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1 Basic

1.1 Default Code

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
// #pragma GCC target("popcnt")
// #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;
template
    <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

```
#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')
        x = x*10 + ch-'0';
    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;
}
```

2 Math

2.1 快速冪

```
| // 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
int fast_pow(int a, int b, int mod)
{
    // a^b % mod
    int res = 1;
    while(b)
    {
        if(b & 1) res = (res * a) % mod;
        a = (a * a) % mod;
        b >>= 1;
    }
    return res;
}
```

2.2 擴展歐幾里得

3 Graph

3.1 Tarjan SCC

```
class tarjan{
    // 1-base
    int time = 1;
    int id = 1;
    stack < int > s;
    vector < int > low;
    vector < int > off;
    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){
```

```
National Chung Cheng University AutoTemp
        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:
   }
};
3.2 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

找尋 scc ,若 i 以及 i + m 在同一個 scc 中代表無解

小於 i + m 的 scc_id 則 i 為 true ,反之為 false

// 以這些條件建立有像圖,並且

// 若要求解,則若 i 的 scc_id

if(x > m) return x - m;

for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){</pre>

vector<vector<int>> graph(m * 2 + 1);

function < int(int) > tr = [&](int x){

// tarjan 的模板在上面

cin >> n >> m;

return x + m;

char c1, c2;

int a, 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";
    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';
3.3 Max flow min cut
#define int long long
// Edmonds-Karp Algorithm Time: O(VE^2) 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 capicity;
    int rev;
    bool is_rev;
    edge(int _n, int _c, int _r, int _ir) :
        next(_n), capicity(_c), rev(_r), is_rev(_ir){};
};
vector<vector<edge>> graph;
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));
}
int dfs(int now, int end
     , int flow, vector<pair<int, int>> &path, int idx){
  if(now == end) return flow;
  auto &e = graph[now][path[idx + 1].second];
  if(e.capicity > 0){
    auto ret = dfs(e.next
        , end, min(flow, e.capicity), path, idx + 1);
    if(ret > 0){
      e.capicity -= ret:
      graph[e.next][e.rev].capicity += ret;
      return ret;
    }
  return 0;
}
vector<pair<int, int>> search_path(int start, int end){
  vector<pair<int, int>> ans;
  queue < int > q;
  vector
      <pair<int, int>> parent(graph.size(), {-1, -1});
  q.push(start);
  while(!q.empty()){
    int now = q.front();
    q.pop();
    for(int i = 0; i < (int)graph[now].size(); i++){</pre>
      auto &e = graph[now][i];
      if(e.
```

capicity > 0 and parent[e.next].first == -1){

cin >> c1 >> a >> c2 >> b;

```
parent[e.next] = {now, i};
        if(e.next == end) break;
        q.push(e.next);
   }
  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;
int maxflow(int start, int end, int node_num){
  int ans = 0:
  while(1){
    vector < bool > visited(node_num + 1, false);
    auto tmp = search_path(start, end);
    if(tmp.size() == 0) break;
    auto flow = dfs(start, end, 1e9, tmp, 0);
    ans += flow;
 }
  return ans;
```

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

4.3 Suffix Array

```
vector<int> SuffixArray(const string& s) {
  int n = s.size();
  vector<int> suffixArray(n), rank(n), tempRank(n);
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
   suffixArray[i] = i;</pre>
     rank[i] = s[i];
  for (int k = 1; k < n; k <<= 1) {</pre>
     auto compare = [&](int i, int j) {
       if (rank[i] != rank[j])
         return rank[i] < rank[j];</pre>
       int ri = (i + k < n) ? rank[i + k] : -1;
       int rj = (j + k < n) ? rank[j + k] : -1;</pre>
       return ri < rj;</pre>
    };
     sort(suffixArray
     .begin(), suffixArray.end(), compare);
tempRank[suffixArray[0]] = 0;
     for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
       tempRank[suffixArray
            [i]] = tempRank[suffixArray[i - 1]] +
             compare(suffixArray[i - 1], suffixArray[i]);
    rank = tempRank;
  }
  return suffixArray;
}
```

5 Geometry

5.1 Static Convex Hull

```
#define mp(a, b) make_pair(a, b)
#define pb(a) push_back(a)
#define F first
#define S second
template < typename T>
pair<T, T> operator - (pair<T, T> a, pair<T, T> b){
     return mp(a.F - b.F, a.S - b.S);
template < typename T>
T cross(pair<T, T> a, pair<T, T> b){
    return a.F * b.S - a.S * b.F;
template < typename T>
vector<pair
     <T, T>> getConvexHull(vector<pair<T, T>>& pnts){
     sort(pnts.begin
          (), pnts.end(), [](pair<T, T> a, pair<T, T> b)
     { return
           a.F < b.F || (a.F == b.F && a.S < b.S); });
     auto cmp = [&](pair<T, T> a, pair<T, T> b)
     { return a.F == b.F && a.S == b.S; };
     pnts.erase(unique
          (pnts.begin(), pnts.end(), cmp), pnts.end());
     if(pnts.size()<=1)</pre>
         return pnts;
     int n = pnts.size();
     vector<pair<T, T>> hull;
for(int i = 0; i < 2; i++){</pre>
          int t = hull.size();
          for(pair<T, T> pnt : pnts){
              while(hull.size() - t >= 2 &&
    cross(hull.back() - hull[hull.size() -
                   2], pnt - hull[hull.size() - 2]) <= 0){
                   hull.pop_back();
              hull.pb(pnt);
          hull.pop_back();
          reverse(pnts.begin(), pnts.end());
     return hull;
}
```

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];</pre>
           // 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

```
template < typename T>
class segment_tree
  // 1-base4
  private:
  public:
    template < typename F>
    class node{
      public:
      int lb, rb;
      F num, tag;
      node<F> *left, *right;
      node(){
        tag = 0;
        right = nullptr, left = nullptr;
      T rv(){
        return num + tag * (rb - lb + 1);
      void pull(){
        if(left) left -> tag += tag;
        if(right) right -> tag += tag;
        num = rv();
        tag = 0;
      }
    }:
    node<T> *root;
    node<T> *build(vector<T> &save, int l, int r){
      node<T> *temp = new node<T>;
      temp -> lb = l;
      temp -> rb = r;
      if (l == r)
      {
        temp -> num = save[l];
        return temp;
      int mid = (l + r) / 2;
      temp -> left = build(save, l, mid);
      temp -> right = build(save, mid + 1, r);
      node < T > *left_node , *right_node;
left_node = temp -> left;
      right_node = temp -> right;
      temp ->
           num = left_node -> num + right_node -> num;
      return temp;
    T query(int l, int r, node<T> *t){
      t -> pull();
      if(l == t -> lb and r == t -> rb)
          return t -> num;
      int mid = (t -> lb + t -> rb) / 2;
```

```
if(r <= mid) return query(l, r, t -> left);
      else if(l > mid) return query(l, r, t -> right);
      else return query(l, mid
           , t -> left) + query(mid + 1, r, t -> right);
    void modify_node(int index, T delta, node<T> *t){
      if(t \rightarrow lb == t \rightarrow rb)
         t -> num += delta;
         return:
      int mid = (t -> lb + t -> rb) / 2;
      if(index
           > mid) modify_node(index, delta, t -> right);
       else modify_node(index, delta, t -> left);
      t -> num += delta;
    }
    void modify_scope
         (int lb, int rb, int delta, node<T> *t){
      if(t \rightarrow b \rightarrow b \rightarrow b \rightarrow b \leftarrow b \leftarrow b)
        t -> tag += delta;
        return:
      int mid = (t -> lb + t -> rb) / 2;
      if(t -> left and rb <=</pre>
            mid) modify_scope(lb, rb, delta, t -> left);
      else if(t -> right and lb >
          mid) modify_scope(lb, rb, delta, t -> right);
       else{
        modify_scope(lb, mid, delta, t -> left);
        modify_scope(mid + 1, rb, delta, t -> right);
      if(t -> left and t -> right) t ->
           num = t -> left -> rv() + t -> right -> rv();
};
signed main()
  int n, q;
  cin >> n >> q;
  vector<int> save(n + 1, 0);
  for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){</pre>
   cin >> save[i];
  segment_tree<int> s;
  // init [1, n]
  s.root = s.build(save, 1, n);
  // modify [a, b] add c
  s.modify_scope(a, b, c, s.root);
  // query [a, b]
  s.query(a, b, s.root)
```