ACM-template

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1 head.set

```
#include<iostream>
#include < cstdio >
#include < cstring >
#include < string >
#include < algorithm >
#include < queue >
#include<stack>
#include < vector >
#include < cmath >
#include < set >
#include < cstdlib >
#include < functional >
#include < climits >
#include < cctype >
#include < iomanip >
using namespace std;
typedef long long ll;
#define INF 0x3f3f3f3f
const int mod = 1e9+7;
\#define clr(a,x) memset(a,x, sizeof(a))
#define cle(a,n) for (int i=1;i \le n;i++) a. clear();
const double eps = 1e-6;
int main()
freopen ("in.txt", "r", stdin);
freopen("out.txt","w",stdout);
return 0;
```

2 \mathbf{DP}

2.1 LIS/LDS

最大上升子序列,下降,严格上,严格降. nlogn的复杂度,调用库里面的函数

```
LIS (LDS)
template < class Cmp>
int LIS (Cmp cmp) (nlogn)
    static int m, end[N];
    m = 0;
    for (int i=0; i < n; i++)
        int pos = lower_bound(end, end+m, a[i], cmp)-end;
        end[pos] = a[i], m += pos = m;
    return m;
}
    cout \ll LIS(less < int > ()) \ll endl;
                                                 //struct up
                                                 // up
    cout << LIS(less_equal < int >()) << endl;
                                                  //struct dpwn
    cout << LIS(greater<int>()) << endl;
    cout << LIS(greater_equal < int >()) << endl; //down
```

2.2dp in bag

背包的题目,是比较基础的dp类型的题 01和完全背包相对来说比较简单,n方 的复杂度 部分背包的话相对来说,因该是把部分背包换成01背包,降低复杂度

他的状态点在于 当背包容量为x时,他的最佳状态 然后找出容量是x的 时候能从 哪几个子状态转移过来。 难点在于:

```
1: 背包的构造
```

2: 背包状态转移方程的寻找

3:方向是从前到后,还是从后到前

4: dp维数的确定

```
for(int i = 0; i < num; i++)
  for (int j = v; j>=money[i]; j++)
```

```
{
    dp[j] = max(dp[j],dp[j-money[i]]+value[i]);
}

// part bag (better make it into 0 1 bag)

//full bag
for(int i = 0;i<num;i++)
{
    for(int j = v;j>=money[i];j--)
    {
        dp[j] = max(dp[j],dp[j-money[i]]+value[i]);
    }
}
```