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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
#define de(x) cout << #x << '=' << x << ",
#define dd cout << '\n';</pre>
// #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**

```
#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

```
// 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';
    *= 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
```

#### 1.5 bitset

## 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++) {
    for(int j = i; j <= n; j += i) {
      table[j]++;
    }
  }
  return table;
}</pre>
```

## 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) { // 0(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 / a) * x, x);
}
```

## 2.4 矩陣

```
template < typename T>
struct Matrix{
  using rt = std::vector<T>;
  using mt = std::vector<rt>;
  using matrix = Matrix<T>;
  int r,c;
  mt m;
  Matrix(int r,int c):r(r),c(c),m(r,rt(c)){}
  rt& operator[](int i){return m[i];}
  matrix operator+(const matrix &a){
    matrix rev(r,c);
    for(int i=0;i<r;++i)</pre>
       for(int j=0;j<c;++j)</pre>
         rev[i][j]=m[i][j]+a.m[i][j];
    return rev;
  matrix operator - (const matrix &a){
    matrix rev(r,c);
    for(int i=0;i<r;++i)</pre>
      for(int j=0;j<c;++j)</pre>
         rev[i][j]=m[i][j]-a.m[i][j];
    return rev;
  matrix operator*(const matrix &a){
    matrix rev(r,a.c);
    matrix tmp(a.c,a.r);
    for(int i=0;i<a.r;++i)</pre>
       for(int j=0;j<a.c;++j)</pre>
         tmp[j][i]=a.m[i][j];
    for(int i=0;i<r;++i)</pre>
      for(int j=0;j<a.c;++j)</pre>
         for(int k=0;k<c;++k)</pre>
           rev.m[i][j]+=m[i][k]*tmp[j][k];
    return rev;
  bool inverse(){
    Matrix t(r,r+c);
    for(int y=0;y<r;y++){</pre>
       t.m[y][c+y] = 1;
       for(int x=0:x<c:++x)</pre>
         t.m[y][x]=m[y][x];
    if( !t.gas() )
      return false;
    for(int y=0;y<r;y++)</pre>
      for(int x=0;x<c;++x)</pre>
         m[y][x]=t.m[y][c+x]/t.m[y][y];
    return true;
  T gas(){
    vector<T> lazy(r,1);
    bool sign=false;
    for(int i=0;i<r;++i){</pre>
      if( m[i][i]==0 ){
         int j=i+1;
         while(j<r&&!m[j][i])j++;</pre>
         if(j==r)continue;
         m[i].swap(m[j]);
         sign=!sign;
       for(int j=0;j<r;++j){</pre>
         if(i==j)continue;
         lazy[j]=lazy[j]*m[i][i];
         T mx=m[j][i];
         for(int k=0;k<c;++k)</pre>
           m[j][k]=m[j][k]*m[i][i]-m[i][k]*mx;
      }
    T det=sign?-1:1;
    for(int i=0;i<r;++i){</pre>
      det = det*m[i][i];
       det = det/lazy[i];
       for(auto &j:m[i])j/=lazy[i];
    return det;
  }
};
```

#### 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)) {
     v >>= 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 ||
      x == 3 | | x == 5 | | x == 7 | | 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</pre>
// 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++) {</pre>
     temp = pre;
     pre = cur;
     cur = (temp + cur) % m;
     if (pre == 0 && cur == 1) return i + 1;
   return 0;
}
```

## 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]
                   break
       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
               else:
                   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]
# ]
# 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)
       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

#### 卡特蘭數 2.9

```
n n n
卡特蘭數 Catalan
公式:H(n) = C(2 * n, n) // (n + 1), n >= 2, n 為正整數
快速計算方式:
1. H(0) = H(1) = 1, H(n)
= sum(H(i - 1) * H(n - i) for i in range(1, n + 1))
2. H(n) = H(n - 1) * (4 * n - 2) // (n + 1)
3. H(n) = C(2 * n, n) - C(2 * n, n - 1)
可解問題:
有效括號匹配問題:
     給定 n 個左括號與右括號,求有幾種不同的正確括號匹配
```

[元樹結構問題:給定 n 個節點,求有幾種不同的二元樹結構

n + 2 邊形劃分成多個三角形,求有幾種不同的劃分方式 狄克路徑:給定 n\*n的網格,

從左下到右上的路徑中,永不超過對角線的路徑有幾種 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)
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

```
// vec[i] = {m_i, x_i}, 求最小非負 x
    使得 x □ x_i (mod m_i) 對所有 i 同時成立;無解回 -1
  注意 overflow
int CRT(vector<pair<int, int>> &v)
  int m = v[0].first, x = (v[0].second % m + m) % m;
  for (int i = 1; i < (int)v.size(); ++i)</pre>
    int mi =
         v[i].first, xi = (v[i].second % mi + mi) % mi;
    int g = gcd(m, mi), d = xi - x;
    if (d % g) return -1;
    int m1 = m / g, m2 = mi / g;
    auto ab = ext_gcd((int)m1, (int)m2);
int inv = ((int)ab.first % m2 + m2) % m2;
    int k = ((d / g) % m2 + m2) % m2;
k = (k * inv) % m2;
    x = (x + m * k) % (m * m2);
    m *= m2;
    x = (x + m) \% m;
  return x;
```

#### 2.11 Theorem

Cramer 法則

$$\begin{array}{l} ax\!+\!by\!=\!e \\ cx\!+\!dy\!=\!f \stackrel{}{\Rightarrow} y\!=\!\frac{ed\!-\!bf}{ad\!-\!bc} \\ y\!=\!\frac{af\!-\!ec}{ad\!-\!bc} \end{array}$$

Vandermonde 恆等式

$$C(n+m,k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} C(n,i)C(m,k-i)$$

• Kirchhoff 定理

設 L 為圖 G 的  $n \times n$  Laplacian 矩陣,其中  $L_{ii} = d(i)$ , $L_{ij} = -c$ ,c 為 邊(i,j)的條數。

- 無向圖的生成樹數為  $|\det(\tilde{L}_{11})|$ 。
- 以r為根的有向生成樹數為 $|\det(\tilde{L}_{rr})|$ 。
- Tutte 矩陣

令 D 為  $n \times n$  矩陣,當 i < j 且  $(i,j) \in E$  時令  $d_{ij} = x_{ij}$  ( $x_{ij}$  由均勻隨機 選取),否則令  $d_{ij} = -d_{ji}$  。則  $\frac{\mathsf{rank}(D)}{2}$  為圖 G 的最大匹配數。

• Cayley 公式

- $oldsymbol{-}$  對於帶標號頂點、度數序列為  $d_1,d_2,\ldots,d_n$  的情形,生成樹數為 (n-2)! $(d_1-1)!\overline{(d_2-1)!\cdots(d_n-1)!} \circ$
- 設 $T_{n,k}$ 為在n頂點、k個連通分量的帶標號森林數,且頂點1,2,...,k分屬不同分量,則 $T_{n,k} = kn^{n-k-1}$ 。
- Erdős-Gallai 定理

非負整數序列  $d_1 \ge \cdots \ge d_n$  可表示為 n 頂點簡單圖的度數序列,當且僅 當  $d_1 + \cdots + d_n$  為偶數, 且對每個  $1 \le k \le n$  皆有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} d_i \le k(k-1) + \sum_{i=k+1}^{n} \min(d_i, k).$$

• Gale-Ryser 定理

非負整數序列  $a_1 \ge \cdots \ge a_n$  與  $b_1, \ldots, b_n$  構成雙圖度數序列(bigraphic) 的充要條件為

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i$  且  $\sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i \le \sum_{i=1}^{n} \min(b_i, k)$  對所有 $1 \le k \le n$ .

• Fulkerson-Chen-Anstee 定理

一序列  $(a_1,b_1),...,(a_n,b_n)$ (非負整數對,且  $a_1\geq \cdots \geq a_n$ )為有向圖可實現之入出度序列,當且僅當

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i$  且  $\sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i \le \sum_{i=1}^{k} \min(b_i, k-1) + \sum_{i=k+1}^{n} \min(b_i, k)$  對例

• Pick 定理

對所有頂點為整數點的單純多邊形,有

$$A = \#\{$$
內部格點 $\} + \frac{\#\{ \begin{subarray}{c} \#\{ \begin{subarray}{c} \#$ 

• 莫比烏斯反演公式

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

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

• 球冠 (Spherical cap)

- 球面被平面切下的一部分。

-r: 球半徑,a: 球冠底面半徑,h: 球冠高度, $\theta = \arcsin(a/r)$ 。

- 體積 = 
$$\frac{\pi h^2 (3r - h)}{3}$$
 =  $\frac{\pi h (3a^2 + h^2)}{6}$  =  $\frac{\pi r^3 (2 + \cos\theta)(1 - \cos\theta)^2}{3}$ 

- 表面積 =  $2\pi rh$  =  $\pi(a^2+h^2)$  =  $2\pi r^2(1-\cos\theta)$  °

拉格朗日乘數法

- 在k個約束 $g_i(x_1,...,x_n)=0$ 下優化 $f(x_1,...,x_n)$ 。
- 拉格朗日函數  $\mathcal{L}(x_1, \ldots, x_n, \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_k) = f(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$   $\sum_{i=1}^{k} \lambda_i g_i(x_1,...,x_n) \circ$
- 對應原始受限問題的解是拉格朗日函數的一個鞍點。
- 兩條錯線的最近點
  - Line 1:  $v_1 = p_1 + t_1 d_1$
  - Line 2:  $v_2 = p_2 + t_2 d_2$
  - $n = d_1 \times d_2$
  - $n_1 = d_1 \times n$
  - $\boldsymbol{n}_2 = \boldsymbol{d}_2 \times \boldsymbol{n}$

- 
$$c_1 = p_1 + \frac{(p_2 - p_1) \cdot n_2}{d_1 \cdot n_2} d_1$$

$$- c_2 = p_2 + \frac{(p_1 - p_2) \cdot n_1}{d_2 \cdot n_1} d_2$$

• 導數/積分

分部積分: 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx = [F(x)g(x)]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} F(x)g'(x)dx$$
 
$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{d}{dx}\sin^{-1}x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \\ \frac{d}{dx}\tan x = 1 + \tan^{2}x \\ \int e^{-x^{2}}dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}\operatorname{erf}(x) \end{vmatrix} \int \frac{d}{dx}\cos^{-1}x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \frac{d}{dx}\tan^{-1}x = \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{d}{dx}\tan^{-1}x = \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} \\ \int xe^{ax}dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^{2}}(ax-1) \end{vmatrix}$$
 
$$\int \sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}}dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(x\sqrt{a^{2} + x^{2}} + a^{2}\operatorname{sinh}(x/a)\right)$$

• 球座標(Spherical Coordinate)

$$(x,\!y,\!z)\!=\!(r{\rm sin}\theta{\rm cos}\phi,r{\rm sin}\theta{\rm sin}\phi,r{\rm cos}\theta)$$

$$(r,\!\theta,\!\phi)\!=\!\left(\sqrt{x^2\!+\!y^2\!+\!z^2},\arccos(z/\sqrt{x^2\!+\!y^2\!+\!z^2}),\operatorname{atan2}(y,\!x)\right)$$

• 旋轉矩陣

## 2.12 Estimation

n | 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 20 30 40 50 100 p(n) 2 3 5 7 11 15 22 30 627 5604 4e4 2e5 2e8 n |1001e31e61e91e121e151e18  $\overline{d(i)}$  12 32 240 1344 6720 26880 103680 n | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15  $\binom{2n}{n}$  2 6 20 70 252 924 3432 12870 48620 184756 7e5 2e6 1e7 4e7 1.5e8  $n \mid 2345678910111213$  $B_n$  2 5 15 52 203 877 4140 21147 115975 7e5 4e6 3e7

## 2.13 Euclidean Algorithms

- $m = \lfloor \frac{an+b}{c} \rfloor$
- Time complexity:  $O(\log n)$

$$\begin{split} f(a,b,c,n) &= \sum_{i=0}^n \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor \\ &= \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor \cdot (n+1) \\ + f(a \operatorname{mod} c, b \operatorname{mod} c, c, n), & a \geq c \vee b \geq c \\ 0, & n < 0 \vee a = 0 \\ nm - f(c, c - b - 1, a, m - 1), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ g(a,b,c,n) &= \sum_{i=0}^n i \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor \\ &= \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ + g(a \operatorname{mod} c, b \operatorname{mod} c, c, n), & a \geq c \vee b \geq c \\ 0, & n < 0 \vee a = 0 \end{cases} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \cdot (n(n+1)m - f(c, c - b - 1, a, m - 1) \\ -h(c, c - b - 1, a, m - 1)), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ h(a,b,c,n) &= \sum_{i=0}^n \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor^2 \\ &= \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor^2 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor^2 \cdot (n+1) \\ + \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor \cdot \lfloor \frac{b}{c} \rfloor \cdot n(n+1) \\ + h(a \operatorname{mod} c, b \operatorname{mod} c, c, n) \\ + 2 \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor \cdot g(a \operatorname{mod} c, b \operatorname{mod} c, c, n) \\ + 2 \lfloor \frac{a}{c} \rfloor \cdot f(a \operatorname{mod} c, b \operatorname{mod} c, c, n), & a \geq c \vee b \geq c \\ 0, & n < 0 \vee a = 0 \end{cases} \end{split}$$

#### 2.14 General Purpose Numbers

Bernoulli numbers

ernouth numbers 
$$B_0-1, B_1^{\pm}=\pm\frac{1}{2}, B_2=\frac{1}{6}, B_3=0$$
 
$$\sum_{j=0}^m {m+1 \choose j} B_j=0, \text{EGF is } B(x)=\frac{x}{e^x-1}=\sum_{n=0}^\infty B_n \frac{x^n}{n!}.$$
 
$$S_m(n)=\sum_{k=1}^n k^m=\frac{1}{m+1}\sum_{k=0}^m {m+1 \choose k} B_k^+ n^{m+1-k}$$

• Stirling numbers of the second kind Partitions of n distinct elements into exactly k groups.

nm(m+1)-2g(c,c-b-1,a,m-1)

-2f(c,c-b-1,a,m-1)-f(a,b,c,n), otherwise

$$S(n,k) = S(n-1,k-1) + kS(n-1,k), S(n,1) = S(n,n) = 1$$
 
$$S(n,k) = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^{k} (-1)^{k-i} \binom{k}{i} i^n$$
 
$$x^n = \sum_{i=0}^{n} S(n,i)(x)_i$$
 • Pentagonal number theorem

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-x^n) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left( x^{k(3k+1)/2} + x^{k(3k-1)/2} \right)$$
• Catalan numbers 
$$C_n^{(k)} = \frac{1}{(k-1)n+1} \binom{kn}{n}$$

$$C_n^{(k)} = \frac{1}{(k-1)n+1} {kn \choose n}$$
$$C^{(k)}(x) = 1 + x[C^{(k)}(x)]^k$$

Eulerian numbers

Number of permutations  $\pi \in S_n$  in which exactly k elements are greater than the previous element. k j:s s.t.  $\pi(j) > \pi(j+1)$ , k+1 j:s s.t.  $\pi(j) \ge j$ , k j:s s.t.  $\pi(j) > j$ . E(n,k) = (n-k)E(n-1,k-1) + (k+1)E(n-1,k)E(n,0) = E(n,n-1) = 1  $E(n,k) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} (-1)^{j} {n+1 \choose j} (k+1-j)^{n}$ 

## Tips for Generating Functions

- Ordinary Generating Function  $A(x) = \sum_{i>0} a_i x^i$ 
  - $A(rx) \Rightarrow r^n a_n$
  - $A(x)+B(x) \Rightarrow a_n+b_n$
  - $A(x)B(x) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i b_{n-i}$
  - $A(x)^k \Rightarrow \sum_{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_k=n} a_{i_1} a_{i_2} \dots a_{i_k}$
  - $xA(x)' \Rightarrow na_n$
  - $-\frac{A(x)}{1-x} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i$

```
• Exponential Generating Function A(x) = \sum_{i>0} \frac{a_i}{i!} x_i
      - A(x)+B(x) \Rightarrow a_n+b_n
     - A^{(k)}(x) \Rightarrow a_{n+k}

- A(x)B(x) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n} {n \choose i} a_i b_{n-i}
      - A(x)^k \Rightarrow \sum_{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_k=n} \binom{n}{i_1,i_2,\dots,i_k} a_{i_1} a_{i_2} \dots a_{i_k}
      - xA(x) \Rightarrow na_n
• Special Generating Function
      - (1+x)^n = \sum_{i\geq 0} \binom{n}{i} x^i
```

## Graph

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

#### 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;</pre>
    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);
};
```

## 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]){
    dis[nn] = w + nw;</pre>
          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;
        }
      }
    }
```

```
// 3 5
  return {false, dis};
                                                    // + 1 + 2
// - 1 + 3
3.4 Floyd Warshell
                                                    // + 4 - 2
// 中繼點放外面
                                                    // 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
for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {</pre>
                                                         一項,第二個人要求不要 配料1 或者 要配料3 其中一項
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
                                                    // 試問能不能滿足所有人的要求,我們可以把 要加
   for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
     dis[i
                                                        配料 i 當作點 i ,不加配料 i 當作點 i + m(配料數量)
         [j] = min(dis[i][j], dis[i][k] + dis[k][j]);
                                                    // 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
3.5 Tarjan SCC
                                                    // 以這些條件建立有向圖,並且
class tarjan{
                                                        找尋 scc ,若 i 以及 i + m 在同一個 scc 中代表無解
   // 1-base
int time = 1;
                                                       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
   int id = 1;
                                                    // tarjan 的模板在上面
   stack<int> s;
   vector<int> low;
                                                    cin >> n >> m;
   vector<int> dfn;
                                                    vector<vector<int>> graph(m * 2 + 1);
   vector<bool> in stack;
                                                    function < int(int)> tr = [&](int x){
   void dfs(int node, vector<vector<int>> &graph){
                                                      if(x > m) return x - m;
     in_stack[node] = true;
                                                      return x + m;
     s.push(node);
     dfn[node] = low[node] = time++;
     for(auto &j : graph[node]){
                                                    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){</pre>
       if(dfn[j] == 0){
         dfs(j, graph);
                                                      char c1, c2;
         // 看看往下有沒有辦法回到更上面的點
                                                      int a, b;
                                                      cin >> c1 >> a >> c2 >> b;
         low[node] = min(low[node], low[j]);
                                                      // a 代表 a 為真,m + a 代表 a 為假
                                                      if(c1 == '-') a += m;
       else if(in stack[j]){
                                                      if(c2 == '-') b += m;
         low[node] = min(low[node], low[j]);
                                                      graph[tr(a)].push_back(b);
     }
                                                      graph[tr(b)].push_back(a);
     vector < int > t; // 儲存這個強連通分量
     if(dfn[node] == low[node]){
                                                    tarjan t;
       while(s.top() != node){
                                                    auto scc = t.scc(graph);
         t.push_back(s.top());
in_stack[s.top()] = false;
                                                    for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){</pre>
         scc_id[s.top()] = id;
                                                      if(t.scc_id[i] == t.scc_id[tr(i)]){
         s.pop();
                                                        cout << "IMPOSSIBLE\n";</pre>
                                                        return 0;
       t.push back(s.top());
                                                      }
       scc_id[s.top()] = id;
                                                    }
       in_stack[s.top()] = false;
       s.pop();
                                                    for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
  if(t.scc_id[i] < t.scc_id[tr(i)]){</pre>
       id++;
                                                        cout << '+';
     if(!t.empty()) ans.push_back(t);
                                                      else cout << '-';
  public:
                                                      cout << ' ';
   vector<int> scc_id;
   vector<vector<int>> ans;
                                                    cout << '\n';
   // 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
                                                    3.7 Euler Path
       <vector<int>> scc(vector<vector<int>> &graph){
                                                   |// 1. 無向圖是歐拉圖:
     int num = graph.size();
                                                    // 非零度頂點是連通的
     scc_id.resize(num, -1);
                                                    // 頂點的度數都是偶數
     dfn.resize(num, ⊖);
     low.resize(num, ⊖);
                                                    // 2. 無向圖是半歐拉圖(有路沒有環):
     in_stack.resize(num, false);
                                                    // 非零度頂點是連通的
     for(int i = 1; i < num; i++){</pre>
                                                    // 恰有 2 個奇度頂點
       if(dfn[i] == 0) dfs(i, graph);
     return ans;
                                                    // 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
3.6 2 SAT
                                                    // 4. 有向圖是半歐拉圖(有路沒有環):
// (a || b) && (c || d) && (e || f) .....
                                                    // 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
    下面的 tarjan scc 算法來解 2 sat 問題,若 事件 a 發
                                                    // 其他頂點的入度和出度相等
    生時,事件 b 必然發生,我們須在 a \rightarrow b 建立一條有向
                                                    vector<set<int>> adj;
```

vector<int> ans;

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

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

```
while (!adj[x].empty()) {
    auto next = *(adj[x].begin());
    adj[x].erase(next);
    adj[next].erase(x);
    dfs(next);
}
ans.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 */
}</pre>
```

## 3.8 Bridge

```
// 橋: 若移除邊會使連通分量變多
  [USAGE] ECC ecc(n); ecc.add_edge(u, v); ecc.solve();
// is_bridge[i]; necc; bln[i];
// 邊是否為橋;橋連通分量數量;頂點所屬橋連通分量編號 struct ECC { // \theta-base
  int n, dft, ecnt, necc;
  vector<int> low, dfn, bln, is bridge, stk;
  vector<vector<pii>>> G;
  void dfs(int u, int f) {
    dfn[u] = low[u] = ++dft, stk.pb(u);
    for (auto [v, e] : G[u])
      if (!dfn[v])
        dfs(v, e), low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
      else if (e != f)
        low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
    if (low[u] == dfn[u]) {
      if (f != -1) is_bridge[f] = 1;
      for (; stk.back() != u; stk.pop_back())
        bln[stk.back()] = necc;
      bln[u] = necc++, stk.pop_back();
   }
  ECC(int _n): n(_n), dft()
  , ecnt(), necc(), low(n), dfn(n), bln(n), G(n) {}
void add_edge(int u, int v) {
    G[u].pb(pii(v, ecnt)), G[v].pb(pii(u, ecnt++));
  void solve() {
    is_bridge.resize(ecnt);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
      if (!dfn[i]) dfs(i, -1);
  }
   // 8BQube
};
```

## 3.9 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
// 無向圖最大流:修改 add_edge, 反向邊建為 capacity
   // 使用時只要 add_edge 一次
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]) {</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;
  }
}
```

## 3.10 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}
// 無向圖:add_edge(u,v,C,W), add_edge(v,u,C,W);
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<edae>> araph:
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});
 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.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};
3.11 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 0 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
```

## 3.12 Check cycle

```
vector < int > G[MAXN];
bool visit[MAXN];
/* return if the connected component where u is
```

```
contains a cycle*/
bool dfs(int u, int pre) {
     if(visit[u])
                     return true;
     visit[u] = true;
     for(int v : G[u])
         if(v != pre && dfs(v, u))
             return true:
     return false:
//check if a graph contains a cycle
bool checkCycle(int n) {
     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
         if(!visit[i] && dfs(i, -1))
             return true;
     return false:
}
3.13 BCC
|// [USAGE] BCC bcc(n); bcc.add_edge(u, v); bcc.solve();
// bcc.is_ap[i]; // i 是否為割點
// bcc.bcc[j]; // 第 j 個點雙連通分量中包含的所有頂點
// bcc.nbcc; // 點雙連通分量數量
// [USAGE] bcc.block_cut_tree();
// bcc.nG[i]; // 新圖頂點 i 的所有鄰居
// bcc
     .bln[i]; // 原圖中的 i 在新圖上的編號(i可以是割點)
 // bcc.cir[j]; // 新圖上的頂點 j 是否為割點
struct BCC { // 0-base
  int n, dft, nbcc;
vector<int> low, dfn, bln, stk, is_ap, cir;
   vector<vector<int>> G, bcc, nG;
   void make_bcc(int u) {
     bcc.emplace_back(1, u);
     for (; stk.back() != u; stk.pop_back())
  bln[stk.back()] = nbcc, bcc[nbcc].pb(stk.back());
     stk.pop_back(), bln[u] = nbcc++;
   void dfs(int u, int f) {
     int child = 0;
     low[u] = dfn[u] = ++dft, stk.pb(u);
     for (int v : G[u])
       if (!dfn[v]) {
         dfs(v, u), ++child;
         low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
         if (dfn[u] <= low[v]) {</pre>
           is_ap[u] = 1, bln[u] = nbcc;
           make_bcc(v), bcc.back().pb(u);
       } else if (dfn[v] < dfn[u] && v != f)</pre>
         low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
     if (f == -1 && child < 2) is_ap[u] = 0;</pre>
     if (f == -1 && child == 0) make_bcc(u);
   BCC(int _n): n(_n), dft(),
    nbcc(), low(n), dfn(n), bln(n), is_ap(n), G(n) {}
   void add_edge(int u, int v) {
     G[u].pb(v), G[v].pb(u);
   void solve() {
   for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
       if (!dfn[i]) dfs(i, -1);
```

# 4 String 4.1 trie

// 8BQube

void block\_cut\_tree() {

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

cir.resize(nbcc, 1), nG.resize(nbcc);
for (int i = 0; i < nbcc && !cir[i]; ++i)
 for (int j : bcc[i])</pre>

} // up to 2 \* n - 2 nodes!! bln[i] for id

nG[i].pb(bln[j]), nG[bln[j]].pb(i);

bln[i] = nbcc++;

if (is\_ap[j])

cir.resize(nbcc);

if (is\_ap[i])

```
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 = θ; 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++){
  while(j > 0 and s[j] != s[i]){
      j = next[j];
    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++)
      ans.push_back(ans.back() * b % p);
   return ans;
}

vector <int> Hash(string s) {
   int p = 1e9 + 7;
   vector <int> ans = {0};
```

#### 4.4 Zvalue

```
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
         = 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;
}
```

### 4.5 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
   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])</td>
```

```
// 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 - 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)
       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[</pre>
             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) {
         j = 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;
      }
    }
  }
};
```

## 4.7 AC-Automatan

```
struct AC_Automatan_{
  int nx[len][sigma], fl[len], cnt[len], ord[len], top;
  int rnx[len][sigma]; // node actually be reached
  int newnode() {
    fill_n(nx[top], sigma, -1);
    return top++:
  void init() { top = 1, newnode(); }
  int input(string &s) {
    int X = 1;
    for (char c : s) {
   if (!~nx[X][c - 'A']) nx[X][c - 'A'] = newnode();
   X = nx[X][c - 'A'];
    return X; // return the end node of string
  void make_fl() {
    queue < int > q;
    q.push(1), fl[1] = 0;
    for (int t = 0; !q.empty(); ) {
      int R = q.front();
      q.pop(), ord[t++] = R;
      for (int i = 0; i < sigma; ++i)</pre>
        if (~nx[R][i])
           int X = rnx[R][i] = nx[R][i], Z = fl[R];
           for (; Z && !~nx[Z][i]; ) Z = fl[Z];
           fl[X] = Z ? nx[Z][i] : 1, q.push(X);
        else rnx[R][i] = R > 1 ? rnx[fl[R]][i] : 1;
    }
  void solve() {
```

```
for (int i = top - 2; i > 0; --i)
    cnt[fl[ord[i]]] += cnt[ord[i]];
}
} ac;
```

# 5 Geometry5.1 Point

```
template < typename T>
class point{
    public:
    T x;
    Тy;
    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;
    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));
template < typename T>
int sign(T x){
    return x == 0 ? 0 : x > 0 ? 1 : -1;;
template < typename T>
T pointSegDist(point<T> q0, point<T> q1, point<T> p) {
    if (sign(len(q0 - q1)) == 0) return len(q0 - p); if (sign(dot(q1 - q0, p)
         - q0)) >= 0 && sign(dot(q0 - q1, p - q1)) >= 0)
        return
             abs(cross(q1 - q0, p - q0) / len(q0 - q1));
```

```
return min(len(p - q0), len(p - q1));
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) < \theta) \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 \text{ 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
```

```
11
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 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
```

#### **5.6** 四邊形旋轉

}

c = p[i], r = 0;

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

}

}

}

return make\_pair(r, c);

}

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

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

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

```
const long double PI = acos(-1);
// 寬 w 高 h 的四邊形,旋轉一個 pi 後在每個角度的寬高
vector
    <pair<double, double>> rotate(double w, double h){
  int freq = 1000; // 自己調整精度
  vector<pair<double, double>> res;
  for (int i = 0; i <= 5; ++i) {</pre>
    double theta = (PI * i) / 5;
    double nw
        = c * fabs(cos(theta)) + d * fabs(sin(theta));
    double nh
         = c * fabs(sin(theta)) + d * fabs(cos(theta));
    res.push_back({nw, nh});
 }
  return res;
}
```

#### 5.7 旋轉

```
const long double PI = acos(-1);
// 逆時針旋轉
// angle_red 為弧度
pair < double , double > rotate_point
    (double x, double y, double angle_rad) {
  angle_rad *= PI;
       new_x = x * cos(angle_rad) - y * sin(angle_rad);
  double
      new_y = x * sin(angle_rad) + y * cos(angle_rad);
  return {new_x, new_y};
int main() {
  double x = 5, y = 0;
                       // 逆時針旋轉 90 度
  double angle = 0.5;
  auto result = rotate_point(x, y, angle);
 cout << result.first << "
                             " << result.second << endl;</pre>
  // 0, 5
  return 0;
```

## 5.8 極座標轉直角座標

## 5.9 直角座標轉極座標

## 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++){</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 <<</pre>
           (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

```
1// 不想要區間加值就把每個函數裡面的 push 都移除
// 最外層呼叫時,每個 id 都傳 1
const int N = 2000000 + 9:
int a[N];
int seg[4 * N];
int lazy[4 * N];
inline void pull(
    int id){ seg[id] = seg[id * 2] + seg[id * 2 + 1]; }
 inline void apply(int id, int l, int r, int v){
    seg[id] += v * (r - l + 1);
    lazy[id] += v;
inline void push(int id, int l, int r){
    if (!lazy[id] || l == r) return;
    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
apply(id * 2, l, mid, lazy[id]);
apply(id * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r, lazy[id]);
    lazy[id] = 0;
void build(int id, int
     l, int r) { // 編號為 id 的節點, 存的區間為 [l, r]
    if (l
        == r) { seg[id] = a[l]; return; } // 葉節點的值
    int mid =
        (l + r) / 2;
                                      // 將區間切成兩半
    build(id * 2, l, mid);
                                            // 左子節點
    build(id * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r);
                                            // 右子節點
    pull(id);
// 區間查詢:回傳 [ql, qr] 的區間和
int query(int id, int l, int r, int ql, int qr) {
    if (r < ql || qr < l) return 0;</pre>
                                           // 交集為空
```

if (ql <= l && r <= qr) return seg[id]; // 完全覆蓋

```
push(
        id, l, r);
                                            // 下傳 lazy
    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
                                            // 左
    return query(id * 2, l, mid, ql, qr)
         + query(id * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r, ql, qr); // 右
    // 否則,往左、右進行遞迴
// 區間加值:將 [ql, qr] 每個位置都加上 x
void range_add
    (int id, int l, int r, int ql, int qr, int x) {
    if (r < ql || qr < l) return;</pre>
                                            // 交集為空
    if (ql <= l && r <=
        qr) { apply(id, l, r, x); return; } // 完全覆蓋
    push(id, l, r)
                                  // 下傳 lazy 再往下走
    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
    range_add
        (id * 2, l, mid, ql, qr, x);
                                                // 左
    range_add
        (id * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r, ql, qr, x); // 右
    pull(id);
// 單點修改 (設值版):將 a[i] 改成 x
void modify(int id, int l, int r, int i, int x) {
   if (l == r) { seg[id] = x; return; }
    push(id, l, r); // 確保往下的值正確
int mid = (l + r) / 2;
    if (i
        <= mid) modify(id * 2, l, mid, i, x);
                                                 // 左
    else modify
        (id * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r, i, x);
    pull(id);
```

## 6.3 Discrete Segement Tree

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
#define de(x) cout << #x << '=' << x << ", "
#define dd cout << '\n';</pre>
本題給n個長方形 0 <= x1, y1, x2, y2 <= 10^9
求被奇數個長方形覆蓋的面積
想法:掃描線+離散化線段樹
區間xor加值 + 區間sum查詢
先將輸入點離散化 [a1, a2, ..., an] => [1, 2, ..., n]
將每個相鄰離散點區間重新編號 [1, 2] => 編
   號1 [2, 3] => 編號2, ..., [n - 1, n] 編號n - 1
將每個區間的長度都記下 pre[1] = a2 - a1
    , pre[2] = a3 - a2 , ...
                          , pre[n - 1] = an - an - 1
若要加值區間[a, b],則加線段樹上的區間[a, b - 1]
和一般線段樹唯一差別在 void apply
   (), 區間長度從(r - l + 1)變成(pre[r] - pre[l - 1])
testcase 1:
0 0 4 4
1 1 3 3
answer: 12
testcase 2 :
0 0 10 10
1 1 11 11
2 2 12 12
3 3 13 13
answer: 72
```

```
using namespace std;
int tt = 1:
int a[600009];
int seg[4 * 600009];
int lazy[4 * 600009];
int mp[600009];
int pre[600009];
map<int, int> mp2;
void pull(int id){
     seg[id] = seg[id * 2] + seg[id * 2 + 1];
void apply(int id, int l, int r, int v){
     seg[id] = (pre[r] - pre[l - 1]) - seg[id];
     lazy[id] ^= 1;
void push(int id, int l, int r){
   if(!lazy[id] || l == r) return;
     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
     apply(id * 2, l, mid, lazy[id]);
apply(id * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r, lazy[id]);
     lazy[id] = 0;
}
int query(int id, int l, int r, int ql, int qr){
   if(r < ql || qr < l) return 0;</pre>
     if(ql <= l && r <= qr) return seg[id];</pre>
     push(id, l, r);
    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
return query(id * 2, l, mid, ql
         , qr) + query(id * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r, ql, qr);
}
void range_add
     (int id, int l, int r, int ql, int qr, int x){
     if(r < ql || qr < l) return;
     if(ql <= l && r <= qr) {
         apply(id, l, r, x);
         return;
    push(id, l, r);
int mid = (l + r) / 2;
range_add(id * 2, l, mid, ql, qr, x);
     range_add(id * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r , ql, qr, x);
    pull(id);
}
void _pre(){
    cout.tie(nullptr);
    //cin >> tt;
}
struct rec{
    int loc, down, top;
bool comp(rec a, rec b){
    return a.loc < b.loc;</pre>
void swap(int &a, int &b){
    int tmp = a;
     a = b;
     b = tmp;
void solve(){
    int n, a, b, c, d, i, j, k;
     vector<rec> v;
     cin >> n;
     set<int> st;
     for(i = 1; i <= n; i ++){</pre>
         cin >> a >> b >> c >> d;
         int high = max(b, d);
         int low = min(b, d);
v.push_back({a, low, high});
         v.push_back({c, low, high});
         st.insert(low)
         st.insert(high);
     int N = 0;
     pre[0] = 0;
```

```
mp[0] = 0:
    vector<int> vv:
    for(auto it = st.begin(); it != st.end(); it ++){
        mp[++ N] = *it;
        mp2[*it]= N;
        vv.push_back(*it);
    }
    for(i = 0; i < (int)vv.size() - 1; i ++){</pre>
      pre[i + 1] = pre[i] + (vv[i + 1] - vv[i]);
    for(i = 0; i < (int)v.size(); i ++){</pre>
        v[i] = \{v[
             i].loc, mp2[v[i].down], mp2[v[i].top] - 1};
    sort(v.begin(), v.end(), comp);
    int ans = 0;
    int lastloc = v[\theta].loc;
    range\_add(1, 1, N - 1, v[0].down, v[0].top, 1);
    for(i = 1; i < (int)v.size(); i ++){</pre>
        int down = v[i].down;
         int top = v[i].top;
        int loc = v[i].loc;
         int q = query(1, 1, N - 1, 1, N - 1);
        ans += (loc - lastloc) * q;
range_add(1, 1, N - 1, down, top, 1);
         lastloc = loc;
    cout << ans << '\n';
signed main(){
    ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(nullptr);
     _pre();
    while(tt--){
        solve();
}
```

#### 6.4 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);
  }
  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;</pre>
    } else if (op == 1) {
      LCT.link(x, y);
    } else if (op == 2) {
      LCT.cut(x, y);
    } else {
      LCT.fix(x, y);
```

```
return 0;
```

#### 6.5 BIT

```
#define lowbit(x) x & -x
void modify(vector<int> &bit, int idx, int val) {
  for(int i = idx
      ; i <= bit.size(); i+= lowbit(i)) bit[i] += val;
int query(vector<int> &bit, int idx) {
  for(int i = idx; i > 0; i-= lowbit(i)) ans += bit[i];
  return ans;
// the first i s.t. a[1]+...+a[i] >= k
int findK(vector<int> &bit, int k) {
  int idx = 0, res = 0;
  int mx = __lg(bit.size()) + 1;
for(int i = mx; i >= 0; i--) {
    if((idx | (1<<i)) > bit.size()) continue;
    if(res + bit[idx | (1<<i)] < k) {</pre>
      idx = (idx | (1 << i));
      res += bit[idx];
  return idx + 1;
//0(n)建bit
for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {</pre>
    bit[i] += a[i];
    int j = i + lowbit(i);
    if (j <= n) bit[j] += bit[i];</pre>
```

#### 6.6 2D BIT

```
//2維BIT
#define lowbit(x) (x&-x)
class BIT {
    int n;
    vector<int> bit;
public:
    void init(int _n) {
        n = _n;
        bit.resize(n + 1);
        for(auto &b : bit) b = 0;
    int query(int x) const {
        int sum = 0;
        for(; x; x -= lowbit(x))
            sum += bit[x];
        return sum:
    void modify(int x, int val) {
        for(; x <= n; x += lowbit(x))</pre>
            bit[x] += val;
    }
};
class BIT2D {
    int m;
    vector < BIT > bit1D;
public:
    void init(int _m, int _n) {
        m = m;
        bit1D.resize(m + 1);
        for(auto &b : bit1D) b.init(_n);
    int query(int x, int y) const {
        int sum = 0;
        for(; x; x-= lowbit(x))
           sum += bit1D[x].query(y);
        return sum;
    void modify(int x, int y, int val) {
        for(; x <= m; x += lowbit(x))</pre>
            bit1D[x].modify(y,val);
```

```
3;6.7 undo DSU
```

```
struct dsu_undo{
  vector < int > sz , p;
  int comps:
  dsu_undo(int n){
    sz.assign(n+5,1);
    p.resize(n+5);
    for(int i = 1;i<=n;++i)p[i] = i;</pre>
    comps = n:
  vector<pair<int,int>>opt;
  int Find(int x){
    return x==p[x]?x:Find(p[x]);
  bool Union(int a,int b){
    int pa = Find(a),pb = Find(b);
    if(pa==pb)return 0;
    if(sz[pa]<sz[pb])swap(pa,pb);</pre>
    sz[pa]+=sz[pb];
    p[pb] = pa;
    opt.push_back({pa,pb});
    comps - -;
    return 1;
  void undo(){
         auto [pa,pb] = opt.back();
         opt.pop_back();
        p[pb] = pb;
        sz[pa]-=sz[pb];
         comps++;
};
```

# 7 Dynamic Programing

## **7.1 LCS**

```
// O(n^2)
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++){
  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()];
// O(nlogn)
// 這裡 string 要以 1 base index 所以開頭要補個字元
// d:記住此數字的前一個數字
    ,t:當前LIS位置,num:根據t2生成出string來找LIS長度
// N: 最大字串長度
#define N 120
int t[N*N], d[N*N], num[N*N];
map<char, vector<int>> dict; // 每個字串出現的index位置
int binarySearch(int l, int r, int v){
    int m;
    while(r>l){
        m = (l+r)/2;
        if(num[v] > num[t[m]])l = m+1;
        else if(num[v] < num[t[m]])r = m;</pre>
        else return m;
    return r:
int LCS(string t1, string t2){
    dict.clear();
    //i = strA.length() -1 才可以逆序
    for(int i = t1.length
        ()-1 ; i > 0 ; i--) dict[t1[i]].push_back(i) ;
    int k = 0; //生成數列的長度的最長長度
    for(int i = 1 ; i < t2.length</pre>
        (); i++){ // 依據 strB 的每個字元來生成數列
        for(int j = 0 ; j < dict[t2[i]].size() ; j++)</pre>
        //將此字元在 strA 出現的位置放入數列
```

```
num[++k] = dict[t2[i]][j];

}
if(k==0) return 0;
d[1] = -1 , t[1] = 1 ; //LIS init
int len = 1, cur ; // len 由於前面
已經把 LCS = 0 的機會排除,於是這裡則從 1 開始

// 標準的 LIS 作法,不斷嘗試將 LCS 生長
for(int i = 1 ; i <= k ; i++ ){
    if(num[i] > num
        [t[len]]) t[++len] = i , d[i] = t[len-1];
else{
    cur = binarySearch(1,len,i);
    t[cur] = i ;
    d[i] = t[cur-1];
}
return len ;
```

#### **7.2 LIS**

```
int LIS(vector<int>& save) {
  vector<int> dp;
  int n = save.size();
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    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();
}</pre>
```

## 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) {</pre>
   for (int j = sum /* bound */; j >= weight[i]; --j) {
      \textbf{if} \ (\mathsf{dp}[\mathtt{j}] \ < \ \mathsf{dp}[\mathtt{j} \ - \ \mathsf{weight}[\mathtt{i}]] \ + \ \mathsf{price}[\mathtt{i}]) \ \{ \\
       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
  l--;
}
```

## 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
S = a | b

// 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) | */
```

## 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 \ll 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) << '\n';</pre>
}
```

## 8.2 Mo's algorithm

```
|// time complexity: n * sqrt(q) * O(p)
|// O(p) 為 add, remove 的時間複雜度
|// 若知道 [l, r] 的答案 需要快速知道 [l
- 1, r], [l + 1, r], [l, r - 1], [l, r + 1] 的答案
| int n, q, k, l = 0, r = 0;
```

```
array queries = 詢問們;
type ans; //目前答案
void add(type v){/*...*/} //增加一個數字,算新答案
void remove(type v){/*...*/} //移除一個數字,算新答案
vector<tuple<int, int, int, int>> queries(q);
k = sqrt(n);
for(int i = 0; i < q; i++){</pre>
 int l, r;
  cin >> l >> r;
  queries[i] = {l / k, r, l, i};
 // 先對 1 的塊,再對 r 排序
sort(queries.begin(), queries.end());
add(a[0]);
for(int i = 0; i < q; i++){</pre>
  auto [_, rp, lp, id] = queries[i];
  lp--; rp--
  while(l > lp) add(a[--l]);
  while(l < lp) remove(a[l++]);</pre>
  while(r < rp) add(a[++r]);</pre>
  while(r > rp) remove(a[r--]);
  ans_v[id] = ans;
```

## 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

```
void build lca(int root){
  dep[root] = 1;
  dfs(root, root);
for(int i = 1; i < 18; i++){</pre>
    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];
```

#### 9.3 樹壓平

```
//紀錄in & out
vector<int> Arr;
vector<int> In, Out;
void dfs(int u) {
  Arr.push_back(u);
  In[u] = Arr.size() - 1;
  for (auto v : Tree[u]) {
    if (v == parent[u])
      continue;
    parent[v] = u;
    dfs(v);
  Out[u] = Arr.size() - 1;
//進去出來都紀錄
vector<int> Arr;
void dfs(int u) {
  Arr.push_back(u);
  for (auto v : Tree[u]) {
    if (v == parent[u])
      continue;
    parent[v] = u;
    dfs(v);
  Arr.push_back(u);
}
//用 Treap紀錄
Treap *root = nullptr;
vector<Treap *> In, Out;
void dfs(int u) {
 In[u] = new Treap(cost[u]);
  root = merge(root, In[u]);
  for (auto v : Tree[u]) {
    if (v == parent[u])
      continue;
    parent[v] = u;
    dfs(v);
  Out[u] = new Treap(0);
  root = merge(root, Out[u]);
}
//Treap紀錄Parent
struct Treap {
  Treap *lc = nullptr, *rc = nullptr;
  Treap *pa = nullptr;
  unsigned pri, size;
  long long Val, Sum;
Treap(int Val):
    pri(rand()), size(1),
    Val(Val), Sum(Val) {}
```

```
void pull():
void Treap::pull() {
  size = 1;
  Sum = Val;
  pa = nullptr;
  if (lc) {
    size += lc->size;
    Sum += lc->Sum;
    lc->pa = this;
  if (rc) {
    size += rc->size;
    Sum += rc->Sum;
    rc->pa = this;
}
//找出節點在中序的編號
size_t getIdx(Treap *x) {
  assert(x);
  size_t Idx = 0;
  for (Treap *child = x->rc; x;) {
   if (child == x->rc)
     Idx += 1 + size(x->lc);
    child = x;
   x = x - pa;
  }
  return Idx;
//切出想要的東西
void move(Treap *&root, int a, int b) {
  size_t a_in = getIdx(In[a]), a_out = getIdx(Out[a]);
  auto [L, tmp] = splitK(root, a_in - 1);
  auto [tree_a, R] = splitK(tmp, a_out - a_in + 1);
  root = merge(L, R);
  tie(L, R) = splitK(root, getIdx(In[b]));
  root = merge(L, merge(tree_a, R));
9.4 樹鏈剖分
```

```
|// 從 top 的深度較低的那個節點開始跳
// 跳到同一條鏈上 (top 相同)
// 一邊跳一邊更新線段樹
// in 是 dfn
struct HLD {
    // 0-base
    int n, cur;
    vector<int> siz, top, dep, parent, in, out, seq;
     vector<vector<int>> adj;
    HLD(int n) : n(n), cur(0) {
    siz.resize(n); top.resize(n); dep.resize(n);
        parent.resize(n); in.resize(n); out.resize(n);
        seq.resize(n); adj.assign(n, {});
     void addEdge(int u, int v) {
        adj[u].push back(v);
        adj[v].push_back(u);
     void work(int rt = 0) {
         top[rt] = rt;
        dep[rt] = 0;
        parent[rt] = -1;
        dfs1(rt); dfs2(rt);
     void dfs1(int u) {
    if (parent[u] != -1)
             adj[u].erase(find(adj
                 [u].begin(), adj[u].end(), parent[u]));
         siz[u] = 1;
         for (auto &v : adj[u]) {
             parent[v] = u, dep[v] = dep[u] + 1;
             dfs1(v);
             siz[u] += siz[v];
             if (siz[v] > siz[adj[u][0]]) {
                 swap(v, adj[u][0]);
             } // 讓 adj[u][0] 是重子節點
        }
     void dfs2(int u) {
        in[u] = cur++;
        seq[in[u]] = u; // dfn 對應的編號
        for (auto v : adj[u]) {
```

```
top[v] = v == adj[u][0] ? top[u] : v;
            dfs2(v);
        out[u] = cur;
    int lca(int u, int v) {
        while (top[u] != top[v]) {
            if (dep[top[u]] > dep[top[v]]) {
                u = parent[top[u]];
            } else {
                v = parent[top[v]];
        return dep[u] < dep[v] ? u : v;</pre>
    int dist(int u, int v) {
        return dep[u] + dep[v] - 2 * dep[lca(u, v)];
    int jump(int u, int k) {
   if (dep[u] < k) return -1;</pre>
        int d = dep[u] - k;
        while (dep[top[u]] > d) u = parent[top[u]];
        return seq[in[u] - dep[u] + d];
    bool isAncester(int u, int v) {
        return in[u] <= in[v] && in[v] < out[u];</pre>
    int rootedParent(int rt, int v) {
        if (rt == v) return rt;
        if (!isAncester(v, rt)) return parent[v];
        auto it = upper_bound
             (adj[v].begin(), adj[v].end(), rt,
            [&](int x, int y) {
                return in[x] < in[y];</pre>
            }) - 1;
        return *it;
    int rootedSize(int rt, int v) {
        if (rt == v) return n;
        if (!isAncester(v, rt)) return siz[v];
        return n - siz[rootedParent(rt, v)];
    int rootedLca(int rt, int a, int b) {
        return lca(rt, a) ^ lca(a, b) ^ lca(b, rt);
    }
};
// example 找兩個子節點間的 max 以及改值
signed main() {
  int n, q;
  cin >> n >> q;
  vector<int> tp(n);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) cin >> tp[i];
  HLD t(n);
  for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {</pre>
    int u, v;
    cin >> u >> v;
    --u; --v;
    t.addEdge(u, v);
  t.work(0); // 以 0 (節點1) 為根
  // 將點值依照 dfn 映射到線段樹底層
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
   a[t.in[i]] = tp[i];
  build(1, 0, n - 1); // 根 id = 1
  auto path_max = [&](int u, int v) {
    int res = LLONG MIN;
    // 往上跳鏈 邊跳邊維護答案
    while (t.top[u] != t.top[v]) {
      if (t
          .dep[t.top[u]] < t.dep[t.top[v]]) \ swap(u, \ v);
      res = max(res,
          query(1, 0, n - 1, t.in[t.top[u]], t.in[u]));
      u = t.parent[t.top[u]];
    int l = t.in[u], r = t.in[v];
    if (l > r) swap(l, r);
    res = max(res, query(1, 0, n - 1, l, r));
```

```
return res;
};

while (q--) {
   int mode;
   cin >> mode;
   if (mode == 1) {
      int s, x;
      cin >> s >> x;
      --s;
      modify(1, 0, n - 1, t.in[s], x);
} else if (mode == 2) {
      int a, b;
      cin >> a >> b;
      --a; --b;
      cout << path_max(a, b) << '\n';
}
}</pre>
```

## 10 Else

## 10.1 Big Number

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

```
// return the maximum of f(x) in f(x)
double ternary_search(double l, double r) {
  while(r - l > EPS) {
     double m1 = l + (r - l) / 3;
     double m2 = r - (r - l) / 3;
    double f1 = f(m1), f2 = f(m2);
    if(f1 < f2) l = m1;
    else r = m2;
  }
  return f(l);
}
// return the maximum of f(x) in f(x)
int ternary_search(int l, int r) {
  while(r - l > 1) {
    int mid = (l + r) / 2;
    if(f(m) > f(m + 1)) r = m;
    else l = m;
  return r;
}
```

## 10.3 Duipai

```
#include <iostream>
 using namespace std;
 int main() {
       for (int T=1;;T++){
             if (system("./random > test.in")) {
   cout << "random RE on " << T << '\n';</pre>
                   return 0:
             if (system("./sol < test.in > test.out")) {
   cout << "sol RE on " << T << '\n';</pre>
                   return 0;
             if (system("./bf < test.in > test.ans")) {
   cout << "bf RE on " << T << '\n';</pre>
                   return 0:
             if (system("diff -Z test.out test.ans")) {
   cout << "WA on " << T << '\n';</pre>
                   return 0;
             } else {
                   cout << "AC on " << T << '\n';
             }
       }
}
```

#### 10.4 Random Generator

```
#include <iostream>
#include <random>
int main() {
    std::random_device rd;
    std::wt19937 gen(rd());
    std::uniform_int_distribution<> distrib(1, 100);
    std::cout << "Get Rand: " << distrib(gen) << '\n';
}</pre>
```