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#### 板子 by zlc1114

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## 头文件

```
#include <sstream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <set>
#include <map>
#include <string>
#include <cstring>
#include <stack>
#include <queue>
#include <cmath>
#include <ctime>
#include <utility>
#include <cassert>
#include <bitset>
using namespace std;
#define REP(I,N) for (I=0;I<N;I++)
#define rREP(I,N) for (I=N-1;I>=0;I--)
#define rep(I,S,N) for (I=S;I<N;I++)
#define rrep(1,S,N) for (1=N-1;1>=S;1--)
#define FOR(1,S,N) for (I=S;I<=N;I++)
#define rFOR(I,S,N) for (I=N;I>=S;I--)
#define DEBUG
#ifdef DEBUG
#define debug(...) fprintf(stderr, _VA_ARGS_)
#define deputs(str) fprintf(stderr, "%s\n",str)
#else
#define debug(...)
#define deputs(str)
#endif // DEBUG
typedef unsigned long long ULL;
typedef unsigned long long ull;
```

typedef unsigned int ui;

```
typedef long long LL;
   typedef long long II;
   typedef pair<int,int> pii;
   typedef pair<11,11> pll;
   const int INF=0x3f3f3f3f3f;
   const LL INFF=0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f1];
   const LL M=1e9+7;
   const LL maxn=1e6+107;
   const double pi=acos(-1.0);
   const double eps=0.0000000001;
   LL gcd(LL a, LL b) {return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;}
   template<typename T>inline void pr2(T x,int k=64) {|| i;
REP(i,k) debug("%d",(x>>i)&1); putchar('');}
   template<typename T>inline void add_(T &A,int B,ll
MOD=M) {A+=B; (A>=MOD) &&(A-=MOD);}
   template<typename T>inline void mul_(T &A, | B, | MOD=M)
{A=(A*B)\%MOD;}
   template<typename T>inline void mod_(T &A, | I MOD=M)
{A%=MOD; A+=MOD; A%=MOD;}
   template<typename T>inline void max_(T &A,T B) {(A<B)
&&(A=B);}
   template<typename T>inline void min_(T &A,T B) {(A>B)
&&(A=B);}
   template<typename T>inline T abs(T a) {return a>0?a:-a;}
   inline | | powMM(|| a, || b, || mod=M) {
       Il ret=1;
       for (; b; b >>= 1 | 1, a = a * a % mod)
           if (b&1) ret=ret*a%mod;
       return ret;
   }
   int startTime;
   void startTimer() {startTime=clock();}
   void printTimer() {debug("/ --- Time: %ld milliseconds
---/\n",clock()-startTime);}
```

# 杂物

```
首先是没啥用的两个板子
void msort(int le,int ri) {//逆序对
    if (le==ri) return;
    int mid=(le+ri)>>1,i=le,j=mid+1,k=i;
    msort(le,mid); msort(j,ri);
    while (i<=mid||j<=ri) {
        if (i==mid+1) {b[k++]=a[i++]; ans+=mid-i+1;}
        else if (j==ri+1) b[k++]=a[i++];
        else if (a[i] \le a[j]) b[k++] = a[i++];
        else \{b[k++]=a[j++]; ans+=mid-i+1;\}
    }
    for (i=le; i <= ri; i++) a[i]=b[i];
}
void fqsort(int l,int r) {//O(n)第k大数
    int le=1,ri=r,m;
    m=a[le];
    while (le<ri) {
        while (le<ri&&a[ri]<=m) ri--; a[le]=a[ri];
        while (le < ri \& \& a[le] >= m) le++; a[ri]=a[le];
    } if (le==k) printf("%d\n",m);
```

## 并查集(维护链)

```
inline int getfa(int x){
   if (fa[x]==x) return x;
   int y=getfa(fa[x]);
   if (fa[x]!=y) sum[x]+=sum[fa[x]];
   fa[x]=y;
   return y;
}
```

else if (le>k) fgsort(l,le-1);

else fqsort(le+1,r);

7

## 读入挂

```
namespace fastIO {//感觉没问题,测试几次
#define BUF_SIZE 100000
```

```
namespace Istream {
            bool 10error = 0;
            inline char ic() {
                static char
buf[BUF_SIZE],*p1=buf+BUF_SIZE,*pend=buf+BUF_SIZE;
                if (p1==pend) {
                    p1=buf;
                    pend=buf+fread(buf,1,BUF_SIZE,stdin);
                    if (pend == p1) { | Oerror = 1; return -1; }
                } return *p1++;
            }
            inline bool blank(char ch) {
                return ch == ' ' || ch == '\n' || ch == '\r' || ch == '\t';
            }
            template<typename T>
            inline void readPositive(T &x) {//no
                char ch; x=0;
                while (blank(ch=ic()));
                if (10error) return;
                for (x=0; '0'<=ch&&ch<='9'; ch=ic())
x=x*10+ch-'0';
            }
            template<typename T>
            inline void read(T &x) {
                char ch; T op=1; x=0;
                while (blank(ch=ic()));
                if (10error) return;
                if(ch=='-')op=-1,ch=ic();
                for (x=0; '0'<=ch&&ch<='9'; ch=ic())
x=x*10+ch-'0';
                x^*=op;
            inline void read(char &c) {
                c=ic();
            inline void read(char *s) { //len
                char ch;
                while (blank(ch=ic()));
                if (10error) return;
```

```
for (; !blank(ch)&&!10error; ch=ic()) *s++=ch;
                *s='\0';
            }
        }
        namespace Ostream {
            char buf[BUF_SIZE], *p1 = buf, *pend = buf +
BUF_SIZE;
            inline void flush() {
                fwrite(buf,1,p1-buf,stdout);
                p1=buf;
            inline void oc(char ch) {
                if(p1 == pend) flush();
                *p1++=ch;
            inline void println() {
                oc('\n');
            template<typename T>
            inline void print(Tx) {
                static char s[27],*s1=s;
                if (!x) *s1++='0';
                if (x<0) oc('-'), x=-x;
                while (x) *51++=x%10+'0',x/=10;
                do {s1 --; oc(*s1);} while (s1!=s);
            inline void print(char s) {
                oc(s);
            inline void print(char *s) {
                for (; *s; oc(*s++));
            }
            inline void print(const char *s) {
                for (; *s; oc(*s++));
            inline void print(string s) {
                for (unsigned i=0; i<s.length(); i++) oc(s[i]);
            struct_flush {
                ~_flush() {flush();}
            } fflush;
        3;
        template<typename T>
        inline void read(T &x) {Istream::readPositive(x);}
        inline void read(char *x) {Istream::read(x);}
```

```
template<typename T>
  inline void print(T x) {Ostream::print(x);}
  template<typename T>
  inline void println(T x) {print(x); Ostream::oc('\n');}
}
using namespace fastIO;
```

#### 其他挂

```
扩栈挂
   #ifdef OPENSTACK
       int size = 256 << 20; // 256MB
       char *p = (char*)malloc(size) + size;
       #if (defined _WIN64) or (defined _unix)
           _asm_("movg %0, %%rsp\n" :: "r"(p));
       #else
           _asm_("mov1 %0, %%esp\n" :: "r"(p));
       #endif
   #endif
       注意最后加 exit(O);
   #pragma comment(linker, "/stack:20000000")
   #pragma GCC optimize("Ofast,no-stack-protector")
   #pragma GCC
target("sse, sse2, sse3, ssse3, ssse4, popcnt, abm, mmx, avx, tune=nativ
e")
   然后加上并行计算(计组)
   #pragma GCC optimize("Ofast,no-stack-protector")
   #pragma GCC target("avx")
```

## 平板电视

#### 1、红黑树

```
#include<ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include<ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
using namespace std;
using namespace __gnu_cxx;
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
typedef
tree<int,null_type,less<int>,rb_tree_tag,tree_order_statistics_node_
update> rbtree;

/*
定义一颗红黑树
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
int 关键字类型
                                                               #include<ext/pb_ds/priority_queue.hpp>
null_type 无映射(低版本 g++为 null_mapped_type)
                                                               #define Il long long
less<int>从小到大排序
                                                               #define pa pair<11,int>
rb_tree_tag 红黑树 (splay_tree_tag)
                                                               #define Ilinf 900000000000000LL
tree_order_statistics_node_update 结点更新
                                                               using namespace std;
插入 t.insert();
                                                               using namespace _gnu_pbds;
删除 t.erase();
                                                               typedef
Rank:t.order_of_key();
                                                            _qnu_pbds::priority_queue<pa,greater<pa>,pairing_heap_tag >
第 K 值:t.find_by_order();
前驱:t.lower_bound();
                                                               int n,m,cnt,last[1000005];
后继 t.upper_bound();
                                                               int T,rxa,rxc,rya,ryc,rp;
a.join(b)b 并入 a 前提是两棵树的 key 的取值范围不相交
                                                               heap::point_iterator id[1000005];
a.split(v,b)key 小于等于 v 的元素属于 a, 其余的属于 b
                                                               int x,y,z;
T.lower_bound(x) >=x 的 min 的迭代器
                                                               Il dis[1000005];
                                                               struct data {int to,next,v;} e[10000005];
T.upper_bound((x) >x 的 min 的迭代器
T.find_by_order(k) 有 k 个数比它小的数
                                                               inline int read() {
                                                                   int x=0,f=1; char ch=getchar();
                                                                   while (ch<'o'||ch>'9') {if (ch=='-')f=-1; ch=getchar();}
rbtree T:
                                                                   while (ch>='O'\&\&ch<='9') {x=x*10+ch-'O'; ch=getchar();}
rbtree::iterator it:
                                                                   return x*f:
 2. Rope
                                                               void insert(int u,int v,int w) {
using namespace std;
                                                                   e[++cnt].to=v; e[cnt].next=last[u]; last[u]=cnt; e[cnt].v=w;
using namespace __gnu_cxx;
                                                               void dijkstra() {
1) 运算符: rope 支持 operator += -= + - < ==
                                                                   heap q;
2) 输入输出:可以用<<运算符由输入输出流读入或输出。
                                                                   for (int i=1; i<=n; i++)dis[i]=|linf;
3) 长度/大小: 调用 length(), size()都可以哦
                                                                   dis[1]=0; id[1]=q.push(make_pair(0,1));
4) 插入/添加等:
                                                                   while (!q.empty()) {
append(const string&)
                                                                       int now=q.top().second; q.pop();
substr(start, length)
                                                                       for (int i=last[now]; i; i=e[i].next)
push_back(x);//在末尾添加 x
                                                                           if (e[i].v+dis[now]<dis[e[i].to]) {</pre>
insert(pos,x);//在 pos 插入 x, 自然支持整个 char 数组的一次插入
                                                                              dis[e[i].to]=e[i].v+dis[now];
erase(pos,x);//从 pos 开始删除 x 个
                                                                              if (id[e[i].to]!=0)
copy(pos,len,x);//从 pos 开始到 pos+len 为止用 x 代替
replace(pos,x);//从 pos 开始换成 x
                                                           q.modify(id[e[i].to],make_pair(dis[e[i].to],e[i].to));
substr(pos,x);//提取 pos 开始 x 个
                                                                              else
at(x)/[x];//访问第x个元素
                                                           id[e[i].to]=q.push(make_pair(dis[e[i].to],e[i].to));
*/
rope<int> V;
                                                                   }
                                                               7
 3、二项堆(这里是 dijkstra)
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdio>
```

#include<cstring>

#### 1、不可重复

```
//dlx:求解精确覆盖
   //link的意思是,r覆盖了c
   //暴力枚举,n个点覆盖 m 个格子; 注意一定要 init
   struct DLX {
       const static int maxn=1e5+7;
       const static int maxd=1e4+7;
       int n.m.size;
       int
U[maxn],D[maxn],R[maxn],L[maxn],col[maxn],row[maxn];
       int H[maxd], S[maxd]; // S:cnt
       int ans[maxn];
       void init(int _n,int _m) {
           n=_n; m=_m; int i;
           FOR(i,0,m) {
               S[i]=0;
               U[i]=D[i]=i;
               L[i]=i-1,R[i]=i+1;
           } R[m]=0; L[0]=m;
           size=m;
           FOR(i,0,n) H[i] = -1;
       void link(int r,int c) {
           S[col[++size]=c]++; row[size]=r;
           D[size]=D[c]; U[D[c]]=size;
           D[c]=size; U[size]=c;
           if (H[r]<0) H[r]=L[size]=R[size]=size;
           else {
               R[size]=R[H[r]];
               L[R[H[r]]]=size;
               L[size]=H[r];
               R[H[r]]=size;
           }
       void remove(int c) {
           L[R[c]]=L[c]; R[L[c]]=R[c];
           for (int i=D[c]; i!=c; i=D[i])
               for (int j=R[i]; j!=i; j=R[j])
                   U[D[j]]=U[j],D[U[j]]=D[j],S[col[j]]--;
       }
       void resume(int c) {
           for (int i=U[c]; i!=c; i=U[i])
               for (int j=L[i]; j!=i; j=L[i])
                   U[D[j]] = D[U[j]] = j, S[col[j]] + +;
           L[R[c]]=R[L[c]]=c;
```

```
//这里是找可行解; 最优解无法加估价函数剪枝
       char g[maxn];
       bool dance(int pos) {
           if (R[0]==0) {
               int i,j;
               REP(i,pos) g[(ans[i]-1)/16]=(ans[i]-1)%16+'A';
               REP(i,16) {REP(j,16) putchar(g[i*16+j]);
puts("");}
               return 1:
           // cnt,pos:选择的个数; ans:选择的值(列)
           // if (pos>=cnt&&cnt!=INF) return;
           // if (R[0]==0) {cnt=min(cnt,pos); return;}
           int c=R[0];
           for (int i=R[0]; i; i=R[i])
               if (S[i]<S[c]) c=i;
           remove(c);
           for (int i=D[c]; i!=c; i=D[i]) {
               ans[pos]=row[i];
               for (int j=R[i]; j!=i; j=R[j]) remove(col[j]);
               if (dance(pos+1)) return 1;
               for (int j=L[i]; j!=i; j=L[j]) resume(col[j]);
           } resume(c);
           return 0;
       7
   7 dlx;
    char g[27][27];
    int n,m;
    void add(int x,int y,int k) {
       int r=(x*16+y)*16+k;
       dlx.link(r,16*16*0+x*16+y+1);//position
       dlx.link(r,16*16*1+x*16+k);//f
       dlx.link(r,16*16*2+y*16+k);//列
       dlx.link(r,16*16*3+(x/4*4+y/4)*16+k);//块
   }
    int main() {
       int i,j,k;
       while (~scanf("%s",g[0])) {
           rep(i,1,16) scanf("%s",g[i]);
           dlx.init(16*16*16,16*16*4);
           REP(i,16) REP(j,16) FOR(k,1,16) {
               if (g[i][j]=='-'|g[i][j]=='A'-1+k)
                   add(i,j,k);
```

```
7
           static int x=0;
           if (x) puts(""); else x=1;
           dlx.dance(0);
       }
   7
    2、可重复
   //dlx:求解精确覆盖
   //link的意思是,r覆盖了c
   //暴力枚举,n个点覆盖 m 个格子; 注意一定要 init
   struct DLX {
       const static int maxn=1e5+7;
       const static int maxd=1e4+7;
       int n,m,size;
       int
U[maxn],D[maxn],R[maxn],L[maxn],col[maxn],row[maxn];
       int H[maxd], S[maxd]; // S:cnt
       int ans[maxn];
       void init(int _n,int _m) {
           n=_n; m=_m; int i;
           FOR(i,0,m) {
               S[i]=0;
               U[i]=D[i]=i;
               L[i]=i-1,R[i]=i+1;
           } R[m]=0; L[0]=m;
           size=m;
           FOR(i,0,n) H[i] = -1;
       }
       void link(int r,int c) {
           S[col[++size]=c]++; row[size]=r;
           D[size]=D[c]; U[D[c]]=size;
           D[c]=size; U[size]=c;
           if (H[r]<0) H[r]=L[size]=R[size]=size;
           else {
               R[size]=R[H[r]];
               L[R[H[r]]]=size;
               L[size]=H[r];
               R[H[r]]=size;
           }
       }
       void remove(int c) {
           for (int i=D[c]; i!=c; i=D[i])
               L[R[i]]=L[i],R[L[i]]=R[i];
       void resume(int c) {
```

```
for (int i=U[c]; i!=c; i=U[i])
            L[R[i]]=R[L[i]]=i;
    }
    bool v[maxd];
    //估价函数,函数返回的是至少还需要多少行才能完成重复覆盖
    //如果 max 的话可以直接 cnt{R[7],也就是最多个数
    int f() {
        int ret=0:
        for (int c=R[0]; c; c=R[c]) v[c]=1;
        for (int c=R[0]; c; c=R[c]) {
            if (v[c]) {
                ret++; v[c]=0;
                for (int i=D[c]; i!=c; i=D[i])
                    for (int j=R[i]; j!=i; j=R[j])
                        v[col[j]]=0;
            }
        7
        return ret;
   }
    int cnt;
    void dance(int pos) {
        if (R[0]==0) {cnt=min(cnt,pos); return;}
        if (pos+f()>=cnt) return;
        int c=R[O];
        for (int i=R[0]; i; i=R[i])
            if (S[i] < S[c]) c = i;
        for (int i=D[c]; i!=c; i=D[i]) {
            ans[pos]=row[i];
            remove(i);
            for (int j=R[i]; j!=i; j=R[j]) remove(j);
            dance(pos+1);
            for (int j=L[i]; j!=i; j=L[j]) resume(j);
            resume(i);
       }
   }
} dlx;
int n,m;
int check(int x,int y,int a,int b,double d) {
    return (x-a)*(x-a)+(y-b)*(y-b)<d*d;
int x1[maxn],x2[maxn],y1[maxn],y2[maxn];
int main() {
    int T;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while (T--) {
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
int k,i;
        scanf("%d%d%d",&n,&m,&k);
        FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d%d",&x1[i],&y1[i]);
        FOR(i,1,m) scanf("%d%d",&x2[i],&y2[i]);
        double 1=0,r=1500;
        while (r-1>1e-7) {
            int i,j;
            double mid=(1+r)/2;
              printf("%f %f %f\n",I,mid,r);
            dlx.init(m,n);
            FOR(i,1,n) FOR(j,1,m) {
                if (check(x1[i],y1[i],x2[j],y2[j],mid))
                    dlx.link(j,i);
            dlx.cnt=k+1;
            dlx.dance(0);
            if (dlx.cnt>k) l=mid;
            else r=mid;
        } printf("%.6f\n",1);
    }
}
```

## 快速乘法(就那个 long double 的)

```
return ( x * y - (long long ) ( x / (long double ) MOD * y + 1e-8 ) * MOD + MOD ) % MOD ;
```

## 快速乘法(mod 加速的)

```
typedef unsigned long long u64;
typedef __int128_t i128;
typedef __uint128_t u128;
int __k;
u64 AO,A1,MO,M1,C,M;

struct Mod64 {
     Mod64():n_(0) {}
     Mod64(u64 n):n_(init(n)) {}
     static u64 init(u64 w) { return reduce(u128(w) * r2); }
     static void set_mod(u64 m) {
          mod=m; assert(mod&1);
          inv=m; rep(i,O,5) inv*=2-inv*m;
          r2=-u128(m)%m;
     }
     static u64 reduce(u128 x) {
```

```
u64
y=u64(x>>64)-u64((u128(u64(x)*inv)*mod)>>64);
          return II(y)<0?y+mod:y;
       Mod64& operator += (Mod64 rhs) { n_+=rhs.n_-mod; if
(ll(n_)<0) n_+=mod; return *this; }
       Mod64 operator + (Mod64 rhs) const { return
Mod64(*this)+=rhs; }
       Mod64& operator -= (Mod64 rhs) { n_-=rhs.n_; if
(ll(n_)<0) n_+=mod; return *this; }
       Mod64 operator - (Mod64 rhs) const { return
Mod64(*this)-=rhs; }
       Mod64& operator *= (Mod64 rhs)
{ n_=reduce(u128(n_)*rhs.n_); return *this; }
       Mod64 operator * (Mod64 rhs) const { return
Mod64(*this)*=rhs; }
       u64 get() const { return reduce(n_); }
       static u64 mod, inv, r2;
       u64 n_;
   u64 Mod64::mod, Mod64::inv, Mod64::r2;
   u64 pmod(u64 a,u64 b,u64 p) {
       u64 d=(u64)floor(a*(long double)b/p+0.5);
       II ret=a*b-d*p;
       if (ret<0) ret+=p;
       return ret;
   }
   void bruteforce() {
       u64 ans=1;
       for (int i=0;i<=k;i++) {
          ans=pmod(ans,AO,M);
          u64 A2=pmod(MO,A1,M)+pmod(M1,AO,M)+C;
          while (A2>=M) A2-=M;
          A0=A1; A1=A2;
       printf("%llu\n",ans);
   }
   int main() {
       for (scanf("%d",&_);_;_--) {
```

## 极小 mex 区间

```
//题意是个极小 mex 区间取得最值,求个什么东西
int n;
struct frac {
   int x,y;//x/y
   frac(int _x=1, int _y=1): x(_x), y(_y) {}
   bool operator < (const frac &A) const {
       return (II)x*A.y<(II)y*A.x;
   }
frac query(int x) {
} MIN[maxn]; //len
inline int lowbit(int x) {
    return x&-x;
void update(int x,frac val) {
   for (; x<=n; x+=lowbit(x))</pre>
       MIN[x]=min(val,MIN[x]);
   frac ans;
   for (; x; x=lowbit(x))
       ans=min(ans,MIN[x]);
   return ans;
vector<pair<int,frac> > segment[maxn];
map<int,int> MP;//value,pos
int R[maxn],cnt[maxn];
int A[maxn],pos[maxn];
vector<pair<int,int> > queries[maxn];
frac ans[maxn];
int main() {
   int i,q;
```

```
scanf("%d%d",&n,&q);
       FOR(i,1,n) {
           scanf("%d",&A[i]);
           assert(O \le A[i] \&\&A[i] \le n);
       FOR(i,0,n) pos[i]=n+1;
       rFOR(i,1,n) {
           R[i]=pos[A[i]]; pos[A[i]]=i;
       } int now=0,tot=0;
       FOR(i,1,n) {//f[1]
           cnt[A[i]]++;
           if (cnt[now]) {
               while (cnt[now]) now++;
               MP[now]=i;//pos
       } MP[n+17=n+1;//为了简化操作
       FOR(i,1,n) { //remove this 的贡献
           int position=i;//should_add
           while (1) {//不能直接 remove
               auto it=MP.lower_bound(A[i]);
               if (it==MP.end()) break;
               if (it->second>=R[i]) break;//del this; position
               int len=it->second-i+1,x=it->first;//should+
               if (position==i) position=it->second;//first_change
segment[i].push_back(make_pair(it->second,frac(len+1-x,len+1+x)
)); tot++;
               auto itt=it; itt++;
               int _R=itt->second; MP.erase(it);
               if (_R>R[i]) MP[x]=R[i];//insert_more
           }//not!
           if (position!=i&&A[i]) MP[A[i]]=position;
       } assert(tot<=3*n);//最大 3n 以内; 应该说 2n 以内
       FOR(i,1,q) {//为了用树状数组倒着查 emmmm
           int l,r;
           scanf("%d%d",&I,&r);
           assert(1<=1&&|<=r&&r<=n);
           queries[l].push_back(make_pair(r,i));
       } rFOR(i,1,n) {
           for (auto now:segment[i])
               update(now.first,now.second);
           for (auto now:queries[i])
               ans[now.second]=query(now.first);
       } FOR(i,1,q) {
           int g=gcd(ans[i].x,ans[i].y);
           printf("%d/%d\n",ans[i].x/g,ans[i].y/g);
```

```
}
```

#### set 暴力修改区间

```
//UVALive 8191 区间same
   set<pair<pii,int> > POS;
   int cnt[maxn];
   void update(int col,int x){
       cnt[col]+=x;
   7
   void update(int l,int r,int x){
        auto final=make_pair(make_pair(l,r),x);
       while (1 <= r){
           auto
it=POS.upper_bound(make_pair(make_pair(1,INF),0)); it--;
           auto now=*it; POS.erase(it);
           int nxtl=now.first.second+1;
           if (now.first.first<1){
               pair<int,int> remain;
               remain.first=now.first.first;
               remain.second=1-1;
               if (remain.first<=remain.second)
                    POS.insert(make_pair(remain,now.second));
           }
           if (now.first.second>r){
               pair<int,int> remain;
               remain.first=r+1;
               remain.second=now.first.second;
               if (remain.first<=remain.second)
                    POS.insert(make_pair(remain,now.second));
               nxtl=r+1;
           update(now.second,-(nxtl-l));
           update(x,nxtl-l);
           l=nxtl;
       } POS.insert(final);
   7
   int main() {
       int l,c;
       while(~scanf("%d%d%d",&I,&c,&n)){
           int i; POS.clear();
           FOR(i,1,c) cnt[i]=0; cnt[1]=l; int ans=0;
           POS.insert(make_pair(make_pair(1,1),1));
```

```
FOR(i,1,n){
    int p,x,a,b;
    scanf("%d%d%d%d",&p,&x,&a,&b);
    int S=cnt[p];
    int m1=(a+(ll)S*S)%l+1;
    int m2=(a+(ll)(S+b)*(S+b))%l+1;
    if (m1>m2) swap(m1,m2);
    update(m1,m2,x);
} FOR(i,1,c) ans=max(ans,cnt[i]);
    printf("%d\n",ans);
}
```

#### 螺旋数列 value

```
//123
    1/894
    //765
    inline | getValue(| n, | x, | y) {
        11 r = 0;
       x=n-x+1; y=n-y+1;
        if (x \le y \&\& x + y \le n + 1) {
            r = x;
            return 4*(r-1)*n - 4*(r-1)*(r-1) + 1 + y-r;
        if (x \le y \&\& x + y >= n + 1) {
            r = n - y + 1;
            return 4*(r-1)*n - 4*(r-1)*(r-1) + 1 + n-2*r + 1 +
x - r;
       }
        if (x>=y && x+y>=n+1) {
            r = n - x + 1;
            return 4*(r-1)*n - 4*(r-1)*(r-1) + 1 + 3*n-6*r + 3
-y+r;
       7
        if (x>=y && x+y \le n+1) {
            return 4*(r-1)*n - 4*(r-1)*(r-1) + 1 + 4*n-8*r + 4
- x + r;
        }
        assert(0);
        return -1;
   }
```

## DP

## 决策单调性优化

```
//决策单调性优化可以处理所有斜率优化的题
    //题意:sum{A[I]->A[k],{1<=I<r<=n,k 是 I->r 的路径上最近的标记
    点}}
    //做法:DP; 注意有时 DP[0]甚至 DP[1]都要预处理的
    //注意先写好 DP 方程
    //注意 DP 方程上代表的意义!
    //注意不能转移的地方!一定 continue.否则可能破坏可以优化的性质
    //我的理解:从左往右来看,如果 I++,那么切的点只会向右移动,xI,xr 是
    指转折点可能出现的位置;
    //CDQ 分治,传递下去了解可能存在的区间
    //每次更新的是 mid 节点
    //bfs,dfs 均可,时间均为 log(莫队不影响,莫队时间可证明 nlogn)
    //CF868F 题意:切区间 k 段,每段数字出现个数 sigma{n(n-1)/2}最小的
    个数
   LL L1[maxn],L2[maxn],R1[maxn],R2[maxn];//前缀和之和,小
技巧
   LL getL(int l,int r) { //一个求 /->r 的点到 / 的 sum 和
      return (L2[r]-L2[l])-L1[l]*(r-l);
  7
   LL getR(int l,int r) {
      return (R2[l]-R2[r])-R1[r]*(r-l);
   LL pre[maxn],dp[maxn];
   struct node {int l,r,xl,xr;};
   LL cnt, sum, sum_sum;
   queue<node> Q;
   void changel(LL val, int seg) {
      sum_sum+=sum*seg*2;
      sum_sum -= cnt*val*seg*2;
      cnt+=seg; sum+=val*seg;
   void changer(LL val, int seg) {
      sum_sum -= sum*seg*2;
      sum_sum+=cnt*val*seg*2;
      cnt+=seg; sum+=val*seg;
  7
   int_1,_r;
```

```
LL A[maxn];
void changeto(int l,int r) {
   while (\_r < r) \_r + + , changer(A[\_r], 1);
   while (_l>l)_l--, changel(A[_l],1);
   while (_{I}<I) change (_{A}[_{1}],-1),_{I}++;
   while (_r>r) changer(A[_r],-1),_r--;
void solve(int n) {
   int i;
   Q.push(node{1,n,0,n-1});
   while (Q.size()) {
       auto F=Q.front(); Q.pop();
        int I=F.I,r=F.r,L=F.xI,R=F.xr;//I,r,check_I,check_r
       int m=(1+r)/2, M=L;
       LL &now=dp[m];
        FOR(i,L,min(m-1,R)) {
            //这里 changeto 不会改变复杂度
            LL msum = (m-i)*getL(m,n);
            LL rsum=(n-m+1)*(getR(i+1,m)+i*(A[m]-A[i]));
            if (now>pre[i]-msum-rsum)
                now=pre[i]-msum-rsum,M=i;
       7
       if (I < m) Q.push(node{I, m-1, L, M});
       if (r>m) Q.push(node{m+1,r,M,R});
   7
//DP[i]:i_chosen; contains [i]->[i]; [i]->R(i+1->n)
//update:m [i-m]->[i], [i-m]->[m-n] [i-m]->[i-m]
int T:
int n,m,k;
int i,j;
int main() {
   while (~scanf("%d%d",&n,&k)) {
        FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%lld",&A[i]);
       A[0]=A[1]; A[n+1]=A[n];
       FOR(i,1,n) L1[i]=A[i]-A[i-1]+L1[i-1];
       FOR(i,1,n) L2[i]=L2[i-1]+L1[i];
       rFOR(i,1,n) R1[i]=A[i+1]-A[i]+R1[i+1];
       rFOR(i,1,n) R2[i]=R2[i+1]+R1[i];
```

```
_l=1; _r=0; sum=sum_sum=cnt=0;
           changeto(1,n);
           FOR(i,0,n) dp[i] = sum_sum;
           FOR(i,1,k) {
               int i;
               FOR(i,0,n) pre[i]=dp[i];
               solve(n);
   //
                 FOR(m,1,n) FOR(i,0,m-1){
                       changeto(i+1,m);
   ////
   ////
                       cal: -=[m,n] ->[i](differ) + [i+1-m](to m)
                       cal: -= [i+1, m] -> [m, n] (to m)
   ////
   //
                     LL msum = (m-i)*getL(m,n);
   //
                     LL
rsum=(n-m+1)*(getR(i+1,m)+i*(A[m]-A[i]));
                     dp[m]=min(dp[m],pre[i]-msum-rsum);
   //
                 7
           LL ans=dp[0];
           FOR(i,1,n) ans=min(ans,dp[i]);
           printf("%lld\n",ans);
       }
   7
                            斜率优化
```

```
//HDU 3480//斜率优化
 //题意:一堆数字,切成 k 份,每块的代价为(max-min)^2
 //dp 方程:dp[i][j]=min{dp[k][j-1]+(a[i]-a[k+1])^2};
 //dp 方程:
 //dp[i][j]=min\{dp[k][j-1]+a[k+1]^2-2*a[i]*a[k+1]\}+a[i]^2
 //k=(dp[k][j-1](pre)+a[k+1]^2)/(a[k+1]),常数 2*a[i]
 //斜率优化本质是维护一个下凸壳
int n,m,i,j,k,t;
int a[maxn],pre[maxn],dp[maxn];
int head, tail;
int Q[maxn];//id
inline int getY(int id){
   return pre[id]+a[id+1]*a[id+1];
7
inline int getX(int id){
   return a[id+1];
7
int main(){
   int T,X=0;
   scanf("%d",&T);
```

```
while (T--){
           scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
           FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&a[i]);
           sort(a+1,a+1+n);
           int qi,qj,qk;
           FOR(i,1,n) dp[i]=(a[i]-a[1])*(a[i]-a[1]);
           FOR(j,2,m){
                FOR(i,1,n) pre[i]=dp[i];
               head=tail=0;
               dp[0]=0;Q[tail++]=0;
                FOR(i,1,n){
                   while (head+1<tail){
                        qi=Q[head],qj=Q[head+1];
(getY(qj)-getY(qi)<=2*a[i]*(getX(qj)-getX(qi))) head++;
                       else break;
                   ?gi=Q[head];
                   dp[i]=pre[qi]+(a[i]-a[qi+1])*(a[i]-a[qi+1]);
                   while (head+1<tail){
                       qi=Q[tail-2];qj=Q[tail-1];qk=i;
y1=getY(qi)-getY(qi),x1=getX(qi)-getX(qi);
                       int
y2=getY(qk)-getY(qj),x2=getX(qk)-getX(qj);
                       if (y2*x1<=y1*x2) tail--;//y2/x2>y1/x1
                       else break;
                   }Q[tail++7=i;
               }
           printf("Case %d: %d\n",++X,dp[n]);
       7
   }
```

## 四边形不等式优化

```
//HDU 3516//四边形不等式优化
//题意:给定一个从左上往右下的图,只能往下往右连,求一个构造使得所有的边长度总和最小
//dp 方程:
//dp[i][i]=max{dp[i][k]+dp[k+1][j]+x[k+1]-x[i]+y[k]-y[j]};
//能用: 满足:
//w[i][j]+w[i'][j']<=w[i][j']+w[i'][j];
//w[i'][j']<=w[i][j],那么决策区间包含
struct node{
```

```
int x,y;
                                                                                                                                                                                                       (sum[mid-1]-sum[l-1]-(mid-l)*A[mid]));
         }a[maxn];
                                                                                                                                                                               return ret;
         int n,m,i,j,k,t;
                                                                                                                                                                      }
         int dp[maxn][maxn],pos[maxn][maxn];
                                                                                                                                                                      inline bool check(int a,int b,int p) {
         int main(){
                                                                                                                                                                               return calc(a,p)>calc(b,p);
                  while (\sim scanf("%d",&n)){
                           FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d%d",&a[i].x,&a[i].y),pos[i][i]=i;
                                                                                                                                                                      inline int solve_slope(II x) {
                           FOR(i,1,n) FOR(j,i+1,n) dp[i][j]=INF;
                                                                                                                                                                               int st=0, ed=-1, i;
                           FOR(t,1,n-1){
                                                                                                                                                                               Q[++ed]=range\{1,0\}; Q[ed+1].l=n+1;
                                    FOR(i,1,n-t){
                                                                                                                                                                               FOR(i,1,n) {
                                             j=i+t;
                                                                                                                                                                                        if (st<=ed&&Q[st+1].1-1<i) st++;
                                                                                                                                                                                        dp[i] = \{calc(Q[st].p,i) + x, dp[Q[st].p].c + 1\};
                                              FOR(k,pos[i][j-1],min(j-1,pos[i+1][j])){
                                                                                                                                                             printf("%d->%d: %lld\n",Q[st].p,i,dp[i].ans-dp[Q[st].p].ans);
now=dp[i][k]+dp[k+1][j]+a[k+1].x-a[i].x+a[k].y-a[j].y;
                                                       if (dp[i][j]>now){
                                                                                                                                                                                        if (i==n) return dp[n].c;
                                                                dp[i][j]=now;
                                                                                                                                                                                        if (!check(i,Q[ed].p,n)) {
                                                                                                                                                                                                  \label{lem:while of the condition} \begin{psmall} \begin{psmall} \textbf{while (st<=ed\&\&!check(i,Q[ed].p,Q[ed].l)) ed--;} \end{psmall} \begin{psmall} \begin{psmall} \textbf{a.s.} \begin{psmall}
                                                                pos[i][i]=k;
                                                                                                                                                                                                  if (st>ed) {
                                                                                                                                                                                                           Q[++ed] = \{i+1,i\}; Q[ed+1].l=n+1;
                                              }
                                    }
                                                                                                                                                                                                  } else {
                                                                                                                                                                                                           // printf("CHECK;\n");
                           printf("%d\n",dp[1][n]);
                                                                                                                                                                                                           int I=Q[ed].I,r=n+1;
                  }
                                                                                                                                                                                                           while (l+1<r) {
                                                                                                                                                                                                                     int mid=1+(r-1)/2;
        }
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    if (check(i,Q[ed].p,mid)) l=mid;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    else r=mid;
                                               wqs 二分(带权二分)
                                                                                                                                                                                                           } Q[++ed]=range\{r,i\};
         //2018 南京 B, 使用的性质是每次更新的 value 斜率会下降
                                                                                                                                                                                                           Q[ed+1].l=n+1;
         //所以二分这个斜率即可;这个题套了个斜率优化
                                                                                                                                                                                                  7
         struct node {
                                                                                                                                                                                        }
                  Il ans; int c;
                                                                                                                                                                                        // int k; FOR(i,st,ed)
         } dp[maxn];
                                                                                                                                                                                        // printf(" x=%||d; %d - %d : %d;
         struct range {
                                                                                                                                                             dp=%IId-%d\n'',x,Q[ed].I,n,Q[ed].p,dp[i].ans,dp[i].c);
                  int 1,p;
        } Q[maxn];
                                                                                                                                                                               return 0;
         Il sum[maxn];
                                                                                                                                                                      7
         int A[maxn];
                                                                                                                                                                      inline || solve(int m) {
         inline || calc(int |,int r) {
                                                                                                                                                                               || |=-100000000,r=10000001000000000;
                  Il ret=dp[17.ans;
                                                                                                                                                                               while (1+1<r) {
                  l++; int mid=(l+r+1)/2;
                                                                                                                                                                                        11 \text{ mid} = 1 + (r-1)/2;
                  ret+=(sum[r]-sum[mid]-(II)(r+I-mid*2)*A[mid])-
                                                                                                                                                                                        if (solve_slope(mid)<m) r=mid;
                             (sum[mid-1]-sum[l-1]);
                                                                                                                                                                                        else l=mid;
                                                                                                                                                                               } solve_slope(1);
                  // printf("%d-%d: ret=%||d = %||d - %||d\n",|,r,ret,
                                                                                                                                                                               // printf(" ans=%lld %d\n",dp[n].ans,dp[n].c);
                                          (sum[r]-sum[mid]-(r-mid)*A[mid]),
                                                                                                                                                                               return dp[n].ans-l*m;
```

```
}
int main() {
    int i,k;
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&k);
    FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&A[i]),sum[i]=A[i]+sum[i-1];
    // solve_slope(100);
    printf("%lld\n",solve(k));
}
```

#### 数位 DP

```
//当板子了
//这道题是连续的差最大是1
//需要注意时间空间限制,有时需要 hash
//注意取模时底下 calc 也要取-_-
LL f[27][17][2];
int value[27];
LL calc(int x,int prev,int not_0,int flag) {
   if (x==0) return 1;
   if (!flag&&f[x][prev][not_0]!=-1)
       return f[x][prev][not_0];
   LL ret=0; int i,maxi=9;
   if (flag) maxi=min(maxi,value[x]);
   FOR(i,0,maxi) {
          if (not_0||i)//这是与 lead_0 有关的写法
       if (not_0&&abs(prev-i)<2) continue;
       else ret+=calc(x-1,i,not_O||i,flag&&(i==maxi));
   } if (!flag) f[x][prev][not_0]=ret;
   return ret:
} LL calc(LL x) {
   int length=0;
   while (x) value[++length]=x\%10,x/=10;
   return calc(length,0,0,1);
} LL calc(LL I,LL r) {
   return calc(r)-calc(l-1);
}
int n,m,i,j,T;
int main() {
   memset(f,0xff,sizeof(f));
   FOR(i,1,10000)
       if (calc(i,i)) printf("%d",i);
   puts("");
   LL I,r;
   scanf("%||d%||d",&|,&r);
```

```
printf("%lld\n",calc(l,r));
```

#### 树形依赖背包

```
// 树形依赖背包
// 题意: 是否存在块的 val=i
// 做法: 先树分治变成必须包含 top
// 然后往下 dp, 按照 dfs 序看, 有一段是不能用的
// 所以倒着来 dp 或, 从下往上算贡献
// 大概做法是考虑这个点必选, 所以整体往右移 val[x]来 dp
int A[maxn];
vector<int> edge[maxn];
int sz[maxn];
bool mark[maxn];
int minweight, root;
void dfs1(int x,int fa,int n) {
   int weight=0;
   SZ[x]=1;
   for (int v:edge[x]) {
       if (v==fa||mark[v]) continue;
       dfs1(v,x,n); sz[x]+=sz[v];
       weight=max(weight,sz[v]);
   } weight=max(weight,n-sz[x]);
   if (weight<minweight) root=x,minweight=weight;
}
bitset<100007> now[3007],ans;//depth
void dfs2(int x,int fa,int dep) {
   now[dep]=now[dep-1]; sz[x]=1;
   for (int v:edge[x]) {
       if (v==fa||mark[v]) continue;
       dfs2(v,x,dep+1); sz[x]+=sz[v];
   \} now[dep-1]|=now[dep]<<A[x];
void dfs3(int x) {
   debug("dfs3:%d\n",x);
   now[0].reset(); now[0].set(0);
   dfs2(x,0,1); mark[x]=1;
   ans = now[0];
   for (int v:edge[x]) {
       if (mark[v]) continue;
       minweight=sz[v];
       dfs1(v,0,sz[v]);
       dfs3(root);
   3
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
7
int main() {
    int n,m,T;
    int i:
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while (T--) {
        scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
        REP(i,n-1) {
            int u,v;
            scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
            edge[u].push_back(v);
            edge[v].push_back(u);
        } FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&A[i]);
        minweight=n;
        dfs1(1,0,n); dfs3(root);
        FOR(i,1,m) printf("%d",(int)ans[i]);
        puts("");
        ans.reset();
        FOR(i,1,n) edge[i].clear(),mark[i]=0;
    return 0;
7
```

#### DP 套 DP

```
//题意:麻将胡牌的可能种数
   //为了不数漏,方法是这样的:
   //首先考虑每个可能情况选择的个数,只可能有 3*3*2=18 种
   //然后我们把状态压一下,每种牌型可能的 1<<18 的状态!
   //对这个 1<<18 的状态进行转移
   void print2(int x) {
      int i;
      rREP(i,18) putchar(((x>>i)&1)+'O');
   } int encode(int n_2,int n_1,int have2) { //start from n-2 /
n-I
      int ret=0;
      ret=ret*3+n_2;
      ret=ret*3+n_1;
      ret=ret*2+have2;
      return ret;
   } void decode(int e,int &n_2,int &n_1,int &have2) {
      have2=e%2; e/=2;
      n_1=e%3; e/=3;
```

```
n 2=e%3; e/=3;
    void printstatus(int e) {
        int n_2,n_1,have2;
        decode(e,n_2,n_1,have2);
        printf(" %d %d %d ",n_2,n_1,have2);
    int getnextstatus(int status,int k) {
        int nxtstatus=0,n;
        int n_2,n_1,have2;
        int x_2,x_1,xave2;
        REP(n,18) if ((status>>n)&1) {
            decode(n,n_2,n_1,have2);
            x_2=n_1; x_1=k-n_2-n_1; xave2=have2;
            if (x_1>=0) {
                int x = encode(x_2,x_1\%3,xave2);
               nxtstatus = (1<<x);
printstatus(n);printf("->");printstatus(x);printf("(+%d)",k);puts("")
            } if (!have2&&x_1-2>=0) {
                int x = encode(x_2, x_1 - 2, 1);
               |x| = (1 << x);
printstatus(n);printf("->");printstatus(x);printf("(+%d)",k);puts("")
           7
       }
          printf("get:%d->%d (k=%d)\n",status,nxtstatus,k);
        return nxtstatus;
    queue<int> Q;
    int id[1<<18|7],val[1007];
    int tot;
    int nxt[1007][7];
    void initDP() {
        int i,j; tot=0;
        int k;//this_number
        Q.push(1); id[0]=++tot;
        while (Q.size()) {
            int status=Q.front(); Q.pop();
            FOR(k,O,4) { //只考虑这里产生 2~
                int nxtstatus=getnextstatus(status,k);
                if (!id[nxtstatus])
id[nxtstatus]=++tot,val[tot]=nxtstatus,Q.push(nxtstatus);
```

```
nxt[id[status]][k]=id[nxtstatus];
           }
       }
          printf("%d\n",tot);
          REP(i,(1<<18)) if (id[i]){
              printf("(%-2d): ",id[i]);
    //
    //
              print2(i);puts("");
              REP(j,18) if ((i>>j)&1) printstatus(j);puts("");
   //
   //
          FOR(i,1,tot){
              printf(" %-2d: ",i);
    //
              print2(val[i]);puts("");
   //
              REP(j,18) if ((val[i]>>j)&1) printstatus(j);puts("");
   //
   7
   int dp[207][207][78];
   inline void update(int &x,int y) {
       ((x+=y)>M)\&\&(x-=M);
   }
   int solve(int n,int m) {
       int i,j,k,t;
       FOR(i,0,n+3) FOR(j,0,m) FOR(t,0,68) dp[i][j][t]=0;
       dp[0][0][1 << id[encode(0,0,0)]]=1;
       FOR(i,0,n+3) {
           int MAX;
           if (i<n) MAX=4; else MAX=0;
           FOR(j,0,m) {
                FOR(t,1,tot) if (dp[i][j][t]) {
                    FOR(k,O,MAX) {
                        int nxtpos=nxt[t][k];
                          printf("%d->%d;
k=%d\n",t,id[nxtstauts],k);
                        update(dp[i+1][j+k][nxtpos],dp[i][j][t]);
                    }
               }
           7
       } int ret=0;
          FOR(t,1,tot) printf("%d: %d\n",t,dp[n+3][m][t]);
       FOR(t,1,tot) {
           if ((val[t]>>encode(0,0,1))&1) {
                update(ret,dp[n+3][m][t]);
                  printf("t=%d\n",t);
           }
        return ret;
```

```
int main() {
    int T;
    initDP();
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while (T--) {
        int n,m;
        static int x=0;
        scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
        printf("Case #%d: %d\n",++x,solve(n,m));
    }
    return 0;
}
```

板子 by zlc1114

#### 插头 DP

```
主要分两种 dp 方式
 最小表示法:
//插头 dp 长这样
11
//___|0|->
//L==U 就是环个数
template<typename T1,typename T2> struct hashmap {
   const static int seed=199991;
   const static int maxn=1e6+7;
   struct node {
       T1 key; T2 val; int next;
       node() {};
       node(T1 k,T2 v,int n):key(k),val(v),next(n) {};
   } T[maxn]; //更好地空间局部性?(雾)
   int head[seed],size;
   void clear() {
       memset(head,-1,sizeof(head));
       size=0;
   7
   void insert(T1 pos,T2 val) {
       int x=pos%seed;
       T[size]=node(pos,val,head[x]);
       head[x]=size++;
   bool find(int x) {
       for (int i=head[x\%seed]; \sim i; i=T[i].next)
           if (T[i].key==x) return 1;
```

return 0;

```
}
       T2 & operator [](T1 x) {
           for (int i=head[x%seed]; ~i; i=T[i].next)
               if (T[i].key==x) return T[i].val;
           insert(x,INF);
           return T[size-1].val;
       }
   3;
   typedef hashmap<int,int> HASHMAP;
   HASHMAP MP[2];
   inline int getBit(int x,int k) {
       return (x>>(k+k))\&3;
   7
   inline int setBit(int x,int k,int v) {
       return (x &\sim (3 << (k+k))) | (v << (k+k));
   }
   inline void insert(HASHMAP &nxt,int k,int val) {
       int &nxtval=nxt[k];
       nxtval=min(nxtval,val);//down
   7
   inline void insert (HASHMAP &nxt, int k, int j, int down, int right, int
val) {
       k=setBit(k,j-1,down);
       k=setBit(k,j,right);
       int &nxtval=nxt[k];
       nxtval=min(nxtval,val);//down
   }
   //题意:要从上往下划个线,把L和R分开;不能有环
   char str[27][27];
   int main() {
       int n,m;
       int i,j;
       while (~scanf("%d%d",&n,&m)) {
           FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%s",str[i]+1);
           int now=0,nxt=1;
           MP[now].clear();
           FOR(j,1,m) {
               int x=setBit(0,j,1);
               MP[now].insert(x,0);
           };//top_插头
           FOR(i,1,n) {
               FOR(j,1,m) {//check_position; to_right
                   MP[nxt].clear();
                   int more=str[i][j]-'0';
                   for (int it=0; it<MP[now].size; it++) { //x_left;
```

```
y:down
                        int
k=MP[now].T[it].key,val=MP[now].T[it].val;
                        int L=getBit(k,j-1),U=getBit(k,j);//v=value
                        int z=0;//from left; downval_count
                        {int t; REP(t,j) if (getBit(k,t)) z^{-1};}
((str[i][j]=='#'||str[i][j]=='W'||str[i][j]=='L')&&(L||U)) {
                            continue;//有插头
                        } else if (str[i][j]=='W') {
                            if (z) continue;
                            insert(MP[nxt],k,MP[now][k]);//no way
                        } else if (str[i][j]=='L') {
                            if (!z) continue;//no!
                            insert(MP[nxt],k,MP[now][k]);//no way
                        } else if (str[i][j]=='#') {//all is ok
                            insert(MP[nxt],k,MP[now][k]);//no way
                            if (L&&U) {//value:(left and up)
                                if (L==U) continue;
                                    //merge_多个
                                    int t,_k=0,c=0;
                                    int v[10],id[4]={0,0,0,0};
                                    REP(t,m+1) {
                                         v[t]=getBit(k,t);
                                         if (v[t]==L) v[t]=U;
                                    } v[j-1]=v[j]=0;
                                    REP(t,m+1) if (v[t]){
                                         if (!id[v[t]]) id[v[t]] = ++c;
                                         _k = setBit(_k,t,id[v[t]]);
                                    } insert(MP[nxt],_k,val+more);
                                7
                            } else if (L||U) {//left or up
                                insert(MP[nxt],k,j,L|U,O,val+more);
                                insert(MP[nxt],k,j,O,L|U,val+more);
                            } else {//circle
                                insert(MP[nxt],k,val);//not_choose
                                {
                                    //get_value
                                    int t,_k=0,c=0;
                                    int v[10],id[4]={0,0,0,0};
                                    REP(t,m+1) {
                                         v[t]=getBit(k,t);
                                         if (v[t]==L) v[t]=U;
```

```
} v[j-1]=v[j]=3;//insert_new
                                  REP(t,m+1) if (v[t]){
                                      if (!id[v[t]]) id[v[t]]=++c;
                                     _k=setBit(_k,_t,id[_v[_t]);
insert(MP[nxt],_k,val+more);//not choose
                              }
                          7
                      }
                  } now^=1; nxt^=1;
               MP[nxt].clear();
               for (int it=0; it<MP[now].size; it++) {</pre>
                   int k=MP[now].T[it].key; int w=MP[now].T[it].val;
                   if (!getBit(k,m)) insert(MP[nxt],k<<2,w);
               } now^=1; nxt^=1;
           }
           int ans=INF;
           FOR(j,1,m) {
               int x=setBit(0,j,1);
               ans=min(ans,MP[now][x]);
           }
           if (ans<INF) printf("%d\n",ans);
           else puts("-1");
       }
   }
   68
    88W888L8
    888#W888
    88888L8
    8W8LL#88
    888888L
   00000W88
     括号序列:
   //插头 dp 长这样
   //___|0|->
   template<typename T1,typename T2> struct hashmap {
       const static int seed=199991;//seed 最好设置小点=_=! 要 clear
       const static int maxn=1e6+7;
       struct node {
           T1 key; T2 val; int next;
           node() {};
```

```
node(T1 k,T2 v,int n):key(k),val(v),next(n) {};
        } T[maxn]; //更好地空间局部性?(雾)
        int head[seed],size;
        void clear() {
            memset(head,-1,sizeof(head));
            size=0;
        void insert(T1 pos,T2 val) {
            int x=pos%seed;
            T[size]=node(pos,val,head[x]);
            head[x]=size++;
        }
        bool find(int x) {
            for (int i=head[x\%seed]; \sim i; i=T[i].next)
                if (T[i].key==x) return 1;
            return 0;
        }
        T2 & operator [](T1 \times) {
            for (int i=head[x\%seed]; \sim i; i=T[i].next)
                if (T[i].key==x) return T[i].val;
            insert(x,INF);
            return T[size-1].val;
        }
    typedef hashmap<int,int> HASHMAP;
    HASHMAP MP[2];
    inline int getBit(int x,int k) {
        return (x>>(k+k))\&3;
   7
    inline int setBit(int x,int k,int v) {//注意这里是返回=_=
        return (x &\sim (3 << (k+k))) | (v << (k+k));
   }
    inline void insert(HASHMAP &nxt,int k,int val) {
        int &nxtval=nxt[k];
        nxtval=min(nxtval,val);//down
    inline void insert (HASHMAP &nxt, int k, int j, int down, int right, int
val) {
        k=setBit(k,j-1,down);
        k=setBit(k,j,right);
        int &nxtval=nxt[k];
        nxtval=min(nxtval,val);//down
    //题意:要从上往下划个线,把L和R分开;不能有环
    char str[27][27];
```

```
int pos,_k=setBit(k,j-1,0);
   int n.m:
   void printstatus(int k,int i,int j,const char str[]=""){
                                                                                                                  _k=setBit(_k,j,0);
        printf("%s: %d %d; status=",str,i,j);
                                                                                                                  FOR(pos,j+1,m) if
        REP(i,m+1) printf("%d",getBit(k,i));
                                                                         (getBit(k,pos)==2) break;
        // system("pause");
                                                                                                                  if (0<=pos&&pos<=m) {
   }
                                                                                                                      _k=setBit(_k,pos,3);
   int main() {
       int i,j;
                                                                         insert(MP[nxt],_k,val+more);
        while (~scanf("%d%d",&n,&m)) {
                                                                                                                  } else printstatus(k,i,j,"bug1");
            FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%s",str[i]+1);
                                                                                                              } else if (L==2&&U==3) {
            int now=0,nxt=1;
                                                                                                                  int pos,_k=setBit(k,j-1,0);
                                                                                                                  _k=setBit(_k,j,0);
           MP[now].clear();
           FOR(j,1,m) {
                                                                                                                  rFOR(pos,0,j-2) if
                int x=setBit(0,j,3);
                                                                         (getBit(k,pos)==1) break;
                MP[now].insert(x,0);
                                                                                                                  if (0<=pos&&pos<=m) {
           };//top_插头
                                                                                                                      _k=setBit(_k,pos,3);
            FOR(i,1,n) {
                FOR(j,1,m) {//check_position; to_right
                                                                         insert(MP[nxt],_k,val+more);
                    MP[nxt].clear();
                                                                                                                  } else printstatus(k,i,j,"bug2");
                    int more=str[i][j]-'0';
                                                                                                              } else continue;//L=1&&U=2;
                    for (int it=0; it<MP[now].size; it++) { //x_left;
y:down
                                                                         merge_circle((i,j)=bottom_right(ex,ey))
                        int
                                                                                                         } else {
k=MP[now].T[it].key,val=MP[now].T[it].val;
                                                                                                              int pos,_k=setBit(k,j,O);
                        int L=getBit(k,j-1),U=getBit(k,j);//v=value
                                                                         _k=setBit(_k,j-1,0);
                        int z=0;//from left; downval_count
                                                                                                              if (L==1) {
                        {int t; REP(t,j) if (getBit(k,t)) z^{-1};}
                                                                                                                  FOR(pos,j+1,m) if
                                                                         (getBit(k,pos)==(L^3)) break;
((str[i][j]=='#'||str[i][j]=='W'||str[i][j]=='L')&&(L||U)) {
                                                                                                              } else {
                            continue;//有插头
                                                                                                                  rFOR(pos,0,j-2) if
                        } else if (str[i][j]=='\w') {
                                                                         (getBit(k,pos)==(L^3)) break;
                            if (z) continue;
                                                                                                              } if (0<=pos&&pos<=m) {
                            insert(MP[nxt],k,MP[now][k]);//no way
                                                                                                                  _k=setBit(_k,pos,L);
                        } else if (str[i][j]=='L') {
                                                                                                                  insert(MP[nxt],_k,val+more);
                            if (!z) continue;//no!
                                                                                                              } else printstatus(k,i,j,"bug3");
                            insert(MP[nxt],k,MP[now][k]);//no way
                                                                                                         7
                                                                                                     } else if (L||U) {//left or up
                        } else if (str[i][j]=='#') {//all is ok
                            insert(MP[nxt],k,MP[now][k]);//no way
                                                                                                          insert(MP[nxt],k,j,L|U,O,val+more);
                        } else {
                                                                                                          insert(MP[nxt],k,j,O,L|U,val+more);
                            if (L&&U) {//value:(left and up)
                                                                                                     } else {
                                if (L!=U) {
                                                                                                          insert(MP[nxt],k,val);//not_choose
                                    if (L==2&&U==1) {// (value=_/)
                                                                         insert(MP[nxt],k,j,1,2,val+more);//new
insert(MP[nxt],k,j,0,0,val+more);
                                    } else if (L==3&&U==1) {
                                                                                                 }
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
? now^=1; nxt^=1;
            7
            MP[nxt].clear(); //to_next(->)
            for (int it=0; it<MP[now].size; it++) {
                int k=MP[now].T[it].key; int w=MP[now].T[it].val;
                if (!getBit(k,m)) insert(MP[nxt],k<<2,w);
            } now^=1; nxt^=1;
       7
        int ans=INF;
        FOR(j,1,m) {
            int x=setBit(0,j,3);
            ans=min(ans,MP[now][x]);
        if (ans<INF) printf("%d\n",ans);
        else puts("-1");
    }
}
```

## 斯坦纳树, 子集卷积的计数 DP

```
斯坦纳树:
    //题意: 有几个点必须连接
    //每个边的长度是 1, 问你斯坦纳树有几个
    // 斯坦纳树, 求 min_length 很简单.. min_cnt 会重复计算, 所
以从小到大计算
    // len=1, 求方案数
   struct info {
       int min, cnt;
       info(int _min=INF,int _cnt=0):min(_min),cnt(_cnt) {};
   } f[1<<12|7][57],g[1<<12|7][57];
   inline void add(info &A,info B) {
       if (A.min>B.min) A=info(B.min,0);
       if (A.min==B.min) add_(A.cnt,B.cnt);
   inline info merge(info A,info B) {
       info ret(A.min+B.min,(II)A.cnt*B.cnt%M);
       if (ret.min>n) ret.min=n,ret.cnt=0;
       return ret;
   7
   vector<int> edge[maxn];
   vector<int> have[maxn];
   int now[maxn],dep[maxn],vis[maxn];
   int TaskA() {
       int i,j,_,maxs;
       scanf("%d",&_); maxs=1<<_;
```

```
REP(i,n) edge[i].clear();
        REP(i,m) {
           int u,v;
           scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
           u--; v--;
           edge[u].push_back(v);
           edge[v].push_back(u);
        REP(i,maxs) REP(j,n) f[i][j]=g[i][j]=info(n,0);
        REP(i,n) {
           int cur=i<_?1<<i:0; vis[i]=-1;
           f[cur][i]=g[cur][i]=info(0,1);
       7
        int sta;
        REP(sta, maxs) {
           REP(i,n) {//f:last_op:addedge; g:no_limit
               if (i<_&&!((sta>>i)&1)) continue;
               int remove=i<_?1<<i:0; int remain=sta^remove;
               int lowbit=remain&-remain; // 防止重复计算, 一
定注意这里是 remain!
               if (remain)
                   for (int pre=remain&(remain-1); pre;
pre=remain&(pre-1)) if (pre&lowbit)
add(g[sta][i],merge(f[pre|remove][i],g[(sta^pre)|remove][i]));
               dep[i]=g[sta][i].min;
               if (dep[i]<n) have[dep[i]].push_back(i);
           } //?被卡常了?
           vector<int> Q;
           REP(i,n) {
                for (auto x:have[i]) {
                    if (vis[x]==sta) continue;
                    Q.push_back(x); vis[x]=sta;
               for (auto x:Q) {
                   info now=info(g[sta][x].min+1,g[sta][x].cnt);
                   for (auto v:edge[x]) {
                       if (!(v<_&&!((sta>>v)&1))) {
                            if (dep[v]>dep[x]+1) {
                               dep[v]=dep[x]+1;
                               have[dep[v]].push_back(v);
                       } int nxtsta=v<_?sta|(1<<v):sta;
                       add(g[nxtsta][v],now);
add(f[nxtsta][v],now);
```

```
} Q.clear(); have[i].clear();
           }
       } ///
printf("%d %d\n",g[maxs-1][1].min,g[maxs-1][1].cnt);
       printf("%d\n",g[maxs-1][1].cnt);
       return 0;
   7
    另一个题:
    //题意:
    //给一堆边,每个生成树上的边贡献 w[i]*max(dep[u],dep[v])
    //问你生成树总贡献
    //做法: 枚举生成树, 然后直接 dp 两边 cnt 和 len 得到答案
    //f:\sum{dep} g:\sum{cnt}
   int e[17][17]; int ew[17][17];
   int f[17][1<<12|7],g[17][1<<12|7];
   int F[17][1<<12|7],G[17][1<<12|7];//F,G:link
   int bit[1<<12 7];
   int main() {
       int i,j;
       scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
       REP(i,m) {
           int u,v,w;
           scanf("%d%d%d",&u,&v,&w);
           u - -; v - -; e[u][v] + +; e[v][u] + +;
           ew[u][v]+=w; ew[v][u]+=w;
       } int sta;
       REP(i,n) g[i][1 << i] = 1;
       REP(sta,(1<< n)) bit[sta]=bit[sta>>1]+(sta&1);
       REP(sta,(1<<n)) {
           REP(i,n) if ((sta>>i)&1) { //this_root
               int remain=sta^(1<<i);
```

```
if (remain){
                   int low=remain&-remain;//low 写错了 =_=
                   for (int now=remain; now;
now=(now-1)&remain) if (now&low){
                       int sta1=now,sta2=sta^sta1;
                       add_{f[i][sta],(II)F[i][sta1]*g[i][sta2]%M);
                       add_(f[i][sta],(II)G[i][sta1]*f[i][sta2]%M);
add_(g[i][sta],(II)G[i][sta1]*g[i][sta2]%M);
                   }
               } else g[i][sta]=1;
               REP(j,n) if (!((sta>>j)&1)&&e[i][j]){}
add_{F[j][sta],e[i][j]*(f[i][sta]+(II)g[i][sta]*bit[sta]%M)%M);
                   add_(G[j][sta],(II)e[i][j]*g[i][sta]%M);
               }
           7
       REP(i,n) REP(j,n) if (ew[i][j] \&\&i!=j){
           int s=sta^(1<<j);
           for (int now=s; now; now=(now-1)&s) if
((now>>i)&1){(}
               int sta1=now,sta2=sta^sta1;
cnt = (f[i][sta1] + (II)bit[sta1] * g[i][sta1] %M) %M * g[i][sta2] %M;
               add_(ans,(II)ew[i][j]*cnt%M);
       } printf("%d\n",ans);
```

# 字符串

## KMP|最小表示法

```
int fail[maxn];
int check(char a[],int n){
    fail[0]=fail[1]=0;
    int i,j;
    FOR(i,2,n){
        j=fail[i-1];
        while (j\&\&a[j+1]!=a[i]) j=fail[j];
        if (a[j+1]==a[i]) fail[i]=j+1;
        else fail[i]=0;
    if(n\%(n-fail[n])==0) return n/(n-fail[n]);
    return 1;
}
//最小表示暴力法
int getmin(char a[],int n){//1-start
    int i,j,l;
    FOR(i,1,n) \ a[i+n]=a[i];
    i=1,j=2;
    while (i \le n \& \& j \le n){
        REP(l,n) if (a[i+l]!=a[j+l]) break;
        if (l==n) break;
        if (a[i+l]>a[j+l]) swap(i,j);
        j=max(j+l+1,i+1);
    }return i;
3
```

//记得 border 是个等差数列

## 字典树

```
//x xor v->max;

//没注释的是 vlimit

//注释的是 xor 后小于 limit

//计数问题有个套路:

//先算出全部,然后 for 一边容斥

int nxt[maxn*20*10][2],tot;

int cnt[maxn*20*10];

LL xornum,limit;

void Ins(int &now,int k,int val) {

   if (!now) now=++tot;

   cnt[now]+=val;
```

```
if (k==-1) return;
       int c=(xornum>>k)&1;
       lns(nxt[now][c],k-1,val);
    LL Que(int now,int k,bool mark) { //mark:have limit
       if (!now||!cnt[now]) return -INFF;
       if (k==-1) return 0;
       int c=(xornum>>k)&1,lim=(limit>>k)&1;
       LL ret=-INFF;
       if (!lim&&mark) {
           return (c<<k)+Que(nxt[now][0],k-1,mark);
              return Que(nxt[now][c],k-1,mark);
       } else {
ret=(1||<< k)+Que(nxt[now][c^1],k-1,mark&&!(c&1));
           if (ret<0) ret=Que(nxt[now][c],k-1,mark&&(c&1));
              ret=(1|\langle\langle k\rangle)+Que(nxt[now][c^1],k-1,mark);
    //
              if (ret<0) ret=Que(nxt[now][c],k-1,0);
       } return ret;
    7
```

## AC 自动机

#### //HDU2896,匹配多串,查询 id

```
namespace ACM {
   const int maxn=505*140;
   int next[maxn][98],fail[maxn],len[maxn],tot;
   vector<int> have[maxn];
   void init() {
       tot=0; len[0]=0; fail[0]=0;
        memset(next[0],0,sizeof(next[0]));
   void insert(char s[],int id) {
       int i,n=strlen(s),p=0;
       REP(i,n) {
           int c=s[i]-33;
           if (!next[p][c]) {
                next[p][c]=++tot; len[tot]=len[p]+1;
               have[tot].clear(); fail[tot]=0;
                memset(next[tot],0,sizeof(next[tot]));
           } p=next[p][c];
```

```
} have[p].push_back(id);
      7
      int Q[maxn],ST,ED;
      void buildAC() {
          ST=0; ED=-1; Q[++ED]=0;
          while (ST<=ED) {
              int p=Q[ST++],c;
              REP(c,98) {
                 if (next[p][c]) {
                     fail[next[p][c]]=p?next[fail[p]][c]:0;
                     Q[++ED]=next[p][c];
                 } else next[p][c]=p?next[fail[p]][c]:0;//否则可
館 fail=self
              for (int v:have[fail[p]])
                 have[p].push_back(v);
          3
      }
      void query(char a[],vector<int> &ans) {
          int p=0;
          int n=strlen(a),i;
          REP(i,n) {
              int c=a[i]-33; p=next[p][c];
              for (int v:have[p]) ans.push_back(v);
      }
   7
                AC 自动机 另一种写法
    // 2016 南宁 D
    // 复杂度是所有串的 len 和
    // 题意: 是否存在一个排列, 使得能一一对应
    // 做法: 求每个点前相同 val 的 len 差, 然后直接 AC 自
动机
    // 修改 fail 的写法
   namespace ACM {
      const int maxn=1e6+7;
      map<int,int> next[maxn];
      int fail[maxn],len[maxn],tot;
      bool mark[maxn];
      void init() {
          tot=0; len[0]=0; fail[0]=0; mark[0]=0;
next[0].clear();
      }
```

```
void insert(int s[],int n) {
        int i,p=0;
        REP(i,n) {
            int c=s[i];
            if (!next[p].count(c)) {
                next[p][c]=++tot; len[tot]=len[p]+1;
                fail[tot]=0; mark[tot]=0;
                next[tot].clear();
            } p=next[p][c];
        } mark[p]=1;
    int Q[maxn],ST,ED;
    inline int getnext(int x,int c){
        for (;;x=fail[x]){
            if (len[x]+1 <= c) c = 0;
            if (!x | next[x].count(c)) break;
        } if (next[x].count(c)) return next[x][c];
        return x;
    }
    void buildAC() {
        ST=0; ED=-1; Q[++ED]=0;
        while (ST<=ED) {
            int p=Q[ST++];
            for (auto now:next[p]){
                int c=now.first,nxt=now.second;
                if (p) fail[nxt]=getnext(fail[p],c);
                else fail[nxt]=0;
                Q[++ED]=nxt;
            } mark[p]|=mark[fail[p]];
        3
    7
    bool query(int a[],int n) {
        int p=0,have=0,i;
        REP(i,n) {
            int c=a[i]; p=getnext(p,c);
            have = mark[p];
        } return have;
    }
3
                          后缀数组
int wa[maxn],wb[maxn],wv[maxn],ws1[maxn];
int cmp(int *r,int a,int b,int 1) {
    return r[a] = r[b] \& \& r[a+l] = r[b+l];
```

```
// sam 反向不为拓扑序!注意自己进行拓扑排序
7
//sa->pos(后缀排名->pos)
                                                          // 更新时注意 len 的限制!(因为更新时可能根本没有考虑前缀 len)
void da(int *r,int *sa,int n,int m) {
                                                          // 注意 nq 在更新时更新时 val 和 q 是相等的,也就是说,维护值时 nq 要
   r[n++]=0;//使 rank 从 1 开始(sa[0]=n)
                                                      完全和 q 一样
   int i,j,p,*x=wa,*y=wb,*t;
                                                          // sum{len[x]-len[fail[x]]}=不同串个数,每个串代表 fail->this 的 len
   REP(i,m) ws1[i]=0;//pre-cmp
                                                          // 每个串的位置建议存的时候就保留下来~ 要不就有点麻烦了
                                                          // 复制出来的虚拟节点在计算次数时不参与计算~
   REP(i,n) ws1[x[i]=r[i]]++;//r->x
                                                          // 也就是说计算相同串个数时,复制出来的只是个虚拟的节点
   rep(i,1,m) ws1[i]+=ws1[i-1];
                                                          // query 时在末尾加个 0 可以去掉很多的判断!
   rREP(i,n) sa[--ws1[x[i]]]=i;//sort(计数排序)
   for (j=1,p=1; p<n; j<<=1,m=p) { //j->2^x}
                                                          // 加空字符时注意 len,这个 len 有两个作用:避免 topo 排错,减少 add
                                                      特判
      p=O; rep(i,n-j,n) y[p++]=i; //最后j 个是不用加(显然)
      REP(i,n) if (sa[i]>=j) y[p++]=sa[i]-j;//后缀顺序
                                                          // 加的不是 root,就是个空字符,dfs 的话只能 dfs 一个串!从后往前递推
                                                      可行
       REP(i,n) wv[i]=x[y[i]];//x+y->wv(由于后缀顺序)
                                                          // 如果是在一颗树上建,那么直接计数排序按 len 排是错的!一定注意!
      REP(i,m) ws1[i]=0;
      REP(i,n) ws1[wv[i]]++;
                                                          // 注意看子串时的重复~
                                                          // 小技巧:由于每个节点对应的 len 是一定的,如果想要找 I->r 对应串可
      rep(i,1,m) ws1[i]+=ws1[i-1];
                                                      以倍增来找到对应的串
      rREP(i,n) sa[--ws1[wv[i]]]=y[i];//sort(计数排序)
                                                          // 用 fail 建后缀树时,压缩路径第一个位置为 pos[i]-len[fail[i]]
      t=x,x=y,y=t;
      p=1; x[sa[0]]=0;
                                                          // 注意一件事:我这样做是并不能保证 len[fail]!=len 的
                                                          // 只有 bfs trie 可以保证,这样来进行按 fail 排序建立后缀树
      rep(i,1,n) \times [sa[i]] = cmp(y,sa[i-1],sa[i],j)?p-1:p++;
   }
                                                          // dfs trie 的时间复杂度是 trie 叶结点深度和=_=!证明..直接当多个
7
                                                          // 只有 bfs 能稳定的保证复杂度,但是好像没人这样卡人
                                                          struct SAM{
int rnk[maxn],height[maxn];
                                                             int next[maxn][26],fail[maxn],len[maxn];
void calheight(int *r,int *sa,int n) {
                                                             int cnt, last;
   int i,j,k=0;
                                                             void init(){
   FOR(i,1,n) rnk[sa[i]]=i;
                                                                cnt=last=0; fail[0]=-1; len[0]=0;
                                                                memset(next[0],0,sizeof(next[0]));
   REP(i,n) {
      if (k) k--;
                                                             void add(int c){
      j=sa[rnk[i]-1];
      while (r[i+k]==r[j+k]) k++;
                                                                int np=++cnt,p=last;
      height[rnk[i]]=k;
                                                                memset(next[np],O,sizeof(next[np]));
   }
                                                                len[np]=len[p]+1;
7
                                                                for (;p!=-1&&!next[p][c];p=fail[p]) next[p][c]=np;
                                                                if (p==-1) fail[np]=0;
                                                                else {
                                                                    int q=next[p][c];
                    后缀自动机
                                                                    if (len[p]+1==len[q]) fail[np]=q;
//1 题意:至少在 k 个子串中出现的子串数量
                                                                    else{
// 2 题意:sigma{循环后匹配 cnt}
                                                                       int ng=++cnt;len[ng]=len[p]+1;
                                                                       memcpy(next[nq],next[q],sizeof(next[q]));
// 这里的 len 不可以直接使用~原因是这里的 len 指的是原串 len
                                                                       fail[ng]=fail[g];
// fail 过后,len 是可以直接使用的~ (会 fail 到确定的节点上)
                                                                       fail[np]=fail[q]=nq;
// 这个 fail 的含义是说后缀相同,向前拓展的 val(一个一个拓展 len 差
                                                                       for (p!=-1&&next[p][c]==q;p=fail[p])
                                                      next[p][c]=nq;
```

项)

```
}
                                                                                  while (p!=-1&&!next[p][c]) p=fail[p];
           7
                                                                                  if (p==-1) p=l=0;
           last=np;
                                                                                  else |=|en[p]+1,p=next[p][c];
                                                                              }while (len[fail[p]]>=n) p=fail[p],l=len[p];
                                                                              if (1 > = n){
       // 1:trie 上建树,启发式合并 set
       map<int,int> have[maxn];
                                                                                  if (A.count(p)) continue;
       int Next[maxn][26],Last[maxn],tot;
                                                                                  A.insert(p);
       void add(char a[],int id){
                                                                                  ret+=CNT[p];
           int n=strlen(a), i,p=0; last=0;
                                                                              }
           REP(i,n) {
                                                                              // if (|>=n) printf("i=%2d ret+id(%2d); |=%2d;
              int c=a[i]-'a';
                                                               +=%d\n",i,p,I,CNT[p]);
              if (Next[p][c]) p=Next[p][c],last=Last[p];
                                                                          }return ret;
              else add(c),Last[p=Next[p][c]=++tot]=last;
                                                                      7
              have[last][id]++;
           }
                                                                       void print(){
                                                                          int i;
       void merge(map<int,int> &A,map<int,int> &B){
                                                                          FOR(i,1,cnt) {
           if (A.size()<B.size()) swap(A,B);</pre>
                                                                          7
           for (auto now:B) A[now.first]+=now.second;
                                                                      }
           B.clear();//delete &B;
                                                                       char a[maxn];
                                                                       void dfs(int x=0,int len=0){
       vector<int> edge[maxn];
                                                                          int i;
       LL Ans[maxn];
                                                                          for (auto v:have[x])
       void DFS(int x,int k){
                                                                              printf("%2d(%2d) ",v.first,v.second);
           for (int v:edge[x]){DFS(v,k);merge(have[x],have[v]);}
                                                                          puts("");
           if (have[x].size()>=k)
                                                                          //
              for (auto v:have[x])
                                                               printf("%-3d(fail:%-3d,len=%-2d):%s\n",x,fail[x],this->len[x],a);
                                                                          REP(i,26){
Ans[v.first] += (LL)v.second*(len[x]-len[fail[x]]);
                                                                              if (next[x][i]){
                                                                                  a[len]=i+'a';
       void solve(int k){
                                                                                  dfs(next[x][i],len+1);
           int i;
                                                                                  a[len]=0;
           FOR(i,0,cnt) edge[i].clear();
                                                                              7
           FOR(i,1,cnt) edge[fail[i]].push_back(i);
           DFS(O,k);
                                                                      3
       7
                                                                   }sam;
                                                                    后缀自动机+主席树合并
       // 2:在 query 前进行了 cnt[np]++和沿 fail 增加
                                                                    // 查询某串部分在串 I->r 的最大出现次数及位置
       set<int> A;int CNT[maxn];
                                                                    // SAM(这个套路)
       LL query(char a[]){
           int i;LL ret=0;
                                                                    // 做法:求出后缀树然后直接找到对应位置 merge
                                                                    // 这里可以看出, fail 的含义就是说
           int n=strlen(a),p=0,l=0;A.clear();
                                                                    // 某个位置往前 len 差长度的所有子串
           REP(i,n+n-1){
                                                                    // 然后对后缀树来建树然后对 len 倍增
              int c=a[i\%n]-'a';
                                                                    // 就能求出对应的最短对应点来
              if (next[p][c]) I++,p=next[p][c];
              else {
```

```
// SPO1 COT4
    // 题意:S 串后面接字符生成新字符串
    // T 串由两个字符串(T 串)接起来
    // 问你 Ti 在 Si 出现次数
    // (由于是 Si 所以 dfsfail 树,log 查改)
    // 做法是.S 串建 SAM.然后 dfs 出 rank
    // T 串直接考虑在 S 串中的 rank 范围
   struct SAM{
       const static int maxn=2e5+7;
next[maxn][26],fail[maxn],len[maxn],cnt,pos[maxn],Pos[maxn];
       void init(){
          cnt=0; fail[0]=-1; len[0]=0; pos[0]=0;
          memset(next[0],0,sizeof(next[0]));
       int add(int p,int c,int id){
          int np=++cnt;pos[np]=Pos[np]=id;
          memset(next[np],O,sizeof(next[np]));
          len[np]=len[p]+1;
          for (;p!=-1&&!next[p][c];p=fail[p]) next[p][c]=np;
          if (p==-1) fail[np]=0;
          else {
              int q=next[p][c];
              if (len[p]+1==len[q]) fail[np]=q;
              else{
                  int nq=++cnt;len[nq]=len[p]+1;
                  memcpy(next[nq],next[q],sizeof(next[q]));
                  fail[nq]=fail[q];pos[nq]=pos[q];Pos[nq]=0;
                  fail[np]=fail[q]=nq;
                  for (p!=-1&&next[p][c]==q;p=fail[p])
next[p][c]=nq;
              }
          }
          return np;
       int failnext[maxn][26];
   3;
   struct TRIE{
       SAM sam:
       const static int maxn=1e5+26+7;
       void init(){
          sam.init();
          tot=0;ToT=1;id[ToT]=0;val[0]=-1;//1:空
          memset(next[0],0,sizeof(next[0]));
       }
```

```
//1:trie 上建树
        int id[maxn], ToT; //queries
        int next[maxn][26], last[maxn], tot; //on the trie
        int val[maxn];
        void Add(int i,int c){
            int p=id[i];ToT++;
            if (!next[p][c]) {
                next[p][c]=++tot;val[tot]=c;
                memset(next[tot],0,sizeof(next[tot]));
                fa[tot][0]=p;
            }id[ToT]=next[p][c];
        7
        int Q[maxn], st, ed;
        void buildSAM(){
            st=ed=0;Q[ed++]=0;
            while (st!=ed){
                int p=Q[st++];char c;
                REP(c,26) if (next[p][c]){
                    int nxt=next[p][c];
                    last[nxt]=sam.add(last[p],c,nxt);
                    Q[ed++]=nxt;
                7
            }
        3
        //2:get L-R
        int failtot;
        int rank[maxn],sa[maxn];
        void dfsrank(int x){
            if (sam.Pos[x])
rank[sam.Pos[x]]=++failtot,sa[failtot]=sam.Pos[x];
            REP(c,26) if (sam.failnext[x][c])
dfsrank(sam.failnext[x][c]);
        void linkfail(){
            int i:
memset(sam.failnext,0,sizeof(sam.failnext[0])*(sam.cnt+1));
            FOR(i,1,sam.cnt)
sam.failnext[sam.fail[i]][val[prev(sam.pos[i],sam.len[sam.fail[i]])]]
=i;
            dfsrank(0);
        //3:build_fa; ladder 长链剖分
```

```
int
fa[maxn][21],son[maxn],top[maxn],len[maxn],dep[maxn];
        vector<int> ladder[maxn],upper[maxn];
        int upp[maxn];
        void buildfa(){
            int i,j,c;
            dep[0]=0;
            FOR(i,1,tot) rep(j,1,21)
                fa[i][j]=fa[fa[i][j-1]][j-1],dep[i]=dep[fa[i][0]]+1;
            rFOR(i,O,tot){
                int o=0;top[i]=i;
                ladder[i].clear();
                REP(c,26) if (next[i][c]){
                    int p=next[i][c];
                    if (!o||len[o]<len[p]) o=p;
                }if (o) len[i]=len[o]+1;else o=0;
                son[i]=o;top[i]=i;
            }FOR(i,O,tot) if (son[i]) top[son[i]]=top[i];
            rFOR(i,0,tot) ladder[top[i]].push_back(i);
            FOR(i,1,tot) if (top[i]==i){
                int u=i;
                REP(j,len[i]){
                    u=fa[u][0];
                    ladder[i].push_back(u);
                    if (!u) break;
                7
            }upp[0]=-1;
            FOR(i,1,tot) upp[i]=upp[i-1]+(i==(i\&-i));
        int prev(int x,int k){;
            if (!k) return x;
            x=fa[x][upp[k]];k-=1<< upp[k];
            k = dep[x] - dep[top[x]]; x = top[x];
            return ladder[x][len[x]+k];
        }
    }trie;
    struct queries{
        int op,i,j;char c;
    }q[maxn];
    //3:get Ans_L-R
    int QAQ;
    struct nodes
        int l,r,len,next;
        node()\{l=r=len=0;\}
        node(int_l,int_r,int_len):1(_1),r(_r),len(_len){};
```

```
}A[maxn],C[27];
    node merge(node A,node B){//反着来的,B 在后
        if (A.len==0) return B;
        if (B.len==0) return A;
        if (B.l>B.r||A.l>A.r) return node(0,-1,A.len+B.len);
        int I,r,L,R;
        l=B.r+1;r=B.l-1;
        for(L=B.I,R=B.r;L<=R;){
            int mid=(L+R)/2;
            if (trie.rank[trie.prev(trie.sa[mid],B.len)]<A.l)
L=mid+1;
            else R=mid-1, l=mid;
        }
        for(L=B.I,R=B.r;L<=R;){
            int mid=(L+R)/2;
            if (trie.rank[trie.prev(trie.sa[mid],B.len)]>A.r)
R=mid-1;
            else L=mid+1,r=mid;
        }
        return node(1,r,A.len+B.len);
    }
    //4:solve
    int F[maxn];
    inline int lowbit(int x){return x \& -x;}
    void update(int x,int val){
        for (;x<=trie.failtot;x+=lowbit(x)) F[x]+=val;</pre>
    }int query(int x){
        int ret=0;
        for (;x;x-=lowbit(x)) ret+=F[x];
        return ret;
    }int query(int l,int r){
        if (1>r) return 0;
        return query(r)-query(l-1);
    node B[maxn];
    int Ans[maxn], head[maxn];
    void addnode(int x,int pos,int i){
        x=trie.id[x];B[i]=A[pos];
        B[i].next=head[x];head[x]=i;
    }
    void getans(int x){
        int is
        if (x) update(trie.rank[x],1);
        for (i=head[x]; \sim i; i=B[i].next){
            if(B[i].len\&\&B[i].l'=B[i].r) Ans[i]=query(B[i].l,B[i].r);
```

```
else Ans[i]=0;
    7
    REP(i,26) if (trie.next[x][i]) getans(trie.next[x][i]);
    if (x) update(trie.rank[x],-1);
int n,m,Q;
int i,j,k;
char c:
int main(){
    scanf("%d",&Q);
    trie.init();
    FOR(i,1,Q){
        scanf("%d",&q[i].op);
        if (q[i].op==1){
            scanf("%d %c",&q[i].i,&c);q[i].c=c-'a';
            trie.Add(q[i].i,q[i].c);
        }else if (g[i].op==2){
            scanf("%d%d %c",&q[i].i,&q[i].j,&c);q[i].c=c-'a';
        }else scanf("%d%d",&q[i].i,&q[i].j);
    trie.buildfa();
    trie.buildSAM();
    trie.linkfail();
    REP(i,26){
        int I,r,L,R;
        l=trie.failtot+1;r=0;
        for(L=1,R=trie.failtot;L<=R;){
            int mid=(L+R)/2;
            if (trie.val[trie.sa[mid]]<i) L=mid+1;
            else R=mid-1, l=mid;
        for(L=1,R=trie.failtot;L<=R;){
            int mid=(L+R)/2;
            if (trie.val[trie.sa[mid]]>i) R=mid-1;
            else L=mid+1,r=mid;
        C[i]=node(1,r,1);
    FOR(i,0,trie.tot) head[i]=-1;QAQ=1;
    FOR(i,1,Q){
        if (q[i].op==1){
            head[i]=-1;
        }else if (g[i].op==2){
            if (q[i].i=0) A[++QAQ]=merge(C[q[i].c],A[q[i].j]);
            if (q[i].i=1) A[++QAQ]=merge(A[q[i].j],C[q[i].c]);
```

7

```
else\ if\ (q[i].op==3)
            A[++QAQ]=merge(A[q[i].i],A[q[i].j]);
        else addnode(q[i].j,q[i].i,i);
    7
    getans(0);
    FOR(i,1,Q) if (q[i].op==4) printf("%d\n",Ans[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

#### 马拉车

//p 是每个点为中心的延伸最长回文子串长度, -1 就是 原串以这个点为中心的长度

//看到题先去想这种方法,再说其他方法

//区间的最长子串做法是分成两段,然后直接考虑线段 树分开算

```
int n,m;
char s[maxn],str[maxn];
int len1, len2, p[maxn], ans;
void init() {
    ans=0; int i;
    str[0]='+'; str[1]='%';
    REP(i,len1+1) {
        str[i*2+2]=s[i];
        str[i*2+3]=1%1;
    } len2=len1*2+2;
// 主要是说已经对称匹配过的不用再进行
void manacher() {
    int id=0,mx=0; int i;
    FOR(i,1,len2-1) {
        if (mx>i) p[i]=min(p[2*id-i],mx-i);
        else p[i]=1;
        while (str[i+p[i]]==str[i-p[i]]) p[i]++;
        if (p[i]+i>mx) {
            mx=p[i]+i; id=i;
        }
   }
7
```

## 回文自动机

```
//next 是将字符拼接到两端产生的字符串!
//一定注意这一点!
//也就是说,如果从上到下累积的话,可以很容易的将其与位置联系到一
```

```
起!
```

```
//注意 last 是可以在线的,但是如果加了个其他的可以从 fail 上爬的,
//在讨论外边也要向上爬,或者一次过后就保存下来下次接着使用
//对于 sans,diff,slink:
//sans 是把之前的 series_ans 保留下来
//diff 相同时,sans 一定会与上一个相同(由于对称的特殊性)
//所以只需改变 diff 改变时的 ans 即可
//区间本质不同回文串数
//由于 border 的特性, 可以通过等差数列的方法来分类更新答案
//bzoj5384,跳 border+bit 可以做到两个 log
struct PAM {
   int next[maxn][27];
   int fail[maxn];
   int len[maxn];//长度
   int diff[maxn];//length(this-fail)
   int anc[maxn];//diff 不同的 fail,共 log 个
   int S[maxn];//字符
   int last;//上一个字符节点
   int n,tot;//n 表示字符位置
   int newnode(int 1) {
       memset(next[tot],O,sizeof(next[tot]));
       len[tot]=l;//不是 1...
       return tot++;
   7
   void init() {
       tot=0; last=n=0;
       newnode(0); newnode(-1);
       S[n]=-1; fail[0]=1;
   int getfail(int x) {
       while (S[n-len[x]-1]!=S[n]) x=fail[x];
       return x;
   int add(int c) {
       S[++n]=c;
       int cur=getfail(last);
       if (!next[cur][c]) {
          int now=newnode(len[cur]+2);
          fail[now]=next[getfail(fail[cur])][c];
          diff[now]=len[now]-len[fail[now]];
          if (diff[now]==diff[fail[now]])
              anc[now]=anc[fail[now]];
          else anc[now]=now;
```

```
next[cur][c]=now;//这里一定要在 fail 后边=_=
            } return last=next[cur][c];
        }
        char a[maxn];
        void dfs(int p,int len=0) {
            int c:
            printf("%-20s (p=%-5d, length=%-5d fail=%-5d
anc=\%-5d \ diff=\%-5d)",a,p,this->len[p],fail[p],anc[p],diff[p]);
            // if (p>=2) printf("%d len=%lld\n",);
            puts("");
            REP(c,26) if (next[p][c]) {
               a[len]=c+'a';
                dfs(next[p][c],len+1);
               a[len]=0;
           }
        7
   } pam;
    int dfn[maxn],out[maxn],tot;
    vector<int> edge[maxn];
    void getdfn(int x) {
        dfn[x]=++tot;
        for (int _=0; _<(int)edge[x].size(); _++)
            getdfn(edge[x][_]);
        out[x]=tot;
    namespace SEG {
        int MAX[maxn<<2];
        void init(int val) {
            memset(MAX,0,(val+1)*sizeof(int)*4);
        }
        int query(int x,int 1,int r,int L,int R) {
            if (<=L&&R<=r) return MAX[x];
            int mid=(L+R)/2, ret=0;
            if (<=mid) ret=max(ret,query(x<<1,l,r,L,mid));
            if (mid < r) ret=max(ret,query(x << 1 | 1,l,r,mid+1,R));
            return ret;
        void update(int x,int pos,int val,int L,int R) {
            if (L==R) {MAX[x]=val; return;}
            int mid=(L+R)/2;
            if (pos<=mid) update(x<<1,pos,val,L,mid);
            else update(x<<1|1,pos,val,mid+1,R);
            MAX[x]=max(MAX[x<<1],MAX[x<<1|1]);
       }
    }
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
namespace BIT {
                                                                l=max(1,SEG::query(1,dfn[p],out[p],1,tot)-pam.len[p]+1+1);
   int sum[maxn],n;
                                                                                 int r=i-pam.len[pam.anc[p]]+1+1;//+1:start; 等
   void init(int val) {
                                                                 差数列一起算
        memset(sum,0,(val+1)*sizeof(int)); n=val;
                                                                                 BIT::add(1,1); BIT::add(r,-1);
                                                                             } SEG::update(1,dfn[id[i]],i,1,tot);
   inline int lowbit(int x) {return x \& -x;}
                                                                             for (int _=0; _<(int)queries[i].size(); _++)
   void add(int x,int val) {
       for (; x \le n; x = lowbit(x)) sum[x] = val;
                                                                ans[queries[i][_].second]=BIT::get(queries[i][_].first);
                                                                         }
   inline int get(int x) {
                                                                         int Ans=0;
       int ret=0;
                                                                         FOR(i,1,q) Ans=(Ans+(II)ans[i]*i)%M;
       for (; x; x-=lowbit(x)) ret+=sum[x];
                                                                         printf("%d\n",Ans);
       return ret:
                                                                    7
   }
                                                                                              二分 hash
vector<pair<int,int> > queries[maxn];
                                                                     // wannafly 挑战赛 11D
char str[maxn];
                                                                     // 题意:求上下拼接后的最长回文串长度(很坑)
int id[maxn];
                                                                     struct hashset{
Il ans[maxn];
                                                                         const static int seed=1e7+7;
int main() {
   int n,q;
                                                                         const static int maxn=2e6+7;
   scanf("%d%d%s",&n,&q,str);
                                                                         struct node{
                                                                             int x,y;int next;
   int i;
                                                                             node(){};
   pam.init();
                                                                             node(int _x,int _y,int n):x(_x),y(_y),next(n){};
   REP(i,n) id[i+1] = pam.add(str[i] - 'a');
   // pam.dfs(0); puts("0");//2
                                                                         }T[maxn];//更好地空间局部性?(雾)
                                                                         int head[seed], size;
   // pam.dfs(1); puts("1");//1
                                                                         void clear(){
   REP(i,pam.tot) edge[i].clear();
                                                                             memset(head, -1, size of(head));
   REP(i,pam.tot) if (i!=1) edge[pam.fail[i]].push_back(i);
                                                                             size=0:
   tot=0; getdfn(1);
   FOR(i,1,9) {
                                                                         void insert(int x,int y){
       int l,r; scanf("%d%d",&l,&r);
       queries[r].push_back(make_pair(l,i));
                                                                             int& h=head[x%seed];
   } BIT::init(n);
                                                                             for (int i=h; \sim i; i=T[i].next)
                                                                                 if (T[i].x==x\&\&T[i].y==y) return;
   SEG::init(tot);
                                                                             T[size] = node(x,y,h); h = size + +;
    FOR(i,1,n) {
       // for (int v=T.last;T.len[v]>0;v=T.slink[v]){
                                                                         bool count(int x,int y){
               sans[v]=f[i-(T.len[T.slink[v]]+T.diff[v])];
       //
               if (T.diff[v]==T.diff[T.fail[v]])
                                                                             for (int i=head[x%seed];~i;i=T[i].next)
       //
                   (sans[v]+=sans[T.fail[v]])\%=M;
                                                                                 if (T[i].x==x\&\&T[i].y==y) return 1;
```

}

return 0:

int px[maxn],val[maxn],p;

}

struct hash{

}have;

if (!(i&1)) (f[i]+=sans[v])%=M;//f[x]

for (int p=id[i]; pam.len[p]>0;

// 1/7

p=pam.fail[pam.anc[p]]) {

int

```
void setp(int P,int n=200000){
        int i;px[0]=1;p=P;
        FOR(i,1,n) px[i]=(LL)px[i-1]*p%M;
    void set(char a[],int n){
        int i;val[0]=0;
        FOR(i,1,n) \ val[i] = ((LL)val[i-1]*p+a[i-1])%M;
    int get(int l,int r){
        (++;r++;
        int ret=val[r]-(LL)val[l-1]*px[r-l+1]%M;
        (ret<0)&&(ret+=M);return ret;
    7
}HA,RB;
void manacher(char A[],int p[],int len){
    int id=0,mx=0,i;
    rep(i,1,len){
        if (mx>i) p[i]=min(p[2*id-i],mx-i);
        else p[i]=1;
        while (A[i+p[i]] == A[i-p[i]]) p[i] ++;
        if (p[i]+i>mx) mx=p[i]+i,id=i;
    7
7
int n,i;
int s[maxn];
char a[maxn],b[maxn],A[maxn*2],B[maxn*2];
int PA[maxn*2],PB[maxn*2];//id
int len, ans;
int main(){
    scanf("%d",&n);
    scanf("%s%s",a,b+1);
    a[n]='(';b[O]=')';n++;
    A[len]='+';B[len]='-';len++;
    A[len]='%';B[len]='%';len++;
    REP(i,n){}
        A[len]=a[i];B[len]=b[i];len++;
        A[len]=1%1; B[len]=1%1; len++;
    }A[len]='*';B[len]='/';len++;
    n=len;
    manacher(A,PA,len);
    manacher(B,PB,len);
    HA.setp(19);RB.setp(19);
    HA.set(A,n);reverse(B,B+n);RB.set(B,n);
    reverse(B,B+n);
    rep(i,1,n){}
```

```
//min(i-1-PA[i]+1,n-1-i-PA[i]+1)+1
//PA和PB的判断相同(只需一个最大即可)
PA[i]=max(PA[i],PB[i]);
int l=0,r=min(i-PA[i],n-1-i-PA[i])+1;//r:not
while (l+1<r){
    int mid=(l+r)/2;
    int hash_A=HA.get(i-PA[i]-mid+1,i-PA[i]);
    int
hash_B=RB.get(n-(i+PA[i]+mid),n-1-(i+PA[i]));
    if (hash_A==hash_B) l=mid;
    else r=mid;
    }ans=max(ans,PA[i]+l);
}printf("%d\n",ans-1);
}
```

# 一些 hashset|hashmap

```
template<typename T1,typename T2> struct hashmap{
   const static int seed=999991;
   const static int maxn=1e6+7;
   struct node{
       T1 key;T2 val;int next;
       node(){};
       node(T1 k,T2 v,int n):key(k),val(v),next(n){};
   }T[maxn];//更好地空间局部性?(雾)
   int head[seed], size;
   void clear(){
       memset(head, -1, size of(head));
       size=0:
   void insert(T1 pos,T2 val){
       int x=pos%seed;
       T[size]=node(pos,val,head[x]);
       head[x]=size++;
   T2 & operator [](T1 x){}
       for (int i=head[x%seed];~i;i=T[i].next)
           if (T[i].key==x) return T[i].val;
       insert(x,0);
       return T[size-1].val;
   }
3;
 //用于字典树啥的空间优化
struct linknodes
```

```
struct nodes
        int key, val; int next;
        node(){};
        node(int k,int v,int n):key(k),val(v),next(n){};
    }T[maxn];//更好地空间局部性?(雾)
    int head[maxn], size;
    void clear(){
        memset(head, -1, size of (head));
        size=0;
    7
    int get(int x,int y){
        for (int i=head[x];~i;i=T[i].next)
            if (T[i].key==y) return T[i].val;
        return 0;
    7
    void insert(int pos,int key,int val){
        T[size]=node(key,val,head[pos]);
        head[pos]=size++;
    }
3;
```

## 后缀平衡树

```
// 替罪羊树...这道题卡 splay,treap
// 题意:加字符,减字符,query子串个数
// 做法: 建后缀自动机+LCT; right 集个数
// 后缀自动机做法是直接链加链减
// 或者后缀顺序建平衡树然后树上 query
// 后缀平衡树的顺序是倒着的, 倒着的后缀 rank
// 以上是 https://www.nowcoder.net/acm/contest/59/C
// 由于这个是倒着的 rank, 反过来的情况非常常见(往前加)
// 这个直接用这个板子 insert, query 即可
const double alpha=0.75;
namespace SAT {
   const ull MAX=(1ull<<63)-1;
   struct node {
      int son[2]; int pre, size;
      int sum, val; ull rank; char c;
      void initval(char _c) {
         son[0]=son[1]=0; pre=0;
         size=sum=val=1; rank=0; c=_c;
      }
   } T[maxn];
   int cnt, root, last;
   inline bool cmp(int x,int y) {//x<y
```

```
assert(x!=y);
    if (T[x].c!=T[y].c) return T[x].c< T[y].c;
    return T[T[x].pre].rank<T[T[y].pre].rank;//same:
7
void pushup(int x){
    T[x].size=1; T[x].sum=T[x].val;
    if (T[x].son[0]) {
        T[x].size+=T[T[x].son[O]].size;
        T[x].sum+=T[T[x].son[O]].sum;
    } if (T[x].son[1]) {
        T[x].size+=T[T[x].son[1]].size;
        T[x].sum+=T[T[x].son[1]].sum;
    }
}
int id[maxn],tot;
bool rebuildRoot;//手动 rebuild_{root}
void getrank(int x) {
    if (T[x].son[0]) getrank(T[x].son[0]);
    if (!rebuildRoot||T[x].val) id[++tot]=x;
    if (T[x].son[1]) getrank(T[x].son[1]);
void rerank(int &x,int l,int r,ull L,ull R) {
    x=0; if (1>r) return;
    ull mid=(L+R)/2; int m=(l+r)/2;
    x=id[m]; T[x].rank=mid;
    rerank(T[x].son[0],l,m-1,L,mid-1);
    rerank(T[x].son[1],m+1,r,mid+1,R);
    pushup(x);
7
void rebuild(int &x,ull I,ull r) {
    if (!x) return;
    tot=0; getrank(x);
    rerank(x,1,tot,l,r);
void ins(int &x,ull I,ull r) {
    ull mid=(1+r)/2;
    if (!x) {x=cnt; if (!<=r) T[x].rank=mid; return;}
    int p=cmp(x,cnt);
    int &son=T[x].son[p];
    if (p==0) ins(son,l,mid-1);
    else ins(son, mid+1,r);
    pushup(x); //changes
    if (max(TTTx7.son[0]].size,TTTx7.son[1]7.size)>
            T[x].size*alpha) rebuild(x,l,r);
}
```

```
void insert(char c) {
   T[++cnt].initval(c);
                                                                  void init(){
   T[cnt].pre=last; last=cnt;
                                                                      cnt=root=last=0;
   ins(root,1,MAX);
                                                                  7
   if (!T[cnt].rank) {
                                                              }
        rebuildRoot=true;
       rebuild(root,1,MAX);
                                                               //2017icpc 青岛J
       rebuildRoot=false:
                                                              //题意:每个串找个后缀拼起来
                                                               //query 后缀最小序是多少
   }
}
                                                               //倒着加,然后找个最小 rank 把剩下的都去掉即可
void insert(char s[7) {
                                                               char pool[maxn],*st=pool;
   int len=strlen(s),i;
                                                               char *A[maxn]; int len[maxn];
   REP(i,len) insert(s[i]);
                                                               char ans[maxn];int L;
                                                               int main() {
bool cmp(int k,char s[],int len) {//smaller //okay!
                                                                  int T:
   for (int i=0; i<len; i++,k=T[k].pre) {
                                                                  scanf("%d",&T);
       if (!k) return 1;
                                                                  while (T--){
       if (s[i]!=T[k].c) return T[k].c < s[i];
                                                                      int i,j;
   } return 0;
                                                                      SAT::init(); L=0; st=pool;
                                                                      scanf("%d",&n);
int query(char s[],int len) {
                                                                      REP(i,n) {
   int ret=0;
                                                                          A[i]=st,scanf("%s",A[i]);
   for (int now=root; now;) {
                                                                          st+=(len[i]=strlen(A[i]));
       if (!cmp(now,s,len)) now=T[now].son[0];
       else {
                                                                      rREP(i,n) {
           ret+=T[now].val+T[T[now].son[O]].sum,
                                                                          // printf("i=%d;\n",i);
                now=T[now].son[1];
                                                                          rREP(j,len[i]) SAT::insert(A[i][j]);
                                                                          int k=SAT::last; ull MIN=SAT::T[k].rank;int l=0;
       }
                                                                          REP(j,len[i]) {//del_cnt
   } return ret;
                                                                              if (MIN>SAT::T[k].rank)
}
int query(char s[]) {
                                                          MIN=SAT::T[k].rank,l=j;
   int len=strlen(s);
                                                                              k=SAT::T[k].pre;
   reverse(s,s+len); s[len]='Z'+1;// s[len+1]=0;
                                                                          } SAT::del(1);
   return query(s,len+1)-query(s,len);
                                                                          rrep(j,l,len[i]) ans[L++]=A[i][j]; ans[L]=0;
                                                                      } reverse(ans,ans+L);
void del(int k) {
                                                                      printf("%s\n",ans);
   for (; k&&last; last=T[last].pre,k--) {
                                                                  }
       int now;
                                                                  return 0;
       for (now=root; now!=last;) {
                                                              3
           T[now].sum--;
           int p=T[last].rank>=T[now].rank;
                                                                                    子序列自动机
           now=T[now].son[p];
                                                               //序列自动机: 假设 y 之后第一次出现位置为 nxt[x][y]
       } assert(last==now);
                                                               //f[x]=f[x]+f[nxt[x][y]]; 所以只与 head 是几有关
       T[last].val=0; T[last].sum--;
                                                               //trans[head][last(nextvalue)]
   } if (!last) root=0;
```

板子 by zlc1114

```
//保存的是第一个 head 处的值(转移)
   //多加一个节点保存到结尾位置的 ans 是多少
   //题意: 给个字符串, 每次在原串的每两个字符中间加个字符, 问你最
后的子序列个数
   //做法: 倒着发现是个复制后中间加个字符, 用子序列自动机来做
   int fa[maxn];
   Il val[maxn];
   struct mat{
       int trans[27][27]; bool have[27];
       mat(){memset(trans,0,sizeof(trans));
memset(have, 0, size of (have));}
   3;
   mat mul(mat A, mat B){
       mat ret; int i,j,k;
       REP(i,27) {
          if (A.have[i]) {
              REP(j,27) {
                  if (B.have[j])
                      REP(k,27)
add_(ret.trans[i][k],(ll)A.trans[i][j]*B.trans[j][k]%M);
                  else add_(ret.trans[i][j],A.trans[i][j]);
          } else REP(j,27) add_(ret.trans[i][j],B.trans[i][j]);
       REP(i,27) ret.have[i]=A.have[i]|B.have[i];
       return ret;
   7
   mat getMat(int c){
       c='a'; mat ret; int i; ret.have[c]=1;
       REP(i,27) ret.trans[c][i]=1;
       return ret;
   }
   int main() {
       int i;
       scanf("%d",&n);
       scanf("%s",str);
       mat ans=getMat(str[n-1]); int Ans=0;
       rREP(i,n-1) {
          // int j,k;;
          // mat mat1=mul(getMat(str[i]),ans);
          // REP(j,27) {
          // REP(k,27){
                  printf("%2d",mat1.trans[i][k]);
          // } puts("<-mul");
          1/3
```

```
ans=mul(ans,mul(getMat(str[i]),ans));
// REP(j,27) {
// REP(k,27){
// printf("%2d ",ans.trans[j][k]);
// } puts("<-ans");
// }
}
REP(i,26) add_(Ans,ans.trans[i][26]);
printf("%d\n",Ans);
}</pre>
```

## 区间 border

```
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
#include <stack>
#define rep(i, a, n) for (int i = a; i < n; ++i)
#define per(i, a, n) for (int i = n - 1; i \ge a; --i)
#define fi first
#define se second
#define SZ(x) ((int)(x).size())
typedef std::vector<int> VI;
typedef long long II;
typedef std::pair<int, int> PII;
#define gcd(a, b) std::_gcd((a), (b))
const int N = 1000010;
int ff[N], n, a[N], sql[N], sqr[N], sqr2[N];
struct SuffixArray {
    int sa[N], rk[N], ht[N];
    bool t[N \ll 1];
    int hv[21][N];
    bool islms(const int i, const bool *t) {
        return i > 0 && t[i] && !t[i - 1];
   7
    template<class T>
```

```
inline void sort(Ts, int *sa, const int len, const int sz, const
int sigma, bool *t,
                                                                                       for (int i = len - 1, j = len - 1; i >= sz; --i) if (sa[i] >=
                           int *b, int *cb, int *p) {
                                                                         O) sa[j--] = sa[i];
             memset(b, 0, sizeof(int) * sigma);
                                                                                      int *s1 = sa + len - sz, *b2 = b1 + sz;
             memset(sa, -1, sizeof(int) * len);
                                                                                      if (cnt < sz) sais(s1, sa, sz, t + len, b, b1 + sz, cnt);
             rep(i, 0, len) b[(int) s[i]]++;
                                                                                       else
             cb[0] = b[0];
                                                                                           rep(i, O, sz) sa[s1[i]] = i;
             rep(i, 1, sigma) cb[i] = cb[i - 1] + b[i];
                                                                                       rep(i, 0, sz) b2[i] = b1[sa[i]];
             per(i, 0, sz) sa[--cb[(int) s[p[i]]]] = p[i];
                                                                                       sort(s, sa, len, sz, sigma, t, b, cb, b2);
             rep(i, 1, sigma) cb[i] = cb[i - 1] + b[i - 1];
                                                                                  }
             rep(i, 0, len) if (sa[i] > 0 &&!t[sa[i] - 1]) sa[cb[(int)]
s[sa[i] - 1]]++] = sa[i] - 1;
                                                                                  template<class T>
             cb[0] = b[0];
                                                                                  inline void getHeight(Ts, int n) {
             rep(i, 1, sigma) cb[i] = cb[i - 1] + b[i];
                                                                                      rep(i, 1, n + 1) rk[sa[i]] = i;
             per(i, 0, len) if (sa[i] > 0 && t[sa[i] - 1]) sa[--cb[(int)]
                                                                                      int i = 0, k = 0;
s[sa[i] - 1]] = sa[i] - 1;
                                                                                      for (int i = 0; i < n; ht[rk[i++]] = k) {
        7
                                                                                           for (k?k--:0, j = sa[rk[i] - 1]; s[i+k] == s[j+
                                                                         k1; ++k);
        template<class T>
                                                                                      }
        inline void sais(Ts, int *sa, const int len, bool *t, int *b, int
                                                                                  }
*b1, const int sigma) {
            int p = -1, *cb = b + sigma;
                                                                                  template<class T>
             t[len - 1] = 1;
                                                                                  inline void init(T s, const int len, const int sigma) {
             per(i, 0, len - 1) t[i] = s[i] < s[i + 1] || (s[i] == s[i + 1]
                                                                                      sais(s, sa, len, t, rk, ht, sigma);
&& t[i + 1];
                                                                                  }
             int sz = 0, cnt = 0;
             rep(i, 1, len) if (t[i] && !t[i - 1]) b1[sz++] = i;
                                                                                  inline void solve(int *s, int len) {
             sort(s, sa, len, sz, sigma, t, b, cb, b1);
                                                                                      init(s, len + 1, 8);
             sz = 0;
                                                                                      getHeight(s, len);
             rep(i, O, len) if (islms(sa[i], t)) sa[sz++] = sa[i];
                                                                                      rk[len] = 0;
             rep(i, sz, len) sa[i] = -1;
                                                                                       rep(i, 1, len + 1) hv[0][i] = ht[i];
             rep(i, 0, sz) {
                                                                                       rep(j, 1, 20) for (int i = 1; i + (1 << j) - 1 <= len; ++i)
                 int x = sa[i];
                                                                         {
                 rep(j, 0, len) {
                                                                                               hv[j][i] = std::min(hv[j-1][i], hv[j-1][i+(1)]
                     if (p == -1 || s[x + j] != s[p + j] || t[x + j] != t[p]
                                                                         << (j - 1))]);
+ ii) {
                                                                                           7
                                                                                  }
                          ++cnt;
                          p = x;
                          break;
                                                                                  int lcp(int p, int q) {
                     } else if (j > 0 && (islms(x + j, t) || islms(p + j, t)))
                                                                                      if (q > n) return 0;
                                                                                      if (p == q) return n - p + 1;
t))) {
                          break;
                                                                                      p = rk[p - 1];
                                                                                       q = rk[q - 1];
                     7
                                                                                      if (p > q) std::swap(p, q);
                 sa[sz + (x >>= 1)] = cnt - 1;
                                                                                      int w = ff[q - p];
```

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```
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                        return std::min(hv[w][p + 1], hv[w][q - (1 << w) + 1]);
                                                                                                                                                                                auto seg = st.top();
                7
                                                                                                                                                                                if (s1.rk[i - 1] <= s1.rk[seg.fi - 1]) break;
       } s1, s2;
                                                                                                                                                                                j = seg.se;
                                                                                                                                                                                st.pop();
                                                                                                                                                                       }
        char s[N];
                                                                                                                                                                        st.push({i, j});
        void gao(int I, int r, int ty) {
                                                                                                                                                                        gao(i, j, 1);
                int pi = 1 - s2.lcp(n + 1 - r, n + 1 - (1 - 1));
                                                                                                                                                               }
                int pj = r + s1.lcp(l, r + 1);
                                                                                                                                                       }
                int p = r - l + 1;
                if(pj - pi + 1) = 2 * p && pi < l && l <= pi + p && (ty == pi + p) && (ty == pi + 
                                                                                                                                                       namespace border {
0 || pj != n)) {
                                                                                                                                                               int tmp1[N], tmp2[N], c[N], sa[N], rk[21][N], lev;
                        for (int k = pi + 2 * p - 1; k \le pj; ++k) {
                                                                                                                                                               PII pos[21][N];
                                 sqr[k] = std::min(sqr[k], 2 * p);
                                 sq[k - 2 * p + 1] = std::min(sq[k - 2 * p + 1], 2
                                                                                                                                                               void buildDict(char *s, int *sa, int *x, int *y, int n, int m
* p);
                                                                                                                                              = 128) {
                                 sqr2[k] = std::max(sqr2[k], k - 2 * p + 1);
                                                                                                                                                                        rep(i, 0, m) c[i] = 0;
                        }
                                                                                                                                                                        rep(i, O, n) c[x[i] = s[i]] ++;
                                                                                                                                                                        rep(i, 1, m) c[i] += c[i - 1];
                }
       }
                                                                                                                                                                        per(i, 0, n) sa[--c[x[i]]] = i;
                                                                                                                                                                        rep(i, 0, n) rk[0][i] = x[i];
                                                                                                                                                                        rep(i, 0, n) pos[0][i] = \{rk[0][sa[i]], sa[i]\};
        void gao(int *a) {
                s1.solve(a + 1, n);
                                                                                                                                                                        lev = 1;
                std::reverse(a + 1, n + a + 1);
                                                                                                                                                                        for (int k = 1; k < n; k <<= 1, ++lev) {
                a[n + 1] = 0;
                                                                                                                                                                                int p = 0;
                s2.solve(a + 1, n);
                                                                                                                                                                                per(i, n - k, n) y[p++] = i;
                //std::reverse(a + 1, n + a + 1);
                                                                                                                                                                                rep(i, O, n) if (sa[i] >= k) y[p++] = sa[i] - k;
                std::stack<PII> st;
                                                                                                                                                                                rep(i, 0, m) c[i] = 0;
                st.push({n + 1, n + 1});
                                                                                                                                                                                rep(i, 0, n) c[x[y[i]]] ++;
                per(i, 1, n + 1) {
                                                                                                                                                                                rep(i, 1, m) c[i] += c[i - 1];
                                                                                                                                                                                per(i, 0, n) sa[--c[x[y[i]]]] = y[i];
                        int j = i;
                        while (SZ(st) > 1) {
                                                                                                                                                                                std::swap(x, y);
                                 auto seg = st.top();
                                                                                                                                                                                p = 1;
                                 if (s1.rk[i-1] >= s1.rk[seg.fi-1]) break;
                                                                                                                                                                                x[sa[O]] = O;
                                j = seg.se;
                                                                                                                                                                                y[n] = -1;
                                                                                                                                                                                //rep(i, 1, n) if (y[sa[i-1]] == y[sa[i]]) assert(sa[i
                                 st.pop();
                                                                                                                                                -1] + k \le n \&\& sa[i] + k \le n);
                        st.push({i, j});
                                                                                                                                                                                rep(i, 1, n) \times [sa[i]] = (y[sa[i - 1]] == y[sa[i]] &&
                        gao(i, j, 0);
                                                                                                                                              y[sa[i-1]+k] == y[sa[i]+k])?p-1:p++;
                                                                                                                                                                                rep(i, 0, n) rk[lev][i] = x[i];
                                                                                                                                                                                rep(i, O, n) pos[lev][i] = \{rk[lev][sa[i]], sa[i]\};
                st = std::stack<PII>();
                st.push({n + 1, n + 1});
                                                                                                                                                                                m = p;
                per(i, 1, n + 1) {
                                                                                                                                                                       7
                        int j = i;
                                                                                                                                                               }
                        while (SZ(st) > 1) {
```

```
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```

```
struct seq {
                                                                                                                                                                          int l = std::max(a.a, b.a), r = std::min(a.a + (a.sz - a.sz))
                        int a, k, sz;
                                                                                                                                          1) * a.k, b.a + (b.sz - 1) * b.k;
                        bool contain(int x) {
                                                                                                                                                                          int pl = (l - d.fi + d.se - 1) / d.se, pr = (r - d.fi + 
                                if (sz == 0) return 0;
                                                                                                                                          d.se) / d.se - 1;
                                if (x < a || x > a + (sz - 1) * k) return 0;
                                                                                                                                                                          if (pl > pr) return (seq) {0, 0, 0};
                                if (x == a) return 1;
                                                                                                                                                                          else return (seq) \{(int)(d.fi + pl * d.se), (pl == pr)?
                                                                                                                                          1: (int) d.se, pr - pl + 1};
                                return (x - a) \% k == 0;
                        }
                3;
                                                                                                                                                          }
                11 Inv(11 q, 11 m) {
                                                                                                                                                          int findprev(int p, int lev, int r) { // <=r start position
                        if (q == 0) return 0;
                                                                                                                                                                   PII *ps = std::lower_bound(pos[lev], pos[lev] + n,
                        //assert(q >= 0);
                                                                                                                                          std::make_pair(rk[lev][p], r + 1));
                        II a1 = m, b1 = 0, a2 = q, b2 = 1, a3, b3, t;
                                                                                                                                                                  if (ps != pos[lev]) --ps; else return -1;
                        while (a2!=1) {
                                                                                                                                                                  if (ps->fi != rk[lev][p]) return -1;
                                t = a1 / a2, a3 = a1 - t * a2, b3 = b1 - t * b2 %
                                                                                                                                                                  else return ps->se;
                                                                                                                                                          7
m.
                                a1 = a2, a2 = a3, b1 = b2, b2 = b3;
                                if (b2 < 0) b2 += m;
                                                                                                                                                          int findnxt(int p, int lev, int l) {// >=/
                                                                                                                                                                   PII *ps = std::lower_bound(pos[lev], pos[lev] + n,
                        return b2;
                                                                                                                                          std::make_pair(rk[lev][p], l));
                                                                                                                                                                  if (ps == pos[lev] + n || ps -> fi! = rk[lev][p]) return -1;
                7
                                                                                                                                                                  else return ps->se;
                std::pair<11, 11> merge(11 a, 11 b, 11 c, 11 d) {
                                                                                                                                                          }
                        c -= a;
                        II dd = gcd(b, d);
                                                                                                                                                          int bit[24];
                        if (c % dd!= 0) return {-1, -1};
                                                                                                                                                  //#define bit(k) (1<<(k))
                        b /= dd;
                                                                                                                                                  #define bit(k) bit[k]
                        c /= dd
                        d /= dd;
                                                                                                                                                          seg occur(int p, int lev, int l, int r) {
                        If t = c * Inv(b, d) % d;
                                                                                                                                                                  int fp = findnxt(p, lev, l);
                        if (t < 0) t += d;
                                                                                                                                                                  if (fp == -1 || fp > r) return (seq) \{0, 0, 0\};
                        return {b * t * dd + a, b * d * dd};
                                                                                                                                                                  int fq = findnxt(p, lev, fp + 1);
                                                                                                                                                                  if (fq == -1 || fq > r) return (seq) \{fp, 1, 1\};
                }
                                                                                                                                                                  int fr = findprev(p, lev, r);
                seg intersect(seg a, seg b) {
                                                                                                                                                                  return (seg) \{fp, fq - fp, (fr - fp) / (fq - fp) + 1\};
                        if (a.sz > b.sz) std::swap(a, b);
                                                                                                                                                          }
                        if (a.sz == 0) return a;
                        else if (a.sz == 1) {
                                                                                                                                                          int query(int 1, int r) {
                                if (b.contain(a.a)) return a;
                                                                                                                                                                   --1;
                                else return (seq) {0, 0, 0};
                                                                                                                                                                   --r;
                        } else {
                                                                                                                                                                  for (int k = lev; k >= 1; k--) {
                                                                                                                                                                          if ((r - l + 1) \le bit(k - 1)) continue;
                                std::pair<11, 11> d = merge(a.a % a.k, a.k, b.a % b.k,
                                                                                                                                                                          seg \ a = occur(l, k - 1, std::max(r - bit(k) + 1, l), r
b.k);
                                if (d.se == -1) return (seq) \{0, 0, 0\};
                                                                                                                                           -bit(k-1)+1);
```

```
seg b = occur(r - bit(k - 1) + 1, k - 1, l, std::min(l)
                                                                                for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
+ bit(k - 1), r - bit(k - 1) + 1));
                                                                                    s[i] = dq.front();
                a.a = 1 + r - (a.a + (a.sz - 1) * a.k);
                                                                                    dq.pop_front();
                b.a += bit(k - 1) - 1;
                                                                                3
                seq c = intersect(a, b);
                                                                            }
                if (c.sz = 0 & c.a + (c.sz - 1) * c.k = r) --c.sz;
                                                                            // 题意:求循环节
                if (c.sz != 0) return c.a + (c.sz - 1) * c.k - l + 1;
            7
                                                                            int cntp[N];
                                                                            int main() {
            return 0;
        }
                                                                                //auto bg = clock();
                                                                                rep(i, 2, 1000001) ff[i] = ff[i >> 1] + 1;
        void init() {
                                                                                scanf("%d", &n);
            buildDict(s, sa, tmp1, tmp2, n);
                                                                                //n = 1000000;
                                                                                rep(i, 1, n + 1) sq[i] = n + 1, sqr[i] = n + 1;
            for (int i = 0; i < 24; ++i) bit[i] = 1 << i;
        }
                                                                                gets();
   7
                                                                                rep(i, 1, n + 1) {
    std::pair<char, char> input[N];
                                                                                    a[i] = s[i - 1] - 'a' + 1;
    char tmpa[5], tmpb[5];
                                                                                //std::cout << clock() - bg << std::endl;
    char convert() {
                                                                                gao(a);
        switch(tmpb[0]) {
                                                                                rep(i, 1, n + 1) sqr2[i] = std::max(sqr2[i], sqr2[i - 1]);
            case 'd': return 'a';
                                                                                border::init();
            case 'r': return 'b';
                                                                                //std::cout << clock() - bg << std::endl;
            case 'm': return 'c';
            case 'f': return 'd';
                                                                                for (int i = n; i; --i) {
                                                                                    cntp[i] = cntp[i + 1] + input[i].first == 'p';
            case 's':
                if (tmpb[1] == 'o') return 'e';
                if (tmpb[1] == 'i') return 'g';
                                                                                for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) {
            case ": return 'f';
                                                                                    int l = cntp[i + 1] + 1;
                                                                                    int r = 1 + i - 1;
        7
        //assert(0);
                                                                                    int bd = border::query(1, r);
                                                                                    int tot = r - l + 1;
   }
                                                                                    int len = tot - bd;
                                                                                    printf("%d\n", (tot + len - 1) / len);
    void gets() {
        std::deque<char> dq;
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) {
                                                                                //std::cout << clock() - bg << std::endl;
            scanf("%s%s", tmpa, tmpb);
                                                                                return 0;
            input[i] = {tmpa[0], convert()};
                                                                            }
            //input[i].first = rand() & 1 ? 'a' : 'p';
            //input[i].second = (rand() % 7) + 'a';
            if (input[i].first == 'a') dq.push_back(input[i].second);
            else dq.push_front(input[i].second);
        }
```

板子 by zlc1114

# 数据结构

### 时间分治

```
// 题意: 动态求桥的个数
// 做法:按时间分治,然后缩边,tarjan 找桥
int m;
struct E {
    int v,w;
    E() {}
    E(int v, int w) \{v = v; w = w;\}
struct node {
    int u,v,w,l,r;
    node(int _u,int _v,int _w,int _l,int _r) {
       u=u; v=v; w=w; l=l; r=r;
    }
7;
vector<E> edge[maxn];
typedef long long II;
vector<node> remain;
int key[maxn],dfn[maxn];
E build(int x,int fa) {//build vt
    vector < E > ch; dfn[x] = 1;
    for (auto now:edge[x]) {
       if (now.v==fa) continue;
       E w=build(now.v,x); w.w+=now.w;
       if (w.v) ch.push_back(w);
    } if (ch.size()>=2) key[x]=1;
    if (key[x]) {
       for (auto v:ch)
            remain.push_back(node(x,v.v,v.w,1,m));//exist!
       return E(x,0);
    } if (ch.size()) return ch[0];
    return E(0,0);
}
int low[maxn],vis[maxn],id[maxn];
int S[maxn],top,tot;
//first: more;
void tarjan(int x,int fa) { //先缩这个, 再建虚树
    dfn[x]=low[x]=++tot;
    S[++top]=x; vis[x]=1;
```

```
int cntfa=0:
    for (auto now:edge[x]) {
        if (now.v==fa&&!cntfa) {
            cntfa=1; continue;
        if (!dfn[now.v]) {
            tarjan(now.v,x);
            low[x]=min(low[x],low[now.v]);
        } else if (vis[now.v])
            low[x]=min(low[x],dfn[now.v]);
   } if (dfn[x]==low[x]) {
        while (1) {
            int now=S[top--];
            vis[now]=0; id[now]=x;
            if (now==x) break;
       }
   }
void clear_and_set(int l,int r,const vector<node> &nodes) {
    for (auto x:nodes) {
        edge[x.u].clear();
        edge[x.v].clear();
        dfn[x.u]=dfn[x.v]=0;
   } tot=0;//clear
    for (auto x:nodes) {
        if (x.l<=l&&r<=x.r) {
            edge[x.u].push\_back(E(x.v,x.w));
            edge[x.v].push_back(E(x.u,x.w));
   }//all_have
int ans[maxn];
void solve(int l,int r,vector<node> nodes,int base) { //m:边数
    clear_and_set(1,r,nodes);
    for (auto x:nodes) {
        if (!dfn[x.u]) tarjan(x.u,0);
        if (!dfn[x.v]) tarjan(x.v,0);
    }//tarjan
    vector<node> tmp;
    int all=0;
    for (auto x:nodes) {
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
if (id[x.u]!=id[x.v]) {
        node nxt=x;
        nxt.u=id[x.u]; nxt.v=id[x.v];
        tmp.push_back(nxt);
        if (x.1 <= 1 \&\& r <= x.r) all += x.w;
    7
3//init
nodes.swap(tmp);
if (l==r) {
    ans[l]=base+all;
    return;
} int mid=(l+r)/2,div;
tmp.clear();
clear_and_set(1,r,nodes);
for (auto x:nodes) key[x.u]=key[x.v]=0;
for (auto x:nodes) {
    if (x.l<=mid&&!(x.l<=l&&r<=x.r)) {
        key[x.u]=key[x.v]=1;
        tmp.push_back(x);
} div=0; remain.clear();
for (auto x:nodes) {
    if (x.l<=mid&&!(x.l<=l&&r<=x.r)) {
        if (!dfn[x.u]) build(x.u,0);
        if (!dfn[x.v]) build(x.v,0);
    7
}//tarjan
for (auto x:remain) tmp.push_back(x),div+=x.w;;
solve(I,mid,tmp,all-div+base);
tmp.clear();
clear_and_set(1,r,nodes);
for (auto x:nodes) key[x.u]=key[x.v]=0;
for (auto x:nodes) {
    if (mid<x.r&&!(x.l<=l&&r<=x.r)) {
        key[x.u]=key[x.v]=1;
        tmp.push_back(x);
    }
} div=0; remain.clear();
for (auto x:nodes) {
    if (mid<x.r&&!(x.l<=l&&r<=x.r)) {
        if (!dfn[x.u]) build(x.u,0);
        if (!dfn[x.v]) build(x.v,0);
    }
```

```
3//tarjan
       for (auto x:remain) tmp.push_back(x),div+=x.w;;
       solve(mid+1,r,tmp,all-div+base);
   7
    int main() {
       int i,n;
       scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
       map<pair<int,int>,int> MP;
       vector<node> init;
       FOR(i,1,m) {
           char op[4]; int u,v;
           scanf("%s%d%d",op,&u,&v);
           if (u>v) swap(u,v);
           if (op[O]=='A') {
               MP[make_pair(u,v)]=i;
           } else {
init.push\_back(node(u,v,1,MP[make\_pair(u,v)],i-1));
               MP.erase(make_pair(u,v));
           7
       } for (auto now:MP)
init.push_back(node(now.first.first,now.first.second,1,now.second,
m));
       solve(1,m,init,0);
       FOR(i,1,m) printf("%d\n",ans[i]);
       return 0;
   }
                         二维树状数组
    //poj2155,修改区间 O1,query 单点 O1,差分来做
    int n,m;
    int c[maxn][maxn];
    int lowbit(int x){return x&-x;}
    void update(int _x,int _y){
       for (int x=_x;x<=n;x+=lowbit(x))
           for (int y=_y;y<=n;y+=lowbit(y)) c[x][y]^=1;
    int sum(int _x,int _y){
       int ret=0;
```

}

for (int  $x=_x;x;x==lowbit(x)$ )

return ret;

for (int y=y;y;y=lowbit(y)) ret^=c[x][y];

### 树状数组 不大于 k 的最大值

```
const int MAX=1000000;
inline int lowbit(int x) {return x&-x;}
inline void insert(int x) {
    for (; x<=MAX; x+=lowbit(x)) a[x]++;
}
inline int find(int x) {
    while (x&&!a[x]) x^=lowbit(x);
    if (!x) return 0;
    int t=lowbit(x)>>1,y=a[x];
    while (t) {
        if (y-a[x-t]) y-=a[x-t];
        else {y=a[x-t]; x=x-t;}
        t>>=1;
    }
    return x;
}
```

### BIT\_差分

```
LL A[maxn], B[maxn]; // A*i+B
   inline int lowbit(int x){return x&-x;}
   void Add(int x,LL val,LL VAL){
       for (;x\leq n;x+=lowbit(x))
(A[x]+=val)\%=M,(B[x]+=VAL)\%=M;
   7
   void add(int l,int r,LL val){
       Add(1,val,-((1-1)*val\%M)+M);
       Add(r+1,M-val,r*val\%M);
   LL query(int x){
       LL ret=0;for (int i=x;x;x-=lowbit(x))
(ret+=A[x]*i+B[x])%=M;
       return ret;
   7
   LL query(int l,int r){
       return (query(r)-query(l-1)+M)%M;
   }
```

### 二维线段树

```
//单点修改区间查询 min,max
struct node{
int left,right;
```

```
}treeX[maxn*4],treeY[maxn*4];
int a[maxn*4][maxn*4];
int mx[maxn*4][maxn*4],mn[maxn*4][maxn*4];
void buildY(int x,int y,int yl,int yr){
    treeY[y].left=yl,treeY[y].right=yr;
    if (yl==yr){
        if (treeX[x].left==treeX[x].right)
            mx[x][y]=mn[x][y]=a[treeX[x].left][yl];
        else{
            mx[x][y]=max(mx[x<<1][y],mx[x<<1|1][y]);
            mn[x][y]=min(mn[x<<1][y],mn[x<<1|1][y]);
        }
        return;
    int mid=(yl+yr)/2;
    buildY(x,y<<1,y1,mid);
    buildY(x,y<<1|1,mid+1,yr);
    mx[x][y]=max(mx[x][y<<1],mx[x][y<<1|1]);
    mn[x][y]=min(mn[x][y<<1],mn[x][y<<1|1]);
void build×(int x,int n,int xl,int xr){
    treeX[x].left=xl,treeX[x].right=xr;
    if (x | = xr){
        buildY(x,1,1,n);
        return;
    7
    int mid=(xl+xr)/2;
    buildX(x<<1,n,x1,mid);
    buildX(x<<1|1,n,mid+1,xr);
    buildY(x,1,1,n);
}
int querymaxY(int x,int y,int yl,int yr){
    int L=treeY[y].left,R=treeY[y].right;
    if (y|<=L\&\&R<=yr){}
        return mx[x][y];
    int mid=(L+R)/2, ret=0;
    if (mid>=yl) ret=max(ret,querymaxY(x,y<<1,yl,yr));
    if (yr>mid) ret=max(ret,querymaxY(x,y<<1|1,yl,yr));</pre>
    return ret:
}
int querymaxX(int x,int xl,int xr,int yl,int yr){
    int L=treeX[x].left,R=treeX[x].right;
    if (x < L & R < xr)
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
          7
          void updateX(int x,int posx,int posy,int val){
              int L=treeX[x].left,R=treeX[x].right;
              if (L==R){
                  updateY(x,1,posy,val);
                  return;
              7
              int mid=(L+R)/2;
              if (mid>=posx) updateX(x<<1,posx,posy,val);</pre>
              else updateX(x<<1 | 1,posx,posy,val);
              updateY(x,1,posy,val);
          }
          int n,m,q;
          int i,j;
          int ans:
          int main(){
              int T_{,x}=0;
              scanf("%d",&T);
              while (T--){
                  scanf("%d",&n);
                  FOR(i,1,n)
                       FOR(j,1,n) scanf("%d",&a[i7[j]);
                  buildX(1,n,1,n);
                  scanf("%d",&q);
                  printf("Case #%d:\n",++x);
                  while (q--){
                      int x,y,r;
                      scanf("%d%d%d",&x,&y,&r);
                      r/=2:
                      int x = \max(1, x-r), x = \min(n, x+r);
                      int y = \max(1, y-r), yr = \min(n, y+r);
                      int MX=querymaxX(1,xl,xr,yl,yr);
                      int MN=queryminX(1,xl,xr,yl,yr);
                      updateX(1,x,y,(MX+MN)/2);
                      printf("%d\n",(MX+MN)/2);
                  7
              7
```

return querymaxY(x,1,yl,yr);

if (mid>=xl) ret=max(ret,querymaxX(x<<1,xl,xr,yl,yr));

if (xr>mid) ret=max(ret,querymaxX(x<<1 | 1,xl,xr,yl,yr));

if (mid>=yl) ret=min(ret,queryminY(x,y<<1,yl,yr));

if (yr>mid) ret=min(ret,queryminY(x,y<<1 | 1,yl,yr));</pre>

if (mid>=xl) ret=min(ret,queryminX(x<<1,xl,xr,yl,yr));</pre>

if (xr>mid) ret=min(ret,queryminX(x<<1 | 1,xl,xr,yl,yr));</pre>

mx[x][y]=max(mx[x<<1][y],mx[x<<1|1][y]);

mn[x][y]=min(mn[x<<1][y],mn[x<<1|1][y]);

int mid=(L+R)/2, ret=0;

int queryminY(int x,int y,int yl,int yr){

if (yl<=L&&R<=yr){

return mn[x][y];

int mid=(L+R)/2,ret=INF;

int L=treeY[y].left,R=treeY[y].right;

int queryminX(int x,int xl,int xr,int yl,int yr){

int L=treeX[x].left,R=treeX[x].right;

return queryminY(x,1,yl,yr);

void updateY(int x,int y,int posy,int val){

int L=treeY[y].left,R=treeY[y].right;

if (treeX[x].left==treeX[x].right)

mx[x][y]=mn[x][y]=val;

if (mid>=posy) updateY(x,y<<1,posy,val);</pre>

mx[x][y]=max(mx[x][y<<1],mx[x][y<<1|1]);

mn[x][y]=min(mn[x][y<<1],mn[x][y<<1|1]);

else updateY(x,y<<1 | 1,posy,val);

7

7

return ret;

return ret;

if (L==R){

else{

return;

int mid=(L+R)/2;

7

}

if (x < L & R < xr){

int mid=(L+R)/2,ret=INF;

7

return ret;

### 吉爷爷线段树

```
// 区间取 max min, 维护其他值
// 直接维护 max,min,第二小即可,暴力改就行了,一个 log
struct node{
    int MIN,MINCNT,IMIN;
```

7

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
II SUM:
        node(){MIN=MINCNT=SUM=0; IMIN=INF;}
   }T[maxn*4];
   void min_(int &A,int B){(A>B)&&(A=B);}
   char op[2]; Il ans;
   void build(int x,int l,int r){
       T[x]=node(); T[x].MINCNT=r-l+1;
       if (l==r) return;
       int mid=(1+r)/2;
       build(x<<1,1,mid);
       build(x << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r);
   7
   inline void update(int x,int l,int r,int val,int L,int R,int tag=1)
{
       if (1<=L&&R<=r){
           if (T[x].IMIN>val){
                if (T[x].MIN< val) {
                    T[x].SUM+=(II)(val-T[x].MIN)*T[x].MINCNT;
                   T[x].MIN=val;
                if(tag) ans+=T[x].SUM;
                return;
           7
       } int mid=(L+R)/2;
       update(x<<1,L,mid,T[x].MIN,L,mid,0);
       update(x<<1|1,mid+1,R,T[x].MIN,mid+1,R,O);
       if (I<=mid) update(x<<1,I,r,val,L,mid);</pre>
       if (mid < r) update(x << 1 | 1, l, r, val, mid + 1, R);
       T[x].SUM=T[x<<1].SUM+T[x<<1|1].SUM;
       T[x].MIN=T[x].IMIN=INF;
       T[x].MIN=min(T[x<<1].MIN,T[x<<1|1].MIN);
       T[x].MINCNT=0;
       if (T[x<<1].MIN==T[x].MIN) {</pre>
            min_(T[x].IMIN,T[x<<1].IMIN);
           T[x].MINCNT+=T[x<<1].MINCNT;
       } else min_(T[x].IMIN,T[x<<1].MIN);
       if (T[x << 1|1].MIN == T[x].MIN) {
            min_{T[x].IMIN,T[x<<1|1].IMIN)}
           T[x].MINCNT+=T[x<<1|1].MINCNT;
       } else min_(T[x].IMIN,T[x<<1|1].MIN);
   3
```

### 扫描线 矩形周长并

int size;

```
int len[maxn*2];
    int n,m,i,j,k;
    struct Seg {
        struct node {
            int left, right;
            int len, num;
            bool cl,cr;//iff
            int lazy;
            void update(int x) {
                lazy+=x;
        } tree[maxn*4];
        void pushup(int x) {
            if (tree[x].lazy) {
                tree[x].len=len[tree[x].right+1]-len[tree[x].left];
                tree[x].cl=tree[x].cr=1; tree[x].num=2;
            } else if (tree[x].left==tree[x].right) {
                tree[x].len=0;
                tree[x].cl=tree[x].cr=O; tree[x].num=O;
            } else {
                tree[x].len=tree[x<<1].len+tree[x<<1|1].len;
                tree[x].num=tree[x<<1].num+tree[x<<1|1].num;
                if (tree[x<<1].cr&&tree[x<<1|1].cl)
tree[x].num-=2;
                tree[x].cl=tree[x<<1].cl;
                tree[x].cr=tree[x<<1|1].cr;
            7
        3;
        void build(int x,int l,int r) {
            tree[x].left=1; tree[x].right=r;
            tree[x].len=tree[x].lazy=0;
            if (l==r) {
            } else {
                int mid=(1+r)/2;
                build(x<<1,1,mid);
                build(x<<1|1,mid+1,r);
                pushup(x);
            7
        void update(int x,int 1,int r,LL val) {
            int L=tree[x].left,R=tree[x].right;
            if (<=L&&R<=r) {
                tree[x].update(val);
                pushup(x);
            } else {
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
int mid=(L+R)/2;
            if (mid \ge 1) update(x << 1,1,r,val);
            if (r>mid) update(x<<1|1,l,r,val);
            pushup(x);
        }
    7
    int query(int x,int 1,int r) { //num
        int L=tree[x].left,R=tree[x].right;
        if (<=L&&R<=r) {
            return tree[x].len;
        } else {
            int mid=(L+R)/2;
            int ans:
            if (mid \ge 1) ans = query(x << 1, 1, r);
            if (r>mid) ans+=query(x<<1 | 1,1,r);
            pushup(x);
            return ans;
        }
    }
} T;
struct point {
    int x1,x2,h;
    int n;
    bool operator <(const point &a)const {
        if (h!=a.h) return h<a.h;
        return n>a.n;
    7
} a[maxn];
map<int,int> Hash;
int x1,x2,y1,y2;
int ans;
int len1, len2, num;
int main() {
    while (~scanf("%d",&n)) {
        if (n==0) break;
        FOR(i,1,n) {
            scanf("%d%d%d%d",&x1,&y1,&x2,&y2);
            len[i*2-1]=x1; len[i*2]=x2;
            a[i*2-1].x1=x1; a[i*2-1].x2=x2;
            a[i*2-1].n=1; a[i*2-1].h=y1;
            a[i*2].x1=x1; a[i*2].x2=x2;
            a[i*2].n=-1; a[i*2].h=y2;
        sort(a+1,a+n*2+1);
        sort(len+1,len+n*2+1);
```

```
Hash.clear();

FOR(i,1,2*n) Hash[len[i]]=i;

T.build(1,1,n*2);

ans=0;

FOR(i,1,2*n) {

    len1=T.tree[1].len; num=T.tree[1].num;

    T.update(1,Hash[a[i].x1],Hash[a[i].x2]-1,a[i].n);

    len2=T.tree[1].len;

    ans+=abs(len2-len1);

    ans+=num*(a[i].h-a[i-1].h);

}

printf("%d\n",ans);

}
```

### 主席树

```
//静态区间第 k 大
```

```
vector<int> v;//学到的 hash 方法
    int getid(int x){return
lower_bound(v.begin(),v.end(),x)-v.begin()+1;}
    int root[maxn],a[maxn],cnt;
    struct Tnode{
        int left, right, sum;
    }T[maxn*40];
    void update(int l,int r,int &x,int y,int pos){
        T[++cnt]=T[y];T[cnt].sum++;x=cnt;
        if (l==r) return;
        int mid=(1+r)/2;
        if (mid>=pos) update(1,mid,T[x].left,T[y].left,pos);
        else update(mid+1,r,T[x].right,T[y].right,pos);
    }
    int query(int l,int r,int x,int y,int k){
        if (l==r) return l;
        int mid=(1+r)/2;
        int sum=T[T[y].left].sum-T[T[x].left].sum;
        if (sum>=k) return query(l,mid,T[x].left,T[y].left,k);
        else return query(mid+1,r,T[x].right,T[y].right,k-sum);
    }
```

## 可持久化数组(主席树维护)

```
struct Tnode {
    int left,right,val;
} T[maxn*80];
```

```
int cnt=0:
void build(int &x,int l,int r) {
    if (!x) x=++cnt;
    if (l==r) {T[x].val=1; return;}
    int mid=(1+r)/2;
    build(T[x].left,l,mid);
    build(T[x].right,mid+1,r);
void update(int &x,int y,int pos,int val,int l,int r) {
    T[++cnt]=T[y]; x=cnt;
    if (l==r) {T[x].val=val; return;}
    int mid=(1+r)/2;
    if (mid>=pos) update(T[x].left,T[y].left,pos,val,l,mid);
    else update(T[x].right,T[y].right,pos,val,mid+1,r);
3
int query(int x,int pos,int l,int r) {
    if (l==r) return T[x].val;
    int mid=(1+r)/2;
    if (mid>=pos) return query(T[x].left,pos,l,mid);
    else return query(T[x].right,pos,mid+1,r);
int root[maxn];
int n,m;
int i,j,k,t;
int a,b,ans;
inline int getfather(int x) {
    int t=query(root[i],x,1,n);
    if (t==x) return x;
    int fa=getfather(t);
    update(root[i],root[i],x,fa,1,n);
    return fa;
}
int main() {
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
    build(root[0],1,n);
    FOR(i,1,m) {
        scanf("%d",&k);
        root[i]=root[i-1];
        if (k==1) {
            scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
            a^=ans; b^=ans;
            int x=getfather(a),y=getfather(b);
            if (x==y) continue;
            update(root[i],root[i],x,y,1,n);
        } else if (k==2) {
```

#### 树套树

// zoj2112 动态第 k 大(这个是类似 kuangbin 大佬的做 法按点建树,我按权值多个 log...)

```
struct node{
        int l,r,cnt;
        node()\{l=r=cnt=0;\}
    }T[2500010];
    int cnt;
    int SIZE;
    inline int lowbit(int x){return x & (-x);}
    void Update(int &x,int y,int l,int r,int pos,int val){
        T[++cnt]=T[y];T[cnt].cnt+=val;x=cnt;
        if (l==r) return;
        int mid=(1+r)/2;
        if (mid>=pos) Update(T[x].1,T[y].1,1,mid,pos,val);
        else Update(T[x].r,T[y].r,mid+1,r,pos,val);
   }
    int n,m;
    int root[maxn];
    void update(int x,int pos,int val){
        while (x \le n){
            Update(root[x],root[x],1,SIZE,pos,val);
            x += lowbit(x);
       }
    7
    int ROOT[maxn];
    int useL[maxn],useR[maxn];//现在的 //r
    int Query(int l,int r,int L,int R,int pos,int pre_L,int pre_R){//
颜色,pos L->R
        if (l==r) return l;
```

int x;

```
int mid=(1+r)/2, nowcnt=0;
       for(x=L-1;x;x=lowbit(x)) nowcnt=T[T[useL[x]].l].cnt;
       for(x=R;x;x-=lowbit(x)) nowcnt+=T[T[useR[x]].l].cnt;
       nowcnt+=T[T[pre_R].l].cnt-T[T[pre_L].l].cnt;
       if (nowcnt>=pos){
           for(x=L-1;x;x=lowbit(x)) useL[x]=T[useL[x]].l;
           for(x=R;x;x==lowbit(x)) useR[x]=T[useR[x]].l;
           return Query(1,mid,L,R,pos,T[pre_L].1,T[pre_R].1);
       }else{
           for(x=L-1;x;x=lowbit(x)) useL[x]=T[useL[x]].r;
           for(x=R;x;x==lowbit(x)) useR[x]=T[useR[x]].r;
           return
Query(mid+1,r,L,R,pos-nowcnt,T[pre_L].r,T[pre_R].r);
       }
   3
   int query(int L,int R,int pos){
       int x;
       for(x=L-1;x;x==lowbit(x)) useL[x]=root[x];
       for(x=R;x;x==lowbit(x)) useR[x]=root[x];
       return Query(1,SIZE,L,R,pos,ROOT[L-1],ROOT[R]);
   char K[maxn],Q[20];
   int A[maxn][4];
   int a[maxn];
   vector<int> H;
   inline int getid(int x){return
lower\_bound(H.begin(),H.end(),x)-H.begin()+1;
   void solve(){
       scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
       int i;
       FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&a[i]),H.push_back(a[i]);
       REP(i,m){}
           scanf("%s",Q);
           K[i]=Q[O];
           if (K[i]=='Q')
scanf("%d%d%d",&A[i][0],&A[i][1],&A[i][2]);
           if (K[i]=='C')
scanf("%d%d",&A[i][0],&A[i][1]),H.push_back(A[i][1]);
       }
sort(H.begin(),H.end());H.erase(unique(H.begin(),H.end()),H.end());
       SIZE=H.size();
       cnt=0;
       FOR(i,1,n)
Update(ROOT[i],ROOT[i-1],1,SIZE,getid(a[i]),1);
```

## CDQ 分治(套线段树)

```
// CF848C CDQ 分治(区间数字出现的 r-I 之和)
//将所有操作计算成为 add 和 del,然后 solve(I,r),再去除影响
const LL MAX=10000007;
struct node{
    int l,r; LL sum;
}T[MAX];
int cnt;
void Update(int &x,int pos,int val,int l,int r){
    if (!x) x=++cnt;
    T[x].sum+=val;
    if (l==r) return;
    int mid=(1+r)/2;
    if (mid>=pos) Update(T[x].l,pos,val,l,mid);
    else Update(T[x].r,pos,val,mid+1,r);
LL Query(int x,int 1,int r,int L,int R){
    if (!x|(1\leq L\&\&R\leq r)) return T[x].sum;
    int mid=(L+R)/2;
    LL ret=0;
    if (mid \ge 1) ret = Query(T[x].l,l,r,L,mid);
    if (r>mid) ret+=Query(T[x].r,l,r,mid+1,R);
    return ret;
7
int n,m;
int root[maxn];
inline int lowbit(int x){
    return x&-x;
void update(int x,int pos,int val){
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
    for (;x<=n;x+=lowbit(x)) Update(root[x],pos,val,1,n);
7
LL query(int x,int 1,int r){
    LL ret=0;
    for (;x;x-=lowbit(x))
        ret+=Query(root[x],l,r,1,n);//其实还是应该是 r-(l-1)的
    return ret;
7
int a[maxn];
set<int> S[maxn];
void ins(int pos,int val){//固定R(L用前缀和)
    S[val].insert(pos);
    set<int>::iterator it=S[val].lower_bound(pos),itt=it;itt++;
    int pre=0,suf=0;
    if (it!=S[val].begin()) it--,pre=*it;
    if (itt!=S[val].end()) suf=*itt;
    if (pre) update(pos,pre,pos-pre);
    if (suf) update(suf,pos,suf-pos);
    if (pre&&suf) update(suf,pre,pre-suf);
7
void del(int pos,int val){
    set<int>::iterator it=S[val].lower_bound(pos),itt=it;itt++;
    int pre=0,suf=0;
    if (it!=S[val].begin()) it--,pre=*it;
    if (itt!=S[val].end()) suf=*itt;
    if (pre) update(pos,pre,-(pos-pre));
    if (suf) update(suf,pos,-(suf-pos));
    if (pre&&suf) update(suf,pre,-(pre-suf));
    S[val].erase(pos);
}
int i;
int main(){
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
    FOR(i,1,n){}
        scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        ins(i,a[i]);
    }
    REP(i,m){}
        int k;
        scanf("%d",&k);
        if (k==1){
            int p,x;
            scanf("%d%d",&p,&x);
            del(p,a[p]);
```

a[p]=x;

```
ins(p,a[p]);

}else if (k==2){

    int l,r;

    scanf("%d%d",&l,&r);

    printf("%164d\n",query(r,l,r));

}

}
```

#### **SPLAY**

```
int A[maxn];
struct splay_tree {
   struct node {
       int val, min, max, add, size, son[2]; //add=lazy
       bool rev;
       void init(int _val) { //开始时 T[i].val==a[i-1](线性的);
           val=min=max=_val; size=1;
           if (_val==INF) max=-INF;
           add=son[0]=son[1]=0; rev=0;
       }
   } T[maxn*2]; //内存池
   int fa[maxn*2],root,tot;
   void pushup(int x) {
        T[x].min=T[x].max=T[x].val; T[x].size=1;
       if (T[x].val==INF) T[x].max=-INF;
       if (T[x].son[0]) {
           T[x].min=min(T[x].min,T[T[x].son[0]].min);
           T[x].max=max(T[x].max,T[T[x].son[0]].max);
           T[x].size+=T[T[x].son[O]].size;
       if (T[x].son[1]) {
           T[x].min=min(T[x].min,T[T[x].son[1]].min);
           T[x].max=max(T[x].max,T[T[x].son[1]].max);
           T[x].size+=T[T[x].son[1]].size;
       3
   void pushdown(int x) {
       if (x==0) return;
       if (T[x].add) {
           if (T[x].son[0]) {
               T[T[x].son[O]].val+=T[x].add;
               T[T[x].son[O]].min+=T[x].add;
               T[T[x].son[O]].max+=T[x].add;
               T[T[x].son[O]].add+=T[x].add;
```

```
7
               if (T[x].son[1]) {
                   T[T[x].son[1]].val+=T[x].add;
                   T[T[x].son[1]].min+=T[x].add;
                   T[T[x].son[1]].max+=T[x].add;
                   T[T[x].son[1]].add+=T[x].add;
               T[x].add=0;
           if (T[x].rev) {
               if (T[x].son[0]) T[T[x].son[0]].rev^=1;
               if (T[x].son[1]) T[T[x].son[1]].rev^=1;
               swap(T[x].son[0],T[x].son[1]);
               T[x].rev=0;
           7
       void rotate(int x,int kind) { //zig(1->) zag(O<-)都行
           int y=fa[x],z=fa[y];
           T[y].son[!kind]=T[x].son[kind],fa[T[x].son[kind]]=y;
           T[x].son[kind]=y,fa[y]=x;
           T[z].son[T[z].son[1]==y]=x,fa[x]=z;
           pushup(y);
       void splay(int x,int goal) { //node x->goal's son
           if (x==goal) return;
           while (fa[x]!=goal) {
               int y=fa[x],z=fa[y];
               pushdown(z),pushdown(y),pushdown(x);
               int rx=T[y].son[0]==x,ry=T[z].son[0]==y;
               if (z==goal) rotate(x,rx);
               else {
                   if (rx==ry) rotate(y,ry);
                   else rotate(x,rx);
                   rotate(x,ry);
               7
           } pushup(x);
           if (goal==0) root=x;
       int select(int pos) { //getnode
           int u=root;
           pushdown(u);
           while (T[T[u].son[O]].size!=pos) { //这里由于头节点有个
-INF 所以不-1
               if (pos < T[T[u].son[O]].size) u = T[u].son[O];
               else {
```

```
pos-=T[T[u].son[0]].size+1;
                   u=T[u].son[1];
               } pushdown(u);
           } return u;
       7
   //下面是自己写的一点常用?函数
       void update(int l,int r,int val) {
            int u=select(l-1),v=select(r+1);
           splay(u,0); splay(v,u);
            T[T[v].son[O]].min+=val;
            T[T[v].son[O]].max+=val;
           T[T[v].son[O]].val+=val;
            T[T[v].son[O]].add+=val;//lazy
       void reverse(int l,int r) {
           int u=select(l-1),v=select(r+1);
           splay(u,0); splay(v,u);
            T[T[v].son[O]].rev^=1;
       }
       void revolve(int l,int r,int x) { //l~r->循环往后 x 位
           int u=select(r-x),v=select(r+1);
           splay(u,0); splay(v,u);
           int tmp=T[v].son[0]; T[v].son[0]=0;
           pushup(v); pushup(u);
           u=select(l-1), v=select(l);
           splay(u,0); splay(v,u);
           fa[tmp]=v; T[v].son[0]=tmp;
           pushup(v); pushup(u);
       7
       void cut(int l,int r,int x) { //l~r->去掉的 x 位置后
//HDU3487
           int u=select(l-1),v=select(r+1);
           splay(u,0); splay(v,u);
           int tmp=T[v].son[0];
           T[v].son[0]=0;
           pushup(v); pushup(u);
           u=select(x); v=select(x+1);
           splay(u,0); splay(v,u);
           fa[tmp]=v; T[v].son[0]=tmp;
           pushup(v); pushup(u);
       int query_min(int l,int r) {
           int u=select(l-1),v=select(r+1);
           splay(u,0); splay(v,u);
            return T[T[v].son[0]].min;
```

```
}
        void insert(int x,int val) {
            int u=select(x),v=select(x+1);
            splay(u,0); splay(v,u);
            ++tot; if (tot==maxn) tot=1;
            T[tot].init(val); fa[tot]=v;
            T[v].son[O]=tot;
            pushup(v); pushup(u);
        7
        void delfree(int x) {//buffer
            if (x==0) return;
            bufs++; if (bufs==maxn) bufs=1;
            nodebuff[bufs]=x;
            delfree(T[x].son[0]);
            delfree(T[x].son[1]);
        void erase(int l,int r) {
            int u=select(l-1),v=select(r+1);
            splay(u,0); splay(v,u);
            delfree(T[v].son[0]);
            T[v].son[0]=0;
            pushup(v); pushup(u);
        void exchange(int 11, int r1, int 12, int r2)
{ //r1-/1+1?=r2-/2+1 OK
            if (11>12) {swap(11,12); swap(r1,r2);}
            int u=select(11-1),v=select(r1+1);
            splay(u,0); splay(v,u);
            int tmp=T[v].son[0]; T[v].son[0]=0;
            pushup(v); pushup(u);
            12 -= T[tmp].size; r2 -= T[tmp].size;
            int _u=select(l2-1),_v=select(r2+1);
            splay(u,0); splay(v,u);
            fa[tmp]=_v;
            swap(T[_v].son[o],tmp);
            pushup(_v); pushup(_u);
            u=select(11-1), v=select(11);
            splay(u,0); splay(v,u);
            fa[tmp]=v;
            T[v].son[O]=tmp;
            pushup(v); pushup(u);
        7
        int nodebuff[maxn],bufs;//bufs:position
```

```
int build(int l,int r) { //add_list
        if (1>r) return 0;
        ++tot; if (tot==maxn) tot=1;
        int ret=nodebuff[tot];
        int mid=(l+r)/2;
        T[ret].init(A[mid]);
        if (l==r) return ret;
        int Is=build(1,mid-1);
        int rs=build(mid+1,r);
        if (ls) fa[ls]=ret,T[ret].son[0]=ls;
        if (rs) fa[rs]=ret,T[ret].son[1]=rs;
        pushup(ret);
        return ret;
    void init(int n) {
        int i; tot=0;
        REP(i,maxn) nodebuff[i]=i;
        rFOR(i,1,n) A[i+1]=A[i];
        A[1]=A[n+2]=-INF;
        root=build(1,n+2);
        fa[root]=0; T[0].init(-INF);
        fa[0]=0; T[0].son[1]=root; T[0].size=0;
    }
} T;
```

#### SPLAY 启发式合并

```
//HDU6133, 一棵树的合并
struct splaytree {
   struct node {
       LL val, sum;
       int son[2], size;
       void init(LL_val) {
           val=sum=_val; size=1;
           son[0]=son[1]=0;
       7
   } T[maxn]; //编号是对应的
   int fa[maxn];
   int root;
   inline void pushup(int x) {
       T[x].sum=T[x].val;
       T[x].size=1;
       if (T[x].son[0]) {
           T[x].sum+=T[T[x].son[O]].sum;
           T[x].size+=T[T[x].son[O]].size;
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
7
            if (T[x].son[1]) {
                T[x].sum+=T[T[x].son[1]].sum;
                T[x].size+=T[T[x].son[1]].size;
            }
        7
        void rotate(int x,int kind) {
            int y=fa[x],z=fa[y];
            T[y].son[!kind]=T[x].son[kind],fa[T[x].son[kind]]=y;
            T[x].son[kind]=y,fa[y]=x;
            T[z].son[T[z].son[1]==y]=x,fa[x]=z;
            pushup(y);
        void splay(int x,int goal) {
            if (x==goal) return;
            while (fa[x]!=goal) {
                int y=fa[x],z=fa[y];
                int rx=T[y].son[0]==x,ry=T[z].son[0]==y;
                if (z==goal) rotate(x,rx);
                else {
                    if (rx==ry) rotate(y,ry);
                    else rotate(x,rx);
                    rotate(x,ry);
                }
            }
            pushup(x);
            if (qoal==0) root=x;
        LL insert(int x) { //x 为原先位置
            int u=root,f=0;
            while (u) {
                f=u;
                if (T[x].val< T[u].val) u=T[u].son[0];
                else u=T[u].son[1];
            if (T[x].val < T[f].val) T[f].son[O] = x;
            else T[f].son[1]=x;
            fa[x]=f;
            splay(x,0);
            return
T[T[x].son[O]].sum+T[x].val*(T[T[x].son[1]].size+1);
        LL dfs(int x) {
            int I=T[x].son[0],r=T[x].son[1];
            LL ret=0;
```

```
T[x].init(T[x].val);
        if (1) ret+=dfs(1);
        ret+=insert(x);
        if (r) ret+=dfs(r);
        return ret;
    7
    LL merge(int x,int y,LL tmp,LL ret) {
        if (x==y) return tmp;
        splay(x,0); splay(y,0);
        if (T[x].size>T[y].size) swap(x,y),swap(tmp,ret);
        root=y;
        ret+=dfs(x);
        return ret;
    int getkth(int x,int k) { //未验证,抄的前面那个板子
        int u=root;
        while (T[T[u].son[O]].size!=k) {
            if (k < T[T[u].son[O]].size) u = T[u].son[O];
            else {
                k=T[T[u].son[O]].size+1;
                u=T[u].son[1];
            7
        }
        return T[x].val;
    3
} T;
```

#### 左偏树

```
struct node{
       int l,r,val,len;
       node(int val=0)\{l=r=len=0; val=val;\}
   }T[maxn]; int tot;
   int merge(int x,int y){//不能直接 swap x 和儿子, 否则可能不满足
堆性质
       if (|x|||y) return x|y;
       if (T[x].val>T[y].val) swap(x,y);
       T[x].r=merge(T[x].r,y);
       if (T[T[x].l].len< T[T[x].r].len) swap(T[x].l,T[x].r);
       T[x].len=T[T[x].r].len+1;
       return x:
   }
   int pop(int x) {
       T[x].val=-1;
       return merge(T[x].1,T[x].r);
```

}

### 可持久化非旋 treap

```
// 内存回收: 没写,写的话可以直接用个东西保存指向它的 pointer
个数
   // 辣鸡蓝桥杯的题目, 喵的什么垃圾评测机, 全 MLE 是个什么东西
   namespace persist_treap {
       typedef pair<int,int> Pair;
       const int maxn=1e7;//maxn>=2
       struct node {
           int l,r,len,size;
           Il val, lazy, sum;
           node(II_val=0) {
              l=r=len=0; val=val; lazy=0;
              sum=val; size=1;
           7
       } T[maxn];
       int root;
       int pool[maxn], st, ed; //ends
       void init() {
           int i; ed=maxn-1; root=0; T[0].size=0;//0:no use
           REP(i,maxn-1) pool[i]=i+1;//start from 1
       void delnode(int pos) {
           if (ed==maxn-1) ed=0;
           // T[pos]=node();// no use
           pool[ed++]=pos;
       int insnode(II x) {//value
           // assert(st+1!=ed);// no !!!
           int pos=pool[st++];
           if (st==maxn-1) st=0;
           T[pos]=node(x);
           return pos;
       int persistnode(int ini) {
           // assert(st+1!=ed);// no !!!
           int pos=pool[st++];
           T[pos]=T[ini];
           if (st==maxn-1) st=0;
           return pos;
       void ADD(int x, ll val) { //update
           T[x].lazy+=val; T[x].val+=val;
```

```
T[x].sum+=T[x].size*val;
bool pushdown(int x) {
    if (!T[x].lazy) return 0;
    if (T[x].I) {
        T[x].l=persistnode(T[x].l);
        ADD(T[x].l,T[x].lazy);
   7
    if (T[x].r) {
        T[x].r=persistnode(T[x].r);
        ADD(T[x].r,T[x].lazy);
    }
    T[x].lazy=0;
    return 1; // changed; -1/2 空间
void pushup(int x) {
    T[x].sum=T[x].val;
    T[x].len=0; T[x].size=1;
    if (T[x].l) {
        T[x].sum+=T[T[x].l].sum;
        T[x].len=max(T[x].len,T[T[x].l].len+1);
        T[x].size+=T[T[x].l].size;
   }
    if (T[x].r) {
        T[x].sum+=T[T[x].r].sum;
        T[x].len=max(T[x].len,T[T[x].r].len+1);
        T[x].size+=T[T[x].r].size;
   }
int merge(int x,int y,bool downx=0,bool downy=0) {
    if (|x|||y) return x|y;
    if (T[x].len>T[y].len) {
        if (!downx) x=persistnode(x);
        bool okay=pushdown(x);
        T[x].r=merge(T[x].r,y,okay,downy);
        pushup(x); return x;
   } else {
        if (!downy) y=persistnode(y);
        bool okay=pushdown(y);
        T[y].l=merge(x,T[y].l,downx,okay);
        pushup(y); return y;
    }
pii split(int x,int k,bool down=0) {
    if (!x) return make_pair(0,0);
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
if (!down) x=persistnode(x);
                                                                               pii A_=split(root,x-1);
           bool persisted=pushdown(x); //persist:newnode
                                                                               pii B_=split(A_.second,y-x+1);
           // printf("split: %lld; sz=%d;
                                                                               root=merge(merge(A.first,B_.first),B.second);
k=%d\n'',T[x].val,T[x].size,k);
                                                                           7
           pii P;
                                                                       }
           if (!k||T[T[x].l].size>=k) {
               // printf("to_left %d\n",T[x].l);
                                                                                                    I CT
               P=split(T[x].l,k,persisted);
                                                                        //确认没写错,加边减边,改边权,查第二大值
               T[x].l=P.second; pushup(x); P.second=x;
           } else {
                                                                        //修改边权:把边当成点,mark 一下,然后左右端点连边即可
                                                                       //hdu5002, chain_makeSame; query secondary_max
               P=split(T[x].r,k-T[T[x].l].size-1,persisted);
               T[x].r=P.first; pushup(x); P.first=x;
                                                                       namespace LCT {
           } return P;
                                                                           const int maxn=1e5+7;
                                                                           struct info {
       void print_dfs(int x) {
                                                                               int size;
                                                                               pii max1, max2;
           if (!x) return;
                                                                               info(int_val=-INF,int_cnt=1,int_size=1):
           print_dfs(T[x].1);
           printf("%lld ",T[x].val);
                                                                   size(_size),max1(make_pair(_val,_cnt)),max2(make_pair(-INF,0))
           print_dfs(T[x].r);
       7
                                                                   {}
                                                                               void print() {
       Il query(int l,int r) {//用个东西记录一下??
                                                                                   debug(" debug: infomation: max=(%d,%d)(%d,%d)
                                                                   size=%d\n",max1.first,max1.second,max2.first,max2.second,size)
           pii A=split(root,l-1);
           // print_dfs(A.first); puts("A.first");
           pii B=split(A.second,r-l+1);
                                                                               }
           // print_dfs(B.first); puts("B.first");
                                                                           3;
           // print_dfs(B.second); puts("B.second");
                                                                           struct tag {
           return T[B.first].sum;
                                                                               int same, add; //same: lazy
                                                                               tag() {same=-INF; add=0;}
                                                                               bool tagadd() {return (add!=0);}
       void update(int l,int r,ll val) {
                                                                               bool tagsame() {return (same!=-INF);}
           pii A=split(root,l-1);
           pii B=split(A.second,r-l+1);
                                                                           3;
           ADD(B.first,val);
                                                                           //info_merge
           root=merge(merge(A.first,B.first),B.second);
                                                                           inline void merge(info &x,pii value) {
                                                                               if (x.max1.first==value.first)
                                                                                   return (void)(x.max1.second+=value.second);
        void insert(int k,int val) {//after kth
                                                                               if (x.max1<value) swap(x.max1,value);
           pii A=split(root,k);
                                                                               if (x.max2.first==value.first)
           int y=insnode(val);
           // print_dfs(A.first); puts("okay");
                                                                                   return (void)(x.max2.second+=value.second);
           // printf("root=%d\n",root);
                                                                               if (x.max2<value) swap(x.max2,value);
           root=merge(A.first,merge(y,A.second));
                                                                           info merge(const info &x,const info &y) {
                                                                               info ret=x;
       void transto(int l,int r,int x,int y) {
                                                                               ret.size+=y.size;
           pii A=split(root,l-1);
           pii B=split(A.second,r-l+1);
                                                                               merge(ret,y.max1);
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
   merge(ret,y.max2);
   return ret;
                                                                    void pushup(int x) {
                                                                         T[x].chain=info(T[x].val);//clear
//info_update and tag_update
                                                                        if (T[x].son[0])
inline void MakeSame(info &_info,int value) {
   _info.max1=make_pair(value,_info.size);
                                                            T[x].chain=merge(T[T[x].son[O]].chain,T[x].chain);
   _info.max2=make_pair(-INF,0);
                                                                        if (T[x].son[1])
inline void MakeSame(tag &_tag,int value) {
                                                            T[x].chain=merge(T[x].chain,T[T[x].son[1]].chain);
   _tag.same=value;
                                                                    void pushdown(int x) {
inline void AddValue(info &_info,int value) {
                                                                        if (T[x].rev) {
   _info.max1.first+=value;
                                                                             if (T[x].son[0]) Reverse(T[x].son[0]);
   if (_info.max2.first!=-INF) _info.max2.first+=value;
                                                                            if (T[x].son[1]) Reverse(T[x].son[1]);
                                                                             T[x].rev=0;
inline void AddValue(tag &_tag,int value) {
   _tag.add+=value;
                                                                        if (T[x].chaintag.tagadd()) {
   if (_tag.tagsame()) _tag.same+=value;
                                                                             if (T[x].son[0])
                                                            AddValue(T[T[x].son[O]],T[x].chaintag.add);
}
struct node {
                                                                            if (T[x].son[1])
   int son[2],fa;
                                                            AddValue(T[T[x].son[1]],T[x].chaintag.add);
   int val;
                                                                             T[x].chaintag.add=0;
   info chain; tag chaintag;
    bool rev, isroot; //root=1:isroot
                                                                        if (T[x].chaintag.tagsame()) {
   void init(int _val) {
                                                                             if (T[x].son[0])
        val=_val;
                                                            MakeSame(T[T[x].son[O]],T[x].chaintag.same);
        chain=info(val);
                                                                            if (T[x].son[1])
        chaintag=tag();
                                                            MakeSame(T[T[x].son[1]],T[x].chaintag.same);
        rev=0; son[0]=son[1]=0;
                                                                             T[x].chaintag.same=-INF;
        fa=0; isroot=1;
                                                                        3
                                                                    7
} T[maxn];
                                                                    void rotate(int x,int kind) {
void Reverse(int x) {
                                                                        int y=T[x].fa,z=T[y].fa;
   T[x].rev^=1;
                                                                         T[y].son[!kind]=T[x].son[kind],T[T[x].son[kind]].fa=y;
                                                                        T[x].son[kind]=y,T[y].fa=x;
   swap(T[x].son[0],T[x].son[1]);
                                                                         if (T[y].isroot) {T[x].isroot=true; T[y].isroot=false;}
void AddValue(node &x,int val) {//Add_To_Node
                                                                        else T[z].son[T[z].son[1]==y]=x;
   x.val+=val;
                                                                         T[x].fa=z; pushup(y);
   AddValue(x.chain,val);
   AddValue(x.chaintag,val);
                                                                    void PreChange(int x) {//change_from_root
                                                                        static int ids[maxn],i,k;
                                                                        for (k=0; !T[x].isroot; k++){
void MakeSame(node &x,int val) {
                                                                             ids[k]=x,x=T[x].fa;
   x.val=val;
   MakeSame(x.chain,val);
                                                                        ids[k++]=x;
                                                                         rREP(i,k) pushdown(ids[i]);
    MakeSame(x.chaintag,val);
```

```
}
void splay(int x) { //to root
    PreChange(x);
    while (!T[x].isroot) {
        int y=T[x].fa,z=T[y].fa;
        int rx=T[y].son[0]==x,ry=T[z].son[0]==y;
        if (T[y].isroot) rotate(x,rx);
        else {
            if (rx==ry) rotate(y,ry);
            else rotate(x,rx);
            rotate(x,ry);
        }
    } pushup(x);
}
int access(int x) {
    int y=0;
    for (; x; x=T[x].fa) {
        splay(x);
        T[T[x].son[1]].isroot=true;
        T[x].son[1]=y;
        T[y].isroot=false;
        y=x; pushup(x);
    } return y;
bool judge(int u,int v) {
    while (T[u].fa) u=T[u].fa;
    while (T[v].fa) v=T[v].fa;
    return u==v;
void makeroot(int x) {
    access(x); splay(x);
    Reverse(x);
}
bool link(int u,int v) {
    if (judge(u,v)) return 1;
    makeroot(u); T[u].fa=v;
    return 0;
bool cut(int u,int v) {
    makeroot(u); splay(v);
    T[T[v].son[O]].fa=T[v].fa;
    T[v].fa=0;
    T[T[v].son[0]].isroot=true;
    T[v].son[0]=0;
    pushup(v);
```

```
return 0:
    bool add(int u,int v,int val) {
        makeroot(u); access(v); splay(v);
        AddValue(T[v],val);
        return 0;
    bool change(int u,int v,int val) {
        makeroot(u); access(v); splay(v);
        MakeSame(T[v],val);
        return 0;
    7
    pair<int,int> ask(int u,int v) {
        makeroot(u); access(v); splay(v);
        return T[v].chain.max2;
    }
3;
vector<int> edge[maxn];
void dfs(int x,int fa) {
    LCT::T[x].fa=fa;
    LCT::T[x].isroot=1;
    for (int v:edge[x]) if (v!=fa) dfs(v,x);
}
int main() {
    int x=0;
    int T,_; T=1;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    FOR(_,1,T) {
        int n,m,i;
        scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
        FOR(i,1,n) {
            int val;
            scanf("%d",&val);
            LCT::T[i].init(val);
        }
        REP(i,n-1) {
            int u,v;
            scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
            edge[u].push_back(v);
            edge[v].push_back(u);
        }
        dfs(1,0);
        printf("Case #%d:\n",++x);
        while (m--) {
            int k;
```

```
scanf("%d",&k);
            int x,y;
            if (k==1) {
                int x0,40;
                scanf("%d%d%d%d",&x,&y,&xO,&yO);
                LCT::cut(x,y);
                LCT::link(x0,y0);
            } else if (k==2) {
                int val;
                scanf("%d%d%d",&x,&y,&val);
                LCT::change(x,y,val);
            } else if (k==3) {
                int val:
                scanf("%d%d%d",&x,&y,&val);
                LCT::add(x,y,val);
            } else if (k==4) {
                scanf("%d%d",&x,&y);
                pair<int,int> t=LCT::ask(x,y);
                if (t.first==-INF) puts("ALL SAME");
                else printf("%d %d\n",t.first,t.second);
            }
        7
        FOR(i,1,n) edge[i].clear();
    }
3
```

### KD 树

```
//线段树套 KD 树
//KD 树,对于子树需要维护区间
//时间复杂度:nsqrt(n)
//最近距离的话,注意剪枝要减得多,用矩形限制
//可以通过对左右估值来确定 query 顺序
//(把 query 的东西放到外面限制)
namespace KDT {
   const double alpha=0.75;
   const int DIM=2;
   struct point {
      int A[DIM],max[DIM],min[DIM];
      int l,r; int size;
      void init() {
          l=r=0; initval();
      7
      void initval() {
          int i; size=1;
```

```
REP(i,DIM) min[i]=max[i]=A[i];
    7
} T[maxn*30]; int TOT;
int Cur;
bool cmp(int x,int y) {
    return T[x].A[Cur]<T[y].A[Cur];
7
void update(int x) {
    int i; T[x].initval();
    int |=T[x].1,r=T[x].r;
    if (1) T[x].size+=T[1].size;
    if (r) T[x].size+=T[r].size;
    REP(i,DIM) {
        if (1) {
            T[x].max[i]=max(T[x].max[i],T[l].max[i]);
            T[x].min[i]=min(T[x].min[i],T[l].min[i]);
        }
        if (r) {
            T[x].max[i]=max(T[x].max[i],T[r].max[i]);
            T[x].min[i]=min(T[x].min[i],T[r].min[i]);
        }
    7
}
int id[maxn],tot;
void build(int &x,int l,int r,int cur) { //should have id
    x=0; if (l>r) return;
    int m=(1+r)/2; Cur=cur;
    nth_element(id+1,id+m,id+r+1,cmp);
    x=id[m];
    build(T[x].l,l,m-1,cur^1);
    build(T[x].r,m+1,r,cur^1);
    update(x);
void getid(int x) { //没有顺序=_=
    id[++tot]=x;
    if (T[x].I) getid(T[x].I);
    if (T[x].r) getid(T[x].r);
void rebuild(int &x,int cur) {
    tot=0; getid(x);
    build(x,1,tot,cur);
void insert(int &x,int now,int cur) {
    if (!x) {x=now; return;}
    Cur=cur;
```

```
if (cmp(now,x)) insert(T[x].l,now,cur^1);
       else insert(T[x].r,now,cur^1);
       update(x);
       if (T[x].size*alpha+3<max(T[T[x].l].size,T[T[x].r].size))
            rebuild(x,cur);
   7
   void addnode(int &x,int px,int py) {
       TOT++; T[TOT].A[0]=px; T[TOT].A[1]=py;
       T[TOT].init(); insert(x,TOT,0);
   int x0,y0,x1,y1;//check 两个=_=
   int check(int x,int y) {
       return x0<=x&&x<=x1&&y0<=y&&y<=y1;
   }
   int ok(point &A) {
       return check(A.A[0],A.A[1]);
   int allin(point &A) {
        return x0<=A.min[0]&&A.max[0]<=x1&&
                yO <= A.min[1] && A.max[1] <= y1;
   int allout(point &A) {
       return A.max[O] < xO | |x1 < A.min[O]| |
                A.max[1] < yO | | y1 < A.min[1];
   int query(int x) {
       if (!x) return 0;
       if (allin(T[x])) return T[x].size;
       if (allout(T[x])) return 0;
       int ret=0;
       if (ok(T[x])) ret++;
       if (T[x].size==1) return ret;
       ret+=query(T[x].l);
       ret+=query(T[x].r);
       return ret;
   7
7
const int MAX=1e9+7;
struct Tnode {
   int l,r,KD_root;
   Tnode() { |= r=KD_root=0; }
} T[maxn*30]; int cnt;
void update(int &x,int px,int py,int pos,int L,int R) {
   if (!x) x=++cnt;
    KDT::addnode(T[x].KD_root,px,py);
```

```
if (L==R) return;
    int mid=(L+R)/2;
    if (pos<=mid) update(T[x].l,px,py,pos,L,mid);
    else update(T[x].r,px,py,pos,mid+1,R);
}
int query(int x,int k,int L,int R) {
    if (!x) return 0;
    if (L==R) return L;
    int mid=(L+R)/2;
    if (T[x].r) {
        int rk=KDT::query(T[T[x].r].KD_root);
        if (rk<k) return query(T[x].1,k-rk,L,mid);
        return query(T[x].r,k,mid+1,R);
    } return query(T[x].l,k,L,mid);
}
char buffer[36000000],*buf=buffer;
void read(int &x) {
    for (x=0; *buf<48; ++buf);</pre>
    while (*buf>=48)x=x*10+*buf-48,++buf;
}
int n,q;
int i,j,k;
int root, lastans;
int main() {
    fread(buffer,1,3600000),stdin);
    read(n); read(q); KDT::TOT=0;
    FOR(i,1,9) {
        int op;
        read(op);
        if (op == 1) {
            int x,y,v;
            read(x); read(y); read(v);
            x^=lastans; y^=lastans; v^=lastans;
            update(root,x,y,v,O,MAX);
        } else {
            int x1, y1, x2, y2, k;
            read(x1); read(y1); read(x2); read(y2); read(k);
            x1^=lastans; y1^=lastans;
            x2^=lastans; y2^=lastans;
            k^=lastans;
            KDT::x0=x1; KDT::y0=y1;
            KDT::x1=x2; KDT::y1=y2;
            lastans=query(root,k,O,MAX);
            if (!lastans) puts("NAIVE!ORZzyz.");
            else printf("%d\n", lastans);
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
}
}
```

#### 莫队

sort 时可以按照&1 左往右 or 右往左

### 树上莫队(套分块)

```
//http://codeforces.com/gym/100962/attachments
//题意是求路径上最小没出现数字
//主要思路是分类,每个点进出各算一次可以消除影响
//点的直接加个 lca 即可
const int SIZE=500;
vector<pair<int,int> > edge[maxn];
int cl[maxn],cr[maxn],val[maxn],dfn[maxn<<1];</pre>
int tot;
int dfs(int x,int fa) {
    cl[x]=++tot; dfn[tot]=x;
    for (auto now:edge[x]) if (now.first!=fa) {
           dfs(now.first,x);
           val[now.first]=now.second;
       } cr[x]=++tot; dfn[tot]=x;
7
int block[maxn<<1];
struct node {
    int l,r,id;
} Q[maxn];
int cmp(node a, node b) {
    if (block[a.l]==block[b.l]) return a.r<b.r;
    return block[a.l7<block[b.l7;
7
bool vis[maxn];
int cnt[maxn],cur[maxn];//block,now
void change(int x) {
    x=dfn[x]; vis[x]^{=1};
    if (vis[x]) {
       if (!cur[val[x]]) cnt[block[val[x]]]++;
       cur[val[x]]++;
    } else {
       cur[val[x]]--;
       if (!cur[val[x]]) cnt[block[val[x]]]--;
    7
}
```

```
int ans[maxn];
int L,R;
int main() {
    int n,q;
    int i;
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&q);
    FOR(i,0,n*2+1) block[i]=i/SIZE;
    REP(i,n-1) {
        int u, v, len;
        scanf("%d%d%d",&u,&v,&len); len=min(len,n+1);
        edge[u].push_back(make_pair(v,len));
        edge[v].push_back(make_pair(u,len));
    7
    val[1]=n+1; dfs(1,0);
    REP(i,q) {
        int a,b;
        scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
        if (cl[a]>cl[b]) swap(a,b);
        if (cr[a]>cr[b]) Q[i].l=cl[a]+1,Q[i].r=cl[b];
        else Q[i].l=cr[a],Q[i].r=cl[b];
        Q[i].id=i;
    7
    sort(Q,Q+q,cmp);
    L=1; R=0;
    REP(i,q) {
        while (L<Q[i].1) {change(L); L++;}
        while (R>Q[i].r) {change(R); R--;}
        while (L>Q[i].I) \{L--; change(L);\}
        while (R < Q[i].r) \{R++; change(R);\}
        int now=0;
        while (cnt[now]==SIZE) now++;
        now*=SIZE;
        while (cur[now]) now++;
        ans[Q[i].id]=now;
    REP(i,q) printf("%d\n",ans[i]);
}
```

#### 回滚莫队套分块

```
//北京区域赛,题意是 I->r 的所有内部边的并查集啥的
//回滚分块(然而我没回滚,记录了一下)
//queries 按照左端点排序(有边的要按照我这种方式来排,否则菊花图
卡死)
```

//cmpu 的时候 v 要倒着,因为要让块外的不受左边影响(same\_l and

```
small r)
   //然后对于左端点在 block 内部的所有 query,按右端点往右走,走到头
即可
   //这个做法就是按照左分块,然后把右边有效的加进去,再把左边的加
进去就行了
   int SIZE;
   struct node {
       int u,v,id,o;
       node() {};
       node(int _u,int _v,int _id=0):u(_u),v(_v),id(_id) {};
   } to[maxn],re[maxn],queries[maxn];
   int BID[maxn],L[maxn];
   bool cmpu(node A, node B) {
       if (A.u!=B.u) return A.u<B.u;
       //区间为了避免漏掉 r 小的
       if (A.v!=B.v) return A.v>B.v;
       return A.id>B.id;
   bool cmpv(node A, node B) {
       if (A.v!=B.v) return A.v<B.v;
       if (A.u!=B.u) return A.u<B.u;
       return A.id < B.id;
   }
   bool cmpQ(node A, node B) {
       if (A.o!=B.o) return A.o<B.o;
       if (A.v!=B.v) return A.v<B.v;
       if (A.u!=B.u) return A.u<B.u;
       return A.id < B.id;
   7
   int fa[maxn],size[maxn];
   LL Ans[maxn];
   inline int getfa(int x) {
       if (fa[x]==x) return x;
       return fa[x]=getfa(fa[x]);
   }
   int FA[maxn],SZ[maxn],PID[maxn];
   inline int getFA(int x) {
       if (FA[x]==x) return x;
       return FA[x]=getFA(FA[x]);
   3
   inline void update(int u,int pid) {
       if (PID[u]!=pid) {
           int f=getfa(u);
           if (PID[f]!=pid) {
               FA[f]=f;
```

```
PID[f]=pid;
                SZ[f]=size[f];
            } PID[u]=pid; FA[u]=f;
        7
    } int tot=0;
    LL now;
    int main() {
        int T:
        scanf("%d",&T);
        while (T--) {
            int n,m,q,i,j,k;
            scanf("%d%d%d",&n,&m,&q);
            if (q==0) SIZE=m; else SIZE=m/sqrt(q)*2;
            if (!SIZE) SIZE++;
            FOR(i,0,(m+1)/SIZE) L[i]=0;
            FOR(i,1,m+1) {BID[i]=i/SIZE; if (!L[i/SIZE])
L[i/SIZE]=i;}
            FOR(i,1,m) {
                int u,v;
                scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
                if (u>v) swap(u,v);
                to[i]=node(u,v);
                re[i]=node(u,v);
            } sort(to+1,to+m+1,cmpv);
            sort(re+1,re+m+1,cmpu);
            FOR(i,1,m) {
to[i].o=BID[lower_bound(re+1,re+1+m,to[i],cmpu)-re];
                re[i].o=BID[i];
            }
            FOR(i,1,q) {
                int u,v;
                scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
                if (u>v) swap(u,v);
                queries[i]=node(u,v,i);
queries[i].o=BID[lower_bound(re+1,re+1+m,queries[i],cmpu)-re];
            } sort(queries+1,queries+q+1,cmpQ);
            FOR(i,1,q) {
                if (i==1||queries[i].o!=queries[i-1].o) { //initialize
                    FOR(j,1,n) fa[j]=j,size[j]=1;
                    j=1; now=0;
                for (; j<=m&&to[j].v<=queries[i].v; j++) {
                    if (to[j].o>queries[i].o) {//sorted by /
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
                        node &e=to[i];
                                                                             if (BLOCK[A.r]!=BLOCK[B.r]) return
                        int x=getfa(e.u),y=getfa(e.v);
                                                                     BLOCK[A.r]<BLOCK[B.r];
                        if (x==y) continue; fa[x]=y;
                                                                             return (A.t<B.t)^((BLOCK[A.l]^BLOCK[A.r])&1);
                        now+=(LL)size[x]*size[y];
                                                                         ?vector<int> V;
                        size[y]+=size[x];
                                                                         inline int getid(int x){return
                                                                     lower_bound(V.begin(), V.end(),x)-V.begin()+1;}
                    7
                }
                                                                         int L,R,T;
                LL ans=now: tot++;
                                                                         int num[maxn],cnt[maxn];
                                                                         inline void add(int pos){
                for (k=L[queries[i].o];
k \le m \&\&BID[k] = = queries[i].o; k++) {
                                                                             int &T=num[a[pos]];
                    if(queries[i].u \le re[k].u \& \& re[k].v \le queries[i].v)
                                                                             cnt[T] - -; T++; cnt[T]++;
{
                                                                         }inline void del(int pos){
                        node &e=re[k];
                                                                             int &T=num[a[pos]];
                        update(e.u,tot); update(e.v,tot);
                                                                             cnt[T]--;T--;cnt[T]++;
                        int x=getFA(e.u),y=getFA(e.v);
                                                                         }inline void change(int pos,int val){
                        if (x==y) continue; FA[x]=y;
                                                                             if (L \le pos \& pos \le R) \{ del(pos), a[pos] = val, add(pos); \}
                        ans+=(LL)SZ[x]*SZ[y];
                                                                             else a[pos]=val;
                        SZ[y]+=SZ[x];
                    }
                                                                         int ans[maxn];
                                                                         int main(){
                                                                             scanf("%d%d",&n,&q);
                Ans[queries[i].id]=ans;
                                                                             FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&a[i]),V.push_back(a[i]);
            FOR(i,1,q) printf("%||d\n",Ans[i]);
                                                                             FOR(i,1,q){
        }
                                                                                 int op, l, r;
                                                                                 scanf("%d%d%d",&op,&I,&r);
    3
                                                                                 if (op == 1){
                                                                                      Q[i]=queries(1,r,i);
                            带修改莫队
                                                                                 if (op==2) {
    //change 常数大时 size 可以增大
                                                                                      S[i]=queries(l,r,a[l]);a[l]=r;
    //sort 时先 block,改变顺序可以降低常数
                                                                                      V.push_back(a[l]);
    //n^2/3,注意常数
                                                                                 }
    //注意 change 时间时排的顺序
                                                                             }sort(V.begin(),V.end());
    const int SIZE=2500;
                                                                             V.erase(unique(V.begin(),V.end()),V.end());
    struct queries{
                                                                             FOR(i,1,n) a[i]=getid(a[i]);
        int l,r,t;//pre
                                                                             FOR(i,1,q) if (S[i].t) S[i].r=getid(S[i].r),S[i].t=getid(S[i].t);
        queries(){};
                                                                             FOR(i,1,max(n,q)) BLOCK[i]=i/SIZE;
        queries(int _l,int _r,int _t):l(_l),r(_r),t(_t){};
                                                                             sort(Q+1,Q+q+1,cmp);
    }Q[maxn],S[maxn];
                                                                             L=1;R=0;T=q;cnt[0]=INF;
    int n,m,q;
                                                                             FOR(i,1,q) if (Q[i].t){
    int i,j,k;
                                                                                  while (T < Q[i].t) = \{T++; if (S[T].t) change(S[T].l,S[T].r);\}
    int a[maxn];
                                                                                 while (T>Q[i].t){if (S[T].t) change (S[T].l,S[T].t); T=-;}
```

while  $(L < Q[i].l) \{ del(L); L++; \}$ 

while  $(R>Q[i].r){del(R);R--;}$ 

while  $(L>Q[i].l)\{L--;add(L);\}$ 

while  $(R < Q[i].r)\{R++;add(R);\}$ 

int BLOCK[maxn];

BLOCK[A.l]<BLOCK[B.l];

bool cmp(queries &A,queries &B){

if (BLOCK[A.l]!=BLOCK[B.l]) return

```
int now=0;
          while (cnt[now]) now++;
          ans[Q[i].t]=now;
      FOR(i,1,q) if (ans[i]) printf("%d\n",ans[i]);
   }
                      二次离线莫队
   // 题意: 区间 A[i]%B[i]=O 的对数
   // 做法:第十四分块,二次离线莫队然后再离线 bigsmall 算贡献,用
fractional cascading(分散层叠也行)
   // 分散层叠:每一层保存这层所有信息+一半下一层的信息(position)
   // 那么只 lowerbound, 然后 while 回去就行了, 复杂度 k(层
数)+log(lowerbound)
   // 还是得老老实实算,不能按贡献算,因为有可能向前和向后的贡献
不一致(?)
   //[l,r] to [l,r'] = [1, r(x)] to [(x+1),r'] - [1,l-1] to [r+1,r'] =
sum_[[r']-sum_[[r]-[1,1-1] to [r+1,r']
   //[l,r] to [l',r] = -[l(x+1),n] to [(x),l'-1] + [r+1,n] to [l,l'-1] =
sum_r[l']-sum_r[l]+[r+1,n] to [l,l'-1] (from r+1,rev)
   // 下面式子是不对称的(贡献一致可以减常数)
   //[l,r] to [l',r] = [1, (x)] to [(x),l'-1] - [1, r] to [l,l'-1] =
sum|x[l'-1]-sum|x[l-1]-[1,r] to [l,l'-1]
   // 二次离线的作用是如果可以 O(1)查询某个点的值, O(sqrt)更新,
就可以 for 一遍范围直接加起来!
   // 二次离线之后还是要再离线算其他的贡献
   struct node {
      int l,r,pos,type;
   } Q[maxn];
   vector<node> Ql[maxn],Qr[maxn];
   int A[maxn];
   int BLOCK[maxn];// 莫队 sqrt
   const int SIZE=300;
   int sumx[maxn],sumy[maxn];
   Il suml[maxn],sumr[maxn];
   Il base[maxn],ans[maxn];//more
   int C[maxn];//front
   int SIZE_B=50;//big_small, 这个常数也太大了
   vector<int> fac[maxn];
   int main() {
      int i
      int n,q;
      scanf("%d%d",&n,&q);
      FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&A[i]);
```

FOR(i,1,n) BLOCK[i]=i/SIZE;

```
FOR(i,1,q) scanf("%d%d",&Q[i].l,&Q[i].r),Q[i].pos=i;
       sort(Q+1,Q+1+q,[\&](node \&x,node \&y) \{
            if (BLOCK[x.l]!=BLOCK[y.l]) return
BLOCK[x.l]<BLOCK[y.l];
           else return bool((x.r<y.r)^(BLOCK[x.l]&1));
       3);
       int l=1, r=0;
       FOR(i,1,9) {
           int L=Q[i].l,r\_r=Q[i].r,base;
           base=-1; if (r>r_r) swap(r,r_r),base*=-1;
           if (r < r_r) Q[[1-1].push_back(node{r+1,r_r,i,base});
r=Q[i].r;
           base=1; if (1>1_1) swap(1,1_1),base*=-1;
           if (|<|_|) Qr[r+1].push_back(node{|,|_|-1,i,base});
1=Q[i].l;
       7
       int k;
       FOR(i,1,100000) {
            for (int k=i; k<=100000; k+=i) fac[k].push_back(i);
       } FOR(i,1,100000) C[i]=0;
       //first
       FOR(i,1,n) {//x=ky or {kx=y and x>sqrt}
           suml[i]=C[A[i]];
           for (int k:fac[A[i]]) C[k]++;
           if (A[i]>SIZE_B)
               for (int k=A[i]; k<=100000; k+=A[i]) C[k]++;
           for (auto now:Q[[i])
               FOR(k,now.l,now.r)
base[now.pos]+=C[A[k]]*now.type;
       } FOR(i,1,100000) C[i]=0;
       rFOR(i,1,n) {
           sumr[i]=C[A[i]];
           for (int k:fac[A[i]]) C[k]++;
           if (A[i]>SIZE_B)
               for (int k=A[i]; k<=100000; k+=A[i]) C[k]++;
           for (auto now:Qr[i])
               FOR(k,now.l,now.r)
base[now.pos]+=C[A[k]]*now.type;
       //second, BLOCK
       FOR(k,1,SIZE_B) {
            FOR(i,1,n) {//注意r可能要另算,这个题对称所以ok
               sumx[i]=sumx[i-1]+(A[i]==k);
               sumy[i]=sumy[i-1]+(A[i]%k==0);
           3
```

```
FOR(i,1,n) {
               if (A[i]\%k==0)
suml[i]+=sumx[i-1],sumr[i]+=sumx[n]-sumx[i];
               for (auto now:Q[i])
base[now.pos]+=(II)sumx[i]*(sumy[now.r]-sumy[now.l-1])*now.t
уре;
               for (auto now:Qr[i])
base[now.pos]+=(II)(sumx[n]-sumx[i-1])*(sumy[now.r]-sumy[now.r])
w.l-17)*now.type;
           }
       7
       FOR(i,1,n) suml[i]+=suml[i-1];
       rFOR(i,1,n) sumr[i]+=sumr[i+1];
       l=1,r=0;
       FOR(i,1,9) {
           int |_|=Q[i].|,r_r=Q[i].r,x=Q[i].pos;
base[i]=suml[r_r]-sumr[l_l]-sumr[l]+base[i]+base[i-1];
           ans[x]=base[i]+r_r-l_l+1;
           I=1.1; r=r.r;
       7
       FOR(i,1,q) printf("%lld\n",ans[i]);
   }
```

#### 用 set 维护凸包

```
/* 这是抄的维护上半凸壳 */
// 最大值,query 的 k 要求>O
bool Q;
struct Line {
    mutable LL a,b,k;
   bool operator<(const Line &o)const {
        return Q?k<o.k:a<o.a;
   7
3;
struct convexHull:public multiset<Line> {
   LL div(LL a,LL b) {
       return a/b - ((a^b) < 0 & a % b);
    bool getK(iterator x,iterator y) {
       if (y==end()) \{x->k=INFF; return 0;\}
       if (x->a=y->a) x->k=x->b>y->b?INFF:-INFF;
        else x - k = div(y - b - x - b, x - a - y - a);
```

```
return x->k>=y->k;
}

void insPos(LL a,LL b) {
    auto z=insert({a,b,O}); auto y=z++,x=y;
    while (getK(y,z)) z=erase(z);
    if (y!=begin()&&getK(--x,y)) getK(x,erase(y));
    while ((y=x)!=begin()&&(--x)->k>=y->k)
        getK(x,erase(y));
}

LL query(LL x) {
    assert(size());
    Q=1; auto now=lower_bound({O,O,x}); Q=O;
    return now->a*x+now->b;
}

};
```

#### 李超树

```
//李超树最主要的作用在于维护线段,而不是直线!
   //维护 /<=x<=r 时下放线段,时间复杂度两个 log!
   //这里是最大值
   double cross(double k1, double b1, double k2, double b2) {
       if (abs(k1-k2)<eps) return INF;
       return (b2-b1)/(k1-k2);
   }
   int flag[maxn*4];
   double tagk[maxn*4],tagb[maxn*4];
   void ins(int x,double k,double b,int l,int r,int id,int L,int R) {
       if (<=L&&R<=r) {
           if (!flag[x]) \ tagk[x]=k, tagb[x]=b, flag[x]=id; \\
               int mid=(L+R)/2;
               double ini_l=tagk[x]*L+tagb[x],now_l=k*L+b;
              double ini_r=tagk[x]*R+tagb[x],now_r=k*R+b;
               if (ini_l>=now_l&&ini_r>=now_r) return;
               if (ini_l<=now_l&&ini_r<=now_r)
tagk[x]=k,tagb[x]=b,flag[x]=id;
               else {
                  double pos=cross(k,b,tagk[x],tagb[x]);//交点 x
坐标
                  if
((pos<=mid&&ini_l>=now_l)||(pos>mid&&ini_r>=now_r)) { //坐标
低的下放,平的直接留下就行
                      swap(tagk[x],k);
```

swap(tagb[x],b);

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
swap(flag[x],id);
                 } if (pos<=mid) ins(x<<1,k,b,l,r,id,L,mid);
                 else ins(x << 1 \mid 1, k, b, l, r, id, mid + 1, R);
             }
        }
    } else {
        int mid=(L+R)/2;
        if (1 \le mid) ins(x \le 1,k,b,l,r,id,L,mid);
        if (mid<r) ins(x<<1 | 1,k,b,l,r,id,mid+1,R);
    }
double ans; int id;
void que(int x,int pos,int L,int R) {
    if (flag[x]) {
        double now=tagk[x]*pos+tagb[x];
        if (now-ans>eps||(now-ans>-eps&&id>flag[x])) {
             ans=now,id=flag[x];
        }
    }
    if (L==R) return;
    int mid=(L+R)/2;
    if (pos<=mid) que(x<<1,pos,L,mid);
    else que(x << 1 | 1, pos, mid + 1, R);
3
```

## 线性基(套路)

```
namespace LB {
   typedef long long BaseType;
   const int MaxBit=63;
   struct L_B {
        BaseType b[MaxBit]; bool have_O;
        L_B() {clear();}
        void clear() {memset(b,0,sizeof(b)); have_O=O;}
        BaseType XORMIN(BaseType x) {
        int i;
        rREP(i,MaxBit) if ((b[i]^x)<x) x^=b[i];
        return x;
     }
        BaseType XORMAX(BaseType x) {
        int i;
        rREP(i,MaxBit) if ((b[i]^x)>x) x^=b[i];
        return x;
    }
    void insert(BaseType x) {
```

```
int i:
               if (!have_0&&!XORMIN(x)) have_0=1;
               rREP(i,MaxBit) if ((x>>i)&1) {
                   if (!b[i]) b[i]=x; x^=b[i];
               }
           7
           void rebuild() {
               int i,j;
               rREP(i,MaxBit) \ rREP(j,i) \ if ((b[i]>>j)&1)
b[i]^=b[j];
           BaseType querykth(BaseType k) {
                BaseType ret=0; int i; k-=have_0;
               REP(i,MaxBit) if (b[i]) {if (k\&1) ret^=b[i]; k>>=1;}
               if (k) return -1;
               return ret;
           7
       } A;
       //求交 merge 的思路: 只要 A 中 merge 之后的线性无关组
       L_B merge(const L_B &A,const L_B &B) {
           int i,j; L_B ret; ret.clear();
           static BaseType
base[MaxBit],tmp[MaxBit];//previous_A
           REP(i,MaxBit) tmp[i]=A.b[i],base[i]=1||<<i;
           REP(i,MaxBit) if (B.b[i]) {//正者反着应该没区别
                BaseType now=B.b[i];
               bool okay=1; BaseType k=0;//base; A
               rREP(j,MaxBit) if ((now>>j)&1) {
                   if (tmp[j]) {
                       now^=tmp[j]; k^=base[j];
                       tmp[j]=now; base[j]=k; okay=0; break;
                   }
               if (okay) {
                   BaseType should=0;
                   REP(j,MaxBit) if ((k>)j)&1) should^=A.b[j];
                   ret.insert(should);
               }
           }
           return ret;
       7
   7
```

手写 BITSET

```
struct BITSET {
       vector<ULL> V;
       void set(int x,int k) {
           assert((int)V.size()>x/64);
           if (k) V[x/64] = 1ull << (x & 63);
           else V[x/64]&=\sim(1ull<<(x&63));
       void resize(int x) {
           V.resize((x-1)/64+1,0);
       int get(int x) {
           return (V[x/64]>>(x&63))&1;
       bool operator < (const BITSET &B) const {
           int i;
           REP(i,(int)V.size()) if (V[i]!=B.V[i]) return V[i]<B.V[i];
           return 0;
       BITSET const doit(int size,int F[65536]) const {//相邻两
位合并
           BITSET ret; int i;
           ret.resize(size/2);
           REP(i,(int)V.size()) {
               if (i&1) {
                   ret.V[i/2] = ((ULL)F[V[i]&65535]<<32)
((ULL)F[(V[i]>>16)&65535]<<40)
((ULL)F[(V[i]>>32)&65535]<<48)
                               ((ULL)F[(V[i]>>48)]<<56);
               } else {
                   ret.V[i/2] = ((ULL)F[V[i] & 65535])
((ULL)F[(V[i]>>16)&65535]<<8)
((ULL)F[(V[i]>>32)&65535]<<16)
                               ((ULL)F[(V[i]>>48)]<<24);
               3
           } return ret;
       }
       void print() {
           int i;
           REP(i,(int)V.size()) pr2(V[i],64);
       }
   };
```

#### 杨表

```
//题意: 选 5 个 subsquence 和最大
//杨表: 单调**子序列个数最大多少个
//杨表做法: 直接替换原数列中比这个大的位置,
     然后直接将多出来的往下放即可
//正确性: 可以将这个点后面连的所有东西放下边,
     相当于连个边,相当于最优选择
ll ans;
map<int, | MP[5]; //pos, cnts
void update(int x,int y,int dep) {//x,cnt
   if (dep==5) return;
   while (y) {
       map<int, ||>::iterator it=MP[dep].upper_bound(x);
       if (it==MP[dep].end()) {
          ans+=y;
          MP[dep][x]+=y; break;
       } pair<int,int> now=*it;
       MP[dep].erase(it);
       Il down=min(now.second,y);
       y-=down; now.second-=down;
       if (now.second) MP[dep][now.first]+=now.second;
       MP[dep][x]+=down;
       update(now.first,down,dep+1);
   }
}
int main(){
   int T,_; T=1;
   scanf("%d",&T);
   FOR(_,1,T){
       int i,n;
       scanf("%d",&n); ans=0;
       REP(i,5) MP[i].clear();
       FOR(i,1,n) {
          int k; scanf("%d",&k);
          update(k,k,0);
          printf("%||d%c",ans," \n"[i==n]);
       }
   }
3
```

# 图论

#### 二分图匹配

//最小不相交路径覆盖<=>节点数-拆点以后二分图最大匹配 //最小相交路径覆盖<=>所有能走到的节点连边,然后节点数-拆点以 后匹配

```
vector<int>edge[N];
int used[N];
注意数组的标号, 必须满足二分图的条件
int matching[N];
bool dfs(int u){
   int v,i;
   REP(i,edge[u].size()){
       v=edge[u][i];
       if (!used[v]){
           used[v]=1;
           if (matching[v] == -1 || dfs(matching[v])){}
               matching[v]=u;
               matching[u]=v;
               return 1;
           7
       }
   }
   return 0;
3
int DFS(){
   int ans=0;
   memset(matching,-1,sizeof(matching));
   int u;
   FOR(u,1,n){
       if (matching[u] == -1){
           memset(used,O,sizeof(used));
           if (dfs(u)) ans++;
       }
   }
   return ans;
注意数组的标号,必须满足二分图的条件
queue<int> Q;
```

```
int prev[N];//两格
    int matching[N];//结果
    int check[N];//matchright
    int BFS(){
        int ans=0;
        memset(matching,-1,sizeof(matching));
        memset(check,-1,sizeof(check));
        FOR(i,1,n){}
            if (matching[i] == -1){
                while (!Q.empty()) Q.pop();
                Q.push(i);
                prev[i]=-1;
                bool flag=false;
                while (!Q.empty()&&!flag){
                    int u=Q.front();Q.pop();
                   for (j=0;!flag&&j<edge[u].size();j++){
                        int v=edge[u][j];
                        if (check[v]!=i){
                            check[v]=i;
                            Q.push(matching[v]);
                            if (matching[v]!=-1)
prev[matching[v]]=u;
                            else{
                                flag=1;
                                int d=u,e=v;
                                while (d! = -1){
                                    int t=matching[d];
                                    matching[d]=e;
                                    matching[e]=d;
                                    d=prev[d];
                                    e=t;
                                }
                            3
                       }
                   }
                if (matching[i]!=-1) ans++;
           }
```

```
}
return ans;
}
```

#### Hall 定理

// 题意: N 个人,M 个椅子,每个人只能坐[1,Li]|[Ri,M],求最多能坐多少人

// hall 定理: 二分图; A->B (A<B)完美匹配当且仅当 A中每 k 个在 B 中连着有至少 k 个点

// 引理(不常用): 如果 A 中每个连着最少 t 条边, B 中每个连着最多 t 条边, 那么存在完美匹配; t 任意

// 对于这个题来说: 最终选择的座位比人少; 任意座位集合 A; B: [1,Lx][Rx,M]

// 座位当作 A, 用定理, 所有区间满足: 对人的集合 B, A->B, |A|>=\$加完边\$的 B 求下 |A|-|B|>=0

// 枚举 A 的端点, 求: B 的 size 最大值即可!

```
int MIN[maxn],lazy[maxn];
inline void add(int x,int val){
    lazy[x]+=val;MIN[x]+=val;
}void update(int x,int l,int r,int val,int L,int R){
    if (1 \le L \& \& R \le r) \{add(x, val); return; \}
    if (lazy[x]){
        add(x << 1, lazy[x]);
        add(x << 1 | 1, lazy[x]);
        lazy[x]=0;
    int mid=(L+R)/2;
    if (I<=mid) update(x<<1,I,r,val,L,mid);</pre>
    if (mid < r) update(x << 1 | 1, l, r, val, mid + 1, R);
    MIN[x]=min(MIN[x<<1],MIN[x<<1|1]);
}int n,m;
vector<int> have[maxn];
int i,j,k;
int l,r;
int ans;
int main(){
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
    FOR(i,1,n){}
        scanf("%d%d",&I,&r);
        have[l].push_back(r);
    FOR(i,1,m) update(1,i,i,m-i+1,1,m+1);
    ans=min(O,m-n);//为啥会有这个问题呢
    FOR(i,0,m){
        if (i!=0) update(1,i+1,m+1,1,1,m+1);
```

```
for (int r:have[i])

update(1,i+1,r,-1,1,m+1);

ans=min(ans,MIN[1]);

}printf("%d\n",-ans);

}
```

#### KM 二分图最大权匹配

```
Il q[maxn][maxn];
Il lx[maxn],ly[maxn],slack[maxn];
int linky[maxn],par[maxn];
bool visy[maxn];
void augment(int root){
    std::fill(visy+1,visy+n+1,false);
    std::fill(slack+1,slack+n+1,INFF);
    int py; linky[py=0]=root;
    do{
        visy[py]=true;
        int x=linky[py],_y=0,y; | d=INFF;
        FOR(y,1,n) if (!visy[y]){}
            int tmp=lx[x]+ly[y]-g[x][y];
            if (tmp<slack[y]){
                slack[y]=tmp; par[y]=py;
            } if (slack[y]<d) {
                d=slack[y]; _y=y;
        } FOR(y,0,n){
            if (visy[y]){
                lx[linky[y]] = d;
                ly[y]+=d;
            } else slack[y]-=d;
        } py=_y;
    } while (linky[py]!=-1);
    do {
        int pre=par[py];
        linky[py]=linky[pre];
        py=pre;
    } while (py);
}
11 KM() {
    int i,y;
    FOR(i,1,n) {
        lx[i]=0; ly[i]=0; linky[i]=-1;
        FOR(y,1,n) max_(lx[i],g[i][y]);
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
} || ret=0;
    FOR(i,1,n) augment(i);
    FOR(i,1,n) ret+=g[linky[i]][i];
    return ret;
}
int main() {
    int T,_T;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    FOR(_T,1,T) {
        scanf("%d",&n);
        int i,j;
        FOR(i,1,n) FOR(j,1,n) {
            int x;
            scanf("%d",&x);
            g[i][j] = -x;
        } | | ans=-KM();
        // printf("%d\n",ans);
        printf("Case #%d: %164d\n",_T,ans);
    }
3
```

### 最短路

```
Dijkstra: 略
SPFA DFS(只用于判负环)
struct node{
    int n,d;
    node(){}
    node(int a, int b): n(a), d(b)
    bool operator < (const node & a) const{
        if (d==a.d) return n< a.n;
        return d>a.d;
    7
3;
vector<node> edge[maxn];
int dis[maxn],n,m;
bool vis[maxn];
bool spfa(int u){
    int i;
    vis[u]=1;
    REP(i,edge[u].size()){
        node v=edge[u][i];
        if (dis[u]+v.d < dis[v.n]){
            dis[v.n]=dis[u]+v.d;
            if (vis[v.n]) return 1;
```

```
else {
                dis[v.n]=dis[u]+v.d;
                if (spfa(v.n)) return 1;
            7
        }
    }
    vis[u]=0;
    return 0;//judge negative ring
}
int s,t;
int u,v,len;
int main(){
    int i,j,k;
    while (~scanf("%d%d",&n,&m)){
        FOR(i,1,n) edge[i].clear();
        REP(i,m){}
            scanf("%d%d%d",&u,&v,&len);
            edge[u].push_back(node(v,len));
            edge[v].push_back(node(u,len));
        FOR(i,1,n) dis[i]=INF;dis[1]=0;
        FOR(i,1,n) vis[i]=0;
        spfa(1);
        FOR(i,2,n) printf("%d",dis[i]==INF?-1:dis[i]);
        puts("");
    }
7
```

### 差分约束系统

```
//主要在于建图
//连边 u->v,len <=> val(v)-val(u)<=len
//其他的都要化成这种形式 int n,m;
//最好 spfa!(可能负环)
```

### 01 分数规划

```
//2017-harbin-K
//选出 k 个区间,使得这 k 个区间全覆盖,而且 sigmaA/sigmaB
最小
//俩 log dp TLE
//做法: 建最短路, 01 分数规划玄学过题
struct node {
    int n;
    double d;
```

```
node() {}
        node(int _n, double _d): n(_n), d(_d) \{\};
        bool operator<(const node &A)const {
            if (d==A.d) return n<A.n;
            return d>A.d;
        7
    3;
    struct node_e {
        int n,A,B;
        double d;
        node_e(int _n,int _A,int _B,double
_d):n(_n),A(_A),B(_B),d(_d) \{ \}
   7;
    vector<node_e> edge[maxn];
    int dis[maxn];
    int preA[maxn],preB[maxn];
    void dij(int s,int n) {
        int i;
        FOR(i,1,n) dis[i]=INF;
        dis[s]=0;
        priority_queue<node> Q;
        Q.push(node(s,dis[s]));
        while (Q.size()) {
            node x=Q.top();
            Q.pop();
            for (auto &y:edge[x.n]) {
                if (dis[y.n]>x.d+y.d) {
                    dis[y.n]=x.d+y.d;
                    Q.push(node(y.n,dis[y.n]));
                    preA[y.n]=preA[x.n]+y.A;
                    preB[y.n]=preB[x.n]+y.B;
                7
            }
        }
   3
    int n,t;
    int S[maxn],T[maxn],A[maxn],B[maxn];
    double check(double x) {
        int i
        double allA=0,allB=0;
        FOR(i,1,t+1)
        edge[i].clear();
        FOR(i,1,n) {
            if (A[i]-B[i]*x<=0) {
                allA+=A[i];
```

```
allB+=B[i];
            edge[S[i]].emplace\_back(node\_e(T[i]+1,0,0,0));
         } else
edge[S[i]].emplace\_back(node\_e(T[i]+1,A[i],B[i],A[i]-B[i]*x));
      FOR(i,1,t)
      edge[i+1].emplace_back(node_e(i,0,0,0));
      dij(1,t+1);
      allA+=preA[t+1];
      allB+=preB[t+1];
      return allA/allB;
   }
   int main() {
      int i,j,m,x,_T;
      scanf("%d",&_T);
      while (_T--) {
         scanf("%d%d",&n,&t);
         FOR(i,1,n)
         scanf("%d%d%d%d",&S[i],&T[i],&A[i],&B[i]);
         double ans=100;
         while (1) {
            double now=check(ans);
            if (abs(now-ans)<0.001) break;
            ans=now;
         printf("%.31f\n",ans);
      7
      return 0;
   7
        切比雪夫(曼哈顿)距离最小生成树
   //最小曼哈顿距离生成树
   //按照 45 度 4 个方向排序,最近的两个点连边即可
   //最大曼哈顿距离生成树是维护最远的点的距离(四个方向的)
   //Kruskal(有道分治题用的 Boruvka,和这个思想也类似)
   //注意理解并查集的内涵,每次找最短的路也可以通过其他方
式来找到
   切比雪夫距离转曼哈顿距离:
   切比雪夫距离: max(|x1-x2|,|y1-y2|);
```

曼哈顿距离: |x1-x2|+|y1-y2| 转化方式: 旋转 45 度然后/2 (x,y) - > ((x+y)/2,(x-y)/2)

曼哈顿距离最小生成树:

```
swap 方向代码:
int a[MAXN],b[MAXN];
tot = 0;
for (int dir = 0; dir < 4; dir++) {
//4 种坐标变换
    if (dir == 1 || dir == 3) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) swap(p[i].x,p[i].y);
    } else if (dir == 2) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) p[i].x = -p[i].x;
    sort(p,p+n,cmp);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        a[i] = b[i] = p[i].y - p[i].x;
    sort(b,b+n);
    int m = unique(b,b+n) - b;
    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) bit[i].init();
    for (int i = n-1; i >= 0; i--) {
        int pos = lower_bound(b,b+m,a[i]) - b + 1;
        int ans = ask(pos,m);
        if (ans!=-1)
            addedge(p[i].id,p[ans].id,dist(p[i],p[ans]));
        update(pos,p[i].x+p[i].y,i);
    }
```

按照 45 度 4 个方向排序。最近的两个点连边即可

### 笛卡尔树

#### 2017hdu 多校 1 给定区间:

3

```
int L[maxn],R[maxn];
pii S[maxn]; int top;
int fa[maxn],id[maxn];//id: topo
bool buildtree(int n){//return 1: wrong!
    static int i, [[maxn], r[maxn], p[maxn], top;
    FOR(i,1,n) id[i]=i; top=0;
    sort(id+1,id+1+n,[](int i,int j){
        if (L[i]!=L[j]) return L[i]<L[j];</pre>
        return R[i]>R[j];
    }); top=1;
    [1]=1; r[1]=n; p[1]=0;
    FOR(i,1,n){}
        if (L[id[i]]!=I[top]||r[top]!=R[id[i]]) return 1;
        fa[id[i]]=p[top]; top--;
        if (id[i]<R[id[i]]) {</pre>
            ++top,p[top]=id[i];
```

```
[[top]=id[i]+1,r[top]=R[id[i]];
           } if (L[id[i]]<id[i]) {
               ++top,p[top]=id[i];
               l[top]=L[id[i]],r[top]=id[i]-1;
           }
       7
       // FOR(i,1,n) printf("%d ",id[i]);puts("");
       // FOR(i,1,n) printf("%d ",fa[i]);puts("");
       return 0;//okay
   }
   LL inv[1000002];//inverse
   LL fac[1000002];//Factorial
   LL C(int n,int m){
       return fac[n]*inv[m]%M*inv[n-m]%M;
   }
   int sz[maxn],s[maxn];
   int main() {
       int _t=0;
       int is
       fac[0]=1;
       FOR(i,1,1000000) fac[i]=i*fac[i-1]%M;
       inv[0]=inv[1]=1;
       FOR(i,2,1000000) inv[i]=(M-M/i)*inv[M\%i]\%M;
       FOR(i,1,1000000) inv[i]=inv[i]*inv[i-1]%M;// <math>inv(n!)
       while (1){
           read(n);
           if (Istream::IOerror) break;
           int i;
           FOR(i,1,n) read(L[i]);
           FOR(i,1,n) read(R[i]);
           int ans=1;
           if (buildtree(n)) ans=0;
           FOR(i,1,n) sz[i]=1;
           rFOR(i,1,n) sz[fa[id[i]]]+=sz[id[i]];
           FOR(i,1,n) s[i]=sz[i]-1;
            rFOR(i,2,n) {
mul_(ans,C(s[fa[id[i]]],sz[id[i]])),s[fa[id[i]]] -=sz[id[i]];
           printf("Case #%d: %d\n",++_t,ans);
       3
   }
    2018hdu 多校 1 给定数字:
   // 按照A从大到小建笛卡尔树
   int A[maxn], fa[maxn], id[maxn]; //id: topo
```

```
void buildtree(int n){
    static int S[maxn],top,tot,i;
    tot=top=0;
    FOR(i,1,n){}
       int now=0;
       while (top&&A[S[top]]<A[i]){
            if (now) fa[now]=S[top],id[++tot]=now;//pop
            now=S[top]; top--;
       } S[++top]=i;
       if (now) fa[now]=S[top],id[++tot]=now;//pop
    } int now=0;
    while (top){
       if (now) fa[now]=S[top],id[++tot]=now;
       now=S[top]; top--;
    } fa[now]=0; id[++tot]=now;
    reverse(id+1,id+1+n);// 变成正的
7
int inv[maxn];
int sz[maxn];//求树的 size
int main() {
    int T_{,_t};
    int is
    FOR(i,1,1000000) inv[i]=powMM((ll)i,M-2);
    scanf("%d",&T);
    FOR(_t,1,T){
       scanf("%d",&n);
       FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&A[i]);
       buildtree(n);
       int ans=(11)n*inv[2]%M;
       FOR(i,1,n) SZ[i]=1;
       rFOR(i,2,n) sz[fa[id[i]]]+=sz[id[i]];
       FOR(i,1,n) mul_(ans,inv[sz[i]]);
       printf("%d\n",ans);
    }
3
```

### 强连通分量 tarjan

```
struct Edge {
    int to,next;
    Edge(int _to=0,int _next=-1):to(_to),next(_next) {};
} edge[maxn*2];
int head[maxn],etot;
inline void addedge(int u,int v) {
    edge[++etot]=Edge(v,head[u]);
```

```
head[u]=etot;
//lowlink 是说,遇到的 min
//无向图:
//u 割点:low[v]>=dfn[u]:(表示能到的点都在之后)
//u-v 割边(桥):low[v]>dfn[u];(要在 u-v 处得到)
//块:low[u]==dfn[u];(最终从 stack 取出 x)
//dfs 时注意 fa 和重边处理
//无向图不用 vis 这个东西=_=,vis 是为了避免横叉边
vector<int> nodes[maxn];
int cnt;
int dfn[maxn],low[maxn],tot;
bool vis[maxn];//instack
int S[maxn],top;
int id[maxn];
void tarjan(int x,int fa) {
   low[x]=dfn[x]=++tot;
   S[++top]=x;
   vis[x]=1;
   for(int i=head[x]; ~i; i=edge[i].next) {
       int v=edge[i].to;
       if(v==fa) continue;
       if(!dfn[v]) {
           tarjan(v,x);
           low[x]=min(low[x],low[v]);
       } else if(vis[v])
           low[x]=min(low[x],dfn[v]);
   }
   if(low[x]==dfn[x]) {
       cnt++;
       while(1) {
           int now=S[top--];
           vis[now]=0;
           id[now]=cnt;
           nodes[cnt].push_back(now);
           if(now==x) break;
       7
   }
3
                         支配树
//lowlink 是说,遇到的 min
```

```
//lowlink 是说,遇到的 min
//无向图:
//u 割点:low[v]>=dfn[u]:(表示能到的点都在之后)
```

```
//u-v 割边(桥):low[v]>dfn[u];(要在 u-v 处得到)
   //块:low[u]==dfn[u];(最终从 stack 取出 x)
   //dfs 时注意 fa 和重边处理
   //有向图:
   //DAG 上的割边:u-v:cnt[u]*cnt[v]==cnt[t](mod?)
   //DAG 上的割边是固定的,也就是说求出来以后最短路是一样长的
   //有环割边:将边变成点,然后跑支配树即可
   //支配树:(注意,由于可能有到达不了的节点,初始化时注意答案更新)
   //半必经点(semi=mindep{通过非树枝边 fa})定
理:(semi[x]=id[temp]),
   //temp=min(temp,dfn[pre]),dfn[x]>dfn[pre](树枝边|前向边)
   //temp=min{temp,dfn[semi[ancestor_pre(fa)]]}
   //dfn[x]<dfn[pre](横叉边|后向边)
   //必经点(idom)定理:y=id[min{dfn[z]}],z:semi_path 上的点
   //idom[x]=semi[x],semi[x]==semi[y]
   //idom[x]=idom[y],semi[x]!=semi[y]
   struct Edge {
       int to, next;
       Edge(int _to=0,int _next=-1):to(_to),next(_next) {};
   } edge[maxn*4];
   int head[maxn],pre[maxn],dom[maxn],etot; //edges
   inline void addedge(int head[],int u,int v) {
       edge[++etot]=Edge(v,head[u]);
       head[u]=etot;
   int dfn[maxn],tot,par[maxn]; //dfs-tree
   int Fa[maxn], best[maxn]; //disjoint-set
   int semi[maxn],id[maxn],idom[maxn]; //dom-tree
   inline int getfa(int x) {
       if(Fa[x]==x) return x;
       int F=getfa(Fa[x]);
       if(dfn[semi[best[x]]]>dfn[semi[best[Fa[x]]]])
          best[x]=best[Fa[x]];
       return Fa[x]=F;
   void dfs(int x) {
       dfn[x]=++tot;
       id[tot]=x;
       for(int i=head[x]; ~i; i=edge[i].next) {
          int v=edge[i].to;
          if(!dfn[v]) par[v]=x,dfs(v);
       }
   void tarjan(int n) {
       int i;
```

```
FOR(i,1,n) dom[i]=-1;
    FOR(i,1,n) best[i]=semi[i]=Fa[i]=i;
    rFOR(i,2,tot) {
        int x=id[i];
        for(int j=pre[x]; \sim j; j=edge[j].next) {
            int v=edge[i].to;
            if(!dfn[v]) continue; //could not reach
            getfa(v); //pre_dfn:not changed
            if(dfn[semi[best[v]]]<dfn[semi[x]])</pre>
                semi[x]=semi[best[v]];
        addedge(dom,semi[x],x);
        Fa[x]=par[x];
        x=id[i-1];
        for(int j=dom[x]; ~j; j=edge[j].next) { //path
            int v=edge[j].to;
            getfa(v); //id[min{dfn[z]}];
            if(semi[best[v]]==x) idom[v]=x;
            else idom[v]=best[v];
       7
    7
    FOR(i,2,tot) {
        int x=id[i];
        if(idom[x]!=semi[x]) idom[x]=idom[idom[x]];
}
LL n,m;
LL CNT[maxn];
LL solve() {
    LL ret=(LL)tot*(tot-1)/2;
    int i;
    rFOR(i,2,tot) {
        int x=id[i];
        CNT[x]++;
        if(idom[x]==1) ret-=CNT[x]*(CNT[x]-1)/2;
        else CNT[idom[x]]+=CNT[x];
    return ret;
int main() {
    int i;
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
    FOR(i,1,n) head[i]=pre[i]=-1;
    FOR(i,1,n) dfn[i]=id[i]=idom[i]=0;etot=tot=0;
    FOR(i,1,m) {
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

### 边双连通分量 仙人掌图

```
// 2018hdu 多校 5A
   // 题意: 每两个点之间只能有两条路径
   // 也就是仙人掌
   // 求\sum flow(i,j)^i^j, i<j
   // 做法: 有环的话, 一定会切掉环上的一个边
   // 所以把贡献加到其他里, Ica sum(count)
   // 2019nowcoder61 题意: 仙人掌, 从 1 号点开始选
   // 如果存在 u-v 且 u 在某轮选了, v 在下一轮选择概率 w
   // 求期望概率 p. 做法是 p=1-p1p2...-pipi+1...
   // 然后仙人掌 dp 即可
   // 注意一下方向
   struct edges {
      int u,v,len;
   } e[maxn];
   // vector<edges> E;
   namespace tarjan { // 边双连通分量,这里是在做仙人掌
      struct Edge {
          int to, next, id;
          Edge(int_to=0,int_next=-1,int
_id=0):to(_to),next(_next),id(_id) {};
      } edge[maxn*2];
      int head[maxn],etot;
      inline void addedge(int u,int v,int id) {
          edge[++etot]=Edge(v,head[u],id); head[u]=etot;
      int dfn[maxn],low[maxn],tot;
      bool vis[maxn], used[maxn];
      int S[maxn],top;
      int value[maxn];//to_lower
      void tarjan(int x,int fa) {
```

```
low[x]=dfn[x]=++tot; vis[x]=1;
           value[x]=1;
           for (int i=head[x]; ~i; i=edge[i].next) {
               int v=edge[i].to;
               if (used[edge[i].id]) continue;
               if (v==fa) continue;
               S[++top]=edge[i].id;
               used[edge[i].id]=1;
               if (!dfn[v]) {
                   tarjan(v,x);
                   low[x]=min(low[x],low[v]);
                   if (dfn[x]<=low[v]) { //割边和边双联通
                       vector<int> eid,pid,basp;
                       int nowid=x;
                       while (1) {
                           int id=S[top--];
                           eid.push_back(id);
                           nowid^=e[id].u^e[id].v;
                           pid.push_back(nowid);//last
                           basp.push_back(1);//msut; 得正反分
别一遍
                           debug("mapping: %d:
(%d,%d)\n", nowid, e[id].u, e[id].v);
                           if (id==edge[i].id) break;
                       } if (low[v]==dfn[x]) { //双联通, 在这里 dp
                           deputs(" circle :");//环, eid; pid
                           Il nowp=1;
                           for (int _=0; _<(int)eid.size()-1; _++)
{//IE
                               int noweid=eid[_];
                               edges nowe=e[noweid];
                               nowp=nowp*nowe.len%M;
                               basp[_]=nowp;
                               debug("e:
(%d-%d): %d\n'',nowe.u,nowe.v,nowe.len);
                           } nowp=1;
                           for (int _=eid.size()-2; _>=0; _--) {//
倒着
                               int noweid=eid[_+1];
                               edges nowe=e[noweid];
                               nowp=nowp*nowe.len%M;
base=M+1-(M+1-nowp)*(M+1-basp[_])%M;//*oth[i]
add_(value[x],value[pid[_]]*base%M);
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
        debug("e(2):
} else {
    deputs(" tree :");
    for (int _=0; _<(int)eid.size(); _++) {
        int noweid=eid[_];
        edges nowe=e[noweid];
```

```
(%d-%d) %d : %d\n",nowe.u,nowe.v,pid[_],nowe.len);
add_(value[x],value[pid[_]]*nowe.len%M);
(%d-%d) %d: %d\n",nowe.u,nowe.v,pid[_],nowe.len);
                               // E.push_back(e[now]);//割边
                           3
                       7
                       debug("%d %d\n",low[v],dfn[x]);
               } else if (vis[v])
                   low[x]=min(low[x],dfn[v]);
           }
       void init(int n,int m) {
           int i;
           FOR(i,1,m) used[i]=0;
           FOR(i,1,n) head[i]=-1,dfn[i]=0; etot=tot=0;
           FOR(i,1,m)
addedge(e[i].u,e[i].v,i),addedge(e[i].v,e[i].u,i);
           // FOR(i,1,n) if (!dfn[i]) tarjan(i,0);
       }
   3
   int main() {
       int T,_; T=1;
       scanf("%d",&T);
       FOR(_,1,T) {
           int n.m.i;
           scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
           FOR(i,1,m) {
               int a.b:
               scanf("%d%d%d%d",&e[i].u,&e[i].v,&a,&b);
               e[i].len=a*powMM(b,M-2)%M;
           } tarjan::init(n,m);
           tarjan::tarjan(1,0);
           Il Ans=tarjan::value[1];
           printf("Case #%d: %lld\n",_,Ans);
```

## 环套外向树

```
// wannafly 挑战赛 16E
// 题意: 给个基环内向树, 每个点每时刻走 1
// 问你最后某时刻 某个 pos 有几个点
// 做法是基环内向树 dp 一下, 分两部分贡献算一下
struct node {
    int l,r,val;
} T[maxn*20]; int ntot;
void ins(int &x,int pos,int L,int R) {
    if (!x) x=++ntot; T[x].val++;
    if (L==R) return;
    int mid=(L+R)/2;
    if (pos<=mid) ins(T[x].l,pos,L,mid);</pre>
    else ins(T[x].r,pos,mid+1,R);
}
int que(int x,int l,int r,int L,int R) {
    if (!x) return 0;
    if (1 \le L \& \& R \le r) return T[x].val;
    int ret=0, mid=(L+R)/2;
    if (I \le mid) ret+=que(T[x].I,I,r,L,mid);
    if (mid < r) ret += que(T[x].r,l,r,mid+1,R);
    return ret;
}
int A[maxn];
vector<int> cir,edge[maxn];
map<int,int> cirnum[maxn];
int vis[maxn],cfa[maxn],circnt[maxn],dep[maxn];
int in[maxn],out[maxn],dtot,ctot;
void dfs(int x,int depth,int cir_id) {
    vis[x]=1; in[x]=++dtot; cfa[x]=cir_id; dep[x]=depth;
    for (int v:edge[x]) dfs(v,depth+1,cir_id);
    out[x]=dtot;
void solve(int x) {
    cir.clear(); ctot++;
    while (A[x]\&\&!vis[A[x]]) x=A[x],vis[x]=1;
    while (A[x] \& \& vis[A[x]] == 1) {
        vis[A[x]]=2; cir.push_back(x);
        cfa[x]=ctot; x=A[x];
    } int i; circnt[ctot]=cir.size();
    rREP(i,cir.size()-1) dep[cir[i]]=dep[A[cir[i]]]+1;
```

板子 by zlc1114

```
for (int v:cir) for (int y:edge[v]) if (vis[y]!=2) dfs(y,1,v);
   7
    int n,m;
    int root[maxn];
    vector<pair<int,int> > t_t[maxn];
    void update(int i,int k) {
        if (vis[k]==1) {
            ins(root[i+dep[k]],in[k],1,n);
            i=dep[k]; k=cfa[k];
t_t[i].push_back(make_pair(cfa[k],(i+dep[k])\%circnt[cfa[k]]));
        } else cirnum[cfa[k]][(i+dep[k])%circnt[cfa[k]]]++;
   }
    int getans(int i,int k) {
        if (vis[k]==1) return que(root[i+dep[k]],in[k],out[k],1,n);
        else return cirnum[cfa[k]][(i+dep[k])%circnt[cfa[k]]];
    int lastans;
    int main() {
        int i,k;
        scanf("%d",&n);
        FOR(i,1,n) {
            scanf("%d",&A[i]);
            edge[A[i]].push_back(i);
        7
        FOR(i,1,n) if (!vis[i]) solve(i);
        scanf("%d",&m);
        FOR(i,1,m) {
            scanf("%d",&k);
            k^=lastans;
            update(i,k);
            for (auto now:t_t[i])
cirnum[now.first][now.second]++;
            lastans=getans(i,k);
            debug("ans = ");
            printf("%d\n",lastans);
        return 0;
   }
```

# 网络流

#### 最大权闭合图

题意:给定一个有向图,每个点有权值,求最大权闭合图(与

没选的没边相连),使得 sigma(val)最大

做法:S->+node(val);-node->T(-val);原边->INF,与S相连的最小割即为所求

原因:简单割=>切的全是和 S,T 相连的边

假设最终与 S 相连的点正的 x1,负的 y1;T 的正的 x2,负的 y2,(x2=S 切,y1=T 切)

最小割 C=S 切的正的+T 切的负的=x2+y1(即反过来)

要求的 val=x1-v1

C+val=x1+x2=定值,val=x1+x2-C

C 最小,即最大流

#### 最大密度子图

边数/点数最大

这个是转化成权闭合图的做法:

二分答案

将边看成点

S->边,1

边->连着的两点,1

每个点->T,val

求完即可

因为 边-k\*点>=0,二分出这个即可得到答案

做法二:

s->顶点,权值 m

顶点之间连边,权值1

顶点->T, m+2\*ans-d[i](度数)

满流就 OK

最小割的点可以放到边上,然后考虑边!

做法: 奇偶染色, 拆点然后最小割

最小割填 INF 边的意义: 使得一个矩形不可行!

#### 最小路径覆盖:

将原图拆点成两半, 然后连成二分图(边就分开来)

然后求个最大匹配(当然跑网络流也行)

要求的路径就是, 最大匹配走的路径

答案是边数减去匹配的边数

这里输出方案有个 trick, 拓扑排序感觉写起来最舒服

```
//DINIC+当前弧优化
namespace maxflow {
   typedef int type;
   const type INF=Ox3f3f3f3f;
   struct node {
    int to; type cap; int next;
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
           node(int t=0,type c=0,int n=0):to(t),cap(c),next(n) \{\};
                                                                           void init(int n) {
       } edge[maxn*50];
                                                                               memset(head+1,0xff,n*sizeof(int)); tot=0;
       int head[maxn],tot;
                                                                           }
       void addedge(int from,int to,type cap,type rcap=0) {
                                                                       7
           edge[tot]=node(to,cap,head[from]);
head[from]=tot++;
                                                                       //ISAP
           edge[tot]=node(from,rcap,head[to]); head[to]=tot++;
                                                                       namespace maxflow {
       7
                                                                           typedef LL type;
        int dep[maxn],cur[maxn];//当前弧优化
                                                                           const type INF=0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f;
       bool bfs(int s,int t,int n) {
                                                                           struct node {
           static int Q[maxn],ST,ED;
                                                                               int to; type cap; int next;
           memset(dep+1,0,n*sizeof(int));
                                                                               node(int t=0,type c=0,int n=0):to(t),cap(c),next(n) {};
           ST=0; ED=-1;
                                                                           } edge[maxn*50];
           Q[++ED]=s; dep[s]=1;
                                                                           int head[maxn],tot;
                                                                           void addedge(int from,int to,type cap,type rcap=0) {
           while (ST<=ED) {
               int u=Q[ST++];
                                                                               edge[tot]=node(to,cap,head[from]);
               for (int i=head[u]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next) {
                                                                   head[from]=tot++;
                   int v=edge[i].to;
                                                                               edge[tot]=node(from,rcap,head[to]); head[to]=tot++;
                   if (!dep[v]&&edge[i].cap) {
                                                                           }
                       Q[++ED]=v; dep[v]=dep[u]+1;
                                                                           int gap[maxn],dep[maxn],cur[maxn];
                                                                           void bfs(int s,int t,int n) {//t 好像没啥用啊=_=
                                                                               static int Q[maxn],ST,ED;
               7
                                                                               memset(dep+1,0xff,n*sizeof(int));
           } return (dep[t]!=0);
                                                                               memset(gap+1,0,n*sizeof(int));
        type dfs(int x,const int &t,type flow=INF) {
                                                                               gap[0]=1; dep[t]=0;
           if (x==t||flow==0) return flow;
                                                                               ST=0; ED=-1; Q[++ED]=t;
           type ret=0;
                                                                               while (ST<=ED) {
           for (int i=cur[x]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next) {
                                                                                   int u=Q[ST++];
               if (dep[x]+1==dep[edge[i].to]\&\&edge[i].cap){
                                                                                   for (int i=head[u]; ~i; i=edge[i].next) {
                   type f=dfs(edge[i].to,t,min(flow,edge[i].cap));
                                                                                       int v=edge[i].to;
                   edge[i].cap-=f; edge[i^1].cap+=f;
                                                                                       if (dep[v]!=-1) continue;
                   ret+=f; flow-=f; cur[x]=i;
                                                                                       Q[++ED]=v; dep[v]=dep[u]+1;
                   if (flow==0) break;
                                                                                       gap[dep[v]]++;
                                                                                   3
           } if (!ret) dep[x]=0;
                                                                               }
           return ret:
                                                                           7
                                                                           int S[maxn];
        type maxflow(int s,int t,int n) {
                                                                           type sap(int s,int t,int n) {
           type ret=0;
                                                                               bfs(s,t,n);
           while (bfs(s,t,n)) {
                                                                               memcpy(cur+1,head+1,n*sizeof(int));
               tupe f;
                                                                               int top=0,u=s; type ret=0;
                memcpy(cur+1, head+1, n*sizeof(int));
                                                                               while (dep[s]<n) {
               while ((f=dfs(s,t))>0) ret+=f;
                                                                                   if (u==t) {
           } return ret:
                                                                                       type MIN=INF,inser=0,i;
       }
                                                                                       REP(i,top) if (MIN>edge[S[i]].cap)
```

```
MIN=edge[S[i]].cap,inser=i;
                    REP(i,top) {
edge[S[i]].cap-=MIN,edge[S[i]^1].cap+=MIN;
                    } ret+=MIN; top=inser; u=edge[S[top]^1].to;
                    continue;
                } bool flag=0; int v;
                for (int i=cur[u]; ~i; i=edge[i].next) {
                    v=edge[i].to;
                    if (edge[i].cap \&\&dep[v]+1==dep[u]) {
                        flag=1; cur[u]=i; break;
                } if (flag) {
                    S[top++]=cur[u]; u=v; continue;
                } int MIN=n;
                for (int i=head[u]; ~i; i=edge[i].next) {
                    v=edge[i].to;
                    if (edge[i].cap&&dep[v]<MIN)
                        MIN=min(MIN,dep[v]),cur[u]=i;
                } gap[dep[u]]--;
                if (ret>INF) return ret;//not okay
                if (!gap[dep[u]]) return ret;
                dep[u]=MIN+1; gap[dep[u]]++;
                if (u!=s) u=edge[S[--top]^1].to;
           } return ret;
       7
       void init(int n) {
           memset(head+1,0xff,n*sizeof(int)); tot=0;
       7
   }
```

## 无向图全局最小割

无向图 分成两块最小割做法:O(n^3)|O(nmlogm)
观察到最小割一定是两块中找个点的最小割那么我们考虑每次找到 S->T 的最小割后缩点随便找最小割的方法:O(n^2)|O(mlogm)
得到 s,t 的方法:先任意找个 a 开始定义集合 A:一些点的集合定义 w(A,v):v 到 A 中所有点的 sum\_value每次从中找出 w 最大的点加入 A 最后加入的两个点记为 S,T S->T 的最大流的大小为最末的 w O(nmlogm)

```
bool deleted[maxn], vis[maxn];
vector<pair<int,int> > edge[maxn];
priority_queue<pair<int,int> > Q;
int weight[maxn];
int fa[maxn];
inline int getfa(int x){
    if (fa[x]==x) return x;
    return fa[x]=getfa(fa[x]);
}
int getst(int &s,int &t,int n){
    int i;t=1;
    while (Q.size()) Q.pop();
    REP(i,n-1)
        vis[s=t]=1;
        for (auto &e:edge[s]) {
            int v=getfa(e.second);
            e.second=v;
            if (!vis[v])
                Q.push(make_pair(weight[v]+=e.first,v));
        }t=0;
        while (!t&&Q.size()){
            auto now=Q.top();Q.pop();
            int v=now.second;
            if (!vis[v]) t=v;
        }if (!weight[t]) return 0;
    }return weight[t];
7
int mincut(int n){
    int ret=INF;
    int s,t,i,j,k;
    FOR(i,1,n) deleted[i]=0,fa[i]=i;
    rFOR(i,2,n){}
        FOR(j,1,n) weight[j]=0,vis[j]=0;
        ret=min(ret,getst(s,t,i));
        if (!ret) return 0;
        for (auto v:edge[t]) edge[s].push_back(v);
        int x=getfa(s),y=getfa(t);fa[y]=x;
        vector<pair<int,int> >().swap(edge[t]);
    }return ret;
}
O(n^3)
LL edge[507][507];
bool deleted[maxn], vis[maxn];
vector<int> id;
LL weight[maxn];
```

```
LL getst(int &s,int &t,int n){
    int i;t=1;
    for (int v:id) weight[v]=0,vis[v]=0;
    REP(i,n-1)
        vis[s=t]=1;
        for (int v:id) if (!vis[v])
            weight[v] += edge[s][v], t=v;
        for (int v:id) if (!vis[v])
            if (weight[v]>=weight[t]) t=v;
        if (!weight[t]) return 0;
    }return weight[t];
7
LL mincut(int n){
    LL ret=INFF;
    int s,t,i,j,k;
    FOR(i,1,n) deleted[i]=0;
    rFOR(i,2,n){}
        j=0;id.clear();
        FOR(k,1,n) if (!deleted[k]) id.push_back(k);
        ret=min(ret,getst(s,t,id.size()));
        if (!ret) return 0;
        for (int v:id) if (v!=s&&v!=t){
            edge[s][v]+=edge[t][v];
            edge[v][s]+=edge[v][t];
        }deleted[t]=1;
    }return ret;
7
```

# 无向图最小割树 GH-tree

```
//两点的 LCA_MAX 是最小割
namespace gomoryhu_tree {
   typedef int type;
   struct node { //只能是双向的
       int u,v; type len;
       node(int u=0, int v=0, type len=0):u(u),v(v),len(len) {};
   } edge[maxn],e[maxn];
   int tot,etot;
   void addedge(int u,int v,int len) {
       edge[++tot]=node(u,v,len);
   } int n;
    void solve(int l,int r,int id[]) {//id,id+n
       static int tmp[maxn];
       if (l==r) return;
       random\_shuffle(id+1,id+r+1);
```

```
maxflow::init(n); int i,L=1,R=r;
            FOR(i,1,tot)
maxflow::addedge(edge[i].u,edge[i].v,edge[i].len,edge[i].len);
e[++etot]=node(id[l],id[r],maxflow::maxflow(id[l],id[r],n));
            FOR(i,l,r) if (maxflow::dep[id[i]])
                tmp[L++]=id[i]; else tmp[R--]=id[i];
            FOR(i,l,r) id[i]=tmp[i];
            solve(I,R,id); solve(L,r,id);
       }
        void init(int _n) {
            n=_n; tot=etot=0;
            srand(time(0));
       }
   }
                            最小费用流
```

// 这个好像就是 zkw 费用流

平衡!

```
// 连边是为了将"获取的"和"使用的"联系起来! 大概意思就是, 使用
的流量确定...
   // 注意观察特殊性质
   // 费用流有个"短路"的性质,如果流到这里可能会使得其他的流量减
少,这个好像有点用
   // cf 1014921
   // 题意:每个点可以流无限,费用 value
   // 存在 limit 为 l-r 最多用 x 个
   // 流量费用互换, 流量转化为差分约束即可
   namespace mincostflow {
      typedef II type;
      const type INF=0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f1l;
      struct node {
          int to; type cap, cost; int rev;
          node(int t=0,type c=0,type _c=0,int n=0):
             to(t),cap(c),cost(_c),rev(n) {};
      }; vector<node> edge[maxn];
      void addedge(int from,int to,type cap,type cost,type
rcap=0) {
edge[from].push_back(node(to,cap,cost,edge[to].size()));
edge[to].push_back(node(from,rcap,-cost,edge[from].size()-1));
```

// 拆点后可以 S 向入连边, 出向 T 连边, 然后入和出就可以保持动态

```
type dis[maxn];
        bool mark[maxn];
        void spfa(int s,int t,int n) {
            memset(dis+1,0x3f,n*sizeof(type));
            memset(mark+1,0,n*sizeof(bool));
            static int Q[maxn],ST,ED;
            dis[s]=0; ST=ED=0; Q[ED++]=s;
            while (ST!=ED) {
                int v=Q[ST]; mark[v]=0;
                if ((++ST)==maxn) ST=0;
                for (node &e:edge[v]) {
                    if (e.cap>0&&dis[e.to]>dis[v]+e.cost) {
                        dis[e.to]=dis[v]+e.cost;
                        if (!mark[e.to]) {
                            if (ST==ED||dis[Q[ST]] <= dis[e.to]) {
                                Q[ED]=e.to, mark[e.to]=1;
                                if ((++ED)==maxn) ED=0;
                            } else {
                                if ((--ST)<0) ST+=maxn;
                                Q[ST]=e.to, mark[e.to]=1;
                            }
                        7
                    }
                }
            7
        } int cur[maxn];
        type dfs(int x,int t,type flow) {
            if (x==t||!flow) return flow;
            type ret=0; mark[x]=1;
            int i;
            rep(i,cur[x],(int)edge[x].size()) {
                node &e=edge[x][i];
                if (!mark[e.to]&&e.cap) {
                    if (dis[x]+e.cost==dis[e.to]) {
                        int f=dfs(e.to,t,min(flow,e.cap));
                        e.cap == f; edge[e.to][e.rev].cap+= f;
                        ret+=f; flow-=f; cur[x]=i;
                        if (flow==0) break;
                    }
            } mark[x]=0;
            return ret;
        pair<type,type> mincostflow(int s,int t,int n,type
flow=INF) {
```

```
type ret=0,ans=0;
           while (flow) {
               spfa(s,t,n); if (dis[t]==INF) break;
               // 这样加当前弧优化会快, 我也不知道为啥
               memset(cur+1,0,n*sizeof(int));
               type len=dis[t],f;
               while ((f=dfs(s,t,flow))>O)//while 也行
                    ret+=f,ans+=len*f,flow-=f;
           } return make_pair(ret,ans);
       }
       void init(int n) {
           int i; FOR(i,1,n) edge[i].clear();
       }
   }
    int A[maxn];
    int main() {
       int n,m;
       int i;
       scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
       mincostflow::init(n+1+2);
       int s=n+2, t=n+3;
       FOR(i,1,n) {
           scanf("%d",&A[i]);
            mincostflow::addedge(s,i,A[i],O);
            mincostflow::addedge(i+1,t,A[i],0);
           mincostflow::addedge(i+1,i,INF,O);//i-(i+1)<=0
       FOR(i,1,m) {
           int l,r,c;
           scanf("%d%d%d",&I,&r,&c); r++;
            mincostflow::addedge(I,r,INF,c);//r-/<=n
       }
printf("%lld\n",mincostflow::mincostflow(s,t,n+3,INF).second);
    //原始对偶 dij,可以跑负边
    namespace mincostflow {
       typedef int type;
       const type INF=0x3f3f3f3f;
       struct node {
           int to; type cap, cost; int rev;
           node(int t=0,type c=0,type _c=0,int n=0):
               to(t), cap(c), cost(\_c), rev(n) \{\};
       }; vector<node> edge[maxn];
       void addedge(int from,int to,type cap,type cost,type
```

```
rcap=0) {
                                                                          void init(int n) {
edge[from].push_back(node(to,cap,cost,edge[to].size()));
                                                                              int i; FOR(i,1,n) edge[i].clear();
                                                                          7
edge[to].push_back(node(from,rcap,-cost,edge[from].size()-1));
                                                                      7
       7
       int prev[maxn],pree[maxn];//pre_cnt
                                                                                           上下界网络流
       type dis[maxn],h[maxn];
       pair<type, type> mincostflow(int s,int t,int n,type
                                                                      //可二分 t->s 边的下/上界,即可达到最大最小流
flow=INF) {
                                                                      //最大流:t->s 连边, ss->tt 流, s->t 正向最大流,会流掉反向建的边的
                                                                  流量,流量就是 ans
           type ret=0,ans=0;
                                                                      //最小流:ss->tt 流, t->s 连边, ss->tt 流, s->t 的就是最大流
           memset(h+1,0,n*sizeof(type));
                                                                      //带权值的直接加权即可, in 和 out 加的边 val=O(只是为了限制流出
           while (flow) {
                                                                  可以等于流入而已)
               // dij
               typedef pair<type, int> pti;
                                                                      namespace pipeflow {
               memset(dis+1,0x3f,n*sizeof(type));
                                                                          typedef int type;
                                                                          int eid[maxn*10],etot;
               static
                                                                          type in[maxn],out[maxn],flow[maxn*10];
priority_queue<pti,vector<pti>,greater<pti> > Q;
                                                                          int s_s,t_t;//S,T
               dis[s]=0; Q.push(pti(0,s));
                                                                          int addedge(int u,int v,int low,int high) {
               while (Q.size()) {
                   auto now=Q.top(); Q.pop();
                                                                              eid[etot]=maxflow::addedge(u,v,high-low);
                   if (dis[now.second]<now.first) continue;
                                                                              out[u]+=low; in[v]+=low; flow[etot++]=low;
                                                                              return etot-1;
                   int i,v=now.second;
                   REP(i,(int)edge[v].size()) {
                                                                          void init(int n) {
                       node &e=edge[v][i];
                                                                              s_s=n+1, t_t=n+2; etot=0;
(e.cap>0\&\&dis[e.to]>dis[v]+e.cost+h[v]-h[e.to]) {
                                                                              memset(in+1,0,n*sizeof(type));
                                                                              memset(out+1,0,n*sizeof(type));
                           dis[e.to]=dis[v]+e.cost+h[v]-h[e.to];
                                                                              maxflow::init(n+2);
                           prev[e.to]=v; pree[e.to]=i;
                           Q.push(pti(dis[e.to],e.to));
                                                                          type solve(int n,int s,int t) {
                       }
                                                                              int sum=0; int i;
                   7
               } int i;
                                                                              FOR(i,1,n) {
               if (dis[t]==INF) break;
                                                                                 sum += max(O, in[i] - out[i]);
               FOR(i,1,n) h[i]+=dis[i];
                                                                                 if (in[i]>out[i])
                                                                  maxflow::addedge(s_s,i,in[i]-out[i]);
               type d=flow;
               for (int i=t; i!=s; i=prev[i])
                                                                                 if (in[i]<out[i])</pre>
                                                                  maxflow::addedge(i,t_t,out[i]-in[i]);
                   d=min(d,edge[prev[i]][pree[i]].cap);
               if (d==0) break;
               flow=d; ret+=d; ans+=d*h[t];
                                                                              // // maxflow:
                                                                              // maxflow::addedge(t,s,INF);
               for (int i=t; i!=s; i=prev[i]){
                                                                              //if (maxflow::maxflow(s_s,t_t,n+2)!=sum) return -1;
                   node &e=edge[prev[i]][pree[i]];
                                                                              // return maxflow::maxflow(s,t,n+2);//maxflow
                   e.cap-=d; edge[e.to][e.rev].cap+=d;
                                                                              // // minflow:
           } return make_pair(ret,ans);
```

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```
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```

```
// type first=maxflow::maxflow(s_s,t_t,n+2);
// int retpos=maxflow::addedge(t,s,INF);
// if (first+maxflow::maxflow(s_s,t_t,n+2)!=sum)
return -1;
// return maxflow::edge[retpos^1].cap;//minflow
// okay flow:
// if (maxflow::maxflow(s_s,t_t,n+2)!=sum) return 0;
REP(i,etot)
flow[i]+=maxflow::edge[eid[i]^1].cap;//edges
//return 1;
}
}
```

# 树分治

```
//HDU6268
//ccpc2017 杭州
//树分治后 树形依赖 DP
int A[maxn];
vector<int> edge[maxn];
int sz[maxn];
bool mark[maxn];
int minweight, root;
void dfs1(int x,int fa,int n) {
    int weight=0; sz[x]=1;
    for (int v:edge[x]) {
       if (v==fa||mark[v]) continue;
       dfs1(v,x,n); sz[x]+=sz[v];
       weight=max(weight,sz[v]);
    } weight=max(weight,n-sz[x]);
    if (weight<minweight) root=x,minweight=weight;
bitset<100007> now[3007],ans;//depth
void dfs2(int x,int fa,int dep) {
    now[dep]=now[dep-1]; sz[x]=1;
    for (int v:edge[x]) {
       if (v==fa||mark[v]) continue;
       dfs2(v,x,dep+1); sz[x]+=sz[v];
    | now[dep-1] | = now[dep] << A[x];
3
void calc(int x){
    now[0].reset(); now[0].set(0);
    dfs2(x,0,1); ans = now[0];
}
```

```
void dfs3(int x) {
    calc(x); mark[x]=1;
    for (int v:edge[x]) {
        if (mark[v]) continue;
        minweight=sz[v];
        dfs1(v,0,sz[v]);
        dfs3(root);
   }
}
int main() {
    int n,m,T;
    int i;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while (T--) {
        scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
        REP(i,n-1) {
            int u,v;
            scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
            edge[u].push_back(v);
            edge[v].push_back(u);
        } FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&A[i]);
        minweight=n;
        dfs1(1,0,n); dfs3(root);
        FOR(i,1,m) printf("%d",(int)ans[i]);
        puts("");
        ans.reset();
        FOR(i,1,n) edge[i].clear(),mark[i]=0;
   }
    return 0;
}
```

## 动态点分治

```
//题意: 动态查询到某点距离不超过 x 的权值和, 更改某点权值
//注意容斥的时候的 length 位置不是 root~是上个 root 相连的位置
//也就是说 dis 得单独计算//dfs2 一次比两次少一半多的常数=_=
//addnode 中是 ids
int
BIT_pool[maxn*40],*BIT[maxn],*SUBBIT[maxn],*st=BIT_pool;
int size[maxn]; bool mark[maxn];
int minweight,root;
struct Node {
    int to,next;
    Node(int _to=0,int _next=0):to(_to),next(_next) {};
} edge[maxn*2];
```

```
int head[maxn],tot;
    void addedge(int u,int v) {
        edge[++tot]=Node(v,head[u]); head[u]=tot;
   7
    void dfs1(int x,int fa,int n) {
        int weight=0; size[x]=1;
        for (int i=head[x]; ~i; i=edge[i].next) {
            int v=edge[i].to;
            if (v==fa||mark[v]) continue;
            dfs1(v,x,n);
            size[x]+=size[v];
            weight=max(weight,size[v]);
        } weight=max(weight,n-size[x]);
        if (weight<minweight) {root=x; minweight=weight;}</pre>
   3
    int length[maxn];
    struct node {
        int top, sub, len, next;
        node() {}
        node(int_top,int_sub,int_len,int
_next):top(_top),sub(_sub),len(_len),next(_next) {};
    } nodes[maxn*20];
    int calhead[maxn],caltot;
    int maxdep;
    void addnode(int x,int top,int sub,int len) {
        nodes[++caltot]=node(top,sub,len,calhead[x]);
calhead[x]=caltot;
   }
    void dfs2(int x,int fa,int top,int sub,int dep) {
        addnode(x,top,sub,dep);
        for (int i=head[x]; ~i; i=edge[i].next) {
            int v=edge[i].to;
            if (v==fa||mark[v]) continue;
            dfs2(v,x,top,sub,dep+1);
        } maxdep=max(maxdep,dep);
    int len[maxn],sublen[maxn];
    void dfs3(int x) {
        mark[x]=1; root=x;
        maxdep=0; int xdep=0;
        addnode(x,x,0,0);
        for (int i=head[x]; ~i; i=edge[i].next) {
            int v=edge[i].to;
            if (mark[v]) continue;
            minweight=size[v]; dfs1(v,0,size[v]);
```

```
maxdep=0; dfs2(v,0,x,root,1); //判重是 x,init_dep=1
            sublen[root]=maxdep; xdep=max(xdep,maxdep);
            SUBBIT[root]=st; st+=sublen[root]+1;
            dfs3(root);
        } len[x]=xdep;
        BIT[x]=st; st+=len[x]+1;
    inline int lowbit(int x) {return x&-x;}
    void add(int *T,int n,int x,int val) {
        x++; T--; n++;
        for (; x \le n; x = lowbit(x)) T[x] = val;
    } int get(int *T,int x) {
        x++; T--; int ret=0;
        for (; x; x-=lowbit(x)) ret+=T[x];
        return ret:
    void update(int x,int val) {
        for (int i=calhead[x]; ~i; i=nodes[i].next) {
            int v=nodes[i].top,length=nodes[i].len;
            add(BIT[v],len[v],length,val);
            v=nodes[i].sub;
            if (v) add(SUBBIT[v],sublen[v],length,val);
    } int query(int x,int dis) {
        int ret=0;
        for (int i=calhead[x]; ~i; i=nodes[i].next) {
            int v=nodes[i].top,length=nodes[i].len;
            if (dis>=length) {
                ret+=get(BIT[v],min(dis-length,len[v]));
                v=nodes[i].sub;
                if (v)
ret -= get(SUBBIT[v], min(dis-length, sublen[v]));;
            }
        } return ret;
    }
    int n,m,T;
    int i,j,k;
    char op[2];
    int a[maxn];
    int main() {
        while (~scanf("%d%d",&n,&m)) {
            FOR(i,1,n) mark[i]=0,BIT[i]=SUBBIT[i]=nullptr;
            memset(BIT_pool,O,sizeof(int)*(st-BIT_pool));
st=BIT_pool;
            FOR(i,1,n) head[i]=calhead[i]=-1; tot=caltot=0;
```

```
FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&a[i]);
        FOR(i,1,n-1) {
            int u,v;
            scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
            addedge(u,v); addedge(v,u);
        minweight=INF; dfs1(1,0,n);
        dfs3(root);
        FOR(i,1,n) update(i,a[i]);
        FOR(i,1,m) {
            int u,v;
            scanf("%s%d%d",op,&u,&v);
            if (op[O]=='!') update(u,v-a[u]),a[u]=v;
            else printf("%d\n",query(u,v));
        }
    }
7
```

## 部分树上 dp

从求含某条边的最小生成树截下来的代码(当然前面 sort 了)合并(要记得 merge 咋写),先 sort 然后从小到大讨论,连 father,之后 merge

```
inline int Union(int u,int v,int len) {
    int ret=0;
    while (u!=v&&(fa[u]!=u||fa[v]!=v)) {
        if (fa[u]==u||fa[v]!=v&&sz[u]>sz[v])
            {ret=max(ret,val[v]); v=fa[v];}
        else {ret=max(ret,val[u]); u=fa[u];}
        } if (u==v) return ret;
        if (sz[u]>sz[v]) swap(u,v);
        fa[u]=v; val[u]=len;
        sz[v]+=sz[u]; ans=ans+len;
        return len;
}
```

#### 2-sat

//重点是维护拆点后各种限制之间的关系,这个是个二分以后 2-sat 的

```
struct T_SAT {
    struct enode {
        int to,next;
        enode(int _to=0,int _next=-1):to(_to),next(_next) {};
    } edge[maxn*maxn*2];
    int head[maxn*2],etot;
```

```
void addedge(int u,int v) {
        edge[++etot]=enode(v,head[u]);
        head[u]=etot;
    int dfn[maxn*2],low[maxn*2],belong[maxn*2];
    bool vis[maxn*2];
    int tot, cnt;
    int S[maxn*2],top;
    void dfs(int x) {
        dfn[x]=low[x]=++tot;
        S[++top]=x;
        vis[x]=1;
        for (int i=head[x]; ~i; i=edge[i].next) {
            int v=edge[i].to;
            if (!dfn[v]) {
                dfs(v);
                low[x]=min(low[x],low[v]);
            } else if (vis[v])
                low[x]=min(low[x],dfn[v]);
        if (dfn[x]==low[x]) {
            cnt++;
            while (1) {
                int now=S[top--];
                vis[now]=0;
                belong[now]=cnt;
                if (now==x) break;
            }
        }
   3
    void init(int n) {
        int i;
        REP(i,2*n) head[i]=-1;
        etot=0;
    }
    bool solve(int n) {
        int i;
        tot=cnt=0;
        REP(i,2*n) dfn[i]=vis[i]=0;
        REP(i,2*n) if (!dfn[i]) dfs(i);
        REP(i,n) if (belong[i]==belong[i+n]) return 0;
        return 1;
    7
} two_sat;
int n,m;
```

```
int i,j;
int a1,a2,c1,c2;
int main() {
    while (~scanf("%d%d",&n,&m)) {
       two_sat.init(n);
       REP(i,m) {
           scanf("%d%d%d%d",&a1,&a2,&c1,&c2);
           if (c1==1 \&\&c2==1) {
               two_sat.addedge(a1+n,a2);
               two_sat.addedge(a2+n,a1);
           } else if (c1==0\&\&c2==1) {
               two_sat.addedge(a1,a2);
               two_sat.addedge(a2+n,a1+n);
           } else if (c1==1\&\&c2==0) {
               two_sat.addedge(a1+n,a2+n);
               two_sat.addedge(a2,a1);
           } else if (c1==0\&\&c2==0) {
               two_sat.addedge(a1,a2+n);
               two_sat.addedge(a2,a1+n);
           7
       7
       if (two_sat.solve(n)) puts("YES");
       else puts("NO");
    }
3
```

# 可持久化的 2-sat 输出方案

```
//对于一般点是对称的题目, 直接 belong[i]<belong[i+n]输出即可
//否则需要拓扑排序, 破坏了本身良好的性质
// 题意: 给颗树, 每次给俩路径
// 问你 m 组询问, 从每个里选个路径, 是否可以不相交
// 做法: 可持久化建线段树然后 2-sat
// 输出方案需要把每个块都拓扑排序
namespace T_SAT {
   const static int maxn=5e6+7;
   struct enode {
      int to, next;
      enode(int _to=0,int _next=-1):to(_to),next(_next) {};
   } edge[maxn*6];
   int head[maxn],etot;
   void addedge(int u,int v) {
      edge[++etot]=enode(v,head[u]); head[u]=etot;
   int dfn[maxn],low[maxn],belong[maxn];
```

```
bool vis[maxn];
    int tot, cnt;
    int S[maxn],top;
    void dfs(int x) {
        dfn[x]=low[x]=++tot;
        S[++top]=x; vis[x]=1;
        for (int i=head[x]; ~i; i=edge[i].next) {
            int v=edge[i].to;
            if (!dfn[v]) {
                dfs(v);
                low[x]=min(low[x],low[v]);
            } else if (vis[v])
                low[x]=min(low[x],dfn[v]);
        if (dfn[x]==low[x]) {
            cnt++;
            while (1) {
                int now=S[top--];
                vis[now]=0; belong[now]=cnt;
                if (now==x) break;
            }
        7
    }
    void init() {
        memset(head, -1, size of(head)); etot=0;
    void solve(int n) {
        int i; tot=cnt=0;
        FOR(i,1,n) dfn[i]=vis[i]=0;
        FOR(i,1,n) if (!dfn[i]) dfs(i);
    7
7
int choose, remain;
int upid[maxn*8],downid[maxn*8],tot;
void build(int x,int L,int R) {
    upid[x]=++tot; downid[x]=++tot;
    if (downid[x>>1]) {
        T_SAT::addedge(downid[x>>1],downid[x]);
    } if (L==R) return;
    int mid=(L+R)/2;
    build(x<<1,L,mid);
    build(x << 1 | 1, mid + 1, R);
}
bool update;
void query(int x,int 1,int r,int L,int R) {
```

```
if (1>r) return;
        if (<=L&&R<=r) {
            if (!update) {
                T_SAT::addedge(choose,downid[x]);
            } else {
                T_SAT::addedge(++tot,downid[x]);
downid[x]=tot;
                T_SAT::addedge(upid[x],remain);
                T_SAT::addedge(downid[x],remain);
fa=downid[x>>1], ls=downid[x<<1], rs=downid[x<<1|1];
                if (fa) T_SAT::addedge(fa,downid[x]);
                if (ls) T_SAT::addedge(downid[x],ls);
                if (rs) T_SAT::addedge(downid[x],rs);
            7
            return;
        } else if (!update) T_SAT::addedge(choose,upid[x]);
        int mid=(L+R)/2;
        if (1 \le mid) query(x \le 1, 1, r, L, mid);
        if (mid < r) query(x << 1 | 1, 1, r, mid + 1, R);
    namespace PRE_CAL {
        vector<int> edge[maxn];
        int fa[maxn],son[maxn],id[maxn],tot;
        int sz[maxn],top[maxn],dep[maxn];
        void dfs_1(int u,int father,int depth) {
            fa[u]=father; dep[u]=depth;
            int mx = -1; sz[u] = 1; son[u] = 0;
            for (int v:edge[u]) {
                if (father==v) continue;
                dfs_1(v,u,depth+1);
                sz[u]+=sz[v];
                if (sz[v]>mx) mx=sz[v],son[u]=v;
            }
        }
        void dfs_2(int u,int x) {
            id[u]=++tot; top[u]=x;
            if (son[u]) dfs_2(son[u],x);
            for (int v:edge[u]) {
                if (v==fa[u]||v==son[u]) continue;;
                dfs_2(v,v);
            }
        void solve(int x,int y) {
            while (top[x]!=top[y]) {
```

```
if (dep[top[x]]<dep[top[y]]) swap(x,y);</pre>
            query(1,id[top[x]],id[x],1,n); x=fa[top[x]];
       if (dep[x]>dep[y]) swap(x,y);
        if (son[x]) query(1,id[son[x]],id[y],1,n);
   }
7
int chosen[maxn];
int A[maxn],B[maxn],C[maxn],D[maxn];
int TaskA() {
   int i,j,m;
   FOR(i,1,n-1) {
       int u,v;
       scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
       PRE\_CAL::edge[u].push\_back(v);
        PRE_CAL::edge[v].push_back(u);
   } scanf("%d",&m);
   T_SAT::init();
   PRE_CAL::dfs_1(1,0,0);
   PRE_CAL::dfs_2(1,1);
   FOR(i,1,m) chosen[i]=++tot,++tot;
   build(1,1,n);
   FOR(i,1,m) scanf("%d%d%d%d%d",&A[i],&B[i],&C[i],&D[i]);
   FOR(i,1,m) {
        choose=chosen[i]; remain=chosen[i]+1;
        update=0;
        PRE_CAL::solve(A[i],B[i]);
       swap(choose, remain);
        PRE_CAL::solve(C[i],D[i]);
        update=1; swap(choose,remain);
        PRE_CAL::solve(A[i],B[i]);
       swap(choose, remain);
       PRE_CAL::solve(C[i],D[i]);
   } build(1,1,n);
   rFOR(i,1,m) {
       choose=chosen[i]; remain=chosen[i]+1;
        update=0;
        PRE_CAL::solve(A[i],B[i]);
       swap(choose, remain);
       PRE_CAL::solve(C[i],D[i]);
       update=1; swap(choose,remain);
        PRE_CAL::solve(A[i],B[i]);
       swap(choose, remain);
       PRE_CAL::solve(C[i],D[i]);
   T_SAT::solve(tot);
```

```
FOR(i,1,m) if

(T_SAT::belong[chosen[i]]==T_SAT::belong[chosen[i]+1]) return

O*puts("NO");

puts("YES");

FOR(i,1,m)

printf("%d\n",((T_SAT::belong[chosen[i]]<T_SAT::belong[chosen[i]]+1])^1)+1);

return O;

}
```

## dfs 序\_换根的讨论

```
//http://codeforces.com/contest/916/problem/E
    //改根,子树加,查,令人窒息的讨论
    //有套路是 dfs 同时更新 value 啥的, 需要注意
    LL sum[maxn<<2],lazy[maxn<<2];
    void update(int x,int l,int r,LL val,int L,int R) {
        if (1>r) return;
        if (1 \le L \& R \le r) \{ |azy[x] + = va|; sum[x] + = (R - L + 1) * va|; \}
return;}
        int mid=(L+R)/2;
        if (lazy[x]) {
            lazy[x<<1]+=lazy[x];
            lazy[x<<1|1]+=lazy[x];
            sum[x << 1] += (mid - L + 1) * lazy[x];
            sum[x<<1|1]+=(R-mid)*lazy[x];
            lazy[x]=0;
        } if (<=mid) update(x<<1,1,r,val,L,mid);
        if (mid<r) update(x<<1 | 1,1,r,val,mid+1,R);
        sum[x] = sum[x << 1] + sum[x << 1|1];
    LL query(int x,int 1,int r,int L,int R) {
        LL ret=0;
        if (1>r) return 0;
        if (1 \le L \& R \le r) return sum[x];
        int mid=(L+R)/2;
        if (lazy[x]) {
            lazy[x<<1]+=lazy[x];
            lazy[x<<1|1]+=lazy[x];
            sum[x << 1] += (mid - L + 1)*[azy[x];
            sum[x<<1|1]+=(R-mid)*lazy[x];
            lazy[x]=0;
        } if (<=mid) ret+=query(x<<1,l,r,L,mid);
        if (mid < r) ret+=query(x<<1 | 1,1,r,mid+1,R);
        sum[x] = sum[x << 1] + sum[x << 1 | 1];
```

```
return ret:
vector<int> edge[maxn];
int fa[maxn][27];
int in[maxn],out[maxn],tot,dep[maxn];
void dfs(int x,int f,int d) {
    int i;
    fa[x][0]=f; in[x]=++tot; dep[x]=d;
    rep(i,1,20) fa[x][i]=fa[fa[x][i-1]][i-1];
    for (int v:edge[x]) if (v!=f) dfs(v,x,d+1);
    out[x]=tot;
}
int lca(int x,int y) {
    int i;
    if (dep[x]<dep[y]) swap(x,y);</pre>
    rREP(i,20) if (dep[x]-dep[y]>=1<<i) x=fa[x][i];
    if (x==y) return x;
    rREP(i,20) if (fa[x][i]!=fa[y][i]) x=fa[x][i],y=fa[y][i];
    return fa[x][0];
int getnthfa(int x,int k) {
    int is
    rREP(i,20) if ((k>>i)&1) x=fa[x][i];
    return x;
7
int root;
int n,m;
int a[maxn];
int main() {
    int i,j;
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
    FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&a[i]);
    FOR(i,1,n-1) {
        int u,v;
        scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
        edge[u].push_back(v);
        edge[v].push_back(u);
    7
    dfs(1,0,0);
    FOR(i,1,n) update(1,in[i],in[i],a[i],1,n); root=1;
    while (m--) {
        int op,u,v,x;
        scanf("%d",&op);
        if (op == 1) {
            scanf("%d",&root);
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
} else if (op==2) {
                scanf("%d%d%d",&u,&v,&x);
                int f=lca(u,v)^lca(v,root)^lca(u,root);
                if (f==root) update(1,1,n,x,1,n);
                else if (lca(f,root)==f) {
                    int t=getnthfa(root,dep[root]-dep[f]-1);
                    update(1,1,in[t]-1,x,1,n);
                    update(1,out[t]+1,n,x,1,n);
                } else update(1,in[f],out[f],x,1,n);
            } else if (op==3) {
                int x;
                LL ans;
                scanf("%d",&x);
                if (x==root) ans=query(1,1,n,1,n);
                else if (in[x]<=in[root]&&in[root]<=out[x]) {</pre>
                    int t=getnthfa(root,dep[root]-dep[x]-1);
ans=query(1,1,in[t]-1,1,n)+query(1,out[t]+1,n,1,n);
                } else ans=query(1,in[x],out[x],1,n);
                printf("%164d\n",ans);
            }
        7
   }
```

## 01序列转树

```
FOR(i,1,n) {
    scanf("%d",&b[i]);
    if (b[i]) {//up
        pid[i]=now;
        if (!fa[now]) {
            root=++tot_id; fa[now]=tot_id;
            edge[tot_id].push_back(now);
        } now=fa[now];
    } else {//down
        fa[++tot_id]=now;
        edge[now].push_back(tot_id);
        now=tot_id; pid[i]=now;
    }
}
```

## 有方向的树链剖分

```
int a[maxn],tot;
int mxr[maxn<<2],mxl[maxn<<2];</pre>
```

```
int mx[maxn<<2],mn[maxn<<2];
   int lazy[maxn<<2];//profit=mx-mn
   void change(int x, int val) {
       lazy[x]+=val;
       mx[x]+=val; mn[x]+=val;
   void pushup(int x) {
mxr[x]=max(max(mxr[x<<1],mxr[x<<1|1]),mx[x<<1|1]-mn[x<<1]
);//->
mx[x]=max(max(mx[x<<1],mx[x<<1|1]),mx[x<<1]-mn[x<<1|1]);
//<-
       mx[x]=max(mx[x<<1],mx[x<<1|1]);
       mn[x]=min(mn[x<<1],mn[x<<1|1]);
   void pushdown(int x) {
       if (lazy[x]) {
           change(x<<1,lazy[x]);
           change(x << 1 | 1, lazy[x]);
           lazy[x]=0;
       7
   7
   void build(int x,int l,int r) {
       mxr[x]=mx[x]=mx[x]=mn[x]=lazy[x]=0;
       if (l==r) {
           mx[x]=mn[x]=a[1];
           return;
       int mid=(1+r)/2;
       build(x<<1,1,mid);
       build(x<<1 | 1, mid+1, r);
       pushup(x);
   int query(int x,int 1,int r,bool flag,int &vmin,int &vmax,int
L,int R,int val) { //flag:-> (top->bottom yes)
       if (<=L&&R<=r) {
           change(x,val);
           vmin=mn[x]; vmax=mx[x];
           return flag?mxr[x]:mxl[x];
       } pushdown(x);
mid=(L+R)/2, ret=0, mx1=-INF, mx2=-INF, mn1=INF, mn2=INF;
       if (mid >= 1)
ret=max(ret,query(x<<1,l,r,flag,mn1,mx1,L,mid,val));
       if (r>mid)
```

```
ret=max(ret,query(x<<1|1,l,r,flag,mn2,mx2,mid+1,R,val));
                                                                             7 else {
       if (flag) ret=max(ret,mx2-mn1);
       else ret=max(ret,mx1-mn2);
                                                                  ret=max(ret,query(1,id[top[y]],id[y],1,vmin,vmax,1,tot,val));
       vmax=max(mx1,mx2);
                                                                                 ret=max(ret,mxy-vmin);
       vmin=min(mn1,mn2);
                                                                                 mxy=max(mxy,vmax); mny=min(mny,vmin);
       pushup(x);
                                                                                 y=fa[top[y]];
                                                                             7
       return ret;
   7
                                                                         7
   int n,q; int i,j,k;
                                                                         if (dep[x]>dep[y]) {
   int u,v,val;
   int b[maxn];
                                                                  ret=max(ret,query(1,id[y],id[x],0,vmin,vmax,1,tot,val));
   vector<int> edge[maxn];
                                                                             ret=max(ret,vmax-mnx);
                                                                             mxx=max(mxx,vmax); mnx=min(mnx,vmin);
sz[maxn],fa[maxn],dep[maxn],son[maxn],top[maxn],id[maxn];
                                                                         } else {
   void dfs1(int u,int from,int depth) {
       int v,i,mx=-1;
                                                                  ret=max(ret,query(1,id[x],id[y],1,vmin,vmax,1,tot,val));
       sz[u]=1; fa[u]=from; dep[u]=depth; son[u]=0;
                                                                             ret=max(ret,mxy-vmin);
       REP(i,edge[u].size()) {
                                                                             mxy=max(mxy,vmax); mny=min(mny,vmin);
           v=edge[u][i];
                                                                         } ret=max(ret,mxy-mnx);
           if (v==from) continue;
                                                                         return ret:
           dfs1(v,u,depth+1);
                                                                     }
           sz[u]+=sz[v];
                                                                      int T;
           if (sz[v]>mx) mx=sz[v],son[u]=v;
                                                                      int main() {
       }
                                                                         scanf("%d",&T);
                                                                         while (T--) {
   }
   void dfs2(int u,int x) {
                                                                             scanf("%d",&n);
       int vii;
                                                                             FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&b[i]);
       top[u]=x; id[u]=++tot;
                                                                             FOR(i,1,n) edge[i].clear();
       if (son[u]) dfs2(son[u],x);
                                                                             FOR(i,1,n-1) {
       REP(i,edge[u].size()) {
                                                                                 scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
           v=edge[u][i];
                                                                                 edge[u].push_back(v);
           if (v==fa[u]||v==son[u]) continue;
                                                                                 edge[v].push_back(u);
           dfs2(v,v);
                                                                             }
       }
                                                                             tot=0;
   3
                                                                             dfs1(1,0,1);
   int Query(int x,int y,int val) {
                                                                             dfs2(1,1);
                                                                             FOR(i,1,tot) \ a[id[i]]=b[i];
ret=0,mxx=-INF,mnx=INF,mxy=-INF,mny=INF,vmax,vmin;
                                                                             build(1,1,tot);
       while (top[x]!=top[y]) {
                                                                             scanf("%d",&q);
           if (dep[top[x]]>dep[top[y]]) {
                                                                             REP(i,q) {
                                                                                 scanf("%d%d%d",&u,&v,&val);
ret=max(ret,query(1,id[top[x]],id[x],0,vmin,vmax,1,tot,val));
                                                                                 printf("%d\n",Query(u,v,val));
                                                                             7
               ret=max(ret,vmax-mnx);
               mxx=max(mxx,vmax); mnx=min(mnx,vmin);
                                                                         }
               x=fa[top[x]];
                                                                      }
```

板子 by zlc1114

## 轻重儿子分开维护

```
// 题意: 更改锛上的边 col
// 更改某个链相邻的边 col
// 查询黑点数
// 做法: 轻重边分开维护
struct segment_tree {
   int val[maxn<<2],len[maxn<<2],lazy[maxn<<2];</pre>
   void build(int x,int L,int R) {
       len[x]=R-L+1; val[x]=0; lazy[x]=0;
       if (L==R) return;
       int mid=(L+R)/2;
       build(x<<1,L,mid);
       build(x<<1|1,mid+1,R);
   void Inverse(int x) {
       lazy[x]^{=1}; val[x]=len[x]-val[x];
   void pushdown(int x) {
       if (lazy[x]) {
            Inverse(x<<1);
            Inverse(x<<1|1);
            lazy[x]=0;
       }
   void pushup(int x) {
       val[x]=val[x<<1]+val[x<<1|1];
    void update(int x,int l,int r,int L,int R) {
       debug("update: %d %d %d\n",x,l,r);
       if (I<=L&&R<=r) {Inverse(x); return;}
       int mid=(L+R)/2;
       pushdown(x);
       if (I<=mid) update(x<<1,I,r,L,mid);</pre>
       if (mid<r) update(x<<1 | 1,1,r,mid+1,R);
       pushup(x);
   7
   int query(int x,int 1,int r,int L,int R) {
       if (1 \le L \&\&R \le r) return val[x];
       int mid=(L+R)/2, ret=0;
       pushdown(x);
       if (I<=mid) ret+=query(x<<1,I,r,L,mid);</pre>
       if (mid < r) ret+=query(x<<1 | 1,1,r,mid+1,R);
       pushup(x);
        return ret:
```

```
} heavy, light;
vector<int> edge[maxn];
int fa[maxn],dep[maxn],sz[maxn],tot;
int top[maxn],id[maxn],son[maxn];
void dfs1(int u,int father,int depth) {
    int mx = -1; sz[u] = 1;
    fa[u]=father; son[u]=0; dep[u]=depth;
    for (int v:edge[u]) {
        if (v==father) continue;
        dfs1(v,u,depth+1); sz[u]+=sz[v];
        if (sz[v]>mx) mx=sz[v], son[u]=v;
   }
}
void dfs2(int u,int x) {
    top[u]=x; id[u]=++tot;
    if (son[u]) dfs2(son[u],x);
    for (int v:edge[u]) {
        if (v==fa[u]||v==son[u]) continue;
        dfs2(v,v);
    }
7
inline void InverseEdge(int x,int y) {
    while (top[x]!=top[y]) {
        if (dep[top[x]]<dep[top[y]]) swap(x,y);</pre>
        heavy.update(1,id[top[x]],id[x],1,n);
        x=fa[top[x]];
    7
    if (dep[x]>dep[y]) swap(x,y);
    if (son[x]) heavy.update(1,id[son[x]],id[y],1,tot);
inline void InverseNode(int x,int y) {
    while (top[x]!=top[y]) {
        if (dep[top[x]]<dep[top[y]]) swap(x,y);</pre>
        light.update(1,id[top[x]],id[x],1,n);
        heavy.update(1,id[top[x]],id[top[x]],1,n);
        if (son[x]) heavy.update(1,id[son[x]],id[son[x]],1,n);
        x=fa[top[x]];
    }
    if (dep[x]>dep[y]) swap(x,y);
    light.update(1,id[x],id[y],1,tot);
    heavy.update(1,id[x],id[x],1,n);
    if (son[y]) heavy.update(1,id[son[y]],id[son[y]],1,n);
inline int Query(int x,int y) {
```

```
int ret=0:
        while (top[x]!=top[y]) {
            if (dep[top[x]]<dep[top[y]]) swap(x,y);</pre>
            if (top[x]!=x)
ret+=heavy.query(1,id[son[top[x]]],id[x],1,n);
ret+=heavy.query(1,id[top[x]],id[top[x]],1,n)^light.query(1,id[fa[
top[x]]],id[fa[top[x]]],1,n);
            x=fa[top[x]];
        }
        if (dep[x]>dep[y]) swap(x,y);
        if (son[x]) ret+=heavy.query(1,id[son[x]],id[y],1,n);
        return ret;
   }
    int TaskA() {
        int i;
        scanf("%d",&n); tot=0;
        FOR(i,1,n) edge[i].clear();
        FOR(i,1,n-1) {
            int u,v;
            scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
            edge[u].push_back(v);
            edge[v].push_back(u);
        } dfs1(1,0,0); dfs2(1,1);
        heavy.build(1,1,n);
        light.build(1,1,n);
        scanf("%d",&q);
        REP(i,q) {
            int op,u,v;
            scanf("%d%d%d",&op,&u,&v);
            if (op==1) InverseEdge(u,v);
            if (op==2) InverseNode(u,v);
            if (op==3) printf("%d\n",Query(u,v));
        return 0;
   7
```

# 链分治, 动态维护树上 dp

```
// f[x]:this_ans=max(g[x]+f[heavy],0)
// g[x]:light_ans=A[x]+sigma{f[light]}
// w[x]:dp[heavy_son]
// 把轻链和重链分开维护,在重链上一个序列上 DP
// 题意是更改某点值,查询联通块的最大权重和
struct heap {
```

```
multiset<11> S:
    inline void ins(II x) {
        S.insert(x);
    7
    inline void del(ll x) {
        multiset<II>::iterator it=S.lower_bound(x);
        if (it!=S.end()) S.erase(it);
    7
    inline | | top() {
        if (!S.size()) return 0;
        return *S.rbegin();
   }
} SON[maxn]; // light
vector<int> edge[maxn];
int fa[maxn],dep[maxn],sz[maxn],tot;
int top[maxn],id[maxn],rid[maxn],son[maxn],leaf[maxn];
void dfs1(int u,int father,int depth) {
    int mx = -1, i; sz[u] = 1;
    fa[u]=father; son[u]=0; dep[u]=depth;
    REP(i,(int)edge[u].size()) {
        int v=edge[u][i];
        if (v==father) continue;
        dfs1(v,u,depth+1); sz[u]+=sz[v];
        if (sz[v]>mx) mx=sz[v], son[u]=v;
   }
}
int A[maxn];
//f[x]:this\_ans=max(g[x]+f[heavy],0)
// g[x]:light_ans=A[x]+sigma{f[light]}
// w[x]:dp[heavy_son]
II f[maxn],g[maxn],w[maxn];
void dfs2(int u,int x) {
    top[u]=x; id[u]=++tot; rid[tot]=u;
    g[u]=A[u]; f[u]=0; int i;
    if (son[u]) dfs2(son[u],x);
    REP(i,(int)edge[u].size()) {
        int v=edge[u][i];
        if (v==fa[u]||v==son[u]) continue;
        dfs2(v,v); SON[u].ins(w[v]);
        g[u]+=f[v]; max_(w[u],w[v]);
   } if (son[u]) {
        leaf[u]=leaf[son[u]];
        \max_{f[u],g[u]+f[son[u]]};
        max_(w[u],w[son[u]]);
    } else leaf[u]=u;
```

```
\max_{f[u],g[u]}; \max_{g[u],f[u]};
   7
    struct node {
        Il Is,rs,sum,ans;
        node(|| val=0) {sum=val; ||s=rs=ans=max(0||,val);}
    } T[maxn<<2];
    node merge(const node &A,const node &B) {
        node ret:
        ret.ls=max(A.ls,A.sum+B.ls);
        ret.rs=max(B.rs,B.sum+A.rs);
        ret.ans=max(A.ans,B.ans);
        ret.ans=max(ret.ans,A.rs+B.ls);
        ret.sum=A.sum+B.sum;
        return ret;
   3
    // f[x]:this_ans=max(g[x]+f[heavy],0)
    // g[x]:light_ans=A[x]+sigma{f[light]}
    void build(int x,int L,int R) {
        if (L==R) {
            T[x]=node(g[rid[L]]);
            max_{T[x].ans,SON[rid[L]].top());
            return;
        } int mid=(L+R)/2;
        build(x<<1,L,mid);
        build(x<<1 | 1, mid+1,R);
        T[x]=merge(T[x<<1],T[x<<1|1]);
    void update(int x,int pos,int L,int R) {
        if (L==R) {
            T[x]=node(g[rid[L]]);
            max_(T[x].ans,SON[rid[L]].top());
            return;
        } int mid=(L+R)/2;
        if (pos<=mid) update(x<<1,pos,L,mid);</pre>
        if (mid<pos) update(x<<1 | 1,pos,mid+1,R);
        T[x]=merge(T[x<<1],T[x<<1|1]);
   }
    node query(int x,int 1,int r,int L,int R) {
        if (I \le L \&\&R \le r) return T[x];
        int mid=(L+R)/2;
        if (r<=mid) return query(x<<1,1,r,L,mid);
        if (mid<1) return query(x<<1 | 1,1,r,mid+1,R);
        return
merge(query(x<<1,l,r,L,mid),query(x<<1|1,l,r,mid+1,R));
   }
```

```
inline void Update(int x, ll y) {
    g[x] -= A[x]; A[x] = y; g[x] += A[x];
    while (x) {
        update(1,id[x],1,n);
        node nxtval=query(1,id[top[x]],id[leaf[x]],1,n);
        Il initw=w[top[x]]; w[top[x]]=nxtval.ans;
        Il initg=f[top[x]]; f[top[x]]=nxtval.ls;
        x=fa[top[x]];
        if (x) {
            g[x] = initq;
            g[x]+=nxtval.ls;
            SON[x].del(initw);
            SON[x].ins(nxtval.ans);
        }
   3
inline | Query(int x) {
    return query(1,id[x],id[leaf[x]],1,n).ans;
}
int main() {
    int is
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&q); tot=0;
    FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&A[i]);
    FOR(i,1,n) edge[i].clear();
    FOR(i,1,n-1) {
        int u,v;
        scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
        edge[u].push_back(v);
        edge[v].push_back(u);
    } dfs1(1,0,0); dfs2(1,1);
    FOR(i,1,n) debug("%d ",id[i]); deputs("");
    FOR(i,1,n) debug("%d ",rid[i]); deputs("");
    build(1,1,n);
    REP(i,q) {
        char op[2];
        scanf("%s",op);
        if (op[O]=='M') {
            int x; Il y;
            scanf("%d%||d",&x,&y);
            Update(x,y);
        } else {
            int x;
            scanf("%d",&x);
            printf("%lld\n",Query(x));
        }
```

```
}
    return 0;
}
```

#### DSU on tree

//大概意思就是轻儿子记录答案,重儿子不清空,最后把轻儿子的贡献放到重儿子上;如果是基于深度可合并的,长链剖分是O(n)的

```
// CF741D 辣鸡题
   // 问你重排能回文的最长串多长
   // 直接上就可以了... 看下 dfs 顺序就行了
   vector<int> edge[maxn];
   int sz[maxn],son[maxn];
   void dfs1(int x) {
       int mx=0; sz[x]=1;
       for (int v:edge[x]) {
           dfs1(v); sz[x]+=sz[v];
           if (sz[v]>mx) son[x]=v,mx=sz[v];
       }
   int A[maxn], dep[maxn];
   int ans[maxn],MX[1<<22|7];
   map<int,int> MP[maxn];
   int Merge(map<int,int> &A,map<int,int> &B,int x) { //B->A
       int ret=0,i;
       for (auto now:B) {
           int p=now.first,l=now.second;
           if (MX[p]) ret=max(ret,MX[p]+l-2*dep[x]);
           REP(i,22) {
              p=now.first^(1<<i);
                 printf("now=%d;
p=%d; %d %d %d\n",now.first,p,MX[p],l,dep[x]);
               if (MX[p]) ret=max(ret,MX[p]+l-2*dep[x]);
           7
       }//merge
       for (auto now:B) {
           int p=now.first,l=now.second;
           MX[p]=max(MX[p],l); A[p]=MX[p];
       } map<int,int>().swap(B);
       return ret:
   }
   void dfs2(int x) {
       for (int v:edge[x]) if (v!=son[x]) {
               dfs2(v); ans[x]=max(ans[x],ans[v]);
```

```
for (auto now:MP[v]) MX[now.first]=0;
        } if (son[x]) {
        dfs2(son[x]); ans[x]=max(ans[x],ans[son[x]]);
    MP[x][A[x]]=dep[x];
    if (son[x]) {
        ans[x]=max(ans[x],Merge(MP[son[x]],MP[x],x));
        swap(MP[x],MP[son[x]]);
    } else MX[A[x]]=dep[x];
    for (int v:edge[x]) if (v!=son[x]) {
            ans[x]=max(ans[x],Merge(MP[x],MP[v],x));
       }
}
int main() {
    int n,i,j,k;
    char c;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    FOR(i,2,n) {
        int fa:
        scanf("%d %c",&fa,&c);
        A[i]=A[fa]^{(1<<(c-'a'))};
        dep[i]=dep[fa]+1;
        edge[fa].push_back(i);
    } dfs1(1); dfs2(1);
    FOR(i,1,n) printf("%d ",ans[i]);
    return 0;
7
                             LCA
树链剖分: 略
Tarjan:
vector<int> edge[maxn];
int fa1[maxn],fa2[maxn];
inline int getfa(int *fa,int x) {
    if (fa[x]==x) return x;
    return fa[x]=getfa(fa,fa[x]);
int n,m,q,i,k,u,v;
```

int ans[maxn];

void dfs(int x) {

for (int v:edge[x]) {

dfs(v); fa2[v]=x;

int i;

vector<pair<int,int> > Q[maxn];//v,id

```
7
    REP(i,Q[x].size()) {
        if (fa2[Q[x][i].first]!=Q[x][i].first)
            ans[Q[x][i].second]=getfa(fa2,Q[x][i].first);
    }
7
void solve() {
    scanf("%d%d%d",&n,&m,&g);
    FOR(i,1,n) fa1[i]=fa2[i]=i;
    REP(i,m) {
        scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
        edge[u].push_back(v);
        fa1[v]=u;
    }
    REP(i,q) {
        scanf("%d%d%d",&k,&u,&v);
        if (k==1) {
            if (getfa(fa1,u)!=getfa(fa1,v)) ans[i]=-1;
            else {
                if (u==v) ans [i]=u;
                else {
                    Q[u].push_back(make_pair(v,i));
                    Q[v].push_back(make_pair(u,i));
                }
            3
        } else {
            edge[u].push_back(v);
            fa1[v]=u; ans[i]=0;
        }
    FOR(i,1,n) if (fa1[i]==i) dfs(i);
    FOR(i,1,n) edge[i].clear(),Q[i].clear();
    REP(i,q) if (ans[i]) printf("%d\n",ans[i]);
3
int fa[maxn][21];
int n,i,j;
int dep[maxn];
vector<int> edge[maxn];
void dfs(int x,int depth) {
    dep[x]=depth;
    for (int v:edge[x]) dfs(v,depth+1);
```

3

```
int lca(int x,int y) {
       int i;
       if (dep[x]<dep[y]) swap(x,y);
       rREP(i,20) if (dep[x]-dep[y]>=1<<i) x=fa[x][i];
       if (x==y) return x;
       rREP(i,20) if (fa[x][i]!=fa[y][i]) x=fa[x][i],y=fa[y][i];
       return fa[x][0];
   int dis(int x,int y) {
       return dep[x]+dep[y]-2*dep[lca(x,y)];
   int kthfa(int x,int k) {
       int i:
       rREP(i,20) if ((k>>i)\&1) x=fa[x][i];
       return x:
   int walk(int x,int y,int d) {
       int f=lca(x,y);
       if (dep[x]-dep[f]>=d) return kthfa(x,d);
       return kthfa(y,dep[x]+dep[y]-2*dep[f]-d);
   }
                      虚树 ST 表求 Ica
   // 题意:问最少去掉几个未标记点可以把所有的标记点全分开
   // 做法:建虚树然后树上 DP
   // 虚树板子,注意:sort 过程可以提到外边去
   // 注意, 原先有的标记有的时候会到边上, 需要特判的, 千万不要 if
   struct Edges {
       int to; LL len; int next;
       Edges(int_to=0,LL_len=0,int
_next=0):to(_to),len(_len),next(_next) {}
   } edge[maxn*2]; int etot;
   int head[maxn];
   int fa[maxn];
   LL uplen[maxn];
   int id[maxn],dfn[maxn],idtot;
   inline void addedge(int u,int v,LL len) {
       edge[++etot]=Edges(v,len,head[u]); head[u]=etot;
   namespace LCA {//内部和外部 dfn 不同...
       int dep[maxn]; LL len[maxn];
       int st_dfn[maxn],tot;
       int ST[maxn*2][20];//only L
```

void dfs(int x,int f,int d,LL 1) {

```
int i; dep[x]=d; len[x]=l;
        st_dfn[x]=++tot; ST[tot][O]=x;
        ::id[++idtot]=x; ::dfn[x]=idtot;
        for (i=head[x]; ~i; i=edge[i].next) if (edge[i].to!=f) {
                int v=edge[i].to;
                ::fa[v]=x; ::uplen[v]=edge[i].len;
                dfs(v,x,d+1,l+edge[i].len);
                ST[++tot][O]=x;
            }
    }
    int t_t[maxn*2];
    inline void initST(int n) {
        int i,j;
        FOR(i,1,n*2) t_t[i]=t_t[i>>1]+1;
        FOR(i,1,n*2) {
            rep(j,1,t_t[i]) {
                int u=ST[i][j-1],v=ST[i-(1<<(j-1))][j-1];
                ST[i][j]=dep[u]< dep[v]?u:v;
            }
        }
    inline int lca(int x,int y) {
        x=st_dfn[x]; y=st_dfn[y];
        if (x>y) swap(x,y);
        int t=t_t[y-x+1]-1;
        x=ST[x+(1<< t)-1][t]; y=ST[y][t];
        return dep[x]<dep[y]?x:y;
    7
    inline LL dis(int x,int y) {
        return len[x]+len[y]-2*len[lca(x,y)];
    void init(int n) {
        memset(head+1,0xff,n*sizeof(int));
        etot=idtot=tot=0;
    }
namespace vtree {
    int S[maxn],top;
    int pid[maxn],mark[maxn];
    int vid[maxn],vfa[maxn];
    LL vlen[maxn];
    int cmp(int x,int y) {
        return dfn[x]<dfn[y];
    }
```

3

```
void addedge(int u,int v) {
            vfa[v]=u; vlen[v]=LCA::dis(u,v);
       }
        int m;
        void vbuild(int n) {
            int i; m=0;
            sort(pid+1,pid+1+n,cmp);
            S[top=1]=pid[1];
            mark[pid[1]]=1;
            FOR(i,2,n) {
                int f=LCA::lca(pid[i-1],pid[i]);
                while (top&&LCA::dep[S[top]]>LCA::dep[f]) {
                    int v; vid[++m]=v=S[top--];
                    if (top&&LCA::dep[S[top]]>LCA::dep[f])
addedge(S[top],v);
                    else addedge(f,v);
                } if (!top||S[top]!=f) S[++top]=f;
                S[++top]=pid[i]; mark[pid[i]]=1;
            } while (top-1)
addedge(S[top-1],S[top]),vid[++m]=S[top--];
            vid[++m]=S[1];
            reverse(vid+1,vid+m+1);
       }
        void vclear() {
            int i;
            FOR(i,1,m) mark[vfa[vid[i]]]=0;
            FOR(i,1,m) mark[vid[i]]=0;
       }
   }
    int ans;
    int cnt[maxn];
    void solve() {
        int i;
        FOR(i,1,vtree::m) cnt[vtree::vid[i]]=0;
        rFOR(i,1,vtree::m) {
            int x=vtree::vid[i];
            if (vtree::mark[x]) ans+=cnt[x],cnt[x]=1;
            else if (cnt[x]>1) ans++,cnt[x]=0;
            if (i>1) cnt[vtree::vfa[x]]+=cnt[x];
       }
    int vis[maxn];
    int main() {
        int i;
```

```
int n,q;
scanf("%d",&n);
LCA::init(n);
FOR(i,1,n-1) {
   int u,v;
   scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
   addedge(u,v,1); addedge(v,u,1);
} LCA::dfs(1,0,0,0);
LCA::initST(n);
scanf("%d",&q);
while (q--) {
   int m, mark=0;
   scanf("%d",&m);
   FOR(i,1,m) scanf("%d",&vtree::pid[i]);
   FOR(i,1,m) vis[vtree::pid[i]]=1;
   FOR(i,1,m) if (vis[fa[vtree::pid[i]]]) mark=1;
   FOR(i,1,m) vis[vtree::pid[i]]=0;
   if (mark) {puts("-1"); continue;}
   vtree::vbuild(m);
   ans=0; solve();
   vtree::vclear();
   printf("%d\n",ans);
7
return 0;
```

## Ladder 长链剖分 k 级祖先

}

```
namespace ladder {
       vector<int> edge[maxn];
       int id[maxn]; int tot;
       int
fa[maxn][21],son[maxn],top[maxn],len[maxn],dep[maxn];
       vector<int> ladder[maxn];
       int upp[maxn];
       void dfs(int x,int father=0) {
           fa[x][0]=father; id[++tot]=x;
           for (int v:edge[x]) if (v!=father) dfs(v,x);
       void buildfa() {
           int i,j; dep[id[1]]=0;
           FOR(i,1,tot) rep(j,1,21)
fa[i][j]=fa[fa[i][j-1]][j-1],dep[i]=dep[fa[i][0]]+1;
           rFOR(i,1,tot) {
                int o=0,x=id[i]; top[x]=x;
```

```
ladder[x].clear();
                for (int v:edge[x]) if (v!=fa[x][O]){
                     if (!o||len[o]<len[v]) o=v;
                } if (o) len[x]=len[o]+1; else o=0;
                son[x]=o; top[x]=x;
            } FOR(i,1,tot) if (son[id[i]]) top[son[id[i]]]=top[id[i]];
            rFOR(i,1,tot) ladder[top[id[i]]].push_back(id[i]);
            FOR(i,2,tot) {
                int x=id[i];
                if (top[x]==x) {
                     for (int y=fa[x][0],c=len[x]; y&&c;
y=fa[y][0],c--)
                         ladder[x].push_back(y);
            } upp[0]=-1;
            FOR(i,1,tot) upp[i] = upp[i-1] + (i==(i\&-i));
        7
        int prev(int x,int k) {
            if (!k) return x;
            if (dep[x]<=k) return 0;
            x=fa[x][upp[k]]; k-=1<< upp[k];
            k = dep[x] - dep[top[x]]; x = top[x];
            return ladder[x][len[x]+k];
        }
    }
    using namespace ladder;
```

## 最大团

```
int n,ans;
int edge[maxn][maxn],cnt[maxn],vis[maxn];//vis:元素
bool dfs(int u,int pos) {
    int i,j;
    FOR(i,u+1,n) {
        if (cnt[i]+pos<=ans) return 0;
        if (edge[u][i]) {
            REP(j,pos) if (!edge[i][vis[j]]) break;
            if (j==pos) {
                 vis[pos]=i;
                 if (dfs(i,pos+1)) return 1;
            }
        }
        if (pos>ans) {ans=pos;return 1;}
        return 0;
```

```
7
   int maxclique() {
       int i; ans=-1;
       rFOR(i,1,n) {
           vis[0]=i;
           dfs(i,1);
           cnt[i]=ans;
       } return ans;
   }
                    最小树形图(mlogn)
    //不定根:新加一个节点,向所有点加一条 INF 的边,最后减一
下即可
    //主要思路:缩点
    //输出路径思路:缩完点记录边,然后新建边记录等价关系
    nm 的做法:
   namespace O {
       const int maxn=1e5+7;
       const int maxm=1e5+7;
       struct Edge {//id,pre!=0;uid:替换
           int u,v,len;//id->usedID(new),用于新建边
           Edge(int _u=0,int _v=0,int _len=0):
               u(\underline{u}),v(\underline{v}),len(\underline{len}) {}
       } edge[maxm]; int etot;
       void init() {etot=0;}
       void addedge(int u,int v,int len) {
           edge[++etot]=Edge(u,v,len);
       struct_info {//pre 为 preuid
           int pre, len, eid; //position(id) and length
           void init(int _pre,int _len,int _eid){
               pre=_pre; len=_len; eid=_eid;
       } Info[maxn*2];
       //id:circle_id(father);top:tree_anc
       inline int getfa(int fa[],int x) {
           if (fa[x]==x) return x;
           return fa[x]=getfa(fa,fa[x]);
       } int id[maxn*2],top[maxn*2];//并查集;
       int idfa[maxn*2],useid[maxn*2];//changes_fa
       int used[maxm];//output; 记录 edge
       int solve(int root,int n) {
           int ret=0,i,lastnid=n;
```

FOR(i,1,n) id[i]=top[i]=i,Info[i].len=INF;

```
FOR(i,1,etot) { //initialize
                Edge &e=edge[i];
                if (e.u!=e.v&&e.len<Info[e.v].len)
                    Info[e.v].init(e.u,e.len,i);
            }
            FOR(i,1,lastnid) {
                if (i==root) continue;
                if (Info[i].len==INF) return -1;
                _info &info=Info[i];
                int f=getfa(top,info.pre);
                //choose; 之后再更新
                useid[i]++; ret+=info.len; idfa[i]=i;
                if (f==i) {//circle
                    int k; ++lastnid; Info[lastnid].len=INF;
                    top[lastnid]=id[lastnid]=lastnid;
                    for (int
x=getfa(id,info.pre); ;x=getfa(id,Info[x].pre)) {
                        FOR(k,1,etot) {
                             Edge &e=edge[k];
                             if (k==info.eid) e.len=INF;
                             if (e.len==INF) continue;//removed
                             if (getfa(id,e.v)==x) //must_ok
                                 e.len-=Info[x].len;
                         //use and delete
                        id[x]=top[x]=idfa[x]=lastnid;//缩环
                        if (x==i) break;
                    } //update edges
                    FOR(k,1,etot) {
                        Edge &e=edge[k];
                         if (e.len==INF) continue;//removed
                         if (getfa(id,e.v)==lastnid) {//must_ok
(getfa(id,e.u)!=lastnid&&e.len<Info[lastnid].len)
                                 Info[lastnid].init(e.u,e.len,k);//直
接这样应该 ok?
                        }
                } else top[getfa(id,i)]=info.pre;//getfa=getid
            rFOR(i,1,lastnid) if (useid[i]) {//remove_to_top
                static int ids[maxn];
                int x=0,k;
                for (int k=edge[Info[i].eid].v;k!=i;k=idfa[k])
ids[x++]=k;
```

```
REP(k,x) idfa[ids[k]]=i,useid[ids[k]]=0;
            used[Info[i].eid]=1;
        }
        return ret;
    }
7
mlogn 的做法:
namespace heap {
    const int maxn=1e5+7;
    struct node {
        int I,r,len;
        int u,v,val,lz;
        node(int u=0, int v=0, int val=0):
            u(_u),v(_v),val(_val) \{l=r=len=0; lz=0;\}
    } T[maxn]; int tot;
    //不能直接 swap x 和儿子, 否则可能不满足堆性质
    void update(int x,int val) {
        T[x].lz+=val; T[x].val-=val;
    }
    void pushdown(int x) {
        if (T[x].lz) {
            if (T[x].I) update(T[x].I,T[x].Iz);
            if (T[x].r) update(T[x].r,T[x].lz);
            T[x].lz=0;
        }
    int merge(int x,int y) {
        if (|x|||y) return x|y;
        pushdown(x); pushdown(y);
        if (T[x].val>T[y].val) swap(x,y);
        T[x].r=merge(T[x].r,y);
        if (T[T[x].l].len < T[T[x].r].len) swap(T[x].l,T[x].r);
        T[x].len=T[T[x].r].len+1;
        return x;
    }
    int pop(int x) {
        pushdown(x);
        return merge(T[x].1,T[x].r);
    }
3
namespace O {
    const int maxn=1e5+7;
    const int maxm=1e5+7;
    int Root[maxm],etot;
    void init() {etot=0;}
```

```
void addedge(int u,int v,int len) {
            heap::T[++etot]=heap::node(u,v,len);
        }
        struct_info {//pre 为 preuid;maxtot=maxm
            int pre, len, eid; //position(id) and length
            void init(int _pre,int _len,int _eid) {
                pre=_pre; len=_len; eid=_eid;
            7
        } Info[maxm];
        //id:circle_id(father);top:tree_anc
        inline int getfa(int fa[],int x) {
            if (fa[x]==x) return x;
            return fa[x]=getfa(fa,fa[x]);
        } int id[maxm],top[maxm];//并查集;
        bool getTopValue(int i) {
            while (Root[i]) {
                heap::node &e=heap::T[Root[i]];
                if (getfa(id,e.u)==getfa(id,e.v)) {
                    Root[i]=heap::pop(Root[i]);
                } else {
                    Info[i].init(e.u,e.val,Root[i]);
                    Root[i]=heap::pop(Root[i]);
                    // printf("%d: %d;
pos=%d\n",e.v,e.val,Root[i]);
                    return 1;
                }
            } return 0;
        7
        int idfa[maxm], useid[maxm]; //changes_fa
        int used[maxm];//output; 记录 edge
        int solve(int root,int n) {
            int ret=0,i,lastnid=n;
            FOR(i,1,n) id[i]=top[i]=i,Info[i].len=INF;
            FOR(i,1,etot) { //initialize
                heap::node &e=heap::T[i];
                Root[e.v]=heap::merge(Root[e.v],i);
            FOR(i,1,n) if (i!=root&&!getTopValue(i)) return -1;
            // puts("ok1");
            FOR(i,1,lastnid) {
                if (i==root) continue;
                _info &info=Info[i];
                int f=getfa(top,info.pre);
                //choose; 之后再更新
                useid[i]++; ret+=info.len; idfa[i]=i;
```

```
if (f==i) {//circle
                     ++lastnid; Info[lastnid].len=INF;
                    top[lastnid]=id[lastnid]=lastnid;
                    for (int x=getfa(id,info.pre); ;
x=getfa(id,Info[x].pre)) {
                         heap::update(Root[x],Info[x].len);
Root[lastnid]=heap::merge(Root[lastnid],Root[x]);
                         id[x]=top[x]=idfa[x]=lastnid;//缩环
                        if (x==i) break;
                    } //update edges
                    if (!getTopValue(lastnid)) return -1;
                } else top[getfa(id,i)]=info.pre;//getfa=getid
            rFOR(i,1,lastnid) if (useid[i]) {//remove_to_top
                static int ids[maxn];
                int x=0,k;
                for (int k=heap::T[Info[i].eid].v; k!=i; k=idfa[k])
ids[x++]=k;
                REP(k,x) idfa[ids[k]]=i, useid[ids[k]]=0;
                used[Info[i].eid]=1;
            7
            return ret;
        }
        //debug
        vector<pair<int,int> > check_edge[maxn];
        bool vis[maxn];
        void addcheck_edge_check(int u,int v,int i) {
            check_edge[u].push_back(make_pair(v,i));
        void bfs(int x,int n) {//x=root
            queue<int> Q;
            Q.push(x); vis[x]=1;
            while (Q.size()) {
                int x=Q.front(); Q.pop();
                for (auto e:check_edge[x]) {
                    int i=e.second;
                    if (vis[e.first]) continue;
                    if (!used[i]) continue;
                    Q.push(e.first); vis[e.first]=1;
                7
            } int i;
            FOR(i,1,n) {
                if (!vis[i]) debug("no! %d\n",i);
            }
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
          int ini[maxn];
          int n,m,i;
          int u,v,w;
          int main() {
              freopen("input.txt","r",stdin);
              freopen("output.txt","w",stdout);
              scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
              O::init();
              FOR(i,1,m) {
                  if (scanf("%d%d%d",&u,&v,&w)!=3) {
                      puts("input not right");
                      return 0;
                  7;
                  ini[i]=w;
                  O::addedge(u,v,w);
                  O::addcheck_edge_check(u,v,i);
              }
              int ans=0::solve(1,n);
              printf("%d\n",ans);
              if (ans! = -1) {
                  0::bfs(1,n);
                  FOR(i,1,m) if (ini[i]&&O::used[i])
                      printf("%d",i),ans--;
                  if (ans) printf("\nnotok: %d\n",ans);
              7
          }
```

## 一般图最大匹配 带花树

```
int n,m;

vector<int> edge[maxn];

bool inQueue[maxn];

int belong[maxn];

int getbelong(int x) {

    if (belong[x]==x) return x;
        return belong[x]=getbelong(belong[x]);

}

int match[maxn],nxt[maxn],mark[maxn],vis[maxn];

int cnt;

queue<int> Q;

int used[maxn];

int lca(int u,int v) {
```

```
cnt++;
    while (1) {
        u=getbelong(u);
        if (vis[u]==cnt) return u;
        vis[u]=cnt;
        u=nxt[match[u]];
        if (v) swap(u,v);
    7
}
void merge(int u,int p) {
    while (u!=p) {
        int mu=match[u],v=nxt[mu];
        if (getbelong(v)!=p) nxt[v]=mu;
        if (mark[mu]==2) mark[mu]=1,Q.push(mu);
        if (mark[v]==2) mark[v]=1,Q.push(v);
        int x,y;
        x=getbelong(u),y=getbelong(mu);
        if (x!=y) belong[x]=y;
        x=getbelong(mu),y=getbelong(v);
        if (x!=y) belong[x]=y;
        u=v;
    }
void solve(int s) { //增广
    int i;
    FOR(i,1,n) belong[i]=i,mark[i]=nxt[i]=0;
    while (Q.size()) Q.pop();
    Q.push(s);
    while (Q.size()) {
        if (match[s]) return;
        int u=Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        for (int v:edge[u]) {
            if (match[u]==v) continue;
            if (getbelong(u)==getbelong(v)) continue;
            if (mark[v]==2) continue; //T型点
            if (mark[v]==1) { //S型点,缩点
                int p=lca(u,v);
                if (getbelong(u)!=p) nxt[u]=v;
                if (getbelong(v)!=p) nxt[v]=u;
                merge(u,p);
                merge(v,p);
            } else if (!match[v]) { //增广
                nxt[v]=u;
                for (int x=v; x;) {
```

```
int y=nxt[x],xx=match[y];
                    match[x]=y;
                    match[y]=x;
                   x=xx;
               7
                break;
           } else {
                nxt[v]=u;
                mark[match[v]]=1;
                Q.push(match[v]);
                mark[v]=2;
           }
       3
   }
}
bool E[maxn][maxn];
int ans;
int main() {
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
    int i;
    while (m--) {
        int u,v;
        scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
        if (u!=v&&!E[u][v]) {
            edge[u].push_back(v);
           edge[v].push_back(u);
            E[u][v]=E[v][u]=1;
       }
    7
    memset(match,O,sizeof(match));
    FOR(i,1,n) if (!match[i]) solve(i);
    FOR(i,1,n) if (match[i]) ans++;
    ans/=2;
    printf("%d\n",ans);
    FOR(i,1,n) printf("%d ",match[i]);
7
```

## 树分块 高度分块

```
// 题意: 给两颗树, 树上有边
// 问你: T1 的 1->i 和 T2 的 1->i 的所有边加入计算后有多少联通块
// 做法: 先把两棵树分成 sqrt 个块, 将 query 放到两个树的块上
// 然后直接从上面转移+回滚, 最多 sqrt 的 length
struct Changes {
    int x,y,ini;
```

```
Changes(int x=0,int y=0,int ini=0):x(x),y(y),ini(ini)
{};
   } changes[maxn*50]; int top;
   vector<int> E[maxn],V1,V2;
   int fa1[maxn],fa2[maxn],SIZE;
   int id1[maxn],id2[maxn];
   int last[507][507];
   vector<Changes> queries[507][507];
   void dfs1(int x,int f,int dep) {
       fa1[x]=f; id1[x]=-1;
       if (!(dep\%SIZE)) id1[x]=V1.size(),V1.push_back(x);
       for (int v:E[x]) if (v!=f) dfs1(v,x,dep+1);
   } void dfs2(int x,int f,int dep) {
       fa2[x]=f; id2[x]=-1;
       if (!(dep%SIZE)) id2[x]=V2.size(),V2.push_back(x);
       for (int v:E[x]) if (v!=f) dfs2(v,x,dep+1);
   7
   int ux[maxn],uy[maxn],vx[maxn],vy[maxn];
   int fa[maxn],sz[maxn],nowans;
   void merge_(int x,int y) {
       while (x!=fa[x]) x=fa[x];
       while (y!=fa[y]) y=fa[y];
       if (x==y) return;
       if (sz[x]>sz[y]) swap(x,y);
       changes[++top]=Changes(x,y);
       fa[x]=y; nowans --; sz[y]+=sz[x];
       debug("merge_OK (%d %d)-%d
ans=%d\n'',x,y,top,nowans);
   7
   void revert(int x,int y) {
        debug("revert to %d %d\n",x,y);
       while (top>last[id1[x]][id2[y]]) {
           auto now=changes[top--]; nowans++;
           fa[now.x]=now.x; fa[now.y]=now.y;
           sz[now.y] = sz[now.x];
           debug("revert_OK (%d %d)-%d+1
ans=%d\n",now.x,now.y,top,nowans);
       7
   7
   void commit(int x,int y) {
       int tx=x,ty=y;
       while (id1[tx]==-1) tx=fa1[tx];
       while (id2[ty]==-1) ty=fa2[ty];
         if (tx!=lastx||ty!=lasty)
        revert(tx,ty);
```

```
while (x!=tx) merge_(ux[x],vx[x]),x=fa1[x];
    while (y!=ty) merge_(uy[y],vy[y]),y=fa2[y];
}
int ans[maxn];
int main() {
    int T:
    int i,j,k;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while (T--) {
        int n,m;
        scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
        FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d%d",&ux[i],&vx[i]);
        SIZE=sqrt(n)*1.1; if (SIZE==0) SIZE=1;
        FOR(i,1,n-1) {
            int u.v.
            scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
            E[u].push_back(v);
            E[v].push_back(u);
        } V1.clear(); dfs1(1,0,0);
        FOR(i,1,n) E[i].clear();
        FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d%d",&uy[i],&vy[i]);
        FOR(i,1,n-1) {
            int u,v;
            scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
            E[u].push_back(v);
            E[v].push_back(u);
        } V2.clear(); dfs2(1,0,0);
        FOR(i,1,n) E[i].clear();
          FOR(i,1,n) debug("%d %d\n",fa1[i],id1[i]);
          FOR(i,1,n) debug("%d %d\n",fa2[i],id2[i]);
//
        FOR(i,1,n) {
            int u,v,x,y;
            u=v=i; x=u; y=v;
            while (id1[x] == -1) x = fa1[x];
            while (id2[y]==-1) y=fa2[y];
            queries[id1[x]][id2[y]].push_back(Changes(u,v,i));
        } deputs("okay");
        FOR(i,1,m) fa[i]=i,sz[i]=1;
        top=0; nowans=m;
        for (int x:V1) {
            for (int y:V2) {
                if (x==1 \& \& y==1) {
                    merge_(ux[x],vx[x]);
                    merge_(uy[y],vy[y]);
                \} else if (y==1) {
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
                                                                  ret=(ret<<v.second)|v.first;
                                                              return ret;
                                                         }
                                                         type unrooted(int n) {
                                                             vector<type> tmp; int i;
                                                              REP(i,n) tmp.push_back(dfs(i,i));
                                                              sort(tmp.begin(), tmp.end());
                                                              return tmp[0];//字典序 minimize
                                                         }
                                                     };
                                                     set<type> S;//hash_answer
                                                     typedef pair<tree,type> ptt;
                                                     vector<pair<tree,type> > Trees[13];//size
                                                     tree merge(const tree &x,const tree &y,int sizex,int sizey)
                                             {
                                                         tree ret; int i,j;
                                                         ret.init(sizex+sizey);
                                                         REP(i,sizex) REP(j,sizex) if ((x.e[i]>>j)&1) {
                                                              ret.e[i] = 1 ull << j;
                                                              ret.e[j] = 1 ull << i;
                                                         REP(i,sizey) REP(j,sizey) if ((y.e[i]>>j)&1) {
                                                              ret.e[i+sizex] = 1ull << (j+sizex);
                                                              ret.e[j+sizex] = 1ull << (i+sizex);
                                                         ret.e[0] = 1 ull << sizex;
                                                         ret.e[sizex] = 1 ull << 0;
                                                         return ret;
                                                     7
                                                     int tot:
                                                     short id[1<<(maxk*2)];//last=0 所以可以去掉
                                                     typedef pair<type, int> pti;
                                                     vector<pti> edges[8007];//这里是个暴力,在外边再搞一次比
                                             较好
                                                     void getall(int n) {
                                                         tree ini; ini.init(1);//ini.dfs=0
                                                         Trees[1].push_back(make_pair(ini,0));
                                                         int _,o; tot=0;
                                                         S.insert(0); id[0]=++tot;
                                                         FOR(_,1,n-1) {//size
                                                             for (ptt tmp:Trees[_]) {
tmp.push_back(make_pair(val,sz[v]*2));
                                                                  int i; tree &ori=tmp.first;
                                                                  REP(i, ) \{
                                                                      tree nxt=ori;
```

nxt.e[\_]=1ull<<i;

```
commit(fa1[x],y);
                   merge_(ux[x],vx[x]);
               } else {
                  commit(x,fa2[y]);
                   merge_(uy[y],vy[y]);
               } last[id1[x]][id2[y]]=top;
               for (auto now:queries[id1[x]][id2[y]]) {
                   debug("query %d %d\n",now.x,now.y);
                   commit(now.x,now.y);
                   ans[now.ini]=nowans;
               } queries[id1[x]][id2[y]].clear();
           }
       FOR(i,1,n) printf("%d\n",ans[i]);
   7
   return 0;
7
                         树哈希
// 题意: A 树有多少个和 B 树同构的子树(B 总共 12 个节点)
// 做法: 对 B 树进行哈希, 然后构造转移方案并转移
namespace tree_hash {
   const int maxk=12;
   vector<int> baseedge[1<<maxk|7];
   void init(int n) {
       int i,j;
       REP(i,(1<< n)) REP(j,n) if ((i>>j)&1)
           baseedge[i].push_back(j);
   typedef unsigned int type;
   struct tree {
       int e[maxk];//baseedge
       void init(int n) {memset(e,0,n*sizeof(int));}
```

type dfs(int x,int fa) {//encode

static int sz[maxk];

type ret=0; sz[x]=1;

// printf("dfs: %d %d\n",x,fa);

vector<pair<type,int> > tmp;//count

} sort(tmp.begin(), tmp.end());

reverse(tmp.begin(), tmp.end());

for (pair<type,int>v:tmp)

type val=dfs(v,x)<<1|1; sz[x]+=sz[v];

for (int v:baseedge[e[x]]) if (v!=fa) {

```
nxt.e[i] = 1 ull <<_;
                        type v=nxt.dfs(0,0);
                        if (S.count(v)) continue;
                        Trees[_+1].push_back(make_pair(nxt,v));
                        S.insert(v); id[v]=++tot;
                        // assert(v<(1<<(maxk*2-1)));
                }
            }
            // int all=0;
            // FOR(_,1,n) {
            // printf("%d: %d\n",_(int)Trees[_].size());
            // all+=Trees[_].size();
            // // for (tree ori:Trees[_]) pr2(ori.dfs(0,0),_*2-2);
puts("");
            // } printf("size_all=%d\n",all);
            // printf("tot=%d\n",tot);
            FOR(_,1,n) FOR(o,1,n-_){
                for (ptt tmpx:Trees[_]) {
                    tree &x=tmpx.first; type ox=tmpx.second;
                    for (ptt tmpy:Trees[o]) {
                        tree &y=tmpy.first; type
oy=tmpy.second;
                        type o_nxt=merge(x,y,_,o).dfs(0,0);
edges[id[ox]].push_back(make_pair(id[oy],id[o_nxt]));
                    7
                }
            }
        }
   7
    vector<int> edge[2007];
    int value[2007][7900],tmp[7900],all[7900];
    void dfs(int x,int fa) {
        int i; value[x][1]=1;//base
        for (int v:edge[x]) if (v!=fa){
            dfs(v,x);
            FOR(i,1,tree_hash::tot) tmp[i]=0;
            FOR(i,1,tree_hash::tot) if (value[x][i])
                for (tree_hash::pti k:tree_hash::edges[i])
```

```
add_(tmp[k.second],(II)value[x][i]*value[v][k.first]%M);
            FOR(i,1,tree_hash::tot) add_(value[x][i],tmp[i]);
       7
        // printf("dfs: %d %d\n",x,fa);
        // FOR(i,1,tree_hash::tot) if (value[x][i])
printf("%d: %d\n",i,value[x][i]);
        FOR(i,1,tree_hash::tot) add_(all[i],value[x][i]);
   }
    int main() {
        tree_hash::init(12);
        tree_hash::getall(12);
        int n,i,q;
        scanf("%d",&n);
        FOR(i,1,n-1) {
            int u,v; scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
            edge[u].push_back(v);
            edge[v].push_back(u);
       } dfs(1,0);
        scanf("%d",&q);
        while (q--) {
            int m;
            tree_hash::tree tmp; tmp.init(12);
            scanf("%d",&m);
            vector<tree_hash::type> V;
            FOR(i,1,m-1) {
                int u,v;
                scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
                u--; v--;
                tmp.e[u] = 1ull << v;
                tmp.e[v] = 1ull << u;
            } REP(i,m) V.push_back(tree_hash::id[tmp.dfs(i,i)]);
            sort(V.begin(), V.end());
            V.erase(unique(V.begin(), V.end()), V.end());
            int ans=0;
            for (int v:V) add_(ans,all[v]);
            printf("%d\n",ans);
       }
   }
```

# 数学相关

## 牛顿迭代 开根

```
C = int(raw input())
for i in range(0, C):
     n = int(raw_input())
    if n < 2:
         print n
         continue
     m = 2
    tmpn, len = n, 0
     while tmpn > 0:
         tmpn /= 10
         len += 1
     base, digit, cur = 300, len / m, len % m
     while (cur + m \le base) and (digit > 0):
         cur += m
         digit -= 1
     div = 10 ** (digit * m)
     tmpn = n / div
    x = int(float(tmpn) ** (1.0 / m))
    x *= (10 ** digit)
    while True:
         x = x + x * (n - x ** m) / (n * m)
         if x == x0: break
    while (x + 1) ** m <= n:
         x = x + 1
    print x % 2
```

# 逆元, kummer 等基础

```
// 计数题的时候, "选择"和"方案"分开算是一个不错的选择~
// 注意 n>M 时要用 lucas!
LL inv[1000002];//inverse
LL fac[1000002];//Factorial
// 求出的是 ax+by=1 的解(a,b 正负不限,而且挺小的);
// d(gcd)==1 时存在逆元;(d!=1)&&(num | d)时,num*a/d 可认为逆元
// (x+p)%p 为逆元
// DP:C[i][i]=(C[i-1][j-1]+C[i][j-1])%M
```

```
void exgcd(LL a,LL b,LL &d,LL &x,LL &y) {
      if (!b) \{d=a; x=1; y=0;\}
      else {exacd(b,a%b,d,y,x); y==a/b*x;}
   // 前面那个线性求逆元的 log 版 2333
   int getinv(int n) {
      if (n==1) return 1;
      return (M-M/n)*(getinv(M%n))%M;
   LL C(int n,int m) {
      return fac[n]*inv[m]%M*inv[n-m]%M;
   //Lucas 扩展: Kummer 定理:
   //C(n,k)中的 p 的幂次的为 p 进制下 n-k 借位次数
   //e.g.求 C(n,0)...C(n,n)的 lcm%(1e9+7)
   //做法:考虑每个素因子,n 转化为 p 进制后,除了最后的为 p-1 的都可
以借位
   //ans=pow(p,k)的乘积
   LL lucas(LL n,LL m) { //注意 MOD 不能太大=_=! Mlogn
      return m==0?1:1||*C(n\%M,m\%M)*|ucas(n/M,m/M)\%M;
   }
```

#### **BSGS**

BSGS: a^x = b (mod p) 做法: 假设 m=sqrt(p)+1; x=i\*m-j(0<i<j) 枚举 i 和 j,我们得到了一个 sqrt(p)的做法

## Pell 方程

$$x^2 - D * y^2 = n$$
  
打表求出第一项,然后下面的项可以线性递推 
$$x_k + \sqrt{D}y_k = \left(x_1 + \sqrt{D}y_1\right)^k$$
 
$$x_{n+1} = x_0 x_n + Dy_0 y_n$$

## 博弈: NIM,SG

威佐夫博奕:

奇异局势:a=(b-a)\*(sqrt(5)+1)/2;(lose) NIM 博弈:k 堆石子, 两人轮流每次从某一堆拿走一些

```
石子, 问谁赢
    做法:抽象(SG)->直接异或,sg=0(lose)
    SG:选择的最多次数(连续,如 1,2,3...)
    选择的最多次数,main 中为异或!=0
    int sg[maxm+2];//打表~~~
    这个是状态和剩余个数有关的
   map<int,int> Hash;
   int SG(int mask){
      if (Hash.count(mask)) return Hash[mask];
      set<int> mex;
      for (int i=0;i<\max_{i=1}^{\infty}){
          if (!((mask>>i)&1)) continue;//continue
          int tp=mask;
          for (int j=i;j<maxm;j+=i+1)//change
              if ((mask>>j)&1) tp^=1<<j;
          mex.insert(SG(tp));//dfs
      7
      int ret=0;
      for (;mex.count(ret);++ret);
      return Hash[mask]=ret;
    这个是状态和剩余个数无关的
   map<LL,int> Hash[62];
   int SG(int x,LL mask){
      if (Hash[x].count(mask)) return Hash[x][mask];
      set<int> mex;
      for (int i=1; i<=x; ++i){
          if ((mask>>(i-1))&1) continue;//continue
          int tp=mask;
          tp^{=1}<(i-1);//change
          mex.insert(SG(x-i,tp));//dfs
      }
      int ret=0;
      for (;mex.count(ret);++ret);
      return Hash[x][mask]=ret;
   3
                           Exacd
   //ax+by%x=y
   int n,m;
   int i,j,k;
   void exgcd(LL a,LL b,LL &d,LL &x,LL &y){//d==0 时存在逆元
//(x+p)%p 为逆元
```

if (!b)  $\{d=a; x=1; y=0;\}$ 

```
else \{exgcd(b,a\%b,d,y,x);y=a/b*x;\}
bool check(LL a,LL b,LL x){
    LL A,B,d;exgcd(a,b,d,A,B);
    A^*=x;B^*=x;
    LL T=A/b+B/a;
    A\%=b;B\%=a;
    if (A<0) A+=b,T--;
    if (B<0) B+=a,T--;
    return T>=0;
int solve(){
    int a,b,x,y;
    scanf("%||d%||d%||d%||d",&a,&b,&x,&y);
    int g = gcd(a,b);
    if (x%g||y%g) return O*puts("NO");
    x/=g;y/=g;a/=g;b/=g;
    if (!(x%a)&&!(y%b)) return O*puts("YES");
    if (!(y%a)&&!(x%b)) return O*puts("YES");
    if (!(x\%(a*b))\&\&check(a,b,y)) return O*puts("YES");
    if (!(y%(a*b))&&check(a,b,x)) return O*puts("YES");
    return O*puts("NO");
}
                K 次方和, 伯努利数
//sum\{pow(i,k)\}(1->n)
II B[maxn],pw[maxn];
II A[maxn];
```

```
//sum{pow(i,k)}(1->n)

|| B[maxn],pw[maxn];
|| A[maxn];
|| INV[10007];
|| LL inv[10002];//inverse
|| LL fac[10002];//Factorial
|| LL C(int n,int m) {
| return fac[n]*inv[m]%M*inv[n-m]%M;
|} || SUM_N_K(int n,int k) {
| || ll pw=1,now=0; int i;
| FOR(i,1,k+1) {
| pw=pw*(n+1)%M;
| now+=INV[k+1]*C(k+1,i)%M*B[k+1-i]%M*pw%M;
|} mod_M(now);
|return now;
|}

void initialize() {
| int i,j;
| fac[0]=1;
```

```
FOR(i,1,10000) fac[i]=i*fac[i-1]%M;
      inv[0]=inv[1]=1; INV[0]=INV[1]=1;
      FOR(i,2,10000) \ INV[i]=inv[i]=(M-M/i)*inv[M%i]%M;
      FOR(i,1,10000) inv[i]=inv[i]*inv[i-1]%M;// inv(n!)
      B[0]=1;
      FOR(i,1,2000) {
          FOR(j,0,i-1) B[i] = INV[i+1]*C(i+1,j)%M*B[j]%M;
mod_M(B[i]);
      }
        FOR(i,0,2000) printf("%||d ",B[i]);
           求原根 二次三次剩余(无板子)
   原根:存在:m=2,4,p^a,2*p^a,p 为奇质数,个数 phi(phi(p-1))
     查找:假设是 g,从小枚举 g
       phi(m)=p1^a1*p2^a2*...*pk^ak;
       pow(g,phi(m)/pi)=1 恒成立(m 质数则 phi=m-1)
     性质:pow(g,i)%p 得到的答案两两不同
     推论 1 若 dl(p-1),则 x^d=1(mod p)恰有 d 个解
     推论 2 若 p 为素数,d|(p-1),则阶为 d (pow(x,d)≡1)
       的最小剩余(mod p)的个数为 phi(d)
   二次剩余:x*x≡n(mod p)
   1.小的(a=0|p=2)直接判断
   2.pow(n,(p-1)/2)=1 或-1(mod p)
     pow(n,(p-1)/2)=1 则有解
   3.由于 1/2 的数字有二次剩余
      w=a*a-n;且 pow(n,(p-1)/2)=-1
     struct A+B*sqrt(w):
     pow(a+sqrt(w),p)=pow(a,p)+pow(w,(p-1)/2)*sqrt(w))
                     ≡a-sqrt(w)
     pow(a+sqrt(w),p+1)\equiv a*a-w\equiv n
     pow(a+sqrt(w),(p+1)/2)即为答案
   三次剩余:x*x*x≡n(mod p)
   1.小的(a=0|p=2,3)直接判断
   2.p \equiv -1 \pmod{3}:x \equiv pow(a,(2*p-1)/3)
   3.p=1(mod 3):设 e 为三次单位根,e*e*e=1(mod p)
     pow(a,(p-1)/3)=1(mod p)则有三次剩余
   int p[maxn],tot;
   bool mark[maxn];
   bool isroot(int x,int p){
      if (!(x\%p)||(x\%p==1\&\&p!=2)) return 0;
      for (|| i=2;i*i<=p-1;i++) if ((p-1)\%i==0)
```

```
if (poww(x,(p-1)/i,p)==1||poww(x,i,p)==1) return 0;
    return 1;
}
int TaskA() {
    int i,x;
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&x);
    if (mark[n+1]) return O*puts("-1");
    rFOR(i,2,x-1){
        if (!isroot(i,n+1)) continue;
        return O*printf("%d\n",i);
    } return O*puts("-1");
}
void initialize() {
    int i,j;
    FOR(i,2,5000001) {
        if (!mark[i]) p[tot++]=i;
        REP(j,tot) {
            if (i*p[j]>5000001) break;
            mark[i*p[j]]=1;
            if (i%p[i]==0) break;
       7
   7
7
```

## 常系数线性递推

M^2logn 的普通版本:

II A[3007],B[3007];

void power(int k,ll n) {

if (k!=1) A[1]=1; else A[0]=ini[1]; B[0]=1;

```
for (|| x=n; x; x>>=1) {
       if (x&1) mul(B,A,k);
       mul(A,A,k);
    7
}
Mlognlogm 的 fft 版本:前面的 fft 板子后面有的
II A[maxn],B[maxn];
Il C[maxn],D[maxn],E[maxn];
int main() {
    11 1,r;
    scanf("%d%lld%lld",&n,&l,&r); int i;
    FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%||d",&A[i]),A[i]=B[i]=(M-A[i]%M);
    A[0]=1; while (A[n]==0) n--; m=n;
    n+=r-1; n++;
    NTT::inverse(A,A,n*2);
    m++; B[O]=1; reverse(B,B+m);//no!
    C[1]=1; D[0]=1; int |C=2,|D=1;
    for (|| x=|; x; x>>=1) {
       if (x \& 1) {
            NTT::multiply(C,D,D,IC,ID); int 11;
            NTT::delivery(D,B,E,D,IC+ID-1,m,I1,ID);
       } NTT::multiply(C,C,C,lC,lC); int 11;
       NTT::delivery(C,B,E,C,lC+lC-1,m,l1,lC);
    } reverse(D,D+ID);
    NTT::multiply(D,A,E,ID,n);
    FOR(i, |D-1, r-l+|D-1) printf("%||d\n",E[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

# 多项式暴力求积分

```
// 题意: 给 n 个区间,求和与 o 的距离差期望
// 做法: 考虑每一次,都是个区间分段积分形式
// 所以直接考虑每一段,2-pointer 求 2^n 项系数即可
const int maxk=20;
int inv[maxk];
inline void init() {
    int i; inv[0]=1;
    rep(i,1,maxk) inv[i]=powMM(i,M-2);
}
struct poly {
    int A[maxk],n;//base
    void init(int n) {memset(A,O,sizeof(A)); this->n=n;};
    poly(int n=0) {init(n);}
    int getvalue(int x) {
```

```
int i; Il ret=0;
            rREP(i,n+1) ret=(ret*x+A[i])%M;
            return ret;
        poly integral() {//积分; ret.A[O]需要自己算
            poly ret; int i; ret.n=n+1; ret.A[0]=0;
            REP(i,n+1) \ ret.A[i+1]=(II)A[i]*inv[i+1]%M;
            return ret:
        }
        poly derivative(){//求导
            poly ret; int i; ret.n=n-1; ret.A[0]=0;
            REP(i,n) \ ret.A[i]=(II)A[i+1]*(i+1)%M;
            return ret;
        poly move(poly base[]) {
            poly ret; ret.init(n); int i,j;
            REP(i,n+1) REP(i,i+1) {
                add_(ret.A[j],(II)A[i]*base[i].A[j]%M);
            } return ret;
        poly mul(const poly &p) {
            poly ret; ret.init(n+p.n); int i,j;
            REP(i,n+1) REP(j,p.n+1) {
                add_{ret.A[i+j],(II)A[i]*p.A[j]%M);
            } return ret;
        poly del(const poly &p) {
            poly ret; ret.init(max(n,p.n)); int i;
            REP(i,n+1) add_(ret.A[i],A[i]);
            REP(i,p.n+1) add_(ret.A[i],M-p.A[i]);
            return ret;
       }
   {}_{i}^{2}: //(x-r)
    int len[maxn];
    typedef pair<int,poly> pip;// 从 first 往后一段区间内的
poly_value 是 second
    int base=0,multi=1;
    void getintegral(pip now[],pip nxt[],int n) {//得到一个连续的积
分,并从 0 开始算常数项
        int i;
        FOR(i,1,n) {
            int k=nxt[i].first=now[i].first;
            nxt[i].second=now[i].second.integral();
            nxt[i].second.A[O]=(nxt[i-1].second.getvalue(k)
```

```
-nxt[i].second.getvalue(k)+M*2)%M;
   }
   void getbase(poly base[],int k,int n) {//(x-k)^n; 用于移动整个
区间
       int i; base[0].init(0);
       base[0].A[0]=1;//1
       poly mul; mul.init(1);
       mul.A[O]=(M-k\%M)\%M; mul.A[1]=1;
       FOR(i,1,n) base[i]=base[i-1].mul(mul);
   pip now[1<<15|7],inter[1<<15|7],nxt[1<<15|7];
   poly multibase[maxk];
   int ans=0; int mbase=1;
   int main() {
       init();
       int n,i;
       scanf("%d",&n);
       FOR(i,1,n) {
           int l,r;
           scanf("%d%d",&I,&r);
           add_(ans,(l+r)*powMM(2ll,M-2)%M);//之后加两倍负数
即可
           r-=1; base-=1; len[i]=r;
           if (r) mbase=mbase*powMM(r,M-2)%M;
       reverse(len+1,len+1+n);
       now[0].second.init(0);
       now[0].second.A[0]=0;
       now[1].first=0;
       now[1].second.init(0);
       now[1].second.A[0]=1;//integeal_ed
       int m=1;//Count
       FOR(i,1,n) {
           if (len[i]==0) continue;
           getintegral(now,inter,m);
           //开始积分
           getbase(multibase,len[i],n);
           int l=1,r=1,nxtm=0;
           while (|<=m||r<=m) {
               int pos=INF;
               if (I<=m) pos=min(pos,now[I].first+len[i]);</pre>
               if (r<=m) pos=min(pos,now[r].first);
               while (<=m&&now[l].first+len[i]==pos) l++;//相同
pos 只有一次
```

```
while (r<=m&&now[r].first==pos) r++;
                ++nxtm; nxt[nxtm].first=pos;
nxt[nxtm].second=inter[r-1].second.del(inter[l-1].second.move(
multibase));
           swap(now,nxt); m=nxtm;
        } poly x; x.init(1); x.A[1]=1;
        getbase(multibase,-base,n);
        FOR(i,1,m) {
            now[i].first-=base;
           now[i].second=now[i].second.move(multibase);
           now[i].second=now[i].second.derivative();
           now[i].second=now[i].second.mul(x);
        } getintegral(now,inter,m);
        int last=0;
        FOR(i,1,m) if (inter[i].first<=0) last=i;
add_{ans,(2||*(M-(||)inter[|ast].second.getvalue(0)*mbase%M))%M)}
        printf("%d\n",ans);
   7
```

## 五边形数定理

```
/*hdu4651
 题意:普通的整数拆分
 限制: 1 <= n <= 1e5
 思路: 五边形数定理
 Q(x)=\mul(1-x^k) = 1-x-x^2+x^5+x^7+...
 Q(x)=\sum_{k(-1)^k} x^{k*(3k-1)/2}
*/
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
using namespace std;
#define LL __int64
const int N=100005;
const int MOD=1000000007;
LL dp[N],fi[N];
LL five(LL x){ return (3*x*x-x)/2; }
//五边形数
void wbxs(){
   dp[0]=1;
   int t=1000; //其实可以等于 sqrt(N)base
   for(int i = -t; i < = t; ++i)
```

```
fi[i+t]=five(i); //Q
        for(int i=1;i <= 10000;++i){}
            int flag=1;
            for(int j=1;;++j){
                LL a=fi[j+t],b=fi[-j+t];
                if(a>i && b>i) break;
                if(a \le i) dp[i] = (dp[i] + dp[i - a] * flag + MOD) % MOD;
1/p
                if(b \le i) dp[i] = (dp[i] + dp[i - b] * flag + MOD) % MOD;
                flag*=-1;
        }
   3
                                  FFT
     DFT 式子: x_k=\sum{x_i*wn[k*i]};
    namespace FFT {
        const int maxn=1<<18 | 7;
        struct complex {
            double a,b;
            complex(double _a=.O,double _b=.O):a(_a),b(_b) {}
            complex operator+(const complex x)const {return
complex(a+x.a,b+x.b);
            complex operator-(const complex x)const {return
complex(a-x.a,b-x.b);
            complex operator*(const complex x)const {return
complex(a*x.a-b*x.b,a*x.b+b*x.a);
        3;
        complex wn[maxn];
        void initwn(int 1) {
            static int len=0; int i;
            if (len==1) return; else len=1;
            REP(i,len) wn[i]=complex(cos(2*pi*i/l),sin(2*pi*i/l));
        void fft(complex *A,int len,int inv) {
            int i,j,k; initwn(len);
            for (i=1,j=len/2; i<len-1; i++) {
                if (i < j) swap(A[i],A[j]);
                k=len/2;
```

while (j>=k) j==k,k/=2;

for (j=0; j<len; j+=i) {

if (j<k) j+=k; } for (i=2; i<=len; i<<=1) {

```
for (k=j; k<(j+i/2); k++) {
                        complex a,b; a=A[k];
                        b=A[k+i/2]*wn[(11)(k-j)*len/i];
                        A[k]=a+b; A[k+i/2]=a-b;
                   }
            if (inv==-1) REP(i,len)
A[i] = complex(A[i].a/len,A[i].b/len);
        }
        inline complex conj(complex &A) {return
complex(A.a, -A.b);
        void mul(int *A,int *B,int *ans,int len) { //ans=A*B
            static complex x1[maxn],x2[maxn]; int i;
            REP(i,len) \times 1[i] = complex(A[i],B[i]);
            fft(x1,len,1);
            REP(i,len) {//这个k1, b1 就是前面的, 这就减掉了一半常
数
                int j=(len-i)&(len-1);
               complex
a = (conj(x1[i]) + x1[j]) * complex(0.5,0); //dft a
               complex
b=(conj(x1[i])-x1[j])*complex(0,0.5);//dft b
               x2[i]=a*b;
            } fft(x2,len,-1);
            REP(i,len) ans[i]=x2[i].a+0.5;
       }
   7
```

# 多项式单 log 无穷背包(MTT)

```
// 主要思路不是这个裸的乘法啥的啊!
// from picks' blog
// 对 G(F(x))=O 进行泰勒展开
// G'(F_{t+1}(x))=G(F_t(x))+G'(F_t(x))/1*(F_{t+1}-F_t(x))^1+....
// 后方的系数在 mod x^2^t+1 的意义下全是 O!(因为减的那里的系数是 2^t)
// F_{t+1}(x)=F_t(x)-G(F_t(x))/G'(F_t(x))
// 所以手动求个导数即可!
// 注意这个 G(F(t))就是满足的那个式子! 注意要有常数项(否则可以全是 O =_=!)
// 三角函数需要利用虚数来做, e^{iF(x)}=cos(F(x))+isin(F(x))
// exp(x): F_{t+1}(x)=F_t(x)-F_t(x)*((In(F_t(x))-P(x))*F_t(x))
// In(x): In(F(x))=\int(积分) F'(x)/F(x)
// 注意 F[O]要是 O, 因为求导的时候会去掉这个贡献,积分回来
```

```
// 这个是无穷背包
   namespace FFT {
       const int maxn=1<<18 | 7;
       struct complex {
           double a,b;
           complex(double _a=.0,double _b=.0):a(_a),b(_b) {}
           complex operator+(const complex x)const {return
complex(a+x.a,b+x.b);
           complex operator-(const complex x)const {return
complex(a-x.a,b-x.b);
           complex operator*(const complex x)const {return
complex(a*x.a-b*x.b,a*x.b+b*x.a);
       7;
       complex wn[maxn];
       void initwn(int 1) {
           static int len=0; int i;
           if (len==1) return; else len=1;
           REP(i,len) wn[i]=complex(cos(2*pi*i/l),sin(2*pi*i/l));
        void fft(complex *A,int len,int inv) {
           int i,j,k; initwn(len);
           for (i=1,j=len/2; i<len-1; i++) {
                if (i < j) swap(A[i],A[j]);
                k=len/2;
                while (j>=k) j==k,k/=2;
                if (j < k) j + = k;
           } for (i=2; i<=len; i<<=1) {
                for (j=0; j<len; j+=i) {
                    for (k=i; k<(i+i/2); k++) {
                        complex a,b; a=A[k];
                        b=A[k+i/2]*wn[(ll)(k-j)*len/i];
                        A[k]=a+b; A[k+i/2]=a-b;
                    }
           if (inv==-1) REP(i,len)
A[i]=complex(A[i].a/len,A[i].b/len);
       inline complex conj(complex &A) {return
complex(A.a,-A.b);}
       void mul(int *A,int *B,int *ans,int len,int mod)
{ //ans=A*B
           static complex x1[maxn],x2[maxn];
           static complex x3[maxn],x4[maxn];
           static const int S=1<<15; int i;
            REP(i,len) \times 1[i] = complex(A[i]/S,A[i]%S);
```

```
REP(i,len) x2[i]=complex(B[i]/S,B[i]%S);
           fft(x1,len,1); fft(x2,len,1);
           REP(i,len) {//这个 k1, b1 就是前面的, 这就减掉了一半常
数
              int j=(len-i)&(len-1);
              complex
k1=(conj(x1[i])+x1[j])*complex(0.5,0);//dft k1
              complex
b1=(conj(x1[i])-x1[j])*complex(0,0.5);//dft b1
              complex
k2=(conj(x2[i])+x2[j])*complex(0.5,0);//dft k2
              complex
b2=(conj(x2[i])-x2[j])*complex(0,0.5);//dft b2
              x3[i]=k1*k2+k1*b2*complex(0,1);
              x4[i]=b1*k2+b1*b2*complex(0,1);
           } fft(x3,len,-1); fft(x4,len,-1);
           REP(i,len) {
              || kk=x3[i].a+0.5,kb=x3[i].b+0.5;
              11 bk=x4[i].a+0.5,bb=x4[i].b+0.5;
ans[i]=((kk\%mod*S\%mod+kb+bk)\%mod*S\%mod+bb)\%mod;
       7
       const | Mod=19260817;
       // 下方的东西和 ntt 就根本无关, 这个模数是可以改的, 是多项
式相关的东西
       // 也就是说, 这个模数完全可以取其他的, 然后高精度的 mtt 来
求,不过可能会T到死
       int elnv[maxn];
       void initinv(int 1) {
           int i; elnv[0]=elnv[1]=1;
           rep(i,2,l) elnv[i]=(Mod-Mod/i)*elnv[Mod%i]%Mod;
       void Ftof(int *A,int *B,int l) {//derivative 求导
           int i:
           FOR(i,1,1) B[i-1]=(II)A[i]*i\%Mod;
       void ftoF(int *A,int *B,int I) {//integral 积分
           int i; // todo:get B[O], getinv
           rFOR(i,1,l) B[i]=(Il)A[i-1]*eInv[i]%Mod;
           B[0]=0;
       void inv(int *A,int *B,int 1) { //B=inv(A)
           static int C[maxn],D[maxn];
```

```
B[0]=eInv[A[0]]; B[1]=0;
           for (int len=2; len<=1; len<<=1) {
                int i; fill(B+len,B+len+len,O);
                copy(A,A+len,C); fill(C+len,C+len+len,O);
                mul(C,B,D,len*2,Mod); fill(D+len,D+len+len,O);
                mul(D,B,D,len*2,Mod);
                REP(i,len) B[i]=(B[i]*2-D[i]+Mod)%Mod;
                fill(B+len,B+len+len,O);
           }
       }
       void In(int *A,int *B,int I) {
           static int C[maxn];
           inv(A,B,I); Ftof(A,C,I);
           mul(B,C,B,l*2,Mod);
           ftoF(B,B,I);
       void exp(int *A,int *B,int 1) {
           static int C[maxn],i;
           B[0]=1; B[1]=0;
           for (int len=2; len<=1; len<<=1) {
                fill(B+len,B+len+len,O);
                In(B,C,len); fill(C+len,C+len+len,O);
                REP(i,len) C[i]=(C[i]-A[i]+Mod)\%Mod;
                mul(B,C,C,len*2,Mod);
                REP(i,len) B[i]=(B[i]-C[i]+Mod)\%Mod;
           }
       7
       //这里是更高一层的东西
       static int A[maxn],B[maxn];
       void multiply(int *a,int *b,int *ans,int n,int m)
{//C=A*B(actual)
           int len=1,i;
           while (len< n+m-1) len<<=1;
           REP(i,n) A[i]=a[i]; rep(i,n,len) A[i]=0;
           REP(i,m) B[i]=b[i]; rep(i,m,len) B[i]=0;
           mul(A,B,ans,len,Mod);
        void getexp(int *a,int *ans,int n) {
           int len=1,i;
           while (len<n) len<<=1;
           REP(i,n) A[i]=a[i]; rep(i,n,len) A[i]=0;
           exp(A,ans,len);
       void solve(int *a,int *ans,int m) {
           static int A[maxn];
```

```
int i,j;
        FOR(i,1,m) {//无穷背包
            int now=(II)i*a[i]%Mod;
            for (j=i-1; j \le m; j+=i) A[j] = (now+A[j])\%Mod;
        } ftoF(A,A,m);
        getexp(A,ans,m+1);
   7
7
int A[maxn],ans[maxn];
int main() {
    int i,k;
    FFT::initinv(maxn);
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
    FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&k),A[k]++;
    FFT::solve(A,ans,m);
    // FOR(i,1,m) printf("%d ",ans[i]);
    int Ans=0;
    FOR(i,1,m) add_(Ans,ans[i],FFT::Mod);
    printf("%d\n",Ans);
}
```

## 多项式开根求逆,除法取模(NTT)

```
// http://codeforces.com/contest/438/problem/E
// 题意: 问你有多少个二叉树点权从 c 中取, 而且权值和是 k
// 做法: 考虑多一个点, 所以 f[x]=sigma{f[k]*f[x-k-s],(s in c)}
// 所以 满足 F=F^2*C+1, 左边是生成函数
// 所以 F=[1-sqrt(1-4C)]/2C=1/(1+sqrt(1-4C))
// 当且仅当常数项有逆元, 可以多项式求逆
// 求逆:C*A≡1(mod x^n)
// B*A=1 \pmod{x^(n/2)}
//(B*A-1)*(B*A-1)=O(mod x^(n/2))
// B*B*A*A-2*A*B+1=O(mod x^n)
// B*B*A-2*B+C=O(mod x^n)
// C \equiv B*(2-A*B) \pmod{x^n}
// 求根:C*C≡A(mod x^n)
// B*B=A \pmod{x^n/2}
//(B*B-A)*(B*B-A)\equiv O \pmod{x^n}
// B*B*B*B-2*C*C*B*B+C*C*C*C=O \pmod{x^n}
//(B*B+C*C)*(B*B+C*C)=4*C*C*B*B \pmod{x^n}
// B*B+A=2*C*B \pmod{x^n}
// C=(B*B+A)/(2*B)
namespace NTT {
   const int maxn=1<<20 7;
```

```
const | MOD=998244353;
       const | q=3;
       int wn[maxn],invwn[maxn];
       11 mul(11 x,11 y) {
           return x*y%MOD;
       Il ret=1;
           for (; b; b >> = 1 | |, a = mul(a,a))
               if (b\&1) ret=mul(ret,a);
           return ret;
       7
       void initwn(int 1) {
           static int len=0;
           if (len==1) return; len=1;
           Il w=poww(g,(MOD-1)/len); int i;
           Il invw=poww(w,MOD-2); wn[0]=invwn[0]=1;
           rep(i,1,len) {
               wn[i]=mul(wn[i-1],w);
               invwn[i]=mul(invw,invwn[i-1]);
           }
       7
       void ntt(II *A,int len,int inv) {
           int i,j,k; initwn(len);
           for (i=1,j=len/2; i<len-1; i++) {
               if (i < j) swap(A[i],A[j]);
               k=len/2;
               while (j>=k) j-=k,k/=2;
               if (i < k) i + = k;
           } for (i=2; i<=len; i<<=1) {
               for (j=0; j<len; j+=i) {
                   for (k=j; k<(j+i/2); k++) {
                       II a,b; a=A[k];
                       if (inv==-1)
b=mul(A[k+i/2],invwn[(ll)(k-j)*len/i]);
                       else b=mul(A[k+i/2],wn[(ll)(k-j)*len/i]);
                       A[k]=(a+b); (A[k]>=MOD)
&&(A[k]-=MOD);
                       A[k+i/2]=(a-b+MOD); (A[k+i/2]>=MOD)
&&(A[k+i/2]-=MOD);
                   }
               7
           Il vn=poww(len,MOD-2);
               REP(i,len) A[i]=mul(A[i],vn);
```

```
7
        void mul(11 *A,11 *B,11 *C,int len) { //C=A*B
            ntt(A,len,1); ntt(B,len,1);
            REP(i,len) C[i]=mul(A[i],B[i]);
            ntt(C,len,-1);
        void inv(|| *A,|| *B,int |) { //B=inv(A)
            static | C[maxn];
            B[O] = poww(A[O], MOD - 2); B[1] = 0;
            for (int len=2; len<=1; len<<=1) {
                int i; fill(B+len,B+len+len,O);
                copy(A,A+len,C); fill(C+len,C+len+len,O);
                ntt(C,len*2,1); ntt(B,len*2,1);
                REP(i,len*2)
B[i]=mul(B[i],(MOD+2-mul(C[i],B[i])));
                ntt(B,len*2,-1); fill(B+len,B+len+len,O);
            }
        7
        void sqrt(|| *A,|| *B,int |) { //B=sqrt(A)
            static | C[maxn],_B[maxn];
            B[0]=1; B[1]=0;// 这里应该是个二次剩余
            for (int len=2; len<=1; len<<=1) {
                int i; Il inv2=poww(2,MOD-2);
                inv(B,_B,len); fill(B+len,B+len+len,O);
                copy(A,A+len,C); fill(C+len,C+len+len,O);
                ntt(C,len*2,1); ntt(_B,len*2,1); ntt(B,len*2,1);
                REP(i,len*2) B[i]=mul(inv2,B[i]+mul(C[i],B[i]));
                ntt(B,len*2,-1); fill(B+len,B+len+len,0);
            }
        }
        static | A[maxn], B[maxn];
        void multiply(II *a, II *b, II *ans, int n, int m)
{//C=A*B(actual)
            int len=1,i;
            while (len<n+m-1) len<<=1;
            REP(i,n) A[i]=a[i]; rep(i,n,len) A[i]=0;
            REP(i,m) B[i]=b[i]; rep(i,m,len) B[i]=0;
            mul(A,B,ans,len);
        void inverse(II *a, II *ans, int n){
            int len=1,i;
            while (len<n) len<<=1;
            REP(i,n) A[i]=a[i]; rep(i,n,len) A[i]=0;
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
inv(A,ans,len);
       7
       void getsqrt(|| *a,|| *ans,int n){
           int len=1,i;
           while (len<n) len<<=1;
           REP(i,n) A[i]=a[i]; rep(i,n,len) A[i]=0;
           sqrt(A,ans,len);
       void divide(|| *a,|| *b,|| *ans,int n,int m,int &|) {
           if (n < m) {l=1; ans[0]=0; return;}
           int len=1,i; l=n-m+1;
           while (len< n-m+1) len<<=1;
           REP(i,n) A[i]=a[i]; reverse(A,A+n); min_(n,l);
           REP(i,m) B[i]=b[i]; reverse(B,B+m); min_(m,l);
           rep(i,m,len) B[i]=0;
           inv(B,ans,len);
           multiply(A,ans,ans,len,n);
           reverse(ans,ans+1);
       }
        //ans1:答案; ans2:余数
       void delivery (II *a, II *b, II *ans 2, int n, int m, int
&11, int &12) {
           divide(a,b,ans1,n,m,l1); l2=m-1;
           static || tmp[maxn];
            multiply(b,ans1,tmp,m,l1);
           int i; REP(i,l2) ans2[i]=(a[i]-tmp[i]+M)%M;
       7
   }
   II A[maxn],ans[maxn];
   int main() {
       int i,k;
       scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
       FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&k),A[k]++;
       REP(i,m+1) A[i] = -4*A[i]; A[0]++;
       REP(i,m+1) \mod(A[i]);
       NTT::getsqrt(A,ans,m+1);
       add_(ans[0],1);
       NTT::inverse(ans,ans,m+1);
       FOR(i,1,m) mul_{ans[i],2);
       FOR(i,1,m) printf("%lld\n",ans[i]);
   }
```

# fwt. 子集卷积

#### 按数学理解:

```
前一次的分治可以认为是枚举元素!
  快速莫比乌斯变换:
  h_S = \sum_{L \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} [L \cup R = S] f_L * g_R
  h_S = \sum_{L \subseteq S} \sum_{R \subseteq S} [L \cup R = S] f_L * g_R
 ! 重要:
  let\hat{h_S} = \sum_{T \subset S} h_T
  那么后面的等于变成 $\subseteq (属于)$
  \hat(h_S) = \hat(f_S) * \hat(g_S)
  可以 for (i->1<<n) for (j,n) if ((i>>j)&1) f[i]+=f[i^(1<<j)];
  h_S = \sum_{T \subseteq S} f_T * g_{S-T}
  h_S = \sum_{L \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} [L \cup R = S] [L \cap R = \varnothing] f_L * g_R
  h_S = \sum_{L \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} [L \cup R = S][|L| + |R| = |S|]f_L * g_R
  所以,按照|L|和|R|个数来分类,然后直接容斥(dp)减去多算的那些即可
  减就直接手动枚举 |S|和 |L|, ans[|S|][i] +=\sum_{|L|}f[|L|][i]*g[|S|-|L|][i]
 !注意这里这个枚举bit要加个新的tmp数组...
  快速沃尔什变换:
  h_S = \sum_{L\subseteq all} \sum_{R\subseteq all} [L\oplus (xor)R = S] f_L * g_R
  [S! = \varnothing] = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap T|}
  这个东西的证明: 由于S有值时, S \cap T 奇偶性五五开, 所以这个东西会变成 0!
  h_S = \sum_{L \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} [L \oplus R \oplus S = \varnothing] f_L * g_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} \sum_{L \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_L * g_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} \sum_{L \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_L * g_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_L * g_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_L * g_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_L * g_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_L * g_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_L * g_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} \sum_{R \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_R = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{|S \cap L \cap R|} f_T = \frac{1}{2^n} * \sum
  把后面那俩东西分开, 所以
  let\hat{h_S} = \sum_{T \subseteq all} -1^{S \cap T} h_T
  \hat(h_S)=\hat(f_S)*\hat(g_S)*rac{1}{2^n}
  然后可以枚举每个数字,对这位进行交换更新,最后再乘 1000
                    按位理解:
                    //or/and 的理解:这里的变换是利用 dp 时分治来压位(写成非递
归形式)实现的,时间 nlogn
                    //进行组合可以将二元运算的东西都组合出来
                    //实际上 or 都没用
                  void fwt(LL *A,int len,int inv)//对拍对了
```

```
{
   int i,j,k;
   int div=powMM(2|1,M-2);
   for(i=2;i<=len;i<<=1){
       for(j=0;j<len;j+=i){
           for(k=j;k< j+i/2;k++){}
               if (inv = 1){
                   LL a=A[k],b=A[k+i/2];
                   A[k]=(a+b)\%M;
                   A[k+i/2]=(a-b+M)\%M;
               //xor:a[k]=x+y,a[k+i/2]=(x-y+mod)%mod;
               //and:a[k]=x+y;
               //or:a[k+i/2]=x+y;
               }else{
                   LL a=A[k],b=A[k+i/2];
                   A[k]=(a+b)*div\%M;
                   A[k+i/2]=(a-b+M)\%M*div\%M;
               //xor:a[k]=(x+y)/2,a[k+i/2]=(x-y)/2;
```

//and:a[k]=x-y;

//or:a[k+i/2]=y-x;

```
7
            7
         }
      }
  }
            子集和(高维前缀和, 分治)
   大概做法是按照每一位来分类,然后往下递归获得答案
   就是,按照这一位是1和0分成几类往下递归
   对子集分治和高次前缀和的理解:
   子集分治:
   考虑维护 f(x)=真正的值;
   g(x)=子集中的贡献值(这个g可以是f进行fft 得到的,也可以是与位有
关的,较容易得到)
   solve(x)的过程:
   solve(left); 加f贡献到g;
   solve(right); 在 f=g 固定 right 结果; 若 g 需要更改则更改 g(如子集
和就是普通的右边加左边)
   高维前缀和:
   高维前缀和的方式就是从小往大枚举每一位,然后一个一个维度做前缀
和,从小往大 for value
   然后对于每个value,枚举前面的cnt次数,保存枚举的位数,分别前缀和
   // f(x)=sum_(f(y)), f(x)在某些条件下=0
   分治做法:
   int f[1<<21 | 7],g[1<<21 | 7];
   char str[1<<21 7];
   void solve(int l,int r) {
      if (1+1==r) {
         if (!1) f[1]=1,g[1]=0;
         else if (str[1-1]=='+') f[1]=0;
         add_(g[l],f[l]);
         return;
      } int i, mid = (1+r)/2;
      solve(1,mid);
      REP(i,mid-l) add_(f[i+mid],g[i+l]);//left 的影响
      solve(mid,r);
      REP(i,mid-l) add_(g[i+mid],g[i+l]);
  }
   高维前缀和做法:
   char str[1<<21 7];
```

int f[1<<21 | 7],g[1<<21 | 7][22];//sum\_of\_previous

```
int main() {
        int T,_; T=1;
        scanf("%d",&T);
        FOR(_,1,T){
            /*to solve the problem*/
            scanf("%s",str);
            int n=strlen(str),sta,i;
            memset(f,O,(n+2)*sizeof(int));
            int MAX=1;
            while ((1<<MAX)<=n+1) MAX++;
            f[o]=1; REP(i,MAX) g[o][i]=1;
            FOR(sta,1,n+1) {
                if(((n+1)\&sta)==sta) {
                    REP(i,MAX) {
                        g[sta][i]=i?g[sta][i-1]:0;
                        if ((sta>>i)&1)
add_(g[sta][i],g[sta^(1<<i)][i]);
                    if (str[sta-1]!='+') {
                        f[sta]=g[sta][MAX-1];//front
                        REP(i,MAX) add_(g[sta][i],f[sta]);
                    7
                }
            // REP(i,n+3) printf("%d ",f[i]); puts("<- f");
            // REP(i,n+3) printf("%d ",g[i][21]); puts("<- g");
            printf("%d %d\n",n+1,f[n+1]);
       }
    7
```

### 子集卷积

```
//第一种做法: 按位考虑
   //大概做法是按照每一位来分类,然后往下递归获得答案
   就是,按照这一位是1和0分成几类往下递归
   //http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=6057
   //很容易卡 T...3^18 也许能过
   //这个比 2^nlog^2(n=19)的慢了快 5 倍
   //这种思路这种题都能用
   //最好像 tls 那样推一推然后写成非递归, 常数会减少到和 2^n*n^2 差
不多
   //真*子集卷积 by TLS(卡常)
   const int maxn = 1 << 19 | 1, mod = 998244353, seed = 1526;
   int n, all, bit[maxn], a[maxn], b[maxn], ans;
   inline void mod_inc(int &x, int y) {
```

```
(x += y) >= mod && (x -= mod);
    }
    int main() {
         while(scanf("%d", &n) == 1) {
              all = (1 << n) - 1;
              for(int i = 0; i \le all; ++i) scanf("%d", a + i);
              for(int i = 0; i \le all; ++i) scanf("%d", b + i);
              bit[0] = 1;
              for(int i = 1; i \le all; ++i) {
                  bit[i] = bit[i >> 1] << (i & 1);
                  a[i] = (LL)a[i] * bit[i] % mod;
              }
              ans = 0;
              for(int i = all; i >= 0; --i) {
                  int msk = all \land i, tim = 0;
                  ULL cnt = 0;
                  for(int j = msk; j; j = (j - 1) \& msk) {
                       cnt += (ULL)a[j] * b[i | j];
                       (++tim) == 18 \&\& (tim = 0, cnt \% = mod);
                  cnt += (ULL)a[0] * b[i]; cnt %= mod;
                  ans = ((LL)seed * ans + cnt) % mod;
              printf("%d\n", ans);
         }
         return 0;
    //第二种做法: 数学方法
    证明在上面小字
    // C[k]=\sum_{i \in J} A[i \in J] B[i \mid J]
   // let i'=i^j, j'=i|j, 这样的 i,j 对有 2^bit(i')个
    // C[k]=\sum [j'-i'=k] [i' \subseteq j'] 2^i' * A[i'] * B[j']
    // C[k]=\sum [i^j=k] [i&j=i] * 2^i * A[i] * B[j] //这里的意思就
是 i k=j, i+k=j
   // C[k]=\sum_{i=1}^{k} [bit(i)-bit(i)=bit(k)] 2^i * A[i] * B[j]
    //! 注意这里这个枚举 bit 要加个新的 tmp 数组...
    int A[20][maxn],B[20][maxn],C[20][maxn];
    int bit[maxn],pw1526[maxn],ans[maxn];
    int main() {
        int k,i;
        scanf("%d",&m); n=1<< m;
        REP(i,n) bit[i]=bit[i>>1]+(i&1);
        REP(i,n) scanf("%d",&A[bit[i]][i]);
        REP(i,n) scanf("%d",&B[bit[i]][i]);
        pw1526[0]=1;
```

```
indstro"m-Gessel-Viennot lemma:
使用这个定理必须是平面图;
这个是个求不相交路径对数的方案数的定理
答案是: 下列矩阵行列式, 其中 A[i,j]表示 i 到 j 方案数
|A[1,1],A[1,2]|
|A[2,1],A[2,2]|
//求行列式的值
//%m,m 为质数的积
//从 0 开始
template<typename T>inline T poww(T a,T b,T M) {
   T ret=1;
   for (; b; b >> = 1 | |, a = 1 | | *a * a % M)
       if (b&1) ret=1||*ret*a%M;
   return ret;
LL guass(LL A[107][107],int n,LL M) {
   LL ret=1; int i,j,k;
   REP(i,n) {
       int id=i;
       if (!A[i][i]) rep(j,i+1,n) if (A[j][i]) id=j;
       if (!A[id][i]) continue;
       if(id!=i) \{rep(j,i,n) \ swap(A[i][j],A[id][j]); \ ret^*=-1;\}
       A[i][i]%=M; (A[i][i]<O) &&(A[i][i]+=M);
       LL rev=poww(A[i][i],M-2,M);
       rep(k,i+1,n)
       rrep(j,i,n)(A[k][j] -= (LL)A[k][i]*rev%M*A[i][j])%=M;
   REP(i,n)(ret*=A[i][i])%=M;
   (ret<O) &&(ret+=M);
   return ret;
```

}

```
LL A[107][107],B[107][107];
void exgcd(LL a,LL b,LL &d,LL &x,LL &y) {
    if (!b) \{d=a; x=1; y=0;\}
    else {exacd(b,a%b,d,y,x); y=a/b*x;}
7
vector<LL> P;
vector<LL> Ans;
LL ans:
LL chinese_remainder(vector<LL> &m,vector<LL> &r) {
    int i; LL M=m[0],R=r[0];
    rep(i,1,P.size()) {
        LL x,y,d;
        exgcd(M,m[i],d,x,y);
        if ((r[i]-R)\%d) return -1;
        x=(r[i]-R)/d*x%(m[i]/d);
        R+=x*M; M=M/d*m[i];
        R\%=M; (R<0) &&(R+=M);
    } return R;
3
int n,m;
int i,j,k;
int main() {
    while (~scanf("%d%d",&n,&m)) {
        P.clear(); Ans.clear();
        REP(i,n)
        REP(j,n) scanf("%lld",&A[i][j]);
        for (i=2; i*i<=m; i++) if (m\%i==0) {
            P.push_back(i);
            while (m%i==0) m/=i;
        } if (m!=1) P.push_back(m);
        for (int v:P) {
            REP(i,n) REP(j,n) B[i][j]=A[i][j];
            Ans.push_back((LL)guass(B,n,v));
        ans=chinese_remainder(P,Ans);
        printf("%lld\n",ans);
    }
7
//辗转相除法
        REP(i,n) {
            rep(j,i+1,n) {
                int x=i,y=j;
                while (a[y][i]) {
                    LL t=a[x][i]/a[y][i];
```

## 矩阵树定理|拉格朗日插值

```
// 题意:求生成树中含 k 条给定树边的生成树个数
// 做法:为给定边加不同权值,然后矩阵树定理
// 矩阵树定理:生成树数量=|基尔霍夫矩阵 C=D-A|;
// D 为度数矩阵,A 为边矩阵
// 然后拉格朗日插值求出系数即可
LL guass(LL A[107][107],int n,LL M) {
   LL ret=1; int i,j,k;
   REP(i,n) {
       int id=i;
       if (!A[i][i]) rep(j,i+1,n) if (A[j][i]) id=j;
       if (!A[id][i]) continue;
       if (id!=i) {rep(j,i,n) swap(A[i][j],A[id][j]); ret*=-1;}
       A[i][i]\%=M; (A[i][i]<0) &&(A[i][i]+=M);
       LL rev=poww(A[i][i],M-2,M);
       rep(k,i+1,n) rrep(j,i,n)
           (A[k][j] -= (LL)A[k][i]*rev%M*A[i][j])%=M;
   } REP(i,n)(ret*=A[i][i])%=M;
   (ret<0) &&(ret+=M);
   return ret;
7
int n,m;
int i,j,k;
int a[107][107]; LL A[107][107];
LL val[107],v_v[107];
LL f[107],g[107],ans[107];
int main() {
   scanf("%d",&n);
   FOR(i,1,n-1) {
       int u,v;
       scanf("%d%d",&u,&v); u--; v--;
```

a[u][v]=a[v][u]=1;

```
} REP(i,n) v_v[i]=i;
        REP(k,n) {
            REP(i,n) REP(j,n) A[i][j]=0;
            REP(i,n) REP(j,n) if (i!=j) {
                if(a[i][j]) A[i][j]=M-v_v[k],A[i][i]+=v_v[k];
                else A[i][j]=M-1,A[i][i]++;
            } val[k]=guass(A,n-1,M);
        7
        g[O]=1; REP(i,n)
rFOR(j,0,i)(g[j+1]+=g[j])\%=M,(g[j]*=(M-v_v[i]))\%=M;
        REP(k,n) {
            LL rev=1;
            rFOR(i,0,n) f[i] = (g[i+1] + f[i+1] * v_v[k] % M + M) % M;
            REP(j,n) if (j!=k)(rev^*=(v_v[k]-v_v[j]))\%=M;
            (rev<O) &&(rev+=M); rev=powMM(rev,M-2);
            rev=(rev*val[k])%M;
            FOR(i,O,n)(ans[i]+=(LL)f[i]*rev%M)%=M;
        } FOR(i,0,n-1) printf("%||d ",ans[i]);
   }
```

## Polya 定理| Burnside 引理

```
//HDU3923; 颜色 m, 个数 n, 翻转或者置换当成一种
//ans=1/|G|*sigma{pow(k(color),m(not move point 不动点数))}
//注意特殊形式
//Burnside 引理:等价类个数 l=sum{ci(ai)},ci 是置换下的不动点数
//这个 pow 是可以变化成其他形式的
//注意,polya 定理相当于手动算了一下 Burnside 引理中不动点的个数!
int n,m;
bool mark[maxn];
int phi[maxn];
int p[maxn],tot;
int main() {
   int i,j;
   phi[1]=1;
   FOR(i,2,1000000) {
       if (!mark[i]) p[tot++]=i,phi[i]=i-1;
       REP(j,tot) {
           if (i*p[i]>100000) break;
           //感觉上不会爆,因为是从小往筛的
           mark[i*p[j]]=1;
           if (i%p[j]==0) {phi[i*p[j]]=phi[i]*p[j]; break;}
           else phi[i*p[j]]=phi[i]*(p[j]-1);
       }
   }
```

```
int t,T;
   scanf("%d",&T);
   FOR(t,1,T) {
       scanf("%d%d",&m,&n);
       LL all=0,cnt=0;
       // FOR(i,1,n){
              (all+=powMM((LL)m,gcd(n,i)))%=M;
              (all < 0) & & (all += M);
       // }cnt=n;
       //置换
       FOR(i,1,n) if (n\%i==0) {
           (all+=(LL)powMM(m,i)*phi[n/i])%=M;
           (all < 0) &&(all += M);
       }
       cnt=n;
       //翻转
       if (n&1) {
           (all+=(LL)n*powMM(m,(n+1)/2))%=M;
           cnt+=n;
       } else {
           (all+=(LL)n/2*powMM(m,n/2))%=M;
           (all+=(LL)n/2*powMM(m,n/2+1))%=M;
           cnt+=n;
         printf("%lld %lld\n",cnt,all);
       all=all*powMM(cnt,M-2)%M;
       printf("Case #%d: %lld\n",t,all);
   }
7
```

# Miller\_Rabin 素性测试+pollard\_rho 因

### 数分解

```
/*miller_rabin*/

const int times=8;// random_check; 8-12 is OK

LL mul(LL a,LL b,LL M) {

    LL ret=0;

    for (; b; b>>=1,(a+=a)>=M&&(a-=M))

        if (b&1)(ret+=a)>=M&&(ret-=M);

    return ret;

}

LL poww(LL a,LL b,LL M) {

    LL ret=1;

    for (; b; b>>=1,a=mul(a,a,M))
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
if (b\&1) ret=mul(ret,a,M);
    return ret;
}
bool check(LL a, LL n, LL x, LL t) {
    LL ret=poww(a,x,n);
    LL last=ret;
    for (ret=mul(ret,ret,n); t--; last=ret,ret=mul(ret,ret,n))
        if (ret==1&&last!=1&&last!=n-1) return true;
    if (ret!=1) return true;
    return false;
bool miller_rabin(LL n) {
    if (n<2) return false;
    if (!(n&1)) return (n==2);
    LL x=n-1,t=0;
    while (!(x&1)) x>=1,t++;
    int i;
    REP(i,times)
    if (check(rand()\%(n-1)+1,n,x,t)) return false;
    return true;
/*pollard_rho*/
LL pollard_rho(LL x,LL c) {
    LL x0=rand()\%(x-1)+1;
    LL y=x0; c%=x;
    for (LL i=2,k=2;; i++) {
        ((xO=mul(xO,xO,x)+c)>=x)&&(xO-=x);
        LL d=gcd(y-xO+x,x);
        if (d!=1&&d!=x) return d;
        if (y==x0) return x;
        if (i==k) y=x0,k+=k;
    }
}
LL factor[107]; int tot;
void findfac(LL n,int k) {
    if (n==1) return;
    if (miller_rabin(n)) {factor[tot++]=n; return;}
    LL p=n;
    int c=k;
    while (p>=n) p=pollard_rho(p,c--);
    findfac(p,k);
    findfac(n/p,k);
int main() {
    int T;
```

```
srand(time(0));
scanf("%d",&T);
while (T--) {
    LL n; int i;
    scanf("%164d",&n);
    if (miller_rabin(n)) puts("Prime");
    else {
        tot=0;
        findfac(n,107);
        LL ans=factor[0];
        REP(i,tot) ans=min(ans,factor[i]);
        printf("%164d\n",ans);
    }
}
```

# 中国剩余定理(不一定互质)

```
void exgcd(LL a,LL b,LL &d,LL &x,LL &y){
    if (!b) \{d=a; x=1; y=0;\}
    else \{exgcd(b,a\%b,d,y,x);y=a/b*x;\}
}
int n,m;
int i,j,k;
vector<LL> P,O;
int ans;
LL chinese_remainder(vector<LL> &m, vector<LL> &r){
    int i;LL M=m[0],R=r[0];
    rep(i,1,P.size()){
        LL x,y,d;
        exgcd(M,m[i],d,x,y);
        if ((r[i]-R)\%d) return -1;
        x=(r[i]-R)/d*x\%(m[i]/d);
        R+=x*M;M=M/d*m[i];
        R\%=M;(R<O)\&\&(R+=M);
    }return R;
int main(){
    while (~scanf("%d",&n)){
        P.clear(); O.clear();
        REP(i,n){}
            LL k;
            scanf("%lld",&k);P.push_back(k);
            scanf("%Ild",&k);O.push_back(k);
        }printf("%Ild\n",chinese_remainder(P,O));
```

```
}
```

### 广义容斥

```
错排公式: D[n]=(n-1)(D[n-2]+D[n-1])=(-1)^n+n*D[n-1] n 对人,其中 m 对必须错排的公式: f[i][0]=fac[i]; 做法是考虑代表总共有 j 个限制,考虑增加的一对,容斥一下就完了 FOR(j,1,i) f[i][j]=f[i][j-1]-f[i-1][j-1]; 卡特兰数: (括号序列匹配数,或者一条不经过中线的路径条数) C(2*n,n)-C(2*n,n-1) 考虑一个人(或者一种方案),用来计算容斥系数 对于这种方案会被算到的方案数: 对于组合数形式: 1.\sum C(n,i)*f[i]=1 2.\sum C(n,i)*f[i]=a[i]? 然后,你的答案的方案数就 C(\dots) 了
```

### **Prime-counting function**

```
//这道题题意:小于 n 有多少个数字有 4 个因子
//(两个质数积,一个质数三次方)
//注意容斥减去多算的
//http://codeforces.com/blog/entry/444466?#comment-290036/
//考虑 S(v,m):2...v,质因子全都>=m;那么考虑容斥:
//容斥掉的至少有一个 p,而且没有小于 p 的因子
//很明显的,p=min(p,sqrt(v));
//S(v,p)=S(v,p-1)-(S(v/p,p-1)-S(p-1,p-1));(DP)
//那么反过来算即可;pi(n)=S(n,n);
//H[i]:pi(n/i);L[i]:pi(i)
//计算过程中,L[i]表示 S(i,p),最终 S(i,i)
//简单的这样 DP,时间复杂度 O(n^3/4),如果预处理 n^2/3 则最
终 n^2/3
```

//在后方,如果要容斥,FOR 是很不方便的,感觉还是最好直接搞复杂度有保障

### Min 25 筛

#### SPOJ DIVCNTK(sum\_\sigma(i^k))

```
namespace seives { // thh define #define clr(ar) memset(ar, 0, sizeof(ar)) #define chkbit(ar, i) (((ar[(i) >> 6]) & (1 << (((i) >> 1) & 31)))) #define setbit(ar, i) (((ar[(i) >> 6]) |= (1 << (((i) >> 1) & 31)))) #define isprime(x) (( (x) && ((x)&1) && (!chkbit(ar, (x)))) || ((x) == 2))
```

```
const int MAXP=66666:
       const int MAX=100010;//euler_seive
       const int maxn=100010;//min_25, =sqrt(n)
       int p[MAXP],tot;
       ui ar[(MAX>>6)+7]= \{O\};
       void init() {//seives
          setbit(ar,0); setbit(ar,1);
          int i,j; tot=0;
          rep(i,2,MAX) {
              if (isprime(i)) p[tot++]=i;
              REP(j,tot) {
                 if (i*p[j]>=MAX) break;
                 if ((i*p[j])&1) setbit(ar,i*p[j]);
                 if (i%p[j]==0) break;
             }
          7
       7
       // 普通 pcf 公式: g(i,j)=g(i-1,j)-p^k*g(i-1,j/p)
       // 只有小于等于 sqrt 的 p 有用, 所以枚举这个, 考虑对其他答案
的贡献
       // 对于某个积性函数: (算贡献)
       // g(i,j)=g(i-1,j)+\sum_p^k F(p^k)*g(i-1,j/[p^k]),还要加
p^k 的贡献
       // 对于小于等于 sqrt 的 p, 直接筛
       // 对于大于的, 贡献只会是 F(p)! 也就是...直接洲阁筛把答案的
贡献加进去
       // 这个加贡献=_= 竟然是直接 pcf 求个前缀和啥的就完事了啊
=_=
       // typedef ull II;
       // 注意如果想要去掉某个质数的贡献, 这个 p[k]至少要筛到
sgrtn...
       // 注意 F1 的贡献, 是要乘的...
       // 我这个 F和 G 和一般的定义是反的...要先算 G
       // F和 G 定义是质数处的前缀和
       // getans 处记得如果质数贡献不同得改
       Il n,m;//blocksize
       II H[maxn],L[maxn];
       void pcf() {
          Il p,k;
          FOR(p,1,m) L[p]=p-1,H[p]=n/p-1;
          FOR(p,2,m) {
             if (L[p]==L[p-1]) continue; //not\_prime
              FOR(k,1,min(m,n/p/p)) {
                 if (p*k \le m) H[k] = H[p*k] - L[p-1];
                 else H[k] = L[n/p/k] - L[p-1];
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
                rror(k,p*p,m) L[k]=L[k/p]-L[p-1];
                                                                                 7
            7
        II F[maxn],G[maxn];//F[n/k]:H[n/k], G[i]:L[i]
                                                                                       积性函数 前缀和 杜教筛
        Il getans(Il x, int i) {
                                                                       n = \sum_{d|n} \varphi(d) 将phi看作容斥系数
            if (x \le 1 || p[i] > x) return O;
                                                                       [n=1] = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) 将 \frac{i}{n} 化为最简分数
            if (p[i]>m) return F[n/x]-G[m];
                                                                       \varphi(n) = \sum_{d|n} \frac{n}{d} * \mu(d)
            If ans=((x \le m)?G[x]:F[n/x])-G[p[i]-1];
                                                                       \frac{\varphi(n)}{n} = \sum_{d|n} \frac{\mu(d)}{d} (这个拆开证明)
            for (; (ll)p[i]*p[i]<=x; i++) {
                for (II _{x=x/p[i],c=1}; _{x>=p[i]}; _{x/=p[i],c++})
                                                                       这里可以把gcd或者lcm的式子提出来!
                    ans+=getans(x,i+1)*(c*K+1)+((c+1)*K+1);
                                                                       (重要!) 1...n的与n互质数和=(\frac{n*\varphi(n)+[n=1]}{2})
            } return ans;
                                                                       然后, 经过推导可能将某些式子化成简单形式就能做了qwq完全不
        }
                                                                       会,智商不够没办法.....
        Il solve() {
                                                                       ∑ 的是前缀和,带下标的特殊
            int p;
                                                                       \sum \left[gcd(i,j) = 1\right] = \sum \mu(d) * \frac{n^2}{d}
            for (m=1; m*m<=n; ++m); m--; pcf();
                                                                       \sum gcd(i,n) = \sum_{d|n} \overline{d} * phi(\frac{n}{d})^d
            FOR(p,1,m) F[p]=H[p]*(K+1),G[p]=L[p]*(K+1);
                                                                       \sum 约数个数\sigma(n) = \sum \frac{n}{d}
            return getans(n,0)+1;//1:1
        }
                                                                       \sigma(n*m) = \sum_{i|n} \sum_{j|m} [gcd(i,j)=1](原因是枚举约数i*\frac{m}{i},
                                                                       gcd(i, j) = 1不会算重)
                                                                       \sum_i \sum_j \sigma(i*j) = \sum_d \mu(d) * \sum_i rac{n}{d*i} * \sum_j rac{n}{d*j}
                                                                       \sum约数和\sigma_1(i) = \sum rac{n}{d} * d = \sum rac{(rac{n}{d})*((rac{n}{d})+1)}{2}
    取模的质数个数筛的方式:
        Il n,m;//blocksize
                                                                       \mu(n)^2 = 0(无平方因子)时,存在\varphi(n*k) = \sum_{d|gcd(n,k)} \varphi(d) \varphi(k)
        | I H[maxn][4],L[maxn][4];
                                                                       \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu(i)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu(i) * \frac{n}{i*i} (可以认为是无平方因子数个数)
        // p%4==1 那么 p 可以表示为两个平方因子的和
                                                                       注意最好还是化成能书写的形式, 脑补还是很可能出问题!
        void pcf() {
            Il p,k; int i;
                                                                       关于莫比乌斯反演:
            FOR(p,1,m) {
                                                                       f(n) = \sum_{d|n} g(d) 等价于 g(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) f(\frac{n}{d})
                REP(i,4) L[p][i]=(p-i+4)/4;
                                                                       本质是个容斥
                REP(i,4) H[p][i]=(n/p-i+4)/4;
                REP(i,2) H[p][i\%4] --, L[p][i\%4] --;
                                                                      关于积性函数:
            }
                                                                      单位函数 e(x) = [x == 1]
            FOR(p,2,m) {
                                                                      常函数I(x)=1
                if (L[p][p\%4]==L[p-1][p\%4])
                                                                      幂函数id^k(x) = x^k
continue;//not_prime
                                                                      欧拉函数phi(x) = x * \prod (1 - \frac{1}{n})
                static int nxt[4];
                                                                      莫比乌斯函数 \mu(x) = (-1)^k, x = p1 * p2 * \dots * pk
                REP(i,4) nxt[i]=i*p%4;
                                                                      约数个数函数 \sigma(d) = \prod_{p|d} (k+1)
                FOR(k,1,min(m,n/p/p)) {
                    if (p*k \le m) REP(i,4)
                                                                      约数和函数 \sigma_1(d) = \prod_{p|d} (p*k+1)
H[k][nxt[i]] = H[p*k][i] - L[p-1][i];
```

7

else REP(i,4)

rFOR(k,p\*p,m) REP(i,4)

H[k][nxt[i]] = L[n/p/k][i] - L[p-1][i];

L[k][nxt[i]] = L[k/p][i] - L[p-1][i];

狄利克雷卷积:  $(f*g)(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d) * g(\frac{n}{d})$ 

积性函数的狄利克雷卷积也是积性函数

可以将一个ans化成多个狄利克雷卷积相加的形式

(重要!) 狄利克雷卷积满足交换律、结合律, 对加法满足分配律

#### 积性函数前缀和(杜教筛):

如果能通过狄利克雷卷积构造一个更好计算前缀和的函数,且用于卷积的另一个函数也易计算,则可以简化计算过程。

你需要先构造一个可以很快计算前缀和的东西,然后利用交换 i 和 d | i 来化简式子来加速运算

这个 x 可能非常大, 乘起来就可能会爆掉, 需要特别注意!可以不用map来记录比较大的数的答案, 可以开个数组直接记录g(i)代表n/i的答案

#### 其他奇怪的东西:

rng\_58-clj等式

$$\begin{array}{c} \sum_{i}^{a}\sum_{j}^{b}\sum_{k}^{c}d(i*j*k) = \sum[\gcd(i,j) = \gcd(j,k) = \gcd(k,i) = 1] \\ *\frac{i}{a}\frac{j}{b}\frac{k}{c} \end{array}$$

这个可以扩展到任意维度

#### Zoi 3881

 $\sum_{i}^{n}\sum_{d|i}rad(d)*arphi(rac{d}{rad(d)})$  rad表示最大无平方因子数

tls: 后面的这个东西很明显是个积性函数! 所以就不用努力了=\_=

#### 假设 $p^k | i$

$$=\sum_i^n\prod_{p\mid i,p
otin \emptyset}(1+\sum_t^kp*arphi(p^{t-1}))$$
 后面这个东西按t=1分类

$$=\sum_{i}^{n}\prod_{p|i,p$$
長质数 $}(1+p^{k})$ 

tls: 所以后面这个东西要么全选要么全不选

$$=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{k|i}[gcd(k,\frac{i}{k})=1]*k$$

let j=i/k

$$=\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{k}}\sum_{k}^{n}[gcd(k,j)=1]*k$$

$$=\sum_{j}^{rac{n}{k}}\sum_{k}^{n}\sum_{d|gcd(k,j)}\mu(d)*k$$

$$=\sum_d \mu(d)*d*\sum_j^{rac{n}{k*d^2}}\sum_k^{rac{n}{d}}*k$$

$$=\sum_{d}\mu(d)*d*\sum_{k}^{\frac{n}{d^2}}*k*\frac{n}{k}$$

感谢 tls 教我不要这么写了。。这个界限还是写个乘积的形式为妙

后半段是  $\sum_{i}^{\frac{n}{d^2}} \sigma_1$  而且直接就可以求,就做完了

vector<int> P[maxn];

namespace seives { // 抄的 define

#define clr(ar) memset(ar, O, sizeof(ar))

```
#define chkbit(ar, i) (((ar[(i) >> 6]) & (1 << (((i) >> 1) & 31))))
    #define setbit(ar, i) (((ar[(i) >> 6]) |= (1 << (((i) >> 1) & 31))))
    #define isprime(x) (( (x) && ((x)&1) && (!chkbit(ar, (x)))) ||
((x) == 2))
        const int MAXP=666666;
        const int MAX=2000010;
        int mu[MAX],sigma1[MAX],c1[MAX],f[MAX];
        int p[MAXP],tot;
        ui ar[(MAX>>6)+7]= \{O\};
        void init() {
            setbit(ar,0); setbit(ar,1);
            int i,j; tot=0; mu[1]=1; sigma1[1]=1;
            rep(i,2,MAX) {
                if (isprime(i))
p[tot++]=i,mu[i]=-1,sigma1[i]=i+1,c1[i]=i+1;
                REP(j,tot) {
                    if (i*p[i]>=MAX) break;
                    if ((i*p[j])&1) setbit(ar,i*p[j]);
                    if (i\%p[j]==0) {
                        c1[i*p[j]]=p[j]*c1[i]+1;
sigma1[i*p[j]]=sigma1[i]/c1[i]*c1[i*p[j]];
                        break;
                    } else {
                        c1[i*p[j]]=p[j]+1;
                        sigma1[i*p[j]]=sigma1[i]*(p[j]+1);
                        mu[i*p[i]] = -mu[i];
                    }
            rep(i,1,MAX) f[i]=sigma1[i],add_(f[i],f[i-1]);
        map<int,int> HASH;
        int get2(II x){
            x%=M; return x*(x+1)%M*50000005%M;
        int get_f(|| x){//直接 sgrt 也行
            if (x < MAX) return f[x];
            if (HASH.count(x)) return HASH[x];
            II ret=0; II I;
            FOR(1,1,x) {
                11 t=x/1,r=x/t;
                add_{(ret,(get2(r)-get2(l-1)+M)\%M*(t\%M)\%M)};
                1=r;
            } return HASH[x]=ret;
        }
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
7
                                                                         然后把这个 i 放进去求和
   int main() {
                                                                         g(a,b,c,n)=1/2*\sum j=0->m-1 (n+1+(cj+c-b-1)/a)*(n-(cj+c-b-1)/a)
       // startTimer();
                                                                    -b-1)/a)
       seives::init(); Il n;
                                                                         g(a,b,c,n)=1/2*\sum j=0->m-1 n(n+1)-(cj+c-b-1)/a-[(cj+c-b-1)/a]
       // printTimer();
                                                                    b-1)/a]^2
       while (~scanf("%lld",&n)){
                                                                         g(a,b,c,n)=1/2*[n(n+1)*m-f(c,c-b-1,a,m-1)-h(c,c-b-1)]
           // startTimer();
                                                                    1,a,m-1)
           int ans=0;
           for (II d=1;d*d <= n;d++)
add_(ans,(M+seives::mu[d])*d\%M*seives::get_f(n/d/d)\%M);
                                                                         推导 h:
           printf("%d\n",ans);
                                                                           a=0:
            // printTimer();
                                                                         return (b/c)^2*(n+1) (sigma 的是 i)
                                                                           a>=cllb>=c:有一部分是规律的;
       7
   }
                                                                         h(a,b,c,n)=(a/c)^2*n(n+1)(2n+1)/6+(b/c)^2*(n+1)+(a/c)*(b
                                                                    /c)*n(n+1)
                            类欧几里得
                                                                    +h(a\%c,b\%c,c,n)+2*(a/c)*g(a\%c,b\%c,c,n)+2*(b/c)*f(a\%c,b\%c,c,n)
    一定注意前面是 a,后面是 b,线段树一定要注意顺序
    f(a,b,c,n)=sigma\{(ai+b)/c\};
                                     (0->n)
                                                                         n^2=2*n(n+1)/2-n=2(\sum i=0->n i)-n
    g(a,b,c,n)=sigma\{(ai+b)/c*i\};
                                    (0->n)
                                                                         有了思路我们来推 h
    h(a,b,c,n)=sigma\{((ai+b)/c)^2\}; (0->n)
                                                                         h(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} i=0 - n (2(\sum_{j=1}^{n} - 2(ai+b)/c_j) - (ai+b)/c_j)
    let m=(a*n+b)/c;
                                                                         可以想到交换主体。
    推导 f:
                                                                         h(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} (j+1) \times \sum_{j=0}^{n} (ai+b)/c > = j+1 = 0
      a=0:
                                                                    f(a,b,c,n)
    return b/c*(n+1)
                                                                         h(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} i=0 - m-1 (i+1) \times \sum_{i=0}^{n} i=0 - m  [i>(cj+c-b-1)/a]
      a>=cllb>=c:有一部分是规律的;
                                                                    -f(a,b,c,n)
    return (a/c)*n(n+1)/2+(b/c)*(n+1)+f(a%c,b%c,c,n)
                                                                         h(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} j=0 - m-1 (j+1)*(n-(cj+c-b-1)/a)-f(a,b,c,n)
      else:直接算,这个东西是个梯形中的点数,反过来算就可以了
                                                                         h(a,b,c,n)=n*m(m+1)-2g(c,c-b-1,a,m-1)-2f(c,c-b-1,a,m-1)
    f(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} i=0 - \sum_{j=0}^{n} j=0 - \sum_{j=0}^{n} (ai+b)/c > = j+1
                                                                    -1)-f(a,b,c,n)
    f(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} i=0 - n \sum_{j=0}^{n} j=0 - m-1 [ai > cj+c-b]
                                                                        // 题意:n%1,n%2...异或, 做法是 BSGS 然后类欧几里得
    f(a,b,c,n) = \sum i=0 - n \sum j=0 - m-1 [ai>cj+c-b-1]
                                                                        // 每块是 n-n/l*l ^ ... ^ n-n/r*r
    f(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} i=0 - m-1 [i > (c_i+c-b-1)/a]
                                                                        // 也就是 n-(n/l)*k,(等价于 n%r+(n/l)*k) k 是 O->r-l
    f(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} j=0 - m (n - (c_j + c - b - 1)/a)
                                                                        // 按位计算, 就变成了个类欧几里得
    f(a,b,c,n)=n*m-f(c,c-b-1,a,m-1);
                                                                        // 玄学卡常,n<=某值直接暴力,这里 tls 说是一个 log 的
                                                                        LL f(LL a, LL b, LL c, LL n) {
                                                                            if (a==0) return b/c*(n+1);
    推导 g:
                                                                            if (a>=c||b>=c) return
      a=0:
                                                                    (a/c)*n*(n+1)/2+(b/c)*(n+1)+f(a%c,b%c,c,n);
    return b/c*n(n+1)/2 (sigma 的是 i)
                                                                            LL m=(a*n+b)/c;
      a>=c||b>=c:有一部分是规律的;
                                                                            return n*m-f(c,c-b-1,a,m-1);
    g(a,b,c,n)=(a/c)*n(n+1)(2n+1)/6+(b/c)*n(n+1)/2+g(a%c,b%c,
c,n)
                                                                        LL solve(LL I,LL c,LL n) {
      else:
                                                                            LL ret=0,i;
    g(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} i=0 - n i \times \sum_{i=0}^{n} j=0 - m
                                        [(ai+b)/c>=j]
                                                                            if (n<=10000) REP(i,n+1) ret^=1,1+=c;
```

else REP(i,40) ret^=(f(c,1,(1|<< i),n)&1)<< i;

 $g(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} i=0 - n i * \sum_{i=0}^{n} j=0 - m-1 [i > (cj+c-b-1)/a]$ 

```
return ret;
}
LL getans(LL n) {
    LL ans=0;
    for (LL ==1,r; <=n;) {
        r=n/(n/l);
        ans^=solve(n\%r,n/l,r-l);
        l=r+1;
    } return ans;
}
int main() {
    int T;
    int i,j,k;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while (T--) {
        LL n;
        scanf("%lld",&n);
        printf("%lld\n",getans(n));
    }
    return 0;
}
```

## 欧拉降幂公式

```
//n^x \pmod{m} = m^(phi(m) + x\%phi(m))\%m (x>m)
//这个题让求 pow(I,pow(I+1...pow(r)))
inline int mod(LL a,int b){
    if (a < b) return a;
    return a%b+b:
}
inline int poww(int a,int b,int M){
    int ret=1;
    for (;b;b>>=1II,a=mod(1II*a*a,M))
         if (b&1) ret=mod(1ll*ret*a,M);
    return ret:
}
typedef pair<int,int> pii;
int P[maxn];
int phi(int x){
    int k=x:
    for (int i=2;i*i<=k;i++) if (k\%i==0){
         x=x/i*(i-1);
         while (k\%i==0) k/=i;
    if (k!=1) x=x/k*(k-1);
```

```
return x:
}
int a[maxn];
int tot;
int solve(int l,int r,int pos){
     if (I==r||pos==tot) return mod(a[I],P[pos]);
     return poww(a[l],solve(l+1,r,pos+1),P[pos]);
}
int n,m,q,i,j,k;
int main(){
     scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
     FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%d",&a[i]);
     P[1]=m:
     for (tot=1;P[tot]!=1;tot++) P[tot+1]=phi(P[tot]);
     scanf("%d",&q);
     FOR(i,1,q)
          int l,r;int ans=1;
          scanf("%d%d",&I,&r);
          printf("%d\n",solve(l,r,1)%m);
     }
}
```

### 单纯形法

```
注意, 只能做实数规划
 输出方案:
//http://www.voidcn.com/article/p-kkqovyic-qh.html
//m 个式子,n 个变量
//maximize A[O][i]*value
//sigma<=A[i][0]
namespace Simplex {
   int n,m;//n 变量, m 式子
   const int maxn=500, maxm=5000;
   double A[maxm][maxn];//
   int id[maxn+maxm];//base
   const double inf=1e20;
   const double eps=1e-7;
   void pivot(int l,int e) {
       int tt=id[n+l]; id[n+l]=id[e]; id[e]=tt;
       int i,j; double t=A[l][e]; A[l][e]=1;
       FOR(j,0,n) A[l][j]/=t;
       FOR(i,0,m) if (i!=1 \&\& abs(A[i][e])>eps) {
          t=A[i][e]; A[i][e]=0;
          for (j=0; j<=n; j++)
```

A[i][j] -= A[l][j]\*t;

```
}
        7
        bool initialize() {
            int i,j;
            FOR(i,1,n) id[i]=i;
            while (1) {
                int e=0, l=0;
                FOR(i,1,m) if (A[i][0] < -eps && (!| || (rand()&1)))
l=i;
                if (!1) break;
                FOR(j,1,n) if (A[l][j] < -eps && (!e || (rand()&1)))
e=j;
                if (!e) return O;//Infeasible,无解
                pivot(1,e);
            } return 1;
        double ans[maxn], value;
        bool simplex() {
            int i,j;
            while (true) {
                int 1=0,e=0; double minn=inf;
                FOR(j,1,n) if (A[0][i]>eps) \{e=j; break;\}
                if (!e) break;
                FOR(i,1,m) if (A[i][e]>eps &&
A[i][O]/A[i][e] < minn)
                    minn=A[i][O]/A[i][e],l=i;
                if (!1) return 0;//Unbounded,inf
                pivot(1,e);
            7
            FOR(i,1,m) ans[id[n+i]]=A[i][o];
            value=-A[0][0];//maxvalue
            return 1;
        }
    int main() {
        int n,m,i,j;
        scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
        FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%|f",&Simplex::A[O][i]);
        FOR(i,1,m) {
            int l,r,c;
            scanf("%d%d%d",&I,&r,&c);
            FOR(j,l,r) Simplex::A[i][j]=1;
            Simplex::A[i][0]=c;
        Simplex::n=n; Simplex::m=m;
```

```
assert(Simplex::initialize());
    assert(Simplex::simplex());
    // FOR(i,1,n) printf("%.Of ",Simplex::ans[i]); puts("");
    printf("%.Of",Simplex::value);
}
 不输出方案,另一种写法:
//m 个式子,n 个变量
//maximize C[i]*value
namespace Simplex {
    int n,m;//n 变量, m 式子
    const int maxn=500,maxm=5000;
    double A[maxm][maxn], B[maxm];
    double C[maxn];//base
    double v=0;
    const double inf=1e20;
    const double eps=1e-7;
    void pivot(int l,int e) {
        B[I]/=A[I][e];
        for (int i=1; i<=n; i++)
            if (i!=e) A[l][i]/=A[l][e];
        A[l][e]=1/A[l][e];
        for (int i=1; i<=m; i++)
            if (i!=1&&fabs(A[i][e])>eps) {
                B[i] -= B[l] * A[i][e];
                for (int j=1; j <= n; j++)
                    if (j!=e) A[i][j]-=A[l][j]*A[i][e];
                A[i][e] = -A[i][e] * A[i][e];
            }
        v+=C[e]*B[I];
        for (int i=1; i<=n; i++)
            if (i!=e) C[i] -= C[e] *A[l][i];
        C[e] = -C[e] * A[l][e];
    7
    double simplex() {
        int l,e;
        double t:
        while (true) {
            e=n+1;
            for (int i=1; i<=n; i++)
                if (C[i] > eps) \{e=i; break;\}
            if (e==n+1) break;
            t=inf; 1=0;
            for (int i=1; i<=m; i++)
                if (A[i][e]>eps&&t>B[i]/A[i][e]) {
                    t=B[i]/A[i][e]; l=i;
```

```
}
           if (t==inf) return inf;
            pivot(l,e);
       }
        return v;
    }
}
int main() {
    int n,m,i,j;
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
   FOR(i,1,n) scanf("%lf",&Simplex::C[i]);
    FOR(i,1,m) {
       int l,r,c;
        scanf("%d%d%d",&I,&r,&c);
        FOR(j,l,r) Simplex::A[i][j]=1;
        Simplex::B[i]=c;
    }
    Simplex::n=n; Simplex::m=m;
    printf("%.of",Simplex::simplex());
}
```

# 其他的东西

# 杜教线性递推 BM 板子

```
int _,n;
    namespace linear_seq {
        const int N=10010;
        II res[N],base[N],c[N],md[N];
        vector<int> Md;
        void mul(II *a, II *b, int k) {
            rep(i,0,k+k) _c[i]=0;
            rep(i,0,k) if (a[i]) rep(j,0,k)
_{c[i+j]=(_{c[i+j]+a[i]*b[j]})\%mod;}
            for (int i=k+k-1; i>=k; i--) if (_c[i])
                rep(j,O,SZ(Md))
_{c[i-k+Md[j]]=(_{c[i-k+Md[j]]}-_{c[i]}*_{md[Md[j]]})%mod;}
            rep(i,0,k) a[i]=_c[i];
        int solve(II n,VI a,VI b) { // a 系数 b 初值
b[n+1]=a[0]*b[n]+...
              printf("%d\n",SZ(b));
            Il ans=0,pnt=0;
            int k=SZ(a);
            assert(SZ(a)==SZ(b));
            rep(i,0,k) _md[k-1-i]=-a[i];_md[k]=1;
            Md.clear();
            rep(i,O,k) if (\_md[i]!=O) Md.push\_back(i);
            rep(i,0,k) res[i]=base[i]=0;
            res[0]=1;
            while ((1|<<pnt)<=n) pnt++;
            for (int p=pnt;p>=0;p--) {
                mul(res,res,k);
                if ((n>>p)&1) {
                    for (int i=k-1;i>=0;i--)
res[i+1]=res[i]; res[0]=0;
                    rep(j,O,SZ(Md))
res[Md[j]]=(res[Md[j]]-res[k]*_md[Md[j]])%mod;
            }
```

```
rep(i,O,k) ans=(ans+res[i]*b[i])%mod;
           if (ans<0) ans+=mod;
           return ans;
       VI BM(VI s) {
           VI C(1,1),B(1,1);
           int L=0,m=1,b=1;
           rep(n,O,SZ(s)) {
               II d=0:
               rep(i,0,L+1) d=(d+(II)C[i]*s[n-i])%mod;
               if (d==0) ++m;
               else if (2*L<=n) {
                   VI T=C:
                   Il c=mod-d*powmod(b,mod-2)%mod;
                   while (SZ(C) < SZ(B) + m) C.pb(O);
                   rep(i,O,SZ(B)) C[i+m]=(C[i+m]+c*B[i])%mod;
                   L=n+1-L; B=T; b=d; m=1;
               } else {
                   Il c=mod-d*powmod(b,mod-2)%mod;
                   while (SZ(C) < SZ(B) + m) C.pb(O);
                   rep(i,O,SZ(B)) C[i+m]=(C[i+m]+c*B[i])%mod;
                   ++m;
               }
           }
           return C;
       int gao(VI a, II n) {
           VI c=BM(a);
           c.erase(c.begin());
           rep(i,O,SZ(c)) c[i]=(mod-c[i])%mod;
           for (int v:c) printf("%d ",v);puts("");
           return solve(n,c,VI(a.begin(),a.begin()+SZ(c)));
       }
   3;
    int main() {
k=linear_seq::gao(VI{7,16,25,50,84,159,277,511,906,1651,2
```

```
952,5348,9601,17345,31199,56288,101341},10);

printf("%d\n",k);

for (scanf("%d",&_);_i_--) {

    scanf("%d",&n);

printf("%d\n",linear_seq::gao(VI{0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34},n-1));
}
```

### 任意模数 BM 板子

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   #ifndef ONLINE_JUDGE
    #define debug(fmt, ...) fprintf(stderr, "[%s] " fmt "\n", _func__
##_VA_ARGS__)
    #else
   #define debug(...)
    #endif
   // given first m items init[O..m-1] and coefficents
trans[O..m-1] or
   // given first 2 *m items init[O..2m-1], it will compute
trans[0..m-1]
   // for you. trans[O..m] should be given as that
            init[m] = sum_{i=0}^{m-1} init[i] * trans[i]
   struct LinearRecurrence {
       using int64 = long long;
        using vec = std::vector<int64>;
       static void extand(vec &a, size_t d, int64 value = 0) {
           if (d <= a.size()) return;
           a.resize(d, value);
       static vec BerlekampMassey(const vec &s, int64 mod) {
           std::function<int64(int64)> inverse = [&](int64 a) {
                return a == 1 ? 1 : (int64)(mod - mod / a) *
inverse(mod % a) % mod;
           7:
           vec A = \{1\}, B = \{1\};
           int64 b = s[0];
           for (size_t i = 1, m = 1; i < s.size(); ++i, m++) {
                int64 d = 0;
                for (size_t j = 0; j < A.size(); ++j) {
                   d += A[j] * s[i - j] % mod;
```

```
}
                if (!(d %= mod)) continue;
                if (2 * (A.size() - 1) <= i) {
                    auto temp = A;
                    extand(A, B.size() + m);
                    int64 coef = d * inverse(b) % mod;
                    for (size_t j = 0; j < B.size(); ++j) {
                        A[i + m] -= coef * B[i] % mod;
                        if (A[j + m] < 0) A[j + m] += mod;
                    7
                    B = temp, b = d, m = 0;
                } else {
                    extand(A, B.size() + m);
                    int64 coef = d * inverse(b) % mod;
                    for (size_t j = 0; j < B.size(); ++j) {
                        A[j + m] = coef * B[j] % mod;
                        if (A[i + m] < 0) A[i + m] += mod;
                    }
                }
            7
            return A;
        7
        static void exgcd(int64 a, int64 b, int64 &g, int64 &x,
int64 &y) {
            if (!b)
                x = 1, y = 0, g = a;
                exgcd(b, a \% b, g, y, x);
                y = x * (a / b);
           3
        7
        static int64 crt(const vec &c, const vec &m) {
            int n = c.size();
            int64 M = 1, ans = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) M *= m[i];
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
                int64 x, y, g, tm = M / m[i];
                exgcd(tm, m[i], g, x, y);
                ans = (ans + tm * x * c[i] % M) % M;
            return (ans + M) % M;
        static vec ReedsSloane(const vec &s, int64 mod) {
            auto inverse = [](int64 a, int64 m) {
                int64 d, x, y;
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
                                                                                                for (size_t i = 0; i < a[o].size() && i <= k; ++i)
                exgcd(a, m, d, x, y);
                return d == 1 ? (x \% m + m) \% m : -1;
                                                                                                    d = (d + a[o][i] * s[k - i]) % mod;
            3;
            auto L = [](const \ vec \& \ a, \ const \ vec \& \ b) \{
                int da = (a.size() > 1 || (a.size() == 1 && a[0]))?
                                                                                                if(d == 0){
a.size() - 1 : -1000;
                                                                                                    t[o] = 1, u[o] = e;
                int db = (b.size() > 1 || (b.size() == 1 && b[0]))?
                                                                                                } else {
b.size() - 1 : -1000;
                                                                                                    for (u[o] = O, t[o] = d; t[o] \% p == O;
                return std::max(da, db + 1);
                                                                       t[o] /= p, ++u[o]
            auto prime_power = [&](const vec& s, int64 mod,
                                                                                                    int g = e - 1 - u[o];
int64 p, int64 e) {
                                                                                                    if (L(a[g], b[g]) == 0) {
                                                                                                         extand(bn[o], k + 1);
                // linear feedback shift register mod p^e, p is
                                                                                                         bn[o][k] = (bn[o][k] + d) \% mod;
prime
                std::vector<vec> a(e), b(e), an(e), bn(e), ao(e),
                                                                                                    } else {
                                                                                                         int64 coef = t[o] * inverse(to[g],
bo(e);
                                                                       mod) % mod * pw[u[o] - uo[g]] % mod;
                vec t(e), u(e), r(e), to(e, 1), uo(e), pw(e + 1);
                                                                                                         int m = k - r[g];
                pw[0] = 1;
                                                                                                         extand(an[o], ao[g].size() + m);
                for (int i = pw[0] = 1; i \le e; ++i) pw[i] = pw[i - 1]
                                                                                                         extand(bn[o], bo[g].size() + m);
* p;
                                                                                                         for (size_t i = 0; i < ao[g].size(); ++i)
                for (int64 i = 0; i < e; ++i) {
                                                                       {
                    a[i] = \{pw[i]\}, an[i] = \{pw[i]\};
                                                                                                             an[o][i + m] = coef *
                    b[i] = \{0\}, bn[i] = \{s[0] * pw[i] \% mod\};
                                                                       ao[q][i] % mod;
                    t[i] = s[0] * pw[i] % mod;
                                                                                                             if (an[o][i + m] < 0) an[o][i +
                    if(t[i] == 0) {
                                                                       m] += mod;
                         t[i] = 1, u[i] = e;
                    } else {
                                                                                                         while (an[o].size() && an[o].back()
                         for (u[i] = 0; t[i] \% p == 0; t[i] /= p, ++u[i])
                                                                       == 0) an[0].pop_back();
                                                                                                         for (size_t i = 0; i < bo[g].size(); ++i)
                    }
                                                                       {
                                                                                                             bn[o][i + m] = coef *
                for (size_t k = 1; k < s.size(); ++k) {
                                                                       bo[g][i] % mod;
                                                                                                             if (bn[o][i + m] < 0) bn[o][i +
                    for (int g = 0; g < e; ++g) {
                         if (L(an[g], bn[g]) > L(a[g], b[g])) {
                                                                       m] = mod;
                             ao[g] = a[e - 1 - u[g]];
                                                                                                        7
                             bo[g] = b[e - 1 - u[g]];
                                                                                                         while (bn[o].size() && bn[o].back()
                             to[g] = t[e - 1 - u[g]];
                                                                       == 0) bn[o].pop_back();
                             uo[g] = u[e - 1 - u[g]];
                                                                                                    }
                             r[g] = k - 1;
                                                                                                }
                         }
                                                                                            }
                                                                                        7
                    a = an, b = bn;
                                                                                        return std::make_pair(an[0], bn[0]);
                    for (int o = 0; o < e; ++o) {
                                                                                   };
                         int64 d = 0;
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
```

```
std::vector<std::tuple<int64, int64, int>> fac;
                                                                                    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
            for (int64 i = 2; i * i \le mod; ++i) {
                                                                                        trans[i] = (\text{mod} - A[i + 1]) % mod;
                if (mod \% i == 0) {
                                                                                    }
                     int64 cnt = 0, pw = 1;
                                                                                    std::reverse(trans.begin(), trans.end());
                     while (mod \% i == 0) mod /= i, ++cnt, pw *=
                                                                                    init = {s.begin(), s.begin() + m};
i;
                     fac.emplace_back(pw, i, cnt);
                                                                                int64 calc(int64 n) {
                7
                                                                                    if (mod == 1) return 0;
                                                                                    if (n < m) return init[n];
            }
            if (mod > 1) fac.emplace_back(mod, mod, 1);
                                                                                    vec v(m), u(m << 1);
                                                                                    int msk = !!n;
            std::vector<vec> as;
            size_t n = 0;
                                                                                    for (int64 m = n; m > 1; m >>= 1) msk <<= 1;
            for (auto\&\& \times : fac) {
                                                                                    v[0] = 1 \% \mod;
                int64 mod, p, e;
                                                                                    for (int x = 0; msk; msk >>= 1, x <<= 1) {
                vec a, b;
                                                                                        std::fill_n(u.begin(), m * 2, 0);
                std::tie(mod, p, e) = x;
                                                                                        x = !!(n \& msk);
                auto ss = s;
                                                                                        if (x < m)
                for (auto\&\& \times : ss) \times \% = mod;
                                                                                            u[x] = 1 \% mod;
                std::tie(a, b) = prime_power(ss, mod, p, e);
                                                                                        else {
                as.emplace_back(a);
                                                                                            // can be optimized by fft/ntt
                n = std::max(n, a.size());
                                                                                            for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
                                                                                                 for (int j = 0, t = i + (x & 1); j < m; ++j, ++t)
            7
            vec a(n), c(as.size()), m(as.size());
                                                                       {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
                                                                                                    u[t] = (u[t] + v[i] * v[j]) % mod;
                for (size_t j = 0; j < as.size(); ++j) {
                                                                                                }
                     m[j] = std::get<0>(fac[j]);
                                                                                            7
                     c[i] = i < as[i].size() ? as[i][i] : 0;
                                                                                            for (int i = m * 2 - 1; i >= m; --i) {
                                                                                                for (int j = 0, t = i - m; j < m; ++j, ++t) {
                a[i] = crt(c, m);
                                                                                                    u[t] = (u[t] + trans[i] * u[i]) % mod;
            }
                                                                                                }
            return a;
                                                                                            7
        }
                                                                                        v = \{u.begin(), u.begin() + m\};
        LinearRecurrence(const vec &s, const vec &c, int64
mod): init(s), trans(c), mod(mod), m(s.size()) {}
                                                                                    int64 ret = 0;
        LinearRecurrence(const vec &s, int64 mod, bool is_prime
                                                                                    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
                                                                                        ret = (ret + v[i] * init[i]) % mod;
= true) : mod(mod) {
            vec A;
            if (is_prime)
                                                                                    return ret;
                A = BerlekampMassey(s, mod);
                                                                               }
            else
                A = ReedsSloane(s, mod);
                                                                                vec init, trans;
                                                                                int64 mod;
            if (A.empty()) A = \{0\};
            m = A.size() - 1;
                                                                                int m:
            trans.resize(m);
                                                                           3;
```

```
const int mod = 1e9;
typedef long long II;
Il Pow(II a, II n, II mod) {
    II t = 1;
    for (; n; n >>= 1, (a *= a) %= mod)
        if (n \& 1)(t *= a) \% = mod;
    return t;
7
int main() {
    int n, m;
    cin >> n >> m;
    std::vector < long long > f = \{0, 1\};
    for (int i = 2; i < m * 2 + 5; i++)
        f.push_back((f[i-1] + f[i-2]) \% mod);
    for (auto &t: f) t = Pow(t, m, mod);
    for (int i = 1; i < m * 2 + 5; i++)
        f[i] = (f[i-1] + f[i]) \% \text{ mod};
    LinearRecurrence solver(f, mod, false);
    printf("%lld\n", solver.calc(n));
3
```

# 自适应simpson 积分

```
double simpson(double a,double b) {
    double c = a + (b-a)/2;
    return (F(a) + 4*F(c) + F(b))*(b-a)/6;
}
double asr(double a,double b,double eps,double A) {
    double c = a + (b-a)/2;
    double L = simpson(a,c), R = simpson(c,b);
    if (fabs(L + R - A) <= 15*eps)
        return L + R + (L + R - A)/15.0;
    return asr(a,c,eps/2,L) + asr(c,b,eps/2,R);
}
double asr(double a,double b,double eps) {
    return asr(a,b,eps,simpson(a,b));
}</pre>
```

# 杜教多项式插值

```
#include<stdio.h>
    #include<string.h>
    #include<algorithm>
    #include<assert.h>
    using namespace std;
    typedef long long II;
    const int mod = 1e9+7;
    namespace polysum {
        #define rep(i,a,n) for (int i=a;i < n;i++)
        #define per(i,a,n) for (int i=n-1;i>=a;i--)
        const int D=2010;//最高幂次
         || a[D], f[D], g[D], p[D], p1[D], p2[D], b[D], h[D][2], C[D]; \\
        Il powmod(II a, II b){II
res=1;a\%=mod;assert(b>=0);for(;b;b>>=1){if(b\&1)res=res*a\%mod;}
a=a*a%mod;}return res;}
        Il calcn(int d, || *a, || n) { // a[0].. a[d] a[n]
            if (n \le d) return a[n];
            p1[0]=p2[0]=1;
            rep(i,0,d+1) {
                11 t=(n-i+mod)\%mod;
                p1[i+1]=p1[i]*t%mod;
           7
            rep(i,0,d+1) {
                II t=(n-d+i+mod)\%mod;
                p2[i+1]=p2[i]*t%mod;
            7
            11 ans=0;
            rep(i,0,d+1) {
                11
t=g[i]*g[d-i]%mod*p1[i]%mod*p2[d-i]%mod*a[i]%mod;
                if ((d-i)\&1) ans=(ans-t+mod)\%mod;
                else ans=(ans+t)%mod;
            }
            return ans;
       7
        void init(int M) {//最高幂次
            f[0]=f[1]=g[0]=g[1]=1;
            rep(i,2,M+5) f[i]=f[i-1]*i\%mod;
            g[M+4]=powmod(f[M+4],mod-2);
            per(i,1,M+4) g[i]=g[i+1]*(i+1)%mod;
        \| polysum(\| m, \| *a, \| n) \{ //a[0]...a[m] \setminus sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \}
a[i7
            11 b[D];
            for(int i=0;i<=m;i++) b[i]=a[i];
```

```
板子 by zlc1114
           int solve(int n){
               int sum=0;
               for(int i=1;i*i<=n;i++){
                    if(n\%i = = 0){
                         if(i\%4==1)sum++;
                         else if(i\%4==3)sum--;
                         if(i*i!=n){
                              if(n/i\%4==1)sum++;
                              else if(n/i\%4==3)sum--;
                         }
                    }
               }
               return sum*4:
          }
           int solve2(int n){
               while(n%2==0)n/=2;
               int res=4;
               for(int i=2;i*i<=n;i++){
                    if(n\%i = = 0){
                         int sum=0;
                         while(n\%i==0)n/=i,sum++;
                         if(i\%4 = = 1)
                              res=res*(sum+1);
```

else if(i%4==3&&sum%2==1)

return 0;

}

if(n>1){

return res;

if(n%4 = = 1)

res=res\*2;

}

}

```
b[m+1]=calcn(m,b,m+1);
          rep(i,1,m+2) b[i]=(b[i-1]+b[i])%mod;
          return calcn(m+1,b,n-1);
       | | apolysum(| R, | n, | *a, | m) { // a[0].. a[m]
\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a[i]*R^i
          if (R==1) return polysum(n,a,m);
          a[m+1]=calcn(m,a,m+1);
          II r=powmod(R,mod-2),p3=0,p4=0,c,ans;
          h[0][0]=0;h[0][1]=1;
          rep(i,1,m+2) {
              h[i][0]=(h[i-1][0]+a[i-1])*r%mod;
              h[i][1]=h[i-1][1]*r\%mod;
          }
          rep(i,0,m+2) {
              ll \ t=g[i]*g[m+1-i]%mod;
              if (i&1)
p3=((p3-h[i][0]*t)%mod+mod)%mod,p4=((p4-h[i][1]*t)%mod+
mod)%mod;
p3=(p3+h[i][O]*t)%mod,p4=(p4+h[i][1]*t)%mod;
          c=powmod(p4,mod-2)*(mod-p3)%mod;
          rep(i,0,m+2) h[i][0]=(h[i][0]+h[i][1]*c)\%mod;
          rep(i,0,m+2) C[i]=h[i][0];
          ans=(calcn(m,C,n)*powmod(R,n)-c)%mod;
          if (ans<0) ans+=mod;
          return ans;
   } // polysum::init();
              求 x^2+y^2=n 的(x,y)对数
```

```
typedef long long II;
const II inf = 1e9+7;
const II maxn = 2e5+7;
```