = \sum_{i \geq 0} x^i g_i$. Rewrite in terms of $G(x)$:</p> $\frac{G(x) - g_0}{x} = 2G(x) + \sum_{i \geq 0} x^i.$ <p>Simplify: $\frac{G(x)}{x} = 2G(x) + \frac{1}{1-x}.$</p> <p>Solve for $G(x)$:</p> $G(x) = \frac{x}{(1-x)(1-2x)}.$ <p>Expand this using partial fractions:</p> $\begin{aligned} G(x) &= x \left(\frac{2}{1-2x} - \frac{1}{1-x} \right) \\ &= x \left(2 \sum_{i \geq 0} 2^i x^i - \sum_{i \geq 0} x^i \right) \\ &= \sum_{i \geq 0} (2^{i+1} - 1)x^{i+1}. \end{aligned}$ <p>So $g_i = 2^i - 1$.</p>

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

$\pi \approx 3.14159, e \approx 2.71828, \gamma \approx 0.57721, \phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1.61803, \hat{\phi} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx -.61803$				
i	2^i	p_i	General	Probability
1	2	2	Bernoulli Numbers ($B_i = 0$, odd $i \neq 1$): $B_0 = 1, B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, B_2 = \frac{1}{6}, B_4 = -\frac{1}{30},$ $B_6 = \frac{1}{42}, B_8 = -\frac{1}{30}, B_{10} = \frac{5}{66}.$	Continuous distributions: If $\Pr[a < X < b] = \int_a^b p(x) dx,$ then p is the probability density function of X . If $\Pr[X < a] = P(a),$
2	4	3		then P is the distribution function of X . If P and p both exist then $P(a) = \int_{-\infty}^a p(x) dx.$
3	8	5	Change of base, quadratic formula: $\log_b x = \frac{\log_a x}{\log_a b}, \quad \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$	Expectation: If X is discrete $E[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x) \Pr[X = x].$
4	16	7	Euler's number e :	If X continuous then $E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) dP(x).$
5	32	11	$e = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{120} + \dots$	Variance, standard deviation: $\text{VAR}[X] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2,$ $\sigma = \sqrt{\text{VAR}[X]}.$
6	64	13	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n = e^x.$	For events A and B : $\Pr[A \vee B] = \Pr[A] + \Pr[B] - \Pr[A \wedge B]$
7	128	17	$(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < e < (1 + \frac{1}{n})^{n+1}.$	$\Pr[A \wedge B] = \Pr[A] \cdot \Pr[B],$ iff A and B are independent.
8	256	19	$(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e - \frac{e}{2n} + \frac{11e}{24n^2} - O\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right).$	$\Pr[A B] = \frac{\Pr[A \wedge B]}{\Pr[B]}$
9	512	23	Harmonic numbers: $1, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{11}{6}, \frac{25}{12}, \frac{137}{60}, \frac{49}{20}, \frac{363}{140}, \frac{761}{280}, \frac{7129}{2520}, \dots$	For random variables X and Y : $E[X \cdot Y] = E[X] \cdot E[Y],$ if X and Y are independent.
10	1,024	29		$E[X + Y] = E[X] + E[Y],$ $E[cX] = cE[X].$
11	2,048	31		Bayes' theorem:
12	4,096	37		$\Pr[A_i B] = \frac{\Pr[B A_i] \Pr[A_i]}{\sum_{j=1}^n \Pr[A_j] \Pr[B A_j]}.$
13	8,192	41		Inclusion-exclusion:
14	16,384	43		$\Pr\left[\bigvee_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \Pr[X_i] + \sum_{k=2}^n (-1)^{k+1} \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} \Pr\left[\bigwedge_{j=1}^k X_{i_j}\right].$
15	32,768	47		Moment inequalities:
16	65,536	53	$\ln n < H_n < \ln n + 1,$	$\Pr[X \geq \lambda E[X]] \leq \frac{1}{\lambda},$
17	131,072	59	$H_n = \ln n + \gamma + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$	$\Pr[X - E[X] \geq \lambda \cdot \sigma] \leq \frac{1}{\lambda^2}.$
18	262,144	61	Factorial, Stirling's approximation: $1, 2, 6, 24, 120, 720, 5040, 40320, 362880, \dots$	Geometric distribution: $\Pr[X = k] = pq^{k-1}, \quad q = 1 - p,$
19	524,288	67		$E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} = np.$
20	1,048,576	71		
21	2,097,152	73		
22	4,194,304	79		
23	8,388,608	83		
24	16,777,216	89	Ackermann's function and inverse: $a(i, j) = \begin{cases} 2^j & i = 1 \\ a(i-1, 2) & j = 1 \\ a(i-1, a(i, j-1)) & i, j \geq 2 \end{cases}$	
25	33,554,432	97		
26	67,108,864	101		
27	134,217,728	103	$\alpha(i) = \min\{j \mid a(j, j) \geq i\}.$	
28	268,435,456	107	Binomial distribution: $\Pr[X = k] = \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k}, \quad q = 1 - p,$	
29	536,870,912	109	$E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^n k \binom{n}{k} p^k q^{n-k} = np.$	
30	1,073,741,824	113	Poisson distribution: $\Pr[X = k] = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}, \quad E[X] = \lambda.$	
31	2,147,483,648	127	Normal (Gaussian) distribution: $p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}, \quad E[X] = \mu.$	
32	4,294,967,296	131	The "coupon collector": We are given a random coupon each day, and there are n different types of coupons. The distribution of coupons is uniform. The expected number of days to pass before we collect all n types is $nH_n.$	
Pascal's Triangle				
	1			
	1 1			
	1 2 1			
	1 3 3 1			
	1 4 6 4 1			
	1 5 10 10 5 1			
	1 6 15 20 15 6 1			
	1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1			
	1 8 28 56 70 56 28 8 1			
	1 9 36 84 126 126 84 36 9 1			
	1 10 45 120 210 252 210 120 45 10 1			

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Trigonometry



Pythagorean theorem:

$$C^2 = A^2 + B^2.$$

Definitions:

$$\sin a = A/C, \quad \cos a = B/C,$$

$$\csc a = C/A, \quad \sec a = C/B,$$

$$\tan a = \frac{\sin a}{\cos a} = \frac{A}{B}, \quad \cot a = \frac{\cos a}{\sin a} = \frac{B}{A}.$$

Area, radius of inscribed circle:

$$\frac{1}{2}AB, \quad \frac{AB}{A+B+C}.$$

Identities:

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{\csc x},$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{\sec x},$$

$$\tan x = \frac{1}{\cot x},$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1,$$

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x,$$

$$1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x,$$

$$\sin x = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x),$$

$$\sin x = \sin(\pi - x),$$

$$\cos x = -\cos(\pi - x),$$

$$\tan x = \cot(\frac{\pi}{2} - x),$$

$$\cot x = -\cot(\pi - x),$$

$$\csc x = \cot \frac{x}{2} - \cot x,$$

$$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y,$$

$$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y,$$

$$\tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y},$$

$$\cot(x \pm y) = \frac{\cot x \cot y \mp 1}{\cot x \pm \cot y},$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x, \quad \sin 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x},$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x, \quad \cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1,$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x, \quad \cos 2x = \frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x},$$

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}, \quad \cot 2x = \frac{\cot^2 x - 1}{2 \cot x},$$

$$\sin(x+y) \sin(x-y) = \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y,$$

$$\cos(x+y) \cos(x-y) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 y.$$

Euler's equation:

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x, \quad e^{i\pi} = -1.$$

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Matrices

Multiplication:

$$C = A \cdot B, \quad c_{i,j} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{i,k} b_{k,j}.$$

Determinants: $\det A \neq 0$ iff A is non-singular.

$$\det A \cdot B = \det A \cdot \det B,$$

$$\det A = \sum_{\pi} \prod_{i=1}^n \text{sign}(\pi) a_{i,\pi(i)}.$$

2×2 and 3×3 determinant:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc,$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = g \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ e & f \end{vmatrix} - h \begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ d & f \end{vmatrix} + i \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ d & e \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= aei + bfg + cdh - ceg - fha - ibd.$$

Permanents:

$$\text{perm } A = \sum_{\pi} \prod_{i=1}^n a_{i,\pi(i)}.$$

Hyperbolic Functions

Definitions:

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2},$$

$$\tanh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}, \quad \operatorname{csch} x = \frac{1}{\sinh x},$$

$$\operatorname{sech} x = \frac{1}{\cosh x}, \quad \coth x = \frac{1}{\tanh x}.$$

Identities:

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1, \quad \tanh^2 x + \operatorname{sech}^2 x = 1,$$

$$\coth^2 x - \operatorname{csch}^2 x = 1, \quad \sinh(-x) = -\sinh x,$$

$$\cosh(-x) = \cosh x, \quad \tanh(-x) = -\tanh x,$$

$$\sinh(x+y) = \sinh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y,$$

$$\cosh(x+y) = \cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh y,$$

$$\sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x,$$

$$\cosh 2x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x,$$

$$\cosh x + \sinh x = e^x, \quad \cosh x - \sinh x = e^{-x},$$

$$(\cosh x + \sinh x)^n = \cosh nx + \sinh nx, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$2 \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2} = \cosh x - 1, \quad 2 \cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} = \cosh x + 1.$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \theta & \sin \theta & \cos \theta & \tan \theta \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \frac{\pi}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 1 \end{array}$$

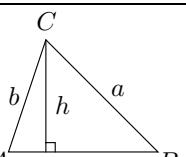
$$\begin{array}{cccc} \frac{\pi}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \sqrt{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \frac{\pi}{2} & 1 & 0 & \infty \end{array}$$

... in mathematics you don't understand things, you just get used to them.

– J. von Neumann

More Trig.



Law of cosines:

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C.$$

Area:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}hc, \\ &= \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C, \\ &= \frac{c^2 \sin A \sin B}{2 \sin C}. \end{aligned}$$

Heron's formula:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sqrt{s \cdot s_a \cdot s_b \cdot s_c}, \\ s &= \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c), \\ s_a &= s-a, \\ s_b &= s-b, \\ s_c &= s-c. \end{aligned}$$

More identities:

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}},$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}},$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}},$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x},$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x},$$

$$\cot \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x}},$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos x}{\sin x},$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x},$$

$$\sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i},$$

$$\cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2},$$

$$\tan x = -i \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}},$$

$$= -i \frac{e^{2ix} - 1}{e^{2ix} + 1},$$

$$\sinh ix = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i},$$

$$\cosh ix = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2},$$

$$\tanh ix = \frac{\sinh ix}{\cosh ix}.$$

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet								
Number Theory	Graph Theory							
<p>The Chinese remainder theorem: There exists a number C such that:</p> $C \equiv r_1 \pmod{m_1}$ $\vdots \vdots \vdots$ $C \equiv r_n \pmod{m_n}$ <p>if m_i and m_j are relatively prime for $i \neq j$.</p> <p>Euler's function: $\phi(x)$ is the number of positive integers less than x relatively prime to x. If $\prod_{i=1}^n p_i^{e_i}$ is the prime factorization of x then</p> $\phi(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n p_i^{e_i-1} (p_i - 1).$ <p>Euler's theorem: If a and b are relatively prime then</p> $1 \equiv a^{\phi(b)} \pmod{b}.$ <p>Fermat's theorem:</p> $1 \equiv a^{p-1} \pmod{p}.$ <p>The Euclidean algorithm: if $a > b$ are integers then</p> $\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(a \bmod b, b).$ <p>If $\prod_{i=1}^n p_i^{e_i}$ is the prime factorization of x then</p> $S(x) = \sum_{d x} d = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i^{e_i+1} - 1}{p_i - 1}.$ <p>Perfect Numbers: x is an even perfect number iff $x = 2^{n-1}(2^n - 1)$ and $2^n - 1$ is prime.</p> <p>Wilson's theorem: n is a prime iff</p> $(n-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{n}.$ <p>Möbius inversion:</p> $\mu(i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = 1. \\ 0 & \text{if } i \text{ is not square-free.} \\ (-1)^r & \text{if } i \text{ is the product of } r \text{ distinct primes.} \end{cases}$ <p>If</p> $G(a) = \sum_{d a} F(d),$ <p>then</p> $F(a) = \sum_{d a} \mu(d) G\left(\frac{a}{d}\right).$ <p>Prime numbers:</p> $p_n = n \ln n + n \ln \ln n - n + n \frac{\ln \ln n}{\ln n} + O\left(\frac{n}{\ln n}\right),$ $\pi(n) = \frac{n}{\ln n} + \frac{n}{(\ln n)^2} + \frac{2!n}{(\ln n)^3} + O\left(\frac{n}{(\ln n)^4}\right).$	<p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loop: An edge connecting a vertex to itself. Directed: Each edge has a direction. Simple: Graph with no loops or multi-edges. Walk: A sequence $v_0 e_1 v_1 \dots e_\ell v_\ell$. Trail: A walk with distinct edges. Path: A trail with distinct vertices. Connected: A graph where there exists a path between any two vertices. Component: A maximal connected subgraph. Tree: A connected acyclic graph. Free tree: A tree with no root. DAG: Directed acyclic graph. Eulerian: Graph with a trail visiting each edge exactly once. Hamiltonian: Graph with a cycle visiting each vertex exactly once. Cut: A set of edges whose removal increases the number of components. Cut-set: A minimal cut. Cut edge: A size 1 cut. k-Connected: A graph connected with the removal of any $k-1$ vertices. k-Tough: $\forall S \subseteq V, S \neq \emptyset$ we have $k \cdot c(G-S) \leq S$. k-Regular: A graph where all vertices have degree k. k-Factor: A k-regular spanning subgraph. Matching: A set of edges, no two of which are adjacent. Clique: A set of vertices, all of which are adjacent. Ind. set: A set of vertices, none of which are adjacent. Vertex cover: A set of vertices which cover all edges. Planar graph: A graph which can be embedded in the plane. Plane graph: An embedding of a planar graph. 	<p>Notation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $E(G)$: Edge set $V(G)$: Vertex set $c(G)$: Number of components $G[S]$: Induced subgraph $\deg(v)$: Degree of v $\Delta(G)$: Maximum degree $\delta(G)$: Minimum degree $\chi(G)$: Chromatic number $\chi_E(G)$: Edge chromatic number G^c: Complement graph K_n: Complete graph K_{n_1, n_2}: Complete bipartite graph $r(k, \ell)$: Ramsey number 						
		Geometry						
<p>Projective coordinates: triples (x, y, z), not all x, y and z zero.</p> $(x, y, z) = (cx, cy, cz) \quad \forall c \neq 0.$ <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Cartesian</td><td style="width: 50%;">Projective</td></tr> <tr> <td>(x, y)</td><td>$(x, y, 1)$</td></tr> <tr> <td>$y = mx + b$</td><td>$(m, -1, b)$</td></tr> <tr> <td>$x = c$</td><td>$(1, 0, -c)$</td></tr> </table> <p>Distance formula, L_p and L_∞ metric:</p> $\sqrt{(x_1 - x_0)^2 + (y_1 - y_0)^2},$ $[x_1 - x_0 ^p + y_1 - y_0 ^p]^{1/p},$ $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} [x_1 - x_0 ^p + y_1 - y_0 ^p]^{1/p}.$ <p>Area of triangle (x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2):</p> $\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{abs} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - x_0 & y_1 - y_0 \\ x_2 - x_0 & y_2 - y_0 \end{vmatrix}.$ <p>Angle formed by three points:</p> $\cos \theta = \frac{(x_1 - x_0)(x_2 - x_0) + (y_1 - y_0)(y_2 - y_0)}{\ell_1 \ell_2}.$ <p>Line through two points (x_0, y_0) and (x_1, y_1):</p> $\begin{vmatrix} x & y & 1 \\ x_0 & y_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$ <p>Area of circle, volume of sphere:</p> $A = \pi r^2, \quad V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3.$	Cartesian	Projective	(x, y)	$(x, y, 1)$	$y = mx + b$	$(m, -1, b)$	$x = c$	$(1, 0, -c)$
Cartesian	Projective							
(x, y)	$(x, y, 1)$							
$y = mx + b$	$(m, -1, b)$							
$x = c$	$(1, 0, -c)$							
<p>If I have seen farther than others, it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants. – Issac Newton</p>								

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

π	Calculus
<p>Wallis' identity:</p> $\pi = 2 \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdots}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdots}$ <p>Brouncker's continued fraction expansion:</p> $\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 + \frac{1^2}{2 + \frac{3^2}{2 + \frac{5^2}{2 + \frac{7^2}{\cdots}}}}$ <p>Gregory's series:</p> $\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \cdots$ <p>Newton's series:</p> $\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 2^5} + \cdots$ <p>Sharp's series:</p> $\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3^2 \cdot 5} - \frac{1}{3^3 \cdot 7} + \cdots \right)$ <p>Euler's series:</p> $\begin{aligned}\frac{\pi^2}{6} &= \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \cdots \\ \frac{\pi^2}{8} &= \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \frac{1}{9^2} + \cdots \\ \frac{\pi^2}{12} &= \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \cdots\end{aligned}$	<p>Derivatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. $\frac{d(cu)}{dx} = c \frac{du}{dx},$ 2. $\frac{d(u+v)}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx},$ 3. $\frac{d(uv)}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx},$ 4. $\frac{d(u^n)}{dx} = nu^{n-1} \frac{du}{dx},$ 5. $\frac{d(u/v)}{dx} = \frac{v(\frac{du}{dx}) - u(\frac{dv}{dx})}{v^2},$ 6. $\frac{d(e^{cu})}{dx} = ce^{cu} \frac{du}{dx},$ 7. $\frac{d(c^u)}{dx} = (\ln c)c^u \frac{du}{dx},$ 8. $\frac{d(\ln u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx},$ 10. $\frac{d(\cos u)}{dx} = -\sin u \frac{du}{dx},$ 12. $\frac{d(\cot u)}{dx} = \csc^2 u \frac{du}{dx},$ 14. $\frac{d(\csc u)}{dx} = -\cot u \csc u \frac{du}{dx},$ 16. $\frac{d(\arccos u)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx},$ 18. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arccot} u)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx},$ 20. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arccsc} u)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{u\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx},$ 22. $\frac{d(\cosh u)}{dx} = \sinh u \frac{du}{dx},$ 24. $\frac{d(\coth u)}{dx} = -\operatorname{csch}^2 u \frac{du}{dx},$ 26. $\frac{d(\operatorname{csch} u)}{dx} = -\operatorname{csch} u \coth u \frac{du}{dx},$ 28. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arccosh} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{du}{dx},$ 30. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arccoth} u)}{dx} = \frac{1}{u^2-1} \frac{du}{dx},$ 32. $\frac{d(\operatorname{arccsch} u)}{dx} = \frac{-1}{ u \sqrt{1+u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}.$ <p>Integrals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. $\int cu \, dx = c \int u \, dx,$ 2. $\int (u+v) \, dx = \int u \, dx + \int v \, dx,$ 3. $\int x^n \, dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}, \quad n \neq -1,$ 4. $\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \ln x,$ 5. $\int e^x \, dx = e^x,$ 6. $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x,$ 7. $\int u \frac{dv}{dx} \, dx = uv - \int v \frac{du}{dx} \, dx,$ 8. $\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x,$ 9. $\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x,$ 10. $\int \tan x \, dx = -\ln \cos x ,$ 11. $\int \cot x \, dx = \ln \cos x ,$ 12. $\int \sec x \, dx = \ln \sec x + \tan x ,$ 13. $\int \csc x \, dx = \ln \csc x + \cot x ,$ 14. $\int \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \, dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, \quad a > 0,$
<p>The reasonable man adapts himself to the world; the unreasonable persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore all progress depends on the unreasonable. – George Bernard Shaw</p>	

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Calculus Cont.

15. $\int \arccos \frac{x}{a} dx = \arccos \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, \quad a > 0,$
16. $\int \arctan \frac{x}{a} dx = x \arctan \frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{2} \ln(a^2 + x^2), \quad a > 0,$
17. $\int \sin^2(ax) dx = \frac{1}{2a} (ax - \sin(ax) \cos(ax)),$
18. $\int \cos^2(ax) dx = \frac{1}{2a} (ax + \sin(ax) \cos(ax)),$
19. $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x,$
20. $\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x,$
21. $\int \sin^n x dx = -\frac{\sin^{n-1} x \cos x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x dx,$
22. $\int \cos^n x dx = \frac{\cos^{n-1} x \sin x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} x dx,$
23. $\int \tan^n x dx = \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - \int \tan^{n-2} x dx, \quad n \neq 1,$
24. $\int \cot^n x dx = -\frac{\cot^{n-1} x}{n-1} - \int \cot^{n-2} x dx, \quad n \neq 1,$
25. $\int \sec^n x dx = \frac{\tan x \sec^{n-1} x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \sec^{n-2} x dx, \quad n \neq 1,$
26. $\int \csc^n x dx = -\frac{\cot x \csc^{n-1} x}{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \csc^{n-2} x dx, \quad n \neq 1,$
27. $\int \sinh x dx = \cosh x, \quad 28. \int \cosh x dx = \sinh x,$
29. $\int \tanh x dx = \ln |\cosh x|, \quad 30. \int \coth x dx = \ln |\sinh x|, \quad 31. \int \operatorname{sech} x dx = \arctan \sinh x, \quad 32. \int \operatorname{csch} x dx = \ln |\tanh \frac{x}{2}|,$
33. $\int \sinh^2 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \sinh(2x) - \frac{1}{2}x, \quad 34. \int \cosh^2 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \sinh(2x) + \frac{1}{2}x, \quad 35. \int \operatorname{sech}^2 x dx = \tanh x,$
36. $\int \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{x}{a} dx = x \operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}, \quad a > 0,$
37. $\int \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{x}{a} dx = x \operatorname{arctanh} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{a}{2} \ln |a^2 - x^2|,$
38. $\int \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{x}{a} dx = \begin{cases} x \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}, & \text{if } \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{x}{a} > 0 \text{ and } a > 0, \\ x \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}, & \text{if } \operatorname{arccosh} \frac{x}{a} < 0 \text{ and } a > 0, \end{cases}$
39. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \ln \left(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \right), \quad a > 0,$
40. $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}, \quad a > 0,$
41. $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \quad a > 0,$
42. $\int (a^2 - x^2)^{3/2} dx = \frac{x}{8} (5a^2 - 2x^2) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{3a^4}{8} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \quad a > 0,$
43. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \quad a > 0,$
44. $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right|, \quad 45. \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 - x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}},$
46. $\int \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2} \pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| x + \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2} \right|,$
47. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right|, \quad a > 0,$
48. $\int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx} = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{x}{a+bx} \right|,$
49. $\int x \sqrt{a+bx} dx = \frac{2(3bx - 2a)(a+bx)^{3/2}}{15b^2},$
50. $\int \frac{\sqrt{a+bx}}{x} dx = 2\sqrt{a+bx} + a \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{a+bx}} dx,$
51. $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a+bx}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{a+bx} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+bx} + \sqrt{a}} \right|, \quad a > 0,$
52. $\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - a \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} \right|,$
53. $\int x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{3} (a^2 - x^2)^{3/2},$
54. $\int x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{8} (2x^2 - a^2) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^4}{8} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \quad a > 0,$
55. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} \right|,$
56. $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2},$
57. $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \quad a > 0,$
58. $\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - a \ln \left| \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x} \right|,$
59. $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \arccos \frac{a}{|x|}, \quad a > 0,$
60. $\int x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} (x^2 \pm a^2)^{3/2},$
61. $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{x}{a + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \right|,$

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Calculus Cont.

- 62.** $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \arccos \frac{a}{|x|}, \quad a > 0,$ **63.** $\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \mp \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}{a^2 x},$
64. $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2},$ **65.** $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}{x^4} dx = \mp \frac{(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}{3a^2 x^3},$
66. $\int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \ln \left| \frac{2ax + b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2ax + b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \right|, & \text{if } b^2 > 4ac, \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}} \arctan \frac{2ax + b}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}, & \text{if } b^2 < 4ac, \end{cases}$
67. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln \left| 2ax + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} \right|, & \text{if } a > 0, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{-a}} \arcsin \frac{-2ax - b}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}, & \text{if } a < 0, \end{cases}$
68. $\int \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} dx = \frac{2ax + b}{4a} \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + \frac{4ax - b^2}{8a} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}},$
69. $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} = \frac{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}}{a} - \frac{b}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}},$
70. $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} = \begin{cases} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{c}} \ln \left| \frac{2\sqrt{c}\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + bx + 2c}{x} \right|, & \text{if } c > 0, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{-c}} \arcsin \frac{bx + 2c}{|x|\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}, & \text{if } c < 0, \end{cases}$
71. $\int x^3 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = (\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{2}{15}a^2)(x^2 + a^2)^{3/2},$
72. $\int x^n \sin(ax) dx = -\frac{1}{a} x^n \cos(ax) + \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \cos(ax) dx,$
73. $\int x^n \cos(ax) dx = \frac{1}{a} x^n \sin(ax) - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \sin(ax) dx,$
74. $\int x^n e^{ax} dx = \frac{x^n e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} e^{ax} dx,$
75. $\int x^n \ln(ax) dx = x^{n+1} \left(\frac{\ln(ax)}{n+1} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right),$
76. $\int x^n (\ln ax)^m dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} (\ln ax)^m - \frac{m}{n+1} \int x^n (\ln ax)^{m-1} dx.$

$$\begin{array}{llll}
x^1 & x^1 & = & x^{\bar{1}} \\
x^2 & x^2 + x^1 & = & x^{\bar{2}} - x^{\bar{1}} \\
x^3 & x^3 + 3x^2 + x^1 & = & x^{\bar{3}} - 3x^{\bar{2}} + x^{\bar{1}} \\
x^4 & x^4 + 6x^3 + 7x^2 + x^1 & = & x^{\bar{4}} - 6x^{\bar{3}} + 7x^{\bar{2}} - x^{\bar{1}} \\
x^5 & x^5 + 15x^4 + 25x^3 + 10x^2 + x^1 & = & x^{\bar{5}} - 15x^{\bar{4}} + 25x^{\bar{3}} - 10x^{\bar{2}} + x^{\bar{1}} \\
x^{\bar{1}} & x^1 & x^{\bar{1}} & x^1 \\
x^{\bar{2}} & x^2 + x^1 & x^{\bar{2}} & x^2 - x^1 \\
x^{\bar{3}} & x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x^1 & x^{\bar{3}} & x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x^1 \\
x^{\bar{4}} & x^4 + 6x^3 + 11x^2 + 6x^1 & x^{\bar{4}} & x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 6x^1 \\
x^{\bar{5}} & x^5 + 10x^4 + 35x^3 + 50x^2 + 24x^1 & x^{\bar{5}} & x^5 - 10x^4 + 35x^3 - 50x^2 + 24x^1
\end{array}$$

Finite Calculus

Difference, shift operators:

$$\Delta f(x) = f(x+1) - f(x),$$

$$\mathrm{E} f(x) = f(x+1).$$

Fundamental Theorem:

$$f(x) = \Delta F(x) \Leftrightarrow \sum f(x) \delta x = F(x) + C.$$

$$\sum_a^b f(x) \delta x = \sum_{i=a}^{b-1} f(i).$$

Differences:

$$\Delta(cu) = c\Delta u, \quad \Delta(u+v) = \Delta u + \Delta v,$$

$$\Delta(uv) = u\Delta v + \mathrm{E} v \Delta u,$$

$$\Delta(x^n) = nx^{n-1},$$

$$\Delta(H_x) = x^{-1}, \quad \Delta(2^x) = 2^x,$$

$$\Delta(c^x) = (c-1)c^x, \quad \Delta(\binom{x}{m}) = \binom{x}{m-1}.$$

Sums:

$$\sum cu \delta x = c \sum u \delta x,$$

$$\sum(u+v) \delta x = \sum u \delta x + \sum v \delta x,$$

$$\sum u \Delta v \delta x = uv - \sum \mathrm{E} v \Delta u \delta x,$$

$$\sum x^n \delta x = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}, \quad \sum x^{-1} \delta x = H_x,$$

$$\sum c^x \delta x = \frac{c^x}{c-1}, \quad \sum \binom{x}{m} \delta x = \binom{x}{m+1}.$$

Falling Factorial Powers:

$$x^{\underline{n}} = x(x-1) \cdots (x-n+1), \quad n > 0,$$

$$x^{\underline{0}} = 1,$$

$$x^{\bar{n}} = \frac{1}{(x+1) \cdots (x+|n|)}, \quad n < 0,$$

$$x^{\underline{n+m}} = x^{\underline{m}} (x-m)^{\underline{n}}.$$

Rising Factorial Powers:

$$x^{\overline{n}} = x(x+1) \cdots (x+n-1), \quad n > 0,$$

$$x^{\overline{0}} = 1,$$

$$x^{\overline{n}} = \frac{1}{(x-1) \cdots (x-|n|)}, \quad n < 0,$$

$$x^{\overline{n+m}} = x^{\overline{m}} (x+m)^{\overline{n}}.$$

Conversion:

$$x^{\underline{n}} = (-1)^n (-x)^{\overline{n}} = (x-n+1)^{\overline{n}}$$

$$= 1/(x+1)^{\overline{-n}},$$

$$x^{\overline{n}} = (-1)^n (-x)^{\underline{n}} = (x+n-1)^{\underline{n}}$$

$$= 1/(x-1)^{\underline{-n}},$$

$$x^n = \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k = \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^{n-k} x^{\bar{k}},$$

$$x^{\underline{n}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^{n-k} x^k,$$

$$x^{\overline{n}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k.$$

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Series

Taylor's series:

$$f(x) = f(a) + (x-a)f'(a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{2}f''(a) + \dots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-a)^i}{i!} f^{(i)}(a).$$

Expansions:

$\frac{1}{1-x}$	$= 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^i,$
$\frac{1}{1-cx}$	$= 1 + cx + c^2x^2 + c^3x^3 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c^i x^i,$
$\frac{1}{1-x^n}$	$= 1 + x^n + x^{2n} + x^{3n} + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^{ni},$
$\frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$	$= x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + 4x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} ix^i,$
$x^k \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)$	$= x + 2^nx^2 + 3^nx^3 + 4^nx^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i^n x^i,$
e^x	$= 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{i!},$
$\ln(1+x)$	$= x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \dots$	$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+1} \frac{x^i}{i},$
$\ln \frac{1}{1-x}$	$= x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{i},$
$\sin x$	$= x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i+1}}{(2i+1)!},$
$\cos x$	$= 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1}{6!}x^6 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i}}{(2i)!},$
$\tan^{-1} x$	$= x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i+1}}{(2i+1)},$
$(1+x)^n$	$= 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^2 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{i} x^i,$
$\frac{1}{(1-x)^{n+1}}$	$= 1 + (n+1)x + \binom{n+2}{2}x^2 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{i+n}{i} x^i,$
$\frac{x}{e^x - 1}$	$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{12}x^2 - \frac{1}{720}x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_i x^i}{i!},$
$\frac{1}{2x}(1 - \sqrt{1-4x})$	$= 1 + x + 2x^2 + 5x^3 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i+1} \binom{2i}{i} x^i,$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x}}$	$= 1 + x + 2x^2 + 6x^3 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{2i}{i} x^i,$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x}} \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{1-4x}}{2x} \right)^n$	$= 1 + (2+n)x + \binom{4+n}{2}x^2 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{2i+n}{i} x^i,$
$\frac{1}{1-x} \ln \frac{1}{1-x}$	$= x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{11}{6}x^3 + \frac{25}{12}x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} H_i x^i,$
$\frac{1}{2} \left(\ln \frac{1}{1-x} \right)^2$	$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{4}x^3 + \frac{11}{24}x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \frac{H_{i-1} x^i}{i},$
$\frac{x}{1-x-x^2}$	$= x + x^2 + 2x^3 + 3x^4 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} F_i x^i,$
$\frac{F_n x}{1 - (F_{n-1} + F_{n+1})x - (-1)^n x^2}$	$= F_n x + F_{2n} x^2 + F_{3n} x^3 + \dots$	$= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} F_{ni} x^i.$

Ordinary power series:

$$A(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i.$$

Exponential power series:

$$A(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i \frac{x^i}{i!}.$$

Dirichlet power series:

$$A(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_i}{i^x}.$$

Binomial theorem:

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k.$$

Difference of like powers:

$$x^n - y^n = (x-y) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x^{n-1-k} y^k.$$

For ordinary power series:

$$\alpha A(x) + \beta B(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\alpha a_i + \beta b_i) x^i,$$

$$x^k A(x) = \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} a_{i-k} x^i,$$

$$\frac{A(x) - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i x^i}{x^k} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_{i+k} x^i,$$

$$A(cx) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c^i a_i x^i,$$

$$A'(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (i+1) a_{i+1} x^i,$$

$$xA'(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i a_i x^i,$$

$$\int A(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{i-1}}{i} x^i,$$

$$\frac{A(x) + A(-x)}{2} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_{2i} x^{2i},$$

$$\frac{A(x) - A(-x)}{2} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_{2i+1} x^{2i+1}.$$

Summation: If $b_i = \sum_{j=0}^i a_j$ then

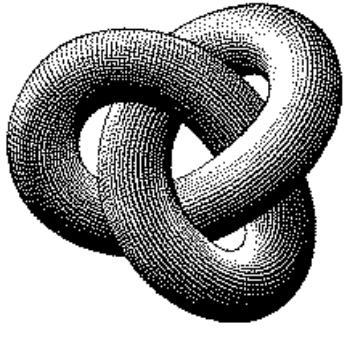
$$B(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} A(x).$$

Convolution:

$$A(x)B(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{j=0}^i a_j b_{i-j} \right) x^i.$$

God made the natural numbers;
all the rest is the work of man.
— Leopold Kronecker

Theoretical Computer Science Cheat Sheet

Series	Escher's Knot																																																																																																				
<p>Expansions:</p> $\frac{1}{(1-x)^{n+1}} \ln \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (H_{n+i} - H_n) \binom{n+i}{i} x^i,$ $x^{\frac{n}{k}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{i} x^i,$ $\left(\ln \frac{1}{1-x}\right)^n = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{i}{n} \frac{n! x^i}{i!},$ $\tan x = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i-1} \frac{2^{2i}(2^{2i}-1)B_{2i}x^{2i-1}}{(2i)!},$ $\frac{1}{\zeta(x)} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(i)}{i^x},$ $\zeta(x) = \prod_p \frac{1}{1-p^{-x}},$ $\zeta^2(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{d(i)}{i^x} \quad \text{where } d(n) = \sum_{d n} 1,$ $\zeta(x)\zeta(x-1) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{S(i)}{i^x} \quad \text{where } S(n) = \sum_{d n} d,$ $\zeta(2n) = \frac{2^{2n-1} B_{2n} }{(2n)!} \pi^{2n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N},$ $\frac{x}{\sin x} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{i-1} \frac{(4^i - 2)B_{2i}x^{2i}}{(2i)!},$ $\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{1-4x}}{2x}\right)^n = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{n(2i+n-1)!}{i!(n+i)!} x^i,$ $e^x \sin x = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{i/2} \sin \frac{i\pi}{4}}{i!} x^i,$ $\sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{1-x}}{x}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(4i)!}{16^i \sqrt{2}(2i)!(2i+1)!} x^i,$ $\left(\frac{\arcsin x}{x}\right)^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^i i!^2}{(i+1)(2i+1)!} x^{2i}.$																																																																																																					
	Stieltjes Integration																																																																																																				
	<p>If G is continuous in the interval $[a, b]$ and F is nondecreasing then</p> $\int_a^b G(x) dF(x)$ <p>exists. If $a \leq b \leq c$ then</p> $\int_a^c G(x) dF(x) = \int_a^b G(x) dF(x) + \int_b^c G(x) dF(x).$ <p>If the integrals involved exist</p> $\int_a^b (G(x) + H(x)) dF(x) = \int_a^b G(x) dF(x) + \int_a^b H(x) dF(x),$ $\int_a^b G(x) d(F(x) + H(x)) = \int_a^b G(x) dF(x) + \int_a^b G(x) dH(x),$ $\int_a^b c \cdot G(x) dF(x) = \int_a^b G(x) d(c \cdot F(x)) = c \int_a^b G(x) dF(x),$ $\int_a^b G(x) dF(x) = G(b)F(b) - G(a)F(a) - \int_a^b F(x) dG(x).$																																																																																																				
<p>Cramer's Rule</p> <p>If we have equations:</p> $a_{1,1}x_1 + a_{1,2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1,n}x_n = b_1$ $a_{2,1}x_1 + a_{2,2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2,n}x_n = b_2$ $\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$ $a_{n,1}x_1 + a_{n,2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{n,n}x_n = b_n$ <p>Let $A = (a_{i,j})$ and B be the column matrix (b_i). Then there is a unique solution iff $\det A \neq 0$. Let A_i be A with column i replaced by B. Then</p> $x_i = \frac{\det A_i}{\det A}.$	<p>Fibonacci Numbers</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>00</td><td>47</td><td>18</td><td>76</td><td>29</td><td>93</td><td>85</td><td>34</td><td>61</td><td>52</td></tr> <tr><td>86</td><td>11</td><td>57</td><td>28</td><td>70</td><td>39</td><td>94</td><td>45</td><td>02</td><td>63</td></tr> <tr><td>95</td><td>80</td><td>22</td><td>67</td><td>38</td><td>71</td><td>49</td><td>56</td><td>13</td><td>04</td></tr> <tr><td>59</td><td>96</td><td>81</td><td>33</td><td>07</td><td>48</td><td>72</td><td>60</td><td>24</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>73</td><td>69</td><td>90</td><td>82</td><td>44</td><td>17</td><td>58</td><td>01</td><td>35</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr><td>68</td><td>74</td><td>09</td><td>91</td><td>83</td><td>55</td><td>27</td><td>12</td><td>46</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>37</td><td>08</td><td>75</td><td>19</td><td>92</td><td>84</td><td>66</td><td>23</td><td>50</td><td>41</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>25</td><td>36</td><td>40</td><td>51</td><td>62</td><td>03</td><td>77</td><td>88</td><td>99</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>32</td><td>43</td><td>54</td><td>65</td><td>06</td><td>10</td><td>89</td><td>97</td><td>78</td></tr> <tr><td>42</td><td>53</td><td>64</td><td>05</td><td>16</td><td>20</td><td>31</td><td>98</td><td>79</td><td>87</td></tr> </table> <p>Definitions:</p> $F_i = F_{i-1} + F_{i-2}, \quad F_0 = F_1 = 1,$ $F_{-i} = (-1)^{i-1} F_i,$ $F_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (\phi^i - \hat{\phi}^i),$ <p>Cassini's identity: for $i > 0$:</p> $F_{i+1}F_{i-1} - F_i^2 = (-1)^i.$ <p>Additive rule:</p> $F_{n+k} = F_k F_{n+1} + F_{k-1} F_n,$ $F_{2n} = F_n F_{n+1} + F_{n-1} F_n.$ <p>Calculation by matrices:</p> $\begin{pmatrix} F_{n-2} & F_{n-1} \\ F_{n-1} & F_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n.$	00	47	18	76	29	93	85	34	61	52	86	11	57	28	70	39	94	45	02	63	95	80	22	67	38	71	49	56	13	04	59	96	81	33	07	48	72	60	24	15	73	69	90	82	44	17	58	01	35	26	68	74	09	91	83	55	27	12	46	30	37	08	75	19	92	84	66	23	50	41	14	25	36	40	51	62	03	77	88	99	21	32	43	54	65	06	10	89	97	78	42	53	64	05	16	20	31	98	79	87
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<p>Improvement makes strait roads, but the crooked roads without Improvement, are roads of Genius. – William Blake (The Marriage of Heaven and Hell)</p>	<p>The Fibonacci number system: Every integer n has a unique representation</p> $n = F_{k_1} + F_{k_2} + \cdots + F_{k_m},$ <p>where $k_i \geq k_{i+1} + 2$ for all i, $1 \leq i < m$ and $k_m \geq 2$.</p>																																																																																																				

Visual Studio Code

Keyboard shortcuts for Windows

General	Ctrl+M	Toggle Tab moves focus
Search and replace	Ctrl+F	Find
	Ctrl+H	Replace
	F3 / Shift+F3	Find next/previous
	Alt+Shift+F	Select all occurrences of Find match
	Ctrl+P	Quick Open, Go to File...
	Ctrl+Shift+N	New window-instance
	Ctrl+Shift+W	Close window-instance
	Ctrl+,	User Settings
	Ctrl+K Ctrl+S	Keyboard Shortcuts
Basic editing	Ctrl+X	Cut line (empty selection)
	Ctrl+C	Copy line (empty selection)
	Alt+↑ / ↓	Move line up/down
	Shift+Alt+↑ / ↓	Copy line up/down
	Ctrl+Shift+K	Delete line
	Ctrl+Enter	Insert line below
	Ctrl+Shift+Enter	Insert line above
	Ctrl+Shift+\	Jump to matching bracket
	Ctrl+] / [Indent/outdent line
	Home / End	Go to beginning/end of line
	Ctrl+Home	Go to beginning of file
	Ctrl+End	Go to end of file
	Ctrl+↑ / ↓	Scroll line up/down
	Alt+PgUp / PgDn	Scroll page up/down
	Ctrl+Shift+[Fold (collapse) region
	Ctrl+K Ctrl+[Unfold (collapse) region
	Ctrl+K Ctrl+]	Fold (collapse) all subregions
	Ctrl+K Ctrl+]0	Unfold (collapse) all subregions
	Ctrl+K Ctrl+]J	Fold (collapse) all regions
	Ctrl+K Ctrl+C	Add line comment
	Ctrl+K Ctrl+U	Remove line comment
	Ctrl+/	Toggle line comment
	Shift+Alt+A	Toggle block comment
	Alt+Z	Toggle word wrap
Navigation	Ctrl+T	Show all Symbols
	Ctrl+G	Go to Line...
	Ctrl+P	Go to File...
	Ctrl+Shift+O	Go to Symbol...
	Ctrl+Shift+M	Show Problems panel
	F8	Go to next error or warning
	Shift+F8	Go to previous error or warning
	Ctrl+Shift+Tab	Navigate editor group history
	Alt+← / →	Go back / forward
Search and replace	Ctrl+U	Undo last cursor operation
	Shift+Alt+I	Insert cursor above / below
	Ctrl+L	Select current line
	Ctrl+Shift+L	Select all occurrences of current word
	Ctrl+F2	Select all occurrences of current selection
	Shift+Alt+→	Expand selection
	Shift+Alt+←	Shrink selection
	Shift+Alt+ (drag mouse)	Column (box) selection
	Ctrl+Shift+Alt+ (arrow key)	Column (box) selection
	Ctrl+Shift+Alt+PgUp/PgDn	Column (box) selection page up/down
Rich languages editing	Ctrl+Space, Ctrl+I	Trigger suggestion
	Ctrl+Shift+Space	Trigger parameter hints
	Shift+Alt+F	Format document
	Ctrl+K Ctrl+F	Format selection
	F12	Go to Definition
	Alt+F12	Peek Definition
	Ctrl+K F12	Open Definition to the side
	Ctrl+.	Quick Fix
	Shift+F12	Show References
	F2	Rename Symbol
	Ctrl+K Ctrl+X	Trim trailing whitespace
	Ctrl+K M	Change file language
Editor management	Ctrl+`	Show integrated terminal
	Ctrl+Shift+`	Create new terminal
	Ctrl+C	Copy selection
	Ctrl+V	Paste into active terminal
	Ctrl+↑ / ↓	Scroll up/down
	Shift+PgUp / PgDn	Scroll page up/down
	Ctrl+Home / End	Scroll to top/bottom
File management	Ctrl+N	New File
	Ctrl+O	Open File...
	Ctrl+S	Save
	Ctrl+Shift+S	Save As...
	Ctrl+K S	Save All
	Ctrl+E	Close
	Ctrl+K Ctrl+W	Close All
	Ctrl+Shift+T	Reopen closed editor
	Ctrl+K Enter	Keep preview mode editor open
	Ctrl+Tab	Open next
	Ctrl+Shift+Tab	Open previous
	Ctrl+K P	Copy path of active file
	Ctrl+K R	Reveal active file in Explorer
	Ctrl+K O	Show active file in new window-instance
Multi-cursor and selection	F11	Toggle full screen
	Shift+Alt+0	Toggle editor layout (horizontal/vertical)
	Ctrl+/-	Zoom in/out
	Ctrl+B	Toggle Sidebar visibility
	Ctrl+Shift+E	Show Explorer / Toggle focus
	Ctrl+Shift+F	Show Search
	Ctrl+Shift+G	Show Source Control
	Ctrl+Shift+D	Show Debug
	Ctrl+Shift+X	Show Extensions
	Ctrl+Shift+H	Replace in files
	Ctrl+Shift+J	Toggle Search details
	Ctrl+Shift+U	Show Output panel
	Ctrl+Shift+V	Open Markdown preview to the side
	Ctrl+K V	Open Zen Mode (Esc Esc to exit)
	Ctrl+K Z	Zen Mode (Esc Esc to exit)
Debug	F9	Toggle breakpoint
	F5	Start/Continue
	Shift+F5	Stop
	F11 / Shift+F11	Step into/out
	F10	Step over
	Ctrl+K Ctrl+I	Show hover
Integrated terminal	Ctrl+T	Other operating systems' keyboard shortcuts and additional unassigned shortcuts available at aka.ms/vscodekeybindings

Visual Studio Code

Editor management

Multi-cursor and selection

Alt+Click	Insert cursor*
Shift+Alt+↑ / ↓	Insert cursor above/below
Ctrl+U	Undo last cursor operation
Shift+Alt+I	Insert cursor at end of each line selected
Ctrl+L	Select current line
Ctrl+Shift+L	Select all occurrences of current selection
Ctrl+F2	Select all occurrences of current word
Shift+Alt+→	Expand selection
Shift+Alt+←	Shrink selection
Shift+Alt + drag mouse	Column (box) selection
Ctrl+,	Keyboard Shortcuts
Ctrl+K Ctrl+S	Keyboard Shortcuts

Basic editing

Ctrl+X	Cut line (empty selection)
Ctrl+C	Copy line (empty selection)
Alt+ ↻ / ↻	Move line down/up
Ctrl+Shift+K	Delete line
Ctrl+Enter /	Insert line below/ above
Ctrl+Shift+Enter	
Ctrl+Shift+＼	Jump to matching bracket
Ctrl+] / Ctrl+[Indent/Outdent line
Home / End	Go to beginning/end of line
Ctrl + Home / End	Go to beginning/end of file
Ctrl + 1 / 1	Scroll line up/down
Alt+ PgUp / PgDn	Scroll page up/down
Ctrl+Shift+ [/]	Fold/unfold region
Ctrl+K Ctrl+ [/]	Fold/unfold all subregions
Ctrl+K Ctrl+0 /	Fold/Unfold all regions
Ctrl+K Ctrl+J	Add line comment
Ctrl+K Ctrl+C	Remove line comment
Ctrl+K Ctrl+U	
Ctrl+/	Toggle line comment
Ctrl+Shift+A	Toggle block comment
Alt+Z	Toggle word wrap
Ctrl+K Ctrl+D	
Ctrl+K Ctrl+D	Move last selection to next Find match

Display

F11	Toggle full screen
Shift+Alt+0	Toggle editor layout (horizontal/vertical)
Ctrl+ = / -	Zoom in/out
Ctrl+B	Toggle Sidebar visibility
Ctrl+Shift+E	Show Explorer / Toggle focus
Ctrl+Shift+F	Show Search
Ctrl+Shift+G	Show Source Control
Ctrl+Shift+D	Show Debug
Ctrl+Shift+X	Show Extensions
Ctrl+Shift+H	Replace in files
Ctrl+Shift+J	Toggle Search details
Ctrl+Shift+C	Open new command prompt/terminal
Ctrl+K Ctrl+H	Show Output panel
Ctrl+Shift+V	Open Markdown preview
Ctrl+K V	Open Markdown preview to the side
Ctrl+K Z	Zen Mode (Esc Esc to exit)

File management

Ctrl+N	New File
Ctrl+O	Open File...
Ctrl+S	Save
Ctrl+Shift+S	Save As...
Ctrl+W	Close
Ctrl+K Ctrl+W	Close All
Ctrl+Shift+T	Reopen closed editor
Ctrl+K Enter	Keep preview mode editor open
Ctrl+Tab	Open next
Ctrl+Shift+Tab	Open previous
Ctrl+K P	Copy path of active file
Ctrl+K R	Reveal active file in Explorer
Ctrl+K O	Show active file in new window-instance

Debug

F9	Toggle breakpoint
F5	Start / Continue
F11 / Shift+F11	Step into/out
F10	Step over
Shift+F5	Stop
Ctrl+K Ctrl+I	Show hover

Integrated terminal

Ctrl+`	Show integrated terminal
Ctrl+Shift+`	Create new terminal
Ctrl+Shift+C	Copy selection
Ctrl+Shift+V	Paste into active terminal
Shift+ PgUp / PgDn	Scroll up/down
Shift+ Home / End	Scroll page up/down
Shift+ Top / Bottom	Scroll to top/bottom

Navigation

Ctrl+Space, Ctrl+I	Trigger suggestion
Ctrl+Shift+Space	Trigger parameter hints
Ctrl+Shift+I	Format document
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F12	Go to Definition
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F8	Go to previous error or warning
Ctrl+Shift+ Tab	Navigate editor group history
Ctrl+Alt+-	Go back
Ctrl+Shift+-	Go forward
Ctrl+M	Toggle Tab moves focus

* The Alt+Click gesture may not work on some Linux distributions.
You can change the modifier key for the "editor.multiCursorModifier" setting.
Ctrl+Click with the "editor.multiCursorModifier" setting.



mitan 2019