Standard Code Library

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一切的开始

fread 快速读

```
inline char nc() {
        static char buf[100000], *p1 = buf, *p2 = buf;
        return p1 == p2 && (p2 = (p1 = buf) + fread(buf, 1, 100000, stdin), p1 == p2) ? EOF : *p1++;
   }
4
    template <typename T>
    bool rn(T& v) {
        static char ch;
        while (ch != EOF && !isdigit(ch)) ch = nc();
        if (ch == EOF) return false;
        for (v = 0; isdigit(ch); ch = nc())
10
          v = v * 10 + ch - '0';
11
        return true;
12
13
   }
14
15
    template <typename T>
    void o(T p) {
16
        static int stk[70], tp;
        if (p == 0) { putchar('0'); return; }
18
        if (p < 0) { p = -p; putchar('-'); }</pre>
19
        while (p) stk[++tp] = p % 10, p /= 10;
20
        while (tp) putchar(stk[tp--] + '0');
21
   }
       ● 需要初始化
       ● 需要一次读入
       • 不支持负数
   const int MAXS = 100 * 1024 * 1024;
   char buf[MAXS];
    template<typename T>
    inline bool read(T& x) {
        static char* p = buf;
        x = 0;
        while (*p && !isdigit(*p)) ++p;
        if (!*p) return false;
        while (isdigit(*p)) x = x * 10 + *p++ - 48;
        return true;
   }
11
12
   fread(buf, 1, MAXS, stdin);
    getchars() 快读
    //quick read
    template<typename T>
    inline void read(T &x) {
        int s = 1;
        x = 0;
        char ch = getchar();
        while (ch < '0' || ch > '9') {
            if (ch == '-') s = -1;
            ch = getchar();
10
        while (ch >= '0' && ch <= '9') {</pre>
11
            x = (x << 3) + (x << 1) + (ch ^ 48);
12
            ch = getchar();
13
14
        }
        x *= s;
15
   }
16
17
    template<typename T, typename... Args>
18
19
    inline void read(T &x, Args &... args) {
        read(x);
20
21
        read(args...);
   }
22
```

dbg宏

```
#define dbg(x...) \
       do { \
2
            cout << #x << " -> "; \
            err(x); \
       } while (0)
   void err() {
        cout << endl;</pre>
10
   template < class T, class... Ts>
11
12
    void err(T arg, Ts &... args) {
       cout << arg << ' ';
13
        err(args...);
14
15
   }
    mt19937
   mt19937 mt(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
   ll rng(ll l, ll r) {
        uniform_int_distribution<ll> uni(l, r);
        return uni(mt);
   }
5
    重载哈希用于 unordered_set
    class my_hash {
1
2
   public:
        ull operator()(const pair<ll, ll> &p) const {
            return (ull) p.first * P + (ull) p.second;
   };
   //unorder_set<pair<ll, ll>, my_hash> s;
```

数据结构

主席树

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
    const int maxn = 2e5 + 10;
    int tot;
    int sum[maxn << 5], id[maxn], ls[maxn << 5], rs[maxn << 5];</pre>
    int a[maxn], len;
    int build(int l, int r) {
10
        int root = ++tot;
11
        if (l == r) return root;
12
        int mid = l + r >> 1;
13
        ls[root] = build(l, mid);
14
        rs[root] = build(mid + 1, r);
15
16
        return root;
17
    }
18
    int update(int k, int l, int r, int root) {
19
        int dir = ++tot;
        ls[dir] = ls[root], rs[dir] = rs[root], sum[dir] = sum[root] + 1;
21
        if (l == r) return dir;
22
        int mid = l + r >> 1;
23
        if (k <= mid)
24
            ls[dir] = update(k, l, mid, ls[dir]);
26
            rs[dir] = update(k, mid + 1, r, rs[dir]);
27
28
        return dir;
```

```
}
29
30
    int query(int u, int v, int l, int r, int k) {
31
        int mid = l + r >> 1, x = sum[ls[v]] - sum[ls[u]];
32
        if (l == r) return l;
33
        if (k \le x)
34
            return query(ls[u], ls[v], l, mid, k);
35
        else
36
            return query(rs[u], rs[v], mid + 1, r, k - x);
37
38
    }
39
40
    vector<int> ind;
41
    int getid(int val) {
42
        return lower_bound(ind.begin(), ind.end(), val) - ind.begin() + 1;
43
44
45
    int main() {
46
47
        int n, m;
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
48
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) scanf("%d", a + i), ind.push_back(a[i]);</pre>
49
50
        sort(ind.begin(), ind.end());
        ind.erase(unique(ind.begin(), ind.end());
51
        len = ind.size();
        id[0] = build(1, len);
53
54
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) id[i] = update(getid(a[i]), 1, len, id[i - 1]);</pre>
55
        while (m--) {
            int l, r, k;
56
57
            scanf("%d%d%d", &l, &r, &k);
            printf("%d\n", ind[query(id[l - 1], id[r], 1, len, k) - 1]); // 回答询问
58
59
        return 0;
60
    }
61
```

数学

倍增求矩阵幂和

```
struct mat {
         int data[N][N] = {};
2
         int size{};
         int *operator[](int index) {
             return data[index];
        }
    } G, e;
    mat operator+(const mat &a, const mat &b) {
11
         mat ret;
12
         ret.size = a.size;
13
         for (int i = 1; i <= a.size; ++i) {</pre>
             for (int j = 1; j <= a.size; ++j) {</pre>
14
                  ret.data[i][j] = a.data[i][j] + b.data[i][j];
             }
16
17
         return ret;
18
    }
19
20
    mat mul(mat &A, mat &B) {
21
22
         mat C;
         C.size = A.size;
23
         for (int i = 1; i <= A.size; i++) {</pre>
24
             for (int k = 1; k <= A.size; k++) {</pre>
25
                  for (int j = 1; j <= A.size; j++) {</pre>
26
27
                      C[i][j] = (C[i][j] + A[i][k] * B[k][j]) % mod;
28
             }
29
         }
30
31
         return C;
32
    }
```

```
33
34
    mat matpow(mat A, int n) {
        mat B;
35
        B.size = A.size;
36
        for (int i = 1; i <= A.size; i++) {</pre>
37
            B[i][i] = 1;
38
39
        while (n) {
40
            if (n & 1) B = mul(B, A);
41
42
            A = mul(A, A);
            n >>= 1;
43
44
45
        return B;
46
47
    /* 倍增法求解 A^1 + A^2 + ... + A^n*/
48
    mat pow_sum(const mat &a, int n) {
49
        if (n == 1) return a;
50
        mat tmp = pow_sum(a, n / 2);
        mat tt = matpow(a, n / 2);
52
        mat sum = tmp + mul(tmp, tt);
53
        ///若 n 为奇数, n/2 + n/2 = n-1, 因此 sum 需要加上 A^(n) 这一项
54
        if (n & 1) sum = sum + matpow(a, n);
55
        return sum;
    }
57
    二次剩余
    * 二次剩余, mod 为奇素数时有解
    * 解最多两个, 为相反数 x, (mod-x)
3
    * n 为 0 特判
     * 算法返回-1 则无解
    * mod 为 2 返回 n
    #include<bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
10
11
    typedef long long ll;
    ll w:
12
13
    struct num {
14
        ll x, y;
    };
15
    num mul(num a, num b, ll p) {
17
        num ans = \{0, 0\};
18
        ans.x = ((a.x * b.x % p + a.y * b.y % p * w % p) % p + p) % p;
19
        ans.y = ((a.x * b.y % p + a.y * b.x % p) % p + p) % p;
20
21
        return ans;
    }
22
23
    ll qpow_real(ll a, ll b, ll p) {
24
        ll ans = 1;
25
        while (b) {
26
            if (b & 1)ans = 1ll * ans % p * a % p;
27
28
            a = a \% p * a \% p;
            b >>= 1;
29
30
31
        return ans % p;
32
    }
33
    ll qpow_imag(num a, ll b, ll p) {
34
        num ans = \{1, 0\};
        while (b) {
36
            if (b & 1)ans = mul(ans, a, p);
37
38
            a = mul(a, a, p);
            b >>= 1;
39
        return ans.x % p;
41
    }
42
```

```
ll solve(ll n, ll p) {
44
45
        n %= p;
        if (p == 2)return n;
46
        if (qpow_real(n, (p - 1) / 2, p) == p - 1)return -1;//不存在
47
        ll a;
        while (1) {
49
50
            a = rand() % p;
            w = ((a * a % p - n) % p + p) % p;
51
             if (qpow_real(w, (p - 1) / 2, p) == p - 1)break;
52
53
        num x = \{a, 1\};
54
55
        return qpow_imag(x, (p + 1) / 2, p);
    }
56
57
    int main() {
58
        srand(time(0));
59
60
        int t;
        scanf("%d", &t);
61
62
        while (t--) {
            ll n, p;
63
             scanf("%lld%lld", &n, &p);
64
65
             if (!n) {
                 printf("0\n");
66
                 continue;
68
             }
            ll ans1 = solve(n, p), ans2;
69
            if (ans1 == -1) {
70
                 printf("Hola!\n");
71
             } else {
                 ans2 = p - ans1;
73
                 if (ans1 > ans2)swap(ans1, ans2);
74
                 if (ans1 == ans2)printf("%lld\n", ans1);
75
76
                 else printf("%lld %lld\n", ans1, ans2);
77
             }
        }
78
    }
    高斯消元
    #include <iostream>
    #include <iomanip>
    #include <cmath>
    using namespace std;
    const int maxn = 10;
    const int maxq = 100;
    int n;
    double a[maxn][maxn + 1];
11
    double res[maxn] = {};
12
13
    double query[maxq];
14
    void solve() {
15
        int now;
16
17
        double temp;
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {</pre>
18
             now = j;
19
             for (int i = j; i < n; i++)</pre>
20
                 if (fabs(a[i][j]) > fabs(a[now][j]))
21
                     now = i;
             if (now != j)
23
                 for (int i = 0; i < n + 1; i++) {
                     double t = a[j][i];
25
                     a[j][i] = a[now][i];
26
27
                     a[now][i] = t;
                 }
28
             // ϡ '™
29
             for (int i = j + 1; i < n; i++) {</pre>
30
                 temp = a[i][j] / a[j][j];
31
                 for (int k = j; k \le n; k++)
32
```

```
a[i][k] = a[j][k] * temp;
33
34
            }
35
        for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
36
37
            if (a[i][i] == 0) {
                 res[i] = 0;
38
39
                 continue;
            }
40
            res[i] = a[i][n];
41
            for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
42
                res[i] -= a[i][j] * res[j];
43
44
            res[i] /= a[i][i];
45
46
   }
47
48
49
    int main() {
        cin >> n;
50
51
        if (n == 1) cin >> a[0][0] >> a[0][1];
        else {
52
53
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
54
                 double x, y;
                 cin >> x >> y;
55
                 a[i][n - 1] = 1;
                 a[i][n] = y;
57
58
                 for (int j = 0; j < n - 1; j++) {
59
                     a[i][j] = pow(x, n - j - 1);
60
            }
62
        int q;
63
        cin >> q;
64
        for (int i = 0; i < q; i++) cin >> query[i];
65
        if (n == 1) {
            double k = a[0][1] / a[0][0];
67
68
             for (int i = 0; i < q; i++) {</pre>
                 double ans = query[i] * k;
69
                 if (ans >= -0.005 && ans < 0) ans = 0;
70
                 cout << fixed << setprecision(2) << ans << '\n';
71
            }
72
73
        } else {
            solve();
74
            for (int i = 0; i < q; i++) {
75
76
                 double ans = 0;
                 for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
77
78
                     ans += pow(query[i], n - j - 1) * res[j];
79
                 if (ans >= -0.005 && ans < 0) ans = 0;
                 cout << fixed << setprecision(2) << ans << '\n';</pre>
81
82
83
        return 0;
84
    矩阵快速幂
    //矩阵快速幂
    #include <vector>
   #include <iostream>
    using namespace std;
    typedef long long ll;
    const int maxn = 250;
    struct mat {
10
        ll data[maxn][maxn] = {};
        int size;
11
12
        ll *operator[](int index) {
13
            return data[index];
14
        }
15
```

```
};
17
    const ll mod = 1e9 + 7;
18
19
    mat mul(mat &A, mat &B) { //矩阵乘法
        mat C;
21
22
         C.size = A.size;
         for (int i = 0; i < A.size; i++) {</pre>
23
             for (int k = 0; k < A.size; k++) {</pre>
24
25
                  for (int j = 0; j < A.size; j++) {</pre>
                      C[i][j] = (C[i][j] + A[i][k] * B[k][j]) % mod;
26
27
             }
28
        }
29
30
         return C;
    }
31
32
                                     //矩阵快速幂
    mat matpow(mat A, ll n) {
33
34
         mat B;
         B.size = A.size;
35
         for (int i = 0; i < A.size; i++) {</pre>
36
37
             B[i][i] = 1;
38
         while (n) {
             if (n & 1) B = mul(B, A);
40
             A = mul(A, A);
41
             n >>= 1;
42
43
44
         return B;
    }
45
46
    int main() {
47
         int n;
48
49
         ll k;
        cin >> n >> k:
50
         mat A;
51
         A.size = n;
52
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
53
54
             for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
                 cin >> A[i][j];
55
56
        }
57
         A = matpow(A, k);
58
59
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
             for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
60
                  cout << A[i][j] << " ";
61
62
             cout << endl;</pre>
         }
64
         return 0;
65
```

快速判断能否被一些数整除

- 1. 被2整除的数的特征:一个整数的末位是偶数(0、2、4、6、8)的数能被2整除。
- 2. 被3整除的数的特征:一个整数的数字和能被3整除,则这个数能被3整除。
- 3. 被 4 整除的数的特征: 一**个整数的末尾两位数能被 4 整除则这个数能被 4 整**除。可以这样快速判断: 最后两位数, 要是十位是单数, 个位就是 2 或 6, 要是十位是双数, 个位就是 0、4、8。
- 4. 被5整除的数的特征:一个整数的末位是0或者5的数能被5整除。
- 5. 被6整除的数的特征:一个整数能被2和3整除,则这个数能被6整除。
- 6. 被 7 整除的数的特征: "割减法"。若一个整数的个位数字截去,再从余下的数中,减去个位数的 2 倍,这样,一次次下去,直到能清楚判断为止,如果差是 7 的倍数(包括 0),则这个数能被 7 整除。过程为:截尾、倍大、相减、验差。例如,判断 133 是否 7 的倍数的过程如下: $13-3\times2=7$,所以 133 是 7 的倍数;又例如判断 6139 是否 7 的倍数的过程如下: $613-9\times2=595$,59 $-5\times2=49$,所以 6139 是 7 的倍数,余类推。

- 7. 被8 整除的数的特征:一个整数的未尾三位数能被8 整除,则这个数能被8 整除。
- 8. 被9整除的数的特征:一个整数的数字和能被9整除,则这个数能被9整除。
- 9. 被 10 整除的数的特征:一个整数的末位是 0,则这个数能被 10 整除。
- 10. 被 **11** 整除的数的特征: "奇偶位差法"。一个整数的奇位数字之和与偶位数字之和的差是 11 的倍数(包括 0),则这个数能被 11 整除。(隔位和相减)。例如,判断 491678 能不能被 11 整除的过程如下: 奇位数字的和 9+6+8=23,偶位数位的和 4+1+7=12。 23-12=11。因此 491678 能被 11 整除。
- 11. 被 12 整除的数的特征: 一个整数能被 3 和 4 整除,则这个数能被 12 整除。
- 12. 被 13 整除的数的特征: 若一个整数的个位数字截去,再从余下的数中,加上个位数的 4 倍,这样,一次次下去,直到能清楚判断为止,如果是 13 的倍数(包括 0),则这个数能被 13 整除。过程为:截尾、倍大、相加、验差。
- 13. 被 17 整除的数的特征: 若一个整数的个位数字截去,再从余下的数中,减去个位数的 5 倍,这样,一次次下去,直到能清楚判断为止,如果差是 17 的倍数(包括 0),则这个数能被 17 整除。过程为:截尾、倍大、相减、验差。
- 14. 被 19 整除的数的特征: 若一个整数的个位数字截去,再从余下的数中,加上个位数的 2 倍,这样,一次次下去,直到能清楚判断为止,如果是 19 的倍数(包括 0),则这个数能被 19 整除。过程为:截尾、倍大、相加、验差。
- 15. 被 **7、11、13** 整除的数的共同特征: 若一个整数的末 3 位与末 3 位以前的数字所组成的数之差(以大减小)能被 7、11、13 整除,则这个数能被 7、11、13 整除。例如: 128114,由于 128-114=14,14 是 7 的倍数,所以 128114 能被 7 整除。64152,由于 152-64=88,88 是 11 的倍数,所以 64152 能被 11 整除。94146,由于 146-94=52,52 是 13 的倍数,所以 94146 能被 13 整除。

欧拉函数

```
//sqrt 求单个欧拉函数
    ll ph(ll x) {
        ll ret = x, tmp = x;
3
        for (ll i = 2; i * i <= x; i++) {</pre>
            if (tmp % i == 0) {
                ret = ret / i * (i - 1);
                while (tmp % i == 0) tmp /= i;
            }
        if (tmp > 1) ret = ret / tmp * (tmp - 1);
10
11
        return ret;
   }
12
13
14
   //线性筛欧拉函数
15
   int phi[N];
   vector<int> prime;
17
    bool isprime[N];
18
    void init() {
19
        memset(isprime, 1, sizeof(isprime));
20
        phi[1] = 1, isprime[1] = false;
21
        for (int i = 2; i < N; ++i) {</pre>
22
            if (isprime[i]) {
23
24
                 prime.push_back(i);
                 phi[i] = i - 1;
25
            for (int p : prime) {
27
28
                 if (1ll * i * p >= N) break;
                 int now = i * p;
29
                 isprime[now] = false;
30
                 if (i % p == 0) {
31
                     phi[now] = phi[i] * p;
32
                     break:
33
                } else {
34
                     phi[now] = phi[i] * (p - 1);
36
                 }
            }
37
38
        }
   }
39
```

$$a^b \equiv egin{cases} a^{b\%arphi(p)} & (gcd(a,p)=1) \ a^b & (gcd(a,p)
eq 1, b$$

Figure 1: 欧拉降幂

欧拉降幂

判断第二类斯特林数奇偶性

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   typedef long long ll;
    int solve(ll n) {
        int ret = 0:
        while (n) {
           n >>= 1;
            ret += n;
12
        return ret:
13
14
15
    int main() {
       ll n, m;
        cin >> n >> m;
17
        ll a = n - m;
18
        ll b = (m - 1) / 2;
19
        ll ans1 = solve(a + b);
20
21
       ll ans2 = solve(a);
        ll ans3 = solve(b);
22
        if (ans1 == ans2 + ans3) {
           printf("1\n");
24
        } else {
            printf("0\n");
26
        }
27
28
        return 0;
   }
    三分
    凸函数
    整数
   //L, R 保证在凸函数两端
   while (l + 1 < r) {
        int lm = (l + r) >> 1, rm = (lm + r) >> 1;
        if (calc(lm) > calc(rm))
           r = rm;
        else
            l = lm;
   //答案取 L
    double
   while (l + eps < r) {</pre>
        double lm = (l + r) / 2, rm = (lm + r) / 2;
2
        if (calc(lm) > calc(rm))
```

```
r = rm;
5
        else
            l = lm;
   }
   //答案取 (L + R) / 2
   凹函数
    只需要将 check 时的符号互换。
   线性基
   //线性基 build
1
    typedef long long ll;
   const int maxn = 50;
   ll d[maxn + 1];
    bool add(ll x) {
6
        for (int i = maxn; i >= 0; --i) {
            if ((x >> i)) {
8
                if (d[i]) x ^= d[i];
                else {
10
                    d[i] = x;
11
12
                    return true;
                }
13
            }
        }
15
16
        return false;
   }
17
    exBSGS
   /* exBSGS 算法
    * N ^ x = M (mod P), 其中 N, P 互质
    * 返回的 x 为最小解
   #include<bits/stdc++.h>
5
   using namespace std;
   typedef long long ll;
   unordered_map<ll, int> H;
10
    ll gcd(ll a, ll b) {
11
12
        if (!b) return a;
        return gcd(b, a % b);
13
14
15
16
    ll expow(ll a, ll b, ll mod) {
        ll res = 1;
17
18
        while (b) res = ((b & 1) ? res * a % mod : res), a = a * a % mod, b >>= 1;
19
        return res;
   }
20
21
    ll exgcd(ll &x, ll &y, ll a, ll b) {
22
        if (!b) {
23
           x = 1, y = 0;
24
            return a;
25
26
        ll t = exgcd(y, x, b, a % b);
27
28
        y = x * (a / b);
29
        return t;
30
   }
31
    ll BSGS(ll a, ll b, ll mod, ll q) {
32
        H.clear();
        ll Q, p = ceil(sqrt(mod)), x, y;
34
35
        exgcd(x, y, q, mod), b = (b * x % mod + mod) % mod,
                             Q = expow(a, p, mod), exgcd(x, y, Q, mod), Q = (x % mod + mod) % mod;
36
        for (ll i = 1, j = 0; j \leftarrow p; ++j, i = i * a \% mod) if (!H.count(i)) H[i] = j;
37
```

```
for (ll i = b, j = 0; j \le p; ++j, i = i * Q % mod) if (H[i]) return <math>j * p + H[i];
38
39
        return -1;
    }
40
41
    ll exBSGS(ll N, ll M, ll P) {
42
        ll q = 1;
43
44
        ll k = 0, ret;
        if (M == 1) return 0;
45
        while ((ret = gcd(N, P)) > 1) {
46
47
            if (M % ret) return -1;
            ++k, M /= ret, P /= ret, q = q * (N / ret) \% P;
48
49
            if (q == M) return k;
50
        return (ret = BSGS(N, M, P, q)) == -1 ? -1 : ret + k;
51
    }
52
53
54
    int main() {
        while (true) {
55
            int N, M, P;
            scanf("%d%d%d", &N, &P, &M);
57
            if (!N && !M && !P) break;
58
            N %= P, M %= P;
59
60
            int ans = exBSGS(N, M, P);
            if (ans == -1)
                 printf("No Solution\n");
62
63
                 printf("%d\n", ans);
64
        }
65
    }
    exCRT
    //x % A[i] = B[i] O(nlogn) x 为最小解 x + k * lcm 都可行
    #include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
4
    typedef long long ll;
    const int N = 1e5 + 10;
    ll mul(ll a, ll b, ll mod) {
8
9
        ll ret = 0;
        while (b) {
10
            if (b & 1) ret = (ret + a) % mod;
11
            a = (a + a) \% mod;
12
            b >>= 1;
13
14
15
        return ret;
    }
16
17
    ll exgcd(ll a, ll b, ll &x, ll &y) {
18
        ll ret, tmp;
19
        if (!b) {
20
            x = 1;
21
            y = 0;
22
            return a;
23
24
        }
        ret = exgcd(b, a % b, x, y);
25
        tmp = x;
26
27
        x = y;
        y = tmp - a / b * y;
28
        return ret;
    }
30
    ll A[N], B[N];
32
33
34
    ll excrt(int n) {
        ll x, y;
35
        ll M = A[1], ans = B[1];
36
        for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {</pre>
37
             ll a = M, b = A[i], c = (B[i] - ans % b + b) % b;
38
            ll g = exgcd(a, b, x, y), bg = b / g;
39
```

```
if (c % g) return −1;
40
41
             x = mul(x, c / g, bg); //可能溢出
             ans += x * M;
42
             M *= bg;
43
44
             ans = (ans \% M + M) \% M;
         }
45
46
         return (ans % M + M) % M;
    }
47
48
    int main() {
49
        int n;
50
51
         cin >> n;
         for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {</pre>
52
             cin >> A[i] >> B[i];
53
         }
54
        cout << excrt(n);</pre>
55
56
         return 0;
    }
57
```

Miller-Rabin & Pollard-Rho

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
1
    using namespace std;
3
    typedef long long ll;
    const int Times = 10;
    const int N = 5500;
    ll ct;
    ll fac[N];
10
    ll gcd(ll a, ll b) {
12
13
        return b ? gcd(b, a % b) : a;
14
15
    ll multi(ll a, ll b, ll m) {
16
       ll ret = 0;
17
18
        a %= m;
        while (b) {
19
20
            if (b & 1) {
                 ret = (ret + a) % m;
21
22
23
            b >>= 1;
            a = (a + a) \% m;
24
25
26
        return ret;
27
    }
28
    ll qpow(ll a, ll b, ll m) {
29
        ll ret = 1;
30
31
        a %= m;
        while (b) {
32
            if (b & 1) {
33
                ret = ret * a % m;
34
35
            b >>= 1;
36
             a = a * a % m;
37
38
        }
39
        return ret;
40
41
    bool Miller_Rabin(ll n) {
        if (n == 2) return true;
43
        if (n < 2 || !(n & 1)) return false;</pre>
44
        ll m = n - 1;
45
        int k = 0;
46
47
        while ((m \& 1) == 0) \{
            k++;
48
            m >>= 1;
49
        }
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < Times; ++i) {</pre>
51
52
             ll a = rand() % (n - 1) + 1;
             ll x = qpow(a, m, n);
53
             ll y = 0;
54
             for (int j = 0; j < k; ++j) {
55
                 y = multi(x, x, n);
56
57
                 if (y == 1 && x != 1 && x != n - 1) return false;
58
                 x = y;
59
             if (y != 1) return false;
60
61
62
         return true;
    }
63
64
    ll pollard_rho(ll n, ll c) {
65
         ll i = 1, k = 2;
66
67
         ll x = rand() % (n - 1) + 1;
         11 y = x;
68
         while (true) {
            i++;
70
71
             x = (multi(x, x, n) + c) % n;
             ll d = gcd((y - x + n) \% n, n);
72
             if (1 < d && d < n) return d;
73
             if (y == x) return n;
             if (i == k) {
75
76
                 y = x;
                 k <<= 1;
77
             }
78
79
         }
    }
80
81
    void find(ll n, int c) {
82
83
         if (n == 1) return;
84
         if (Miller_Rabin(n)) {
             fac[ct++] = n;
85
86
             return;
         }
87
         ll p = n;
88
89
         ll k = c;
         while (p >= n) p = pollard_rho(p, c--);
90
91
         find(p, k);
         find(n / p, k);
92
    }
93
94
    int main() {
95
96
        ll n;
         cin >> n;
97
         find(n, 120);
         sort(fac, fac + ct);
99
100
         //排好序的所有质因子 例如 60 被拆解为 2 2 3 5
    }
101
    FFT
    #include <bits/stdc++.h>
1
    using namespace std;
    typedef long long ll;
    const int N = (1 << 21) + 10;
    const double PI = acos(-1.0);
    struct Complex {
         double x, y;
10
         Complex(double _x = 0.0, double _y = 0.0) {
11
12
             x = _x;
             y = _y;
13
         }
14
15
         Complex operator-(const Complex &b) const {
16
             return Complex(x - b.x, y - b.y);
17
```

```
}
18
19
         Complex operator+(const Complex &b) const {
20
             return Complex(x + b.x, y + b.y);
21
22
23
24
         Complex operator*(const Complex &b) const {
             return Complex(x * b.x - y * b.y, x * b.y + y * b.x);
25
26
27
    };
28
29
    int rev[N];
30
31
    void change(Complex x[], int len) {
32
         for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) {</pre>
33
             if (i < rev[i]) {
34
                  swap(x[i], x[rev[i]]);
35
36
             }
         }
37
    }
38
39
    void fft(Complex x[], int len, int opt) {
40
41
         change(x, len);
         for (int h = 2; h <= len; h <<= 1) {</pre>
42
43
             Complex wn(cos(2 * PI / h), sin(opt * 2 * PI / h));
             for (int j = 0; j < len; j += h) {</pre>
44
                  Complex w(1, 0);
45
                  for (int k = j; k < j + h / 2; k++) {
                      Complex u = x[k];
47
                      Complex t = w * x[k + h / 2];
48
                      x[k] = u + t;
49
50
                      x[k + h / 2] = u - t;
51
                      w = w * wn;
                  }
52
53
             }
54
         if (opt == -1) {
55
             for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {</pre>
56
                 x[i].x /= len;
57
58
         }
59
60
61
    Complex A[N], B[N], C[N];
62
63
    ll d[N];
64
65
    int main() {
66
67
         string s, t;
68
         cin >> s >> t;
         reverse(s.begin(), s.end());
69
         reverse(t.begin(), t.end());
         int n = (int) s.length(), m = (int) t.length();
71
72
         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) A[i].x = s[i] - '0';</pre>
         for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) B[i].x = t[i] - '0';</pre>
73
         int len = 1;
74
75
         while (len < (n << 1)) len <<= 1;</pre>
         while (len < (m << 1)) len <<= 1;</pre>
76
         for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) {</pre>
77
             rev[i] = rev[i >> 1] >> 1;
78
79
             if (i & 1) rev[i] |= len >> 1;
80
         fft(A, len, 1);
81
82
         fft(B, len, 1);
         for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) C[i] = A[i] * B[i];</pre>
83
84
         fft(C, len, -1);
         for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) d[i] = round(C[i].x);</pre>
85
         for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) {</pre>
86
             d[i + 1] += d[i] / 10;
87
             d[i] %= 10;
88
```

```
89
90
        string out;
         for (int i = len - 1, f = 0; i >= 0; --i) {
91
             if (d[i]) f = 1;
92
             if (f) out += (char) ('0' + d[i]);
        }
94
95
        cout << out << '\n';</pre>
        return 0;
96
    }
    NTT
    #include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
    typedef long long ll;
    const int N = (1 << 21) + 10;
    const int mod = 998244353;
    ll qpow(ll x, ll y) {
9
10
        ll ret = 1;
        x %= mod;
11
        while (y) {
12
            if (y & 1) ret = ret * x % mod;
13
            x = x * x % mod;
14
             y >>= 1;
15
        }
16
        return ret;
17
18
    }
19
    int r[N];
21
    //opt == -1, point to num. otherwise num to point.
    void ntt(ll *x, int lim, int opt) {
23
        for (int i = 0; i < lim; ++i)</pre>
24
             if (r[i] < i) swap(x[i], x[r[i]]);</pre>
25
         for (int m = 2; m <= lim; m <<= 1) {</pre>
26
27
             int k = m >> 1;
             ll gn = qpow(3, (mod - 1) / m);
28
29
             for (int i = 0; i < lim; i += m) {</pre>
30
                 ll g = 1;
                 for (int j = 0; j < k; ++j, g = g * gn % mod) {
31
                     ll tmp = x[i + j + k] * g % mod;
                      x[i + j + k] = (x[i + j] - tmp + mod) \% mod;
33
                      x[i + j] = (x[i + j] + tmp) \% mod;
34
                 }
35
             }
36
37
         if (opt == -1) {
38
             reverse(x + 1, x + lim);
39
             ll inv = qpow(lim, mod - 2);
40
             for (int i = 0; i < lim; ++i) x[i] = x[i] * inv % mod;</pre>
41
        }
42
    }
43
    ll A[N], B[N], C[N];
45
46
47
    int main() {
        string s, t;
48
49
        cin >> s >> t;
        int n, m;
50
        n = (int) s.length();
        m = (int) t.length();
52
        reverse(s.begin(), s.end());
53
54
         reverse(t.begin(), t.end());
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) A[i] = s[i] - '0';</pre>
55
         for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) B[i] = t[i] - '0';</pre>
        int lim = 1;
57
        while (lim < (n << 1)) lim <<= 1;</pre>
58
        while (lim < (m << 1)) lim <<= 1;</pre>
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < lim; ++i) r[i] = (i & 1) * (lim >> 1) + (r[i >> 1] >> 1);
60
61
        ntt(A, lim, 1);
        ntt(B, lim, 1);
62
        for (int i = 0; i < lim; ++i) C[i] = A[i] * B[i] % mod;</pre>
63
        ntt(C, lim, -1);
64
        for (int i = 0; i < lim; ++i) {</pre>
65
             C[i + 1] += C[i] / 10;
66
             C[i] %= 10;
67
68
        string out;
69
        for (int i = lim - 1, f = 0; i >= 0; --i) {
70
71
             if (C[i]) f = 1;
            if (f) out += (char) ('0' + C[i]);
72
        }
73
        cout << out << '\n';
74
        return 0;
75
    }
```

图论

点分治

```
//点分治
    #include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
    typedef long long ll;
    const int maxn = 20005;
    const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
    const int mod = 1e9 + 7;
    \textbf{struct edge } \{
10
        int to, val;
11
12
    vector<edge> mp[maxn];
13
14
    int mini, rt, totSZ;
15
16
    int sz[maxn], dis[maxn];
    bool vis[maxn];
17
18
    int l, r, q[maxn]; //q 为每次得到的距离合集
19
20
    int n, ans; //ans 记录合法点对
21
22
    void getRT(int u, int pre) {
                                      //每次调用 getRT() 前使 mini=inf, totSZ = sz[v];
23
24
        sz[u] = 1;
        int mxSub = 0;
25
        for (auto it: mp[u]) {
27
            int v = it.to;
            if (v == pre || vis[v]) continue;
28
29
            getRT(v, u);
            sz[u] += sz[v];
30
            mxSub = max(mxSub, sz[v]);
32
33
        int mx = max(mxSub, totSZ - sz[u]);
        if (mx < mini) {</pre>
34
            mini = mx;
35
36
            rt = u;
37
        }
38
    }
39
    void getDIS(int u, int pre) {
40
41
        q[++r] = dis[u];
        for (auto it: mp[u]) {
42
43
            int v = it.to, val = it.val;
            if (v == pre || vis[v]) continue;
44
            dis[v] = dis[u] + val;
45
            getDIS(v, u);
46
47
        }
    }
```

```
49
50
    int calc(int u, int val) {
        l = 1, r = 0;
51
        dis[u] = val;
52
53
        getDIS(u, 0);
        //按照题意处理 q
54
55
        return sum;
   }
56
57
   void dfs(int u) {
58
        vis[u] = true;
59
60
        ans += calc(u, 0);
        for (auto it: mp[u]) {
61
           int v = it.to, val = it.val;
62
            if (vis[v]) continue;
63
            ans -= calc(v, val);
64
            mini = inf;
65
            totSZ = sz[v];
66
            getRT(v, 0);
            dfs(rt);
68
69
        }
   }
71
    int main() {
        while (~scanf("%d", &n)) {
73
74
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
75
                mp[i].clear();
                vis[i] = false;
76
            }
            ans = 0;
78
            for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {</pre>
79
                int u, v, val;
80
81
                scanf("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &val);
82
                mp[u].push_back(edge{v, val});
                mp[v].push_back(edge{u, val});
83
84
85
           mini = inf;
86
87
            totSZ = n;
           getRT(1, 0);
88
89
            dfs(rt);
           printf("%d\n", ans);
90
91
92
        return 0;
   }
93
   轻重链剖分
   // Problem: P3384 【模板】轻重链剖分
   // Contest: Luogu
   // URL: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P3384
   // Memory Limit: 125 MB
   // Time Limit: 1000 ms
   // 已知一棵包含 N 个结点的树(连通且无环),每个节点上包含一个数值,需要支持以下操作:
   // 操作 1: 格式: 1 \times y \times z 表示将树从 x \to y 结点最短路径上所有节点的值都加上 z
   // 操作 2: 格式: 2 \times y 表示求树从 x 到 y 结点最短路径上所有节点的值之和
   // 操作 3: 格式: 3 x z 表示将以 x 为根节点的子树内所有节点值都加上 z
   // 操作 4: 格式: 4 x 表示求以 x 为根节点的子树内所有节点值之和
11
   // Powered by CP Editor (https://cpeditor.org)
12
13
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
14
   using namespace std;
   typedef long long ll;
   const int N = 1e5 + 10;
17
18
    int n, q, rt;
19
   int dp[N], fa[N], son[N], ord[N], dep[N], a[N], top[N];
20
   ll val[N], mod;
21
   vector<int> G[N];
22
23
```

```
ll T[N << 2];
24
25
    ll lazy[N << 2];
26
    void push_down(int l, int r, int id) {
27
28
        if (lazy[id] == 0) return;
         int m = (l + r) >> 1;
29
        T[id << 1] += (m - l + 1) * lazy[id] % mod;
30
        T[id << 1] %= mod;
31
        T[id \ll 1 \mid 1] += (r - m) * lazy[id] % mod;
32
33
        T[id << 1 | 1] %= mod;
         lazy[id << 1] += lazy[id];</pre>
34
35
         lazy[id << 1] %= mod;
         lazy[id << 1 | 1] += lazy[id];</pre>
36
         lazy[id << 1 | 1] %= mod;</pre>
37
        lazy[id] = 0;
38
    }
39
40
    void push_up(int id) {
41
42
         T[id] = T[id << 1] + T[id << 1 | 1];
        T[id] %= mod;
43
44
45
    void update(int ql, int qr, int l, int r, ll k, int id) {
46
47
         if (ql <= l && r <= qr) {</pre>
             lazy[id] += k;
48
49
             lazy[id] %= mod;
             T[id] += (r - l + 1) * k % mod;
50
             T[id] %= mod;
51
             return;
        }
53
        push_down(l, r, id);
54
         int m = (l + r) >> 1;
55
56
         if (ql <= m) update(ql, qr, l, m, k, id << 1);</pre>
57
         if (qr > m) update(ql, qr, m + 1, r, k, id <math>\langle \langle 1 | 1 \rangle;
        push_up(id);
58
59
60
    ll query(int ql, int qr, int l, int r, int id) {
61
         if (ql <= l && r <= qr) {
62
             return T[id] % mod;
63
64
        push_down(l, r, id);
65
         ll ret = 0;
66
67
         int m = (l + r) >> 1;
         if (ql <= m) ret += query(ql, qr, l, m, id << 1) % mod, ret %= mod;</pre>
68
         if (qr > m) ret += query(ql, qr, m + 1, r, id << 1 \mid 1) % mod, ret %= mod;
69
        return ret;
70
71
72
73
    void build(int l, int r, int id) {
74
        if (l == r) {
             T[id] = val[l] % mod;
75
             return;
        }
77
78
         int m = (l + r) >> 1;
        build(l, m, id << 1);</pre>
79
         build(m + 1, r, id << 1 | 1);
80
81
         push_up(id);
82
    }
83
    void init(int now, int father, int depth) {
84
85
         fa[now] = father;
86
         dp[now] = 1;
        dep[now] = depth;
87
         int mx = 0;
88
         for (int i : G[now]) {
89
             if (i == father) continue;
             init(i, now, depth + 1);
91
             dp[now] += dp[i];
92
93
             mx = max(mx, dp[i]);
        }
94
```

```
for (int i : G[now]) {
95
96
              if (i == father) continue;
              if (dp[i] == mx) {
97
98
                  son[now] = i;
                  break;
              }
100
101
    }
102
103
104
     int cnt;
105
106
     void dfs(int now, int father, int st) {
107
         top[now] = st;
         ord[now] = ++cnt;
108
         val[ord[now]] = a[now];
109
         if (son[now]) dfs(son[now], now, st);
110
111
         for (int i : G[now]) {
              if (i == father) continue;
112
113
              if (i == son[now]) continue;
             dfs(i, now, i);
114
         }
115
116
     }
117
     int main() {
118
         ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
119
         cin >> n >> q >> rt >> mod;
120
         for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) cin >> a[i];
121
         for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
122
123
              int u, v;
             cin >> u >> v;
124
              G[u].push_back(v);
125
126
              G[v].push_back(u);
         }
127
128
         init(rt, -1, 1);
         dfs(rt, -1, rt);
129
         build(1, n, 1);
130
         while (q--) {
131
              int op;
132
133
              cin >> op;
              if (op == 1) {
134
135
                  int x, y, z;
                  cin >> x >> y >> z;
136
                  z %= mod;
137
138
                  while (top[y] != top[x]) {
                       if (dep[top[x]] > dep[top[y]]) swap(x, y);
139
140
                       update(ord[top[y]], ord[y], 1, n, z, 1);
                       y = fa[top[y]];
141
142
                  if (dep[x] > dep[y]) swap(x, y);
143
                  update(ord[x], ord[y], 1, n, z, 1);
144
145
              } else if (op == 2) {
                  int x, y;
146
                  cin >> x >> y;
147
                  ll ans = 0;
148
                  while (top[y] != top[x]) {
149
                       if (dep[top[x]] > dep[top[y]]) swap(x, y);
150
                       ans += query(ord[top[y]], ord[y], 1, n, 1) \% mod;
151
152
                       ans %= mod;
                       y = fa[top[y]];
153
154
                  if (dep[x] > dep[y]) swap(x, y);
155
                  ans += query(ord[x], ord[y], 1, n, 1);
156
157
                  ans %= mod;
                  cout << ans << '\n';</pre>
158
159
              } else if (op == 3) {
160
                  int x, z;
                  cin >> x >> z;
161
162
                  z %= mod;
                  update(ord[x], ord[x] + dp[x] - 1, 1, n, z, 1);
163
164
              } else {
                  int x;
165
```

```
cin >> x;
166
167
                 ll ans = query(ord[x], ord[x] + dp[x] - 1, 1, n, 1) % mod;
                 cout << ans << '\n';</pre>
168
            }
169
        }
        return 0;
171
172
    虚树
    // Problem: P2495 [SD0I2011] 消耗战
    // 1 为根,每次可以炸毁一个边,花费为边权。
    // m 次询问,每次要求让 k 个关键点无法到达 1,问最小花费
    // 对于每次询问单独建树, dfs 序 + 单调栈优化
    #include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
    typedef long long ll;
    const int N = 3e5 + 10;
    vector<pair<int, ll>> G[N];
11
12
    vector<int> g[N];
    int ord[N]; //dfs 序
13
    int stk[N];
14
    int dep[N];
    int parent[N][30];
16
    bool inq[N]; //是否为关键点
    ll minV[N]; //从 1 到 i 不联通的最小花费
    ll dp[N]; //ans
19
    int now;
    int maxx = 0;
21
    void dfs1(int u, int fa) {
23
24
25
        ord[u] = now;
        dep[u] = dep[fa] + 1;
26
27
        \max x = \max(\max x, dep[u]);
        parent[u][0] = fa;
28
29
        for (auto pii : G[u]) {
             int v = pii.first;
30
31
             ll w = pii.second;
             if (v == fa) continue;
32
            minV[v] = min(minV[u], w);
33
             dfs1(v, u);
        }
35
    }
36
37
    void dfs2(int u) {
38
39
        ll sum = 0;
        for (int \vee : g[u]) {
40
             dfs2(v);
41
42
            sum += dp[v];
43
        if (inq[u]) {
44
            dp[u] = minV[u];
45
46
        } else {
            dp[u] = min(minV[u], sum);
47
48
49
        inq[u] = false;
        g[u].clear();
50
51
    }
52
    int n;
54
    void init() {
55
56
        memset(minV, 0x3f, sizeof minV);
        dfs1(1, 0);
57
        for (int i = 1; (1 << i) <= n; ++i) {
58
             for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j) {</pre>
59
                 if (parent[j][i - 1] == 0) parent[j][i] = 0;
60
                 else parent[j][i] = parent[parent[j][i - 1]][i - 1];
61
```

```
}
62
63
    }
64
65
     int LCA(int ta, int tb) {
         if (dep[ta] < dep[tb]) swap(ta, tb);</pre>
67
68
         for (int i = 0; dep[ta] != dep[tb]; ++i) {
              if ((dep[ta] - dep[tb]) >> i & 1)
69
                  ta = parent[ta][i];
70
71
         if (ta == tb) return ta;
72
73
         for (int i = log2(maxx); i >= 0; --i) {
             if (parent[ta][i] != parent[tb][i]) {
74
                  ta = parent[ta][i];
75
                  tb = parent[tb][i];
76
77
              }
78
         return parent[ta][0];
79
80
    }
81
    void build() {
82
         vector<pair<int, int>> v;
83
         int k;
84
         cin >> k;
85
         for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i) {</pre>
86
87
              int id;
              cin >> id;
88
              inq[id] = true;
89
              v.emplace_back(ord[id], id);
         }
91
         sort(v.begin(), v.end());
92
         now = 0;
93
         stk[++now] = 1;
94
95
         g[1].clear();
         for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i) {
96
97
              int id = v[i].second;
              if (id != 1) {
98
                  int lca = LCA(id, stk[now]);
99
100
                  if (lca != stk[now]) {
                       while (ord[lca] < ord[stk[now - 1]]) {</pre>
101
102
                           g[stk[now - 1]].push_back(stk[now]);
                           now--;
103
104
105
                       if (ord[lca] > ord[stk[now - 1]]) {
                           g[lca].clear();
106
107
                           g[lca].push_back(stk[now]);
                           now--;
108
109
                           stk[++now] = lca;
                       } else {
110
                           g[lca].push_back(stk[now]);
111
112
                           now--;
                      }
113
                  }
114
              }
115
             g[id].clear();
116
117
              stk[++now] = id;
118
         for (int i = 1; i < now; ++i) {</pre>
119
              g[stk[i]].push_back(stk[i + 1]);
120
121
122
    }
123
124
     void solve() {
         cin >> n;
125
126
         for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
127
              int u, v, w;
              cin >> u >> v >> w;
128
129
              G[u].emplace_back(v, w);
              G[v].emplace_back(u, w);
130
131
         init();
132
```

```
int m;
133
134
        cin >> m;
        while (m--) {
135
            build();
136
137
            dfs2(stk[1]);
            printf("%lld\n", dp[stk[1]]);
138
139
    }
140
141
142
    int main() {
        ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
143
144
        int T = 1;
        // cin >> T;
145
        while (T--) {
146
147
            solve();
        }
148
        return 0;
    }
150
    网络流
    感觉不如 awei template 。。。 画质
    Tarjan
    const int N = 1e5 + 10;
    vector<int> G[N];
    int dfn[N], low[N];//dfn[u] \rightarrow u 被搜索的次序 low[u] \rightarrow u 子树中 dfn 最小值 (包括自身)
    int index;//搜索序号
    stack<int> S;
    bool ins[N];//是否进栈
    int col[N], num_color;//染色
    void Tarjan(int u) {
10
        dfn[u] = low[u] = ++index;
        S.push(u);//进栈
11
        ins[u] = true;
12
        for (int i: G[u]) {
13
14
            int v = i;
            if (!dfn[v]) { //未被访问过
15
                Tarjan(v);
16
                low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]); //找爸爸(环开头)最小的
17
            } else if (ins[v]) { //已被访问过且在栈内,则需要处理;若不在栈内说明对应强连通分量处理完成
18
                low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]); //判断谁是爸爸
19
20
21
        if (dfn[u] == low[u]) { //发现更新完一轮自己是爸爸 (某强连通分量中仅第一个被访问的结点满足 dfn[u] == low[u])
22
            num_color++;
23
            int tmp;
24
25
            do {
                tmp = S.top();
26
27
                col[tmp] = num_color; //出栈, 染色
                ins[tmp] = false;
28
29
                S.pop();
            } while (tmp != u);
30
31
            col[u] = num_color;
            ins[u] = false;
32
33
    }
    倍增 LCA
    vector<int> G[N];
    int st[N][20];
    int dep[N];
    int maxx = -1;
    void dfs(int u, int fa = -1) {
```

if (fa == -1) dep[u] = 0;

```
else dep[u] = dep[fa] + 1;
8
        st[u][0] = fa;
        for (int v: G[u]) {
10
             if (v == fa) continue;
11
             dfs(v, u);
        }
13
14
15
    void init(int n) {
16
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) memset(st[i], -1, sizeof st[i]);
17
        dfs(rt);
18
19
        for (int j = 1; j < 20; ++j) {
             for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {</pre>
20
                 if (st[i][j - 1] != -1) st[i][j] = st[st[i][j - 1]][j - 1];
21
22
23
        }
24
    }
25
    int lca(int u, int v) {
        if (dep[u] < dep[v]) swap(u, v);</pre>
27
        for (int i = 0; dep[u] != dep[v]; ++i) {
28
             if ((dep[u] - dep[v]) >> i & 1) {
29
                 u = st[u][i];
30
        }
32
33
        if (u == v) return u;
        for (int i = 19; i >= 0; --i) {
34
            if (st[u][i] != st[v][i]) {
35
                 u = st[u][i];
                 v = st[v][i];
37
38
39
        return st[u][0];
40
```

dsu on tree

- 1. 先遍历轻儿子, 并计算答案, 但 不保留遍历后它对答案的影响;
- 2. 访问重儿子, 保留它对答案的影响。
- 3. 再次遍历轻儿子, 合并轻重儿子之间的答案。

```
void dfs(int u, int fa, bool keep) {
        // 计算轻儿子的答案
        for (int v: G[u])
3
            if (v != fa && v != big[u]) {
4
                dfs(v, u, false);
        // 计算重儿子答案并保留计算过程中的数据(用于继承)
        if (big[u]) {
            dfs(big[u], u, true);
10
        for (int v: G[u])
11
            if (v != fa && v != big[u]) {
12
                // 子树结点的 DFS 序构成一段连续区间, 可以直接遍历
13
14
                for (int i = L[v]; i <= R[v]; i++) {</pre>
                    add(Node[i]);
15
                }
16
17
            }
        add(u);
18
19
        ans[u] = getAns();
        if (!keep) {
20
            for (int i = L[u]; i <= R[u]; i++) {</pre>
                del(Node[i]);
22
23
24
   }
25
```

几何板子

pick 定理

```
//计算凸多边形格点数
    #include <iostream>
    #include <algorithm>
    using namespace std;
    typedef long long ll;
    const int maxn = 1e5;
10
    ll x[maxn + 1] = {};
11
    ll y[maxn + 1] = {};
12
13
    ll calc(int a, int b) {
14
15
        if (y[a] == y[b]) return abs(x[a] - x[b]) - 1;
        if (x[a] == x[b]) return abs(y[a] - y[b]) - 1;
16
        return __gcd(abs(y[a] - y[b]), abs(x[a] - x[b])) - 1;
17
    }
18
19
20
    int main() {
        int n;
21
        scanf("%d", &n);
22
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) scanf("%lld%lld", &x[i], &y[i]);</pre>
23
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {</pre>
24
            x[i] -= x[0];
25
            y[i] -= y[0];
26
27
        }
        x[n] = y[n] = x[0] = y[0] = 0;
28
        //2c=2s-a-b+2
29
        ll ans = 0;
30
        ll sum = 0;
31
32
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
             sum += x[i] * y[i + 1] - y[i] * x[i + 1];
33
34
35
        ll b = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
36
37
            b += calc(i, i + 1);
38
39
        cout << (abs(sum) - n - b + 2) / 2;
        return 0;
40
41
```

其他的。。。 感觉不如 kuangbin hdu

字符串

AC 自动机

```
// Problem: P5357 【模板】AC 自动机 (二次加强版)
   // Contest: Luogu
   // URL: https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P5357
   // Memory Limit: 256 MB
   // Time Limit: 1000 ms
   //
   // Powered by CP Editor (https://cpeditor.org)
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
11
12
   #define dbg(x...) \
13
14
       do { \
           cout << #x << " -> "; \
15
           16
       } while (0)
```

```
18
19
    void err() {
        cout << endl;</pre>
20
21
    template < class T, class... Ts>
23
24
    void err(T arg, Ts &... args) {
        cout << arg << ' ';
25
        err(args...);
26
27
    }
28
29
    typedef long long ll;
    typedef unsigned long long ull;
    typedef long double ld;
31
    typedef __int128 i128;
32
    const int N = 2e5 + 10;
33
    const ll mod = 1e9 + 7;
35
    mt19937 mt(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
37
    ll rng(ll l, ll r) {
38
        uniform_int_distribution<ll> uni(l, r);
39
        return uni(mt);
40
41
    }
42
43
    struct AC {
        int t[N][26], tot, cnt;
44
        int ed[N], fail[N];
45
46
        vector<int> G[N];
        vector<int> top;
47
48
        void init() {
49
50
             memset(ed, -1, sizeof ed);
51
52
53
        void insert(const string &s) {
54
             int u = 0;
55
56
             for (char ch: s) {
                 int to = ch - 'a';
57
58
                 if (!t[u][to]) {
                     t[u][to] = ++tot;
59
60
61
                 u = t[u][to];
62
63
             ed[cnt++] = u;
        }
64
        void build() {
66
67
             queue<int> q;
             for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) {
68
                 if (t[0][i]) q.push(t[0][i]);
69
             while (!q.empty()) {
71
72
                 int u = q.front();
73
                 q.pop();
                 for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) {
74
                      if (t[u][i]) {
76
                          fail[t[u][i]] = t[fail[u]][i];
                          q.push(t[u][i]);
77
                     } else {
78
79
                          t[u][i] = t[fail[u]][i];
80
                      }
                 }
81
82
             for (int i = 1; i <= tot; ++i) {</pre>
83
84
                 G[fail[i]].push_back(i);
85
             q.push(0);
86
87
             while (!q.empty()) {
                 int u = q.front();
88
```

```
q.pop();
89
90
                  top.push_back(u);
                  for (int v: G[u]) {
91
                       q.push(v);
92
94
95
              reverse(top.begin(), top.end());
         }
96
97
98
         void query(const string &s) {
              int u = 0;
99
100
              vector<int> c(tot + 1, 0);
              vector<int> d(tot + 1, 0);
101
              for (char ch: s) {
    int to = ch - 'a';
102
103
                  u = t[u][to];
104
105
                  d[u]++;
106
107
              for (int i: top) {
                  c[i] += d[i];
108
                  d[fail[i]] += d[i];
109
              for (int i = 0; i < cnt; ++i) {</pre>
111
                  cout << c[ed[i]] << '\n';</pre>
113
114
115
    } ac;
116
117
     void solve(int tCase) {
         int n;
118
         cin >> n;
119
         ac.init();
120
         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
121
122
              string s;
              cin >> s;
123
124
              ac.insert(s);
         }
125
         ac.build();
126
127
         string t;
         cin >> t;
128
129
         ac.query(t);
    }
130
131
132
     int main() {
         ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
133
134
         int T = 1;
           cin >> T;
135
136
         for (int t = 1; t <= T; ++t) {</pre>
137
              solve(t);
138
139
         return 0;
    }
140
     Z函数(扩展 KMP)
     //z[i] 为 s 本身和 s.substr(i) 的最长公共前缀长度, 但是 z[0] = 0
     vector<int> z_function(string s) {
 2
         int n = (int) s.length();
         vector<int> z(n);
 4
         for (int i = 1, l = 0, r = 0; i < n; ++i) {</pre>
 5
              if (i <= r && z[i - l] < r - i + 1) {</pre>
                  z[i] = z[i - 1];
              } else {
                  z[i] = max(0, r - i + 1);
                  while (i + z[i] < n && s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]]) ++z[i];</pre>
10
11
              if (i + z[i] - 1 > r) l = i, r = i + z[i] - 1;
12
         }
13
         return z;
14
    }
15
```

马拉车

```
//Manacher
   string Manacher(string s)
2
3
    {
        /* 改造字符串 */
        string res="$#";
        for(int i=0;i<s.size();++i)</pre>
7
            res+=s[i];
            res+="#";
        }
10
11
12
        /* 数组 */
        vector<int> P(res.size(),0);
13
        int mi=0,right=0; //mi 为最大回文串对应的中心点, right 为该回文串能达到的最右端的值
14
15
        int maxLen=0, maxPoint=0; //maxLen 为最大回文串的长度, maxPoint 为记录中心点
16
17
        for(int i=1;i<res.size();++i)</pre>
18
            P[i]=right>i ?min(P[2*mi-i],right-i):1;
                                                        //关键句, 文中对这句以详细讲解
19
20
            while(res[i+P[i]] == res[i-P[i]])
21
22
                ++P[i];
23
            if(right<i+P[i])</pre>
                              //超过之前的最右端,则改变中心点和对应的最右端
24
25
                right=i+P[i];
26
27
                mi=i;
            }
28
            if(maxLen<P[i])</pre>
                                //更新最大回文串的长度, 并记下此时的点
30
31
            {
32
                maxLen=P[i];
                maxPoint=i;
33
34
            }
35
36
        return s.substr((maxPoint-maxLen)/2,maxLen-1);
37
   }
    双哈希方便写法
   const pii mod = {1e9 + 7, 1e9 + 9};
1
   const pii base = {131, 251};
   pll pw[maxn * 2];
    pll operator * (const pll &p1, const pll &p2) {
        return {p1.first * p2.first % mod.first, p1.second * p2.second % mod.second};
8
10
    pll operator + (const pll &p1, const pll &p2) {
11
        return {(p1.first + p2.first) % mod.first, (p1.second + p2.second) % mod.second};
12
13
14
   pll operator - (const pll &p1, const pll &p2) {
15
16
        return {(p1.first - p2.first + mod.first) % mod.first, (p1.second - p2.second + mod.second) % mod.second);
   }
17
18
    struct Hash {
19
        string s;
20
21
        vector<pll> f;
        int n:
22
        void init(char ss[]) {
23
           s = " ";
24
            s += string(ss);
25
26
            n = (int) s.length() - 1;
            f.resize(n + 1, {0, 0});
27
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
28
                int ch = s[i] - 'a';
29
```

```
f[i] = f[i - 1] * base + pll{ch, ch};
30
31
            }
        }
32
        pll ask(int l, int r) \{//[l + 1, r]
33
34
            return f[r] - f[l] * pw[r - l];
        }
35
   } s, t[10007];
    杂项
    日期
   // Routines for performing computations on dates. In these routines,
   // months are exprsesed as integers from 1 to 12, days are expressed
   // as integers from 1 to 31, and years are expressed as 4-digit
   // integers.
   string dayOfWeek[] = {"Mo", "Tu", "We", "Th", "Fr", "Sa", "Su"};
    // converts Gregorian date to integer (Julian day number)
    int DateToInt (int m, int d, int y){
10
      return
11
        1461 * (y + 4800 + (m - 14) / 12) / 4 +
12
        367 * (m - 2 - (m - 14) / 12 * 12) / 12 -
13
        3 * ((y + 4900 + (m - 14) / 12) / 100) / 4 +
14
        d - 32075;
15
16
17
    // converts integer (Julian day number) to Gregorian date: month/day/year
18
19
20
    void IntToDate (int jd, int &m, int &d, int &y){
      int x, n, i, j;
21
22
      x = jd + 68569;
23
24
      n = 4 * x / 146097;
     x = (146097 * n + 3) / 4;
25
      i = (4000 * (x + 1)) / 1461001;
26
      x = 1461 * i / 4 - 31;
27
      j = 80 \times x / 2447;
28
      d = x - 2447 * j / 80;
     x = j / 11;
30
      m = j + 2 - 12 * x;
31
      y = 100 * (n - 49) + i + x;
32
33
   // converts integer (Julian day number) to day of week
35
37
   string IntToDay (int jd){
      return dayOfWeek[jd % 7];
38
39
    子集枚举
       • 枚举真子集
    for (int s = (S - 1) \& S; s; s = (s - 1) \& S)
       • 枚举大小为 k 的子集
    template<typename T>
    void subset(int k, int n, T&& f) {
2
        int t = (1 << k) - 1;
        while (t < 1 << n) {
            f(t);
5
            int x = t \& -t, y = t + x;
            t = ((t \& ~y) / x >> 1) | y;
```

}

}

数位 DP

```
LL dfs(LL base, LL pos, LL len, LL s, bool limit) {
        if (pos == -1) return s ? base : 1;
2
        if (!limit && dp[base][pos][len][s] != -1) return dp[base][pos][len][s];
        LL ret = 0;
        LL ed = limit ? a[pos] : base - 1;
        FOR (i, 0, ed + 1) {
            tmp[pos] = i;
            if (len == pos)
               ret += dfs(base, pos - 1, len - (i == 0), s, limit && i == a[pos]);
            else if (s &&pos < (len + 1) / 2)
                ret += dfs(base, pos - 1, len, tmp[len - pos] == i, limit && i == a[pos]);
11
12
                ret += dfs(base, pos - 1, len, s, limit && i == a[pos]);
13
14
15
        if (!limit) dp[base][pos][len][s] = ret;
        return ret;
16
17
18
   LL solve(LL x, LL base) {
19
20
       LL sz = 0;
        while (x) {
21
           a[sz++] = x \% base;
22
            x /= base;
23
24
        return dfs(base, sz - 1, sz - 1, 1, true);
25
   }
26
```

背包

01 背包

有 N 件物品和一个容量为 V 的背包。第 i 件物品的费用是 c[i],价值是 w[i]。求解将哪些物品装入背包可使价值总和最大。

```
for i=1..N
for v=V..0
f[v]=max{f[v],f[v-c[i]]+w[i]};
```

完全背包问题

有 N 种物品和一个容量为 V 的背包,每种物品都有无限件可用。第 i 种物品的费用是 c[i],价值是 w[i]。求解将哪些物品装入背包可使这些物品的费用总和不超过背包容量,且价值总和最大。

```
for i=1..N
for v=0..V
f[v]=max{f[v],f[v-cost]+weight}
```

多重背包问题

有 N 种物品和一个容量为 V 的背包。第 i 种物品最多有 n[i] 件可用,每件费用是 c[i],价值是 w[i]。求解将哪些物品装入背包可使这些物品的费用总和不超过背包容量,且价值总和最大。

单调队列可以优化到 O(VN)

混合三种背包问题

有的物品只可以取一次(01 背包),有的物品可以取无限次(完全背包),有的物品可以取的次数有一个上限(多重背包)

01 背包与完全背包的混合

如果只有两类物品:一类物品只能取一次,另一类物品可以取无限次,那么只需在对每个物品应用转移方程时,根据物品的类别选用顺序或逆序的循环即可,复杂度是 O(VN)

可以用单调队列优化

二维费用的背包问题

对于每件物品,具有两种不同的费用;选择这件物品必须同时付出这两种代价;对于每种代价都有一个可付出的最大值(背包容量)。问 怎样选择物品可以得到最大的价值。设这两种代价分别为代价 1 和代价 2,第 i 件物品所需的两种代价分别为 a[i] 和 b[i]。两种代价可付出的最大值(两种背包容量)分别为 V 和 U。物品的价值为 w[i]。

费用加了一维,只需状态也加一维即可。设 f[i][v][u] 表示前 i 件物品付出两种代价分别为 v 和 u 时可获得的最大价值。状态转移方程就是:

```
f[i][v][u] = \max(f[i-1][v][u], f[i-1][v-a[i]][u-b[i]] + w[i])
```

可以滚动优化

分组背包

有 N 件物品和一个容量为 V 的背包。第 i 件物品的费用是 c[i],价值是 w[i]。这些物品被划分为若干组,每组中的物品互相冲突,最多选一件。求解将哪些物品装入背包可使这些物品的费用总和不超过背包容量,且价值总和最大。

```
1 for 所有的组
2 for v=V..0
3 for 所有的i 属于组 k
4 f[v]=max{f[v],f[v-c[i]]+w[i]}
```