

代码簿

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1. 杂项

• Merge Sort

```
1 int arr[MAXLEN]; // 数组
2 int tmp[MAXLEN]; // 暂存
3 int ans = 0; // 逆序对
4
5 void mergeSort(int left, int right){
6     if(left >= right) return;
7     int mid = left + ((right - left) >> 1);
8     mergeSort(left, mid);
9     mergeSort(mid + 1, right);
10    int l = left;
11    int r = mid + 1;
12    int idx = 0;
13    while(l <= mid && r <= right){
14        tmp[idx++] = arr[l] <= arr[r] ? arr[l++]
15        : ((ans += mid - l + 1 /* 逆序对 */, arr[r++]));
16    }
17    while(l <= mid){
18        tmp[idx++] = arr[l++];
19    }
20    while(r <= right){
21        tmp[idx++] = arr[r++];
22    }
23    for(int i = 0; i < idx; ++i){
24        arr[left + i] = tmp[i];
25    }
26 }
```

• Disjoint Set

```
1 int djs[MAXLEN];
2 //init for(int i = 0; i < size; ++i)djs[i] = i;
3
4 int find(int id){
5     return djs[id] == id ? id : djs[id] = find(djs[id]);
6 }
7 bool uSet(int a, int b){
8     int pa = find(a), pb = find(b);
9     return pa == pb ? true : (djs[pa] = pb, false);
10 }
```

2. 图论

• Euler Path

```
1 int cd[MAXLEN], rd[MAXLEN]; //有向图
2 vector<pair<int, int>> adjs[MAXLEN]; //first for 点, second fir 边
3 bool visit[MAXLEN]; //边
4
5 int cnt = 0; //判断联通(cnt == size)
6
7 void dfs(int id){
8     for(auto &adj : adjs){
9         if(!visit[adj.second]){
10             ++cnt;
11             visit[adj.second] = true;
12             dfs(adj.first);
13             //一些操作
14         }
15     }
16 }
```

```

17
18 bool judge(){
19     //无向(边为偶数除了端点)
20     int cnt = 0;
21     int qidian = 0; // 起点
22     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
23         if(adjs[i].size() & 1) ++cnt, qidian = i;
24     }
25     return (cnt == 2 || cnt == 0);
26
27     //有向((出度 - 入度) = 1 && (入度 - 出度) = 1 || 欧拉环)
28     int rdc = 0, cdc = 0;
29     int qidian = 0;
30     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
31         if((cd[i] - rd[i] == 1)) ++cdc;
32         else if((rd[i] - cd[i] == 1) ++rdc, qidian = i;
33         else if((rd[i] - cd[i] != 0) return false;
34     }
35
36     return ((cdc == 1 && rdc == 1) || (cdc == 0 && rdc == 0));
37 }

```

• 拓扑排序

```

1 vector<int> adjs[MAXLEN];
2 int rd[MAXLEN]; //入度
3 int n; //点的数量
4 vector<int> ans; //结果
5
6 void topSort(){
7     queue<int> q;
8     int cnt = 0;
9     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if(!rd[i]) q.push(i), ++cnt, ans.push_back(i);
10    while(!q.empty()){
11        int f = q.front(); q.pop();
12        for(auto adj : adjs[f]){
13            --rd[adj];
14            if(!rd[adj]) q.push(adj), ++cnt, ans.push_back(adj);
15        }
16    }
17    if(cnt == n) {} //有找到
18    else {} //没找到
19 }

```

• 多元最短路

```

1 int v[MAXLEN][MAXLEN];
2 //初始化成0x3f3f3f3f, 有边的地方为权重, 自己为0
3
4 for(int k = 0; k < n; ++k){
5     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
6         for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j){
7             v[i][j] = min(v[i][k] + v[k][j], v[i][j]); //最短路径
8             v[i][j] = min(v[i][j], max(v[i][k], v[k][j])); //最大的最小
9         }
10    }
11 }

```

• 单元最短路

```

1 vector<pair<int, int>> adjs[MAXLEN]; //first for 点 second for 边权
2 int dis[MAXLEN];
3 bool visit[MAXLEN];
4
5 void dij(int id){
6     memset(dis, 0x3f, sizeof(dis));
7     memset(visit, 0, sizeof(visit));
8     dis[id] = 0;
9     priority_queue<pii, vector<pii>, greater<pii>> q;
10
11    //first for 目前距离 second for 点
12    q.push({0, id});
13    while(!q.empty()){
14        pair<int, int> front = q.top(); q.pop();
15        if(visit[front.second]) continue;
16        visit[front.second] = true;
17        for(auto adj : adjs[front.second]){
18            if((adj.second + dis[front.second]) < dis[adj.first]){
19                dis[adj.first] = adj.second + dis[front.second];
20                if(visit[adj.first]) continue;

```

```

21         q.push({dis[adj.first], adj.first});
22     }
23 }
24 }
25 }

```

• 找负环

```

1 vector<pair<int, int>> adjs[MAXLEN]; //first for 点 second for 权重
2 int dis[MAXLEN]; //最短路径
3 int m, n; //n 点数 m 边数
4
5 bool bellman(){
6     memset(dis, 0x3f, 4 * n);
7     for(int c = 0; c < n - 1; ++c){
8         for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
9             for(auto adj : adjs[i]){
10                 dis[adj.first] = min(dis[adj.first], dis[i] + adj.second);
11             }
12         }
13     }
14     bool hasAnswer = false;
15     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
16         for(auto adj : adjs[i]){
17             if(dis[adj.first] > dis[i] + adj.second){
18                 hasAnswer = true;
19                 goto ans;
20             }
21         }
22     }
23     ans:
24     return hasAnswer;
25 }

```

• MST

```

1 // kruskal
2
3 pair<int, pii> adjs[MAXLEN]; //first for 权重 //second.first for 起点 //second.second for 终点
4 int n; //边的数量
5 int m; //点的数量
6 int djs[MAXLEN];
7
8
9 int parent(int i){
10     return (djs[i] == i) ? i : djs[i] = parent(djs[i]);
11 }
12
13 void kruskal(){
14     for(int i = 0; i <= m; ++i){
15         djs[i] = i;
16     }
17
18     sort(adjs, adjs + n);
19     int cnt = m; //计算边的数量
20     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
21         int p1 = parent(adjs[i].second.first), p2 = parent(adjs[i].second.second);
22         if(p1 == p2) continue;
23         parent[p1] = p2;
24         //一些操作
25         if((--cnt) == 1) break;
26     }
27 }
28
29 //Prim 普利姆算法 (待续)
30
31 void prim(){
32 }
33 }

```

• 最大流 (Dinic)

```

1 struct edge
2 {
3     int to;
4     long long val;
5     int rev;
6     edge(int _to, long long _val, int _rev):to(_to), val(_val), rev(_rev){}
7 };
8

```

```

9  int n, m, s, t;
10
11
12  vector<edge> adjs[MAXLEN];
13
14  int depth[MAXLEN];
15
16  bool bfs(){ //分层 + 确定没有回去找
17      memset(depth, 0, sizeof(depth));
18      depth[s] = 1;
19      queue<int> q;
20      q.push(s);
21      while(!q.empty()){
22          int f = q.front(); q.pop();
23          for(edge &adj : adjs[f]){
24              if(!depth[adj.to] && adj.val){
25                  depth[adj.to] = depth[f] + 1;
26                  q.push(adj.to);
27              }
28          }
29      }
30      return depth[t];
31  }
32
33  long long dfs(int u = s, long long in = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f){ //多路增广
34      if(u == t) return in;
35      if(in == 0) return 0;
36      long long out = 0;
37      for(edge &adj : adjs[u]){
38          if((depth[adj.to] == (depth[u] + 1)) && adj.val){
39              long long dist = dfs(adj.to, min(in, adj.val));
40              adj.val -= dist;
41              adjs[adj.to][adj.rev].val += dist;
42              in -= dist;
43              out += dist;
44          }
45      }
46      if(!out) depth[u] = 0;
47      return out;
48  }
49
50  long long ans = 0;
51
52  void dinic(){
53      while(bfs()){
54          while(long long d = dfs()){
55              ans += d;
56          }
57      }
58  }

```

• 费用流 (Dinic)

```

1  struct edge
2  {
3      int to;
4      int val;
5      int rev;
6      int cost;
7      edge(int _to, int _val, int _rev, int _cost):to(_to), val(_val), rev(_rev), cost(_cost){}
8  };
9
10 int n, m, s, t;
11
12 vector<edge> adjs[MAXLEN];
13
14 int dis[MAXLEN];
15 bool visit[MAXLEN];
16
17
18
19 long long zuidaliu = 0, zuixiaofei Yong = 0;
20
21 bool spfa(int id = t){
22     memset(visit, 0, sizeof(visit));
23     memset(dis, 0x3f, sizeof(dis));
24     visit[id] = true;
25     dis[id] = 0;
26     deque<int> q;
27     q.push_front(id);

```

```

28
29 while(!q.empty()){
30     int front = q.front(); q.pop_front();
31
32     for(edge &adj : adjs[front]){
33         if(adj.to[adj.rev].val > 0 && dis[adj.to] > dis[front] - adj.cost ){
34             dis[adj.to] = dis[front] - adj.cost;
35             if(!visit[adj.to]){
36                 visit[adj.to] = true;
37                 if(!q.empty() && dis[adj.to] < dis[q.front()]) q.push_front(adj.to);
38                 else q.push_back(adj.to);
39             }
40         }
41     }
42     visit[front] = false;
43 }
44 return dis[s] != 0x3f3f3f3f;
45 }
46
47 int dfs(int u = s, int flow = 0x3f3f3f3f){
48     if(u == t){
49         visit[u] = true;
50         return flow;
51     }
52     int in = flow;
53     int out = 0;
54     visit[u] = true;
55     for(edge &adj : adjs[u]){
56
57         if(adj.val > 0 && !visit[adj.to] && dis[adj.to] == (dis[u] - adj.cost)){
58             int dis = dfs(adj.to, min(in, adj.val));
59             if(dis > 0){
60                 in -= dis;
61                 adj.val -= dis;
62                 out += dis;
63                 zuixiaofeiying += dis * adj.cost;
64                 adjs[adj.to][adj.rev].val += dis;
65             }
66             if(!in) break;
67         }
68     }
69 }
70
71 return out;
72 }
73
74
75
76 void dinic(){
77     while(spfa()){
78         while(int d = dfs()){
79             memset(visit, 0, sizeof(visit));
80             zuidaliu += d;
81         }
82     }
83 }

```

3. 动态规划

- 区间覆盖

```

1 pii intv[MXLEN];
2 int n; // 区间数量
3 int end; // 终点
4
5
6 int solve(){
7     sort(intv, intv + n);
8     int tmp = 0 /* 暂存 */, r = 0 /* 右边更新 */;
9     int sum = 0; // 答案
10    int i = 0;
11    while(i < n && r < end){
12        if(intv[i].first > r) break;
13        while(intv[i].first <= r && tmp < end){
14            tmp = max(intv[i].second, tmp);
15            ++i;
16        }
17        r = tmp;
18        ++sum;

```

```
19     }
20     return r >= end : sum ? 0; // 没有则回传0
21 }
```

• LIS

```
1 int tmp[MAXLEN]; // 暂存
2 int arr[MAXLEN]; // 待处理数组
3 int dp[MAXLEN]; // 各个结尾的值
4
5 void LIS(){
6     for(int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) tmp[i] = INT_MAX;
7     tmp[0] = 0;
8     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
9         int pos = lower_bound(tmp, tmp + n, arr[i]) - tmp; // lower_bound找< // upper_bound找<=
10        tmp[pos] = arr[i], dp[i] = pos;
11    }
12 }
```