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# 1 Basic

### 1.1 Default Code

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
#define endl '\n' // 如果是互動題要把這個註解掉
  #pragma GCC target("popcnt")
// #pragma GCC optimize("03")
using namespace std;
int tt = 1;
void pre() {
 cout.tie(nullptr); // 輸出加速
  cin >> tt; // 多筆輸入
void solve() {}
signed main() {
  ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
  cin.tie(nullptr);
#ifdef LOCAL
  // g++ -DLOCAL -std=c++17 <filename> && ./a.out
  freopen("input.txt", "r", stdin);
// freopen("output.txt", "w", stdout);
#endif // LOCAL
 pre();
  while (tt--) { solve(); }
  return 0;
```

### **1.2 PBDS**

```
| t.find_by_order(k);
| 從前往後數第 k 個元素 (0-base 且回傳 iterator 型別)
| t.lower_bound
| (); t.upper_bound(); 用起來一樣 回傳 iterator
| 可以用 Tree<pair<int, int>> T 來模擬 mutiset
| */
```

# 1.3 int128 Input Output

```
// 抄 BBuf github 的
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
void scan(__int128 &x) // 輸入
  x = 0;
  int f = 1;
  char ch;
  if((ch = getchar()) == '-') f = -f;
  else x = x*10 + ch - '0';
  while((ch = getchar()) >= '0' && ch <= '9')</pre>
   x = x*10 + ch - '0';
  x *= f;
}
void print(__int128 x) // 輸出
  if(x < 0)
    x = -x;
    putchar('-');
  if(x > 9) print(x/10);
  putchar(x%10 + '0');
int main()
    int128 a, b;
  scan(a);
  scan(b);
  print(a + b);
puts("");
  print(a*b);
  return 0;
```

### 1.4 Python

```
## Input
# p q 都是整數,中間以空白分開輸入
p, q = map(int, input().split())
# 輸入很多個用空
    白隔開的數字,轉成 float 放進陣列,s 是 input 字串
arr = list(map(float, s.split()))
# 分數用法 Fraction(被除數,除數)
from fractions import Fraction
frac = Fraction(3, 4)
numerator = frac.numerator # 取出分子
denominator = frac.denominator # 取出分母
arr = [Fraction
    (0), Fraction(1, 6), Fraction(1, 2), Fraction(5
     12), Fraction(0), Fraction(-1, 12), Fraction(0)]
# 可以直接做乘除
def fx(x):
    x = Fraction(x)
    ans = Fraction(0)
    for i in range(1, 7):
    ans += arr[i] * x ** (7 - i)
    return ans
```

### 2 Math

### 2.1 質數表

```
vector<int> prime table(int n){
  vector<int> table(n + 1, 0);
  for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){</pre>
    for(int j = i; j <= n; j += i){</pre>
      table[j]++;
    }
 }
  return table;
```

# 2.2 快速冪

```
#define int long long
// 根據費馬小定
   理,若 a p 互質,a^{(p-2)} 為 a 在 mod p 時的乘法逆元
// a ^ (b ^ c
   ) % mod = fast_pow(a, fast_pow(b, c, mod - 1), mod)
typedef unsigned long long ull;
inline int ksc(ull
    x, ull y, int p) { // O(1)快速乘(防爆long long)
  return (x
     * y - (ull)((long double)x / p * y) * p + p) % p;
inline int fast_pow(int a, int b, int mod)
  // a^b % mod
  int res = 1;
 while(b)
   if(b & 1) res = ksc(res, a, mod);
   a = ksc(a, a, mod);
   b >>= 1;
 }
  return res;
```

# **2.3** 擴展歐幾里得

```
int gcd(int a, int b)
  return b == 0 ? a : gcd(b, a % b);
int lcm(int a, int b)
  return a * b / gcd(a, b);
}
pair<int, int> ext_gcd
   (int a, int b) //擴展歐幾里德 ax+by = gcd(a,b)
 if (b == 0)
   return {1, 0};
  if (a == 0)
   return {0, 1};
 int x, y;
 tie(x, y) = ext_gcd(b % a, a);
 return make_pair(y - b * x / a, x);
```

# 2.4 矩陣

```
// 矩陣乘法 (A * B) % mod
template <typename T>
vector < T >> matrix_mult(const vector <</pre>
    vector<T>>& A, const vector<vector<T>>& B, T mod) {
  int m = A.size();
  int n = A[0].size();
  int p = B[0].size();
  assert(A[0].size() == B.size());
  vector<vector<T>> result(m, vector<T>(p, 0));
for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {</pre>
    for (int j = 0; j < p; ++j) {
      for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {</pre>
        result[i][j]
             = (result[i][j] + A[i][k] * B[k][j]) % mod;
    }
  return result;
```

# 2.5 Miller rabin Prime test

```
|// fast_pow 去前面抄,需要處裡防暴乘法
|// 記得 #define int long long 也要放
// long long 範圍內測試過答案正確
// time: O(logn)
 inline bool mr(int x, int p) {
  if (fast_pow(x, p - 1, p) != 1) return 0;
   int y = p - 1, z;
   while (!(y & 1)) {
      y >>= 1;
       z = fast_pow(x, y, p);
if (z != 1 && z != p - 1) return 0;
       if (z == p - 1) return 1;
   return 1;
 inline bool prime(int x) {
   if (x < 2) return 0;</pre>
   if (x == 2 ||
       x == 3 \mid \mid x == 5 \mid \mid x == 7 \mid \mid x == 43) return 1;
   // 如果把 2
      到 37 前 12 個質數都檢查一遍 可以保證 2^78 皆可用
   return mr(2, x)
       && mr(3, x) && mr(5, x) && mr(7, x) && mr(43, x);
```

# 2.6 Pollard's Rho

```
|// 主函數記得放 srand(time(nullptr))
// prime 檢測以及快速冪, gcd 等請從前面抄
// 輸入一個數字 p,隨
    機回傳一個 非 1 非 p 的因數,若 p 是質數會無窮迴圈
#define rg register int
inline int rho(int p) {
  int x, y, z, c, g;
  rg i, j;
  while (1) {
    y = x = rand() % p;
    z = 1;
    c = rand() % p;
    i = 0, j = 1;
    while (++i) {
      x = (ksc(x, x, p) + c) \% p;

z = ksc(z, abs(y - x), p);
      if (x == y || !z) break;
      if (!(i % 127) || i == j) {
        g = gcd(z, p);
        if (g > 1) return g;
        if (i == j) y = x, j <<= 1;
      }
    }
  }
}
 // 回傳隨機一個質因數,若 input 為質數,則直接回傳
int prho(int p){
  if(prime(p)) return p;
  int m = rho(p);
  if(prime(m)) return m;
  return prho(p / m);
 // 回傳將 n 質因數分解的結果,由小到大排序
// ex: input: 48, output: 2 2 2 2 3
vector<int> prime_factorization(int n){
  vector<int> ans;
  while(n != 1){
    int m = prho(n);
    ans.push_back(m);
    n /= m;
  sort(ans.begin(), ans.end());
  return ans;
```

### 2.7 皮薩諾定理

```
| // fib(x) % m = fib(x + kn) % m 當 k >= 1, 求 n
// n 為費式數列 % m 會重複的週期
// pisano_period(m) <= 6m
```

```
// 通常這都要本地跑
#define int long long
int pisano_period(int m) {
  int pre = 0, cur = 1;
  int temp;
  for (int i = 0; i < m * m; i++) {
    temp = pre;
    pre = cur;
    cur = (temp + cur) % m;
    if (pre == 0 && cur == 1) return i + 1;
  }
  return 0;
}</pre>
```

# 2.8 高斯消去法

```
from fractions import Fraction
def gauss_elimination(matrix, results):
    # 將所有數字轉換為分數
   n = len(matrix)
    augm = [[Fraction(matrix
    [i][j]) for j in range(n)] for i in range(n)]
augr = [Fraction(results[i]) for i in range(n)]
    # 高斯消去法
    for i in range(n):
        # 尋找主元
        if augm[i][i] == 0:
            for j in range(i + 1, n):
               if augm[j][i] != 0:
                    augm[i], augm[j] = augm[j], augm[i]
augr[i], augr[j] = augr[j], augr[i]
        pivot = augm[i][i]
        if pivot == 0:
            # 如果主元為0,繼續檢查該行是否全為 0
            if all(augm[i][j] == 0 for j in range(n)):
                if augr[i] != 0:
                    return None
                                 #無解
                    continue
                          # 可能有無限多解,繼續檢查
        # 將主元行的數字規一化
        for j in range(i, n):
            augm[i][j] /= pivot
        augr[i] /= pivot
        # 將其他行的數字變為0
        for j in range(n):
            if i != j:
                factor = augm[j][i]
                for k in range(i, n):
                    augm[j][k] -= factor * augm[i][k]
                augr[j] -= factor * augr[i]
    # 檢查是否存在無限多解的情況
    for i in range(n):
        if all(augm[i][j
            ] == 0 for j in range(n)) and augr[i] == 0:
            return [] # 無限多組解
    return augr
 matrix = [
     [2, -1, 1],
     [3, 3, 9],
[3, 3, 5]
# 1
 results = [8, -42, 0]
 output = [
    Fraction(12, 1), Fraction(11, 2), Fraction(-21, 2)]
# Fraction 可以強轉 float
import numpy as np
def gauss_elimination(matrix, ans):
   matrix = np.array(matrix)
    ans = np.array(ans)
```

```
try:
    solution = np.linalg.solve(matrix, ans)
    return [f"{value:.2f}" for value in solution]
    except np.linalg.LinAlgError:
    # 無解或者無限多組解
    return "No Solution"

# 有開放 numpy 可以用
# 優點: 行數短,執行速度快
# 缺點: 只能用浮點數,無法區分無解及無限多組解

2.9 卡特蘭數
```

從左下到右上的路徑中,永不超過對角線的路徑有幾種 一個 stack 在 push 順

序不變的情況下 (1, 2, 3, ..., n), 有幾種 pop 的方式 在圖上選擇 2 \* n 個

點,將這些點兩兩連接使得 n 條線段不相交的方法有幾種

```
n = int(input())

catalan = [1 for _ in range(n + 1)]

for i in range(1, n + 1):
    catalan
        [i] = catalan[i - 1] * (4 * i - 2) // (i + 1)

ans = 0

for i in range(0, n + 1): # 卡特蘭數的平方
    ans += catalan[i] * catalan[n - i]

print(ans)
# 185ms in codeforces, n <= 5000
```

### 2.10 中國剩餘定理

```
int exgcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y) {
  if (!b) {
   x = 1, y = 0;
    return a;
  int g = exgcd(b, a \% b, y, x);
  y -= a / b * x;
  return g;
}
int inv(int x, int m) {
  int a, b;
  exgcd(x, m, a, b);
  a %= m;
  if (a < 0) a += m;
  return a;
// 求解 x = г1 % m1 = г2 % m2 = г3 % m3...
// a[i] = {{remain, mod}, ...}
// notice: 如出現極限測資(1e18),需開 int128
int CRT(vector<pair<int, int>> &a) {
  int s = 1, ret = 0;
for (auto &[r, m] : a) s *= m;
  for (auto &[r, m] : a) {
    int t = s / m;
    ret += r * t % s * inv(t, m) % s;
    if (ret >= s) ret -= s;
```

```
return ret;
}
```

Graph

# 3.1 DSU

3

```
class dsu{
  public:
    vector<int> parent;
    dsu(int num){
      parent.resize(num);
      for(int i = 0; i < num; i++) parent[i] = i;
    }
    int find(int x){
      if(parent[x] == x) return x;
      return parent[x] = find(parent[x]);
    }
    bool same(int a, int b){
      return find(a) == find(b);
    }
    void Union(int a, int b){
      parent[find(a)] = find(b);
    }
};</pre>
```

# 3.2 Dijkstra

```
// 傳入圖的 pair 為 {權重,點},無限大預設 1e9 是情況改
#define pii pair<int, int>
vector<
    int> dijkstra(vector<vector<pii>>> &graph, int src){
  int n = graph.size();
 vector<int> dis(n, 1e9);
 vector<bool> vis(n, false);
 priority_queue<pii, vector<pii>, greater<pii>> pq;
 pq.push({0, src});
 dis[src] = 0;
 while(!pq.empty()){
    auto [w, node] = pq.top();
    pq.pop();
    if(vis[node]) continue;
    vis[node] = true:
    for(auto [nw, nn]:graph[node]){
  if(w + nw < dis[nn]){</pre>
        dis[nn] = w + nw;
        pq.push({dis[nn], nn});
   }
  return dis;
```

### 3.3 SPFA

```
#define pii pair<int, int>
// {在 src 可到達
    的點中是否存在負環,最短路徑}, arg 中 n 為點的數量
// arg 中 pair 裡的第一個值為權重, 第二個為點
pair<bool, vector<int>>
     SPFA(vector<vector<pii>>> &graph, int n, int src){
  vector<int> dis(n + 1, 1e9);
  vector<int> cnt(n + 1, 0);
 vector<bool> vis(n + 1, false);
  queue<int> q;
  vis[src] = true; q.push(src); dis[src] = 0;
  while(!q.empty()){
    auto node = q.front(); vis[node] = false; q.pop();
   for(auto [w, nn]:graph[node]){
      if(w + dis[node] < dis[nn]){</pre>
       dis[nn] = w + dis[node];
       if(!vis[nn]){
         if(++cnt[nn] >= n) return {true, {}};
         q.push(nn);
         vis[nn] = true;
   }
 }
  return {false, dis};
```

# 3.4 Floyd Warshell

# 3.5 Tarjan SCC

```
class tarjan{
    // 1-base
    int time = 1;
    int id = 1;
    stack<int> s;
    vector<int> low;
    vector<int> dfn;
    vector<bool> in_stack;
    void dfs(int node, vector<vector<int>> &graph){
      in_stack[node] = true;
      s.push(node);
      dfn[node] = low[node] = time++;
      for(auto &j : graph[node]){
        if(dfn[j] == 0){
          dfs(j, graph);
          // 看看往下有沒有辦法回到更上面的點
          low[node] = min(low[node], low[j]);
        else if(in_stack[j]){
          low[node] = min(low[node], low[j]);
      }
       vector < int > t; // 儲存這個強連通分量
      if(dfn[node] == low[node]){
        while(s.top() != node){
          t.push_back(s.top());
          in_stack[s.top()] = false;
          scc_id[s.top()] = id;
          s.pop();
        t.push back(s.top());
        scc_id[s.top()] = id;
        in_stack[s.top()] = false;
        s.pop();
        id++;
      if(!t.empty()) ans.push_back(t);
  public:
    vector<int> scc id;
    vector<vector<int>> ans:
    // ans ans[i] 代表第 i 個強連通分量裡面包涵的點
    // scc_id[i] 代表第 i 個點屬於第幾個強連通分量
    vector
        <vector<int>> scc(vector<vector<int>> &graph){
      int num = graph.size();
      scc_id.resize(num, -1);
      dfn.resize(num, 0);
      low.resize(num, 0);
      in_stack.resize(num, false);
      for(int i = 1; i < num; i++){</pre>
        if(dfn[i] == 0) dfs(i, graph);
      return ans;
};
```

### 3.6 2 SAT

```
// 以這
   個例子來說,第一個人要求要加 配料1 或者 配料2 其中
    一項,第二個人要求不要 配料1 或者 要配料3 其中一項
// 試問能不能滿足所有人的要求,我們可以把 要加
    配料 i 當作點 i ,不加配料 i 當作點 i + m(配料數量)
// 關於第一個人的要求 我們可以看成若不加 配
   料1 則必定要 配料2 以及 若不加 配料2 則必定要 配料1
// 關於第二個人要求 可看做加了 配料
   1 就必定要加 配料3 以及 不加 配料3 就必定不加 配料1
// 以這些條件建立有像圖,並且
   找尋 scc ,若 i 以及 i + m 在同一個 scc 中代表無解
// 若要求解,則若 i 的 scc_id
    小於 i + m 的 scc_id 則 i 為 true ,反之為 false
// tarjan 的模板在上面
cin >> n >> m;
vector<vector<int>> graph(m * 2 + 1);
function < int(int) > tr = [&](int x){
  if(x > m) return x - m;
  return x + m;
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){</pre>
  char c1, c2;
  int a, b;
  cin >> c1 >> a >> c2 >> b;
  // a 代表 a 為真,m + a 代表 a 為假
 if(c1 == '-') a += m;
if(c2 == '-') b += m;
  graph[tr(a)].push_back(b);
  graph[tr(b)].push_back(a);
tarjan t;
auto scc = t.scc(graph);
for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){</pre>
  if(t.scc_id[i] == t.scc_id[tr(i)]){
   cout << "IMPOSSIBLE\n";</pre>
   return 0:
 }
for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
  if(t.scc_id[i] < t.scc_id[tr(i)]){</pre>
   cout << '+';
  else cout << '-';
 cout << ' ';
cout << '\n';
3.7 Euler Path
|// 1. 無向圖是歐拉圖:
// 非零度頂點是連通的
// 頂點的度數都是偶數
// 2. 無向圖是半歐拉圖(有路沒有環):
// 非零度頂點是連通的
// 恰有 2 個奇度頂點
// 3. 有向圖是歐拉圖:
// 非零度頂點是強連通的
// 每個頂點的入度和出度相等
// 4. 有向圖是半歐拉圖(有路沒有環):
// 非零度頂點是弱連通的
// 至多一個頂點的出度與入度之差為 1
```

// 至多一個頂點的入度與出度之差為 1

void dfs(int x) { // Hierholzer's Algorithm

auto next = \*(adj[x].begin());

// 其他頂點的入度和出度相等

while (!adj[x].empty()) {

adj[x].erase(next);

adj[next].erase(x);

vector<set<int>> adj;
vector<int>> ans;

dfs(next);

```
| sans.emplace_back(x);
| void solve() {
| // 建立雙向邊,set用來防重邊,點數n,邊數m
| for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
| if (adj[i].size() & 1) return; /* impossible */
| dfs(1);
| if (ans.size() != m + 1) return; /* impossible */
| reverse(ans.begin(), ans.end()); /* then print it */
| }
```

```
3.8 Max flow min cut
#define int long long
// dicnic Algorithm Time: O(V^2E) 實際上會快一點
// 記得在 main 裡面 resize graph
// 最小割,找
    到最少條的邊切除,使得從 src 到 end 的 maxflow 為 0
// 枚舉所有邊 i -> j , src 可
    以到達 i 但無法到達 j , 那這條邊為最小割裡的邊之一
// 若求無向圖最大流 , 則反向邊建邊為 capacity
class edge{
  public:
    int next;
    int capacity;
    int rev;
    bool is_rev;
    edge(int _n, int _c, int _r, int _ir) :
        next(_n), capacity(_c), rev(_r), is_rev(_ir){};
};
vector<vector<edge>> graph;
vector<int> level, iter;
void add_edge(int a, int b, int capacity){
  graph[a].push_back
      (edge(b, capacity, graph[b].size(), false));
  graph[b].
      push_back(edge(a, 0, graph[a].size() - 1, true));
}
void bfs(int start) {
  fill(level.begin(), level.end(), -1);
  queue < int > q;
  level[start] = 0;
  q.push(start);
  while (!q.empty()) {
    int v = q.front();
    q.pop();
    for (auto& e : graph[v]) {
      if (e.capacity > 0 && level[e.next] < 0) {</pre>
        level[e.next] = level[v] + 1;
        q.push(e.next);
     }
    }
 }
}
int dfs(int v, int end, int flow) {
  if (v == end) return flow;
  for (int &i = iter[v]; i < graph[v].size(); i++) {</pre>
    edge &e = graph[v][i];
    if (e.capacity > 0 && level[v] < level[e.next]) {</pre>
      int d = dfs(e.next, end, min(flow, e.capacity));
      if (d > 0) {
        e.capacity -= d;
       graph[e.next][e.rev].capacity += d;
        return d;
     }
   }
  return 0;
int maxflow(int start, int end) {
  int flow = 0:
  level.resize(graph.size() + 1);
  while (true) {
    bfs(start);
    if (level[end] < 0) return flow;</pre>
    iter.assign(graph.size() + 1, 0);
```

```
int f;
while ((f = dfs(start, end, 1e9)) > 0) {
    flow += f;
}
}
```

### 3.9 Minimum cost maximum flow

```
#define int long long
#define pii pair<int, int>
// Edmonds-Karp Algorithm Time: O(VE^2) 實際上會快一點
// 一條邊的費用為 單位花費 * 流過流量
// 把原本的 BFS 換成 SPFA 而已
// 記得在 main 裡面 resize graph
// MCMF 回傳 {flow, cost}
class edge{
 public:
   int next;
    int capacity;
    int rev;
   int cost;
bool is_rev;
    edge(int _n, int _c,
         int _r, int _co, int _ir) : next(_n), capacity
        (_c), rev(_r), cost(_co), is_rev(_ir){};
};
vector<vector<edge>> graph;
void add_edge(int a, int b, int capacity, int cost){
 graph[a].push_back(
      edge(b, capacity, graph[b].size(), cost, false));
  graph[b].push_back
      (edge(a, 0, graph[a].size() - 1, -cost, true));
pii dfs(int now
    , int end, pii data, vector<pii> &path, int idx){
  auto [flow, cost] = data;
  if(now == end) return {flow, 0};
  auto &e = graph[now][path[idx + 1].second];
  if(e.capacity > 0){
    auto [ret, nc] = dfs(e.next, end, {min(flow
        , e.capacity), cost + e.cost}, path, idx + 1);
    if(ret > 0){
      e.capacity -= ret;
      graph[e.next][e.rev].capacity += ret;
      return {ret, nc + ret * e.cost};
   }
  return {0, 0};
}
vector<pii> search_path(int start, int end){
 int n = graph.size() + 1;
 vector<int> dis(n + 1, 1e9);
 vector < bool > vis(n + 1, false);
 vector<pii> ans; queue<int> q;
  vis[start] = true; q.push(start); dis[start] = 0;
 vector<pii> parent(graph.size(), {-1, -1});
  a.push(start):
  while(!q.empty()){
    auto node = q.front(); vis[node] = false; q.pop();
    for(int i = 0; i < graph[node].size(); i++){</pre>
      auto &e = graph[node][i];
      if(e.capacity
           > 0 and e.cost + dis[node] < dis[e.next]){</pre>
       dis[e.next] = e.cost + dis[node];
       parent[e.next] = {node, i};
        if(!vis[e.next]){
          q.push(e.next);
          vis[e.next] = true;
       }
     }
   }
  if(parent[end].first == -1) return ans;
  int now = end;
  while(now != start){
   auto [node, idx] = parent[now];
   ans.emplace_back(node, idx);
   now = node;
```

```
ans.emplace_back(start, -1);
reverse(ans.begin(), ans.end());
return ans;
}

pii MCMF(int start, int end){
  int ans = 0, cost = 0;
  while(1){
    vector<bool>  visited(graph.size() + 1, false);
    auto tmp = search_path(start, end);
    if(tmp.size() == 0) break;
    auto [flow, c] = dfs(start, end, {1e9, 0}, tmp, 0);
    ans += flow;
    cost += c;
}
return {ans, cost};
}
```

# 3.10 二分圖

```
/*
判定二分圖:著色法 dfs 下去,顏色相撞非二分圖
二分圖最大匹配:用 maxflow 去做,一個 src
點聯通所有左圖,左圖建邊向右圖,右圖再建邊向 end
點,計算 src 跟 end 的最大流,若要還原,找出左圖
通往右圖中 capacity 為 o 的邊,他的兩個端點就是答案
最小點覆蓋:選最少的點,保證每條邊
至少有一個端點被選到, 最小點覆蓋 = 二分圖最大匹配
最大獨立集:選最多的點,滿足這些
點兩兩間互不相連, 最大獨立集 = n - 二分圖最大匹配
*/
```

# 4 String

### **4.1** trie

```
class trie{
  public:
    class node{
      public:
        int count:
         vector<trie::node*> child;
         node(){
          child.resize(26, nullptr);
          count = 0:
        }
         ~node() {
           for (auto c : child)
             if (c) delete c;
    }:
    node* root;
    trie(){
      root = new node;
    ~trie() {
      delete root;
    void insert(string s){
      auto temp = root;
      for(int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++){</pre>
         if(!temp -> child[s[i]
             'a']) temp -> child[s[i] - 'a'] = new node;
        temp = temp -> child[s[i] - 'a'];
      }
      temp -> count++;
    bool search(string &s){
      auto temp = root;
      for(int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++){</pre>
         temp = temp -> child[s[i] - 'a'];
         if(!temp) return false;
      if(temp -> count > 0) return true;
      return false;
};
```

### 4.2 KMP

```
vector<int> build(string &s){
  vector<int> next = {0, 0};
  // 匹配失敗跳去哪 (最長共同前後綴)
  int length = s.size(), j = 0;
  for(int i = 1; i < length; i++){</pre>
    while(j > 0 and s[j] != s[i]){
      i = next[i];
    if(s[j] == s[i]) j++;
    next.push_back(j);
  return next;
}
int match(string &a, string &b){
  auto next = build(b);
  int length
  = a.size(), length2 = b.size(), j = 0, count = 0; for(int i = 0; i < length; i++){
    while(j > 0 and a[i] != b[j]){
      j = next[j];
    if(a[i] == b[j]) j++;
if(j == length2){
      count++;
      j = next[j];
    }
  }
  return count;
```

#### 4.3 Hash

```
vector<int> Pow(int num){
  int p = 1e9 + 7:
  vector<int> ans = {1};
  for(int i = 0; i < num; i++)</pre>
    ans.push_back(ans.back() * b % p);
  return ans:
vector<int> Hash(string s){
  int p = 1e9 + 7;
  vector < int > ans = {0};
  for(char c:s){
    ans.push_back((ans.back() * b + c) % p);
  return ans;
}
// 閉區間[l, r]
int query
    (vector<int> &vec, vector<int> &pow, int l, int r){
  int p = 1e9 + 7;
  int length = r - l + 1;
  return
        (vec[r + 1] - vec[l] * pow[length] % p + p) % p;
1
```

#### Zvalue 4.4

```
vector<int> z_func(string s1){
  int l = 0, r = 0, n = s1.size();
  vector<int> z(n, 0);
  for(int i = 1; i < n; i++){</pre>
    if(i
         \leftarrow r \text{ and } z[i - l] < r - i + 1) z[i] = z[i - l];
    else{
      z[i] = max(z[i], r - i + 1);
      while(i + z
           [i] < n \text{ and } s1[i + z[i]] == s1[z[i]]) z[i]++;
    if(i + z[i] - 1 > r){
      l = i;
      r = i + z[i] - 1;
    }
  return z:
```

### 最長迴文子字串

```
// 找到對於每個位置的迴文半徑
vector<int> manacher(string s) {
  string t = "#";
  for (auto c : s) {
    t += c;
    t += '#';
  int n = t.size();
  vector<int> r(n);
  for (int i = 0, j = 0; i
     < n; i++) {    // i 是中心, j 是最長回文字串中心
if (2 * j - i >= 0 && j + r[j] > i) {
     r[i] = min(r[2 * j - i], j + r[j] - i);
    while (i - r[i] >= 0 &&
         i + r[i] < n \&\& t[i - r[i]] == t[i + r[i]]) {
      r[i] += 1;
    if (i + r[i] > j + r[j]) {
     j = i;
    }
  }
  return r;
 // # a # b # a #
// 1 2 1 4 1 2 1
  // # a # b # b # a #
  // 1 2 1 2 5 2 1 2 1
 // 值 -1 代表原回文字串長度
  // (id - val + 1) / 2 可得原字串回文開頭
```

# 4.6 Suffix Array

```
struct SuffixArray {
  int n; string s;
  vector<int> sa, rk, lc;
  // 想法:
       排序過了,因此前綴長得像的會距離很近在差不多位置
 // n: 字串長度
 // sa: 後綴數組, sa[i] 表示第 i 小的後綴的起始位置
 // rk: 排名數組, rk[i] 表示從位置 i 開始的後綴的排名
  // lc: LCP 數組,
      lc[i] 表示 sa[i] 和 sa[i + 1] 的最長公共前綴長度
  // 求 sa[i] 跟 sa[j] 的
      LCP 長度 當 i < j : min(lc[i] ...... lc[j - 1])
  // 求 longest common substring : A +
      "#" + B 建立 SA,找到 sa 相鄰但不同組中 lc 最大的
  SuffixArray(const string &s_) {
    s = s_; n = s.length();
    sa.resize(n);
    lc.resize(n
    rk.resize(n);
    iota(sa.begin(), sa.end(), 0);
    sort(sa.begin(), sa.end
        (), [&](int a, int b) { return s[a] < s[b]; });
    rk[sa[0]] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i)</pre>
      rk[sa[i]]
          = rk[sa[i - 1]] + (s[sa[i]] != s[sa[i - 1]]);
    int k = 1;
    vector<int> tmp, cnt(n);
    tmp.reserve(n);
    while (rk[sa[n - 1]] < n - 1) {
      tmp.clear();
      for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i)</pre>
        tmp.push_back(n - k + i);
      for (auto i : sa)
        if (i >= k)
          tmp.push_back(i - k);
      fill(cnt.begin(), cnt.end(), 0);
      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
       ++cnt[rk[i]];
      for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i)</pre>
       cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1];
      for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; --i)
       sa[--cnt[rk[tmp[i]]]] = tmp[i];
      swap(rk, tmp);
      rk[sa[0]] = 0;
      for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i)
  rk[sa[i]] = rk[sa[i - 1]] + (tmp[
    sa[i - 1]] < tmp[sa[i]] || sa[i - 1] + k ==</pre>
             n || tmp[sa[i - 1] + k] < tmp[sa[i] + k]);</pre>
      k *= 2:
```

# 5 Geometry

# 5.1 Point

```
template < typename T>
class point{
    public:
    T x;
    Ty;
    point(){}
    point(T _x, T _y){
    x = _x;
        y = _y;
    point<T> operator+(const point<T> &a);
    point<T> operator -(const point<T> &a);
    point<T> operator/(const point<T> &a);
    point<T> operator/(T a);
    point<T> operator*(const T &a);
    bool operator < (const point < T > &a);
template < typename T>
point<T> point<T>::operator+(const point<T> &a){
    return point <T>(x + a.x, y + a.y);
template < typename T>
point<T> point<T>::operator - (const point<T> &a){
    return point<T>(x - a.x, y - a.y);
template < typename T>
point<T> point<T>::operator/(const point<T> &a){
    return point<T>(x / a.x, y / a.y);
template < typename T>
point<T> point<T>::operator/(T a){
    return point<T>(x / a, y / a);
template < typename T>
point<T> point<T>::operator*(const T &a){
    return point<T>(x * a, y * a);
template < typename T>
bool point<T>::operator<(const point<T> &a){
    if(x != a.x) return x < a.x;</pre>
    return y < a.y;</pre>
```

# 5.2 內積,外積,距離

```
template < typename T>
T dot(const point < T > & a, const point < T > & b){
    return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y;
}

template < typename T>
T cross(const point < T > & a, const point < T > & b){
    return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
}

template < typename T>
T len(point < T > p){
    return sqrt(dot(p, p));
}
```

# 5.3 向量應用

```
template < typename T>
bool collinearity
    (point<T> p1, point<T> p2, point<T> p3){
    //檢查三點是否共線
    return cross(p2 - p1, p2 - p3) == 0;
template < typename T>
bool inLine(point<T> a, point<T> b, point<T> p){
    //檢查 p 點是否在ab線段
    return collinearity
        (a, b, p) && dot(a - p, b - p) <= 0;
}
template < typename T>
bool intersect
    (point<T> a, point<T> b, point<T> c, point<T> d){
    //ab線段跟cd線段是否相交
    cross(d - c, a - c) * \
        cross(d - c, b - c) < 0) \setminus
        || inLine(a, b, c) || \
        inLine(a, b, d) || inLine(c, d, a) \
        || inLine(c, d, b);
}
template < typename T>
point<T> intersection
    (point<T> a, point<T> b, point<T> c, point<T> d){
    //ab線段跟cd線段相交的點
    assert(intersect(a, b, c, d));
    return a + (b -
        a) * cross(a - c, d - c) / cross(d - c, b - a);
template < typename T>
bool inPolygon(vector<point<T>> polygon, point<T> p){
    //判斷點
        p是否在多邊形polygon裡,vector裡的點要連續填對
    for(int i = 0; i < polygon.size(); i++)</pre>
        if(cross(p - polygon[i], \
            polygon[(i - 1 + polygon.size()) % \
polygon.size()] - polygon[i]) * \
            cross(p - polygon[i], \
            polygon[(i
                1) % polygon.size()] - polygon[i]) > 0)
            return false;
    return true:
template < typename T>
T triangleArea(point<T> a, point<T> b, point<T> c){
    //三角形頂點,求面積
    return abs(cross(b - a, c - a)) / 2;
template < typename T, typename F, typename S>
long double triangleArea_Herons_formula(T a, F b, S c){
    //三角形頂點,求面積(給邊長)
    auto p = (a + b + c)/2;
    return sqrt(p * (p - a) * (p - b) * (p - c));
template < typename T>
T area(vector<point<T>> &p){
    //多邊形頂點,求面積
    T ans = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++)</pre>
       ans += cross(p[i], p[(i + 1) % p.size()]);
    return ans / 2 > 0 ? ans / 2 : -ans / 2;
```

### 5.4 Static Convex Hull

```
|// 需要使
| 用前一個向量模板的 point , 需要 operator - 以及 <
|// 需要前面向量模板的 cross
| template < typename T > vector < point < T > > & pnts) {
| sort(pnts.begin(), pnts.end());
```

```
National Chung Cheng University AutoTemp
    auto cmp = [&](point<T> a, point<T> b)
    { return a.x == b.y && a.x == b.y; };
    pnts.erase(unique
        (pnts.begin(), pnts.end(), cmp), pnts.end());
    if(pnts.size()<=1) return pnts;</pre>
    vector<point<T>> hull;
    for(int i = 0; i < 2; i++){</pre>
        int t = hull.size();
        for(point<T> pnt : pnts){
            while(hull.size() - t >= 2 &&
                 cross(hull.back() - hull[hull.size()
                - 2], pnt - hull[hull.size() - 2]) < 0)
                // <= 0 或者 < 0 要看點有沒有在邊上
                hull.pop_back();
            hull.push_back(pnt);
        hull.pop_back();
        reverse(pnts.begin(), pnts.end());
    return hull;
}
5.5 外心,最小覆蓋圓
int sign(double a)
  // 小於 eps
       回傳 0,否則正回傳 1 ,負回傳 應付浮點數誤差用
  const double eps = 1e-10;
  return fabs(a) < eps ? 0 : a > 0 ? 1 : -1;
// 輸入三個點求外心
template <typename T>
point<T> findCircumcenter(point<</pre>
    T> A, point<T> B, point<T> C, const T eps = 1e-10){
    point < T > AB = B - A;
    point<T> AC = C - A;
T AB_len_sq = AB.x * AB.x + AB.y * AB.y;
    T AC_{len_sq} = AC.x * AC.x + AC.y * AC.y;
    T D = AB.x * AC.y - AB.y * AC.x;
    // 若三點接近共線
    assert(fabs(D) < eps);</pre>
    // 外心的座標
    T circumcenterX = A.x + (
        AC.y * AB_len_sq - AB.y * AC_len_sq) / (2 * D);
    T circumcenterY = A.y + (
        AB.x * AC_len_sq - AC.x * AB_len_sq) / (2 * D);
    return point<T>(circumcenterX, circumcenterY);
}
template < typename T>
pair<T, point<T>> MinCircleCover(vector<point<T>> &p) {
    // 引入前面的 len 跟 point
    // 回傳最小覆蓋圓{半徑,中心}
    random_shuffle(p.begin(), p.end());
    int n = p.size();
    point<T> c = p[0]; T r = 0;
    for(int i=1;i<n;i++) {</pre>
        if(sign(len(c-p[i])-r) > 0) { // 不在圓內
            c = p[i], r = 0;
            for(int j=0;j<i;j++) {</pre>
```

 $if(sign(len(c-p[j])-r) > 0) {$ 

for(int k=0;k<j;k++) {</pre>

 $if(sign(len(c-p[k])-r) > 0) {$ 

(p[i],p[j],p[k]);

c = findCircumcenter

r = len(c-p[i]);

c = (p[i]+p[j])/2.0;
r = len(c-p[i]);

}

}

}

return make\_pair(r, c);

# 6 Data Structure6.1 Sparse Table

}

}

}

```
class Sparse_Table{
  // 0-base
```

```
// 要改成找最大把min換成max就好
   private:
   public:
     int spt[500005][22][2];
     Sparse_Table(vector<int> &ar){
       int n = ar.size();
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){</pre>
            spt[i][0][0] = ar[i];
            // spt[i][0][1] = ar[i];
       for (int j = 1; (1 << j) <= n; j++) {
  for (int i = 0; (i + (1 << j) - 1) < n; i++) {</pre>
           spt[i][j][0] = min(spt[i + (1 <<
                 (j - 1))][j - 1][0], spt[i][j - 1][0]);
            // spt[i][j][1] = max(spt[i + (1 <<
                 (j - 1))][j - 1][1], spt[i][j - 1][1]);
         }
       }
     int query_min(int l, int r)
       if(l>r) return INT_MAX;
       int j = (int)__lg(r - l + 1);
       ///j = 31 - \_builtin_clz(r - l+1);
       return min
            (spt[l][j][0], spt[r - (1 << j) + 1][j][0]);
     int query_max(int l, int r)
       if(l>r) return INT_MAX;
       int j = (int)__lg(r - l + 1);
       ///j = 31 - __builtin_clz(r - l+1);
       return max
            (spt[l][j][1], spt[r - (1 << j) + 1][j][1]);
};
```

# 6.2 Segement Tree

```
// #define int long long
// 要改最大或
    者最小值線段樹需改 build 跟 queryRange, updateRange
// 0-base 注意
template < typename T>
class segment_tree {
private:
  vector<T> tree, lazy, arr;
  int size;
  void build
      (vector<T> &save, int node, int start, int end) {
    if (start == end) tree[node] = save[start];
      int mid = (start + end) / 2;
      build(save, 2 * node, start, mid);
build(save, 2 * node + 1, mid + 1, end);
      tree[node] = tree[2 * node] + tree[2 * node + 1];
  void updateRange(int node
        int start, int end, int l, int r, T delta) {
    if (lazy[node] != 0) {
      tree[node] += (end
                           - start + 1) * lazy[node];
      if (start != end) {
        lazy[2 * node] += lazy[node];
        lazy[2 * node + 1] += lazy[node];
      lazy[node] = 0;
    if (start > end or start > r or end < l) return;
if (start >= l and end <= r) {</pre>
      tree[node] += (end - start + 1) * delta;
      if (start != end) {
        lazy[2 * node] += delta;
        lazy[2 * node + 1] += delta;
      }
      return;
    int mid = (start + end) / 2;
    updateRange(2 * node, start, mid, l, r, delta);
    updateRange
        (2 * node + 1, mid + 1, end, l, r, delta);
    tree[node] = tree[2 * node] + tree[2 * node + 1];
  T queryRange
      (int node, int start, int end, int l, int r) {
```

```
if (lazy[node] != 0) {
      tree[node] += (end - start + 1) * lazy[node];
      if (start != end) {
   lazy[2 * node] += lazy[node];
        lazy[2 * node + 1] += lazy[node];
      lazy[node] = 0;
    if (start > end or start > r or end < l){</pre>
      // return numeric_limits
          <T>::max(); // 找區間最小值用這行
      // return numeric_limits
          <T>::min(); // 找區間最大值用這行
      return 0; // 區間和
    if (start >= l and end <= r) return tree[node];</pre>
    int mid = (start + end) / 2;
    T p1 = queryRange(2 * node, start, mid, l, r);
    T p2
        = queryRange(2 * node + 1, mid + 1, end, l, r);
    return p1 + p2;
  void updateNode(
      int node, int start, int end, int idx, T delta) {
    if (start == end) tree[node] += delta;
      int mid = (start + end) / 2;
      if (start <= idx and idx <= mid)</pre>
          updateNode(2 * node, start, mid, idx, delta);
      else updateNode
          (2 * node + 1, mid + 1, end, idx, delta);
      tree[node] = tree[2 * node] + tree[2 * node + 1];
   }
 }
public:
  void build(vector<T> &save, int l, int r) {
    int n = size = save.size();
tree.resize(4 * n);
    lazy.resize(4 * n);
    arr = save;
    build(save, 1, l, r);
  void modify_scope(int l, int r, T delta) {
    updateRange(1, 0, size - 1, l, r, delta);
  void modify_node(int idx, T delta) {
    updateNode(1, 0, size - 1, idx, delta);
 T query(int l, int r) {
    return queryRange(1, 0, size - 1, l, r);
};
signed main()
  int n, q;
  cin >> n >> q;
  vector<int> save(n, 0);
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){</pre>
    cin >> save[i];
 segment_tree < int > s;
// init [0, n - 1]
 s.build(save, 0, n - 1);
// modify [a, b] add c
 s.modify_scope(a, b, c);
 // query [a, b]
  s.query(a, b)
6.3 Link Cut Tree
```

```
// 通常用於對樹上任兩點間的路徑做加值、修改、查詢等工作
// 與線段樹相同,要修改 LCT 的功能只需更改
// pull、push、fix、query 等函數,再加上需要的懶標即可
// 範例為樹上任兩點 x, y 路徑上的權值 xor
// 和,樹上任意點單點改值
const int N = 300005;
class LinkCutTree {
private:
#define lc(x) node[x].ch[0]
#define rc(x) node[x].ch[1]
#define fa(x) node[x].fa
#define rev(x) node[x].rev
```

```
#define val(x) node[x].val
#define sum(x) node[x].sum
  struct Tree {
    int val, sum, fa, rev, ch[2];
  } node[N];
  inline void pull(int x) {
    sum(x) = val(x) ^ sum(lc(x)) ^ sum(rc(x));
  inline void reverse(int x) {
    swap(lc(x), rc(x));
    rev(x) ^= 1;
  inline void push(int x) {
    if (rev(x))
      reverse(lc(x));
      reverse(rc(x));
      rev(x) ^= 1;
    }
  inline bool get(int x) { return rc(fa(x)) == x; }
  inline bool isroot(int x) {
    return (lc(fa(x)) ^ x) && (rc(fa(x)) ^ x);
  inline void update(int x) {
    if (!isroot(x)) update(fa(x));
    push(x);
  void rotate(int x) {
    int y = fa(x), z = fa(y), d = get(x);
    if (!isroot(y))
      node[z].ch[get(y)] = x; // 重要,不能更換順序
    fa(x) = z;
    node[fa(node[x].ch[d ^ 1]) = y].ch[d] =
      node[x].ch[d ^ 1];
    node[fa(y) = x].ch[d ^ 1] = y;
    pull(y), pull(x); // 先 y 再 x
  void splay(int x) {
    update(x);
    for (int y = fa(x); !isroot(x);
         rotate(x), y = fa(x)) {
      if (!isroot(y)) rotate(get(x) == get(y) ? y : x);
    pull(x);
  int access(int x) {
    int p = 0;
    for (; x; x = fa(p = x)) {
      splay(x), rc(x) = p, pull(x);
    return p;
  inline void makeroot(int x) {
    access(x), splay(x), reverse(x);
  inline int findroot(int x) {
    access(x), splay(x);
    while (lc(x)) { push(x), x = lc(x); }
    return splay(x), x;
  inline void split(int x, int y) {
    makeroot(x), access(y), splay(y);
public:
  inline void init(int len, int *data) {
    for (int i = 1; i <= len; ++i) {</pre>
      node[i].val = data[i];
  }
  inline void link(int x, int y) { // 連邊
    makeroot(x):
    if (findroot(y) == x) return;
    fa(x) = y;
  inline void cut(int x, int y) { // 斷邊
    makeroot(x);
    if (findroot(y) != x || fa(y) != x || lc(y))
      return:
    fa(y) = rc(x) = 0;
    pull(x);
  inline void fix(int x, int v) { // 單點改值
    splay(x);
    val(x) = v;
```

```
}
  // 區間查詢
  inline int query(int x, int y) {
    return split(x, y), sum(y);
 }
LinkCutTree LCT;
int n, a[N];
signed main() {
  int n, q, op, x, y;
  cin >> n >> q;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) { cin >> a[i]; }
  LCT.init(n, a);
  while (q--) {
    cin >> op >> x >> y;
    if (op == 0) {
     cout << LCT.query(x, y) << endl;
else if (op == 1) {</pre>
      LCT.link(x, y);
    } else if (op == 2) {
      LCT.cut(x, y);
    } else {
      LCT.fix(x, y);
   }
  return 0;
```

# **Dynamic Programing**

```
int LCS(string t1, string t2) {
  if(t1.size() < t2.size()) swap(t1, t2);</pre>
  int len = t1.size();
  vector<vector<int>> dp(2, vector<int>(len + 1, 0));
  for(int j = 1; j <= t2.size(); j++){</pre>
    for(int i = 1; i <= len; i++){
  if(t2[j - 1] == t1[i - 1])</pre>
           dp[j \% 2][i] = dp[(j + 1) \% 2][i - 1] + 1;
      else dp[j % 2][i]
            = max(dp[(j + 1) % 2][i], dp[j % 2][i - 1]);
    }
  return dp[t2.size() % 2][t1.size()];
```

# 7.2 LIS

```
int LIS(vector<int>& save) {
  vector<int> dp:
  int n = save.size();
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
    auto it = lower_bound(dp.begin(),dp.end(),save[i]);
    if(it == dp.end()) dp.push_back(save[i]);
    else *it = save[i];
  return dp.size();
```

# 7.3 Knapsack

```
/**
 * 背包問題:
 * 1. dp[i][j]: 考慮 1~i 個物品, 重量為 j 時的最大價格
 * 2. dp[i][j]: 考慮 1~i 個物品,價值為 j 時的最小重量
// 當重量比較輕時 O(nw)
vector<int> dp(sum + 1, 0);
for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
  for (int j = sum /* bound */; j >= weight[i]; --j) {
    if (dp[j] < dp[j - weight[i]] + price[i]) {</pre>
      dp[j] = dp[j - weight[i]] + price[i];
      backtrack[i][j] = 1;
    }
  }
// 當重量比較重時 O(nc)
vector<int> dp(sum + 1, 1e9 + 7);
dp[0] = 0;
for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {</pre>
 for (int j = sum /* bound */; j >= price[i]; --j) {
```

```
if (dp[j] > dp[j - price[i]] + weight[i]) {
   dp[j] = dp[j - price[i]] + weight[i];
   backtrack[i][j] = 1;
  }
}
// backtrack: 找到當 bound 為 k 時, 背包內有哪些東西
// 註:只找到其中一種
int l = n, r = k;
vector<int> ans;
while (l != 0 && r != 0) {
  if (backtrack[l][r]) {
    ans.push_back(l);
    r -= weight[l]; // 當用方法一時,用這行
    r -= price[l]; // 當用方法二時,用這行
  1--;
```

# 7.4 位元 dp

```
// 檢查第 n 位是否為1
if(a & (1 << n))
// 強制將第 n 位變成1
a = (1 << n)
// 強制將第 n 位變成0
a \&= ~(1 << n)
// 將第 n 位反轉(1變0,0變1)
a ^= (1 << n)
// 第 0 ~ n - 1位 全部都是1
(1 << n) - 1
// 兩個集合的聯集
// 兩個集合的交集
S = a \& b
```

### 7.5 經典 dp 轉移式

```
最大區間和:
dp[i] 代表 由第 i 項結尾時的最大區間和
dp[0] = arr[0]
dp[i] = max(dp[i - 1], arr[i])
ans = max_element(dp)
```

# Divide and conquer

### 8.1 逆序數對

```
int merge(
     vector<pair<int, int>>& v, int l, int mid, int r) {
  vector<pair<int, int>> temp(r - l + 1);
  int i = l, j = mid + 1, k = 0, inv_count = 0;
  while (i <= mid && j <= r) {
       if (v[i].second <= v[j].second) {</pre>
            temp[k++] = v[i++];
        else {
           temp[k++] = v[j++];
inv_count += (mid - i + 1);
      }
  while (i <= mid) temp[k++] = v[i++];</pre>
  while (j <= r) temp[k++] = v[j++];
for (int i = l; i <= r; i++) {</pre>
    v[i] = temp[i - l];
  return inv_count;
}
int mergeSort
    (vector<pair<int, int>>& v, int l, int r) {
  int count = 0;
  if (l < r) {
    int mid = l + (r - l) / 2;
```

```
count += mergeSort(v, l, mid);
  count += mergeSort(v, mid + 1, r);
  count += merge(v, l, mid, r);
}
return count;
}
signed main()
{
  int n;
  cin >> n;
  vector<pair<int, int>> arr(n);
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
    arr[i].first = i;
    cin >> arr[i].second;
}
cout << mergeSort(arr, 0, n - 1) << '\n';
}</pre>
```

### 9 Tree

# 9.1 樹直徑

```
int d1[200005], d2[200005], ans;
void dfs(int now, int fa, vector<vector<int>> &graph){
  for(auto i: graph[now]){
    if(i != fa){
      dfs(i, now, graph);
      if(d1[i] + 1 > d1[now]){
        d2[now] = d1[now];
        d1[now] = d1[i] + 1;
      else if(d1[i] + 1 > d2[now]){
        d2[now] = d1[i] + 1;
   }
 }
  ans = max(ans, d1[now] + d2[now]);
signed main()
 int n;
  cin >> n;
  vector<vector<int>> graph(n + 1);
 for(int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++){</pre>
   int a, b;
    cin >> a >> b;
    graph[a].push_back(b);
    graph[b].push_back(a);
 dfs(1, 0, graph);
 cout << ans << '\n';
```

### 9.2 LCA

```
// n 為點數, graph 由子節點往父節點建有向邊
// graph 要 resize
int n, q;
int fa[20][200001];
int dep[200001];
vector<vector<int>> graph:
void dfs(int now, int lst){
  fa[0][now] = lst;
  for(int &i:graph[now]){
    dep[i] = dep[now] + 1;
    dfs(i, now);
void build_lca(int root){
  dep[root] = 1;
  dfs(root, root);
  for(int i = 1; i < 18; i++){
  for(int j = 1; j < n + 1; j++){</pre>
      fa[i][j] = fa[i - 1][fa[i - 1][j]];
  }
int lca(int a, int b){
```

```
// 預設a比b淺
if(dep[a] > dep[b]) return lca(b, a);
//讓a和b跳到同一個地方
int step = dep[b] - dep[a];
for (int i = 0; i < 18; i++)
{
   if(step >> i & 1){
      b = fa[i][b];
   }
}
if(a == b) return a;
for(int i = 17; i >= 0; i--){
   if(fa[i][a] != fa[i][b]){
      a = fa[i][a];
      b = fa[i][b];
   }
}
return fa[0][a];
```

# 10 Else

# 10.1 Big Number

```
string Add(const string &a, const string &b) {
    int n
         = a.length() - 1, m = b.length() - 1, car = 0;
    string res;
    while (n >= 0 || m >= 0 || car) {
        int x = (n >= 0 ? a[n] -
'0': 0) + (m >= 0 ? b[m] - '0': 0) + car;
        res += (x % 10) + '0';
        car = x / 10;
        n--, m--;
    while (res.length() > 1 && res.back() == '0') {
        res.pop_back();
    reverse(res.begin(), res.end());
    return res;
string Minus(const string &a, const string &b) {
    // Assume a >= b
         = a.length() - 1, m = b.length() - 1, bor = 0;
    string res;
    while (n >= 0) {
        bor = 0:
        if (x < y) {
            x += 10;
            bor = 1;
        }
        res += x - y + '\theta';
        n--, m--;
    while (res.length() > 1 && res.back() == '\theta') {
        res.pop back();
    reverse(res.begin(), res.end());
    return res;
string Multiple(const string &a, const string &b) {
    string res = "0"
    int n = a.length() - 1, m = b.length() - 1;
    for (int i = m; i >= 0; i--) {
        string add;
        int car = 0;
        for (int j = n; j >= 0 || car; j--) {
            add += (x % 10) + '0';
            car = x / 10;
        while (add.length() > 1 && add.back() == '\theta') {
            add.pop_back();
        reverse(add.begin(), add.end());
        res = Add(res, add + string(m - i, '0'));
    return res;
}
```