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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
{
   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';
}
 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

```
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);
}
```

3 Graph

3.1 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 >> 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;
            pq.push({dis[nn], nn});
        }
    }
    return dis;
}</pre>
```

3.2 SPFA

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

3.3 Tarjan SCC

```
class tarjan{
   // 1-base
    int time = 1;
    int id = 1;
    stack<int> s;
    vector<int> low;
   vector<int> dfn;
    vector<bool> in_stack;
    void dfs(int node, vector<vector<int>> &graph){
      in_stack[node] = true;
      s.push(node);
     dfn[node] = low[node] = time++;
      for(auto &j : graph[node]){
       if(dfn[j] == 0){
         dfs(j, graph);
          // 看看往下有沒有辦法回到更上面的點
          low[node] = min(low[node], low[j]);
       else if(in stack[j]){
         low[node] = min(low[node], low[j]);
     vector<int> t; // 儲存這個強連通分量
      if(dfn[node] == low[node]){
       while(s.top() != node){
         t.push_back(s.top());
         in_stack[s.top()] = false;
         scc_id[s.top()] = id;
         s.pop();
       t.push_back(s.top());
       scc_id[s.top()] = id;
       in_stack[s.top()] = false;
       s.pop();
      if(!t.empty()) ans.push_back(t);
```

```
};
3.4 2 SAT
|// 用
    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
     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++){</pre>
  if(t.scc_id[i] < t.scc_id[tr(i)]){</pre>
    cout << '+':
  else cout << '-';
cout << '';</pre>
```

3.5 Max flow min cut

cout << '\n';

```
#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;
      <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){
        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;
}
```

3.6 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});
  a.push(start):
  while(!q.empty()){
    auto node = q.front(); vis[node] = false; q.pop();
    for(int i = 0; i < graph[node].size(); i++){</pre>
      auto &e = graph[node][i];
      if(e.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

4.3 Suffix Array

```
{\tt SuffixArray(const\ string\ \&s\_)\ \{}
    s = s_{;} n = s.length();
    sa.resize(n);
    lc.resize(n -
    rk.resize(n);
    iota(sa.begin(), sa.end(), 0);
    sort(sa.begin(), sa.end
         (), [&](int a, int b) { return s[a] < s[b]; });
    rk[sa[0]] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i)</pre>
      rk[sa[i]]
           = rk[sa[i - 1]] + (s[sa[i]] != s[sa[i - 1]]);
    int k = 1;
    vector<int> tmp, cnt(n);
    tmp.reserve(n);
    while (rk[sa[n - 1]] < n - 1) {
      tmp.clear();
       for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i)</pre>
         tmp.push_back(n - k + i);
       for (auto i : sa)
         if (i >= k)
           tmp.push_back(i - k);
      fill(cnt.begin(), cnt.end(), 0);
      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)</pre>
         ++cnt[rk[i]];
      for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i)</pre>
        cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1];
      for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; --i)
        sa[--cnt[rk[tmp[i]]]] = tmp[i];
      swap(rk, tmp);
      rk[sa[0]] = 0;
      for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i)
  rk[sa[i]] = rk[sa[i - 1]] + (tmp[</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]; )
           ++j;
         lc[rk[i] - 1] = j;
      }
    }
  }
};
```

5 Geometry

5.1 Point

```
template < typename T>
class point{
    public:
    T x;
    Ту;
    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));
}
```

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
    return (cross(b - a, c - a) * \
        cross(b - a, d - a) < 0 && \
        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++)
        ans += cross(p[i], p[(i + 1) % p.size()]);
    return ans / 2 > 0 ? ans / 2 : -ans / 2;
}
```

5.4 Static Convex Hull

```
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);</pre>
    // 外心的座標
    T circumcenterX = A.x + (
        AC.y * AB_len_sq - AB.y * AC_len_sq) / (2 * D);
    T circumcenterY = A.y + (
        AB.x * AC_len_sq - AC.x * AB_len_sq) / (2 * D);
    return point<T>(circumcenterX, circumcenterY);
```

```
template < typename T>
pair<T, point<T>> MinCircleCover(vector<point<T>> &p) {
    // 引入前面的 len 跟 point
    // 回傳最小覆蓋圓{半徑,中心}
    random_shuffle(p.begin(), p.end());
    int n = p.size();
    point<T> c = p[0]; T r = 0;
    for(int i=1;i<n;i++) {</pre>
        if(sign(len(c-p[i])-r) > 0) { // 不在圓內
            c = p[i], r = 0;
            for(int j=0;j<i;j++) {</pre>
                if(sign(len(c-p[j])-r) > 0) {
                    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++){</pre>
          spt[i][0][0] = ar[i];
          // spt[i][0][1] = ar[i];
      for (int j = 1; (1 << j) <= n; j++) {</pre>
        for (int i = 0; (i + (1 << j) - 1) < n; i++) {
          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

```
// #define int long long

// 要改最大或者最小值線段樹需改 build 跟 queryRange
// 0-base 注意
template < typename T >
class segment_tree {
private:
    vector < T > tree, lazy;
    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;
      return:
    int mid = (start + end) / 2;
    updateRange(2 * node, start, mid, l, r, delta);
    (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];
      lazv[node] = 0;
    if (start > end or start > r or end < l){</pre>
      // return numeric_limits
           <T>::max(); // 找區間最小值用這行
      // return numeric_limits
          <T>::min(); // 找區間最大值用這行
      return 0; // 區間和
    if (start >= l and end <= r) return tree[node];</pre>
    int mid = (start + end) / 2;
    T p1 = queryRange(2 * node, start, mid, l, r);
    T p2
        = queryRange(2 * node + 1, mid + 1, end, l, r);
    return p1 + p2;
  void updateNode(
      int node, int start, int end, int idx, T delta) {
    if (start == end) tree[node] += delta;
    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);
    build(save, 1, l, r);
  void modify_scope(int l, int r, T delta) {
    updateRange(1, 0, size - 1, l, r, delta);
  void modify_node(int idx, T delta) {
    updateNode(1, 0, size - 1, idx, delta);
  T query(int l, int r) {
    return queryRange(1, 0, size - 1, l, r);
```

```
};
signed main()
{
   int n, q;
   cin >> n >> q;
   vector <int> save(n, 0);
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
      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)
}
```

7 Dynamic Programing

7.1 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
|// 兩個集合的聯集
S = a | b
|// 兩個集合的交集
S = a & b
```