ACM/ICPC Template Library

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图论

一 连通性问题

1. 有向图强连通分量 Tarjan O(N)

```
注意初始化, insert(int, int) 加入单向边
1 const int maxn = ____, maxm = ____;
 2 struct edge
 3 {
       int next, tar;
5 }e[maxm];
 6 struct vtx
 7 {
       int dfn, low, belong;
       bool instack;
10 }ver[maxn];
11 int hd[maxn], cnt, ind, sta[maxn], top, bcnt;
12 void insert(int a, int b)
13 {
14
       e[cnt].next = hd[a]; hd[a] = cnt; e[cnt].tar = b; cnt++;
15 }
16
17 void tarjanSCC(int u)
18 {
19
       ver[u].dfn = ver[u].low = ind++;
20
       ver[u].instack = true;
21
       sta[top++] = u;
22
       for (int i = hd[u]; i != -1; i = e[i].next)
23
24
           int v = e[i].tar;
25
           if (!ver[v].dfn)
26
27
               tarjanSCC(v);
               ver[u].low = min(ver[u].low, ver[v].low);
28
29
30
           if (ver[v].instack)
               ver[u].low = min(ver[u].low, ver[v].dfn);
31
32
       }
33
34
       if (ver[u].dfn == ver[u].low)
35
36
           bcnt++;
```

```
37
            int j = -1;
38
            do
39
40
                j = sta[--top];
41
                ver[j].belong = bcnt;
42
                ver[j].instack = false;
43
                while (j != u);
44
45 }
46 void tarjanInit()
47 {
48
        memset(hd, -1, sizeof(hd));
        memset(ver, 0, sizeof(ver));
49
50
        ind = top = 1;
51
        cnt = 0:
52 }
```

2. 无向图边双连通分量 Tarjan O(N)

```
注意初始化
   insert(int, int) 加入双向边
   tarjan(int n) 调用
   点的编号从1开始,双连通分量的编号也从1开始
 1 #include <iostream>
 2 #include <cstdio>
 3 #include <cstring>
 4 #include <queue>
 5 #include <stack>
 6 #include <ctime>
 7 using namespace std;
 8 /// 无向图 判断割顶 桥 求边双连通分量(环)
 9 const int maxn = 200010, maxm = 1000010;
10 struct edge
11 {
12
       int next, s, t, isbridge;
13 e[2 * maxm];
14 struct vtx
15 {
16
       int dfn, low, belong;
17
       bool iscut:
18 }ver[maxn];
19
20 int hd[maxn], ecnt, ind, bcnt;
```

22 /// insert(a, b) 创建双向边

```
4 void insert(int a, int b)
                                                                         53
                                                                                    sta.push(i);
 5 {
                                                                         54
                                                                                    dfs(1, -1, -1):
       e[ecnt].next = hd[a]; hd[a] = ecnt; e[ecnt].s = a; e[ecnt].t 55
                                                                                    if (!sta.empty())
 6
 7 = b: ecnt++:
                                                                         56
       e[ecnt].next = hd[b]; hd[b] = ecnt; e[ecnt].s = b; e[ecnt].t
                                                                        57
                                                                                        bcnt++:
   = a; ecnt++;
                                                                         58
                                                                                         while (!sta.empty())
10 }
                                                                         59
11
                                                                         60
                                                                                            ver[sta.top()].belong = bcnt;
12 stack <int> sta:
                                                                         61
                                                                                            sta.pop();
13 /// 第一次调用时 fa = -1
                                                                         62
14 void dfs(int u, int fa, int lastedge)
                                                                         63
15 {
                                                                         64
       ver[u].dfn = ver[u].low = ind++;
16
                                                                         65
17
       int child = 0;
                                                                         66
18
       for (int i = hd[u]; i != -1; i = e[i].next)
                                                                         67
19
                                                                         68 void init()
20
           int v = e[i].t;
                                                                         69 {
21
                                                                         70
                                                                                memset(hd, -1, sizeof(hd));
22
           if (!ver[v].dfn)
                                                                         71
                                                                                memset(ver, 0, sizeof(ver));
23
                                                                         72
                                                                                memset(e, 0, sizeof(e));
24
                                                                         73
               sta.push(v);
                                                                                ind = 1:
25
               child++:
                                                                         74
                                                                                ecnt = bcnt = 0:
                                                                        75 }
26
               dfs(v, u, i);
27
               ver[u].low = min(ver[u].low, ver[v].low);
28
               if (ver[v].low >= ver[u].dfn)
29
                    ver[u].iscut = true;
30
               if (ver[v].low > ver[u].dfn)
31
                                                                            3. 无向图点双连通分量 Tarjan O(N) 【未验】
32
                    e[i].isbridge = true;
33
                   ++bcnt:
                                                                          1 #include <cstdio>
34
                    while (sta.top() != v)
                                                                          2 #include <cstdlib>
35
                                                                            #include <cstring>
36
                       ver[sta.top()].belong = bcnt;
                                                                            #include <cmath>
37
                        sta.pop();
                                                                          5 #include <map>
38
                                                                            #include <set>
39
                   ver[sta.top()].belong = bcnt;
                                                                            #include <stack>
40
                    sta.pop();
                                                                            #include <vector>
               }
41
                                                                            #include <string>
42
                                                                         10 #include <iostream>
43
            else if (ver[v].dfn < ver[u].dfn && lastedge != (i^1))</pre>
                                                                         11
                                                                            #include <algorithm>
               ver[u].low = min(ver[u].low, ver[v].dfn);
44
                                                                         12
45
                                                                         13
                                                                            using namespace std;
46
       if (fa < 0 && child == 1) ver[u].iscut = 0;
                                                                         14
47 }
                                                                         15 typedef long long LL;
48
                                                                         16 typedef vector<int> VI:
49 void tarjan(int n)
                                                                            typedef pair<int,int> PII;
50 {
                                                                         18
51
       for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) if (!ver[i].dfn)</pre>
                                                                         19 #define MP make pair
52
                                                                         20 #define PB push back
```

```
2 #define eps 1e-8
                                                                          51
   #define inf 0x3f3f3f3f
                                                                          52
                                                                                           else low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
                                                                          53
   #define Maxm 200010
                                                                          54
                                                                                  if (pre < 0 && child == 1) iscut[u] = -1;
   #define Maxn 10010
                                                                          55
                                                                           56
                                                                          57 VI lin[Maxn * 3];
   struct edge {
       int u, v, next;
                                                                          58 int fa[Maxn * 3], sum[Maxn * 3], h[Maxn * 3];
10 } e[Maxm];
                                                                          59 bool vis[Maxn * 3], color[Maxn * 3];
11
                                                                              void dfs(int t) {
12 int cnt, head[Maxn], n, m, block[Maxm];
                                                                          61
                                                                                  vis[t] = true;
                                                                                  if (color[t])
13 void addedge(int u, int v) {
                                                                          62
       e[cnt].u = u, e[cnt].v = v, e[cnt].next = head[u], head[u] = cnt 63
                                                                                       sum[t] ++ ;
14
                                                                                  for (int i = 0; i < lin[t].size(); i ++ )</pre>
                                                                          64
15 ++ :
16
       e[cnt].u = v, e[cnt].v = u, e[cnt].next = head[v], head[v] = cnt 65
                                                                                      if (!vis[lin[t][i]]) {
17 ++;
                                                                           66
                                                                                           fa[lin[t][i]] = t;
                                                                                           sum[lin[t][i]] = sum[t];
18 }
                                                                          67
19 void Init() {
                                                                          68
                                                                                           h[lin[t][i]] = h[t] + 1;
20
                                                                                           dfs(lin[t][i]);
       int u, v;
                                                                           69
21
                                                                          70
       memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
22
                                                                          71 }
23
       for (int i = 0; i < m; i ++ ) {</pre>
                                                                          72 void solve() {
24
            scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
                                                                          73
                                                                                  memset(dfn, 0, sizeof(dfn));
25
                                                                          74
                                                                                  memset(low, 0, sizeof(low));
            addedge(u, v);
26
                                                                          75
                                                                                  memset(iscut, -1, sizeof(iscut));
27 }
                                                                          76
                                                                                  memset(color, 0, sizeof(color));
28 int deep, dfn[Maxn], low[Maxn], n1, iscut[Maxn];
                                                                          77
                                                                                  memset(sum, 0, sizeof(sum));
                                                                          78
29 stack<int> sta:
                                                                                  memset(h, 0, sizeof(h));
30 void tarjan(int u, int pre) {
                                                                          79
                                                                                  n1 = 0:
31
       int v, child = 0;
                                                                          80
                                                                                  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ )</pre>
32
       dfn[u] = low[u] = ++ deep;
                                                                          81
                                                                                      if (!dfn[i]) {
33
       for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = e[i].next) {
                                                                          82
                                                                                           deep = 0;
34
            if (i == pre) continue;
                                                                          83
                                                                                           while (!sta.empty()) sta.pop();
35
            v = e[i].v;
                                                                          84
                                                                                           tarjan(i, -1);
                                                                          85
36
            if (dfn[v] < dfn[u]) {
37
                sta.push(i):
                                                                          86
                                                                                  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ )</pre>
38
                if (!dfn[v]) {
                                                                          87
                                                                                      if (iscut[i] == 1) {
                    child ++;
39
                                                                          88
                                                                                           color[n1] = true;
40
                    tarjan(v, i ^ 1);
                                                                          89
                                                                                           iscut[i] = n1 ++ ;
                    low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
                                                                          90
41
42
                    if (low[v] >= dfn[u]) {
                                                                          91
                                                                                  for (int i = 0; i < n1; i ++ )</pre>
43
                        while (sta.top() != i) {
                                                                          92
                                                                                       lin[i].clear();
44
                            block[sta.top() / 2] = n1;
                                                                          93
                                                                                  for (int i = 0; i < cnt / 2; i ++ )</pre>
45
                                                                          94
                                                                                      if (iscut[e[i * 2].u] == -1 && iscut[e[i * 2].v] == -1)
                            sta.pop();
                                                                          95 continue;
46
                                                                                      else {
47
                        block[i / 2] = n1 ++ ;
                                                                          96
48
                        sta.pop();
                                                                          97
                                                                                           int u, v;
49
                        iscut[u] = 1;
                                                                          98
                                                                                           if (iscut[e[i * 2].u] != -1) {
50
                                                                          99
                                                                                               u = iscut[e[i * 2].u];
```

```
100
                     v = block[i];
101
                     lin[u].PB(v):
102
                     lin[v].PB(u);
103
104
                 if (iscut[e[i * 2].v] != -1){
105
                     u = iscut[e[i * 2].v];
106
                     v = block[i];
107
                     lin[u].PB(v);
108
                     lin[v].PB(u);
                 }
109
110
111
         memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
112
         for (int i = 0; i < n1; i ++ )</pre>
113
             if (!vis[i]) {
114
                 fa[i] = -1:
115
                 dfs(i);
116
117 }
118 int anc[Maxn * 3][20];
119 void lca prepare() {
120
         memset(anc, -1, sizeof(anc));
121
         for (int i = 0; i < n1; i ++ )</pre>
122
             anc[i][0] = fa[i];
         for (int j = 1; ; j ++ ) {
123
124
             bool flag = false;
125
             for (int i = 0; i < n1; i ++ ) {</pre>
126
                 if (anc[i][j - 1] != -1)
                     anc[i][j] = anc[anc[i][j - 1]][j - 1];
127
128
                 if (anc[i][j] != -1)
129
                     flag = true:
130
131
             if (!flag) break;
132
133 }
134 int query_lca(int u, int v) {
135
         int dif = abs(h[u] - h[v]), i = 0;
136
         if (h[u] < h[v]) swap(u, v);
137
         while (dif) {
             if (dif & 1) u = anc[u][i];
138
139
             i ++ :
140
             dif >>= 1:
141
142
         for (i = 19; i >= 0; i -- )
143
             if (anc[u][i] == anc[v][i]) continue;
144
             else u = anc[u][i], v = anc[v][i];
145
         if (u == v) return u;
146
         else return anc[u][0];
147 }
148 void query() {
```

```
149
         int q, u, v;
         scanf("%d", &q);
150
151
         for (int i = 0; i < q; i ++ ) {</pre>
            scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
152
153
             u = block[u - 1]:
154
             v = block[v - 1]:
            int ans = sum[u] + sum[v];
155
156
             int lca = querv lca(u. v):
             if (fa[lca] != -1) ans -= sum[fa[lca]];
157
158
             ans -= sum[lcal:
159
             printf("%d\n", ans);
160
161 }
162 int main()
163
         while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) != EOF) {
164
             if (n == 0 && m == 0) break:
165
             Init():
166
             solve();
167
             lca prepare();
168
             query();
169
170
         return 0;
171 }
    4. 应用: 2-sat
  1 bool twoSat(int n)
  2
  3
        for (int i = 0; i < 2 * n; i++)</pre>
  4
             if (!ver[i].dfn) tarjanSCC(i);
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
             if (ver[i * 2].belong == ver[i * 2 + 1].belong)
  7
                 return false:
  8
         return true:
  9
 10
    /// 用法参考下面的 main() 函数
 11
    /// 建图前, 先 tarjanInit() 建图时用 insert(u, v) u-->v
    /// 对立点为 i 与 (i ^ 1)
```

while (~scanf("%d%d", &n, &m))

tarjanInit();

14 int main()

15 {

16

17

18

19

```
19
           for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
20
21
               int a1, a2, c1, c2;
               scanf("%d%d%d%d", &a1, &a2, &c1, &c2);
22
23
               insert(a1 + c1 * n. a2 + (1 - c2) * n): // x1 --> ~x2
               insert(a2 + c2 * n, a1 + (1 - c1) * n); // x2 --> ~x1
24
25
26
           if (twoSat(n))
27
               printf("YES\n"):
28
           else
29
               printf("NO\n"):
30
31
       return 0;
32 }
```

5. 关于无向图连通性

[点连通度与边连通度]

在一个无向连通图中,如果有一个顶点集合,删除这个顶点集合,以及这个集合中所有顶点相关联的边以后,原图变成多个连通块,就称这个点集为**割点集合**。一个图的**点连通度**的定义为,最小割点集合中的顶点数。

类似的,如果有一个边集合,删除这个边集合以后,原图变成多个连通块, 就称这个点集为**割边集合**。一个图的**边连通度**的定义为,最小割边集合中 的边数。

[双连通图、割点与桥]

如果一个无向连通图的点连通度大于 1,则称该图是**点双连通的(point biconnected)**,简称**双连通**或**重连通**。一个图有割点,当且仅当这个图的点连通度为 1,则割点集合的唯一元素被称为**割点(cut point)**,又叫**关节点(articulation point)**。

如果一个无向连通图的边连通度大于1,则称该图是**边双连通的(edge biconnected)**,简称双连通或重连通。一个图有桥,当且仅当这个图的边连通度为1,则割边集合的唯一元素被称为**桥(bridge)**,又叫**关节边**

(articulation edge)

可以看出,点双连通与边双连通都可以简称为双连通,它们之间是有着某种联系的,下文中提到的双连通,均既可指点双连通,又可指边双连通。

[双连通分支]

在图 G 的所有子图 G'中,如果 G'是双连通的,则称 G'为**双连通子图**。如果一个双连通子图 G'它不是任何一个双连通子图的真子集,则 G'为**极大双连通子图。双连通分支(biconnected component)**,或**重连通分支**,就是图的极大双连通子图。特殊的,点双连通分支又叫做**块**。

[求割点与桥]

该算法是R.Tarjan发明的。对图深度优先搜索,定义DFS(u)为u在搜索树(以下简称为树)中被遍历到的次序号。定义Low(u)为u或u的子树中能通过非父子边追溯到的最早的节点,即DFS序号最小的节点。根据定义,则有:

Low(u)=Min { DFS(u) DFS(v) (u,v)为后向边(返祖边) 等价于 DFS(v)<DFS(u)且 v 不为 u 的父亲节点 Low(v) (u,v)为树枝边(父子边) }

- 一个顶点 u 是割点,当且仅当满足(1)或(2)(1) u 为树根,且 u 有多于一个子树。(2) u 不为树根,且满足存在(u,v)为树枝边(或称父子边,即 u 为 v 在搜索树中的父亲),使得 DFS(u)<=Low(v)。
- 一条无向边(u,v)是桥,当且仅当(u,v)为树枝边,且满足DFS(u)<Low(v)。

[求双连通分支]

下面要分开讨论点双连通分支与边双连通分支的求法。

对于点双连通分支,实际上在求割点的过程中就能顺便把每个点双连通分支求出。建立一个栈,存储当前双连通分支,在搜索图时,每找到一条树枝边或后向边(非横叉边),就把这条边加入栈中。如果遇到某时满足

DFS(u)<=Low(v),说明u是一个割点,同时把边从栈顶一个个取出,直到遇到了边(u,v),取出的这些边与其关联的点,组成一个点双连通分支。割点可以属于多个点双连通分支,其余点和每条边只属于且属于一个点双连通分支。

对于边双连通分支,求法更为简单。只需在求出所有的桥以后,把桥边删除,原图变成了多个连通块,则每个连通块就是一个边双连通分支。桥不属于任何一个边双连通分支,其余的边和每个顶点都属于且只属于一个边双连通分支。

[构造双连通图]

一个有桥的连通图,如何把它通过加边变成边双连通图?方法为首先求出 所有的桥,然后删除这些桥边,剩下的每个连通块都是一个双连通子图。 把每个双连通子图收缩为一个顶点,再把桥边加回来,最后的这个图一定 是一棵树,边连通度为 1。

统计出树中度为 1 的节点的个数,即为叶节点的个数,记为 leaf。则至少 30 在树上添加(leaf+1)/2 条边,就能使树达到边二连通,所以至少添加 的边 32 数就是(leaf+1)/2。具体方法为,首先把两个最近公共祖先最远的两个叶 33 34 节点之间连接一条边,这样可以把这两个点到祖先的路径上所有点收缩到 35 — 起,因为一个形成的环一定是双连通的。然后再找两个最近公共祖先最 37 远的两个叶节点,这样一对一对找完,恰好是(leaf+1)/2 次,把所有点收 38 39 40

二 网络流和匹配

1. 最大流 Dinic

```
1 typedef _____ Ftype; // 流的数据类型
2 const int maxn = ____, maxm = ____
3 const Ftype inf = ____;
4
5 // 使用之前必须 init(n)
```

```
6 struct FlowNetwork
 8
        struct edge
10
            int s, t, nxt;
11
            Ftvpe c. f:
12
        } e[maxm]:
13
14
        int n. m. s. t:
        int hd[maxn], cur[maxn], dep[maxn];
15
        Ftvpe max flow:
17
        bool vis[maxn]:
        void init(int n)
18
19
20
            this->n = n:
21
            memset(hd. -1. sizeof hd):
            m = max flow = 0:
22
23
24
        void AddEdge(int from, int to, Ftype cap)
25
            e[m] = (edge){from, to, hd[from], cap, 0};hd[from] = m; m++;
26
            e[m] = (edge){to, from, hd[to], 0, 0};hd[to] = m; m++;
27
28
29
        bool BFS()
31
            memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
            queue <int> 0:
            0.push(s):
34
            dep[s] = 0, vis[s] = 1;
35
            while (!Q.empty())
36
37
                 int x = Q.front();
                0.pop():
39
                for (int i = hd[x]: i != -1: i = e[i].nxt)
40
41
                     if (!vis[e[i].t] && e[i].c > e[i].f)
42
                         vis[e[i].t] = 1;
43
                         dep[e[i].t] = dep[x] + 1;
44
45
                         Q.push(e[i].t);
46
47
                }
48
49
            return vis[t];
50
51
52
        int DFS(int x. Ftvpe a)
53
54
            if (x == t || a == 0)
                                       return a:
```

```
55
            Ftvpe flow = 0, f;
           for (; cur[x] != -1; cur[x] = e[cur[x]].nxt)
56
57
58
               int i = cur[x]:
59
               if (dep[x] + 1 == dep[e[i].t]
60 && (f = DFS(e[i].t, min(a, e[i].c - e[i].f))) > 0)
61
62
                    e[i].f += f;
63
                    e[i^1].f -= f:
64
                    flow += f:
65
                    a -= f:
66
                    if (a == 0)
                                   break:
67
68
69
            return flow:
70
71
72
       vector <int> minCut() // 最小割边集
73
74
            BFS();
75
            vector <int> ans:
76
            for (int i = 0: i < m: i += 2)
77
               if (vis[e[i].s] && !vis[e[i].t]) ans.push back(i);
78
            return ans:
79
       }
80
81
        Ftvpe maxFlow(int s. int t) // 最大流
82
83
            this->s = s; this->t = t;
84
            Ftvpe flow = 0:
85
86
            while (BFS())
87
88
               memcpv(cur. hd. sizeof hd):
89
               flow += DFS(s, inf);
90
91
            return max flow += flow;
92
93
       void reset() // 重置(不删边)
94
95
            max flow = 0:
96
            for (int i = 0: i < m: i++) e[i].f = 0:</pre>
97
98 };
```

2. 最小费用最大流 SPFA 增广 (稀疏图较快)

```
1 #include <iostream>
 2 #include <cstdio>
 3 #include <cstring>
 4 #include <cstdlib>
 5 #include <algorithm>
   #include <deaue>
   using namespace std:
 9 const int maxn =    , maxm =  ;
10 typedef Ftype;
11 Ftype inf = ;
12 struct edge
13 {
14
        int from. to:
15
        Ftype cap, flow, cost;
16
        int next:
17 };
18
19 struct MCMF
20
21
        int n, m, s, t, hd[maxn], inq[maxn], p[maxn];
22
        edge e[maxm];
23
        Ftype a[maxn], d[maxn];
24
25
        void init(int n)
26
27
            this->n = n;
28
            memset(hd, -1, sizeof hd);
29
            m = 0:
30
31
        void addEdge(int from, int to, Ftype cap, Ftype cost)
32
33
            e[m] = (edge){from, to, cap, 0, cost, hd[from]}; hd[from] =
34 m; m++;
35
            e[m] = (edge)\{to, from, 0, 0, -cost, hd[to]\}; hd[to] = m; m+
36 +;
37
38
39
        bool SPFA(int s, int t, Ftype &flow, Ftype &cost)
40
41
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) d[i] = inf;</pre>
42
            memset(inq, 0, sizeof inq);
43
            d[s] = 0, inq[s] = 1, p[s] = 0, a[s] = inf;
            deque <int> 0:
44
45
            Q.push_back(s);
            while (!Q.empty())
46
```

1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <cstdio>

```
5
                                                                           3 #include <cstring>
 6
                int u = Q.front(); Q.pop front();
                                                                           4 const int maxn = 1010. maxm = 510*510:
                inq[u] = false:
                                                                           5 struct edge
 8
                for (int i = hd[u]; i != -1; i = e[i].next)
                                                                           6 {
                                                                                  int s, t, next;
10
                    if (e[i].cap > e[i].flow && d[e[i].to] > d[u] +
                                                                             } e[maxm];
11 e[i].cost)
                                                                           9 struct vtx
12
                                                                          10 {
13
                        d[e[i].to] = d[u] + e[i].cost;
                                                                          11
                                                                                  int used. match:
14
                        p[e[i].to] = i;
                                                                          12 }ver[maxn]:
15
                        a[e[i].to] = min(a[u], e[i].cap - e[i].flow);
                                                                              int hd[maxn], ecnt;
16
                        if (!ing[e[i].to])
                                                                          14
                                                                              bool maxMatchDFS(int v)
17
                                                                          15
                                                                                  for (int i = hd[v]; i != -1; i = e[i].next) if(!ver[u].used)
18
                            if (d[e[i].to] <= d[u])
                                                                          16
19
   Q.push front(e[i].to);
                                                                          17
20
                            else Q.push back(e[i].to);
                                                                          18
                                                                                      int u = e[i].t, w = ver[e[i].t].match;
21
                            inq[e[i].to] = true;
                                                                          19
                                                                                      ver[u].used = true:
22
                                                                          20
                                                                                      if (w == -1 \mid | (!ver[w].used \&\& maxMatchDFS(w)))
                    }
23
                                                                          21
24
                                                                          22
                                                                                          ver[v].match = u, ver[u].match = v;
25
                                                                          23
                                                                                          return true:
                                                                                      }
26
            if (d[t] == inf) return false:
                                                                          24
27
            flow += a[t]:
                                                                          25
28
            cost += d[t] * a[t];
                                                                          26
                                                                                  return false;
29
            int u = t;
                                                                          27 }
30
            while (u != s)
                                                                          28 int maxMatch(int n)
                                                                          29 {
31
32
                e[p[u]].flow += a[t];
                                                                          30
                                                                                  int match = 0:
33
                e[p[u]^1].flow -= a[t];
                                                                          31
                                                                                  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
34
                u = e[p[u]].from;
                                                                          32
35
                                                                          33
                                                                                      for (int j = n+1; j <= (n<<1); j++) ver[j].used = 0;</pre>
36
            return true;
                                                                          34
                                                                                      if (maxMatchDFS(i)) match++;
37
                                                                          35
38
        Ftype minCost(int s, int t)
                                                                          36
                                                                                  return match:
39
                                                                          37 }
40
            Ftype flow = 0, cost = 0;
                                                                          38 void init(int n)
41
            while (SPFA(s, t, flow, cost))
                                                                          39
42
                                                                          40
                                                                                  memset(hd, -1, sizeof hd);
                                                                          41
43
            return cost;
                                                                                  ecnt = 0;
44
                                                                          42
                                                                                  for (int i = 1: i <= (n<<1): i++)
45 };
                                                                          43
                                                                                      ver[i].match = -1, ver[i].used = false;
                                                                          44 }
                                                                          45 void addEdge(int a, int b)
                                                                          46 {
                                                                                  e[ecnt].s = a, e[ecnt].t = b; e[ecnt].next = hd[a];
                                                                          47
    3. 二分图最大匹配 匈牙利算法 0(NM)
                                                                          48
                                                                                                                       hd[a] = ecnt++:
```

49 }

4. 混合图欧拉回路建边

基础知识

欧拉回路是图 G 中的一个回路,经过每条边有且仅一次,称该回路为欧拉回路。 具有欧拉回路的图称为欧拉图,简称 E 图。

无向图中存在欧拉回路的条件:每个点的度数均为偶数。

有向图中存在欧拉回路的条件:每个点的入度=出度。

欧拉路径比欧拉回路要求少一点:

无向图中存在欧拉路径的条件:每个点的度数均为偶数或者有且仅有2个度数为奇数的点。

有向图中存在欧拉路径的条件:除了2个点外,其余的点入度=出度,且在这2个点中,一个点的入度比出度大1,另一个出度比入度大1。

欧拉路径的输出: 经典的套圈算法。

下面来重点讲讲混合图的欧拉回路问题。

混合图就是边集中有有向边和无向边同时存在。这时候需要用网络流建模求解。

建模:

把该图的无向边随便定向,计算每个点的入度和出度。如果有某个点出入度之差为奇数,那么肯定不存在欧拉回路。 因为欧拉回路要求每点入度 = 出度,也就是总度数为偶数,存在奇数度点必不能有欧拉回路。

好了,现在每个点入度和出度之差均为偶数。那么将这个偶数除以 2 ,得 x 。 也就是说,对于每一个点,只要将 x 条边改变方向(入>出就是变入,出>入就是变出),就能保证出 = 入。如果每个点都是出 = 入,那么很明显,该图就存在欧拉回路。

现在的问题就变成了:我该改变哪些边,可以让每个点出 = 入?构造网络流模型。

首先,有向边是不能改变方向的,要之无用,删。一开始不是把无向边定向了吗?定的是什么向,就把网络构建成什么样,边长容量上限 1。另新建 s 和 t。对于入 > 出的点 u,连接边(u,t)、容量为 x,对于出 > 入的点 v,连接边(s,v),容量为 x(注意对不同的点 x 不同)。

之后,察看从 S 发出的所有边是否满流。有就是能有欧拉回路,没有就是没有。

欧拉回路是哪个?察看流值分配,将所有流量非0(上限是1),流值不是0就是1)的边反向,就能得到每点入度 = 出度的欧拉图。

由于是满流,所以每个入>出的点,都有x条边进来,将这些进来的边反向,OK,入=出了。对于出>入的点亦然。那么,没和s、t连接的点怎么办?和s 连接的条件是出>入,和t连接的条件是入>出,那么这个既没和s 也没和t连接的点,自然早在开始就已经满足入=出了。那么在网络流过程中,这些点属于"中间点"。我们知道中间点流量不允许有累积的,这样,进去多少就出来多少,反向之后,自然仍保持平衡。

所以,就这样,混合图欧拉回路问题,解了。

例: HDU3472

题意:给出一些单词,其中有些单词反转之后也是有意义的单词,问是否能将所有单词首尾相连,每个单词用1次且仅用1次。

解: 这题是混合路的欧拉路径问题。

- 1.首先判断图的连通性,若不连通,无解。
- 2.然后任意定向无向边,计算每个点i的入度和出度之差 deg[i]。若 deg[i]为 奇数、无解。
- 3.设立源点 s 和汇点 t,若某点 i 入度<出度,连边(s,i,-deg[i]/2),若入度>出度,连边(i,t,deg[i]/2);对于任意定向的无向边(i,j,1)。
- 4.若有两个度数为奇数的点,假设存在欧拉路径,添加一条容量为1的边,构成欧拉回路,不影响结果。若全为偶数,直接最大流。
 - 5. 若从 S 发出的边全部满流,证明存在欧拉回路(路径),否则不存在。

ps: 若要求输出路径,将网络中有(无)流量的边反向,加上原图的有向边,用套圈算法即可。

5. 全局最小割

1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <cstdio>
3 #include <cstring>
4 #include <algorithm>
5 using namespace std;
6 const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
7 const int maxn = 510;

```
8 struct UMinCut
 9 {
10
        int c[maxn][maxn], n;
11
        int cut:
12
        int id[maxn], b[maxn];
13
        void init(int n)
14
15
            memset(c, 0, sizeof c);
16
            n = n;
17
18
        int minCut()
19
20
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) id[i] = i;</pre>
21
            cut = INF;
22
            for (; n > 1; n--)
23
24
                memset(b, 0, sizeof b);
25
                for (int i = 0; i + 1 < n; i++)
26
27
                    int p = i + 1;
28
                    for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
29
30
                        b[id[j]] += c[id[i]][id[j]];
                        if (b[id[p]] < b[id[j]]) p = j;</pre>
31
32
33
                    swap(id[i+1], id[p]);
34
35
                cut = min(cut, b[id[n-1]]);
36
                for (int i = 0; i < n-2; i++)</pre>
37
38
                    c[id[i]][id[n-2]] += c[id[i]][id[n-1]];
39
                    c[id[n-2]][id[i]] += c[id[n-1]][id[i]];
40
41
42
            return cut;
43
44 } ccc;
45
46 int main()
47
48
        int n, m;
49
50
        while (~scanf("%d%d", &n, &m))
51
52
            ccc.init(n);
53
            for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
54
55
                int u, v, w;
                scanf("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &w);
56
```

三 最短路

1. Dijkstra 复杂度上限 O(M log N)

```
1 memset(use, 0x3f, sizeof(use));
 2 priority queue < pair < int, int > > q;
 3 use[s] = 0;
 4 q.push(mp(0, s));
   while (!q.empty())
 5
 6
 7
       int cur = q.top().B;
 8
        q.pop();
        if (use[cur] != -q.top().A)
10
            continue:
11
        for (unsigned i = 0; i < g[cur].size(); i++)</pre>
12
            if (use[g[cur][i].B] > use[cur] + g[cur][i].A)
13
14
                use[g[cur][i].B] = use[cur] + g[cur][i].A;
15
                q.push(mp(-use[g[cur][i].B], g[cur][i].B));
16
17 }
```

2. SPFA 估计复杂度 0(2 M) 带 SLF 优化

```
1 deque < int > q;
2 use[s] = 0;
3 q.push_back(s);
4 memset(inq, 0, sizeof(inq));
5 inq[s] = true;
6 while (!q.empty())
7 {
8    int cur = q.front();
9   inq[cur] = false;
```

三最短路

```
10
       q.pop front();
       for (unsigned i = 0: i < a[cur].size(): i++)
11
12
            if (use[a[cur][i].B] > use[cur] + a[cur][i].A)
13
                use[g[cur][i].B] = use[cur] + g[cur][i].A;
14
               if (!inq[g[cur][i].B])
15
16
17
                    if (!q.empty() && use[q[cur][i].B] <=</pre>
   use[a.front()])
18
                        q.push front(g[cur][i].B);
19
20
                    else a.push back(a[curl[i].B):
                    ing[g[cur][i].B] = true;
21
22
23
24 }
```

3. 差分约束系统

根据二元约束关系建图,设源点 D[s] = 0.

约束关系表示	问题	算法
D[j] - D[i] <= C	约束关系下的最大值	最短路
D[j] - D[i] >= C	约束关系下的最小值	最长路

4. 次短路径

次短路径可以看作是 k 短路径问题的一种特殊情况,求 k 短路径有 Yen 算法等较为复杂的方法,对于次短路径,可以有更为简易的方法。下面介绍一种求两个顶点之间次短路径的解法。

我们要对一个有向赋权图(无向图每条边可以看作两条相反的有向边)的顶点 S 到 T 之间求次短路径,首先应求出 S 的单源最短路径。遍历有向图,标记出<u>可以在最短路径上的边</u>,加入集合 K。然后枚举删除集合 K 中每条边,求从 S 到 T 的最短路径,记录每次求出的路径长度值,其最小值就是次短路径的长度。

在这里我们以为次短路径长度可以等于最短路径长度,如果想等,也可以

看作是从 S 到 T 有不止一条最短路径。如果我们规定求从 S 到 T 大于最短路径长度的次短路径,则答案就是每次删边后<u>大于原最短路径</u>的 S 到 T 的最短路径长度的最小值。

用 Dijkstra+堆求单源最短路径,则每次求最短路径时间复杂度为 O(Nlog(N+M) + M),所以总的时间复杂度为 O(NM*log(N+M) + M^2)。该估计是较为悲观的,因为一般来说,在最短路径上的边的条数要远远小于 M,所以实际效果要比预想的好。

四 生成树

次小生成树

类比上述次短路径求法,很容易想到一个"枚举删除最小生成树上的每条边,再求最小生成树"的直观解法。如果用 Prim+堆,每次最小生成树时间复杂度为 O(Nlog(N+M)+M),枚举删除有O(N)条边,时间复杂度就是 $O(N^22log(N+M)+N^*M)$,当图很稠密时,接近 $O(N^3)$ 。这种方法简易直观,但我们有一个更简单,而且效率更高的 $O(N^2+M)$ 的解法,下面介绍这种方法。

首先求出原图最小生成树,记录权值之和为 MinST。枚举添加每条<u>不在最小生成树上的边(u,v)</u>,加上以后一定会形成一个环。找到环上权值<u>第二大的边(即除了(u,v)以外的权值最大的边)</u>,把它删掉,计算当前生成树的权值之和。取所有枚举修改的生成树权值之和的最小值,就是次小生成树。

具体实现时,更简单的方法是从每个节点 i 遍历整个最小生成树,定义 F[j]为<u>从 i 到 j 的路径上最大边的权值</u>。遍历图求出 <math>F[j] 的值,然后对于 添加每条不在最小生成树中的边(i,j),新的生成树权值之和就是 MinST + w(i,j) - F[j],记录其最小值,则为次小生成树。

该算法的时间复杂度为 O(N^2 + M)。由于只用求一次最小生成树,可以用

四 生成树

-14-

最简单的 Prim,时间复杂度为 0(N²)。算法的瓶颈不在求最小生成树,而在 0(N²+M)的枚举加边修改,所以用更好的最小生成树算法是没有必要的。

计算几何

五 树的直径

```
(调用时语句: dis[bfs(bfs(1))]; 注意初始化等问题)
 1 const int maxn = 100010:
 2 vector<int> a[maxn]:
 3 int dis[maxn], vis[maxn];
 5 int bfs(int start)
 6
       queue <int> q;
       q.push(start);
 9
       vis[start] = 1;
10
       memset(dis, 0x3f, sizeof dis);
       memset(vis, 0, sizeof vis);
11
       dis[start] = 0;
12
13
       int p = 0:
14
       while (!q.empty())
15
16
           int cur = q.front();
17
            p = cur;
18
            q.pop();
19
            for (int i = 0; i < (int)g[cur].size(); i++)</pre>
20
21
               if (!vis[g[cur][i]])
22
23
                    q.push(q[cur][i]);
24
                    vis[q[cur][i]] = 1;
25
                   dis[g[cur][i]] = dis[cur] + 1;
26
           }
27
28
29
        return p;
30 }
```

一二维几何

1. 基本操作【部分未验证】

```
1 #include <iostream>
 2 #include <cstdio>
 3 #include <cstring>
   #include <vector>
   #include <algorithm>
   #include <cmath>
   using namespace std;
   const double eps = 1e-11;
10
11 struct point
12 {
13
        double x, y;
14
        point () {}
15
        point (double _x, double _y) : x(_x), y(_y) {}
16
17
        point operator+ (point b)
18
19
            return point(x + b.x, y + b.y);
20
21
        point operator- (point b)
22
23
            return point(x - b.x, y - b.y);
24
25
        point operator* (double k)
26
27
            return point(k*x, k*y);
28
29
        point operator/ (double k)
30
31
            return point(x/k, y/k);
32
33
34
        double dot(point b)
35
36
            return x * b.x + y * b.y;
37
38
        double cross(point b)
```

```
2
       {
 3
            return x * b.v - v * b.x:
 4
 5
6
        double dist()
 7
 8
            return sqrt(x*x + y*y);
 9
10
        double dist2()
11
12
            return x*x+y*y;
13
14
15
       inline int getQuad()
16
17
            if (x > eps && v > -eps) return 1:
18
            else if (x < eps && v > eps) return 2:
19
            else if (x < -eps && y < eps) return 3;</pre>
20
            else return 4;
21
       }
22
23
       void rotate90()
24
25
            double nx = x, ny = y;
26
            x = -ny, y = nx;
27
28 };
29
30 struct line
31 {
32
        point a, b;
33
        line () {}
34
        line (point _a, point _b): a(_a), b(_b) {}
35 };
36 typedef line segment;
37
38 double distSegmentPoint(point, segment);
39 double distLinePoint(point, line);
40 bool judSegmentInt(segment, segment);
41 point getLineInt(line, line);
42
43 struct circle
44 {
45
        point centre;
46
        double r;
47
48
       circle (point c, double r = 0)
49
50
            centre = c, r = r;
```

```
51
52
        circle (point a. point b)
53
54
            centre.x = (a.x + b.x) / 2;
55
            centre.y = (a.y + b.y) / 2;
56
            r = (a-b).dist() / 2;
57
58
59
        circle (point a. point b. point c)
60
61
            point u1((a.x + b.x) / 2, (a.y + b.y) / 2), v1;
62
            v1.x = u1.x - (b.y - a.y), v1.y = u1.y + (b.x - a.x);
63
64
            point u2((a.x + c.x) / 2, (a.y + c.y) / 2), v2;
65
            v2.x = u2.x - (c.y - a.y), v2.y = u2.y + (c.x - a.x);
66
67
            centre = getLineInt(line(u1, v1), line(u2, v2));
            r = (centre - a).dist();
68
69
70
71
        bool inCircle(point px)
72
73
            if ((px - centre).dist() < r + eps)</pre>
74
                return true:
75
            else
76
                return false;
77
78
79
        bool judIntSegment(segment s)
80
81
            return distSegmentPoint(centre, s) < r + eps &&</pre>
82
                (r < (centre - s.a).dist() + eps || r < (centre -</pre>
83
   s.b).dist() + eps);
84
85
86
        bool judIntCircle(circle b)
87
88
            double dis = (centre - b.centre).dist();
89
            return dis < r + b.r + eps && fabs(r - b.r) < dis + eps;</pre>
90
91
92
        int getIntLine(line l, vector<point> &ret)
93
            double x = (l.a - centre).dot(l.b - l.a);
94
95
            double y = (l.b - l.a).dist2();
96
            double d = x*x - y*((l.a - centre).dist2() - r*r);
97
            if (d < -eps) return 0:</pre>
98
            if (d < 0) d = 0:
99
            point q1 = l.a - ((l.b - l.a)*(x/y));
```

```
100
             point q2 = l.b - (l.a*(sqrt(d)/y));
             ret.push back(q1);
101
102
             ret.push back(a2):
103
             return 2:
104
         }
105
106
         int getIntCircle(circle &c2. vector <point> &ret)
107
108
             double x = (centre - c2.centre).dist2():
109
             double y = ((r*r - c2.r*c2.r) / x + 1.0) / 2.0;
110
             double d = r*r/x - v*v:
111
             if (d < -eps) return 0;</pre>
112
113
             point q1 = centre + (c2.centre - centre) * y;
114
             if (d < eps)
115
116
                 ret.push_back(q1);
117
                 return 1;
118
119
             point q2 = (c2.centre - centre) * sqrt(d);
120
             ret.push back(a1 - a2):
121
             ret.push back(q1 + q2);
122
             return 2;
123
124
125
         int getTangentFromP(Point p, vector <point> &ret)
126
127
             double x = (p - centre).dist2():
128
             double d = x - r*r:
129
             if (d < -eps) return 0:</pre>
130
             if (d < 0) d = 0;
131
132
133
134 };
135
136 double distSegmentPoint(point p, segment s)
137 {
138
         if ((s.b - s.a).dot(p - s.a) < eps) return (p - s.a).dist();</pre>
139
         if ((s.a - s.b).dot(p - s.b) < eps) return (p - s.b).dist();</pre>
140
         return distLinePoint(p. s):
141 }
142
143 double distLinePoint(point p, line l)
144 {
145
         return abs((l.b - l.a).cross(p - l.a)) / (l.b - l.a).dist():
146 }
147
148 bool onSegment(segment a, point b)
```

```
149 {
150
         return (min(a.a.x. a.b.x) < b.x + eps) && (max(a.a.x. a.b.x) >
151 b.x - eps)
152
                 && (min(a.a.v. a.b.v) < b.v + eps) && (max(a.a.v. a.b.v)
153 > b.v - eps):
154
155 bool judSegmentInt(segment a, segment b)
156 {
157
         double d1. d2. d3. d4:
158
         d1 = (b.a - a.a).cross(a.b - a.a):
159
         d2 = (b.b - a.a).cross(a.b - a.a):
160
         d3 = (a.a - b.a).cross(b.b - b.a);
161
         d4 = (a.b - b.a).cross(b.b - b.a):
162
163
         if (((d1 > eps && d2 < -eps) || (d1 < -eps && d2 > eps))
164
             && ((d3 > eps && d4 < -eps) || (d3 < -eps && d4 > eps)))
165
             return true:
166
167
         if (fabs(d1) < eps)
                                 return onSegment(a, b.a);
168
         if (fabs(d2) < eps)
                                 return onSegment(a, b.b);
        if (fabs(d3) < eps)
169
                                 return onSegment(b. a.a):
170
         if (fabs(d4) < eps)
                                 return onSegment(b. a.b):
171
         return false:
172 }
173 point getLineInt(line a, line b)
174 {
175
         point ret = a.a;
176
177
         double t = ((a.a.x - b.a.x) * (b.a.y - b.b.y) - (a.a.y - b.a.y)
178
    * (b.a.x - b.b.x))
179
                    /((a.a.x - a.b.x) * (b.a.y - b.b.y) - (a.a.y - a.b.y)
180
    * (b.a.x - b.b.x));
181
182
         ret.x += (a.b.x - a.a.x) * t:
183
         ret.y += (a.b.y - a.a.y) * t;
184
         return ret:
185 }
186
187
    point getProj(line a, point p)
188
189
         return a.a + ((a.b - a.a)*((a.b - a.a).dot(p - a.a) / (a.b - a.a))
190 a.a).dist()));
191 }
```

2. 凸包 O(N logN)

```
1 #include <iostream>
 2 #include <cstdio>
 3 #include <cmath>
 4 #include <cstring>
 5 #include <algorithm>
 6 #define MAXN 10001
 7 #define eps 1e-9
 8 #define SQ(x) ((x)*(x))
 9 using namespace std;
10
11 struct point
12 {
13
        double x, y;
14
        point (double x = 0, double y = 0)
15
16
           x = x, y = y;
17
18
       double operator * (point b)
19
20
            return x * b.x + v * b.v:
21
22
23
       double cross (point b)
24
25
            return x * b.v - v * b.x;
26
27
28
       point operator - (point b)
29
30
            return point(x - b.x, y - b.y);
31
32 };
33 point pts[MAXN];
34 point Basis;
35 double direction(point a, point b, point c)
36 {
37
       return (c - a).cross(b - a);
38 }
39
40 bool cmp(point a, point b)
41 {
42
       if (fabs(direction( Basis, a, b)) < eps)</pre>
           return SQ(a - _Basis) < SQ(b - _Basis) - eps;</pre>
43
44
        return direction(_Basis, a, b) < -eps;</pre>
45 }
46
```

```
47 void getConvex(point p[], int n, point *convex, int &hv)
48 {
49
50
       int Basis = 0. Top:
51
       for (int i = 0: i < n: i++)
52
           if (fabs(p[i].y - p[Basis].y) < eps)</pre>
53
54
               if (p[i].x < p[Basis].x - eps)
55
                   Basis = i:
56
            Basis = p[i].y < p[Basis].y-eps ? i : Basis;</pre>
57
58
       Basis = p[Basis];
59
       swap(p[0], p[Basis]);
60
       sort(p + 1, p + n, cmp);
       for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)</pre>
61
62
           convex[i] = p[i]:
63
       Top = 2:
64
       for (int i = 3; i < n; i++)</pre>
65
66
            while (direction(convex[Top - 1], convex[Top], p[i]) > -eps
67 && Top > 0)
68
               Top--:
69
           convex[++Top] = p[i];
70
71
       hv = Top+1:
72 }
73
74 double getConvexArea(point conv[], int num) // 计算凸包面积
75 {
76
       double ans = 0:
       for (int i = 0; i < num; i++)</pre>
77
           ans += direction(point(0, 0), conv[i], conv[(i + 1) % num]);
78
79
       return fabs(ans / 2.0); // 计算结果必须 / 2.0
80 }
    3. 旋转卡壳
 1 // 用以求凸包上距离最远两点的距离
 2 // 如果有三点共线的情况,取消代码注释部分
 3 // 返回 ans 最大两点距离平方
   double getMaxSODistance(/*point p[], int n,*/ point conv[], int num)
 5
 6
       if (num <= 1)
 9
           double ret = 0;
10
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

-18-

```
15
                ret = max(ret, SQ(p[i] - p[0]));
                                                                          28
                                                                                      return point(x*b, y*b);
                                                                                 }
16
            return ret:
                                                                          29
       }*/
17
                                                                          30
18
       int q = 1;
                                                                          31
                                                                                  inline double dot(point b)
19
       double ans = 0:
                                                                          32
20
       for (int i = 0; i < num; i++)
                                                                          33
                                                                                      return x * b.x + y * b.y;
21
                                                                          34
22
                                                                          35
            while (abs(direction(conv[i], conv[i + 1], conv[q]))
23
                    < abs(direction(conv[i], conv[i + 1], conv[q +
                                                                          36
                                                                                  inline double cross (point b)
24 1]))-eps)
                                                                          37
25
                q = (q + 1) \% num;
                                                                          38
                                                                                      return x * b.y - y * b.x;
26
            ans = max(ans, max(SQ(conv[i] - conv[q]), SQ(conv[i + 1] -
                                                                          39
27 conv[q + 1]));
                                                                          40
28
                                                                          41
                                                                                  point operator - (point b)
29
        return ans;
                                                                          42
30 }
                                                                          43
                                                                                      return point(x - b.x, y - b.y);
                                                                          44
                                                                          45
                                                                          46
                                                                                  inline int getQuad()
                                                                          47
   4. 半平面交 O(N logN)
                                                                          48
                                                                                      if (x > eps && y > -eps) return 1;
                                                                          49
                                                                                      else if (x < eps && y > eps) return 2;
 1 // POJ 2451 Uyuw's Concert
                                                                          50
                                                                                      else if (x < -eps && y < eps) return 3;</pre>
 2 // POJ 3335
                                                                          51
                                                                                      else return 4:
 3 // POJ 1279
                                                                          52
 4 #include <iostream>
                                                                          53
                                                                                  inline double dist()
 5 #include <vector>
                                                                          54
 6 #include <cstdio>
                                                                          55
                                                                                      return x*x + y*y;
 7 #include <cmath>
                                                                          56
 8 #include <cstring>
                                                                          57 };
  #include <algorithm>
                                                                              typedef pair <point, point> Line;
10 #define SQ(x) ((x)*(x))
                                                                          59
11 #define A first
                                                                              point pts[maxn];
12 #define B second
                                                                             Line line[maxn]:
13 using namespace std:
                                                                          62
14
                                                                          63
                                                                             double direction(point a, point b, point c)
15 const double eps = 1e-9;
                                                                          64
16 const double pi = acos(-1.0);
                                                                          65
                                                                                  return (c - a).cross(b - a);
17 const int maxn = 1010;
                                                                          66
18
                                                                          67
19 struct point
                                                                              bool cmpPointbyAngle(point a, point b)
20 {
                                                                          69
21
       double x, v:
                                                                          70
                                                                                  int q1 = a.getQuad(), q2 = b.getQuad();
22
        point (double _x = 0, double _y = 0)
                                                                          71
                                                                                  if (q1 == q2)
23
                                                                          72
24
            x = _x, y = _y;
                                                                          73
                                                                                      if (fabs(a.cross(b)) < eps)</pre>
25
                                                                          74
                                                                                          return a.dist() < b.dist();</pre>
26
        point operator * (double b)
                                                                          75
27
                                                                          76
                                                                                      return a.cross(b) > eps;
```

```
77
                                                                       126
                                                                               /** p 为双端队列对应的交点 p[i-1] = a[i] 交 a[i-1] */
 78
        return a1 < a2:
                                                                       127
 79 }
                                                                       128
 80
                                                                       129
                                                                               for (int i = 1: i < n: i++)
 81 bool cmpLinebyAngle(Line a, Line b)
                                                                       130
 82 {
                                                                       131
                                                                                    /** 消除无用直线, 加入新直线 */
                                                                       132
                                                                                   while (first < last && !onLeft(L[i], p[last-1])) last--;</pre>
 83
        point v1 = a.B - a.A. v2 = b.B - b.A:
 84
                                                                       133
                                                                                    while (first < last && !onLeft(L[i]. p[first])) first++:</pre>
 85
        return cmpPointbvAnale(v1, v2):
                                                                       134
                                                                                   a[++last] = L[i]:
 86 }
                                                                       135
 87
                                                                       136
                                                                                    /** 判断平行, 平行时保留内侧直线 */
 88 bool onLeft(Line L, point p)
                                                                       137
                                                                                   if (first < last && isParallel(q[last], q[last - 1]))</pre>
 89 {
                                                                       138
        return (L.B - L.A).cross(p - L.A) > eps; // 注意: 如果相交的点 139
                                                                                       last--;
 91 也算作半平面交的解 将此句改为 (L.B - L.A).cross(p - L.A) > -eps
                                                                       140
                                                                                       if (onLeft(q[last], L[i].A)) q[last] = L[i];
 92 }
                                                                       141
                                                                                   if (first < last)</pre>
 93
                                                                       142
 94 bool isParallel(Line a, Line b) /// 平行且同向
                                                                       143
                                                                                       p[last-1] = lineInt(q[last-1], q[last]);
 95 {
                                                                       144
        return fabs((a.B - a.A).cross(b.B - b.A)) < eps &&
                                                                       145
                                                                               while (first < last && !onLeft(q[first], p[last-1])) last--;</pre>
                                                                               if (last - first <= 1) return 0:</pre>
 97 (a.B-a.A).dot(b.B - b.A)>eps:
                                                                       146
 98 }
                                                                       147
                                                                               p[last] = lineInt(q[last], q[first]);
 99
                                                                       148
                                                                               for (int i = first; i <= last; i++) poly.push back(p[i]);</pre>
100 point lineInt(Line a, Line b)
                                                                       149
                                                                               return (int)poly.size();
101 { // 注意 事先必须判断两直线不平行
                                                                       150 }
102
        point ret = a.A;
103
104
        double t = ((a.A.x - b.A.x) * (b.A.y - b.B.y) - (a.A.y - b.A.y)
105 * (b.A.x - b.B.x))
                                                                            5. 最小包围圆 O(N)
                   /((a.A.x - a.B.x) * (b.A.y - b.B.y) - (a.A.y - a.B.y)
106
107 * (b.A.x - b.B.x));
                                                                         1 #include <iostream>
108
                                                                         2 #include <cstdio>
109
        ret.x += (a.B.x - a.A.x) * t;
                                                                         3 #include <cmath>
110
        ret.y += (a.B.y - a.A.y) * t;
                                                                         4 #include <cstring>
111
        return ret:
                                                                         5 #include <algorithm>
112 }
                                                                         6 #define MAXN 50001
113
                                                                         7 #define eps 1e-9
114 point intersect[maxn];
                                                                         8 #define SO(x) ((x)*(x))
115 Line my deque[maxn];
                                                                         9 using namespace std:
116
                                                                        10
117 int halfplaneIntersection(Line *L, int n, vector<point> &poly)
                                                                        11 int n;
118 {
                                                                        12
119
        sort(L, L + n, cmpLinebyAngle);
                                                                        13 struct point
120
                                                                        14 {
121
        int first, last;
                                                                        15
                                                                               double x, v;
122
                                                                        16
                                                                               point (double _x = 0, double _y = 0)
123
        point *p = intersect:
                                                                        17
124
        Line *q = my deque;
                                                                        18
                                                                                    x = _x, y = _y;
125
        q[first = last = 0] = L[0];
                                                                        19
```

```
24
       double operator * (point b)
                                                                         73
                                                                                 circle (point a, point b, point c)
25
                                                                         74
            return x * b.x + y * b.y;
                                                                         75
26
                                                                                     point u1((a.x + b.x) / 2, (a.y + b.y) / 2), v1;
27
                                                                         76
                                                                                     v1.x = u1.x - (b.y - a.y), v1.y = u1.y + (b.x - a.x);
28
        double cross (point b)
                                                                         77
29
                                                                         78
                                                                                     point u2((a.x + c.x) / 2, (a.y + c.y) / 2), v2;
                                                                         79
30
            return x * b.y - y * b.x;
                                                                                     v2.x = u2.x - (c.y - a.y), v2.y = u2.y + (c.x - a.x);
31
                                                                         80
32
                                                                         81
                                                                                     centre = lineInt(u1. v1. u2. v2):
33
       point operator - (point b)
                                                                         82
                                                                                     r = dist(centre. a):
34
                                                                         83
                                                                                 }
35
            return point(x - b.x, y - b.y);
                                                                         84
36
                                                                         85
                                                                                 bool inCircle(point px)
37 };
                                                                         86
38
                                                                         87
                                                                                     if (sqrt(SQ(px - centre)) < r + eps)</pre>
39 point lineInt(point a1, point a2, point b1, point b2)
                                                                         88
                                                                                          return true:
       // 注意 事先必须判断两直线不平行
                                                                         89
                                                                                     else
                                                                         90
                                                                                          return false;
41
        point ret = a1;
42
                                                                         91
43
        double t = ((a1.x - b1.x) * (b1.y - b2.y) - (a1.y - b1.y) *
                                                                         92 };
44 (b1.x - b2.x))
                                                                         93
45
                   /((a1.x - a2.x) * (b1.y - b2.y) - (a1.y - a2.y) *
                                                                         94 double direction(point a. point b. point c)
46 (b1.x - b2.x));
                                                                         95
47
                                                                         96
                                                                                 return (c - a).cross(b - a);
48
                                                                         97 }
       ret.x += (a2.x - a1.x) * t;
49
                                                                         98
       ret.y += (a2.y - a1.y) * t;
50
        return ret:
                                                                             point pt[MAXN]:
51 }
                                                                        100 int Basis. Top:
52
                                                                        101
53 double dist(point a, point b)
                                                                        102 circle minCoverDisc(point p[], int n)
54 {
                                                                        103 {
55
        return sqrt(SQ(a - b));
                                                                        104
                                                                                 random shuffle(p, p + n);
56 }
                                                                        105
57
                                                                        106
                                                                                 if (n == 1)
                                                                                     return circle(p[0], 0);
58 struct circle
                                                                        107
59 {
                                                                        108
                                                                                 circle ret(p[0], p[1]);
60
        point centre;
                                                                        109
                                                                        110
61
        double r;
                                                                                 for (int i = 2; i < n; i++)
62
                                                                        111
                                                                        112
63
        circle (point c, double r = 0)
                                                                                     if (ret.inCircle(p[i]))
                                                                        113
                                                                                          continue:
64
65
                                                                        114
                                                                                     ret = circle(p[0], p[i]);
            centre = _{c}, r = _{r};
                                                                        115
                                                                                     for (int j = 1; j < i; j++)</pre>
66
67
                                                                        116
        circle (point a, point b)
68
                                                                        117
                                                                                         if (ret.inCircle(p[j]) || i == j)
69
            centre.x = (a.x + b.x) / 2;
                                                                        118
                                                                                              continue:
70
            centre.y = (a.y + b.y) / 2;
                                                                        119
                                                                                         ret = circle(p[i], p[j]);
71
                                                                        120
            r = dist(a, b) / 2;
72
                                                                        121
                                                                                         for (int k = 0; k < j; k++)
```

```
122
                {
                     if (ret.inCircle(p[k]) || k == j || k == i)
123
124
                         continue:
                     ret = circle(p[i], p[j], p[k]);
125
126
127
            }
128
129
         return ret;
130 }
131
132 int main()
133 {
134
        int n:
        //freopen("10005.in", "r", stdin);
135
136
        while (1)
137
            scanf("%d", &n);
138
139
            if (!n) break;
140
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
141
                 scanf("%lf%lf", &pt[i].x, &pt[i].y);
142
143
144
145
            double rr = 0;
146
            circle c = minCoverDisc(pt, n);
147
            scanf("%lf", &rr);
148
149
            if (rr < c.r - eps)
150
            {
151
                 printf("There is no way of packing that polygon.\n");
152
            else
153
154
                 printf("The polygon can be packed in the circle.\n");
155
156
157
            printf("(%.3f, %.3f) \Gamma = \%.11f \ n", c.centre.x, c.centre.y,
158 c.r);
159
160
         return 0;
161 }
```

二 三维几何

10

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40 41

1. 基本操作(点和线等)

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <cstdio>
3 #include <cstring>
4 #include <cmath>
5 #include <vector>
6 using namespace std;
  const double eps = 0;
8 struct point3D
9 {
      double x, y, z;
      point3D (double x = 0, double y = 0, double z = 0)
          x = x, y = y, z = z;
      point3D operator + (point3D b)
           return point3D(x + b.x. v + b.v. z + b.z):
      point3D operator - (point3D b)
           return point3D(x - b.x, y - b.y, z - b.z);
      point3D operator * (double k)
           return point3D(k*x, k*y, k*z);
      point3D operator / (double k)
           return point3D(x/k, y/k, z/k);
      point3D cross(point3D b)
           return point3D(y * b.z - z * b.y,
                          z * b.x - x * b.z.
                          x * b.y - y * b.x);
      double dot(point3D b)
           return x * b.x + y * b.y + z * b.z;
```

```
4
                                                                       53 pair<point3D, point3D> L)
 5
       double dist2()
                                                                       54 {
                                                                       55
                                                                               point3D e = o1.cross(o2):
7
                                                                               point3D v = o1.cross(e);
           return x * x + y * y + z * z;
                                                                       56
 8
                                                                       57
                                                                               double d = o2.dot(v):
9
       double dist()
                                                                       58
                                                                               if (fabs(d) < eps) return false;</pre>
                                                                               point3D q = p1 + (v * (o2.dot(p2 - p1)) / d);
10
                                                                       59
11
                                                                       60
           return sqrt(dist2());
                                                                               L.first = a. L.second = a + e:
12
                                                                       61
                                                                               return true:
13
       void read()
                                                                       62 }
14
15
           scanf("%lf%lf%lf", &x, &y, &z);
16
17
       void write()
                                                                           2. 凸包 0(N^2)
18
19
           printf("%.6lf %.6lf %.6lf", x, y, z);
                                                                           来源于网络 验过
20
                                                                        1
21 };
                                                                           模板来源: 互联网
                                                                        2
22
                                                                           功能:
23 double disLP(point3D p1, point3D p2, point3D q)
                                                                               1. 求三维凸包
                                                                        4
24 {
                                                                               2. 三维凸包求表面积
25
       return ((p2 - p1).cross(q - p1)).dist() / (p2 - p1).dist();
                                                                               3. 三维凸包求面数
26 }
                                                                        7
                                                                               4. 求质心位置
27
                                                                        8
28 double disLL(point3D p1, point3D p2, point3D q1, point3D q2,
29
                                           point3D &is1, point3D &is2)
                                                                       10 #include <stdio.h>
30 {
                                                                       11 #include <string.h>
31
       point3D p = q1 - p1, u = p2 - p1, v = q2 - q1;
                                                                       12 #include <math.h>
32
       double d = u.dist2() * v.dist2() - u.dot(v) * u.dot(v);
                                                                       13 #include <algorithm>
       if (fabs(d) < eps) return disLP(q1, q2, p1);</pre>
33
                                                                       14 using namespace std:
34
       double s = (p.dot(u) * v.dist2() - p.dot(v) * u.dot(v)) / d;
                                                                       15 const int PR = 1e-8;
       double t = -(u.dist2() * p.dot(v) - p.dot(u) * v.dot(u)) / d;
35
                                                                       16 const int eps = 1e-8;
36
       is1 = p1 + (u * s);
                                                                       17 #define N 510
37
       is2 = a1 + (v * t):
                                                                       18 struct TPoint
38
       return disLP(q1, q2, p1+(u * s));
                                                                       19
                                                                          {
39 }
                                                                       20
                                                                               double x,y,z;
40
                                                                       21
                                                                               TPoint(){}
41 vector<point3D> isPL(point3D p, point3D o, point3D q1, point3D q2)
                                                                       22
                                                                               TPoint(double _x,double _y,double _z):x(_x),y(_y),z(_z){}
42 {
                                                                       23
                                                                               TPoint operator-(const TPoint p) {return
43
       double a = o.dot(q2-p);
                                                                       24 TPoint(x-p.x,y-p.y,z-p.z);}
       double b = o.dot(q1-p);
44
                                                                       25
                                                                               TPoint operator*(const TPoint p) {return
45
       double d = a - b:
                                                                           TPoint(y*p.z-z*p.y,z*p.x-x*p.z,x*p.y-y*p.x);}//叉积
46
       vector <point3D> retv;
                                                                       27
                                                                               double operator^(const TPoint p) {return x*p.x+y*p.y+z*p.z;}//点
47
       if (fabs(d) < eps) return retv;</pre>
                                                                           积
                                                                       28
48
       retv.push back((q1 * a - q2 * b)/d);
                                                                       29 };
49
       return retv;
                                                                       30 struct fac
50 }
                                                                       31 {
51
                                                                               int a,b,c;//凸包一个面上的三个点的编号
                                                                       32
52 bool isPP(point3D p1, point3D o1, point3D p2, point3D o2,
```

```
bool ok; //该面是否是最终凸包中的面
12
                                                                      61
                                                                              void construct()//构建凸包
13 }:
                                                                      62
                                                                      63
14 struct T3dhull
                                                                                  int i.i:
15 {
                                                                      64
                                                                                  trianglecnt=0:
       int n;//初始点数
                                                                      65
16
                                                                                  if(n<4) return :</pre>
17
       TPoint ply[N];//初始点
                                                                      66
                                                                                  bool tmp=true:
       int trianglecnt;//凸包上三角形数
18
                                                                      67
                                                                                  for(i=1;i<n;i++)//前两点不共点
       fac tri[N]://凸包三角形
19
                                                                      68
       int vis[N][N];//点i到点j是属于哪个面
20
                                                                      69
                                                                                      if((dist(ply[0]-ply[i]))>PR)
       double dist(TPoint a){return sqrt(a.x*a.x+a.y*a.y+a.z*a.z);}//两70
21
                                                                                         swap(ply[1],ply[i]); tmp=false; break:
22 点长度
                                                                      71
       double area(TPoint a, TPoint b, TPoint c){return
23
                                                                      72
  dist((b-a)*(c-a));}//三角形面积*2
                                                                      73
       double volume(TPoint a, TPoint b, TPoint c, TPoint d){return
                                                                      74
                                                                                  if(tmp) return:
25
   (b-a)*(c-a)^(d-a):}//四面体有向体积*6
                                                                      75
                                                                                  tmp=true:
27
       double ptoplane(TPoint &p.fac &f)//正: 点在面同向
                                                                      76
                                                                                  for(i=2;i<n;i++)//前三点不共线
                                                                      77
28
           TPoint m=ply[f.b]-ply[f.a],n=ply[f.c]-ply[f.a],t=p-ply[f.a]; 78
29
                                                                                      if((dist((ply[0]-ply[1])*(ply[1]-ply[i])))>PR)
30
           return (m*n)^t:
                                                                      79
31
                                                                      80
                                                                                          swap(ply[2],ply[i]); tmp=false; break;
32
       void deal(int p.int a.int b)
                                                                      81
33
                                                                      82
                                                                      83
34
           int f=vis[a][b];
                                                                                  if(tmp) return :
35
           fac add:
                                                                      84
                                                                                  tmp=true:
36
           if(tri[f].ok)
                                                                      85
                                                                                  for(i=3;i<n;i++)//前四点不共面
37
                                                                      86
38
               if((ptoplane(ply[p],tri[f]))>PR) dfs(p,f);
                                                                      87
39
               else
                                                                          if(fabs((ply[0]-ply[1])*(ply[1]-ply[2])^(ply[0]-ply[i]))>PR)
40
                                                                      89
                   add.a=b,add.b=a,add.c=p,add.ok=1;
                                                                      90
41
                                                                                          swap(ply[3],ply[i]); tmp=false; break;
42
                   vis[p][b]=vis[a][p]=vis[b][a]=trianglecnt;
                                                                      91
                   tri[trianglecnt++]=add;
                                                                      92
43
44
                                                                      93
                                                                                  if(tmp) return ;
           }
                                                                      94
45
                                                                                  fac add:
                                                                      95
46
                                                                                  for(i=0;i<4;i++)//构建初始四面体
       void dfs(int p,int cnt)//维护凸包,如果点p在凸包外更新凸包
47
                                                                      96
48
                                                                      97
                                                                                      add.a=(i+1)%4,add.b=(i+2)%4,add.c=(i+3)%4,add.ok=1;
49
                                                                      98
                                                                                      if((ptoplane(ply[i],add))>0) swap(add.b,add.c);
           tri[cnt].ok=0;
           deal(p,tri[cnt].b,tri[cnt].a);
50
                                                                      99
                                                                                      vis[add.a][add.b]=vis[add.b][add.c]=vis[add.c]
51
           deal(p.tri[cnt].c.tri[cnt].b):
                                                                          [add.a]=trianglecnt:
                                                                     100
52
           deal(p.tri[cnt].a.tri[cnt].c):
                                                                     101
                                                                                      tri[trianglecnt++]=add:
53
                                                                     102
54
       bool same(int s,int e)//判断两个面是否为同一面
                                                                     103
                                                                                  for(i=4;i<n;i++)//构建更新凸包
55
                                                                     104
56
           TPoint a=ply[tri[s].a],b=ply[tri[s].b],c=ply[tri[s].c];
                                                                     105
                                                                                      for(j=0;j<trianglecnt;j++)</pre>
57
           return fabs(volume(a,b,c,ply[tri[e].a]))<PR</pre>
                                                                     106
58
               &&fabs(volume(a,b,c,ply[tri[e].b]))<PR
                                                                     107
                                                                                          if(tri[j].ok&&(ptoplane(ply[i],tri[j]))>PR)
               &&fabs(volume(a,b,c,ply[tri[e].c]))<PR;</pre>
59
                                                                     108
60
                                                                     109
                                                                                              dfs(i,j); break;
```

```
110
                 }
111
112
113
             int cnt=trianglecnt:
114
             trianglecnt=0:
115
             for(i=0;i<cnt;i++)</pre>
116
117
                 if(tri[i].ok)
118
                      tri[trianglecnt++]=tri[i];
             }
119
120
         double area()//表面积
121
122
123
             double ret=0;
124
             for(int i=0:i<trianglecnt:i++)</pre>
                 ret+=area(ply[tri[i].a],ply[tri[i].b],ply[tri[i].c]);
125
126
             return ret/2.0:
127
128
         double volume()//体积
129
130
             TPoint p(0,0,0);
131
             double ret=0:
132
             for(int i=0;i<trianglecnt;i++)</pre>
133
134 ret+=volume(p,ply[tri[i].a],ply[tri[i].b],ply[tri[i].c]);
135
             return fabs(ret/6);
136
137
         int facetri() {return trianglecnt;}//表面三角形数
138
         int facepolygon()//表面多边形数
139
140
             int ans=0,i,j,k;
             for(i=0;i<trianglecnt;i++)</pre>
141
142
143
                 for(j=0,k=1;j<i;j++)</pre>
144
145
                      if(same(i,j)) {k=0;break;}
146
147
                 ans+=k:
148
149
             return ans:
150
151
152
         TPoint massPoint() // 凸包重心
153
154
             TPoint ret(0, 0, 0);
155
             double sumv = 0.0:
156
             for (int i = 0; i < trianglecnt; i++)</pre>
157
158
                 TPoint cur;
```

```
159
                 cur = ply[tri[i].a] + ply[tri[i].b] + ply[tri[i].c];
160
                 cur.x /= 4.0. cur.v /= 4.0. cur.z /= 4.0:
161
                 double v = volume(TPoint(0,0,0), ply[tri[i].a],
162
    ply[tri[i].b], ply[tri[i].c]);
163
                 cur.x *= v, cur.y *= v, cur.z *= v;
164
                 sumv += v:
165
                 ret = ret + cur;
166
167
             ret.x /= sumv, ret.y /= sumv, ret.z /= sumv;
168
169
             return ret:
170
171
172 }hull;
```

3. 凸包切割 0(N^2)

参考东大模板

其他算法专题

Dancing Links X 精确覆盖

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <cstring>
   #include <cstdio>
4 #include <vector>
5 #include <algorithm>
   using namespace std:
   const int maxr = 1010, maxc = 1010, inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
10 int findcnt = 0:
11 struct DancingLinks
12 {
13
       struct Node
14
15
           int L, R, U, D, Col, Row;
           void setLink(int _l, int _r, int _u, int _d, int _col, int
16
17
   LOM)
18
19
               L = l, R = r, U = u, D = d, Col = col, Row = row;
```

```
31
                                                                          80
32
       } mat[maxr*maxc]:
                                                                          81
                                                                                      for (int i = mat[col].D: i != col: i = mat[i].D)
33
                                                                          82
       int head, nodecnt, S[maxc], c, r;
34
                                                                          83
                                                                                          for (int j = mat[i].R; j != i; j = mat[j].R)
35
       int ans[maxr]. ansdep:
                                                                          84
36
                                                                          85
                                                                                              if (mat[j].Col == 0) continue;
37
       void init(int _r, int _c) // Set all nums in matrix 1
                                                                          86
                                                                                              mat[mat[j].U].D = mat[j].D;
38
                                                                          87
                                                                                              mat[mat[j].D].U = mat[j].U;
39
                                                                          88
                                                                                              S[mat[j].Col]--;
            c = c, r = r;
40
            head = 0:
                                                                          89
41
            nodecnt = c+r+1;
                                                                          90
                                                                          91
42
            memset(S, 0, sizeof S);
43
                                                                          92
44
            for (int i = 1; i <= c; i++)</pre>
                                                                          93
                                                                                  void resumeColumn(int col)
45
                                                                          94
46
                mat[i].setLink(i-1. i+1. i. i. i. 0):
                                                                          95
                                                                                      for (int i = mat[col].U: i != col: i = mat[i].U)
47
                                                                          96
48
                                                                          97
                                                                                          for (int j = mat[i].L; j != i; j = mat[j].L)
            mat[c].R = head;
            mat[1].L = 0;
49
                                                                          98
                                                                          99
50
            for (int i = 1; i <= r; i++)</pre>
                                                                                              if (mat[j].Col == 0) continue;
51
                                                                         100
                                                                                              mat[mat[j].U].D = j;
52
                mat[c+i].setLink(i+c, i+c, i-1+c, i+1+c, 0, i+c);
                                                                         101
                                                                                              mat[mat[j].D].U = j;
53
                                                                         102
                                                                                              S[mat[j].Col]++;
54
            mat[c+1].U = 0;
                                                                         103
55
            mat[c+r].D = 0;
                                                                         104
56
                                                                         105
                                                                                      mat[mat[col].L].R = col;
57
            mat[head].setLink(c, 1, c+r, c+1, 0, 0);
                                                                         106
                                                                                      mat[mat[col].R].L = col:
58
                                                                         107
59
                                                                         108
60
       void setRow(int row, const vector<int> cols) // Set 1 from the
                                                                        109
                                                                                  bool dfs(int dep)
   top to the bottom, cols should be sorted.
                                                                         110
62
                                                                         111
                                                                                      findcnt++;
63
            for (int i = 0; i < (int)cols.size(); i++)</pre>
                                                                         112
64
                                                                         113
                                                                                      if (mat[head].R == head)
65
                int rtail = mat[row+c].L, ctail = mat[cols[i]].U, rhead 114
66 = row+c. chead = cols[i]:
                                                                                          // one answer has been found
                                                                         115
67
                mat[nodecnt].setLink(rtail, rhead, ctail, chead, chead, 116
                                                                                          ansdep = dep:
                                                                         117
68 rhead):
                                                                                          return true;
                mat[rtail].R = nodecnt, mat[ctail].D = nodecnt;
69
                                                                         118
                mat[rhead].L = nodecnt, mat[chead].U = nodecnt;
70
                                                                         119
                                                                                      int mins = inf. rc = -1:
71
                S[cols[i]]++;
                                                                         120
                                                                                      for (int i = mat[head].R; i != head; i = mat[i].R)
72
                nodecnt++;
                                                                         121
                                                                                          if (mins > S[mat[i].Col]) mins = S[mat[i].Col], rc =
73
                                                                         122 mat[i].Col;
74
       }
                                                                         123
75
                                                                         124
                                                                                      removeColumn(rc);
76
       void removeColumn(int col)
                                                                         125
77
                                                                         126
78
                                                                         127
                                                                                      for (int i = mat[rc].D; i != rc; i = mat[i].D)
            mat[mat[col].L].R = mat[col].R;
79
            mat[mat[col].R].L = mat[col].L;
                                                                         128
```

```
for (int j = mat[i].R; j != i; j = mat[j].R)
129
130
131
                     if (mat[i].Col != 0)
                         removeColumn(mat[j].Col);
132
133
134
135
                 ans[dep] = mat[i].Row - c;
136
                 if (dfs(dep+1)) return true:
137
138
                 for (int j = mat[i].L; j != i; j = mat[j].L)
139
                     if (mat[j].Col != 0)
                         resumeColumn(mat[j].Col);
140
141
             resumeColumn(rc);
142
143
             return false:
144
145 };
146
147 DancingLinks dl;
148
149 int main()
150 {
151
         int n, m;
152
153
         while (~scanf("%d%d", &n, &m))
154
155
             dl.init(n. m):
156
157
             for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
158
159
                 int c;
                 scanf("%d", &c);
160
                 vector <int> v;
161
162
                 for (int j = 0; j < c; j++)
163
164
                     int p;
                     scanf("%d", &p);
165
                     v.push_back(p);
166
167
                 sort(v.begin(), v.end());
168
169
                 dl.setRow(i, v);
170
171
172
             if (dl.dfs(0))
173
174
                 printf("%d ", dl.ansdep);
175
                 for (int i = 0: i < dl.ansdep: i++)</pre>
176
177
                     if (i) printf(" ");
```

```
178
                     printf("%d", dl.ans[i]);
179
180
                 printf("\n"):
181
182
             else
183
                 printf("NO\n");
        }
184
185
186
         return 0:
187 }
```

语言和环境

一 python 可视化小工具

```
1
 2
     This file is a part of TkDraw
 3
     Copyright (C) 2011 Rujia Liu
      This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
      modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public
     License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either
     version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
10
11
      This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
12
     but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
13
     MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU
14
     Lesser General Public License for more details.
15
16
     You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public
17
     License along with this program; if not, write to the Free
18
19
     Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA
20 02110-1301
21
     USA
22
   11/11/11
23
   import svs
   from Tkinter import *
26
   def onMouseDown(event):
27
28
     statusText.set("%d,%d" % (event.x, event.y))
29
```

```
35 def onRightMouseDown(event):
36
     global scale. dx. dv
37
     scale = 1
38
     dx = dv = 0
39
     f = open(sys.argv[1], 'r')
     solo = False
     inblock = True
41
42
     draw("CLEAR")
     for line in f.readlines():
43
44
       line = line.strip()
45
       if line == '-s':
         if not solo:
46
47
           solo = True # start to draw a solo block
48
           draw("CLEAR")
49
         else:
50
           break # end of solo
51
       elif line == '-[':
52
         if inblock:
           draw("CLEAR") # clear previously drawn content
53
54
         inblock = True
55
       elif line == '-1':
56
         inblock = False
57
       else:
58
         if inblock:
           draw(line) # draw if we're inside a block
59
60
     f.close()
61
62 def buildGUI():
63
     global canvas, statusText
64
65
     canvas = Canvas(width=800, height=600, background='#ffffff')
     canvas.bind("<Button-1>", onMouseDown)
66
67
     canvas.bind("<Button-3>", onRightMouseDown)
68
     canvas.pack()
69
70
     statusText = StringVar()
71
     status = Label(root, textvariable=statusText, bd=1, relief=SUNKEN,
72 anchor=W)
     status.pack(side=BOTTOM, fill=X)
73
74
75 def draw(command):
     global scale, dx, dy
77
     cmd = command.split()
     if cmd[0] == "TRANSLATE":
78
79
       dx = float(cmd[1])
       dv = float(cmd[2])
80
81
     if cmd[0] == "SCALE":
82
       scale = float(cmd[1])
83
     if cmd[0] == 'LINE':
```

```
x1 = (float(cmd[1]) + dx) * scale
 84
 85
        v1 = (float(cmd[2]) + dv) * scale
        x2 = (float(cmd[3]) + dx) * scale
 86
        y2 = (float(cmd[4]) + dy) * scale
 87
 88
        canvas.create line(x1, y1, x2, y2)
 89
      if cmd[0] == 'CIRCLE':
 90
        x = (float(cmd[1]) + dx) * scale
 91
        y = (float(cmd[2]) + dy) * scale
        r = float(cmd[3]) * scale
 92
        canvas.create_oval(x-r, y-r, x+r, y+r)
 93
      if cmd[0] == 'CLEAR':
 95
        all = canvas.find all()
 96
        for item in all:
 97
           canvas.delete(item)
 98
 99 root = Tk()
100 buildGUI()
101 root.mainloop()
```

二准备工作

配终端

gnome-terminal [--disable-factory] -t \$TITLE -x