

# 蓝桥杯复习提纲

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## 算法

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### 枚举

### 排序

#### 快速排序

```
1 void QuickSort(vector<int> array, int left, int right) {
2     if (left >= right) return;
3     int key = array[left];
4     int low = left;
5     int high = right;
6     while (low < high) {
7         while (low < high && array[high] >= key) {
8             high--;
9         }
10        array[low] = array[high];
11        while (low < high && array[low] <= key) {
12            low++;
13        }
14        array[high] = array[low];
15    }
16
17    array[low] = key;
18    QuickSort(array, left, low - 1);
19    QuickSort(array, low + 1, right);
20 }
```

#### 堆排序

```
1 void SiftDown(vector<int> array, int i, int n){
2     int left = 2*i+1, right = 2*i+2, min = i;
3     if (left < n && array[min] < array[left]){
4         min = left;
5     }
6     if (right < n && array[min] < array[right]){
7         min = right;
8     }
9     if (min != i){
10        int t = array[min];
11        array[min] = array[i];
```

```

12     array[i] = t;
13     SiftDown(array, min, n);
14 }
15 }
16 void BuildHeap(int *array, int n){
17     int p = n/2-1;
18     for(int i = p; i>=0; i--){
19         SiftDown(array, i, n);
20     }
21 }
22 void HeapSort(int *array, int n){
23     BuildHeap(array, n);
24     for(int i = n-1; i>0; i--){
25         int t = array[0];
26         array[0] = array[i];
27         array[i] = t;
28         SiftDown(array, 0, i);
29     }
30 }

```

## 归并排序

```

1 //基数排序
2 int getMaxBit(vector<int> array, int n){//得到元素序列中最大数的位数
3     int max = 1;
4     int k = 10;
5     for(int i = 0; i<n; i++){
6         while(array[i]>=k){
7             k*=10;
8             max++;
9         }
10    }
11    return max;
12 }
13 void RadixSort(int *array, int size) {
14     int n;
15     int max = getMaxBit(array, size);
16     int maxNum = 1;
17     for(int i = 1; i<max; i++){
18         maxNum *=10;
19     }
20     for(int i=1; i<=maxNum; i=i*10) {
21         int tmp[15][10]={0}; //分配操作: 建立一个15行, 10列的数组, 每一列分别代表0~9位
//数, 15行代表能存放的总个数
22         for(int j=0; j<size; j++) {
23             n=(array[j]/i)%10;
24             tmp[j][n]=array[j];
25         }
26         int k=0; //收集操作: 将二维数组中的数据自左至右、自上至下收集到数组中
27         for(int p=0; p<10; p++)
28             for(int q=0; q<size; q++) {
29                 if(tmp[q][p]!=0)
30                     array[k++]=tmp[q][p];

```

```

31         }
32     }
33 }

```

## 快速排序

```

1  quickSort(array,0,len-1);
2  void quickSort(int s[], int l, int r){
3      if (l< r){
4          int i = l, j = r, x = s[l];
5          while (i < j){
6              while(i < j && s[j]>= x) // 从右向左找第一个小于x的数
7                  j--;
8              if(i < j)
9                  s[i++] = s[j];
10             while(i < j && s[i]< x) // 从左向右找第一个大于等于x的数
11                 i++;
12             if(i < j)
13                 s[j--] = s[i];
14         }
15         s[i] = x;
16         quickSort(s, l, i - 1); // 递归调用
17         quickSort(s, i + 1, r);
18     }
19 }

```

## 搜索

### 二分查找

```

1  lower_bound(store.begin(), store.end(), num)

```

```

1  int binarySearch(int[] nums, int target) {
2      int left = 0, right = ...;
3
4      while(...) {
5          int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
6          if (nums[mid] == target) {
7              ...
8          } else if (nums[mid] < target) {
9              left = ...
10             } else if (nums[mid] > target) {
11                 right = ...
12             }
13         }
14         return ...;

```

## 寻找左侧边界的二分查找

```

1  int left_bound(int[] nums, int target) {
2      if (nums.length == 0) return -1;
3      int left = 0;
4      int right = nums.length; // 注意
5      // int right = nums.length - 1;
6
7      while (left < right) { // 注意
8          // while(left <= right)
9              int mid = (left + right) / 2;
10             if (nums[mid] == target) {
11                 right = mid;
12             } else if (nums[mid] < target) {
13                 left = mid + 1;
14             } else if (nums[mid] > target) {
15                 right = mid; // 注意
16                 // right = mid - 1;
17             }
18         }
19         return left;
20     }
21     int binary_search(int[] nums, int target) {
22         int left = 0, right = nums.length - 1;
23         while(left <= right) {
24             int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
25             if (nums[mid] < target) {
26                 left = mid + 1;
27             } else if (nums[mid] > target) {
28                 right = mid - 1;
29             } else if (nums[mid] == target) {
30                 // 直接返回
31                 return mid;
32             }
33         }
34         // 直接返回
35         return -1;
36     }
37
38     int left_bound(int[] nums, int target) {
39         int left = 0, right = nums.length - 1;
40         while (left <= right) {
41             int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
42             if (nums[mid] < target) {
43                 left = mid + 1;
44             } else if (nums[mid] > target) {
45                 right = mid - 1;
46             } else if (nums[mid] == target) {
47                 // 别返回，锁定左侧边界
48                 right = mid - 1;
49             }
50         }
51         // 最后要检查 left 越界的情况

```

```

52     if (left >= nums.length || nums[left] != target)
53         return -1;
54     return left;
55 }
56
57
58 int right_bound(int[] nums, int target) {
59     int left = 0, right = nums.length - 1;
60     while (left <= right) {
61         int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
62         if (nums[mid] < target) {
63             left = mid + 1;
64         } else if (nums[mid] > target) {
65             right = mid - 1;
66         } else if (nums[mid] == target) {
67             // 别返回，锁定右侧边界
68             left = mid + 1;
69         }
70     }
71     // 最后要检查 right 越界的情况
72     if (right < 0 || nums[right] != target)
73         return -1;
74     return right;
75 }

```

#### 34. 在排序数组中查找元素的第一个和最后一个位置

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int left_bound(vector<int> &nums, int target) {
4          if (nums.size() == 0) return -1;
5          int left = 0;
6          int right = nums.size()-1; // 注意
7
8          while (left <= right) {
9              int mid = (left + right) / 2;
10             if (nums[mid] == target) {
11                 right = mid - 1;
12             } else if (nums[mid] < target) {
13                 left = mid + 1;
14             } else if (nums[mid] > target) {
15                 right = mid - 1; // 注意
16                 // right = mid - 1;
17             }
18         }
19         if (left == nums.size() || nums[left] != target) return -1;
20         return left;
21     }
22     int right_bound(vector<int> nums, int target) {
23         if (nums.size() == 0) return -1;
24         int left = 0;
25         int right = nums.size()-1; // 注意
26
27         while (left <= right) {
28             int mid = (left + right) / 2;

```

```

29         if (nums[mid] == target) {
30             left = mid + 1;
31         } else if (nums[mid] < target) {
32             left = mid + 1;
33         } else if (nums[mid] > target) {
34             right = mid - 1; // 注意
35         }
36     }
37     if(left == 0 || nums[left-1] != target) return -1;
38     return left-1;
39 }
40 vector<int> searchRange(vector<int>& nums, int target) {
41     return {left_bound(nums, target), right_bound(nums, target)};
42 }
43 };

```

## BFS:

### [752. 打开转盘锁](#)

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int openLock(vector<string>& deadends, string target) {
4          unordered_map<string, bool> dead;
5          for(auto d : deadends) dead[d] = true;
6
7          // char c = '1';
8          // cout << (char)('0' + (c - '0' - 1 + 10) % 10) << endl;
9          // c = '1';
10         // cout << (char)('0' + (c - '0' + 1) % 10) << endl;
11
12         if(dead.count("0000")) return -1;
13
14         set<string> vis;
15         queue<pair<string, int> > q;
16         q.push({"0000", 0});
17         vis.insert("0000");
18         while(!q.empty()){
19             auto u = q.front(); q.pop();
20             string s = u.first;
21             int cnt = u.second;
22             if(s == target) return cnt;
23
24             for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++){
25                 char c = s[i], t = s[i];
26                 s[i] = (char)('0' + (c - '0' + 1) % 10);
27                 if(!vis.count(s) && !dead.count(s)){
28                     q.push({s, cnt+1});
29                     vis.insert(s);
30                 }
31                 s[i] = (char)('0' + (c - '0' - 1 + 10) % 10);
32                 if(!vis.count(s) && !dead.count(s)){
33                     q.push({s, cnt+1});
34                     vis.insert(s);

```

```

35         }
36         s[i] = t;
37     }
38 }
39 return -1;
40 }
41 };

```

## 双向BFS:

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int openLock(vector<string>& deadends, string target) {
4          unordered_map<string, bool> dead;
5          for(auto d : deadends) dead[d] = true;
6
7          if(dead.count("0000")) return -1;
8          set<string> q1, q2;
9          set<string> vis;
10
11         q1.insert("0000");
12         q2.insert(target);
13
14         int ans = 0;
15         while(!q1.empty() && !q2.empty()){
16             set<string> t;
17             for(string s : q1){
18                 if(q2.count(s)) return ans;
19                 vis.insert(s);
20                 for(int i = 0; i < 4; i++){
21                     char c = s[i], t1 = s[i];
22
23                     s[i] = (char)('0' + (c - '0' + 1) % 10);
24                     if(!vis.count(s) && !dead.count(s)) t.insert(s);
25
26                     s[i] = (char)('0' + (c - '0' - 1 + 10) % 10);
27                     if(!vis.count(s) && !dead.count(s)) t.insert(s);
28
29                     s[i] = t1;
30                 }
31             }
32             q1 = q2;
33             q2 = t;
34             ans ++;
35         }
36         return -1;
37     }
38 };

```

# 双指针

## 链表

### 141. 环形链表

```
1  /**
2   * Definition for singly-linked list.
3   * struct ListNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     ListNode *next;
6   *     ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(NULL) {}
7   * };
8   */
9  class Solution {
10 public:
11     bool hasCycle(ListNode *head) {
12         if(!head) return false;
13         ListNode *slow = head, *fast = head;
14         while(fast != nullptr && fast->next != nullptr){
15             slow = slow->next;
16             fast = fast->next->next;
17             if(slow == fast) return true;
18         }
19         return false;
20     }
21 };;
```

### 142. 环形链表 II

```
1  /**
2   * Definition for singly-linked list.
3   * struct ListNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     ListNode *next;
6   *     ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(NULL) {}
7   * };
8   */
9  class Solution {
10 public:
11     ListNode *detectCycle(ListNode *head) {
12
13         ListNode *slow = head, *fast = head;
14         while(fast != nullptr && fast->next != nullptr){
15             slow = slow->next;
16             fast = fast->next->next;
17             if(slow == fast){
18                 slow = head;
19                 while(slow != fast){
20                     slow = slow->next;
21                     fast = fast->next;
```



```

22         }
23         return slow;
24     }
25 }
26 return NULL;
27
28 }
29 };

```

### 83. 删除排序链表中的重复元素

```

1  /**
2   * Definition for singly-linked list.
3   * struct ListNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     ListNode *next;
6   *     ListNode(int x) : val(x), next(NULL) {}
7   * };
8   */
9  class Solution {
10 public:
11     ListNode* deleteDuplicates(ListNode* head) {
12         if(head == nullptr) return nullptr;
13         ListNode* fast = head, *slow = head;
14         while(fast != nullptr){
15             if(fast->val != slow->val){
16                 slow = slow->next;
17                 slow->val = fast->val;
18             }
19             fast=fast->next;
20         }
21         slow->next = nullptr;
22         return head;
23     }
24 };

```

## 数组

### 26. 删除排序数组中的重复项

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int removeDuplicates(vector<int>& nums) {
4          if(nums.size() == 0) return 0;
5
6          int slow = 0, fast = 0;
7          while(fast < nums.size()){
8              if(nums[slow] != nums[fast]){
9                  slow++;
10                 nums[slow] = nums[fast];

```

```

11         }
12         fast++;
13     }
14     return slow + 1;
15 }
16 };

```

## 27. 移除元素

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int removeElement(vector<int>& nums, int val) {
4          if(nums.size() == 0) return 0;
5          int fast = 0, slow = 0;
6          while(fast < nums.size()){
7              if(nums[fast] != val){
8                  // 注意和上一道题目两行代码的顺序
9                  nums[slow] = nums[fast];
10                 slow++;
11             }
12             fast++;
13         }
14         // 不同
15         return slow;
16     }
17 };

```

## 283. 移动零

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      void moveZeroes(vector<int>& nums) {
4          int fast = 0, slow = 0;
5          while(fast < nums.size()){
6              if(nums[fast] != 0){
7                  swap(nums[fast], nums[slow]);
8                  slow++;
9              }
10             fast ++ ;
11         }
12     }
13 };

```

## 滑动窗口

```

1  /* 滑动窗口算法框架 */
2  void slidingwindow(string s, string t) {
3      unordered_map<char, int> need, window;
4      for (char c : t) need[c]++;

```

```

5
6     int left = 0, right = 0;
7     int valid = 0;
8     while (right < s.size()) {
9         // c 是将移入窗口的字符
10        char c = s[right];
11        // 右移窗口
12        right++;
13        // 进行窗口内数据的一系列更新
14        ...
15
16        /** debug 输出的位置 **/
17        printf("window: [%d, %d]\n", left, right);
18        /***/
19
20        // 判断左侧窗口是否要收缩
21        while (window needs shrink) {
22            // d 是将移出窗口的字符
23            char d = s[left];
24            // 左移窗口
25            left++;
26            // 进行窗口内数据的一系列更新
27            ...
28        }
29    }
30 }

```

## 76. 最小覆盖子串

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      unordered_map<char, int> cnt, req;
4      bool judge(){
5          for(auto c : req){
6              if(cnt[c.first] < c.second) return false;
7          }
8          return true;
9      }
10     string minWindow(string s, string t) {
11         for(auto c : t) req[c]++;
12         int l = 0, r = 0;
13         int ans = 0x3f3f3f3f, ansL = -1, ansR = -1;
14         while(r < s.size()){
15             if(req.find(s[r]) != req.end()) cnt[s[r]]++;
16             while(judge() && l <= r){
17                 if(ans > r-l+1){
18                     ans = r-l+1;
19                     ansL = l; ansR = r;
20                 }
21                 if(req.find(s[l]) != req.end()) cnt[s[l]]--;
22                 ++l;
23             }
24             r++;
25         }
26     }

```

```

27         return ansL == -1 ? string() : s.substr(ansL, ans);
28     }
29 };

```

### 3. 无重复字符的最长子串

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int lengthOfLongestSubstring(string s) {
4          int l = 0, r = 0;
5          int ans = 0;
6          map<char, int> p;
7          for(r; r < s.size(); r++){
8              p[s[r]]++;
9              while(p[s[r]] > 1){
10                 p[s[l++]]--;
11             }
12             ans = max(ans, r-l+1);
13         }
14         return ans;
15     }
16 };

```

## 回溯

### 46. 全排列

```

1  do{
2
3  } while(next_permutation(nums.begin(), nums.end()))

```

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      vector<vector<int>> permute(vector<int>& nums) {
4          sort(nums.begin(), nums.end());
5          vector<vector<int>> result;
6          do {
7              result.emplace_back(nums);
8          } while (next_permutation(nums.begin(), nums.end()));
9          return result;
10     }
11 };

```

### 51. N 皇后

```

1 // 二维
2 class Solution {
3 public:
4     vector<vector<string> > ans;
5     int n;
6     bool check(vector<string> &queen, int row, int col){
7         for(int i=0; i<row; i++){
8             if(queen[i][col] == 'Q') return false;
9         }
10        for(int i=row-1, j=col-1; i>=0 && j>=0; j--, i--){
11            if(queen[i][j]=='Q') return false;
12        }
13        for(int i=row-1, j=col+1; i>=0 && j<n; j++, i--){
14            if(queen[i][j] == 'Q') return false;
15        }
16        return true;
17    }
18    void helper(vector<string> &queen, int row){
19        if(row == n){
20            ans.emplace_back(queen);
21            return;
22        }
23        for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
24            if(check(queen, row, i)){
25                queen[row][i] = 'Q';
26                helper(queen, row+1);
27                queen[row][i] = '.';
28            }
29        }
30    }
31    vector<vector<string>> solveNQueens(int n) {
32        this->n = n;
33        vector<string> queen(n, string(n, '.'));
34        helper(queen, 0);
35        return ans;
36    }
37 };

```

```

1 // 一维
2
3 class Solution {
4 public:
5     vector<vector<string> > ans;
6     int n;
7     bool check(vector<int> &queen, int row, int col){
8         for(int i=0; i<row; i++){
9             if(queen[i]==col || abs(queen[i]-col) == abs(i-row)) return
false;
10        }
11        return true;
12    }
13    void helper(vector<int> &queen, int row){
14        if(row == n){
15            vector<string> tmp(n, string(n, '.'));

```

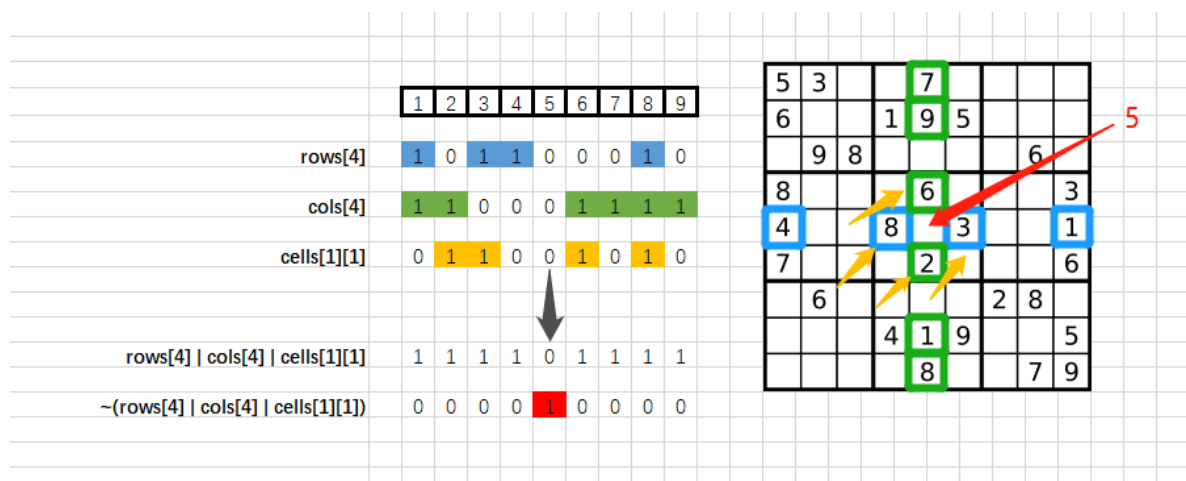
```

16         for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
17             tmp[i][queen[i]] = 'Q';
18         }
19         ans.emplace_back(tmp);
20         return;
21     }
22     for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
23         if(check(queen, row, i)){
24             queen[row]=i;
25             helper(queen, row+1);
26             queen[row]=-1;
27         }
28     }
29 }
30 vector<vector<string>> solveNQueens(int n) {
31     this->n = n;
32     vector<int> queen(n, -1);
33     helper(queen, 0);
34     return ans;
35 }
36 };
37

```

### 37. 解数独

- 1 **bitset:**
- 2 状态压缩
- 3 1. 使用 **bitset<9>** 来压缩存储每一行、每一列、每一个 **3x3** 宫格中 **1-9** 是否出现
- 4 2. 这样每一个格子就可以计算出所有不能填的数字，然后得到所有能填的数字  
**getPossibleStatus()**
- 5 3. 填入数字和回溯时，只需要更新存储信息
- 6 4. 每个格子在使用时，会根据存储信息重新计算能填的数字
- 7
- 8 回溯
- 9 1. 每次都使用 **getNext()** 选择能填的数字最少的格子开始填，这样填错的概率最小，回溯次数也会变少
- 10 2. 使用 **fillNum()** 在填入和回溯时负责更新存储信息
- 11 3. 一旦全部填写成功，一路返回 **true**，结束递归



```

1 class Solution {

```

```

2 public:
3     vector<bitset<9> > rows, cols;
4     vector<vector<bitset<9> > > cells;
5
6     bitset<9> getPossibleStatus(int x, int y){
7         return ~(rows[x] | cols[y] | cells[x/3][y/3]);
8     }
9
10    vector<int> getNext(vector<vector<char> > &board){
11
12        vector<int> ans;
13        int minCnt = 0x3f;
14        for(int i=0; i<board.size(); i++){
15            for(int j=0; j<board[i].size(); j++){
16                if(board[i][j] != '.') continue;
17                auto cur = getPossibleStatus(i, j);
18                int c = cur.count();
19                if(c < minCnt){
20                    minCnt = c;
21                    ans = {i, j};
22                }
23            }
24        }
25
26        return ans;
27    }
28    void fillNum(int x, int y, int n, bool flag){
29        rows[x][n] = flag ? 1 : 0;
30        cols[y][n] = flag ? 1 : 0;
31        cells[x/3][y/3][n] = flag ? 1 : 0;
32    }
33
34    bool helper(vector<vector<char> > &board, int cnt){
35        if(cnt == 0) return true;
36
37        auto next = getNext(board);
38        auto bits = getPossibleStatus(next[0], next[1]);
39
40        for(int i=0; i<bits.size(); i++){
41            if(!bits.test(i)) continue;
42            int x = next[0], y = next[1];
43            fillNum(x, y, i, true);
44            board[x][y] = i+'1';
45            if(helper(board, cnt-1)) return true;
46            board[x][y] = '.';
47            fillNum(x, y, i, false);
48        }
49
50        return false;
51    }
52    void solveSudoku(vector<vector<char>>& board) {
53        rows = vector<bitset<9> > (9, bitset<9>());
54        cols = vector<bitset<9> > (9, bitset<9>());
55        cells = vector<vector<bitset<9> > > (3, vector<bitset<9> >(3,
56        bitset<9>()));
57
58        int cnt = 0;

```

```

59         for(int i=0; i<board.size(); i++){
60             for(int j=0; j<board[i].size(); j++){
61                 cnt += (board[i][j] == '.');
62                 if(board[i][j] == '.') continue;
63
64                 int n=board[i][j] - '1';
65                 rows[i] |= (1<<n);
66                 cols[j] |= (1<<n);
67                 cells[i/3][j/3] |= (1<<n);
68             }
69         }
70
71         helper(board, cnt);
72     }
73 };

```

## 529. 扫雷游戏

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int m, n;
4      int dist[8][2] = {1, 0, -1, 0, 0, 1, 0, -1, 1, -1, -1, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1};
5      void bfs(vector<vector<char>>& board, int sr, int sc){
6          queue<pair<int, int> > q;
7          bool vis[55][55];
8          memset(vis, false, sizeof vis);
9          vis[sr][sc] = true;
10         q.push({sr, sc});
11         while(!q.empty()){
12             auto u = q.front(); q.pop();
13             int x=u.first, y=u.second;
14             int cnt=0;
15             for(int i=0; i<8; i++){
16                 int x1=x+dist[i][0];
17                 int y1=y+dist[i][1];
18                 if(x1<0||y1<0||x1>=m||y1>=n) continue;
19                 cnt += board[x1][y1] == 'M';
20             }
21
22             if(cnt){
23                 board[x][y] = cnt+'0';
24             }else{
25                 board[x][y] = 'B';
26
27                 for(int i=0; i<8; i++){
28                     int x1=x+dist[i][0];
29                     int y1=y+dist[i][1];
30                     if(x1<0||y1<0||x1>=m||y1>=n || vis[x1][y1] || board[x1]
[y1]!='E') continue;
31                     q.push({x1, y1});
32                     vis[x1][y1] = true;
33                 }
34             }
35         }
36     }
37     vector<vector<char>> updateBoard(vector<vector<char>>& board,
vector<int>& click) {

```



```

38     m=board.size(); n=board[0].size();
39     if(board[click[0]][click[1]] == 'M'){
40         board[click[0]][click[1]] = 'X';
41     }else{
42         bfs(board, click[0], click[1]);
43     }
44     return board;
45 }
46 };

```

## 679. 24 点游戏

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      static constexpr int TARGET = 24;
4      static constexpr double EPSILON = 1e-6;
5      static constexpr int ADD = 0, MULTIPLY = 1, SUBTRACT = 2, DIVIDE = 3;
6      bool judgePoint24(vector<int>& nums) {
7          vector<double> ans;
8          for(int num : nums) ans.emplace_back(static_cast<double>(num));
9          return helper(ans);
10     }
11
12     bool helper(vector<double> nums){
13         if(nums.size() == 0) return false;
14         if(nums.size() == 1) return fabs(TARGET-nums[0])<=EPSILON;
15
16         int sz = nums.size();
17
18         for(int i=0; i<sz; i++){
19             for(int j=0; j<sz; j++){
20                 if(i==j) continue;
21                 vector<double> l;
22                 for(int k=0; k<sz; k++){
23                     if(k==j || k==i) continue;
24                     l.emplace_back(nums[k]);
25                 }
26
27                 for (int k = 0; k < 4; k++) {
28                     /*
29                      加法和乘法都满足交换律，因此如果选择的运算操作是加法或乘法，
30                      则对于选出的 22 个数字不需要考虑不同的顺序，
31                      在遇到第二种顺序时可以不进行运算，直接跳过。
32                     */
33                     if (k < 2 && i > j) continue;
34                     if (k == ADD) l.emplace_back(nums[i] + nums[j]);
35                     else if (k == MULTIPLY) l.emplace_back(nums[i] *
nums[j]);
36                     else if (k == SUBTRACT) l.emplace_back(nums[i] -
nums[j]);
37                     else if (k == DIVIDE) {
38                         // 除法为零
39                         if (fabs(nums[j]) < EPSILON) continue;
40                         l.emplace_back(nums[i] / nums[j]);
41                     }

```

```

42         if (helper(l)) return true;
43         l.pop_back();
44     }
45 }
46 }
47 return false;
48 }
49 };

```

## 488. 祖玛游戏

1. 如果后面的球与前面的球颜色不一样，在这里尝试插入一个后面颜色的球
2. 如果相邻的两个球颜色相同，考虑在中间插入一个其他颜色的球，将他们分割

代码：

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int findMinStep(string board, string hand) {
4          cnt = hand.size();
5          for (auto c : hand) {
6              h[c - 'A']++;
7          }
8
9          dfs(board, 0);
10         return ans == INT_MAX ? -1 : ans;
11     }
12
13     void dfs(string board, int step) {
14         shoot(board);
15
16         if (board.empty()) {
17             ans = min(ans, step);
18         }
19         if (step == cnt) return;
20         if (step >= ans) return;
21
22         set<pair<int, char>> ins;
23         for (int i = 0; i < board.size(); i++) {
24             int t = board[i] - 'A';
25             if (i == 0 || board[i] != board[i - 1]) {
26                 if (h[t] != 0) {
27                     ins.insert({ i, 'A' + t });
28                 }
29             }
30             if (i != 0 && board[i] == board[i - 1]) {
31                 for (int j = 0; j < h.size(); j++) {
32                     if (j == t || h[j] == 0) continue;
33                     ins.insert({ i, 'A' + j });
34                 }
35             }
36         }
37
38         for (auto [i, c] : ins) {
39             h[c - 'A']--;
40             board.insert(i, 1, c);

```

```

41         dfs(board, step + 1);
42         board.erase(i, 1);
43         h[c - 'A']++;
44     }
45 }
46
47 void shoot(string& board) {
48     for (int i = 0; i < (int)board.size() - 2; i++) {
49         int j = i + 1;
50         while (j < board.size() && board[i] == board[j]) j++;
51         if (j - i < 3) {
52             i = j - 1;
53             continue;
54         }
55         board.erase(i, j - i);
56         shoot(board);
57         break;
58     }
59 }
60
61 private:
62     int ans = INT_MAX;
63     int cnt = 0;
64     vector<int> h = vector<int>(26, 0);
65 };
66

```

## 计数

### 进制转换

```

1 void dec2bin(int num){
2     stack<int> bin;
3     while(num!=0){
4         bin.push(num % 2);
5         num /= 2;
6     }
7     return bin;
8 }

```

### 卡特兰数

```

1 int n, f[19]={1,1};
2 cin >> n;
3 for( int i=2;i<=n;++i ){
4     for( int j=0;j<i;++j ){
5         f[i] += f[j]*f[i-j-1];
6     }
7 }

```

## 求二进制中一的个数

```
1 //去掉最低位一个1
2 x &= (x-1)
```

```
1 /*利用位移运算来求解3，不会引起死循环，而且循环次数少，有几个1就循环几次*/
2 int NumberOf1(int n) {
3     int count = 0;
4     while (n){
5         count++;
6         n = (n - 1) & n;
7     }
8     return count;
9 }
```

## 贪心

### 区间调度

#### [435. 无重叠区间](#)

## 435. 无重叠区间

难度 中等

👍 214



给定一个区间的集合，找到需要移除区间的最小数量，使剩余区间互不重叠。

注意:

1. 可以认为区间的终点总是大于它的起点。
2. 区间 [1,2] 和 [2,3] 的边界相互“接触”，但没有相互重叠。

示例 1:

输入: [ [1,2], [2,3], [3,4], [1,3] ]

输出: 1

解释: 移除 [1,3] 后，剩下的区间没有重叠。

示例 2:

输入: [ [1,2], [1,2], [1,2] ]

输出: 2

解释: 你需要移除两个 [1,2] 来使剩下的区间没有重叠。

代码:

```
1 class Solution {
2     public:
3         int eraseOverlapIntervals(vector<vector<int>>& intervals) {
4             if(intervals.size() == 0) return 0;
5
6             sort(intervals.begin(), intervals.end(), [](vector<int> &a,
7 vector<int> &b) -> bool {
8                 return a[1] < b[1];
9             });
10
11             int end = intervals[0][1];
12             int res = -1;
13             for(auto G:intervals){
14                 if(G[0] < end) res++;
15                 else end = G[1];
16             }
17             return res;
18 }
```

```

17     }
18 };

```

## 区间问题

### 1288. 删除被覆盖区间

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int removeCoveredIntervals(vector<vector<int>>& intervals) {
4          sort(begin(intervals), end(intervals),
5              [](const vector<int> &o1, const vector<int> &o2) {
6                  return o1[0] == o2[0] ? o2[1] < o1[1] : o1[0] < o2[0];
7              }
8          );
9
10         int count = 0;
11         int prev_end = 0;
12         for (auto curr : intervals) {
13             if (prev_end < curr[1]) {
14                 ++count;
15                 prev_end = curr[1];
16             }
17         }
18         return count;
19     }
20 };

```

### 56. 合并区间

```

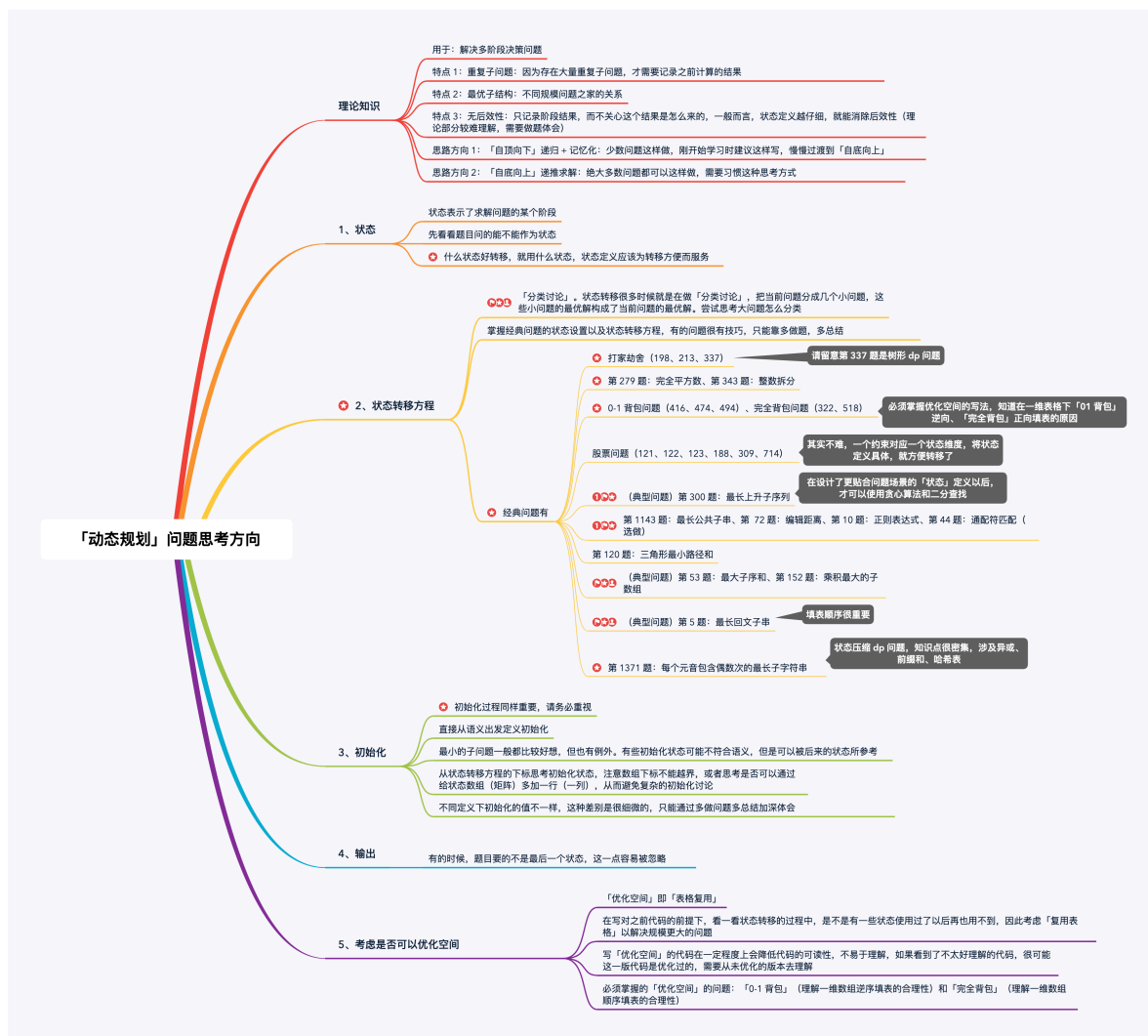
1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      vector<vector<int>> merge(vector<vector<int>>& intervals) {
4          if(intervals.size() == 0) return {};
5          sort(intervals.begin(), intervals.end(), [](const vector<int> &a,
6              const vector<int> &b){
7              return a[0] == b[0] ? a[1] > b[1] : a[0] < b[0];
8          });
9
10         int prevEnd = 0;
11         vector<vector<int>> ans;
12         ans.emplace_back(intervals[0]);
13         for(auto v : intervals){
14             auto &last = ans.back();
15             if(last[1] >= v[0]) last[1] = max(last[1], v[1]);
16             else ans.emplace_back(v);
17         }
18         return ans;
19     }
20 };

```

## 986. 区间列表的交集

```
1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      vector<vector<int>> intervalIntersection(vector<vector<int>>& A,
4      vector<vector<int>>& B) {
5          int i = 0, j = 0;
6          vector<vector<int>> ans;
7
8          while(i < A.size() && j < B.size()){
9              auto i1 = A[i];
10             auto j1 = B[j];
11
12             if (j1[1] >= i1[0] && i1[1] >= j1[0]) ans.push_back({max(i1[0],
13             j1[0]), min(i1[1], j1[1])});
14
15             if(i1[1] < j1[1]) i++;
16             else j++;
17         }
18     };
19 }
```

## 动态规划



## 背包系列

思路：

```
1 for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
2     // 01背包: 逆序遍历
3     // for (int j = m; j >= w[i]; j--) {
4     // 完全背包: 正向遍历
5     for (int j = w[i]; j <= m; j++) {
6         maxValue[j] = max(maxValue[j], maxValue[j - w[i]] + v[i]);
7     }
8 }
```

### 494. 目标和

01背包(内外层循环的顺序)

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int subsets(vector<int>& nums, int target){
4         vector<int> dp(target+10, 0);
5         dp[0] = 1;
6         for(int i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++){
7             for(int j = target; j >= 0; j--){
8                 if(j - nums[i] >= 0) dp[j] += dp[j-nums[i]];
```



```

9         else dp[j] = dp[j];
10    }
11    }
12    return dp[target];
13 }
14 int findTargetSumWays(vector<int>& nums, int S) {
15     int sum = 0;
16     for(int num : nums) sum += num;
17     // 2 * A = S + sum(nums) A是正数集合 B是负数集合
18     if(sum < S || (sum+S)%2 == 1) return 0;
19     return subsets(nums, (sum+S)/2);
20 }
21 };

```

#### 416. 分割等和子集

```

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     bool canPartition(vector<int>& nums) {
4         int n = nums.size();
5         int sum = 0;
6         for(int &num : nums) sum += num;
7         if(sum % 2 == 1) return false;
8         sum /= 2;
9         vector<bool> dp(sum+1, 0);
10        dp[0] = true;
11        for(int i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++){
12            for(int j = sum; j >= 0; j--){
13                if(j - nums[i] >= 0) dp[j] = dp[j] || dp[j-nums[i]];
14            }
15        }
16        return dp[sum];
17    }
18 };

```

#### 322. 零钱兑换

```

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int coinChange(vector<int>& coins, int amount) {
4         vector<int> dp(amount+10, 0x3f3f3f3f);
5         dp[0] = 0;
6         for(int i = 1; i <= amount; i++){
7             for(auto &coin : coins)
8                 if(i - coin >= 0) dp[i] = min(dp[i], dp[i-coin]+1);
9         }
10        return dp[amount] == 0x3f3f3f3f ? -1 : dp[amount];
11    }
12 };

```

股票系列:

## 121. 买卖股票的最佳时机

思路：

```
1 dp[-1][k][0] = 0
2 解释：因为 i 是从 0 开始的，所以 i = -1 意味着还没有开始，这时候的利润当然是 0。
3 dp[-1][k][1] = -infinity
4 解释：还没开始的时候，是不可能持有股票的，用负无穷表示这种不可能。
5 dp[i][0][0] = 0
6 解释：因为 k 是从 1 开始的，所以 k = 0 意味着根本不允许交易，这时候利润当然是 0。
7 dp[i][0][1] = -infinity
8 解释：不允许交易的情况下，是不可能持有股票的，用负无穷表示这种不可能。
```

状态转移方程：

```
1 base case:
2 dp[-1][k][0] = dp[i][0][0] = 0
3 dp[-1][k][1] = dp[i][0][1] = -infinity
4
5 状态转移方程：
6 dp[i][k][0] = max(dp[i-1][k][0], dp[i-1][k][1] + prices[i])
7 dp[i][k][1] = max(dp[i-1][k][1], dp[i-1][k-1][0] - prices[i])
```

代码：

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int maxProfit_inf(vector<int>& prices) {
4         if(prices.size() == 0) return 0;
5         vector<vector<int>> > dp(prices.size() + 2, vector<int>(2, 0));
6         dp[0][0] = 0; dp[0][1] = -prices[0];
7         for(int i = 1; i <= prices.size(); i++){
8             dp[i][0] = max(dp[i-1][0], dp[i-1][1] + prices[i-1]);
9             dp[i][1] = max(dp[i-1][1], dp[i-1][0] - prices[i-1]);
10        }
11        return dp[prices.size()][0];
12    }
13
14    int maxProfit(int K, vector<int>& prices) {
15        if(!prices.size()) return 0;
16        if(K >= prices.size()/2) return maxProfit_inf(prices);
17
18        vector<vector<vector<int>> > > dp(prices.size() + 2,
19        vector<vector<int>> >(K+1, vector<int>(2, 0)));
20        for(int i = 0; i <= K; i++){
21            dp[0][i][0] = 0; dp[0][i][1] = -0x3f3f3f3f;
22        }
23
24        for(int i = 1; i <= prices.size(); i++){
25            for(int k = 1; k <= K; k++){
26                dp[i][k][0] = max(dp[i-1][k][0], dp[i-1][k][1] + prices[i-1]);
27                dp[i][k][1] = max(dp[i-1][k][1], dp[i-1][k-1][0] - prices[i-1]);
28            }
29        }
30    }
31 }
```

```

29         return dp[prices.size()][K][0];
30     }
31 };

```

## 打家劫舍系列

### 198. 打家劫舍

思路:

```

1 dp[i] = max(dp[i+1], dp[i+2]+nums[i]);
2         选上一个, 或者选当前和上上一个

```

代码:

```

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int rob(vector<int>& nums) {
4         if(nums.size() == 0) return 0;
5         vector<int> dp(nums.size()+2, 0);
6         for(int i = nums.size()-1; i>=0; i--){
7             dp[i] = max(dp[i+1], dp[i+2]+nums[i]);
8         }
9         return dp[0];
10    }
11 };

```

## 字符串DP

### 28. 实现 strStr()

KMP / DP

```

1 const int maxn = 1e5+10;
2 int dp[maxn][256];
3 class Solution {
4 public:
5     void kmp(string pattern){
6         int n = pattern.size();
7
8         dp[0][pattern[0]] = 1;
9         int x = 0;
10        for(int i = 1; i < pattern.size(); i++){
11            for(int j = 0; j < 256; j++){
12                dp[i][j] = dp[x][j];
13                dp[i][pattern[i]] = i + 1;
14                x = dp[x][pattern[i]];
15            }
16        }
17        int strStr(string haystack, string needle) {
18            if(needle.size() == 0) return 0;
19            memset(dp, 0, sizeof dp);
20            int j = 0;

```

```

21         kmp(needle);
22         for(int i = 0; i < haystack.size(); i++){
23             auto c = haystack[i];
24             j = dp[j][c];
25             if(j == needle.size()) return i - needle.size() + 1;
26         }
27
28         return -1;
29     }
30 };

```

## 72. 编辑距离

```

1  int dp[1000][1000];
2  class Solution {
3  public:
4      int minDistance(string word1, string word2) {
5          int m = word1.size(), n = word2.size();
6          memset(dp, 0x3f, sizeof dp);
7          for(int i = 0; i <= m; i++) dp[i][0] = i;
8          for(int j = 0; j <= n; j++) dp[0][j] = j;
9          for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
10             for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++){
11                 if(word1[i-1] == word2[j-1]) dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1];
12                 else dp[i][j] = min(dp[i-1][j], min(dp[i][j-1], dp[i-1][j-
13             ])) + 1;
14         }
15         return dp[m][n];
16     }
17 };

```

## 651. 四键键盘

假设你有一个特殊的键盘包含下面的按键：

Key 1: (A)：在屏幕上打印一个'A'。

Key 2: (Ctrl-A)：选中整个屏幕。

Key 3: (Ctrl-C)：复制选中区域到缓冲区。

Key 4: (Ctrl-V)：将缓冲区内容输出到上次输入的结束位置，并显示在屏幕上。

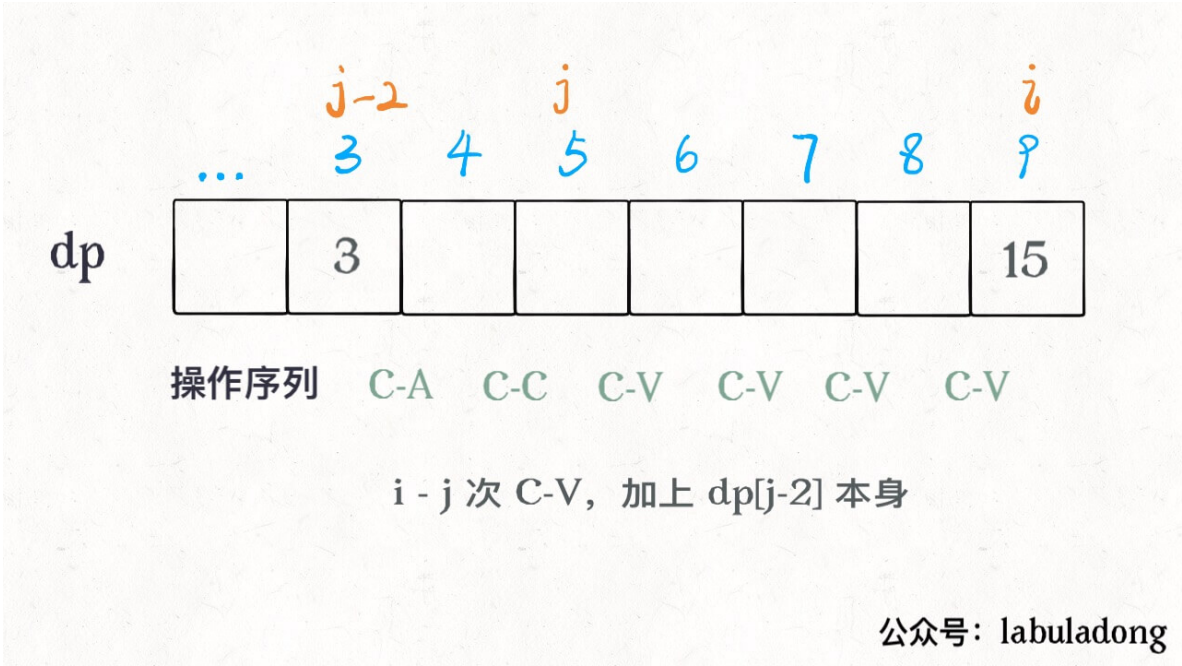
现在，你只可以按键 **N** 次（使用上述四种按键），请问屏幕上最多可以显示几个'A'呢？

样例 1:

输入: N = 3  
输出: 3  
解释:  
我们最多可以在屏幕上显示三个'A'通过如下顺序按键:  
A, A, A

样例 2:

输入: N = 7  
输出: 9  
解释:  
我们最多可以在屏幕上显示九个'A'通过如下顺序按键:  
A, A, A, Ctrl A, Ctrl C, Ctrl V, Ctrl V



代码:

```
1 public int maxA(int N) {
```

```

2   int[] dp = new int[N + 1];
3   dp[0] = 0;
4   for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) {
5       // 按 A 键
6       dp[i] = dp[i - 1] + 1;
7       for (int j = 2; j < i; j++) {
8           // 全选 & 复制 dp[j-2], 连续粘贴 i - j 次
9           // 屏幕上共 dp[j - 2] * (i - j + 1) 个 A
10          dp[i] = Math.max(dp[i], dp[j - 2] * (i - j + 1));
11      }
12  }
13  // N 次按键之后最多有几个 A?
14  return dp[N];
15  }

```

## 5. 最长回文子串

```

1   class Solution {
2   public:
3       string longestPalindrome(string s) {
4           vector<vector<bool>> > dp(s.size(), vector<bool>(s.size(), false));
5
6           for(int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++) dp[i][i] = true;
7
8           int begin = 0, maxSize = 1;
9           for(int j = 1; j < s.size(); j++){
10              for(int i = 0; i < j; i++){
11                  if(s[i] == s[j]){
12                      if(j - i < 3) dp[i][j] = true;
13                      else dp[i][j] = dp[i+1][j-1];
14
15                  }
16                  else dp[i][j] = false;
17
18                  if(dp[i][j] && maxSize < j-i+1){
19                      maxSize = j-i+1;
20                      begin = i;
21                  }
22              }
23          }
24
25          return s.substr(begin, maxSize);
26      }
27  };

```

## 516. 最长回文子序列

代码:

```

1   int dp[1010];
2   class Solution {
3   public:
4       // int longestPalindromeSubseq(string s) {

```

```

5      //      vector<vector<int> > dp(s.size()+10, vector<int>(s.size()+10,
0));
6      //      for(int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++) dp[i][i] = 1;
7
8      //      for(int i = s.size()-2; i >= 0; i--){
9      //          for(int j = i+1; j < s.size(); j++){
10         //              if(s[i] == s[j]) dp[i][j] = dp[i+1][j-1] + 2;
11         //              else dp[i][j] = max(dp[i][j-1], dp[i+1][j]);
12         //          }
13         //      }
14         //      return dp[0][s.size()-1];
15     // }
16     int longestPalindromeSubseq(string s) {
17         int n = s.size();
18         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) dp[i] = 1;
19
20         for(int i = n-2; i >= 0; i--){
21             int pre = 0;
22             for(int j = i+1; j < n; j++){
23                 int t = dp[j];
24                 if(s[i] == s[j]) dp[j] = pre + 2;
25                 else dp[j] = max(dp[j-1], dp[j]);
26                 pre = t;
27             }
28         }
29         return dp[s.size()-1];
30     }
31 };

```

## 博弈

### [877. 石子游戏](#)

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      bool stoneGame(vector<int>& piles) {
4          int n = piles.size();
5          vector<vector<int> > dp(n+1, vector<int>(n+1, 0));
6          // dp[i][j] 定义: 区间 piles[i..j] 内先手可以获得的净胜分
7          for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) dp[i][i] = piles[i];
8          for(int i = n-2; i >= 0; i--){
9              for(int j=i+1; j<n; j++){
10                 dp[i][j] = max(piles[i]-dp[i+1][j], piles[j]-dp[i][j-1]);
11             }
12         }
13         return dp[0][n-1] > 0;
14     }
15 };

```

## 区间DP

### [312. 戳气球](#)

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int maxCoins(vector<int>& nums) {
4          int n = nums.size();
5          vector<int> points(n+2);
6          for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) points[i] = nums[i-1];
7          points[0] = points[n+1] = 1;
8          vector<vector<int>> > dp(n+2, vector<int>(n+2, 0));
9
10         for(int i = n; i >= 0; i--){
11             for(int j = i+1; j <= n + 1; j++){
12                 for(int k = i+1; k < j; k++){
13                     dp[i][j] = max(dp[i][j], dp[i][k] + dp[k][j] +
points[i]*points[k]*points[j]);
14                 }
15             }
16         }
17         return dp[0][n+1];
18     }
19 };

```

## 树状DP

### 834. 树中距离之和

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      vector<vector<int>> > G;
4      vector<int> ans;
5      vector<int> dp, sz;
6      void dfs(int u, int fa){
7          dp[u] = 0;
8          sz[u] = 1;
9          for(auto v : G[u]){
10             if(v == fa) continue;
11             dfs(v, u);
12             dp[u] += dp[v] + sz[v];
13             sz[u] += sz[v];
14         }
15     }
16
17     void dfs2(int u, int fa){
18         ans[u] = dp[u];
19         for(auto v : G[u]){
20             if(v == fa) continue;
21             int pu = dp[u], pv = dp[v];
22             int su = sz[u], sv = sz[v];
23
24             dp[u] -= dp[v] + sz[v];
25             sz[u] -= sz[v];
26
27             dp[v] += dp[u] + sz[u];
28             sz[v] += sz[u];
29
30             dfs2(v, u);

```



```

31         dp[u] = pu; dp[v] = pv;
32         sz[u] = su; sz[v] = sv;
33     }
34 }
35
36 vector<int> sumOfDistancesInTree(int N, vector<vector<int>>& edges) {
37     G = vector<vector<int>> > (N);
38     ans = vector<int>(N);
39     dp = vector<int>(N, 0);
40     sz = vector<int>(N, 0);
41     for(auto e : edges){
42         G[e[0]].emplace_back(e[1]);
43         G[e[1]].emplace_back(e[0]);
44     }
45     dfs(0, -1);
46     // for(auto v : dp) cout << v << " ";
47     dfs2(0, -1);
48     return ans;
49 }
50 };

```

## 状压DP

### [1349. 参加考试的最大学生数](#)

```

1  int dp[10][1<<8];
2
3  //dp[i][bits] 表示前i行中，第i行作为情况为bits的最大答案
4  //bits 011011011 1: 有人座， 0: 无人座
5  class Solution {
6  public:
7      int lowbit(int x){
8          return x&-x;
9      }
10     int getcount(int x){
11         int res=0;
12         while(x>0){
13             ++res;
14             x-=lowbit(x);
15         }
16         return res;
17     }
18     int maxStudents(vector<vector<char>>& seats) {
19         int n=seats.size(), m=seats[0].size();
20
21         memset(dp, -1, sizeof(dp));
22         dp[0][0] = 0;
23
24         int lim = (1<<m);
25         for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
26             for(int cur=0; cur<lim ;cur++){
27                 for(int pre = 0; pre < lim; pre++){
28
29                     if(dp[i-1][pre] == -1)
30                         continue;

```

```

31
32         bool flg=0;
33         for(int j=0; j<m; j++){
34             if(((cur>>j)&1) == 0) continue;
35             if(seats[i-1][j] == '#') flg=1;
36             if(j>=1 && ((cur>>(j-1))&1)) flg=1;
37             if(j<m-1 && ((cur>>(j+1))&1)) flg=1;
38             if(j >= 1 && ((pre>>(j-1))&1)) flg=1;
39             if(j<m-1 && ((pre >> (j+1))&1)) flg=1;
40         }
41         if(flg){
42             continue;
43         }
44         dp[i][cur] = max(dp[i][cur], dp[i-1][pre] +
getcount(cur));
45     }
46 }
47 }
48
49 int ans=0;
50 for(int i=0; i<lim; i++)
51     ans = max(ans, dp[n][i]);
52 return ans;
53 }
54 };

```

## 968. 监控二叉树

```

1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode *left;
6   *     TreeNode *right;
7   *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
8   * };
9   */
10 class Solution {
11 public:
12     /* 状态转移:
13     a: root必须放置摄像头的情况下, 覆盖整棵树需要的摄像头数目。
14     b: 覆盖整棵树需要的摄像头数目, 无论 root 是否放置摄像头。
15     c: 覆盖两棵子树需要的摄像头数目, 无论节点 root 本身是否被监控到。
16     */
17
18     vector<int> dfs(TreeNode* root){
19         if(!root) return {INT_MAX/2, 0, 0};
20         auto l = dfs(root->left);
21         auto r = dfs(root->right);
22         int a = l[2] + r[2] + 1;
23         int b = min(a, min(l[1]+r[0], l[0]+r[1]));
24         int c = min(a, l[1]+r[1]);
25         // cout << a << " " << b << " " << c << endl;
26         return {a, b, c};

```

```

27     }
28     int minCameraCover(TreeNode* root) {
29         if(!root) return 0;
30         auto ans = dfs(root);
31         return ans[1];
32     }
33 };

```

### 53. 最大子序和

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
4          vector<int> dp(nums.size(), -0x3f3f);
5          int res = nums[0];
6          dp[0] = nums[0];
7          for(int i = 1; i < nums.size(); i++){
8              dp[i] = max(nums[i], nums[i] + dp[i-1]);
9              res = max(res, dp[i]);
10         }
11         return res;
12     }
13 };

```

### 300. 最长上升子序列

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int lengthOfLIS(vector<int>& nums) {
4          if(nums.size() == 0) return 0;
5          vector<int> dp(nums.size(), 1);
6          int res = 1;
7          for(int i = 0; i < nums.size(); i++){
8              for(int j = i-1; j>=0; j--){
9                  if(nums[j] < nums[i]) dp[i] = max(dp[i], dp[j]+1);
10                 res = max(res, dp[i]);
11             }
12         }
13         return res;
14     }
15 };

```

### 1143. 最长公共子序列

```

1  int dp[1010];
2  class Solution {
3  public:
4      int longestCommonSubsequence(string text1, string text2) {
5          int m = text1.size(), n = text2.size();
6

```

```

7      //vector<vector<int> > dp(m+1, vector<int>(n+1, 0));
8      for(int i = 0; i <= n; i++) dp[i] = 0;
9
10     // for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
11     //     for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++){
12     //         if(text1[i-1] == text2[j-1]) dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1] + 1;
13     //         else dp[i][j] = max(dp[i-1][j], dp[i][j-1]);
14     //     }
15     // }
16
17     for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
18         int pre = 0;
19         for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++){
20             int t = dp[j];
21             if(text1[i-1] == text2[j-1]) dp[j] = pre + 1;
22             else dp[j] = max(dp[j], dp[j-1]);
23             pre = t;
24         }
25     }
26     return dp[n];
27 }
28 };

```

## 1567. 乘积为正数的最长子数组长度

```

1  const int maxn = 1e5+10;
2  int dp[maxn][2];
3  class Solution {
4  public:
5      int getMaxLen(vector<int>& nums) {
6          memset(dp, 0, sizeof dp);
7          int ans = 0;
8          for(int i=1; i<=nums.size(); i++){
9              if(nums[i-1] > 0){
10                 dp[i][0] = dp[i-1][0] + 1;
11                 dp[i][1] = dp[i-1][1] ? dp[i-1][1]+1 : 0;
12             }
13             if(nums[i-1] < 0){
14                 dp[i][0] = dp[i-1][1] ? dp[i-1][1]+1 : 0;
15                 dp[i][1] = dp[i-1][0] + 1;
16             }
17             //cout << dp[i][0] << " " << dp[i][1] << endl;
18             ans = max(ans, dp[i][0]);
19         }
20         return ans;
21     }
22 };

```

数论

博弈

## 巴什博弈

### 简述

什么是**巴什博弈**：只有一堆 $n$ 个物品，两个人轮流从这堆物品中取物，规定每次至少取一个，最多取 $m$ 个。最后取光者得胜。

### 分析

我们称先进行游戏的人为先手，另一个人作为后手。

- 1、如果 $n = m + 1$ ，那么由于一次最多只能取 $m$ 个，所以，无论先手拿走多少个，后手都能够一次拿走剩余的物品，后者取胜。
- 2、如果 $n = (m + 1) * r + s$  ( $r$ 为任意自然数， $s \leq m$ )，先手要拿走 $s$ 个物品，如果后手拿走 $k$  ( $k \leq m$ )个，那么先手再拿走 $m + 1 - k$ 个，结果剩下 $(m + 1) * (r - 1)$ 个，以后保持这样的取法，那么先取者肯定获胜。我们得到如下结论：**要保持给对手留下 $(m + 1)$ 的倍数，就能最后获胜。**

### 必胜态必败态

只要 $n$ 不能整除 $m + 1$ ，那么必然是先手取胜，否则后手取胜。

### 变形

如果我们规定最后取光者输，那么又会如何呢？

$(n - 1) \% (m + 1) == 0$ 则后手胜利 先手会重新决定策略，所以不是简单的相反的。

## 威佐夫博弈

### 简述

威佐夫博弈(Wythoff Game)：有两堆各若干个物品，两个人轮流从某一堆或同时从两堆中取同样多的物品，规定每次至少取一个，多者不限，最后取光者得胜。

### 分析

我们用 $(a_k, b_k)$  ( $a_k \leq b_k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ )表示两堆物品的数量并称其为局势，如果甲面对 $(0, 0)$ ，那么甲已经输了，这种局势我们称为奇异局势。前几个奇异局势是：  
 $(0, 0)$ 、 $(1, 2)$ 、 $(3, 5)$ 、 $(4, 7)$ 、 $(6, 10)$ 、 $(8, 13)$ 、 $(9, 15)$ 、 $(11, 18)$ 、 $(12, 20)$ 。  
可以看出： $a_0 = b_0 = 0$ ,  $a_k$ 是未在前面出现过的最小自然数,而  $b_k = a_k + k$ 。

### 必胜态必败态

满足 $a_k = k * (1 + \sqrt{5}) / 2$ ,  $b_k = a_k + k$ , 后手必胜，否则先手必胜。

## Nim博弈

### 简述

通常的Nim游戏的定义是这样的：有若干堆石子，每堆石子的数量都是有限的，合法的移动是：选择一堆石子并拿走若干颗（不能不拿），如果轮到某个人时所有的石子堆都已经被拿空了，则判负（因为他此刻没有任何合法的移动）。

### 必胜态必败态

对于一个Nim游戏的局面 $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ , 它是 $P-position$ 当且仅当 $a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \dots \oplus a_n = 0$ , 其中 $\oplus$ 表示异或(xor)运算。

## 排列组合

## 数论

### LCM / GCD

```
1 int gcd(int a, int b) {
2     return b ? gcd(b, a % b) : a;
3 }
4
5 int lcm(int a, int b) {
6     return a / gcd(a, b) * b;
7 }
```

### BigNum

### 扩展欧几里得

**定理:** 对于不完全为 0 的非负整数  $a, b$ ,  $\gcd(a, b)$  表示  $a, b$  的最大公约数, 必然存在整数对  $x, y$ , 使得  $\gcd(a, b) = a * x + b * y$ 。

```
1 int e_gcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y){
2     if(!b){
3         x=1; y=0;
4         return a;
5     }
6     int gcd = e_gcd(b, a % b, y, x);
7     y -= a / b * x;
8     return gcd;
9 }
```

### 素数筛

```

1 void get_prime(vector<int> &prime, int n){
2     vector<bool> is_prime(n + 1, true);
3     if (n < 2) return;
4     for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
5         if (is_prime[i]) {
6             prime.push_back(i);
7             for (int j = i * i; j <= n; j += i) is_prime[j] = false;
8         }
9     }
10 }

```

## 快速幂

```

1 #define ll long long
2 ll pow (ll x, ll n){
3     ll ans = 1.0;
4     while(n > 0){
5         if(n & 1) ans *= x;
6         n /= 2;
7         x *= x;
8     }
9     return ans;
10 }

```

## 费马小定理

费马小定理： $p$ 为质数， $a$ 为任意自然数，则 $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$

## 逆元

$$a * x \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

中文描述:  $a$ 乘一个数 $x$ 并模 $p$ 等于1

如果要求结果 $\pmod{p}$ 一个大质数，若原本的结果中有除法，比如除以 $a$ ,那就可以乘以 $a$ 的逆元来替代

## 扩展欧几里得求逆元：

```

1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 typedef long long ll;
5
6 void exgcd(ll a,ll b,ll& d,ll& x,ll& y) {
7     if(!b) { d = a; x = 1; y = 0; }
8     else{ exgcd(b, a%b, d, y, x); y -= x*(a/b); }
9 }
10
11 ll inv(ll a, ll p) {
12     ll d, x, y;
13     exgcd(a, p, d, x, y);
14     return d == 1 ? (x + p) % p : -1;

```

```

15 }
16
17 int main()
18 {
19     ll a,p;
20     while(1)
21     {
22         scanf("%lld %lld",&a,&p);
23         printf("%lld\n",inv(a,p));
24     }
25 }

```

费马小定理求逆元:

```

1 ll power_mod(ll a, ll b, ll mod)
2 {
3     ll ans = 1;
4     while (b)
5     {
6         if (b & 1)
7             ans = ans * a % mod;
8         a = a * a % mod;
9         b >>= 1;
10    }
11    return ans;
12 }
13 inv2 = power_mod(a, mod - 2, mod);

```

欧拉定理求逆元:

```

1 int eurler_phi(int n)
2 {
3     int res = n;
4     for(int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++){
5         if(n % i == 0){
6             res = res / i * (i - 1);
7             while(n % i == 0) n /= i;
8         }
9     }
10    if(n != 1) res = res / n * (n - 1);
11    return res;
12 }

```

约瑟夫环



```

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int lastRemaining(int n, int m) {
4         int f = 0;
5         for (int i = 2; i != n + 1; ++i)
6             f = (m + f) % i;
7         return f;
8     }
9 };

```

递归:

```

1 int josephus(int n, int m) {
2     if(n == 1) return 0;
3     else return (josephus(n - 1, m) + m) % n;
4 }

```

## 图论

### 最小生成树

#### Kruskal

```

1 int n,m;
2 struct edge{
3     int x,y,v;
4 }e[maxm];
5 int cmp(edge a,edge b)
6 {
7     return a.v<b.v;
8 }
9 int fa[maxn];
10 int find(int x)
11 {
12     if(x==fa[x])
13         return x;
14     x=find(fa[x]);
15     return fa[x];
16 }
17 int Kruskal()
18 {
19     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) fa[i]=i;
20     sort(e+1,e+m+1,cmp);
21     int cnt=0,ans=0;
22     for(int i=1;i<=m;i++)
23     {
24         int fx=find(e[i].x),fy=find(e[i].y);
25         if(fx==fy) continue;
26         fa[fx]=fy;
27         ++cnt;
28         ans+=e[i].v;
29         if(cnt==n-1) break;
30     }
31 }

```

```

32     return ans;
33 }

```

## Prim

```

1  #include<iostream>
2  #include<vector>
3  #include <climits>
4  using namespace std;
5  int main(){
6      int n;
7      cin>>n;
8      vector<vector<int>>m(n,vector<int>(n));
9      vector<int>lowest(n),vertex(n,0);
10     for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
11         for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
12             cin>>m[i][j];
13             if(!n){
14                 lowest[j]=m[i][j]; //将0号节点插入最小构造树中
15             }
16         }
17     }
18     vertex[0]=1; //标记0号节点
19     int totalcost=0;
20     for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
21         int mincost=INT_MAX, index=0;
22         for(int j=0;j<n;j++){ //寻找与树中已有点相连的最短边
23             if(!vertex[j]&&lowest[j]&&lowest[j]<mincost){
24                 mincost=lowest[j];
25                 index=j;
26             }
27         }
28         vertex[index]=1; //标记新加入树的点
29         totalcost+=lowest[index];
30         for(int j=0;j<n;j++){
31             if(m[index][j]&&!vertex[j]&&(m[index][j]<lowest[j]||!lowest[j]))
32                 lowest[j]=m[index][j];
33         }
34     }
35 }
36 cout<<totalcost<<endl;
37 }

```

## 拓扑排序

```

1  void toporder(int n) {
2      queue<int>q;
3      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

```

```

4         if (!deg[i]) q.push(i);
5         // deg[i] 表示第i个点的度数，这里先把度数为0的点加入队列
6     }
7     while (!q.empty()) {
8         int u = q.front(); q.pop();
9         // u是排到的点，这里根据情况写
10        for (int i = 0; i < (int)G[u].size(); i++) {
11            int v = G[u][i];
12            if (--deg[v]) {
13                q.push(v);
14            }
15        }
16    }
17 }

```

## 最短路

### Floyd

```

1  #include<stdio.h>
2  #define MAX 100000
3  int main()
4  {
5      int n;
6      int arcs[10][10],path[10][10]; //pat[i][j]=k 表示从i到j会经过k
7      FILE *fp=fopen("floyd_data.txt","r");
8      if(fp==NULL)
9      {
10         printf("open file error\n");
11         return 0;
12     }
13     scanf("%d",&n);
14     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
15     {
16         for(int j=0;j<n;j++)
17         {
18             fscanf(fp,"%d",&arcs[i][j]);
19             path[i][j]=j; //初始化
20         }
21     }
22     for(int k=0;k<n;k++)
23     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
24     for(int j=0;j<n;j++)
25     if(arcs[i][k]+arcs[k][j]<arcs[i][j])
26     {
27         arcs[i][j]=arcs[i][k]+arcs[k][j];
28         path[i][j]=k;
29     }
30     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
31     {
32         for(int j=0;j<n;j++)
33         {
34             printf("%d->%d:%d    ",i,j,arcs[i][j]);
35             int t=i;
36             while(t!=j)
37             {
38                 printf("%d--",t);

```

```

39         t=path[t][j];
40     }
41     printf("%d",t);
42     printf("\n");
43 }
44
45 }
46 if(fclose(fp)!=0) printf(" close file error\n");
47 }

```

## Dijkstra

```

1  int n,m,s,dis[maxn];
2  bool vis[maxn];
3
4  priority_queue<pa,vector<pa>,greater<pa> > q;
5
6  struct edge{
7      int val,to;
8  };
9  vector<edge> e[maxn];
10
11 void dijkstra(){ //dis[i] 表示从起点到i的最短距离
12     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) dis[i]=1000000001;
13     dis[s]=0;
14     q.push(make_pair(0, s));
15     while(!q.empty()) {
16         int x=q.top().second;
17         q.pop();
18         if(vis[x]) continue;
19         vis[x]=1;
20         for(int i=0;i<e[x].size();i++) {
21             int y=e[x][i].to;
22             if(dis[x]+e[x][i].val<dis[y]) {
23                 dis[y]=dis[x]+e[x][i].val;
24                 q.push(make_pair(dis[y], y));
25             }
26         }
27     }
28 }
29

```

## SPFA

```

1  int n,m,s,dis[maxn];
2  bool vis[maxn];
3
4  struct edge{
5      int val,to;
6  };
7  vector<edge> e[maxn];

```

```

8
9  queue<int> q;
10
11 void SPFA(){
12     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) dis[i]=1000000001;
13     dis[s]=0;
14     q.push(s);
15     vis[s]=1;
16     while(!q.empty()) {
17         int x=q.front();
18         q.pop();
19         for(int i=0;i<e[x].size();i++) {
20             int y=e[x][i].to;
21             if(dis[x]+e[x][i].val<dis[y]) {
22                 dis[y]=dis[x]+e[x][i].val;
23                 if(!vis[y]) {
24                     q.push(y);
25                     vis[y]=1;
26                 }
27             }
28         }
29         vis[x]=0;
30     }
31 }

```

## 缩点

### tarjan

```

1  栈: 当前dfs路径上的点
2  low[x]: x能到达的点中最小的dfn
3
4
5  dfs(x,t)
6      将x入栈
7      dfn[x]=t
8      low[x]=t
9      for(x,y)
10         if(!vis[y])
11             dfs(y,t+1), low[x]=min(low[x], low[y]);
12         else
13             if(y在栈中 (在路径上))
14                 low[x]=min(low[x], low[y])
15         if(low[x]==dfn[x])
16             将栈出到x

```

## 网络流

### 最大流 / 最小割

#####

### 连通分量

## 二分图

```
1 bool Hungary(int now)//now是当前顾客
2 {
3     for(int i=0;i<edge[now].size();i++)//遍历当前顾客喜欢的每道菜
4     {
5         int to=edge[now][i];
6         if(!vis[to])
7         {
8             vis[to]=1;
9             if(!food[to]||Hungary(food[to]))//如果这道菜还没分配，或者可以重新分配
10            {
11                food[to]=now;//那这道菜就属于这个顾客
12                return 1;//这个顾客有菜吃
13            }
14        }
15    }
16    return 0;//这个顾客没菜吃
17 }
18 //主程序
19 int ans=0;
20 for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
21 {
22     memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));
23     if(Hungary(i)) ans++;
24 }
```

### [P3386 二分图最大匹配](#)

```
1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 vector<int> par(2005);
4 bool vis[2005];
5 vector<vector<int> > G(2005);
6 int n, m, e;
7 void init(){
8     cin >> n >> m >> e;
9     for(int i=0; i<e; i++){
10         int x, y;
11         cin >> x >> y;
12         if (x>=1&&y>=1&&x<=n&&y<=m)
13             G[x].push_back(y);
14         //G[y].push_back(x);
15     }
16 }
17 bool dfs(int k){
18     for(int i=0; i<G[k].size(); i++){
19         int t=G[k][i];
20         if(!vis[t]){
21             vis[t]=1;
22             if(!par[t] || dfs(par[t])){
23                 par[t]=k;
24                 //par[k]=t;
25                 return true;
26             }
27         }
28     }
29 }
```

```

27     }
28 }
29 return false;
30 }
31 int main(){
32     init();
33     int ans=0;
34     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
35         memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
36         if(dfs(i))
37             ans++;
38     }
39     cout << ans << endl;
40     return 0;
41 }

```

## 字符串

处理空格用 `stringstream`.

## 回文串

## 字典树

模板:

```

1  class Trie {
2  private:
3      bool isword = false;
4      Trie* next[26] = {nullptr};
5  public:
6      /** Initialize your data structure here. */
7      Trie() {
8
9      }
10
11     /** Inserts a word into the trie. */
12     void insert(string word) {
13         Trie* root = this;
14         for(auto c : word){
15             if(root->next[c-'a'] == nullptr) root->next[c-'a'] = new Trie();
16             root = root->next[c-'a'];
17         }
18         root->isword = true;
19     }
20
21     /** Returns if the word is in the trie. */

```

```

22     bool search(string word) {
23         Trie* root = this;
24         for(auto c : word){
25             if(root->next[c-'a'] == nullptr) return false;
26             root = root->next[c-'a'];
27         }
28         return root->isWord;
29     }
30
31     /** Returns if there is any word in the trie that starts with the given
    prefix. */
32     bool startsWith(string prefix) {
33         Trie* root = this;
34         for(auto c : prefix){
35             if(root->next[c-'a'] == nullptr) return false;
36             root = root->next[c-'a'];
37         }
38         return true;
39     }
40 };

```

## KMP

```

1  void getNext(string s, vector<int> &next){
2      int i=0, j=-1;
3      next[0] = -1;
4      while(i < s.size()){
5          if(j == -1 || s[i] == s[j]){
6              i++; j++;
7              next[i] = j;
8          }
9          else j = next[j];
10     }
11 }
12 int kmp(string s, string pattern){
13     int i = 0, j = 0;
14     vector<int> next(pattern.size());
15     getNext(pattern, next);
16
17     while(i < s.size() && j < (int)pattern.size()){
18         if(j == -1 || s[i] == pattern[j]){
19             i++; j++;
20         }
21         else j = next[j];
22     }
23     //匹配完成
24     if(j >= pattern.size()) return i-j;
25     else return -1;
26 }

```

DP:

```

1  const int maxn = 1e5+10;
2  int dp[maxn][256];

```



```

3  class Solution {
4  public:
5      void kmp(string pattern){
6          int n = pattern.size();
7
8          dp[0][pattern[0]] = 1;
9          int x = 0;
10         for(int i = 1; i < pattern.size(); i++){
11             for(int j = 0; j < 256; j++){
12                 dp[i][j] = dp[x][j];
13                 dp[i][pattern[i]] = i + 1;
14                 x = dp[x][pattern[i]];
15             }
16         }
17         int strStr(string haystack, string needle) {
18             if(needle.size() == 0) return 0;
19             memset(dp, 0, sizeof dp);
20             int j = 0;
21             kmp(needle);
22             for(int i = 0; i < haystack.size(); i++){
23                 auto c = haystack[i];
24                 j = dp[j][c];
25                 if(j == needle.size()) return i - needle.size() + 1;
26             }
27
28             return -1;
29         }
30     };

```

## Manacher

```

1  #include <iostream>
2  #include <string>
3  #include <vector>
4
5  using namespace std;
6
7  class Solution {
8  public:
9      string longestPalindrome(string s) {
10         // 特判
11         int size = s.size();
12         if (size < 2) {
13             return s;
14         }
15
16         // 得到预处理字符串
17         string str = "#";
18         for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); ++i) {
19             str += s[i];
20             str += "#";
21         }
22         // 新字符串的长度
23         int strSize = 2 * size + 1;
24         // 数组 p 记录了扫描过的回文子串的信息

```

```

25     vector<int> p(strSize, 0);
26
27     // 双指针，它们是一一对应的，须同时更新
28     int maxRight = 0;
29     int center = 0;
30
31     // 当前遍历的中心最大扩散步数，其值等于原始字符串的最长回文子串的长度
32     int maxLen = 1;
33     // 原始字符串的最长回文子串的起始位置，与 maxLen 必须同时更新
34     int start = 0;
35
36     for (int i = 0; i < strSize; ++i) {
37         if (i < maxRight) {
38             int mirror = (2 * center) - i;
39             // 这一行代码是 Manacher 算法的关键所在，要结合图形来理解
40             p[i] = min(maxRight - i, p[mirror]);
41         }
42
43         // 下一次尝试扩散的左右起点，能扩散的步数直接加到 p[i] 中
44         int left = i - (1 + p[i]);
45         int right = i + (1 + p[i]);
46
47         // left >= 0 && right < sLen 保证不越界
48         // str.charAt(left) == str.charAt(right) 表示可以扩散 1 次
49         while (left >= 0 && right < strSize && str[left] == str[right])
50         {
51             p[i]++;
52             left--;
53             right++;
54         }
55
56         // 根据 maxRight 的定义，它是遍历过的 i 的 i + p[i] 的最大者
57         // 如果 maxRight 的值越大，进入上面 i < maxRight 的判断的可能性就越大，
58         // 这样就可以重复利用之前判断过的回文信息了
59         if (i + p[i] > maxRight) {
60             // maxRight 和 center 需要同时更新
61             maxRight = i + p[i];
62             center = i;
63         }
64         if (p[i] > maxLen) {
65             // 记录最长回文子串的长度和相应它在原始字符串中的起点
66             maxLen = p[i];
67             start = (i - maxLen) / 2;
68         }
69     }
70     return s.substr(start, maxLen);
71 };

```

## 数据结构

### 哈希

## 710. 黑名单中的随机数

```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int sz;
4     unordered_map<int, int> pos;
5     Solution(int N, vector<int>& blacklist) {
6         sz = N - blacklist.size();
7
8         for(auto b : blacklist) pos[b] = 0x3f;
9
10        int last = N-1;
11        for(auto b : blacklist){
12            if(b >= sz) continue;
13            while(pos.count(last)) last--;
14            pos[b] = last;
15            last--;
16        }
17    }
18
19    int pick() {
20        int index = rand() % sz;
21        if(pos.count(index)) return pos[index];
22
23        return index;
24    }
25 };
26
27 /**
28  * Your Solution object will be instantiated and called as such:
29  * Solution* obj = new Solution(N, blacklist);
30  * int param_1 = obj->pick();
31  */
```

## 链表

### 双向链表

#### 146. LRU缓存机制

```
1 struct DeListNode{
2     int key, value;
3     DeListNode* prev;
4     DeListNode* next;
5     DeListNode(): key(0), value(0), prev(nullptr), next(nullptr) {}
6     DeListNode(int _key, int _value): key(_key), value(_value),
7     prev(nullptr), next(nullptr) {}
8 };
9
10 class LRUCache {
11 public:
```

```

11     int capacity;
12     int cnt;
13     DeListNode *head;
14     DeListNode *tail;
15     unordered_map<int, DeListNode*> val;
16     LRUCache(int capacity) {
17         head = new DeListNode();
18         tail = new DeListNode();
19         head -> next = tail;
20         tail -> prev = head;
21         this->capacity = capacity;
22         cnt = 0;
23     }
24
25     int get(int key) {
26         if(val.count(key) > 0){
27             DeListNode* deq = val[key];
28             moveTohead(deq);
29             return deq->value;
30         }
31         else return -1;
32     }
33
34     void put(int key, int value) {
35         if(val.count(key) > 0) {
36             DeListNode* deq = val[key];
37             deq->value = value;
38             moveTohead(deq);
39         }
40         else{
41             DeListNode* deq = new DeListNode(key, value);
42             val[key] = deq;
43             addTohead(deq);
44             cnt++;
45             if(cnt > capacity){
46                 DeListNode *node = removeTail();
47                 val.erase(node->key);
48                 cnt--;
49             }
50         }
51     }
52
53     void addTohead(DeListNode *node){
54         node -> prev = head;
55         node -> next = head -> next;
56         head -> next -> prev = node;
57         head -> next = node;
58     }
59     void removeNode(DeListNode *node){
60         node -> prev -> next = node -> next;
61         node -> next -> prev = node -> prev;
62     }
63     void moveTohead(DeListNode *node){
64         removeNode(node);
65         addTohead(node);
66     }
67     DeListNode* removeTail(){
68         DeListNode* node = tail -> prev;

```

```

69         removeNode(node);
70         return node;
71     }
72 };
73
74 /**
75  * Your LRUCache object will be instantiated and called as such:
76  * LRUCache* obj = new LRUCache(capacity);
77  * int param_1 = obj->get(key);
78  * obj->put(key,value);
79  */

```

图

堆

### 295. 数据流的中位数

```

1  class MedianFinder {
2  public:
3      priority_queue<int> lo;
4      priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int> > hi;
5      /** initialize your data structure here. */
6      MedianFinder() {
7
8      }
9
10     void addNum(int num) {
11         lo.push(num);
12         hi.push(lo.top());
13         lo.pop();
14
15
16         if(lo.size() < hi.size()){
17             lo.push(hi.top());
18             hi.pop();
19         }
20     }
21
22     double findMedian() {
23         return (lo.size()+hi.size()) & 1 ? 1.0 * lo.top() : (lo.top() +
24             hi.top()) * 0.5;
25     }
26 };

```

```

26
27 /**
28  * Your MedianFinder object will be instantiated and called as such:
29  * MedianFinder* obj = new MedianFinder();
30  * obj->addNum(num);
31  * double param_2 = obj->findMedian();
32  */

```

## 树

### Morris遍历

模板：

```

1  TreeNode *getSuccessor(TreeNode *root){
2      TreeNode* node = root->left;
3      while(node->right && node->right!=root) node = node->right;
4      return node;
5  }
6  void morrisTraversal(TreeNode *root){
7      TreeNode* node = root;
8      while(node){
9          if(node->left==nullptr){
10             helper(); //其他处理
11             node = node -> right;
12         }
13         else{
14             TreeNode* succ = getSuccessor(node);
15             if(succ->right == nullptr){
16                 succ->right = node;
17                 node = node->left;
18             }
19             else{
20                 succ->right = nullptr;
21                 helper();
22                 node = node->right;
23             }
24         }
25     }
26 }

```

### [538. 把二叉搜索树转换为累加树](#)

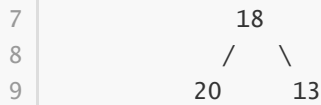
给定一个二叉搜索树（Binary Search Tree），把它转换成为累加树（Greater Tree），使得每个节点的值是原来的节点值加上所有大于它的节点值之和。

例如：

1 输入：原始二叉搜索树：



6 输出：转换为累加树：



```

1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode *left;
6   *     TreeNode *right;
7   *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
8   * };
9   */
10 class Solution {
11 public:
12     int sum = 0;
13     TreeNode* getSuccessor(TreeNode* node){
14         TreeNode* succ = node->right;
15         while(succ->left!=NULL && succ->left!=node) succ = succ->left;
16         return succ;
17     }
18     TreeNode* convertBST(TreeNode* root) {
19         TreeNode* node = root;
20
21         while(node != NULL){
22             if(node->right==NULL){
23                 sum += node->val; // 处理和
24                 node->val = sum;
25                 node=node->left;
26             }
27             else{
28                 TreeNode* succ = getSuccessor(node);
29                 if(succ->left == NULL){
30                     succ->left = node;
31                     node = node->right;
32                 }else{
33                     succ->left = NULL;
34                     sum += node->val;
35                     node->val = sum;
36                     node=node->left;
37                 }
38             }
39         }
40         return root;
41     }
42 };

```

## 501. 二叉搜索树中的众数

给定一个有相同值的二叉搜索树（BST），找出 BST 中的所有众数（出现频率最高的元素）。

假定 BST 有如下定义：

- 结点左子树中所含结点的值小于等于当前结点的值
- 结点右子树中所含结点的值大于等于当前结点的值
- 左子树和右子树都是二叉搜索树

例如：

给定 BST [1,null,2,2],

```
1      1
2      \
3       2
4      /
5     2
```

返回 [2].

```
1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode *left;
6   *     TreeNode *right;
7   *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
8   * };
9   */
10 class Solution {
11 public:
12     vector<int> ans;
13     int base, cnt=0, maxCnt=0;
14
15     /*
16     * 处理函数
17     * 中序遍历后相等的数一定相邻
18     */
19     void helper(int x){
20         // base 指当前保存的‘众数’
21         if(x == base) cnt++;
22         else{
23             // 换‘众数’
24             cnt = 1;
25             base = x;
26         }
27
28         if(cnt == maxCnt) ans.emplace_back(x);
29         if(cnt > maxCnt){
30             maxCnt = cnt;
31             ans = vector<int>{base};
32         }
33     }
34
35     TreeNode *getSuccessor(TreeNode *root){
```



```

36     TreeNode* node = root->left;
37     while(node->right && node->right!=root) node = node->right;
38     return node;
39 }
40 void morrisTraversal(TreeNode *root){
41     TreeNode* node = root;
42     while(node){
43         //cout << node << endl;
44         if(node->left==nullptr){
45             helper(node->val);
46             node = node -> right;
47         }
48         else{
49             TreeNode* succ = getSuccessor(node);
50             if(succ->right == nullptr){
51                 succ->right = node;
52                 node = node->left;
53             }
54             else{
55                 succ->right = nullptr;
56                 helper(node->val);
57                 node = node->right;
58             }
59         }
60     }
61 }
62 vector<int> findMode(TreeNode* root) {
63     morrisTraversal(root);
64     return ans;
65 }
66 };

```

## 后续遍历

### 145. 二叉树的后序遍历

给定一个二叉树，返回它的 后序 遍历。

示例:

```

1  输入: [1,null,2,3]
2      1
3      \
4      2
5      /
6      3
7  输出: [3,2,1]

```

进阶: 递归算法很简单，你可以通过迭代算法完成吗？

```

1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode *left;
6   *     TreeNode *right;
7   *     TreeNode() : val(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
8   *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
9   *     TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x),
left(left), right(right) {}
10  * };
11  */
12  class Solution {
13  public:
14      void helper(vector<int> &ans, TreeNode* node){
15          vector<int> tmp;
16          while(node){
17              tmp.emplace_back(node->val);
18              node = node->right;
19          }
20          reverse(tmp.begin(), tmp.end());
21
22          for(auto x:tmp){
23              ans.emplace_back(x);
24          }
25      }
26      TreeNode *getSuccessor(TreeNode *root){
27          TreeNode* node = root->left;
28          while(node->right && node->right!=root) node = node->right;
29          return node;
30      }
31      vector<int> morrisTraversal(TreeNode *root){
32          TreeNode* node = root;
33          vector<int> ans;
34          while(node){
35              // if(node->left==nullptr){
36              //     helper(); //其他处理
37              //     node = node -> right;
38              // }
39              if(node->left != nullptr){
40                  TreeNode* succ = getSuccessor(node);
41                  if(succ->right == nullptr){
42                      succ->right = node;
43                      node = node->left;
44                      continue;
45                  }
46                  else{
47                      succ->right = nullptr;
48                      helper(ans, node->left);
49                  }
50              }
51              node = node->right;
52          }
53          helper(ans, root);
54          return ans;
55      }
56      vector<int> postorderTraversal(TreeNode* root) {
57          return morrisTraversal(root);

```

```

58     }
59 };

```

## 构造二叉树

### 105. 从前序与中序遍历序列构造二叉树

例:

```

1  前序遍历 preorder = [3,9,20,15,7]
2  中序遍历 inorder = [9,3,15,20,7]

```

二叉树:

```

1      3
2     /\
3    9 20
4   /\ 
5  15 7

```

```

1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode *left;
6   *     TreeNode *right;
7   *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
8   * };
9   */
10 class Solution {
11 public:
12     vector<int> pre, in;
13     map<int, int> pos;
14     TreeNode* build(int pre_l, int pre_r, int in_l, int in_r){
15         if(pre_l > pre_r) return nullptr;
16
17         int pre_val = pre[pre_l];
18         int p = pos[pre_val];
19
20         int num = p-in_l;
21
22         TreeNode* root = new TreeNode(pre_val);
23
24         root->left = build(pre_l+1, pre_l+num, in_l, p-1);
25         root->right = build(pre_l+num+1, pre_r, p+1, in_r);
26         return root;
27     }
28     TreeNode* buildTree(vector<int>& preorder, vector<int>& inorder) {
29         pre = preorder; in = inorder;
30         for(int i = 0; i < inorder.size(); i++) pos[inorder[i]] = i;
31         return build(0, preorder.size()-1, 0, inorder.size()-1);
32     }
33 };

```

## 106. 从中序与后序遍历序列构造二叉树

例:

```
1 中序遍历 inorder = [9,3,15,20,7]
2 后序遍历 postorder = [9,15,7,20,3]
```

二叉树:

```
1      3
2     /\
3    9 20
4   /\ 
5  15 7
```

```
1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode *left;
6   *     TreeNode *right;
7   *     TreeNode() : val(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
8   *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
9   *     TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x),
10    left(left), right(right) {}
11    * };
12    */
13    class Solution {
14    public:
15        vector<int> in, post;
16        map<int, int> pos;
17        int rt;
18        TreeNode* build(int l, int r){
19            if(l > r) return nullptr;
20
21            int post_val = post[rt];
22            int p = pos[post_val];
23
24            TreeNode* root = new TreeNode(post_val);
25            rt--;
26            root->right = build(p+1, r);
27            root->left = build(l, p-1);
28
29            return root;
30        }
31        TreeNode* buildTree(vector<int>& inorder, vector<int>& postorder) {
32            in = inorder; post = postorder;
33            rt = inorder.size()-1;
34            for(int i = 0; i < inorder.size(); i++) pos[inorder[i]] = i;
35            return build(0, rt);
36        }
37    };
38    
```

## 889. 根据前序和后序遍历构造二叉树

返回与给定的前序和后序遍历匹配的任何二叉树。

例：

```
1 中序遍历 inorder = [9,3,15,20,7]
2 后序遍历 postorder = [9,15,7,20,3]
```

二叉树：

```
1      1
2     / \
3    2   3
4   / \ / \
5  4  5 6  7
```

```
1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * public class TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode left;
6   *     TreeNode right;
7   *     TreeNode(int x) { val = x; }
8   * }
9   */
10 class Solution {
11     public TreeNode constructFromPrePost(int[] pre, int[] post) {
12         int N = pre.length;
13         if (N == 0) return null;
14         TreeNode root = new TreeNode(pre[0]);
15         if (N == 1) return root;
16
17         int L = 0;
18         for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
19             if (post[i] == pre[1])
20                 L = i+1;
21
22         root.left = constructFromPrePost(Arrays.copyOfRange(pre, 1, L+1),
23                                         Arrays.copyOfRange(post, 0, L));
24         root.right = constructFromPrePost(Arrays.copyOfRange(pre, L+1, N),
25                                           Arrays.copyOfRange(post, L, N-1));
26         return root;
27     }
28 }
```

## 序列化

### 449. 序列化和反序列化二叉搜索树

### 297. 二叉树的序列化与反序列化

```
1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
```

```

3  * struct TreeNode {
4  *     int val;
5  *     TreeNode *left;
6  *     TreeNode *right;
7  *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
8  * };
9  */
10 class Codec {
11 public:
12
13     // Encodes a tree to a single string.
14     string serialize(TreeNode* root) {
15         if(root == nullptr) return "#";
16
17         return to_string(root->val) + " " + serialize(root->left) + " " +
serialize(root->right);
18     }
19
20     TreeNode* build(stringstream &data){
21         string s;
22         data >> s;
23         if(s == "#") return nullptr;
24
25         TreeNode* root = new TreeNode(stoi(s));
26         root -> left = build(data);
27         root -> right = build(data);
28
29         return root;
30     }
31
32     // Decodes your encoded data to tree.
33     TreeNode* deserialize(string data) {
34         stringstream s(data);
35         return build(s);
36     }
37 };
38
39 // Your Codec object will be instantiated and called as such:
40 // Codec* ser = new Codec();
41 // Codec* deser = new Codec();
42 // string tree = ser->serialize(root);
43 // TreeNode* ans = deser->deserialize(tree);
44 // return ans;

```

## 遍历

### 116. 填充每个节点的下一个右侧节点指针

```

1  /*
2  // Definition for a Node.
3  class Node {
4  public:
5      int val;

```

```

6     Node* left;
7     Node* right;
8     Node* next;
9
10    Node() : val(0), left(NULL), right(NULL), next(NULL) {}
11
12    Node(int _val) : val(_val), left(NULL), right(NULL), next(NULL) {}
13
14    Node(int _val, Node* _left, Node* _right, Node* _next)
15        : val(_val), left(_left), right(_right), next(_next) {}
16 };
17 */
18
19 class Solution {
20 public:
21     Node* connect(Node* root) {
22         if(root == nullptr) return nullptr;
23
24         connect(root->left, root->right);
25         return root;
26     }
27     void connect(Node* node1, Node* node2){
28         if(!node1 || !node2) return;
29
30         node1->next = node2;
31         connect(node1->left, node1->right);
32         connect(node2->left, node2->right);
33
34         connect(node1->right, node2->left);
35     }
36 };

```

## 114. 二叉树展开为链表

```

1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode *left;
6   *     TreeNode *right;
7   *     TreeNode() : val(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
8   *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
9   *     TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x),
left(left), right(right) {}
10  * };
11  */
12  class Solution {
13  public:
14      void flatten(TreeNode* root) {
15          if(root == nullptr) return;
16
17          flatten(root->left);
18          flatten(root->right);

```

```

19
20     TreeNode* left = root->left, *right = root->right;
21
22     root->left = nullptr;
23     root->right = left;
24
25     TreeNode* p = root;
26     while(p->right != nullptr) p = p->right;
27
28     p->right = right;
29 }
30 };

```

## 二叉搜索树

### 98. 验证二叉搜索树

```

1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode *left;
6   *     TreeNode *right;
7   *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
8   * };
9   */
10 class Solution {
11 public:
12     bool isValidBST(TreeNode* root) {
13         return isValidBST(root, nullptr, nullptr);
14     }
15     bool isValidBST(TreeNode *root, TreeNode* min, TreeNode* max){
16         if(!root) return true;
17         if(min && root->val <= min->val) return false;
18         if(max && root->val >= max->val) return false;
19
20         return isValidBST(root->left, min, root) && isValidBST(root->right,
21 root, max);
22     }
23 };

```

### 701. 二叉搜索树中的插入操作

```

1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode *left;
6   *     TreeNode *right;

```



```

7      *   TreeNode() : val(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
8      *   TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
9      *   TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x),
left(left), right(right) {}
10     * };
11     */
12     class Solution {
13     public:
14         TreeNode* insertIntoBST(TreeNode* root, int val) {
15             if(!root) return new TreeNode(val);
16
17             if(root->val > val) root->left = insertIntoBST(root->left, val);
18             if(root->val < val) root->right = insertIntoBST(root->right, val);
19
20             return root;
21         }
22     };

```

#### 450. 删除二叉搜索树中的节点

```

1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode *left;
6   *     TreeNode *right;
7   *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
8   * };
9   */
10     class Solution {
11     public:
12         int predecessor(TreeNode *root){
13             root = root->left;
14             while(root->right) root=root->right;
15             return root->val;
16         }
17         int successor(TreeNode *root){
18             root=root->right;
19             while(root->left) root=root->left;
20             return root->val;
21         }
22         TreeNode* deleteNode(TreeNode* root, int key) {
23             if(root==NULL) return NULL;
24
25             if(root->val < key){
26                 root->right = deleteNode(root->right, key);
27             }else if(root->val > key){
28                 root->left = deleteNode(root->left, key);
29             }else{
30                 if(root->left==NULL && root->right==NULL) root = NULL;
31                 else if(root->right){
32                     root->val=successor(root);
33                     root->right=deleteNode(root->right, root->val);
34                 }else{
35                     root->val=predecessor(root);

```

```

36         root->left=deleteNode(root->left, root->val);
37     }
38 }
39 return root;
40 }
41 };

```

## LCA

```

1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode *left;
6   *     TreeNode *right;
7   *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
8   * };
9   */
10 class Solution {
11 public:
12     TreeNode* ans;
13     bool dfs(TreeNode* root, TreeNode* p, TreeNode* q){
14         if(root == NULL) return false;
15         bool l = dfs(root->left, p, q);
16         bool r = dfs(root->right, p, q);
17         if((l&&r) || ((l || r) && (root->val == q->val || root->val == p-
>val)))
18             ans = root;
19         return (l||r) || (root->val == p->val || root->val == q->val);
20     }
21     TreeNode* lowestCommonAncestor(TreeNode* root, TreeNode* p, TreeNode* q)
22     {
23         dfs(root, p, q);
24         return ans;
25     }
26 };
27 //2
28 class Solution {
29 public:
30     unordered_map<int, TreeNode*> fa;
31     unordered_map<int, bool> vis;
32     void dfs(TreeNode* root){
33         if (root->left != nullptr) {
34             fa[root->left->val] = root;
35             dfs(root->left);
36         }
37         if (root->right != nullptr) {
38             fa[root->right->val] = root;
39             dfs(root->right);
40         }

```

```

41     }
42     TreeNode* lowestCommonAncestor(TreeNode* root, TreeNode* p, TreeNode* q)
43     {
44         fa[root->val] = nullptr;
45         dfs(root);
46         while (p != nullptr) {
47             vis[p->val] = true;
48             p = fa[p->val];
49         }
50         while (q != nullptr) {
51             if (vis[q->val]) return q;
52             q = fa[q->val];
53         }
54         return nullptr;
55     };

```

## 栈

### 单调栈

解决：下一个最大值

#### [316. 去除重复字母](#)

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      string removeDuplicateLetters(string s) {
4          if(s.size() == 0) return "";
5          unordered_map<char, int> p;
6          for(int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++) p[s[i]] = i;
7
8          stack<char> st;
9          set<char> vis;
10         for(int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++){
11             if(vis.count(s[i])) continue;
12             while(!st.empty() && st.top() > s[i]){
13                 if(p[st.top()] <= i) break;
14                 vis.erase(st.top());
15                 st.pop();
16             }
17             st.push(s[i]);
18             vis.insert(s[i]);
19         }
20         string ans;
21         while(!st.empty()){
22             ans += st.top();
23             st.pop();
24         }
25         reverse(ans.begin(), ans.end());

```

```

26         return ans;
27     }
28 };

```

### 503. 下一个更大元素 II

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      vector<int> nextGreaterElements(vector<int>& nums) {
4          vector<int> num(nums);
5          for(auto x : nums) num.emplace_back(x);
6
7          vector<int> ans(nums.size());
8
9          stack<int> st;
10         for(int i = num.size()-1; i >= 0; i --){
11             while(!st.empty() && st.top() <= num[i]) st.pop();
12             if(i < nums.size()) ans[i] = st.empty() ? -1 : st.top();
13             st.push(num[i]);
14         }
15
16         return ans;
17     }
18 };

```

## 队列

### 单调队列

滑动窗口

### 239. 滑动窗口最大值

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      vector<int> maxSlidingWindow(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
4          if (nums.size() == 0 || k == 0) return vector<int> ();
5          vector<int> res;
6          deque<int> que;
7          int i = 0;
8          while(i < k-1){
9              while(!que.empty() && nums[que.back()] < nums[i])
10                 que.pop_back();
11             que.push_back(i);
12             i++;
13         }
14         for(; i < nums.size() ; i++){
15             if (!que.empty() && (i - que.front()) >= k)
16                 que.pop_front();
17             while(!que.empty() && nums[que.back()] < nums[i])
18                 que.pop_back();

```

```

19         que.push_back(i);
20         if (!que.empty())
21             res.push_back(nums[que.front()]);
22         else
23             res.push_back(nums[i]);
24
25     }
26     return res;
27 }
28 };

```

## 优先队列

```

1  #define P pair<int, int>
2  struct cmp{
3      bool operator()(const P p1, const P p2) {
4          return p1.second > p2.second; //second的小值优先
5      }
6  };
7
8  priority_queue<P, vector<P>, cmp> que;
9
10 priority_queue<int> lo; // max heap
11 priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>> hi; // min heap

```

## 460. LFU缓存

```

1  struct Node{
2      int key, val, freq;
3      Node(int _key, int _val, int _freq):key(_key), val(_val), freq(_freq){}
4  };
5  class LFUCache {
6      int minfreq, capacity;
7      unordered_map<int, list<Node>::iterator> key_table;
8      unordered_map<int, list<Node>> freq_table;
9  public:
10     LFUCache(int _capacity) {
11         minfreq = 0;
12         capacity = _capacity;
13         key_table.clear();
14         freq_table.clear();
15     }
16
17     int get(int key) {
18         if(capacity == 0) return -1;
19         auto it = key_table.find(key);
20         if(it == key_table.end()) return -1;
21         list<Node>::iterator node = it->second;
22         int val = node->val, freq = node->freq;

```

```

23     freq_table[freq].erase(node);
24     if(freq_table[freq].size() == 0){
25         freq_table.erase(freq);
26         if(minfreq == freq) minfreq += 1;
27     }
28
29     freq_table[freq+1].push_front(Node(key, val, freq+1));
30     key_table[key] = freq_table[freq+1].begin();
31     return val;
32 }
33
34 void put(int key, int value) {
35     if(capacity == 0) return;
36     auto it = key_table.find(key);
37     if(it == key_table.end()){
38         if(key_table.size() == capacity){
39             auto it2 = freq_table[minfreq].back();
40             key_table.erase(it2.key);
41             freq_table[minfreq].pop_back();
42             if(freq_table[minfreq].size() == 0){
43                 freq_table.erase(minfreq);
44             }
45         }
46         freq_table[1].push_front(Node(key, value, 1));
47         key_table[key] = freq_table[1].begin();
48         minfreq = 1;
49     }
50     else{
51         list<Node>::iterator node = it->second;
52         int freq = node->freq;
53         freq_table[freq].erase(node);
54         if(freq_table[freq].size() == 0){
55             freq_table.erase(freq);
56             if(minfreq == freq) minfreq += 1;
57         }
58         freq_table[freq+1].push_front(Node(key, value, freq+1));
59         key_table[key] = freq_table[freq+1].begin();
60     }
61 }
62 };
63
64 /**
65  * Your LFUCache object will be instantiated and called as such:
66  * LFUCache* obj = new LFUCache(capacity);
67  * int param_1 = obj->get(key);
68  * obj->put(key,value);
69  */

```

## 并查集

### 模板

```

1  int fa[N];
2  void init(int n) { // 不要忘记哦!!!
3      for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
4          fa[i] = i;
5      }
6  }
7  void unin(int u, int v) {
8      int fau = find(u);
9      int fav = find(v);
10     if (fau == fav) return;
11     fa[fav] = fau;
12 }
13 int find(int u) {
14     return fa[u] == u ? fa[u] : fa[u] = find(fa[u]);
15 }

```

## 990. 等式方程的可满足性

```

1  class Solution {
2  public:
3      int root[600];
4      void init(){
5          for(int i = 0; i < 600; i++) root[i] = i;
6      }
7      int find(int x){
8          return x == root[x] ? x : root[x] = find(root[x]);
9      }
10     void unite(int x, int y){
11         x = find(x); y = find(y);
12         root[x] = y;
13     }
14     bool equationsPossible(vector<string>& equations) {
15         init();
16         for (const string& str: equations) {
17             if (str[1] == '=') {
18                 int index1 = str[0] - 'a';
19                 int index2 = str[3] - 'a';
20                 unite(index1, index2);
21             }
22         }
23         for (const string& str: equations) {
24             if (str[1] == '!') {
25                 int index1 = str[0] - 'a';
26                 int index2 = str[3] - 'a';
27                 if (find(index1) == find(index2)) {
28                     return false;
29                 }
30             }
31         }
32         return true;
33     }
34 };

```

## 树状数组

```
1  int lowbit(int x)
2  {
3      return x & (-x);
4  }
5  void modify(int x,int add)//一维
6  {
7      while(x<=MAXN)
8      {
9          a[x]+=add;
10         x+=lowbit(x);
11     }
12 }
13 int get_sum(int x)
14 {
15     int ret=0;
16     while(x!=0)
17     {
18         ret+=a[x];
19         x-=lowbit(x);
20     }
21     return ret;
22 }
23 void modify(int x,int y,int data)//二维
24 {
25     for(int i=x;i<MAXN;i+=lowbit(i))
26         for(int j=y;j<MAXN;j+=lowbit(j))
27             a[i][j]+=data;
28 }
29 int get_sum(int x,int y)
30 {
31     int res=0;
32     for(int i=x;i>0;i-=lowbit(i))
33         for(int j=y;j>0;j-=lowbit(j))
34             res+=a[i][j];
35     return res;
36 }
```

## 字符串

## 数组



# 文件

---

```
1 freopen("in.txt", "r", stdin);
2 freopen("out.txt", "w", stdout);
3 fclose(stdin);
4 fclose(stdout);
```

# STL

---

## priority\_queue

```
1 #define P pair<int, int>
2 struct cmp{
3     bool operator()(const P p1, const P p2) {
4         return p1.second > p2.second; //second的小值优先
5     }
6 };
7
8 priority_queue<P, vector<P>, cmp> que;
9
10 priority_queue<int> lo; // max heap
11 priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>> hi; // min heap
```

## vector

```
1 for(auto it = nestedList.begin(); it != nestedList.end(); it++) handle(*it);
2 store.insert(lower_bound(store.begin(), store.end(), num), num);
```