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1 Basic

1.1 Default Code

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
// #pragma GCC target("popent")
// #pragma GCC optimize("03")
using namespace std;

void solve() {
}

signed main() {
  ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
  cin.tie(nullptr);
  int tt = 1;
  cin >> tt;
  while (t--) {
     solve();
  }
  return 0;
}
```

1.2 PBDS

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
using namespace std;
    <class T> using Tree = tree<T, null_type, less<T
   >, rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
如果有 define int long long 記得拿掉
Tree<int> t 就跟 set<int> t 一樣,有包好 template
rb_tree_tag 使用紅黑樹
第三個參數 less < T > 為由小到大, greater < T > 為由大到小
插入 t.insert(); 刪除 t.erase();
t.order_of_key
   (k); 從前往後數 k 是第幾個 (0-base 且回傳 int 型別)
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
```

```
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
arr = [Fraction
     (0), Fraction(1, 6), Fraction(1, 2), Fraction(5, 6)
     12), Fraction(0), Fraction(-1, 12), Fraction(0)]
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 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
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;
}
```

2.2 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);
}
```

2.3 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;
if (x == 2 | |</pre>
       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);
```

2.4 Pollard's Rho

if(prime(p)) return p;

```
|// 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){
```

```
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;
}
```

3 Graph

3.1 **DSU**

```
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

```
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 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[i]){
          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<int>> scc(vector<vector<int>> &graph){
      int num = graph.size();
      scc_id.resize(num, -1);
      dfn.resize(num, ⊖);
      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;
    }
};
```

3.5 2 SAT

```
下面的 tarjan scc 算法來解 2 sat 問題,若 事件 a 發
   生時,事件 b 必然發生,我們須在 a \rightarrow b 建立一條有向
// 用
   cses 的 Giant Pizza 來舉例子,給定 n 個人 m 個配料
   表,每個人可以提兩個要求,兩個要求至少要被滿足一個
// 3 5
// + 1 + 2
// - 1 + 3
// + 4 - 2
```

```
|// 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 << '-';</pre>
  cout << ' ';
cout << '\n';
3.6 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
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) {
  level[e.next] = level[v] + 1;</pre>
        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]) {
      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;
 }
```

3.7 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 capicity;
   int rev:
   int cost;
   bool is_rev;
   (_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.capicity > 0){
    auto [ret, nc] = dfs(e.next, end, {min(flow
          e.capicity), cost + e.cost}, path, idx + 1);
    if(ret > 0){
      e.capicity -= ret;
      graph[e.next][e.rev].capicity += 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});
  q.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.capicity
           > 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};
```

4 String

4.1 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;
}
```

4.2 Zvalue

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

4.3 Suffix Array

```
struct SuffixArrav {
  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])
  SuffixArray(const string &s_) {
   s = s_{;} n = s.length();
    sa.resize(n);
   lc.resize(n - 1);
   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)</pre>
       rk[sa[i]] = rk[sa[i - 1]] + (tmp[
           sa[i - 1]] < tmp[sa[i]] || sa[i - 1] + k ==
            n \mid | tmp[sa[i - 1] + k] < tmp[sa[i] + k]);
    for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
     if (rk[i] == 0) {
       i = 0;
     } else {
        for (j -= j > 0; i + j < n && sa[rk[i] - 1] + j
             < n && s[i + j] == s[sa[rk[i] - 1] + j]; )
       lc[rk[i] - 1] = j;
```

```
}
};
```

5 Geometry5.1 Point

```
template < typename T>
class point{
    public:
    T x;
    T v;
    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

```
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) \
        || 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>> getConvexHull(vector<point<T>>& pnts){
    sort(pnts.begin(), pnts.end());
    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 θ, 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);
    // 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) {
                     c = (p[i]+p[j])/2.0;
                     r = len(c-p[i]);
                     for(int k=0;k<j;k++)</pre>
                         if(sign(len(c-p[k])-r) > 0) {
                             c = findCircumcenter
                                  (p[i],p[j],p[k]);
                             r = len(c-p[i]);
                         }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    return make_pair(r, c);
```

6 Data Structure

6.1 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++){
            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 - // spt[i][j][1] = max(spt[i + (1 <<
                    - 1))][j - 1][0], spt[i][j - 1][0]);
                (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];
    else {
      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;</pre>
    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;
    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
```

```
<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;
    else {
      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);
    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)
     Dynamic Programing
```

// return numeric limits

```
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++){</pre>
      if(t2[j - 1] == t1[i - 1])
           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 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
S = a | b

// 兩個集合的交集
S = a & b
```

8 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) {</pre>
      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++];
  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++){</pre>
    arr[i].first = i;
    cin >> arr[i].second;
  cout << mergeSort(arr, 0, n - 1) << ' \mid n';
```