icpc 算法模板

Catch-22

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1 数学

1.1 求逆元

注意考虑 x 是 mod 倍数的情况

```
11 qpow(11 a, 11 b) {
       11 \text{ res} = 1;
       while(b) {
3
            if(b & 1) res = res * a % mod;
            a = a * a \% mod;
            b >>= 1;
       return res;
   }
9
   11 inv(11 x) { return qpow(x, mod - 2); }
11
12
   const int N = 1e6 + 10;
13
   // 线性递推求逆元 [1, n] 的所有数关于 p 的逆元
14
   int inv[N];
15
   void init_inv () {
       int n, p;
17
       cin >> n >> p;
       inv[0] = 0, inv[1] = 1;
19
       for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++)</pre>
            inv[i] = (11)(p - p / i) * inv[p % i] % p;//为了保证大于零加了个 p
21
22
       return 0;
23
   }
24
```

1.2 扩展欧几里德算法

bezout 定理: 设 a,b 为正整数,则关于 x,y 的方程 ax+by=c 有整数解当且仅当 c 是 $\gcd(a,b)$ 的倍数。

```
返回结果: ax + by = gcd(a,b) 的一组解 (x, y) 时间复杂度: \mathcal{O}(nlogn)
```

```
1  //拓欧解线性同余方程 a*x=b(mod m)
2  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
3  using namespace std;
4  using ll = long long;
5  int a, b, m, n;
6
7  int exgcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y) {
8    if(b == 0) {
9         x = 1, y = 0;
10         return a;
11    }
12  int d = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
```

```
y -= a/b * x;
13
        return d;
14
   }
15
16
   int main() {
17
        int x, y;
18
        cin >> n;
19
        while(n -- ) {
20
            cin >> a >> b >> m;
21
            int d = exgcd(a, m, x, y); // d = gcd(a, m)s
22
            if(b % d != 0) puts("impossible"); //bezout 定理: 有解的条件, gcd(a, m) | b
23
            else printf("%lld\n", (ll)x * (b/d) % m);
24
        }
25
        return 0;
26
27
   }
   1.3 BSGS
        find smallest non-negative x s.t. a^x = b \mod p, or -1 (assume 0^0 = 1)
   // find smallest non-negative x s.t. a^x = b \mod p, or -1(assume 0^0 = 1)
   int babyStepGiantStep(int a, int b, int p) {
        a %= p; b %= p;
        if (p == 1 | | b == 1) return 0;
4
        int cnt = 0, t = 1;
5
        for (int g = __gcd(a, p); g != 1; g = __gcd(a, p)) {
6
            if (b % g) return -1;
            p /= g;
8
            ++cnt;
            b /= g;
10
            t = 1LL * t * (a / g) % p;
11
            if (b == t) return cnt;
12
        }
13
        std::map<int, int> mp;
14
        int m = ceil(std::sqrt(p));
15
        int base = b;
16
        for (int i = 0; i != m; ++i) {
17
            mp[base] = i;
18
            base = 1LL * base * a % p;
19
20
        base = powMod(a, m, p);
21
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; ++i) {
22
            t = 1LL * t * base % p;
23
            if (mp.count(t))
24
                return (1LL * i * m - mp[t]) % p + cnt;
25
        }
26
```

return -1;

// https://www.luogu.com.cn/problem/P4195

27 28

1.4 筛法

筛质数

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   using ll = long long;
   const int N = 1e7 + 10;
   // minp[i] 为 i 的最小素因子 http://oj.daimayuan.top/course/10/problem/733
   int primes[N], pcnt, minp[N]; // 可用于 Log 级别分解质因数
   bool vis[N]; //合数 true
   int n, q;
   //linear
   void get_prime(int n) {
10
     for(int i = 2; i <= n; i ++) {
11
         if(!vis[i]) primes[ ++ pcnt] = i, minp[i] = i;
12
          for(int j = 1; j <= pcnt && i * primes[j] <= n; ++ j) {</pre>
13
              vis[i * primes[j]] = 1;
14
                minp[primes[j] * i] = primes[j];
                if(i % primes[j] == 0) break;
16
         }
17
        }
18
   }
19
20
   //about linear :0(nloglogn)
21
   bool isprime[N];
22
   inline void getprime(int n) {
        for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) isprime[i] = 1;</pre>
24
        for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
25
            if(isprime[i]) {
26
                primes[++pcnt] = i;
27
                if((ll)i*i<=n)
28
                for (int j = i * i; j <= n; j+=i){</pre>
                    isprime[j] = 0;
30
                }
31
32
            }
33
        }
   }
34
        筛欧拉函数
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
2
   /*phi compute
   根据给定 n 计算 phi(n) O(agrt(n))
   核心公式 phi(n) = n*(1-1/p1)*(1 - 1/p2)*...
   int get_phi(int n) {
        int res = n;
9
        for (int i = 2; i <= n / i; i++) {
10
```

```
if(n % i == 0) {
11
                 res = res / i * (i - 1); // res *= (1 - 1/n)
12
                 while(n % i == 0)
                                     n /= i;
13
            }
14
15
        if(n > 1) res = res / n * (n - 1);
16
        return res;
17
   }
18
19
   using ll = long long;
20
   const int N = 1e6 + 10;
21
22
   int phi[N], prime[N];
23
   bool vis[N]; //合数 true
24
25
   void sel_phi(int n) {
26
        int cnt = 0;
27
        phi[1] = 1;
28
        for (int i = 2; i <= n; i ++) {</pre>
29
            if(!vis[i]) {
30
                 prime[cnt++] = i;
31
                 phi[i] = i - 1;
32
            }
33
            for (int j = 0; prime[j] <= n / i; j ++) {</pre>
34
                 vis[prime[j] * i] = true;
35
                 if(i % prime[j] == 0) {
36
                     phi[i * prime[j]] = phi[i] * prime[j];
37
                     break;
38
                 }
39
                 else
40
                     phi[prime[j] * i] = phi[i] * (prime[j] - 1);
41
            }
42
        }
43
   }
44
45
46
   简短的 nLog(n) 时间求 phi[]
47
   vector<int> phi(n + 1);
48
   iota(phi.begin(), phi.end(), 0);
49
   for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++) {
50
        for (int j = i; j <= n; j += i) {
51
            phi[j] -= phi[i];
52
53
   }
54
55
        筛莫比乌斯函数
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 50010;
```

```
int mu[N], p[N]; // p 为素数数组
   bool flg[N];
   void init() {
        int tot = 0; mu[1] = 1;
        for (int i = 2; i < N; ++i) {</pre>
            if (!flg[i]) {
                 p[++tot] = i;
10
                 mu[i] = -1;
11
            }
12
            for (int j = 1; j <= tot && i * p[j] < N; ++j) {</pre>
13
                 flg[i * p[j]] = 1;
14
                 if (i % p[j] == 0) {
15
                     mu[i * p[j]] = 0;
16
                     break;
17
18
                 }
                mu[i * p[j]] = -mu[i];
19
            }
20
        }
21
        // 常用 mu 前缀和
22
        // for (int i = 1; i <= N; ++i) mu[i] += mu[i - 1];
23
   }
24
```

1.5 分解质因数 (预处理因子)

```
//acwing 867
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 1e6 + 10;
   vector<pair<int, int>> pfac[N];
   //预处理质因数(当需要经常 1~N 所有数的质因数时候)
   void init() {
      for (int i = 2; i < N; i ++) {
          if(pfac[i].size()) continue;
10
          for (int j = i; j < N; j += i) {
11
              int t = j, cnt = 0;
12
              while(t\%i == 0) t/= i, cnt ++;
              pfac[j].push_back({i, cnt});
15
      }
16
17
   }
18
   //根号 n 算法 (n 为数值大小)
19
22
   //Log(n) 算法 利用最小质因数筛
   //先用欧拉筛筛出一定数值内的所有数字的质因子
   //同时维护一个 minp[i] 表示 i 的最小质因子
```

```
//用的时机: 一般求 n 个数每个数的质因子
   //
                且数值域大于预处理质因子所能承受范围 >1e5,
27
                而又小于线性筛所能承受范围
28
   // http://oj.daimayuan.top/course/10/problem/733 例题(需要稍加改进)
29
   int primes[N], minp[N], vis[N];
30
   void get_prime(int n) {
31
        int pcnt = 0;
32
       for(int i = 2; i <= n; i ++) {</pre>
33
          if(!vis[i]) primes[ ++ pcnt] = i, minp[i] = i;
34
          for(int j = 1; j <= pcnt && i * primes[j] <= n; ++ j) {</pre>
35
              vis[i * primes[j]] = 1;
36
                minp[primes[j] * i] = primes[j];
37
                if(i % primes[j] == 0) break;
38
          }
39
        }
40
   }
41
42
   void decompose_log(int n) {
43
        int cnt = 0;
44
       while (n > 1) {
45
            int t = minp[n];
46
            int cnt = 0;
47
            while (n \% t == \emptyset) {
48
                cnt++;
49
                n /= t;
50
            }
51
            printf("%d %d\n", t, cnt);
52
       }
53
   }
54
55
   vector<int> divisors[N + 10];
56
   // 预处理因子:
57
   void init() {
58
       // N 1e5 左右
59
        for (int i = 1; i <= N; i ++) {
60
            for (int j = 1; j <= i / j; j ++) {
61
                if(i % j == 0) {
62
                    divisors[i].push_back(j);
63
                    if(j*j!=i) { // j*j 一定不会爆 int, 因为时间复杂度为 nsqrt(n)
64
                        divisors[i].push_back(i / j);
65
                    }
66
                }
67
            }
68
       }
69
   }
70
71
   int main() {
72
        int n; cin >> n;
73
       while(n --) {
74
```

1.6 组合数

1.
$$C_n^m = C_n^{n-m}$$

2.
$$C_n^m = C_{n-1}^m + C_{n-1}^{m-1}$$

3.
$$C_n^0 + C_n^1 + \cdots + C_n^n = 2^n$$

4.
$$lucas: C_n^m \equiv C_n^{m \mod p} * C_{n/p}^{m/p}$$

多重集组合数:

设 $S = \{n_1 \cdot a_1, n_2 \cdot a_2, \dots n_k \cdot a_k\}$ 是一个由 n_1 个 a_1, n_2 个 a_2, \dots, n_k 个 a_k 组成的多重集。设 $n = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i$,对于任意整数 $r \leq n$,从 S 中取出 r 个元素组成一个多重集 (不考虑顺序),产生的不同多重集的数量为:

$$C_{k+r-1}^{k-1} - \sum_{i=1}^{k} C_{k+r-n_i-2}^{k-1} + \sum_{1 \le i < j \le k} C_{k+r-n_i-n_j-3}^{k-1} - \dots + (-1)^k C_{k+r-\sum_{i=1}^{k} n_i - (k+1)}^{k-1}$$

多重集排列数:

多重集 $S = \{n_1 \cdot a_1, n_2 \cdot a_2, \cdots n_k \cdot a_k\}$ 生成的排列是 $\frac{(\sum_{i=1}^k n_i)!}{n_i! \cdot n_i!}$

```
//求组合数的几种方法
   //不确定的时候都开 Long Long
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   using ll = long long;
   const int mod = 1e9 + 7, N = 1e6 + 10;
   //C(a, b) a \perp b \top
   /*1. 依照定义 适用于 a, b 很小的时候(几十)*/
   int C(ll a, int b) /* a \perp b \top */{\{}
10
       if(a < b) return 0;</pre>
11
       int up = 1, down = 1;
12
       for (ll i = a; i > a - b; i -- ) up = i % mod * up % mod; //up *= i
13
       for (int j = 1; j \le b; j ++) down = (11)j * down % mod; // down *= j
14
       return (11)up * qpow(down, mod - 2) % mod; // (up/down)
15
   }
16
17
   /*2. 递推 杨辉三角 a, b 在 2000 这个数量级 */
18
   //0(N^2) 1e6~1e7
19
   void init() {
20
       for (int i = 0; i < N; i ++)
21
           for (int j = 0; j \le i; j ++)
22
```

```
if(!j) C[i][j] = 1;
23
               else C[i][j] = (C[i - 1][j] + C[i - 1][j - 1]) \% mod;
24
   }
25
26
   //最常用
27
   /*3. 预处理 fac[], invfac[]*/
28
29
    * //调用:
30
    * 1LL * fac[b] * invfac[a] % mod * invfac[b - a] % mod;
31
    */
32
   // O(N) 1e6 左右 看 N 大小
33
   int fac[N], invfac[N];
34
   void init() {
35
       fac[0] = 1;
36
       for (int i = 1; i < N; i ++) fac[i] = (11)fac[i - 1]*i% mod;
37
       invfac[N - 1] = qpow(fac[N - 1], mod - 2);
38
       for (int i = N - 2; i >= 0; i --)
39
           invfac[i] = (ll)invfac[i + 1] * (i + 1) % mod;
40
41
   }
42
   /*4. Lucas 定理 当 a, b 的值特别大 如 1e9 以上...1e18 等 */
43
   int C(int a, int b) {
44
       int res = 1;
45
       for (int i = 1, j = a; i <= b; i ++, j --) {
46
           res = (11)res * j \% p;
47
           res = (11)res * binpow(i, p - 2) % p;
48
49
       return res;
50
   }
51
52
   ll lucas(ll a, ll b) {//p 为质 (模) 数
53
       if(a 
54
       return (11)C(a % p, b % p) * lucas(a / p, b / p) % p;
55
   }
56
```

1.7 卡特兰数 (catalan)

- 有 2n 个人排成一行进入剧场。入场费 5 元。其中只有 n 个人有一张 5 元钞票,另外 n 人只有 10 元钞票,剧院无其它钞票,问有多少种方法使得只要有 10 元的人买票,售票处就有 5 元的钞票找零?
- 一位大城市的律师在她住所以北 n 个街区和以东 n 个街区处工作。每天她走 2n 个街区去上班。如果他从不穿越(但可以碰到)从家到办公室的对角线,那么有多少条可能的道路?
- 在圆上选择 2n 个点,将这些点成对连接起来使得所得到的 n 条线段不相交的方法数?
- 对角线不相交的情况下,将一个凸多边形区域分成三角形区域的方法数?
- 一个栈(无穷大)的进栈序列为 1,2,3,…, n 有多少个不同的出栈序列?
- n 个结点可构造多少个不同的二叉树?

• n 个 +1 和 n 个 -1 构成 2n 项 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{2n} ,其部分和满足 $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k \ge 0 (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n)$ 对与 n 该数列为?

$$catalan(n) = C_{2n}^{n} - C_{2n}^{n-1}$$
$$catalan(n) = \frac{C_{2n}^{n}}{n+1}$$

前几项 {1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132 ... }

1.8 容斥原理

 S_i 为有限集, |S| 为 S 的大小 (元素个数), 则:

$$|\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} S_{i}| = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |S_{i}| - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} |S_{i} \cap S_{j}| + \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} |S_{i} \cap S_{j} \cap S_{k}| + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} |S_{1} \cap \dots \cap S_{n}|$$

```
1 // 容斥原理
 // 给定素数集合 A(大小为 k), 求 [L, R] 中素数集合的任意元素的倍数的个数
  // 1<=L<=R<=10^18,1<=k<=20,2<=ai<=100
  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
  using ll = long long;
   using namespace std;
   int main() {
     ll l, r, k, f[25];
     cin >> 1 >> r >> k;
10
     for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) cin >> f[i];
11
12
     11 ans = 0;
13
14
     for (int i = 1; i < 1 << k; i ++) {// 枚举集合中全部的非空子集
15
       11 cnt = 0, a = r, b = 1 - 1; // cnt 用来表示所取的数的个数
16
       for (int j = 0; j < k; j ++) {
17
        if(i >> j & 1) {
18
```

```
cnt++;
19
             a /= f[j], b /= f[j];
20
           }
21
         }
22
         if(cnt & 1) ans += (a - b);
23
         else ans -= (a - b);
24
      }
25
      cout << ans << endl;</pre>
26
      return 0;
27
    }
28
```

1.9 数论分块

考虑和式: $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(i) \lfloor \frac{n}{i} \rfloor$,由于 $\lfloor \frac{n}{i} \rfloor$ 的值成一个块状分布,故可以一块一块运算。我们先求出 f(i) 的前缀和,每次以 $[l,r] = [l,\lfloor \frac{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{i} \rfloor} \rfloor]$ 为一块分块求出贡献累加到结果中。(常配合莫反使用) 常见转换:

- $\left\lceil \frac{a}{b} \right\rceil = \left\lfloor \frac{a-1}{b} + 1 \right\rfloor$
- $a \mod b = a |\frac{a}{b}| * b$

```
1 // for(int i = st;i<=ed;i++) ans += num/i
2 ll block(ll st, ll ed, ll num) {
3    //sum(num/i i in [st,ed])
4    ll L = 0, res = 0;
5    ed = min(ed, num);
6    for (ll i = st; i <= ed; i = L + 1) {
7         L = min(ed, num / (num / i)); //该区间的最后一个数
8         res += (L - i + 1) * (num / i); //区间 [i,L] 的 num/i 都是一个值
9         // res += (s(L) - s(i-1)) * (num/i); //s(i) 为 f(i) 前缀和
10    }
11    return res;
12 }
```

1.10 Möbius 反演

μ 为莫比乌斯函数, 定义为

$$\mu(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 1 \\ 0 & n$$
含有平方因子
$$(-1)^k & k \to n \text{ 本质不同的质因子个数} \end{cases}$$

性质:

$$\sum_{d|n} \mu(d) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1\\ 0 & n \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

证: 设
$$n = \prod_{i=1}^k p_i^{c_i}, n' = \prod_{i=1}^k p_i$$

那么 $\sum_{d|n} \mu(d) = \sum_{d|n'} \mu(d) = \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i \cdot (-1)^i = (1 + (-1))^k = 1$

反演:

形式一:

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

证:

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

用 $\sum_{d|n}g(d)$ 来替换 $f(\frac{n}{d})$,再变换求和顺序。最后一步变换的依据: $\sum_{d|n}\mu(d)=[n=1]$,因此在 $\frac{n}{k}=1$ 时第二个和式的值才为。此时 n=k,故原式等价于 $\sum_{k|n}[n=k]\cdot g(k)=g(n)$ 形式二:

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

1.11 高斯消元

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
    const int N = 110;
    const double eps = 1e-6;
    int n;
    double a[N][N];
    int gauss() {
        int c, r;
        for(c = 0, r = 0; c < n; c ++) {
10
            int t = r;
11
            for(int i = r; i < n; i ++)//找到首元素最大
12
                 if(fabs(a[i][c]) > fabs(a[t][c]))
13
                     t = i;
14
15
            if(fabs(a[t][c]) < eps) continue;</pre>
16
17
            for(int i = c; i <= n; i ++) swap(a[t][i], a[r][i]);</pre>
18
            for(int i = n; i >= c; i --) a[r][i] /= a[r][c];
19
            for(int i = r + 1; i < n; i ++)
20
                 if(fabs(a[i][c]) > eps)
21
                     for(int j = n; j >= c; j --)
22
                          a[i][j] -= a[r][j] * a[i][c];
23
            r ++;
24
25
        if(r < n) {
26
            for(int i = r; i < n; i ++)</pre>
27
                 if(fabs(a[i][n]) > eps)
28
                     return 2;
29
            return 1;
30
        }
31
32
        for(int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i --)
33
```

```
for(int j = i + 1; j < n; j ++)</pre>
34
                 a[i][n] -= a[i][j] * a[j][n];
35
36
        return 0;//有唯一解
37
   }
38
39
    int main() {
40
        cin >> n;
41
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i ++)</pre>
42
             for(int j = 0; j < n + 1; j ++)
43
                 cin >> a[i][j];
44
45
        int t = gauss();
46
        if(t == 0)
47
             for(int i = 0; i < n; i ++) printf("%.2f\n", a[i][n]);</pre>
48
        else if(t == 1)
49
             puts("Infinite group solutions");
50
        else puts("No solution");
51
52
        return 0;
53
   }
54
```

1.12 Miller Rabin 素数测试

```
1 //loj143 prime test
  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   using ull = unsigned long long;
   using ll = long long;
   /* 0(sqrt(n))
   bool is_prime(ll x)
       if(x < 2) return false;
       for(ll i = 2; i <= x / i; ++i)
10
           if(x \% i == 0) return false;
       return true;
   }
13
   */
   //常常是大素数测试, 要用到 int128
   inline ll qmul(ll a, ll b, ll p) { return (ll)((__int128)a * b % p); }
   11 qpow(11 a, 11 b, 11 p) {
       11 \text{ res} = 1;
18
19
       while(b) {
           if(b & 1) res = qmul(res, a, p);
20
           a = qmul(a, a, p);
           b >>= 1;
22
23
       return res;
   }
```

```
const int test_time = 8;
26
27
   bool mr_test(ll n) {
28
        if(n < 3 || n % 2 == 0) return n == 2;
29
        11 \ a = n - 1, \ b = 0;
30
        while(a % 2 == 0) a /= 2, ++b;
31
32
        for (int i = 1, j; i <= test_time; ++i) {</pre>
33
            11 x = rand() \% (n - 2) + 2, v = qpow(x, a, n);
34
            if(v == 1) continue;
35
            for (j = 0; j < b; ++j) {
36
                if(v == n - 1) break;
37
                v = qmul(v, v, n);
38
            }
39
            if(j >= b) return 0;
40
        }
41
        return 1;
42
   }
43
44
   int main() {
45
        srand(time(0));
46
        11 x;
47
        while(cin >> x) {
48
            if(mr_test(x)) puts("Y");
49
            else puts("N");
50
        }
51
        return 0;
52
   }
53
   1.13 FFT
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   #include <any>
   #define rep(i, a, b) for (int i = (a); i <= (b); i ++)
   using namespace std;
   namespace FFT {
   const double PI = acos(-1);
   using C = complex<double>;
   vector<int> rev;
   vector<C> roots{C(0, 0), C(1, 0)};
   void dft(vector<C>& a) {
11
12
        int n = (int)a.size();
        if ((int)rev.size() != n) {
13
            int k = __builtin_ctz(n) - 1;
            rev.resize(n);
15
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
                rev[i] = rev[i >> 1] >> 1 | (i & 1) << k;
```

}

```
}
19
        if ((int)roots.size() < n) {</pre>
20
            int k = __builtin_ctz(roots.size());
21
            roots.resize(n);
22
            while ((1 << k) < n) {
23
                 C = polar(1.0, PI / (1 << k));
24
                 for (int i = 1 << (k - 1); i < (1 << k); ++i) {
25
                     roots[2 * i] = roots[i];
26
                     roots[2 * i + 1] = roots[i] * e;
27
                 }
28
            ++k;
29
            }
30
31
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (rev[i] < i) {</pre>
32
            swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
33
34
        for (int k = 1; k < n; k *= 2) {
35
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * k) {
36
                 for (int j = 0; j < k; ++j) {
37
                     auto u = a[i + j], v = a[i + j + k] * roots[k + j];
38
                     a[i + j] = u + v;
39
                     a[i + j + k] = u - v;
40
41
                 }
            }
42
        }
43
   }
44
    void idft(vector<C>& a) {
45
      int n = (int)a.size();
46
      reverse(a.begin() + 1, a.end());
47
      dft(a);
48
      for (auto& x: a) x /= n;
49
   }
50
   } // namespace FFT
51
52
53
    vector<int> mul(const vector<int> &A, const vector<int> &B) {
54
      int n = max(A.size(), B.size()), tot = max(1, n * 2 - 1);
55
      int sz = 1 << __lg(tot * 2 - 1);</pre>
56
      vector<complex<double>>> C(sz);
57
      for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); ++i) C[i].real(A[i]);</pre>
58
      for (int i = 0; i < B.size(); ++i) C[i].imag(B[i]);</pre>
59
      FFT::dft(C);
60
      for (auto &x : C) x *= x;
61
      FFT::idft(C);
62
      vector<int> ans(A.size() + B.size() - 1);
63
      for (int i = 0; i < ans.size(); ++i) ans[i] = int(C[i].imag() / 2 + 0.2);</pre>
64
      return ans;
65
   }
66
67
```

```
int main() {
68
69
      cin.tie(nullptr)->sync_with_stdio(false);
70
      int n, m;
71
      cin >> n >> m;
72
      vector<int> a(n + 1), b(m + 1);
73
      for (auto &x: a) cin >> x;
74
      for (auto &x: b) cin >> x;
75
      auto c = mul(a, b);
76
      for (auto &x: c) cout << x << '';
77
      cout << '\n';</pre>
78
        std::any a = 34;
79
        return 0;
80
81
82
   }
```

2 数据结构

2.1 (带权) 并查集

```
struct DSU {
        vector<int> f, siz;
2
        DSU(\textbf{int} \ n) \ : \ f(n), \ siz(n, \ 1) \ \{ \ iota(f.begin(), \ f.end(), \ \emptyset); \ \}
        int leader(int x) {
            while (x != f[x]) x = f[x] = f[f[x]];
            return x;
        }
        // int Leader(int x) { // 带权并查集
8
               if(x == f[x]) return x;
                int \ rt = Leader(f[x]); //这和下面一行顺序很重要
10
        //
                d[x] += d[f[x]]; //可以改成 d[x] \stackrel{\wedge}{=} d[fa[x]], 根据权值意义的需要修改
        //
11
        //
               return f[x] = rt;
12
        // }
13
        bool same(int x, int y) { return leader(x) == leader(y); }
14
        bool merge(int x, int y) {
15
            x = leader(x);
16
            y = leader(y);
            if (x == y) return false;
18
            siz[x] += siz[y];
19
20
            f[y] = x;
            return true;
21
22
        int size(int x) { return siz[leader(x)]; }
23
24
   };
```

2.2 Sparse Table

时间复杂度 $\mathcal{O}(1)$,空间复杂度 $\mathcal{O}(nlogn)$ 静态区间查询可重复贡献信息,如"区间最值"、"区间按位和"、"区间按位或"、"区间 GCD"

```
//f[i][j] 表示左闭右开 [i, i + 2^{j}) 的最大值
   template<class T,
        class Cmp = std::less<T>>
3
   struct RMQ {
       const int n; // 从零开始
5
       const Cmp cmp;
6
        std::vector<std::vector<T>> a;
        RMQ(const std::vector<T> &init) : n(init.size()), cmp(Cmp()) {
            int lg = std::__lg(n);
            a.assign(n, std::vector<T>(lg + 1));
10
            for (int j = 0; j <= lg; j++) {</pre>
11
                for (int i = 0; i + (1 << j) <= n; i++) {
12
                    a[i][j] = (j == 0 ? init[i] : std::min(a[i][j - 1], a[i + (1 << (j - 1))][j]
13
                    \hookrightarrow -1], cmp));
14
                }
            }
15
       }
16
       // 左闭右开
17
       T rangeMin(int 1, int r) {
18
            int k = std::__lg(r - 1);
19
            return std::min(a[l][k], a[r - (1 << k)][k], cmp);</pre>
20
       }
21
   };
22
   2.3 01Trie
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 1e5 + 10, M = N * 31;
   int a[N];
   int son[M][2], idx;
   void insert(int x) {
        int p = 0;
        for (int i = 30; i >= 0; --i) {
            int u = ((x>>i) & 1);
10
            if(!son[p][u]) son[p][u] = ++idx;
            p = son[p][u];
12
       }
13
   }
14
   // 集合内和 x 异或的最大值
   int query(int x) {
16
17
     int p = 0, res = 0;
     for (int i = 30; i >= 0; --i) {
18
       int u = (x >> i) & 1;
19
        if(son[p][u ^ 1]) p = son[p][u ^ 1], res |= (1 << i);
20
        else p = son[p][u];
21
            // 集合内和 x 异或的最小值
22
```

// if(son[p][u]) p = son[p][u];

```
// else res |= (1 << i), p = son[p][u ^ 1];
24
      }
25
        return res;
26
    }
27
28
    int main() {
29
        int n, res = 0;
30
        cin >> n;
31
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) cin >> a[i];
32
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
33
             insert(a[i]);
34
             res = max(res, query(a[i]));
35
36
        cout << res;</pre>
37
        return 0;
38
    }
39
```

2.4 树状数组

```
1 // fenwich-tree 写区间修改,区间查询
  //记录两个数组 b[i] = a[i] - a[i - 1]; c[i] = i * b[i];
   // a[1~x] = \sum_{i=1}^{x} \sum_{j=1}^{i}b[j]
   // = \sum_{i=1}^{x} (x-i+1)*b[i]
   // = (x+1) \sum_{i=1}^{x} b[i] - \sum_{i=1}^{x} i*b[i]
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   #define rep(i, a, b) for (int i = (a); i <= (b); i ++)
   using namespace std;
   using ll = long long;
   template<typename T/*, class OP = plus<T>*/>
   struct fenwick {
13
       int n;
       // const OP op;
15
       vector<T> c;
16
       fenwick(int _n) : n(_n), c(_n + 1, 0)/*, op(OP())*/ {}
       void add(int x, T v) {
           for (int i = x; i <= n; i += i & -i) {
                c[i] += v; // c[i] = op(c[i], v)
20
           }
21
22
       T sum(int x) {
23
24
           T res{};
           for (int i = x; i; i -= i \& -i) {
25
                res += c[i];
27
            return res;
       }
   };
```

```
31
   int main() {
32
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
33
        cin.tie(nullptr);
34
        int n, m;
35
        cin >> n >> m;
36
        vector<int> a(n + 1);
37
        fenwick<ll> t1(n), t2(n); //维护 b[i], b[i] * i 的前缀和
38
        rep(i, 1, n) cin >> a[i];
39
        rep(i, 1, n) {
40
            int b = a[i] - a[i - 1];
41
            t1.add(i, b);
42
            t2.add(i, 111 * b * i);
43
        }
44
        auto preSum = [&](int x) {
45
            return t1.sum(x)*(x + 1) - t2.sum(x);
46
        };
47
        while(m --) {
48
            int op, 1, r, d;
49
            cin >> op >> 1 >> r;
50
            if(op == 2) {
51
                 cout << preSum(r) - preSum(1 - 1) << '\n';</pre>
52
            }
53
            else {
54
                 cin >> d;
55
                t1.add(l, d);
56
                 t2.add(1, 111*1*d);
57
                t1.add(r + 1, -d);
58
                 t2.add(r + 1, 111 * (r + 1) * -d);
59
60
61
        return 0;
62
   }
63
```

2.5 线段树

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

struct Info {
};

Info operator+(const Info& a, const Info& b) {
}

struct Tag {
};
```

```
void apply(Info &a, Tag b) {
14
   }
15
16
   void apply(Tag &a, Tag b) {
17
   }
18
19
   template <typename Info, typename Tag,
20
            typename Merge = plus<Info>>
21
   struct SegmentTree {
22
        const int n;
23
        const Merge merge;
24
        vector<Info> info;
25
        vector<Tag> tag;
26
        SegmentTree(int n) : n(n), merge(Merge()),
27
                 info(4 << __lg(n)), tag(4 << __lg(n)) {}
28
        SegmentTree(vector<Info> init) : SegmentTree(init.size()) {
29
            function<void(int, int, int)> build = [&](int p, int l, int r) {
30
                 if (r - 1 == 1) {
31
                     info[p] = init[1];
32
                     return;
33
                 }
34
                 int m = (1 + r) / 2;
35
                 build(2 * p, 1, m);
36
                 build(2 * p + 1, m, r);
37
                 pull(p);
38
            };
39
            build(1, 0, n);
40
41
        void pull(int p) {
42
            info[p] = merge(info[2 * p], info[2 * p + 1]);
43
44
        void apply(int p, const Tag &v) {
45
            ::apply(info[p], v);
46
            ::apply(tag[p], v);
47
48
        void push(int p) {
49
            apply(2 * p, tag[p]);
50
            apply(2 * p + 1, tag[p]);
51
            tag[p] = Tag();
52
53
        void modify(int p, int l, int r, int x, const Info &v) {
54
            if (r - 1 == 1) {
55
                 info[p] = v;
56
                 return;
57
            }
58
            int m = (1 + r) / 2;
59
            push(p);
60
            if (x < m) {
61
                 modify(2 * p, 1, m, x, v);
62
```

```
} else {
63
                 modify(2 * p + 1, m, r, x, v);
64
             }
65
             pull(p);
66
67
         void modify(int p, const Info &v) {
68
             modify(1, 0, n, p, v);
69
70
         Info rangeQuery(int p, int l, int r, int x, int y) {
71
             if (1 >= y | | r <= x) {
72
                 return Info();
73
             }
74
             if (1 >= x \&\& r <= y) {
75
                 return info[p];
76
77
             }
             int m = (1 + r) / 2;
78
             push(p);
79
             return merge(rangeQuery(2 * p, 1, m, x, y), rangeQuery(2 * p + 1, m, r, x, y));
80
81
         Info rangeQuery(int 1, int r) {
82
             return rangeQuery(1, 0, n, 1, r);
83
84
         void rangeApply(int p, int l, int r, int x, int y, const Tag &v) {
85
             if (1 >= y || r <= x) {
86
                 return;
87
             }
88
             if (1 >= x \&\& r <= y) {
89
                 apply(p, v);
90
                 return;
91
             }
92
             int m = (1 + r) / 2;
93
             push(p);
94
             rangeApply(2 * p, l, m, x, y, v);
95
             rangeApply(2 * p + 1, m, r, x, y, v);
             pull(p);
97
98
         void rangeApply(int 1, int r, const Tag &v) {
99
             return rangeApply(1, 0, n, l, r, v);
100
         }
101
    };
102
103
    int main() {
104
         return 0;
105
    }
106
         扫描线: (面积)
    //p1502 线段树扫描线算法
    #include<bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
    using ll = long long;
```

```
const 11 N = 1e4 + 10;
   struct L {
        ll x, y1, y2;
        11 c;
        //当左矩形的右边界与右矩形的左边界重合时,该线上的点应属于能被两个窗户都能看见的状态所以先加
        bool operator<(const L &rhs) const { return x == rhs.x ? c < rhs.c : x < rhs.x; }</pre>
10
   }line[2 * N];
11
12
   11 n, w, h, m;
13
   11 b[2 * N]; //离散化前的 y 轴
14
15
   struct node {
16
        11 1, r;
17
        11 maxv, add;
18
   } t[8 * N];
19
20
21
   void pushdown(ll p) {
22
        node &root = t[p], &nl = t[p << 1], &nr = t[p << 1 | 1];
23
        if(root.add) {
24
            nl.add += root.add, nl.maxv += root.add;
25
            nr.add += root.add, nr.maxv += root.add;
26
            root.add = 0;
27
        }
28
   }
29
30
   void pushup(ll p) {
31
        t[p].maxv = max(t[p << 1].maxv, t[p << 1 | 1].maxv);
32
   }
33
34
   void modify(ll p, ll l, ll r, ll c) {
35
        if(t[p].1 >= 1 && t[p].r <= r) {
36
            t[p].maxv += c;
37
            t[p].add += c;
38
            return;
39
        }
40
        pushdown(p);
41
        11 \text{ mid} = t[p].1 + t[p].r >> 1;
42
        if(1 <= mid) modify(p << 1, 1, r, c);</pre>
43
        if(r > mid) modify(p \ll 1 | 1, 1, r, c);
44
        pushup(p);
45
46
   }
47
48
   void build(ll p, ll l, ll r) {
49
        if(1 == r) {
50
            t[p] = \{1, r, 0, 0\};
51
            return;
52
        }
53
```

```
t[p].1 = 1, t[p].r = r;
54
        11 \text{ mid} = 1 + r >> 1;
55
        build(p << 1, 1, mid);
56
        build(p << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r);
57
        //pushup(p);//初始化都是 0 不用 pushup()
58
   }
59
60
    int main() {
61
        11 T;
62
        scanf("%11d", &T);
63
        while( T -- ) {
64
            memset(line, 0, sizeof(line));
65
            memset(b, 0, sizeof(b));
66
            memset(t, 0, sizeof(t));
67
68
            scanf("%lld%lld%lld", &n, &w, &h);
69
            for (ll i = 1, j = 0; i <= n; i++) {
70
                 11 x, y, 1;
71
                 scanf("%11d%11d%11d", &x, &y, &1);
72
                 line[i] = \{x, y, y + h - 1, 1\};
73
                 line[i + n] = \{x + w - 1, y, y + h - 1, -1\};
74
                 b[ ++ j] = y;
75
                 b[ ++ j] = y + h - 1;
76
            }
77
            n <<= 1;
78
            sort(b + 1, b + 1 + n);
79
            m = unique(b + 1, b + 1 + n) - b - 1;//unique 得到 end() 迭代器
80
            sort(line + 1, line + 1 + n);
81
82
            for (ll i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
83
                 line[i].y1 = lower_bound(b + 1, b + m + 1, line[i].y1) - b - 1;
84
                 line[i].y2 = lower_bound(b + 1, b + m + 1, line[i].y2) - b - 1;
85
            }
86
            build(1, 1, m - 1);
87
88
            11 \text{ res} = 0;
89
            for (11 i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
90
                 modify(1, line[i].y1, line[i].y2, line[i].c);
91
                 res = max(res, t[1].maxv);
92
            }
93
            printf("%d\n", res);
94
        }
95
        return 0;
96
   }
97
```

2.6 可持久化线段树

```
1 //Luogu 3824 kth-number
2 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
```

```
using namespace std;
   const int N = 2e5 + 10, M = (N << 2) + 17 * N;
   struct node {
        int 1, r;
        int cnt;
   } t[M];
   int idx, a[N];
10
   vector<int> num;
11
   int find(int x) { return lower_bound(num.begin(), num.end(), x) - num.begin(); }
12
13
   int insert(int now, int 1, int r, int x) {
14
        int p = ++ idx;
15
        t[p] = t[now];
16
        if (1 == r) {
17
            t[p].cnt ++;
18
            return p;
19
        }
20
        int mid = 1 + r \gg 1;
21
        if(x \le mid) t[p].1 = insert(t[now].1, 1, mid, x);
22
        else t[p].r = insert(t[now].r, mid + 1, r, x);
23
        t[p].cnt = t[t[p].1].cnt + t[t[p].r].cnt;
24
25
        return p;
26
   }
27
28
   int build(int 1, int r) {
29
        int p = ++ idx;
30
        if (l == r) return p;
31
        int mid = l + r \gg 1;
32
        t[p].l = build(l, mid), t[p].r = build(mid + 1, r);
33
        return p;
34
   }
35
   int query(int x, int y, int l, int r, int k) {
37
        if(l == r) return l;
38
        int cnt = t[t[y].1].cnt - t[t[x].1].cnt;
39
        int mid = l + r \gg 1;
40
        if(k <= cnt) return query(t[x].1, t[y].1, 1, mid, k);</pre>
41
        else return query(t[x].r, t[y].r, mid + 1, r, k - cnt);
42
   }
43
   int n, m, root[N];
45
46
   int main() {
47
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
48
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ ) {</pre>
49
            scanf("%d", &a[i]);
50
            num.push_back(a[i]);
51
```

```
}
52
53
        sort(num.begin(), num.end());
54
        num.erase(unique(num.begin(), num.end());
55
56
       root[0] = build(0, num.size() - 1);
57
58
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++ )</pre>
59
            root[i] = insert(root[i - 1], 0, num.size() - 1, find(a[i]));
60
       while (m -- ) {
61
           int 1, r, k;
62
            scanf("%d%d%d", &1, &r, &k);
63
            printf("%d\n", num[query(root[1 - 1], root[r], 0, num.size() - 1, k)]);
64
65
66
       return 0;
67
   }
68
   // http://oj.daimayuan.top/course/10/problem/464
   // 在给定 N 长的数组 {A} 中进行 Q 次询问 [Li,Ri] 区间中不大于 Hi 的元素个数。
   //主席树的在线做法 还有树状数组的对询问离线做法
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 1e5 + 10;
   int n, q, L[N], R[N], idx, H[N], rt[N], a[N];
   vector<int> alls;
   struct node {
10
        int 1, r, cnt;
11
   } t[N * 75];
12
13
   int insert(int now, int 1, int r, int x) {
14
        int p = ++idx;
15
        t[p] = t[now];
16
        if(1 == r) {
17
            t[p].cnt++;
18
            return p;
19
20
        int mid = 1 + r \gg 1;
21
        if(x \le mid) t[p].l = insert(t[now].l, l, mid, x);
22
        else t[p].r = insert(t[now].r, mid + 1, r, x);
23
        t[p].cnt = t[t[p].1].cnt + t[t[p].r].cnt;
24
        return p;
25
   }
26
27
   int query(int version, int 1, int r, int h) {
28
        if(l == r) return t[version].cnt;
29
30
        if(r <= h) return t[version].cnt;</pre>
31
        int mid = 1 + r \gg 1, res = 0;
32
```

```
res += query(t[version].1, 1, mid, h);
33
        if(h > mid) res += query(t[version].r, mid + 1, r, h);
34
        return res;
35
   }
36
37
   int build(int 1, int r) {
38
        int p = ++ idx;
39
        if (l == r) return p;
40
        int mid = 1 + r \gg 1;
41
        t[p].l = build(l, mid), t[p].r = build(mid + 1, r);
42
        return p;
43
   }
44
45
   int find(int x) { return lower_bound(alls.begin(), alls.end(), x) - alls.begin(); }
46
47
   void init() {
48
        idx = 0;
49
        memset(rt, 0, sizeof rt);
50
        alls.clear();
51
        memset(t, 0, sizeof t);
52
   }
53
   int main() {
55
        int T; scanf("%d", &T);
56
        while(T --) {
57
            init();
58
            scanf("%d%d", &n, &q);
59
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++) {
60
                scanf("%d", &a[i]);
61
                alls.push_back(a[i]);
62
            }
63
            //虽然是在线做法,但为了好处理 h 离散化后的值,就将 Hi 也加入 alls
            for (int i = 1; i <= q; i ++) {
65
                scanf("%d%d%d", &L[i], &R[i], &H[i]);
66
                alls.push_back(H[i]);
67
            }
68
            sort(alls.begin(), alls.end());
69
            alls.erase(unique(alls.begin(), alls.end());
70
71
            //rt[0] = build(0, alls.size() - 1);
72
            for (int i = 1; i <= q; i ++) H[i] = find(H[i]);</pre>
73
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++) a[i] = find(a[i]);</pre>
74
75
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++)</pre>
76
                rt[i] = insert(rt[i - 1], 0, alls.size() - 1, a[i]);
77
78
79
            for (int i = 1; i <= q; i++) {
80
                printf("%d ", query(rt[R[i]], 0, alls.size() - 1, H[i])
81
```

```
- query(rt[L[i] - 1], 0, alls.size() - 1, H[i]));
82
            }
83
            puts("");
84
       }
85
       return 0;
86
   }
87
          线段树合并
   2.7
   int merge(int p, int q, int l, int r) {
        if(!p || !q) return p + q;
2
        if(1 == r) {
            //维护信息, 一般是 t[p].val += t[q].val 等
            // t[p].val.first += t[q].val.first;
            return p;
       }
       int mid = 1 + r \gg 1;
       t[p].1 = merge(t[p].1, t[q].1, 1, mid);
       t[p].r = merge(t[p].r, t[q].r, mid + 1, r);
       // pushup();
       // t[p].val = max(t[t[p].l].val, t[t[p].r].val);
12
13
       return p;
14
   }
   // codeforces600E
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   using ll = long long;
   namespace SegTree {
   struct Info {
       11 cnt, ans; // 颜色的个数, 颜色编号和
10
       Info(11 v = 0, 11 x = 0) : cnt(v), ans(x) {}
11
   };
12
13
   Info operator+(const Info& a, const Info& b) {
14
       if(a.cnt > b.cnt) {
15
            return a;
16
       } else if(a.cnt < b.cnt) {</pre>
17
            return b;
18
        } else {
19
            return Info(a.cnt, a.ans + b.ans);
20
       }
21
   }
22
23
   Info merge(const Info &a, const Info &b) {
24
       return a + b;
25
```

26 }

```
27
    struct Node {
28
        Node *1,*r;
29
        Info val;
30
        Node() : l(nullptr), r(nullptr), val() {}
31
   };
32
33
   void pull(Node *&p) {
34
        p->val = merge(p->l == nullptr ? Info() : p->l->val, p->r == nullptr ? Info() :
35
        \hookrightarrow p->r->val);
   }
36
37
   // query(t, 0, n, query_left, query_right)
38
    Info query(Node *t, int l, int r, int le, int ri) { // [le, ri)
39
        // L
40
        // ooxxxxxooo
41
        // L R LR L R
42
        // xxooxooxxo
43
        if(ri <= 1 || r <= le || t == nullptr) {</pre>
44
            return Info();
45
46
        if(le <= 1 && r <= ri) {
47
            return t->val;
48
49
        int m = (1 + r) / 2;
50
        return merge(query(t->1, 1, m, le, ri), query(t->r, m, r, le, ri));
51
   }
52
53
    void modify(Node *&t, int 1, int r, int x, int v) { // [l,r)
54
        if(t == nullptr) {
55
            t = new Node();
56
57
        if(r - 1 == 1) {
58
            t->val.cnt += v;
59
            t->val.ans = x;
60
            return;
61
        }
62
63
        int m = (1 + r) / 2;
64
        if(x < m) {
65
            modify(t->1, 1, m, x, v);
66
        }else {
67
            modify(t->r, m, r, x, v);
68
69
        pull(t);
70
   }
71
72
   Node* merge(Node *&t, Node *&o, int 1, int r) { // [l,r)
73
        if(t == nullptr) return o;
74
```

```
if(o == nullptr) return t;
75
76
         Node *p = new Node();
77
78
         if(r - 1 == 1) {
79
             p->val = t->val;
80
             p->val.cnt += o->val.cnt;
81
             return p;
82
         }
83
84
         int m = (1 + r) / 2;
85
         p->1 = merge(t->1, o->1, 1, m);
86
         p->r = merge(t->r, o->r, m, r);
87
         pull(p);
88
         return p;
89
    }
90
91
    }
92
93
    using namespace SegTree;
94
95
96
97
    int main() {
98
         ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
99
         cin.tie(nullptr);
100
101
         int n;
102
         cin >> n;
103
         vector<int> col(n);
104
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) {</pre>
105
             cin >> col[i];
106
107
         vector<Node *> rt(n + 1, nullptr);
108
         vector<vector<int>> G(n);
109
         for (int i = 1; i < n; i ++) {</pre>
110
             int u, v;
111
             cin >> u >> v;
112
             u--, v--;
113
             G[u].push_back(v);
114
             G[v].push_back(u);
115
         }
116
         vector<ll> ans(n);
117
         function<void(int, int)> dfs = [&](int u, int fa) {
118
             modify(rt[u], 1, n + 1, col[u], 1);
119
             for (auto v:G[u]) {
120
                  if(v == fa) continue;
121
                  dfs(v, u);
122
                  rt[u] = merge(rt[u], rt[v], 1, n + 1);
123
```

```
}
124
               ans[u] = rt[u]->val.ans;
125
          };
126
          dfs(0, -1);
127
          for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) {</pre>
128
               cout << ans[i] << " \n"[i == n - 1];</pre>
129
          }
130
131
          return 0;
132
     }
133
```

2.8 DSU on tree

静态统计树上所有子树具有某些性质的个数

 $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ 的方式:

- 1. 递归每个子树,记录某种性质出现
- 2. 退出子树时候清空 cnt 数组 (一般用于记录性质啥的), 以免影响到其他子树的统计
- 3. 这样对于父节点而言,就要重新统计这颗子树的性质

优化:

我们发现,某个节点的最后一棵子树可以不用清空统计。这貌似是一个常数优化,但当我们将最后一棵子树改成重儿子的时候,可以证明这样的时间复杂度是 $\mathcal{O}(nlogn)$ 的。

流程:

- 1. 第一次 dfsHson 得到重儿子
- 2. dfs 中, 先递归其所有轻儿子, 最后递归重儿子

```
for (auto v:G[u]) {
    if(v == fa || v == son[u]) continue;
    dfs(v, u, false);
}
if(son[u] != -1) {
    dfs(son[u], u, true);
}
```

- 3. calc 当前点 (u) 以及其所有轻儿子 (在 calc 中递归完成)
- 4. 如果当前点是其父亲的轻儿子,消除影响 (同样通过 calc 完成, calc 传入一个影响 val 可正可负)

```
1 // https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/600/E
2 // 树的节点有颜色,我们称一种颜色占领了一个子树,
3 // 当且仅当没有其他颜色在这个子树中出现得比它多。
4 // 求占领每个子树的所有颜色之和。
```

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
8
    using ll = long long;
10
    int main() {
11
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
12
        cin.tie(nullptr);
13
        int n;
14
        cin >> n;
15
        vector<int> col(n);
16
        vector<vector<int>> G(n);
17
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) {
18
             cin >> col[i];
19
20
        }
21
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i ++) {</pre>
22
            int u, v;
23
            cin >> u >> v;
24
            u--, v--;
25
            G[u].push_back(v), G[v].push_back(u);
26
27
        vector<int> sz(n), son(n, -1); // son[u] 表示 u 的重儿子
28
        function<void(int, int)> dfsHson = [&](int u, int fa) {
29
             sz[u] = 1;
30
            for (auto v : G[u]) {
31
                 if(v == fa) continue;
32
                 dfsHson(v, u);
33
                 sz[u] += sz[v];
34
                 if(son[u] == -1 \mid \mid sz[son[u]] < sz[v]) {
35
                     son[u] = v;
36
                 }
37
            }
38
        };
39
        dfsHson(0, -1);
40
41
        vector<ll> cnt(n + 1), ans(n);
42
        11 mx = \emptyset, sum = \emptyset;
43
        function<void(int, int, int, int)> calc = [&](int u, int fa, int val, int Hson) {
44
             cnt[col[u]] += val;
45
             if(cnt[col[u]] > mx) {
46
                 mx = cnt[col[u]];
47
                 sum = col[u];
48
            } else if(cnt[col[u]] == mx) {
49
                 sum += col[u];
50
51
            for (auto v:G[u]) {
52
                 if(v == fa || v == Hson) continue;
53
                 calc(v, u, val, Hson);
54
```

```
}
55
        };
56
57
        function<void(int, int, int)> dfs = [&](int u, int fa, bool isCurHSon) {
58
            for (auto v:G[u]) {
59
                 if(v == fa || v == son[u]) continue;
60
                 dfs(v, u, false);
61
            }
62
            if(son[u] != -1) {
63
                 dfs(son[u], u, true);
64
            }
65
            calc(u, fa, 1, son[u]);
66
            ans[u] = sum;
67
68
            // 如果当前点是其父节点的轻儿子,则消除其影响
69
            if(!isCurHSon) {
70
                 calc(u, fa, -1, -1);
71
                 sum = mx = 0;
72
            }
73
        };
74
        dfs(0, -1, false);
75
76
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) {</pre>
77
            cout << ans[i] << " \n"[i == n - 1];</pre>
78
        }
79
        return 0;
80
   }
81
```

2.9 树链剖分

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
   #define pb push_back
   using namespace std;
   using ll = long long;
   const int N = 1e5 + 10;
   struct node {
    int 1, r;
    11 add, sum;
   } t[N << 2];
   int n, m, w[N], nw[N];
12
13
   vector<int> G[N];
   int dep[N], top[N], son[N], dfn[N], sz[N], fa[N], cnt;
   16
17
   void pushdown(int p) {
18
    auto &rt = t[p], &nl = t[p << 1], &nr = t[p << 1 | 1];
```

```
if(rt.add) {
20
       nl.add += rt.add, nl.sum += (11)(nl.r - nl.1 + 1) * rt.add;
21
       nr.add += rt.add, nr.sum += (11)(nr.r - nr.1 + 1) * rt.add;
22
       rt.add = 0;
23
     }
24
   }
25
26
   void pushup(int p) { t[p].sum = t[p << 1].sum + t[p << 1 | 1].sum; }
27
28
   void build(int p, int l, int r) {
29
     t[p] = \{1, r, 0, nw[1]\};
30
     if(1 == r) return;
31
32
     int mid = 1 + r >> 1;
33
     build(p << 1, 1, mid);
34
     build(p << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r);
35
     pushup(p);
36
   }
37
38
   11 query(int p, int l, int r) {
39
     if(t[p].1 >= 1 \&\& t[p].r <= r) return t[p].sum;
40
41
     pushdown(p);
42
     int mid = t[p].1 + t[p].r >> 1;
43
     11 \text{ res} = 0;
44
     if(1 \le mid) res += query(p << 1, 1, r);
45
     if(r > mid) res += query(p << 1 | 1, 1, r);
46
     //pushup(p);
47
     return res;
48
   }
49
50
   void modify(int p, int l, int r, int k) {
51
     if(t[p].1 >= 1 \&\& t[p].r <= r) {
52
       t[p].sum += (t[p].r - t[p].l + 1) * k;
53
       t[p].add += k;
54
       return;
55
     }
56
57
     pushdown(p);
58
     int mid = t[p].1 + t[p].r >> 1;
59
     if(1 <= mid) modify(p << 1, 1, r, k);</pre>
60
     if(r > mid) modify(p << 1 | 1, 1, r, k);
61
     pushup(p);
62
   }
63
64
   65
   //第一次 dfs 维护 sz, 重儿子, dep[], fa[]
66
   void dfs1(int u, int fath) {
67
     sz[u] = 1, dep[u] = dep[fath] + 1, fa[u] = fath;
```

```
for(int v:G[u]) {
69
         if(v == fath) continue;
70
         dfs1(v, u);
71
         sz[u] += sz[v];
72
         if(sz[son[u]] < sz[v]) son[u] = v;</pre>
73
       }
74
    }
75
    //第二次 dfs, 维护 dfs 序,
76
    void dfs2(int u, int tp) {
77
       dfn[u] = ++cnt, nw[cnt] = w[u], top[u] = tp;
78
       if(!son[u]) return;
79
       dfs2(son[u], tp); //递归重儿子
80
       //维护轻儿子信息
81
       for(int v:G[u]) {
82
         if(v == fa[u] || v == son[u]) continue;
83
         dfs2(v, v);
84
       }
85
    }
86
87
    void modify_path(int u, int v, int k) {
88
       while(top[u] != top[v]) {
89
         if(dep[top[u]] < dep[top[v]]) swap(u, v);</pre>
90
         modify(1, dfn[top[u]], dfn[u], k);
91
         u = fa[top[u]];
92
93
       if(dep[u] < dep[v]) swap(u, v);</pre>
94
       modify(1, dfn[v], dfn[u], k);
95
    }
96
97
    void modify_tree(int u, int k) {
98
       modify(1, dfn[u], dfn[u] + sz[u] - 1, k);
99
    }
100
101
    11 query_tree(int u) {
102
       return query(1, dfn[u], dfn[u] + sz[u] - 1);
103
    }
104
105
    11 query_path(int u, int v) {
106
       11 \text{ res} = 0;
107
       while(top[u] != top[v]) {
108
         if(dep[top[u]] < dep[top[v]]) swap(u, v);</pre>
109
         res += query(1, dfn[top[u]], dfn[u]);
110
         u = fa[top[u]];
111
       }
112
       if(dep[u] < dep[v]) swap(u, v);</pre>
113
       res += query(1, dfn[v], dfn[u]);
114
       return res;
115
    }
116
117
```

```
118
    int main() {
119
120
      scanf("%d", &n);
121
      for(int i = 1; i <= n; i ++) scanf("%d", &w[i]);</pre>
122
      for(int i = 1; i < n; i ++) {</pre>
123
        int u, v; scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
124
        G[u].pb(v), G[v].pb(u);
125
      }
126
      dfs1(1, 0);
127
      dfs2(1, 1);
128
129
      build(1, 1, n);
130
131
      scanf("%d", &m);
132
      while(m -- ) {
133
        int op, u, v, k;
134
        scanf("%d%d", &op, &u);
135
        if(op == 1) {
136
          scanf("%d%d", &v, &k);
137
          modify_path(u, v, k);
138
        }
139
        else if(op == 2) {
140
          scanf("%d", &k);
141
          modify_tree(u, k);
142
        }
143
        else if(op == 3) {
144
          scanf("%d", &v);
145
          printf("%lld\n", query_path(u, v));
146
        }
147
        else
148
          printf("%lld\n", query_tree(u));
149
      }
150
      return 0;
151
    }
152
          珂朵莉
    2.10
 1 // 珂朵莉树
    // 区间赋值 且数据随机(或者操作种类有限)时使用
    struct ODT {
        const int n;
        map<int, int> mp;
        ODT(int n) : n(n) \{ mp[-1] = 0; // mp[0] = 0, mp[n] = -1; \}
        void split(int x) {
            auto it = prev(mp.upper_bound(x)); //找到左端点小于等于 x 的区间
            mp[x] = it->second; //设立新的区间,并将上一个区间储存的值复制给本区间。
10
```

void assign(int l, int r, int v) { // 注意, 这里的 r 是区间右端点 +1

11

```
split(1);
12
            split(r);
13
            auto it = mp.find(1);
14
            while (it->first != r) {
15
                // 一般在此数可以同时完成相关的更新操作
16
                // 若重写一个 update 或者 query
17
                // 与 assign 一致, 就是把下一行换成 it = next(it);
18
                it = mp.erase(it);
19
            }
20
            mp[1] = v;
21
       }
22
   };
23
   2.11 CDQ 分治
   // 三维偏序模板
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   struct Node {
        int x, y, z, cnt, ans; // cnt: 坐标都为 {x, y, z} 的点数量
       bool operator<(const Node&rhs) const {</pre>
            if(x != rhs.x) return x < rhs.x;</pre>
            if(y != rhs.y) return y < rhs.y;</pre>
10
            return z < rhs.z;</pre>
12
       }
   };
13
   struct fenwick {
       const int n;
        vector<int> c;
17
       fenwick(int n) : n(n), c(n + 1) {}
       void add(int pos, int val) {
            for (int i = pos; i <= n; i+= i & -i) {</pre>
                c[i] += val;
21
22
            }
        int sum(int pos) {
24
            int res{0};
            for (int i = pos; i; i -= i & -i) {
                res += c[i];
27
28
            return res;
       }
   };
31
32
   int main() {
33
```

ios::sync_with_stdio(false);

```
cin.tie(nullptr);
35
        int n, k;
36
        cin >> n >> k;
37
        map<array<int, 3>, int> s;
38
        fenwick fen(k);
39
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) {
40
            int x, y, z;
41
            cin >> x >> y >> z;
42
            s[{x, y, z}]++;
43
        }
44
        vector<Node> node(s.size());
45
        int m = 0;
46
        for (auto it = s.begin(); it != s.end(); ++it) {
47
            auto [x, y, z] = it->first;
48
            auto cnt = it->second;
49
            node[m++] = \{x, y, z, cnt, \emptyset\};
50
51
        assert(m == (int)s.size());
52
        sort(node.begin(), node.end());
53
        // for (int i = 0; i < m; i ++) {
54
               auto [x, y, z, cnt, _] = node[i];
55
               cout << "x = " << x << ' ' << y << ' ' << z << ' ' << cnt << '\n';
        //
56
        // }
57
58
        auto cmp2nd = [&](const Node &lhs, const Node &rhs) -> bool {
59
            if(lhs.y != rhs.y) return lhs.y < rhs.y;</pre>
60
            return lhs.z < rhs.z;</pre>
61
        };
62
63
        function<void(int, int)> cdq = [&](int 1, int r) {
64
            if(r - 1 == 1) {
65
                return;
66
            }
67
            int m = (1 + r) / 2;
            cdq(1, m); cdq(m, r);
69
            sort(node.begin() + 1, node.begin() + m, cmp2nd);
70
            sort(node.begin() + m, node.begin() + r, cmp2nd);
71
72
            int j = 1;
73
            for (int i = m; i < r; i ++) {
74
                while(j < m && node[i].y >= node[j].y) {
75
                    // 当涉及修改操作和查询操作时候
76
                    // 一般 Node 内会有一个标识
77
                    // 修改操作: if(node[j].type == 0) {
78
                    //
                          fen.add(node[j].z, node[j].cnt)
79
                    //}
80
                    // 统计答案时也只需要对查询操作统计
81
                    // 清空树状数组也是对修改操作
82
                    fen.add(node[j].z, node[j].cnt);
83
```

```
j++;
84
                  }
85
                  node[i].ans += fen.sum(node[i].z);
86
              }
87
              // 注意不能清空整个树状数组
88
              for (int t = 1; t < j; t ++) {</pre>
89
                  fen.add(node[t].z, -node[t].cnt);
90
              }
91
         };
92
         cdq(0, m);
93
94
         vector<int> res(n);
95
         for (int i = 0; i < m; i ++) {</pre>
96
              res[node[i].ans + node[i].cnt - 1] += node[i].cnt;
97
98
         }
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) {</pre>
99
              cout << res[i] << '\n';</pre>
100
         }
101
102
         return 0;
103
    }
104
```

2.12 莫队

普通莫队:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
   #define endl '\n'
   #define rep(i, a, b) for (int i = (a); i <= (b); i ++)
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 5e4 + 10, M = 2e5 + 10, S = 1e6 + 10; //值域
   int n, A[N], ans[M], cnt[S], m, sq, cur;
   struct query {
10
        int l, r, id;
11
        bool operator<(const query &rhs) const { //奇偶化排序
12
            if (1 / sq != rhs.1 / sq)
13
                return 1 < rhs.1;</pre>
14
            if (1 / sq & 1)
15
                return r < rhs.r;</pre>
16
            return r > rhs.r;
17
18
   } q[M];
19
20
   void add(int p) {
21
        if(cnt[A[p]] == 0) cur++;
22
        cnt[A[p]]++;
23
   }
24
```

```
25
    void del(int p) {
26
        cnt[A[p]]--;
27
        if(cnt[A[p]] == 0) cur--;
28
   }
29
30
    int main() {
31
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
32
        cin.tie(nullptr);
33
34
        cin >> n;
35
        sq = sqrt(n);
36
        rep(i, 1, n) cin >> A[i];
37
        cin >> m;
38
        rep(i, 1, m) {
39
            int 1, r;
40
            cin >> 1 >> r;
41
            q[i] = \{1, r, i\};
42
43
        sort(q + 1, q + 1 + m);
44
45
        int 1 = 1, r = 0;
46
        rep(i, 1, m) {
47
            while(1 > q[i].1) add(--1);
48
            while(r < q[i].r) add(++r);</pre>
49
            while(1 < q[i].1) del(1++);
50
            while(r > q[i].r) del(r--);
51
            ans[q[i].id] = cur;
52
53
        rep(i, 1, m) cout << ans[i] << endl;</pre>
54
55
        return 0;
56
   }
57
        带修莫队:
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
    #define endl '\n'
    #define rep(i, a, b) for (int i = (a); i <= (b); i ++)
    using namespace std;
   const int N = 134000, S = 1e6 + 10; //值域
   int n, m, mq, mc, len, cur;
8
   int w[N], cnt[S], ans[N];
    struct Query {
10
        int id, l, r, tim;
11
   }q[N];
12
   struct Modify {
13
        int pos, val;
14
   } c[N];
15
```

```
16
    int get(int x) {
17
        return x / len;
18
   }
19
20
    bool cmp(const Query& a, const Query& b) {
21
        int al = get(a.l), ar = get(a.r);
22
        int bl = get(b.l), br = get(b.r);
23
        if (al != bl) return al < bl;</pre>
24
        if (ar != br) return ar < br;</pre>
25
        return a.tim < b.tim;</pre>
26
   }
27
28
    void add(int val) {
29
        if(cnt[val] == 0) cur++;
30
        cnt[val]++;
31
   }
32
33
    void del(int val) {
34
        cnt[val]--;
35
        if(cnt[val] == 0) cur--;
36
   }
37
    int main() {
38
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
39
        cin.tie(nullptr);
40
        cin >> n >> m;
41
        rep(i, 1, n) cin >> w[i];
42
43
        rep (i, 1, m) {
44
             char op[2];
45
             int a, b;
46
             cin >> op >> a >> b;
47
             if (*op == 'Q') mq ++, q[mq] = \{mq, a, b, mc\};
48
             else c[ ++ mc] = {a, b};
49
        }
50
51
        len = cbrt((double)n * max(1 , mc)) + 1;
52
        sort(q + 1, q + mq + 1, cmp);
53
54
        int 1 = 1, r = 0, t = 0;
55
        rep(i, 1, mq) {
56
             auto [id, ql, qr, qt] = q[i];
57
             while (1 < q1) del(w[1++]);</pre>
58
             while (1 > q1) add(w[--1]);
59
             while (r < qr) add(w[++r]);</pre>
60
             while (r > qr) del(w[r--]);
61
             while (t < qt) {
62
                 t ++ ;
63
                 if (ql <= c[t].pos && qr >= c[t].pos) {
64
```

```
del(w[c[t].pos]);
65
                     add(c[t].val);
66
                 }
67
                 swap(w[c[t].pos], c[t].val);
68
            }
69
            while (t > qt) {
70
                 if (q1 <= c[t].pos && qr >= c[t].pos) {
71
                     del(w[c[t].pos]);
72
                     add(c[t].val);
73
                 }
74
                 swap(w[c[t].pos], c[t].val);
75
                 t--;
76
            }
77
            ans[id] = cur;
78
79
        }
80
        rep(i, 1, mq) printf("%d\n", ans[i]);
81
        return 0;
82
   }
83
```

3 图论

3.1 spfa

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
   #define pb push_back
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 1e5 + 10, inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
   struct node{int v, w;};
   vector<node> G[N];
   int dis[N], n, m;
   bool inq[N];
   void spfa() {
        memset(dis, 0x3f, sizeof dis);
12
        dis[1] = 0;
        inq[1] = 1;
        queue<int> q;
15
        q.push(1);
16
        while(q.size()) {
17
            int u = q.front(); q.pop();
            inq[u] = 0;
19
            for(auto [v, w]:G[u]) {
20
                if(dis[v] > w + dis[u]) {
21
                    dis[v] = dis[u] + w;
22
                    if(!inq[v])
23
                         q.push(v), inq[v] = true;
24
                }
25
```

```
}
26
         }
27
    }
28
29
    int main() {
30
         cin >> n >> m;
31
         while(m -- ) {
32
             int u, v, w;
33
             cin >> u >> v >> w;
34
             G[u].pb({v, w});
35
         }
36
         spfa();
37
         if(dis[n] == inf)
                                  cout << "impossible";</pre>
38
         else
                       cout << dis[n];</pre>
39
         return 0;
40
    }
41
```

3.2 dijkstra

稀疏图 dijkstra:

```
//acwing 849
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
    const int N = 510, inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
    int dis[N], G[N][N], n, m;
   bool vis[N];
    void dij() {
        memset(dis, 0x3f, sizeof dis);
9
        dis[1] = 0;
10
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j ++) {</pre>
11
            int minv = inf, pos = -1;
12
            for(int i = 1; i <= n; i ++)</pre>
13
                 if (!vis[i] && minv > dis[i])
14
                     minv = dis[i], pos = i;
15
16
            if(pos == -1) break;
17
            vis[pos] = 1;
18
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++)</pre>
19
                 if(!vis[i] && dis[pos] + G[pos][i] < dis[i])</pre>
20
                     dis[i] = dis[pos] + G[pos][i];
21
        }
22
   }
23
24
   int main() {
25
        cin >> n >> m;
26
        scanf("%d %d", &n, &m);
27
        memset(G, 0x3f, sizeof(G));
28
        while(m --) {
29
```

```
int u, v, w; scanf("%d %d %d", &u, &v, &w);
30
            G[u][v] = min(G[u][v], w);
31
        }
32
33
        dij();
34
35
        cout << (dis[n] == inf ? -1 : dis[n]);</pre>
36
        return 0;
37
   }
38
        稠密图 dijkstra:
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   #define pb push_back
   #define fi first
   #define se second
   using namespace std;
   using P = pair<int, int>;
   const int N = 151000, inf = 0x3f3f3f3f3;
   struct node{int v, w;};
   vector<node> G[N];
10
   int dis[N], n, m;
11
   bool vis[N];
12
13
   void dij() {
14
        memset(dis, 0x3f, sizeof dis);
15
        priority_queue<P, vector<P>, greater<P>> q;
16
        q.push({0, 1});
17
        while(q.size()) {
18
            auto t = q.top(); q.pop();
19
            int u = t.se, d = t.fi;
20
            if(vis[u]) continue;
21
            vis[u] = true;
22
            for(auto [v, w] : G[u]) {
23
                 if(dis[v] > d + w) {
24
                     dis[v] = d + w;
25
                     q.push({dis[v], v});
26
                 }
27
28
            }
        }
29
   }
30
31
   int main() {
32
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
33
        cin >> n >> m;
34
        while(m -- ) {
35
            int u, v, w; cin >> u >> v >> w;
36
            G[u].pb({v, w});
37
        }
38
        dij();
39
```

```
cout << (dis[n] == inf ? -1 : dis[n]);</pre>
40
        return 0;
41
   }
42
          最小生成树
   3.3
   // kruskal
   using ll = long long;
   struct Edge {
        int u, v, w;
        bool operator<(const edge &rhs) const { return w < rhs.w; }</pre>
   };
   struct DSU {
        int n;
        vector<int> f;
        DSU(int n): n(n), f(n) { iota(f.begin(), f.end(), 0); }
        int find(int x) { return x == f[x] ? x : f[x] = find(f[x]); }
        bool merge(int u, int v) {
            u = find(u), v = find(v);
            if(u == v) return false;
15
            f[v] = u;
            return true;
17
        }
18
   };
19
   int kruskal() {
21
        cin >> n >> m;
22
        11 \text{ ans} = 0;
23
        vector<Edge> edge(m);
        for (int i = 0; i < m; i ++) {
            int u, v, w;
26
            cin >> u >> v >> w;
27
            u--, v--;
            edge[i] = {u, v, w};
        sort(edge.begin(), edge.end());
31
        DSU dsu(n);
32
        for (auto [u, v, w]: edge) {
33
            if(dsu.merge(u, v)) {
                ans += w;
36
37
        return ans;
38
   }
39
40
```

//prim

const int N = 510, inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;

```
int G[N][N], dis[N];
44
   int n, m;
45
   bool vis[N];
46
47
    int prim() {
48
        int res = 0;
49
        memset(dis, 0x3f, sizeof dis);
50
        dis[1] = 0; //随便选一点进入 mst 集合
51
        for(int j = 0; j < n; j ++) {</pre>
52
             int minv = inf, pos = -1;
53
             for(int i = 1; i <= n; i ++)</pre>
54
                 if(!vis[i] && dis[i] < minv)</pre>
55
                      pos = i, minv = dis[i];
56
57
             if(pos == -1) return inf;
58
             vis[pos] = true;
59
             res += dis[pos];
60
61
             for(int i = 1; i <= n; i ++)</pre>
62
                 if(!vis[i] && dis[i] > G[pos][i])
63
                      dis[i] = G[pos][i];
64
65
        return res;
66
   }
67
```

另外,对于完全图的 MST 问题,可以考虑使用 Boruvka 算法。我们要在 nlogn 或 $nlog^2n$ 时间内求出每个连通块最小的连接的边,而这个边权一般可通过点权以一定方式求出。通常不用直接写出,运用该思想求解。

3.4 kruskal 重构树

```
//kruskal 重构树
  //性质:
   //两个点之间的所有简单路径上最大边权的最小值
  // = 最小生成树上两个点之间的简单路径上的最大值
   // = Kruskal 重构树上两点之间的 LCA 的权值。
  //Loj136
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   #define pb push_back
   using namespace std;
10
11
   const int N = 1010 << 1, M = 3e5 + 10;
12
   int n, m, k, val[N];// kruskal 重构树的点权
13
   int idx; //重构树的节点数
14
15
   struct Edge{
16
       int u, v, w;
17
      bool operator<(const Edge &rhs) const { return w < rhs.w; }</pre>
18
   }edges[M];
19
```

```
20
    vector<int> G[N];
21
22
    int p[N];
23
    int find(int x) { return x == p[x] ? x : p[x] = find(p[x]); }
24
25
    int dep[N], fa[N][21];
26
27
    void bfs(int s) {
28
        dep[0] = 0, dep[s] = 1;
29
        queue<int> q;
30
        q.push(s);
31
        while(q.size()) {
32
            int u = q.front(); q.pop();
33
            for(int v:G[u]) {
34
                 if(dep[v] > dep[u] + 1) {
35
                     dep[v] = dep[u] + 1;
36
                     q.push(v);
37
                     fa[v][0] = u;
38
                     for (int i = 1; i <= 20; i ++)
39
                          fa[v][i] = fa[fa[v][i - 1]][i - 1];
40
                 }
41
            }
42
        }
43
   }
44
45
    int lca(int a, int b) {
46
        if(dep[a] < dep[b]) swap(a, b);</pre>
47
        for (int k = 20; k >= 0; k --)
48
            if(dep[fa[a][k]] >= dep[b])
49
                 a = fa[a][k];
50
        if(a == b) return a;
51
        for (int k = 20; k >= 0; k --)
52
            if(fa[a][k] != fa[b][k])
53
                 a = fa[a][k], b = fa[b][k];
54
        return fa[a][0];
55
   }
56
57
    void build() {
58
        idx = n;
59
        int cnt = 0;
60
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; i ++) {
61
            int u = edges[i].u, v = edges[i].v, w = edges[i].w;
62
            int fu = find(u), fv = find(v);
63
            if(fu != fv) {
64
                 val[++idx] = w;
65
                 G[idx].pb(fu), G[idx].pb(fv);
66
                 G[fu].pb(idx), G[fv].pb(idx);
67
                 p[fu] = p[fv] = idx;
68
```

```
cnt++;
69
            }
70
            if(cnt >= n - 1) break;
71
        }
72
   }
73
74
   int main() {
75
        scanf("%d %d %d", &n, &m, &k);
76
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; i ++) {</pre>
77
            int u, v, w; scanf("%d %d %d", &u, &v, &w);
78
            edges[i] = \{u, v, w\};
79
        }
80
        sort(edges + 1, edges + m + 1);
81
        for (int i = 1; i <= (n << 1); i ++) p[i] = i;
82
83
        build(); // kruskal 重构树
84
85
        memset(dep, 0x3f, sizeof dep);
86
        bfs(idx); //bfs 的根节点一定要是重构树的最高点
87
88
        while(k -- ) {
89
            int s, t;
90
            scanf("%d %d", &s, &t);
91
            if(find(s) != find(t))
                                        puts("-1");
92
            else
93
                printf("%d\n", val[lca(s, t)]);
94
95
        return 0;
96
   }
97
```

3.5 二分图匹配

- 二分图匹配的模型有两个要素:
- 1. 节点能分成独立的两个集合,每个集合内部有 0 条边
- 2. 每个节点只能与 1 条匹配边相连
- 二分图最小覆盖模型特点是: 每条边有 2 个端点, 二者至少选择一个。

könig 定理: 二分图最小点覆盖包含的点数等于二分图最大匹配数包含的边数。

图的最大独立集: 点集 S 中任意两点之间都没有边相连。其大小等于 n- 最大匹配数。(n 是二分图总点数)

```
    /* 染色法判断二分图
    bool vis[N];
    int col[N], flag = 1, n, m;
    void dfs(int u, int t) {
    if (vis[u]) {
    if (col[u] != t) flag = 0;
    return;
```

```
8
        vis[u] = 1; col[u] = t;
9
        for (int v : g[u]) {
10
            dfs(v, t ^ 1);
11
12
   }
13
    bool isbit() {//是否为二分图
14
        for (int u = 1; u <= n; u++) {
15
            if (!vis[u]) dfs(u, 0);
16
17
        return flag;
18
   }
19
20
   int G[N][M]; // 左半部 n, 右半部 m
21
    int n, m, p[M], vis[M];
22
    bool match(int u) {
23
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; i ++) {</pre>
24
            if(G[u][i] && !vis[i]) {
25
                 vis[i] = true;
26
                 if(p[i] == 0 \mid \mid match(p[i])) \{
27
                     p[i] = u; return true;
28
                 }
29
            }
30
        }
31
        return false;
32
   }
33
    int main() {
34
        /* 建图 */
35
        int res = 0;
36
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++) {
37
            memset(vis, 0, sizeof vis);
38
            if(match(i)) res++;
39
40
        return 0;
41
   }
42
```

3.6 强连通分量缩点

时间复杂度 O(m+n),反向枚举 scc_cnt 即是新图拓扑序。

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
#define pb push_back
using namespace std;

const int N = 1e4 + 10;
vector<int> G[N], G2[N];
stack<int> s;
int n, m, tim, scc_cnt;
int w[N], dfn[N], low[N], id[N];
int dist[N], ind[N], W[N];
```

```
bool ins[N];
11
12
    void tarjan(int u) {
13
        low[u] = dfn[u] = ++tim;
14
        s.push(u); ins[u] = true;
15
        for(int v:G[u]) {
16
            if(!dfn[v]) {
17
                 tarjan(v);
18
                 low[u] = min(low[v], low[u]);
19
            }
20
            else if(ins[v])
21
                 low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
22
23
        if(low[u] == dfn[u]) {
24
            int y; ++scc_cnt;
25
            do {
26
                 y = s.top(); s.pop();
27
                 ins[y] = false;
28
                 id[y] = scc_cnt;
29
                 W[scc\_cnt] += w[y];
30
            } while (y != u);
31
        }
32
   }
33
34
    int sol() {
35
        queue<int> q;
36
        for (int i = 1; i <= scc_cnt; i++)</pre>
37
            if(!ind[i]) {
38
                 q.push(i);
39
                 dist[i] = W[i];
40
            }
41
42
        while(q.size()) {
43
            //cout << "cnt = " << ++cnt << endl;
44
            int u = q.front(); q.pop();
45
            for (int v:G2[u]) {
46
47
                 \rightarrow //当有重边时, dist[v] 被更新的值始终不变,即 dist[v] = dist[u] + W[v];所以不会影响
                 dist[v] = max(dist[v], dist[u] + W[v]);
48
                 if(--ind[v] == 0)
49
                     q.push(v);
50
            }
51
        }
52
53
        int ans = 0;
54
        for (int i = 1; i <= scc_cnt; i++)</pre>
55
            ans = max(ans, dist[i]);
56
        return ans;
57
   }
58
```

```
59
60
    int main() {
61
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false), cin.tie(0);
62
        cin >> n >> m;
63
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++)
                                            cin >> w[i];
64
        while(m--) {
65
            int u, v;
66
            cin >> u >> v;
67
            G[u].pb(v);
68
69
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++)
70
            if(!dfn[i])
71
                 tarjan(i);
72
        //缩点
73
        for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u) {
74
            for(int v : G[u]) {
75
                 if(id[v] != id[u]) {
76
                     G2[id[u]].pb(id[v]);
77
                     ind[id[v]]++;
78
                     //printf("ind[%d] = %d\n",id[v], ind[id[v]]);
79
                 }
80
            }
81
        }
82
        // debug
83
        // for (int i = 1; i <= scc_cnt; i++)
84
               printf("ind[%d] = %d\n",i, ind[i]);
85
        // for (int i = 1; i <= scc_cnt; i++)
86
        // {
87
88
        //
               printf("%d->", i);
89
               for (int v:G2[i])
        //
90
        //
                    printf("%d ", v);
91
        //
               puts("");
92
        // }
93
        printf("%d\n", sol());
94
        return 0;
95
   }
96
```

3.7 无向图的双连通分量

桥:

```
1 // 一个有桥的连通图,如何把它通过加边变成边双连通图?
2 // 1. 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。
3 // 把每个双连通子图收缩为一个顶点 ,再把桥边加回来,最后的这图一定是一棵树,边连通度为 1。
4 // 2 统计出树中度为 1 的节点的个数,即为叶节点的个数,记为 cnt。
5 // 3. 则至少在树上添加 (cnt+1)/2 条边,就能 使树达到边二连通,所以至少添加的边数就是 (cnt+1)/2。
6 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
7 #define pb push_back
```

```
using namespace std;
    const int N = 5010;
   int n, m;
10
   vector<int> G[N];
11
    int low[N], dfn[N], id[N], deg[N];
12
    int dcc_cnt, tim, stk[N], top;
13
    vector<int> bridge[N];
14
15
    void tarjan(int u, int fa) {
16
        low[u] = dfn[u] = ++tim;
17
        stk[++top] = u;
18
19
        for (int i = 0; i < G[u].size(); i++) {</pre>
20
             int v = G[u][i];
21
             if(!dfn[v]) {
22
                 tarjan(v, u);
23
                 low[u] = min(low[v], low[u]);
24
                 if(dfn[u] < low[v])</pre>
25
                      bridge[u].pb(v), bridge[v].pb(u);
26
             }
27
             else if(fa != v)
28
                 low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
29
30
        if (dfn[u] == low[u]) {
31
             int y;
32
             ++dcc_cnt;
33
             do {
34
                 y = stk[top--];
35
                 id[y] = dcc_cnt;
36
             } while (u != y);
37
        }
38
   }
39
40
    int main() {
41
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false), cin.tie(0);
42
        cin >> n >> m;
43
        while(m -- ) {
44
             int u, v;
45
             cin >> u >> v;
46
             G[u].pb(v), G[v].pb(u);
47
48
        tarjan(1, -1);
49
        for (int u = 1; u <= n; u++)</pre>
50
             deg[id[u]] += bridge[u].size();
51
        int cnt = 0;
52
        for (int i = 1; i <= dcc_cnt; i ++)</pre>
53
             if(deg[i] == 1)
54
                 cnt++;
55
        cout << (cnt + 1) / 2;
56
```

```
return 0;
57
   }
58
        割点:
    #include<bits/stdc++.h>
    #define pb push_back
    using namespace std;
    const int N = 2e4 + 10;
    vector<int> G[N], cut;
   int tim, n, m, root;
    int dfn[N], low[N];
    void tarjan(int u) {
9
        low[u] = dfn[u] = ++tim;
10
        int tot = 0;
11
        for(int v:G[u]) {
12
            if(!dfn[v]) {
13
                 tarjan(v);
14
                 low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
15
                 if (dfn[u] <= low[v])</pre>
16
                     tot++;
17
            }
18
            else
19
                 low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
20
21
        if ( (tot > 0 && u != root) | | (tot > 1 && u == root))
22
            cut.pb(u);
23
24
   }
25
26
   int main() {
27
        cin >> n >> m;
28
        while(m --) {
29
            int u, v;
30
            cin >> u >> v;
31
            G[u].pb(v), G[v].pb(u);
32
        }
33
34
        for (root = 1; root <= n; root ++)</pre>
35
            if(!dfn[root])
36
                 tarjan(root);
37
38
        //不用 sort, 就开一个 bool cut[N];
39
        sort(cut.begin(), cut.end());
40
        printf("%d\n", cut.size());
41
        for(int v : cut)
42
            printf("%d ", v);
43
44
        return 0;
45
   }
46
```

3.8 lca

```
1
   求 Lca: 1. 倍增 2. 树剖 3.tarjan 离线
   1. 树上两点之间的距离 (多维护一个 dist 数组, dis[u] + dis[v] - 2 * dis[Lca(u, v)])
   2. 树上两条路径是否相交 (如果两条路径相交,那么一定有一条路径的 LCA 在另一条路径上)
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   #define pb push_back
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 1e4 + 10;
10
11
   struct node{int v, w;};
12
   vector<node> G[N];
13
   int fa[N][19], dep[N], dis[N];
14
   int n, m;
15
16
   void bfs(int s) {
17
        memset(dep, 0x3f, sizeof dep);
18
        dep[0] = 0, dep[s] = 1;
19
       dis[s] = 0;
20
       queue<int> q; q.push(s);
21
       while(q.size()) {
22
            int u = q.front(); q.pop();
23
           for(auto [v, w] : G[u]) {
24
                if(dep[v] > dep[u] + 1) {
25
                    dis[v] = dis[u] + w;
26
                    dep[v] = dep[u] + 1;
27
                    fa[v][0] = u;
28
                    q.push(v);
29
                    for(int i = 1; i < 19; ++i)</pre>
30
                        fa[v][i] = fa[fa[v][i - 1]][i - 1];
31
                }
32
           }
33
       }
34
   }
35
36
   int lca(int a, int b) {
37
        if(dep[a] < dep[b]) swap(a, b);</pre>
38
        for(int k = 18; k >= 0; k--)
39
           if(dep[fa[a][k]] >= dep[b])
40
                a = fa[a][k];
41
        if(a == b) return a;
42
43
        for(int k = 18; k >= 0; --k)
44
            if(fa[a][k] != fa[b][k])
45
                a = fa[a][k], b = fa[b][k];
46
       return fa[a][0];
47
   }
48
```

3.9 2-SAT

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   // O(n + m)
   struct TwoSat {
        int n;
        vector<vector<int>> e;
6
        vector<bool> ans;
        TwoSat(int n) : n(n), e(2 * n), ans(n) {}
        void addClause(int u, bool f, int v, bool g) {
            e[2 * u + !f].push_back(2 * v + g);
10
            e[2 * v + !g].push_back(2 * u + f);
11
        }
12
        bool satisfiable() {
13
            vector<int> id(2 * n, -1), dfn(2 * n, -1), low(2 * n, -1);
14
            vector<int> stk;
15
            int now = 0, cnt = 0;
16
            function<void(int)> tarjan = [&](int u) {
17
                 stk.push_back(u);
18
                 dfn[u] = low[u] = now++;
19
                 for (auto v : e[u]) {
20
                     if (dfn[v] == -1) {
21
                         tarjan(v);
22
                         low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
23
                     } else if (id[v] == -1) {
24
                         low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
25
                     }
26
27
                 if (dfn[u] == low[u]) {
28
                     int v;
29
                     do {
30
                         v = stk.back();
31
                         stk.pop_back();
32
                         id[v] = cnt;
33
                     } while (v != u);
34
                     ++cnt;
35
                }
36
            };
37
            for (int i = 0; i < 2 * n; ++i) if (dfn[i] == -1) tarjan(i);</pre>
38
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
39
                 if (id[2 * i] == id[2 * i + 1]) return false;
40
                ans[i] = id[2 * i] > id[2 * i + 1];
41
            }
42
            return true;
43
44
        vector<bool> answer() { return ans; }
45
   };
46
47
   int main() {
48
```

```
ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
49
        cin.tie(nullptr);
50
        int n, m;
51
        cin >> n >> m;
52
        TwoSat ts(n);
53
        for (int i = 0; i < m; i ++) {
54
             int u, f, v, g;
55
             cin >> u >> f >> v >> g;
56
             u--, v--;
57
             ts.addClause(u, f, v, g);
58
59
        if(ts.satisfiable()) {
60
             cout << "POSSIBLE" << '\n';</pre>
61
             for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) {
62
                  cout << ts.ans[i] << " \n"[i == n - 1];</pre>
63
             }
64
        } else {
65
             cout << "IMPOSSIBLE" << '\n';</pre>
66
67
        }
68
        return 0;
69
    }
70
```

3.10 基环树

基环树的性质:点数等于边数;度数是点数两倍。一般题目中出现"从一个点到另一个点建一条边","N 个点通过恰好 N 条双向道路连接起来,不存在任何两条道路连接了相同的两个点"等类似信息可以判定该图是基环树森林。以下是求基环树 (森林) 直径 (和) 代码

```
1 //基环树森林求直径和最大
  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 #define endl '\n'
  #define pb push_back
  using ll = long long;
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 1e6 + 10, M = N << 1;
   int h[N], e[M], w[M], ne[M], idx;
   11 s[N], sum[M], d[M]; //环上的前缀和数组, 破环成链后两倍的前缀和
   bool ins[N], vis[N];
10
   int n, cir[M], ed[M], cnt; //cnt 环的个数
11
   int fa[N], fw[N]; //父节点, 反向权值
12
   int q[M];
13
   ll ans;
14
15
   void add(int a, int b, int c) {
16
       e[idx] = b, ne[idx] = h[a], w[idx] = c, h[a] = idx++;
17
   }
18
19
   //深搜 + 栈 找环
20
   void dfs(int u, int from) {
```

```
vis[u] = ins[u] = true;
22
        for (int i = h[u]; ~i; i = ne[i]) {
23
            //如果是反向边则跳过,必须用边来判断,这样才能确定是通过反向变回到父节点
24
            if (i == (from ^ 1)) continue;
25
            int v = e[i];
26
            fa[v] = u, fw[v] = w[i];
27
            if (!vis[v]) dfs(v, i);
28
            else if(ins[v]) {
29
                cnt++;
30
                ed[cnt] = ed[cnt - 1];
31
                ll tot = w[i];
32
                for (int k = u; k != v; k = fa[k]) {
33
                    s[k] = tot;
34
                    tot += fw[k];
35
                    cir[++ ed[cnt]] = k;
36
37
                s[v] = tot, cir[++ ed[cnt]] = v;
38
            }
39
40
        ins[u] = false;
41
   }
42
43
   // 求以 u 为根节点的子树的最大深度
44
   11 dfs_d(int u) {
45
        vis[u] = true;
46
        11 d0 = 0, d1 = 0; //最大距离,次大距离
47
        for (int i = h[u]; ~i; i = ne[i]) {
48
            int v = e[i];
49
            if (vis[v]) continue;
50
            ll d = dfs_d(v) + w[i];
51
            if (d >= d0) d1 = d0, d0 = d;
52
            else if (d > d1) d1 = d;
53
54
        ans = max(ans, d1 + d0);
55
        return d0;
56
   }
57
58
   int main() {
59
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false), cin.tie(0);
60
        cin >> n;
61
        memset(h, -1, sizeof h);
62
        for (int u = 1; u <= n; u ++) {</pre>
63
            int v; ll w; cin >> v >> w;
64
            add(u, v, w), add(v, u, w);
65
        }
66
67
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++)</pre>
68
            if(!vis[i])
69
                dfs(i, -1);
70
```

```
71
        memset(vis, 0, sizeof vis);
72
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++) vis[cir[i]] = 1; //标记环上所有点
73
74
        11 \text{ res} = 0;
75
        for (int i = 1; i <= cnt; i ++) {</pre>
76
            ans = 0; // 当前基环树的直径
77
            int sz = 0; // 当前基环树的环的大小
78
            for (int j = ed[i - 1] + 1; j <= ed[i]; j ++) {</pre>
79
                 int k = cir[j];
80
                 d[sz] = dfs_d(k); // 求以当前点为根的子树的最大深度
81
                 sum[sz] = s[k];
82
                 sz++;
83
            }
84
            // 破环成链, 前缀和数组和 d[] 数组延长一倍
85
            for (int j = 0; j < sz; j ++)</pre>
86
                 d[sz + j] = d[j], sum[sz + j] = sum[j] + sum[sz - 1];
87
88
            // 做一遍滑动窗口, 比较依据是 d[k] - sum[k]
89
            int hh = 0, tt = -1;
90
            for (int j = 0; j < sz * 2; j++) {
91
                 while (hh <= tt \&\& q[hh] <= j - sz) hh++;
92
                 if (hh \leftarrow tt) ans = max(ans, d[j] + sum[j] + d[q[hh]] - sum[q[hh]]);
93
                while (hh <= tt && d[j] - sum[j] >= d[q[tt]] - sum[q[tt]]) tt--;
94
                 q[ ++ tt] = j;
95
            }
            res += ans;
97
98
        cout << res << endl;</pre>
99
        return 0;
100
    }
101
    3.11 dinic
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
    #define pb push_back
    using namespace std;
    using ll = long long;
    const int N = 1e4 + 10;
    const 11 inf = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f;
    int n, m, s, t, dep[N];
    struct node {int v, cap, rec;};
    vector<node> G[N];
10
    bool bfs() {
        queue<int> q;
12
13
        q.push(s);
        memset(dep, -1, sizeof dep);
14
```

dep[s] = 0;

15

```
while (q.size()) {
16
            int u = q.front(); q.pop();
17
            for(auto [v, cap, rev] : G[u])
18
                 if(dep[v] == -1 \&\& cap)
19
                     dep[v] = dep[u] + 1, q.push(v);
20
        }
21
        return dep[t] != -1;
22
   }
23
24
    11 dfs(int u, 11 lim) {
25
        if(u == t | | lim == 0) return lim;
26
        11 tot_flow = 0;
27
        for(auto& [v, cap, rev] : G[u]) {
28
            if(dep[v] == dep[u] + 1 && cap > 0) {
29
                 11 d = dfs(v, min(lim, (ll)cap));
30
                 cap -= d, G[v][rev].cap += d;
31
                 lim -= d, tot_flow += d;
32
                 if(lim == 0) return tot_flow;
33
            }
34
        }
35
        if(lim != 0) dep[u] = -1;
36
        return tot_flow;
37
   }
38
39
   11 dinic() {
40
        11 \max_{flow} = 0;
41
        while(bfs())
42
            max_flow += dfs(s, inf);
43
        return max_flow;
44
   }
45
46
    int main() {
47
        scanf("%d%d%d%d", &n, &m, &s, &t);
48
        while(m --) {
49
            int u, v, cap; scanf("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &cap);
50
            G[u].pb({v, cap, G[v].size()});
51
            G[v].pb({u, 0, G[u].size() - 1});
52
53
        printf("%lld\n", dinic());
54
        return 0;
55
   }
56
```

4 动态规划

4.1 背包

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
```

```
void pack01 {
        int n, m;
5
        cin >> n >> m;
6
        vector<int> v(n + 1), w(n + 1);
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++) {</pre>
            cin >> v[i] >> w[i]; // volume, weight
        }
10
11
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++) {</pre>
12
            for (int j = m; j >= v[i]; j --) {
13
                f[j] = max(f[j, f[j - v[i]]] + w[i]);
14
                // 求方案 f[j] += f[j - a[i]];
15
            }
16
17
        cout << f[m] << '\n';
18
   }
19
20
   void completePack {
21
        int n, m;
22
        cin >> n >> m;
23
        vector < int > v(n + 1), w(n + 1);
24
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) cin >> v[i] >> w[i];
25
26
       // vector<vector<int>> f(n + 1, vector<int>(m + 1));
27
        // for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
28
       //
              for(int j = 0; j <= m; j++) {
29
        //
                   if(j < v[i]) f[i][j] = f[i - 1][j];
30
        //
                   else f[i][j] = max(f[i - 1][j], f[i][j - v[i]] + w[i]);
31
        //
               }
32
       // cout << f[n][m] << '\n';
33
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
34
            for(int j = v[i]; j <= m; j ++) { // 正序循环,表示 i->i 转移,每个物品用无限次
35
                f[j] = max(f[j], f[j - v[i]] + w[i]);
36
                // 方案数: f[j] = f[j] + f[j - w[i]]
37
            }
38
        }
39
        cout << f[m] << '\n';
40
        return 0;
41
   }
42
43
   // 多重背包,分组背包 见进阶指南 p280
44
45
   int main() {
46
47
        return 0;
48
   }
49
```

4.2 数位 dp

```
// Lead 前导 0, Lim 是否到限制
   int a[N], dp[N][N];
   int dfs(int pos, int pre, bool lead, bool limit) {
       if (!pos) {
           // 边界条件
       }
       if (!limit && !lead && dp[pos][pre] != -1) return dp[pos][pre];
       int res = 0, up = limit ? a[pos] : 无限制位;
       for (int i = 0; i <= up; i ++) {</pre>
           if (不合法条件) continue;
10
           res += dfs(pos - 1, 未定参数, lead && !i, limit && i == up);
11
12
       return limit ? res : (lead ? res : dp[pos][sum] = res);
13
   }
14
15
   int cal(int x) {
16
       // 一般 dp 初始化成-1, Len = 0;
17
       memset(dp, -1, sizeof dp);
18
       len = 0;
19
       while (x) a[++ len] = x % 进制, x /= 进制;
20
       return dfs(len, 未定参数, 1, 1);
21
   }
22
23
   int main() {
24
       cin >> 1 >> r;
25
       cout << cal(r) - cal(l - 1) << endl;</pre>
26
   }
27
```

4.3 换根 dp

换根 dp 一般时间复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(n)$,需要对树处理得到大规模答案,如对每个点得到一个答案。

```
// 求树上 对某个点来说包含他的连通点集个数
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   #define pb push back
   #define endl '\n'
  using 11 = long long;
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 1e6 + 10, mod = 1e9 + 7;
   11 f[N], ans[N], n;
   vector<int> G[N];
10
11
   11 qpow(ll a, ll b) {
12
       11 \text{ res} = 1;
13
       while(b) {
14
           if(b & 1) res = res * a % mod;
15
           a = a * a \% mod;
16
```

```
b >>= 1;
17
18
       return res;
19
   }
20
21
   void dfs(int u, int fa) {
22
       f[u] = 1;
23
       for (auto v:G[u]) {
24
           if(v == fa) continue;
25
           dfs(v, u);
26
           f[u] = f[u] * (f[v] + 1) % mod;
27
       }
28
   }
29
30
31
   考虑换根, ans[u] 记为以 u 为根, 和整棵树其他点能形成的所有子树数量。(即最终答案)
32
   换根方程: ans[v]=(ans[u]/(f[v]+1)+1)*f[v]
33
   解释: u 点答案除以 v 点贡献 (f[v] + 1) 为与 v 无关的 u 点答案, +1 后为其余点对 v 点贡献,再乘上 f[v]
34
35
   有一个很坑的地方,就是 (f[v]+1) 求逆元可能得到 \theta (f[v] 可能为 mod-1),这时相当于除于 \theta,出错
36
   当逆元 inv 为 0 时, ans[u] 实际是由在树形 dp 的时候求出的 f[u],而 f[u] 又等于 (他所有儿子 f 的值 +1) 的乘积。
37
   所以 ans[u] / (f[v]+1) 又可以变成 u 的其他儿子的乘积: u 除 v 外的其他儿子记 brother。
38
   (f[brother_1]+1) * (f[brother_2] + 1) * ..... 他的所有兄弟的值乘积。
39
40
41
   void dp(int u, int fa) {
42
       for (int v:G[u]) {
43
           if(v == fa) continue;
44
           ll inv = qpow(f[v] + 1, mod - 2);
45
           if(inv) ans[v] = (ans[u] * inv % mod + 1) % mod * f[v] % mod;
46
           else {
47
               11 t = 1;
48
               for (auto other:G[u]) {
49
                   if(other == v || other == fa) continue;
50
                   t = t * (f[other] + 1) \% mod;
51
52
               ans[v] = (t + 1) * f[v] % mod;
53
54
           dp(v, u);
55
       }
56
   }
57
58
   int main() {
59
       cin >> n;
60
       for (int i = 1; i < n; i ++) {
61
           int u, v; cin >> u >> v;
62
           G[u].pb(v), G[v].pb(u);
63
       }
64
       dfs(1, 0);
```

65

```
ans[1] = f[1];
dp(1, 0);

for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++) cout << ans[i] << endl;
return 0;

1 }</pre>
```

4.4 数据结构优化 dp

1D/1D dp 转移

4.5 斜率优化 dp

(待完善)

- 1. 单调队列优化
- 2. 二分
- 3. cdq 分治

```
1 // p3195
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   using ll = long long;
   const int N = 50050;
   int n, L;
   11 dp[N], sum[N], f[N], g[N], h, t, Q[N];
10
   long double slope(int i, int j) {
11
      return (long double) (dp[j] + g[j] - dp[i] - g[i]) / (f[j] - f[i]);
12
   }
13
14
   int main() {
15
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
16
        cin.tie(nullptr);
17
        cin >> n >> L;
18
19
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
20
            cin >> sum[i];
21
            sum[i] += sum[i - 1];
22
            f[i] = sum[i] + i;
23
            g[i] = (f[i] + L + 1) * (f[i] + L + 1);
24
      }
25
      g[0] = (11)(L + 1) * (L + 1);
26
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
27
            while(h < t && slope(Q[h], Q[h + 1]) <= 2 * f[i]) h++;
28
        dp[i] = dp[Q[h]] + (f[i] - f[Q[h]] - L - 1) * (f[i] - f[Q[h]] - L - 1);
29
```

```
\label{eq:while} \mbox{while}(\mbox{$h$} < \mbox{$t$} \&\& \mbox{$slope(Q[t], i)$} < \mbox{$slope(Q[t-1], Q[t])$}) \mbox{$t--$;}
30
        Q[++t] = i;
31
        }
32
33
        cout << dp[n] << '\n';
34
        return 0;
35
    }
36
         例: LIS 计数
    #include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
    constexpr int mod = 1e9 + 7;
    struct Info {
        int x, y;
        Info(int x = 0, int y = 0):x(x), y(y) {}
    };
9
10
    Info operator+(const Info& a, const Info& b) {
11
        if(a.x == b.x) {
12
             return {a.x, (a.y + b.y) % mod};
13
        } else {
14
             if(a.x > b.x) {
15
                  return a;
16
             } else {
17
                  return b;
18
             }
19
        }
20
    }
21
22
    template<typename T, typename OP = plus<T>>
23
    struct fenwick {
24
        const int n;
25
        vector<T> c;
26
        const OP op;
27
        fenwick(int _n) : n(_n), c(_n + 1), op(OP()) {}
28
        void add(int pos, T v) {
29
             for (int i = pos; i <= n; i += i & -i) {</pre>
30
                  c[i] = op(c[i], v);
31
             }
32
33
        T query(int pos) {
34
             T res;
35
             for (int i = pos; i; i -= i & -i) {
36
                  res = op(res, c[i]);
37
             }
38
             return res;
39
        }
40
    };
41
```

```
42
43
    void discrete(vector<int>& a) {
44
        vector<int> b = a;
45
        sort(b.begin(), b.end());
46
        b.erase(unique(b.begin(), b.end());
47
        for (size_t i = 0; i < a.size(); i++) {</pre>
48
            a[i] = lower_bound(b.begin(), b.end(), a[i]) - b.begin() + 1;
49
        }
50
   }
51
52
   int main() {
53
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
54
        cin.tie(nullptr);
55
        int n;
56
        cin >> n;
57
        vector<int> a(n);
58
        for (auto &x: a) cin >> x;
59
        discrete(a);
60
        vector<int> f(n, 1), dp(n, 1);
61
62
        fenwick<Info> fen(n);
63
64
        int ans = 0, LIS = 0;
65
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
66
            // cout << "i = " << i << '\n';
67
68
            auto t = fen.query(a[i] - 1);
69
            f[i] = t.x + 1;
70
            dp[i] = max(1, t.y);
71
            fen.add(a[i], {f[i], dp[i]});
72
            LIS = max(f[i], LIS);
73
        }
74
75
76
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) {</pre>
77
             if(f[i] == LIS)
78
                 (ans += dp[i]) %= mod;
79
80
        cout << ans << '\n';</pre>
81
        return 0;
82
   }
83
```

5 字符串

5.1 字符串 Hash

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
```

```
struct Hash {
3
        using ull = unsigned long long;
        const int base = 131;
5
        int siz;
        vector<ull> pow_base, hash_val; // or p, h due to time budget
        Hash() { }
        Hash(const string &s) {
            siz = s.size();
10
            pow_base.resize(siz);
11
            hash_val.resize(siz);
12
            pow\_base[0] = 1;
13
            hash_val[0] = s[0];
14
            for (int i = 1; i < siz; i++){</pre>
15
                pow_base[i] = pow_base[i - 1] * base;
16
                hash_val[i] = hash_val[i - 1] * base + s[i];
17
            }
18
        }
19
        // 下标 Ø 开始,闭区间
20
        ull operator[](const array<int, 2>& range) const {
21
            // if(r < L | L > n) return 0; //根据题目需要处理边界情况
22
            auto 1 = range[0], r = range[1];
23
            if(l == 0) return hash_val[r];
24
            return hash_val[r] - hash_val[l - 1] * pow_base[r - l + 1];
25
        }
26
27
        ull get(int 1, int r) {
28
            return this->operator[]({1, r});
29
        }
30
   };
31
32
   struct doubleHash {
33
        using ll = long long;
34
        int size;
35
        array<int, 2> mod = {2000000011, 2000000033}, base = {20011, 20033};
36
        vector<array<11, 2>> hash, pow_base;
37
        doubleHash() { }
38
        doubleHash(const string& s) {
39
            size = s.size();
            hash.resize(size);
41
            pow_base.resize(size);
42
            pow_base[0][0] = pow_base[0][1] = 1;
43
            hash[0][0] = hash[0][1] = s[0];
            for(int i = 1; i < size; i++){</pre>
45
                hash[i][0] = (hash[i - 1][0] * base[0] + s[i]) % mod[0];
                hash[i][1] = (hash[i - 1][1] * base[1] + s[i]) % mod[1];
47
                pow_base[i][0] = pow_base[i - 1][0] * base[0] % mod[0];
                pow_base[i][1] = pow_base[i - 1][1] * base[1] % mod[1];
49
            }
50
        }
51
```

```
array<11, 2> operator[](const array<int, 2>& range) const {
52
              auto 1 = range[0], r = range[1];
53
             if(1 == 0) return hash[r];
54
             return {
55
                  (hash[r][\emptyset] \ - \ hash[1 \ - \ 1][\emptyset] \ * \ pow\_base[r \ - \ 1 \ + \ 1][\emptyset] \ \% \ mod[\emptyset] \ + \ mod[\emptyset]) \ \%
56
                  \hookrightarrow mod[0],
                  (hash[r][1] \ - \ hash[1 \ - \ 1][1] \ * \ pow\_base[r \ - \ 1 \ + \ 1][1] \ \% \ mod[1] \ + \ mod[1]) \ \%
57
                  \hookrightarrow mod[1]};
         }
58
         //double hash to A hash_val
59
         11 get(int 1, int r) {
60
             auto h = this->operator[]({1, r});
61
              return h[0] * 100000000011 + h[1];
62
         }
63
64
    };
    int main() {}
65
    5.2 Trie
    #include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
    const int N = 1e5 + 10;
    char str[N];
    int son[N][26], cnt[N], idx;
    void insert(char *str) {
         int p = 0;
         for (int i = 0; str[i]; i ++) {
              int u = str[i] - 'a';
             if(!son[p][u]) son[p][u] = ++idx;
12
             p = son[p][u];
13
         ++cnt[p];
15
    }
16
17
    int query(char *str) {
         int p = 0;
19
         for (int i = 0; str[i]; ++i) {
20
             int u = str[i] - 'a';
21
             if(!son[p][u]) return 0;
              p = son[p][u];
23
24
         return cnt[p];
25
    }
```

5.3 KMP

```
1 //poj2406
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 1e6 + 10;
   char s[N];
   int nxt[N], n;
   /*
   //区间 [L, r] 的 kmp
        nxt[l] = 0;
       for (int i = l + 1; i <= r; i ++) {
10
            int j = nxt[i - 1];
11
            while(j \&\& s[i] != s[l + j]) j = nxt[l + j - 1];
12
            if(s[i] == s[j + l]) j++;
13
            nxt[i] = j;
14
15
16
   void get_nxt() {
17
        nxt[1] = 0;
18
        for (int i = 2, j = 0; i <= n; i ++) {
19
            while(j && s[i] != s[j + 1]) j = nxt[j];
20
            if(s[i] == s[j + 1]) j++;
21
            nxt[i] = j;
22
        }
23
   }
24
25
   int main() {
26
        while(~scanf("%s", s + 1)) {
27
            if(s[1] == '.') break;
28
            n = strlen(s + 1);
29
            get_nxt();
30
            int period = n - nxt[n];
31
            if(n % period == 0) printf("%d\n", n / period);
32
            else puts("1");
33
        }
34
        return 0;
35
   }
36
```

5.4 Z-algorithm

- 给出字符串 a,b,求 a 的每个后缀与 b 的 LCP: 设 \$ 为字符集外字符,求 b+\$+a 的 Z 函数,则 a 的后缀 a[i..] 与 b 的 LCP 为 Z(|b|+1+i) 。
- 求 s 的每个前缀的出现次数: 求 s 的 **Z** 函数。对于每一个 i ,如果 Z(i) 不等于 0,说明长度为 $Z(i), Z(i) 1, \cdots, 1$ 的前缀在此处各出现了一次,所以求一个后缀和即可。在这个问题中一般令 Z(0) = |s|。

```
for (int i = n + 1; i < 2 * n + 1; ++i)
```

```
S[z[i]]++;
for (int i = n; i >= 1; --i)
S[i] += S[i + 1];
```

• 求 s 的所有 border:

KMP 就可以,也可以用 Z 算法。求 s 的 Z 函数。对于每一个 i,如果 i+Z(i)=|s| ,说 明这个 Z-Box 对应一个 border。(注:与 KMP 不同,这里只是求所有 border,不是求所有前缀的 border)

```
1 //给定两个字符串 a,b,
  // 要求出两个数组: b 的 z 函数数组 z、
   // b 与 a 的每一个后缀的 LCP 长度数组 p。
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
  #define rep(i, a, b) for (int i = (a); i < (b); i ++)
  #define sz(a) int((a).size())
  using namespace std;
  using ll = long long;
   const int N = 2e7;
   ll ansz, ansp;
10
   string a, b;
11
12
   // Zfunction
13
   int z[N << 1];</pre>
14
   void getz(string s) {
15
        int 1 = 0;
16
        for (int i = 1; i <= s.size(); i ++) {</pre>
17
            if(1 + z[1] > i) z[i] = min(z[i - 1], 1 + z[1] - i);
18
           while(i + z[i] < s.size() && s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]]) z[i]++;
19
           if(i + z[i] > 1 + z[1]) 1 = i;
20
21
        // rep(i,0,s.size()) cout<<z[i]<<" ";cout<<'\n';
22
   }
23
24
25
   int main(){
26
        ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
27
       cin.tie(0),cout.tie(0);
28
       cin >> a >> b, getz(b + a);
29
        ansz = 111 * (sz(b)+1)*(0+1);
30
       rep(i,1,sz(b)) ansz^=111*(min(z[i],sz(b)-i)+1)*(i+1);
31
       rep(i,0,sz(a)) ansp^=1ll*(min(z[i+sz(b)],sz(b))+1)*(i+1);
32
       cout << ansz << '\n'
33
             << ansp << '\n';
34
       return 0;
35
   }
36
```

5.5 AC 自动机

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
```

```
using namespace std;
3
    constexpr int N = 2e5;
5
   struct ACM {
7
        int state_num;
9
        struct Node {
10
             array<int, 26> nxt;
11
             int fail;
12
             Node(): nxt{}, fail(0) {}
13
        };
14
        vector<Node> vec;
15
        ACM(int n) : vec(n + 1) \{\}
16
        int insert(const string& s) {
17
             int p = 0;
18
             for (auto ch: s) {
19
                 int &u = vec[p].nxt[ch - 'a'];
20
                 if(!u) {
21
                      u = ++state_num;
22
                 }
23
                 p = u;
24
             }
25
             return p;
26
27
        void build() {
28
             queue<int> q;
29
             for(auto i: vec[0].nxt) {
30
                 if(i) q.push(i);
31
             }
32
             while(q.size()) {
33
                 int u = q.front(); q.pop();
34
                 for (int i = 0; i < 26; i ++) {</pre>
35
                      int &v = vec[u].nxt[i];
36
                      int w = vec[vec[u].fail].nxt[i];
37
                      if(v) {
38
                          vec[v].fail = w;
39
                          q.push(v);
40
                      } else {
41
                          V = W;
42
                      }
43
                 }
44
             }
45
        }
46
47
   };
48
49
   void solve() {
50
        int n;
51
```

```
cin >> n;
52
         vector<string> patterns(n);
53
         ACM ac(N);
54
55
         vector<int> id(n); // id[i] 表示第 i 个字符串结尾的 state_num
56
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++) {</pre>
57
             cin >> patterns[i];
58
             id[i] = ac.insert(patterns[i]);
59
60
         ac.build();
61
         // cerr << "state_num == " << ac.state_num << '\n';
62
         // for (int i = 1; i <= ac.state_num; i ++) {</pre>
63
                cerr << i << ".fail = "<< ac.vec[i].fail << "\n";</pre>
64
        // }
65
         // cerr << "////////" << '\n';
66
67
         vector<vector<int>>> G(ac.state_num + 1);
68
         for (int i = 1; i <= ac.state_num; i ++) {</pre>
69
             G[ac.vec[i].fail].push_back(i);
70
         }
71
72
         string t;
73
         cin >> t;
74
75
         int u = 0;
76
         vector<int> cnt(ac.state_num + 1);
77
         for (auto ch: t) {
78
             u = ac.vec[u].nxt[ch - 'a'];
79
             cnt[u]++;
80
             // cerr << u << '\n';
81
         }
82
83
         function<void(int)> dfs = [&](int u) {
84
             for (auto v: G[u]) {
85
                 dfs(v);
86
                 cnt[u] += cnt[v];
87
             }
88
         };
89
         dfs(0);
90
         // cerr << "////////" << '\n';
91
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
92
             cout << cnt[id[i]] << '\n';</pre>
93
         }
94
95
    }
96
97
    int main() {
98
         ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
99
         cin.tie(nullptr);
100
```

```
int T = 1; // cin >> T;
101
        while(T --) {
102
            solve();
103
        }
104
        return 0;
105
    }
106
    5.6 SA
        lcp(i,j) 表示后缀 i,j 的最长公共前缀 (的长度)
        height 数组定义: ht[i] = lcp(sa[i], sa[i-1])
        性质: lcp(sa[i], sa[j]) = min\{ht[i+1..j]\}
    由此,求两子串 (排名为 i,j) 最长公共前缀就转化为了 RMQ 问题 (求 ht[i+1] 到 ht[j] 的
    最小值)。
        本质不同的子串: \frac{n*(n+1)}{2} - \sum_{i=2}^{n} ht[i]
        ht 数组连续一段不小于 h 的区间长度代表长 h 的这个子串的出现次数
    #include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
    class SuffixArray {
    //得到的 sa[], rk[] 下标从 0 开始, ht 下标从 1 开始 (因为是长度)
    private:
        int n, m;
        vector<int> x, y, cnt;
        void radixSort() {
            for (int i = 0; i < m; ++ i) cnt[i] = 0;</pre>
10
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i) cnt[x[i]] ++;</pre>
11
            for (int i = 1; i < m; ++ i) cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1];</pre>
12
            for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; -- i) sa[-- cnt[x[y[i]]]] = y[i];
13
        }
14
    public:
15
        vector<int> sa, rk, ht;
16
17
        SuffixArray(const string &s) :
18
            n(s.size()), m(256), //m 为字符集最大数量
19
            x(n), y(n), cnt(max(n, m)),
20
            sa(n), rk(n), ht(n) {
21
            init_sa(s);
22
            init_ht(s);
23
24
        void init_sa(const string &s) {
25
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i) {
26
                x[i] = s[i];
27
                y[i] = i;
28
            }
29
            radixSort();
30
            for (int w = 1; w <= n; w <<= 1) {
31
```

int p = 0;

32

```
for (int i = n - w; i < n; ++ i) y[p ++] = i;
33
                 for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i)</pre>
34
                      if (sa[i] >= w) y[p ++] = sa[i] - w;
35
36
                 radixSort();
37
                 swap(x, y);
38
                 x[sa[0]] = 0;
39
                 p = 1;
40
                 auto cmp = [&](int i, int j) {
41
                      if (i < n && j < n) return y[i] == y[j];</pre>
42
                      return i >= n && j >= n;
43
                 };
44
                 for (int i = 1; i < n; ++ i)</pre>
45
                      x[sa[i]] = (cmp(sa[i], sa[i - 1]) \&\& cmp(sa[i - 1] + w, sa[i] + w))
46
                      ? p - 1 : p++;
47
48
                 if (p >= n) break;
49
                 m = p;
50
51
             for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i) rk[sa[i]] = i;</pre>
52
53
        void init_ht(const string &s) {
54
             for (int i = 0, k = 0; i < n; ++ i) {
55
                 if (rk[i] == 0) continue;
56
                 if (k) k --;
57
                 int j = sa[rk[i] - 1];
58
                 while (i + k < n \&\& j + k < n \&\& s[i + k] == s[j + k]) k ++;
59
                 ht[rk[i]] = k;
60
             }
61
        }
62
   };
63
64
    void solve() {
65
        string s;
66
        cin >> s;
67
        SuffixArray f(s);
68
        for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); ++ i)</pre>
69
             cout << f.sa[i] + 1 << " \n"[i + 1 == s.size()];</pre>
70
        for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); ++ i)</pre>
71
             cout << f.ht[i] << " \n"[i + 1 == s.size()];</pre>
72
   }
73
74
    /* nLogn 版
75
76
   int n, m;
77
    char s[N];
78
    int sa[N], rk[N], ht[N], x[N], id[N], cnt[N];
79
80
   void init_sa() {
81
```

```
m = 300:
82
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) cnt[i] = 0;
83
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) ++ cnt[x[i] = s[i]];
84
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1];
85
        for (int i = n; i; i--) sa[cnt[x[i]]--] = i;
86
        for (int w = 1; w <= n; w <<= 1) {
87
             int num = 0:
88
            for (int i = n - w + 1; i <= n; i++) id[++ num] = i;
89
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
90
                 if (sa[i] > w) id[++ num] = sa[i] - w;
91
            for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) cnt[i] = 0;
92
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) cnt[x[i]] ++;
93
            for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1];
94
            for (int i = n; i; i--) sa[cnt[x[id[i]]] --] = id[i], id[i] = 0;
95
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i ++) swap(x[i], id[i]);
96
            x[sa[1]] = 1, num = 1;
97
             auto cmp = [\&](int a, int b, int w) {
98
                 return id[a] == id[b] \&\& id[a + w] == id[b + w];
99
100
            };
            for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++)
101
                 x[sa[i]] = cmp(sa[i], sa[i - 1], w) ? num : ++num;
102
             if (n == num) break;
103
            m = num;
104
105
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++) rk[sa[i]] = i;
106
    }
107
108
109
```

5.7 SAM

- **1. SAM** 的总状态数不超过 2n-1 , 当字符串形如 abbb... 时取到上界
- 2. SAM 的总转移数不超过 3n-4 , 当字符串形如 abbb...bc 时取到上界
- 3. 构建 SAM 的复杂度为 $|\Sigma|n$, Σ 为字符集。(瓶颈是复制节点,所以如果字符集过大,可以 考虑用 map 代替数组)

SAM 的总转移数不超过,当字符串形如时取到上界构建 SAM 的复杂度为,为字符集。(瓶颈是复制节点,所以如果字符集过大,可以考虑用 map 代替数组)

```
// https://ac.nowcoder.com/acm/contest/33188/H
#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;
using i64 = long long;

struct SuffixAutomaton {
    static constexpr int ALPHABET_SIZE = 26, N = 1e5;
    struct Node {
```

```
int len, link;
10
            int next[ALPHABET_SIZE];
11
            Node() : len(0), link(0), next{}{}
12
        } t[2 * N];
13
        int cntNodes;
14
        SuffixAutomaton() {
15
            cntNodes = 1;
16
            fill(t[0].next, t[0].next + ALPHABET_SIZE, 1);
17
            t[0].len = -1;
18
        }
19
        int extend(int p, int c) {
20
            if (t[p].next[c]) {
21
                 int q = t[p].next[c];
22
                 if (t[q].len == t[p].len + 1)
23
                     return q;
24
                 int r = ++cntNodes;
25
                 t[r].len = t[p].len + 1;
26
                 t[r].link = t[q].link;
27
                 copy(t[q].next, t[q].next + ALPHABET_SIZE, t[r].next);
28
                 t[q].link = r;
29
                 while (t[p].next[c] == q) {
30
                     t[p].next[c] = r;
31
                     p = t[p].link;
32
                 }
33
                 return r;
34
            }
35
            int cur = ++cntNodes;
36
            t[cur].len = t[p].len + 1;
37
            while (!t[p].next[c]) {
38
                 t[p].next[c] = cur;
39
                 p = t[p].link;
40
            }
41
            t[cur].link = extend(p, c);
42
            return cur;
43
        }
44
   };
45
46
    int main() {
47
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
48
        cin.tie(nullptr);
49
50
        int n, m, k;
51
        cin >> n >> m >> k;
52
53
        string A;
54
        cin >> A;
55
        int p = 1;
56
        SuffixAutomaton sam;
57
        for (auto c : A) {
58
```

```
p = sam.extend(p, c - 'a');
59
         }
60
61
         vector<int> w(m);
62
         for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {</pre>
63
              cin >> w[i];
64
         }
65
66
         vector<i64> s(m + 1);
67
         for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {</pre>
68
              s[i + 1] = s[i] + w[i];
69
         }
70
71
         while (k--) {
72
              string B;
73
              cin >> B;
74
75
              int p = 1;
76
              i64 \text{ ans} = 0;
77
              deque<int> q{0};
78
              for (int i = 0, j = 0, len = 0; i < m; i++) {
79
                   while (j < m && sam.t[p].next[B[j] - 'a']) {</pre>
80
                       p = sam.t[p].next[B[j] - 'a'];
81
                       len++;
82
                       j++;
83
                       while (!q.empty() && s[j] > s[q.back()]) {
84
                            q.pop_back();
85
                       }
86
                       q.push_back(j);
87
88
                   while (q.front() < i) {</pre>
89
                       q.pop_front();
90
91
                   ans = max(ans, s[q.front()] - s[i]);
92
93
                   if (len <= sam.t[sam.t[p].link].len) {</pre>
94
                       p = sam.t[p].link;
95
                   }
              }
97
              cout << ans << "\n";
98
         }
99
100
         return 0;
101
    }
102
```

5.8 Manacher

用 Manacher + hash 可以求出所有本质不同的回文子串 (存 hash 值), 时间复杂度 $\mathcal{O}(|s|)$ 。但是不用于求每个本质不同回文子串出现次数相关统计,因为统计出现次数时,while(l <= r) 中

```
不可以 break, 复杂度 n^2
        auto p = manacher(s);
        Hash hs(s); //or doubleHash
        set<ull> res; // ll when doubleHash
        for (int mid = 1; mid < p.size() - 1; mid ++) {</pre>
            //枚举回文子串的左右端点
             int 1 = (mid - p[mid] + 1) / 2, r = (mid + p[mid] - 1) / 2;
            while(1 <= r) {
                 if(res.count(hash.get(l, r))) break;
                 res.insert(hash.get(l++, r--));
             }
        }
   #include<bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   // return p, p[i] 表示修改后的串中以 i 为中心的最长回文半径
   vector<int> manacher(const string& _s) {
       vector<int> p(_s.size() * 2 + 1);
       string s(_s.size() * 2 + 1, '$');
       for (int i = 0; i < _s.size(); i++) s[2 * i + 1] = _s[i];</pre>
       for(int i = 0, maxr = 0, mid = 0; i < s.size(); i++) {</pre>
           if(i < maxr) p[i] = min(p[mid * 2 - i], maxr - i);
           while(i - p[i] - 1 >= 0 && i + p[i] + 1 < s.size()
10
               && s[i - p[i] - 1] == s[i + p[i] + 1])
11
12
           if(i + p[i] > maxr) maxr = i + p[i], mid = i;
13
14
       return p;
15
   }
16
17
18
   int main() {
19
       string s;
20
       cin >> s;
21
       auto p = manacher(s);
22
       // for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i ++) {
23
              cout << p[i] << " \n"[i == p.size() - 1];</pre>
24
25
       cout << (*max_element(p.begin(), p.end())) << endl;</pre>
26
   }
27
```

6 其他

6.1 glibc 内置函数

```
1 // Returns the number of 1-bits in x.
2 int __builtin_popcount(unsigned int x);
```

```
int __builtin_popcountll(unsigned long long x);
   // Returns the number of trailing 0 (undefined when x == 0)
   int __builtin_ctz(unsigned int x);
   int __builtin_ctzll(unsigned long long x);
   // Returns log_2(x)
   int __lg(int x);
10
11
   int __gcd(int x, int y);
12
   6.2 __int128 读写
   inline __int128 read(){
        __int128 x = 0, f = 1;
2
       char ch = getchar();
       while (ch<'0' || ch>'9') { if(ch == '-') f = -1; ch = getchar();}
       while (ch >= '0' && ch <= '9') { x = x * 10 + ch - '0'; ch = getchar(); }
       return x * f;
   }
   inline void print(__int128 x) {
        if(x < 0) \{ putchar('-'); x = -x; \}
10
        if(x > 9) print(x / 10);
11
        putchar(x % 10 + '0');
12
13
   }
   6.3 大整数运算
   #include <iostream>
   #include <vector>
   using namespace std;
   vector<int> add(vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B) {
        if (A.size() < B.size()) return add(B, A);</pre>
       vector<int> C;
9
       int t = 0;
10
        for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); i ++ ) {</pre>
11
            t += A[i];
12
            if (i < B.size()) t += B[i];</pre>
13
            C.push_back(t % 10);
14
            t /= 10;
15
16
        if (t) C.push_back(t);
17
        return C;
18
   }
19
```

20

```
int main() {
21
        string a, b;
22
        vector<int> A, B;
23
        cin >> a >> b;
24
        for (int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- ) A.push_back(a[i] - '0');
25
        for (int i = b.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- ) B.push_back(b[i] - '0');
26
27
        auto C = add(A, B);
28
        for (int i = C.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- ) cout << C[i];</pre>
29
        cout << endl;</pre>
30
31
        return 0;
32
   }
33
34
    //减法
35
36
    bool cmp(vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B) {
37
        if (A.size() != B.size()) return A.size() > B.size();
38
39
        for (int i = A.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- )
40
            if (A[i] != B[i])
41
                 return A[i] > B[i];
42
        return true;
43
   }
44
45
    vector<int> sub(vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B) {
46
        vector<int> C;
47
        for (int i = 0, t = 0; i < A.size(); i ++ ) {</pre>
48
            t = A[i] - t;
49
            if (i < B.size()) t -= B[i];</pre>
50
            C.push_back((t + 10) % 10);
51
            if (t < 0) t = 1;
52
            else t = 0;
53
54
        while (C.size() > 1 && C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
55
        return C;
56
   }
57
    int main() {
59
        string a, b;
60
        vector<int> A, B;
61
        cin >> a >> b;
62
        for (int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- ) A.push_back(a[i] - '0');
63
        for (int i = b.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- ) B.push_back(b[i] - '0');
64
        vector<int> C;
65
        if (cmp(A, B)) C = sub(A, B);
66
        else C = sub(B, A), cout << '-';</pre>
67
68
        for (int i = C.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- ) cout << C[i];</pre>
69
```

```
cout << endl;</pre>
70
         return 0;
71
    }
72
73
    // 乘法
74
    // 高精相乘见 fft
75
76
    vector<int> mul(vector<int> &A, int b) {
77
         vector<int> C;
78
         int t = 0;
79
         for (int i = 0; i < A.size() || t; i ++ ) {</pre>
80
             if (i < A.size()) t += A[i] * b;</pre>
81
             C.push_back(t % 10);
82
             t /= 10;
83
84
         while (C.size() > 1 && C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
85
         return C;
86
    }
87
88
    int main() {
89
         string a;
90
         int b;
91
         cin >> a >> b;
92
         vector<int> A;
93
         for (int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- ) A.push_back(a[i] - '0');
94
         auto C = mul(A, b);
95
         for (int i = C.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- ) printf("%d", C[i]);
96
         return 0;
97
    }
98
    vector<int> div(vector<int> &A, int b, int &r) {
100
         vector<int> C;
101
         r = 0;
102
         for (int i = A.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- ) {
103
             r = r * 10 + A[i];
104
             C.push_back(r / b);
105
             r %= b;
106
107
         reverse(C.begin(), C.end());
108
         while (C.size() > 1 && C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
109
         return C;
110
    }
111
112
    int main() {
113
         string a;
114
         vector<int> A;
115
         int B;
116
         cin >> a >> B;
117
         for (int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- ) A.push_back(a[i] - '0');
118
```

```
int r;
119
        auto C = div(A, B, r);
120
        for (int i = C.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- ) cout << C[i];</pre>
121
        cout << endl << r << endl;</pre>
122
        return 0;
123
    }
124
    6.4 整数二分
   // 区间 [L, r] 被划分成 [L, ans] 和 [ans + 1, r] 时使用:
    int bsearch_1(int 1, int r) {
        while (1 < r) {
            int mid = 1 + r \gg 1;
            if (check(mid)) r = mid;
                                       // check() 判断 mid 是否满足性质
            else l = mid + 1;
        }
        return 1;
    }
    // 区间 [L, r] 被划分成 [L, ans - 1] 和 [ans, r] 时使用:
    int bsearch_2(int 1, int r) {
        while (l < r) {
12
            int mid = 1 + r + 1 >> 1;
            if (check(mid)) l = mid;
            else r = mid - 1;
15
        }
        return 1;
17
    }
          单调栈
    6.5
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
    const int N = 1000100;
    //单调栈,记录每个数左边比他小(大)的第一个数(也可以记录其下标)
    int stk[N], tt, a[N];
    int main() {
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false), cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
        int n; cin >> n;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i ++) cin >> a[i];
10
11
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
12
            while(tt \&\& stk[tt] >= a[i]) tt--;
13
```

if(tt) cout << stk[tt] << ' ';

else cout << -1 << ' ';

stk[++tt] = a[i];

14

15

16

17

18

19 }

}

return 0;

6.6 单调队列

22

23

24

25

26 27 }

}

return res;

}

}

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 1e6 + 10;
   int a[N], q[N],n, k;
   //滑动窗口
   int main() {
        cin >> n >> k;
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
                                      cin >> a[i];
        int hh = 0, tt = -1;
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
10
            //判断队头是否已经划出窗口
11
            if( h \le tt \&\& i - k + 1 > q[hh]) hh++;
12
            while(hh <= tt && /* 后面改成要维护的最小值 */a[q[tt]] >= a[i]) tt -- ;//求区间最小
13
            q[ ++ tt ] = i;
14
            if(i >= k-1) printf("%d ",a[q[hh]]);
15
        }
16
        return 0;
17
   }
18
          矩阵快速幂
   6.7
   template<typename T>
   struct matrix {
2
        size_t dim;
        vector<vector<T>> mtx;
4
        matrix(int n) : dim(n), mtx(n, vector<T>(n, 0)){}
6
        void I() {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < dim; i ++) {</pre>
                for (size_t j = 0; j < dim; j ++) {</pre>
                    mtx[i][j] = static_cast<T>(i == j);
10
                }
11
            }
12
13
        matrix operator*(const matrix &rhs) {
14
            assert(this->dim == rhs.dim && "Matrix dimension must be the same.");
15
            matrix<T> res(dim);
16
            for (size_t i = 0; i < dim; i ++) {</pre>
17
                for (size_t j = 0; j < dim; j ++) {</pre>
18
                    for (size_t k = 0; k < dim; k ++) {
19
                        res.mtx[i][j] += (mtx[i][k] * rhs.mtx[k][j]) % mod;
20
                        res.mtx[i][j] %= mod;
21
```

```
matrix operator^(ll n) {
28
            matrix<T> res(dim);
29
            res.I();
30
            for (; n; n >>= 1) {
31
                 if(n & 1) res = res * (*this);
32
                 *this = *this * (*this);
33
            }
34
            return res;
35
        }
36
37
   };
38
```

6.8 GospersHack

生成 n 元集合所有 k 元子集的算法。这个算法复杂度与答案个数是同阶的,比暴力枚举 2^n 个数然后分别算 popcount 要好。

6.9 C++17-STL

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using 11 = long long;
   using namespace std;
   Lambda expression
   /* structure binding */
10
        // Graph with weighted edges
11
        vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> G(n);
12
        // somewhere in dfs,
13
        for (auto [v, w] : G[u]) {
14
15
        }
16
   }
17
18
   {
19
```

```
// using std::tie for multi key compare in structure:
20
        struct Node{
21
            int x, y, z;
22
            bool operator<(const Node& rhs) const {</pre>
23
                 return tie(x, y, z) < tie(rhs.x, rhs.y, rhs.z);</pre>
24
            }
25
        };
26
   }
27
28
   /* discrete manipulate*/
29
   {
30
        // vector<int> v. vv = v;
31
        sort(v.begin(), v.end());
32
        v.erase(unique(v.begin(), v.end()), v.end());
33
34
   }
35
36
37
   some useful function in STL
38
39
   {
40
        int n = 256;
41
        vector<int> v(n);
42
        // generate v as 0, 1, 2, ...
43
        // often used when you initialize DSU or generate a permutation
44
        iota(v.begin(), v.end(), 0);
45
46
        11 res = accumulate(v.begin(), v.end(), 1LL,
47
                              [](int a, int b){return (11)a*b;});
48
49
        gcd() and lcm(); // not __gcd() version
50
51
        // sum of k largest numbers in linear time
52
        nth_element(a.begin(), a.end(), k);
53
        11 ans = accumulate(a.begin(), a.begin() + k, OLL);
54
55
        // max_element and min_element which can be used with user-defined op
56
        cout << *max_element(v.begin(), v.end() /*[]()->bool{}*/);
57
58
        //std::clamp
59
        // Returns x if it is in the interval [low, high] or,
60
        // otherwise, the nearest value.No more max of min of max of...
61
        cout << clamp(7, 0, 10); //7</pre>
62
        cout << clamp(7, 0, 5); //5</pre>
        cout << clamp(7, 10, 50); //10</pre>
64
        /*don't do*/ max(ans, max(t1, t2));
66
        /*just*/ max({ans, t1, t2}); // initalizer list
67
68
```

```
69
        /* partial_sum and adjacent_difference 前缀和与差分 */
70
        vector<int> a(n, 2), b(n, 2);
71
        partial_sum(a.begin(), a.end(), a.begin());
72
        partial_sum(a.begin(), a.end(), b.begin());
73
74
        adjacent_difference(v.begin(), v.end(), v.begin());
75
76
        count(v.begin(), v.end(), target);
77
        count_if(v.begin(), v.end(), [](int x) {x % 4 == 0});
78
79
80
        // 常用在分治中的一些 STL: inplace_merge, merge, partition, stable_partition
81
        // Merges two consecutive sorted ranges [first, middle) and [middle, last)
82
        // into one sorted range [first, last).
83
        void inplace_merge(BidirIt first, BidirIt middle, BidirIt last);
84
        // example
85
        template<class Iter>
86
        void merge_sort(Iter first, Iter last) {
87
            if (last - first > 1) {
88
                 Iter middle = first + (last - first) / 2;
89
                 merge_sort(first, middle);
                 merge_sort(middle, last);
91
                 std::inplace_merge(first, middle, last);
92
            }
93
94
        // used in merge, cdq
95
96
        // partition, 将满足条件 p 的元素放在前部分
97
        template <class ForwardIt, class UnaryPredicate>
        constexpr ForwardIt partition(ForwardIt first, ForwardIt last, UnaryPredicate p);
99
100
        // partition 的 stable 版本,常在分支中使用
101
        template <class BidirIt, class UnaryPredicate>
102
        BidirIt stable_partition(BidirIt first, BidirIt last, UnaryPredicate p);
103
104
        #include <algorithm>
105
106
        #include <array>
        #include <iostream>
107
108
        int main()
109
        {
110
            std::array<int, 9> v{};
111
            std::iota(v.begin(), v.end(), 1);
112
113
            auto is_even = [](int i){ return i % 2 == 0; };
114
            std::cout.setf(std::ios_base::boolalpha);
115
            std::cout << std::is_partitioned(v.begin(), v.end(), is_even) << ' ';</pre>
116
117
```

```
std::partition(v.begin(), v.end(), is_even);
118
              std::cout << std::is_partitioned(v.begin(), v.end(), is_even) << ' ';</pre>
119
120
              std::reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
121
              std::cout << std::is_partitioned(v.cbegin(), v.cend(), is_even) << ' ';</pre>
122
              std::cout << std::is_partitioned(v.crbegin(), v.crend(), is_even) << '\n';</pre>
123
             // output:
124
             // false true false true
125
         }
126
    }
127
128
129
    template< class R, class... Args >
130
    class function<R(Args...)>;
131
    */
132
    {
133
         // a callable obj
134
         function<int(int, int)> dfs = [&](int u, int fa) {
135
136
         };
137
    }
138
139
    /* Set operations (on sorted ranges)*/
140
141
         set<int> s1, s2;
142
         set<int> ans;
143
         set_intersection(s1.begin(), s1.end(),
144
                                  s2.begin(), s2.end(),
145
                                  std::inserter(ans, ans.begin()));
146
                                  // 若为 vector, 可以用 back_inserter;
147
    }
148
149
150
    Initializer in if and switch:
151
    */
152
    {
153
         set<int> s;
154
         if (auto [iter, ok] = s.insert(42); ok) {
155
             //...
156
         }
157
         else {
158
             //`ok` and `iter` are available here
159
160
         //But not here
161
    }
162
163
164
    about string
165
166
```

```
{
167
       substr(npos, count);
168
169
       string to_string(/*numeric type*/);
170
171
       //将字符串按照字面转化为数字类型
172
       int stoi(const string &str);
173
       long long stoll(const string &str);
174
       float stof(const string &str);
175
       double stod(const string &str);
176
       long double stold(const string &str);
177
178
   }
179
180
   int main() {
181
   }
182
    6.10 pbds
        头文件:
    #include<ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
    #include<ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
    #include<bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
    using namespace __gnu_pbds;
        带有 find_by_order() , order_of_key() 的 set 和 map
        代替 std::set<int>
    using tree = __gnu_pbds::tree<int, null_type, less<int>,
                  rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
        代替 std::multiset<int>
        using tree = __gnu_pbds::tree<pair<int, int>, null_type, less<pair<int, int>>,
                rb tree tag, tree order statistics node update>;
        // 插入时: insert({value, count++});
        // 查找时 Lower_bound({value, 0});
        示例
 #include<ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
   #include<ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
 3 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
  using namespace std;
 s using namespace __gnu_pbds;
 6 using ll = long long;
   // use this as multiset with find by order
   using RBT = __gnu_pbds::tree<pair<1l, int>, null_type, less<pair<1l, int>>, rb_tree_tag,

    tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
```

```
RBT rbt;
9
   int t = 0;
10
    int main() {
11
        int n, m, k;
12
        cin >> n >> m >> k;
13
        std::vector<ll> a(n);
14
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
15
            cin >> a[i];
16
        }
17
18
        for (int i = 0; i < m; i ++) {
19
             rbt.insert({a[i], t++});
20
        }
21
22
        int count = 0;
23
        std::vector<11> res(n);
24
        11 \text{ kth} = 0;
25
        for (auto it = rbt.begin(); count < k; count++, it++) {</pre>
26
             res[m - 1] += it->first;
27
             kth = it->first;
28
        }
29
30
        for (int i = m; i < n; i ++) {</pre>
31
             rbt.erase(rbt.lower_bound({a[i - m], 0}));
32
             rbt.insert({a[i], t++});
33
             auto new_kth = rbt.find_by_order(k - 1)->first;
34
             if (a[i - m] <= kth && a[i] <= kth) {</pre>
35
                 res[i] = res[i - 1] + (-a[i - m] + a[i]);
36
            } else if (a[i - m] > kth && a[i] <= kth) {</pre>
37
                 res[i] = res[i - 1] - kth + a[i];
38
             } else if (a[i - m] <= kth && a[i] > kth) {
39
                 res[i] = res[i - 1] + new_kth - a[i - m];
40
            }
41
             else if (a[i - m] > kth && a[i] > kth) {
42
                 res[i] = res[i - 1];
43
             }
44
             kth = new_kth;
45
        }
46
47
        for (int i = m - 1; i < n; i ++) {
48
             std::cout << res[i] << ' ';
49
        }
50
        return 0;
51
   }
52
```

6.11 一些结论

1. 维护区间加,区间查 gcd 利用 gcd(a, b) = gcd(a-b, b) // 常用结论 考虑维护差分序列,则 gcd(a[1], a[1 + 1], ..., a[r]) = gcd(a[1], b[1 + 1], ...,

b[r])

- 2. 一个序列的异或和小于等于数值和 a+b=ab+2(a&b)
 - 一个序列的数值和和异或和奇偶性相同
- 3. 一般估计因子数是 $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{n})$,但这个上界是比较松的。**1e18** 内的数最多有 **103680** 个因子,**1e9** 内有 **1344** 个因子
- **4.** 除法上取整: (a+b-1)/b, 或者 ceil(a.0/b.0)
- 5. $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \cdot k! = n! 1$
- 6. 根号 trick: 若 a[i] > 0, $\sum_{i=1}^n a[i] = n$, 则 a 中不同的数只有 \sqrt{n} 种