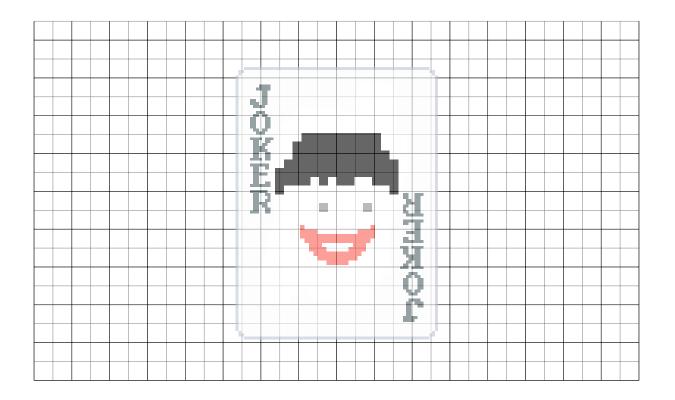


上海交通大学 ICPC World Finals 2024 Standard Code Library

Nemesis



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1. Geometry

1.1 二维几何基础操作

```
#define cp const point &
   int turn (cp a, cp b, cp c) { return sgn(det(b-a, c-a)); }
   vector <point> convex_hull (vector <point> a) {
     sort (a.begin(), a.end()); // 小于号 (y, x) 字典序
      a.erase(unique(a.begin(), a.end()), a.end());//必要时去重
      int n = (int) a.size (), cnt = 0;
      vector <point> ret;
8
      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
9
        while (cnt > 1)
         && turn (ret[cnt - 2], ret[cnt - 1], a[i]) <= 0)
         | --cnt, ret.pop_back (); // 保留凸包边界上的点: < 0
11
        ++cnt, ret.push_back (a[i]); }
12
13
      for (int i = n - 2, fixed = cnt; i >= 0; --i) {
       | while (cnt > fixed
14
15
        && turn (ret[cnt - 2], ret[cnt - 1], a[i]) <= 0)
16
         | --cnt, ret.pop_back (); // 保留凸包边界上的点: < 0
         ++cnt, ret.push_back (a[i]); }
17
      if (n > 1) ret.pop_back (); // n <= 2 是凸包吗?
      return ret; } // 小于号为 (y, x) 时边 [0, 2pi) 逆时针
```

```
vector <point> add (vector <point> a, vector <point> b) {
   // size > 0, rotate(begin, min, end), 无重, 小于号 (y, x)
      if (a.size() == 1 || b.size() == 1) {
         vector <point> ret;
         for (auto i : a) for (auto j : b) ret.push_back(i+j);
       | return ret; }
      vector <point> x, y;
      for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++)</pre>
8
9
       | x.push_back(a[(i + 1) % a.size()] - a[i]);
10
      for (int i = 0; i < b.size(); i++)
      y.push_back(b[(i + 1) % b.size()] - b[i]);
11
12
      vector <point> ret (x.size() + y.size());
13
      merge(x.begin(), x.end(), y.begin(), y.end(),
14
           ret.begin(), [](cp u, cp v) {
         return half(u)-half(v) ? half(u) : det(u, v) > 0;});
15
16
      point cur = a[0] + b[0];
17
      for (auto &i : ret) swap(i, cur), cur = cur + i;
      return ret; } // ret 可能共线, 但没有重点
```

```
struct point {
    | point rot(LD t) const { // 逆时针
       \mid return \{x*\cos(t) - y*\sin(t), x*\sin(t) + y*\cos(t)\};\}
     point rot90() const { return {-y, x}; }};
   bool two_side(cp a, cp b, cl c) {
   | return turn(c.s, c.t, a) * turn(c.s, c.t, b) < 0; }</pre>
   point line_inter(cl a, cl b) { // 直线交点
    | LD s1 = det(a.t - a.s, b.s - a.s);
    | LD s2 = det(a.t - a.s, b.t - a.s);
    return (b.s * s2 - b.t * s1) / (s2 - s1); }
10
   vector <point> cut (const vector<point> &c, line 1) {
    | vector <point> ret; // 线切凸包
12
13
      int n = (int) c.size(); if (!n) return ret;
14
      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        int j = (i + 1) \% n;
15
         if (turn (l.s, l.t, c[i]) >= 0) ret.push_back(c[i]);
17
         if (two_side (c[i], c[j], 1))
          | ret.push_back(line_inter(l, {c[i], c[j]})); }
18
   | return ret; }
19
20
   bool pos (cp a,cl b){ // point_on_segment 点在线段上
     return turn(b.s, b.t, a) == 0 // 在直线上
    && sgn(dot(b.s - a, b.t - a)) <= 0;}
   bool inter_judge(cl a,cl b) { // 线段判非严格交
23
24
   | if (pos (b.s, a) || pos (b.t, a)) return true;
     if (pos (a.s, b) || pos (a.t, b)) return true;
25
26
     return two_side (a.s, a.t, b)
          && two_side (b.s, b.t, a); }
27
   point proj_to_line (cp a, cl b) { // 点在直线投影
28
29
    | point st = b.t - b.s;
      return b.s + st * (dot(a - b.s, st) / dot(st, st));}
30
31
   LD p2l (cp a, cl b) { // point_to_line
     return abs(det(b.t-b.s, a-b.s)) / dis(b.s, b.t); }
32
33
   LD p2s (cp a, cl b) { // point_to_segment 注意退化
     if ( sgn(dot(b.s - a, b.t - b.s))
* sgn(dot(b.t - a, b.t - b.s)) >= 0)
34
35
       | return min (dis (a, b.s), dis (a, b.t));
36
     return p21 (a, b); }
37
   bool point_on_ray (cp a, cl b) { // 点在射线上
39 | return turn (b.s, b.t, a) == 0
```

```
| && sgn(dot(a - b.s, b.t - b.s)) >= 0; }
   bool ray_inter_judge(line a, line b) { // 射线判交
41
    | LD s1, s2; // can be LL
      s1 = det(a.t - a.s, b.s - a.s);
s2 = det(a.t - a.s, b.t - a.s);
43
44
45
      if (sgn(s1) == 0 \&\& sgn(s2) == 0) {
         return sgn(dot(a.t - a.s, b.s - a.s)) >= 0
46
              || sgn(dot(b.t - b.s, a.s - b.s)) >= 0; }
47
      if (!sgn(s1 - s2) \mid | sgn(s1) == sgn(s2 - s1)) return 0;
48
49
      swap(a, b);
      s1 = det(a.t - a.s, b.s - a.s);
50
      s2 = det(a.t - a.s, b.t - a.s);
51
      return sgn(s1) != sgn(s2 - s1); }
```

```
int half(cp a){return a.y > 0 \mid | (a.y == 0 \&\& a.x > 0)?1:0;}
   bool turn_left(cl a, cl b, cl c) {
     return turn(a.s, a.t, line_inter(b, c)) > 0; }
   bool is_para(cl a, cl b){return!sgn(det(a.t-a.s,b.t-b.s));}
   bool cmp(cl a, cl b) {
     int sign = half(a.t - a.s) - half(b.t - b.s);
     int dir = sgn(det(a.t - a.s, b.t - b.s));
     if (!dir && !sign) return turn(a.s, a.t, b.t) < 0;
8
     else return sign ? sign > 0 : dir > 0; }
   vector <point> hpi(vector <line> h) { // 半平面交
10
11
     sort(h.begin(), h.end(), cmp);
12
     vector \langle line \rangle q(h.size()); int l = 0, r = -1;
13
     for(auto &i : h) {
      while (l < r \&\& !turn_left(i, q[r - 1], q[r])) --r;
      while (1 < r \&\& !turn_left(i, q[1], q[1 + 1])) ++1;
15
16
      if (1 <= r && is_para(i, q[r])) continue;</pre>
17
      q[++r] = i; }
     while (r - 1 > 1 \&\& !turn_left(q[1], q[r - 1], q[r])) --r;
18
     while (r - 1 > 1 \&\& !turn_left(q[r], q[1], q[1 + 1])) ++1;
19
     if(r - 1 < 2) return {};
20
21
     vector <point> ret(r - 1 + 1);
     for(int i = 1; i <= r; i++)</pre>
23
       ret[i - 1] = line_inter(q[i], q[i == r ? l : i + 1]);
     return ret; }
   // 空集会在队列里留下一个开区域; 开区域会被判定为空集。
25
26
   // 为了保证正确性,一定要加足够大的框,尽可能避免零面积区域。
   // 实在需要零面积区域边缘,需要仔细考虑 turn_left 的实现。
```

1.2 整数半平面交

```
struct line : point {
      LD z; // ax + by + c >= 0
 3
      line () {}
      line (LD a, LD b, LD c): point(a, b), z(c) {}
      line (cp a, cp b): point((b-a).rot90()), z(det(a, b)){}
    LD operator () (cp a) const{return dot(a, *this) + z;}};
   point line_inter (cl u, cl v) {
   return point(det({u.z, u.y}, {v.z, v.y}),
                \label{eq:det(u.x, u.z}, \ \{v.x, \ v.z\}) \ ) \ / \ -\text{det(u, v);} \ \}
   LD dis (cl 1, cp x = \{0, 0\}) { return 1(x) / 1.len(); }
   bool is_para(cl x, cl y) { return !sgn(det(x, y)); }
12
   LD det(cl a, cl b, cl c) {
   | return det(a,b)*c.z + det(b,c)*a.z + det(c,a)*b.z;}
   int check(cl a, cl b, cl c) { // sgn left(a, inter(b, c))
| return sgn(det(b, c, a)) * sgn(det(b, c)); }
   bool turn_left(cl a, cl b, cl c){return check(a, b, c) >0;}
16
17
   bool cmp (cl a, cl b) {
   if (is_para(a, b) && dot(a, b) > 0) return dis(a) < dis(b);</pre>
   return half(a) == half(b) ? sgn(det(a,b))>0 : half(b)>0;}
   // 用以上函数替换 HPI 函数,需要 half(point)
21
   line perp(cl 1) { return {1.y, -1.x, 0}; } // 垂直
   line para(cl 1, cp o) { // 过一点平行
22
       return {1.x, 1.y, 1.z - 1(o)}; }
   point proj(cp x, cl l) {return x - 1 * (1(x)/1.1en2());}
24
   point refl(cp x, cl 1) {return x - 1 * (1(x)/1.1en2())*2;}
26
   bool is_perp(cl x, cl y) { return !sgn(dot(x, y)); }
27
   LD area(cl a, cl b, cl c) { // 0 when error
   | LD d = det(a, b, c);
    | return d * d / (det(a, b) * det(b, c) * det(c, a)); }
29
30
   vector <line> cut (const vector <line>& o, line 1){
    vector <line> ret; int n = (int) o.size();
31
32
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
33
         cl u = o[i], v = o[(i+1) % n], w = o[(i + 2) % n];
34
         int va = check(1, u, v), vb = check(1, v, w);
         if (va > 0 || vb > 0 || (va == 0 && vb == 0))
36
          | ret.push_back(v);
37
         if (va >= 0 && vb < 0) ret.push_back(1);
      } return ret; }
38
```

1.3 凸包询问: 凸包内、切点、交点、最近点

```
int n; vector <point> a; // 可以封装成一个 struct
   bool inside (cp u) { // 点在凸包内
     int l = 1, r = n - 2;
      while (1 < r) {
        int mid = (1 + r + 1) / 2;
         if (turn(a[0], a[mid], u) >= 0) 1 = mid;
       | else r = mid - 1; }
      return turn (a[0], a[1], u) >= 0
          && turn (a[1], a[1 + 1], u) >= 0
          && turn (a[1 + 1], a[0], u) >= 0;}
   int search (auto f) { // 凸包求极值,需要 C++17
     int l = 0, r = n - 1, d = 1;
12
13
      if (f(a[r], a[1])) swap(1, r), d = -1;
      while (d * (r - 1) > 1)  {
14
        int mid = (1 + r) / 2;
15
16
         if (f(a[mid], a[1]) && f(a[mid], a[mid - d])) 1 = mid;
       | else r = mid; } return l; }
17
   pair<int, int> get_tan(cp u) { // 求切线
18
    return // 严格在凸包外; 需要边界上时, 特判 a[n-1] -> a[0]
19
20
    {search([\&](cp x, cp y){return turn(u, y, x) > 0;})}
     search([\&](cp x, cp y){return turn(u, x, y) > 0;}));}
   point at (int i) { return a[i % n]; }
22
23
   int inter (cp u, cp v, int 1, int r) {
    | int sl = turn(u, v, at(l));
24
25
      while (1 + 1 < r) {
26
         int m = (1 + r) / 2;
         if (sl == turn(u, v, at(m))) 1 = m;
27
       | else r = m; | } return 1 % n; }
28
   bool get_inter(cp u, cp v, int &i, int &j) { // 求直线交点
29
30
    | int p0 = search([&](cp x, cp y){
31
      return det(v - u, x - u) < det(v - u, y - u);}),
      p1 = search([&](cp x, cp y) {
32
33
       return det(v - u, x - u) > det(v - u, y - u);});
      if (turn(u, v, a[p0]) * turn(u, v, a[p1]) < 0) {</pre>
34
35
         if (p0 > p1) swap(p0, p1);
         i = inter (u, v, p0, p1);
36
         j = inter (u, v, p1, p0 + n);
37
       | return true; } else return false; }
39
   LD near (cp u, int 1, int r) {
40
      if (1 > r) r += n;
41
      int sl = sgn (dot(u - at(l), at(l + 1) - at(l)));
42
      LD ret = p2s (u, {at(1), at(1 + 1)});
43
      while (1 + 1 < r) {
       | int m = (1 + r) / 2;
44
45
         if (sl == sgn (dot(u - at(m), at(m + 1) - at(m))))
         | 1 = m; else r = m; }
46
47
      return min(ret, p2s(u, {at(1), at(1 + 1)})); }
   LD get_near (cp u) { // 求凸包外点到凸包最近点
      if (inside(u)) return 0;
49
50
      auto [x, y] = get_tan(u);
     return min(near(u, x, y), near(u, y, x)); }
51
```

1.4 点、线段在简单多边形内

```
bool point_in_polygon (cp u, const vector <point> & p) {
      int n = (int) p.size (), cnt = 0;
      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
3
         point a = p[i], b = p[(i + 1) % n];
         if (pos (u, {a, b})) return true;
6
         int x = turn(a, u, b);
         int y = sgn(a.y - u.y);
         int z = sgn (b.y - u.y);
9
         if (x > 0 && y <= 0 && z > 0) ++cnt;
       | if (x < 0 \&\& z <= 0 \&\& y > 0) --cnt;
     return cnt != 0; } // < 0 在逆时针多边形内; > 0 顺时针
   bool in_polygon (cp u, cp v) {
      // u, v in polygon; p contain those u, v on border
13
14
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
15
       | int j = (i + 1) \% n, k = (i + 2) \% n;
16
         cp ii = p[i], jj = p[j], kk = p[k];
         if (inter_judge_strict({u, v}, {ii, jj})) return 0;
17
18
         if (point_on_segment (jj, {u, v})) {
10
            bool good = true, left = turn (ii, jj, kk) >= 0;
20
            for (auto x : \{u, v\})
             | if (left)
21
22
               good &=
                             turn(ii, jj, x) >= 0
                          && turn(jj, kk, x) >= 0;
23
24
                              turn(jj, x, kk) > 0
25
                good &= !(
                            && turn(jj, ii, x) > 0);
26
            if (!good) return 0;
         } } return 1; }
```

```
29 LD get_far (int uid, int vid) {
30
       // u -> v in polygon, check the ray u -> polygon
       cp u = p[uid], v = p[vid];
       LD far = 1e9;
32
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
33
        | int j = (i + 1) \% n, k = (i + 2) \% n;
          cp ii = p[i], jj = p[j], kk = p[k];
35
          if (two_side (ii, jj, {u, v})) {
    LD s1 = det(jj - ii, u - ii);
37
             LD s2 = det(jj - ii, v - ii);
38
39
             if (sgn(s1 - s2) \&\& sgn(s1) != sgn(s2 - s1))
40
                 far = min(far,
                            dis(u, line_inter({ii,jj},{u,v})));}
          if (j != uid && point_on_ray (jj, \{u, v\})) {
42
43
             bool good = turn(ii, jj, kk) <= 0;</pre>
             for (auto x : {u - (jj - u), jj + (jj - u)})
   | good &= !( turn(ii, jj, x) > 0
45
                            && turn(jj, kk, x) > 0);
           | if (!good) far = min(far, dis(u, jj));
47
        | } } return far; }
49
    void work() {
50
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
51
        | for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) if (i != j) {
52
           | if (!in_polygon(p[i], p[j])) continue;
53
             LD ret = get_far(i,j)+get_far(j,i)-dis(p[i],p[j]);
             ans = max(ans, ret); } }
```

1.5 $O(n^2)$ Ear Clipping 三角剖分

```
vector <array <int, 3>> tri;
   void solve () {
 3
    | list <int> l;
 4
      for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) 1.push_back(k);
      auto check = [&](auto u, auto v, auto w) {
         if (turn(u, v, w) <= 0) return false;</pre>
         for (auto i : 1)
          | if (turn(u, v, p[i]) == 1 \&\&
                turn(v, w, p[i]) == 1 \&\&
                turn(w, u, p[i]) == 1) return false;
       | return true; };
      for (auto it = 1.begin(); 1.size() > 3; ) {
12
         auto u = (it == 1.begin() ? prev(1.end()) : prev(it));
         auto v = (next(it) == 1.end() ? 1.begin() : next(it));
         if (!check(p[*u], p[*it], p[*v])) it = v;
         else {
17
            tri.push_back({*u, *it, *v});
18
            1.erase(it);
          | it = u; } }
19
      tri.push_back({1.front(), *next(1.begin()), 1.back()}); }
```

1.6 单插入动态凸包

```
struct hull { // upper hull, left to right
   set <point> a; LL tot;
   hull () {tot = 0;}
   LL calc(auto it) {
      auto u = it == a.begin() ? a.end() : prev(it);
      auto v = next(it);
      LL ret = 0;
      if (u != a.end()) ret += det(*u, *it);
      if (v != a.end()) ret += det(*it, *v);
    | if (u != a.end() && v != a.end()) ret -= det(*u, *v);
    | return ret; }
11
12
   void insert (point p) {
    | if (!a.size()) { a.insert (p); return; }
13
14
      auto it = a.lower_bound (p);
      bool out;
      if (it == a.begin()) out = (p < *it); // special case</pre>
16
      else if (it == a.end()) out = true;
      else out = turn(*prev(it), *it, p) > 0;
18
19
      if (!out) return;
20
    | while (it != a.begin()) {
21
         auto o = prev(it);
         if (o == a.begin() || turn(*prev(o), *o, p) < 0)</pre>

→ break:
      | else erase(o); }
      while (it != a.end()) {
25
       auto o = next(it);
         if (o == a.end() || turn(p, *it, *o) < 0) break;</pre>
27
       | else erase(it), it = o; }
28
    | tot += calc(a.insert(p).first); }
   void erase(auto it) { tot -= calc(it); a.erase(it); } };
```

1.7 圆

```
struct circle { point c; LD r;};
   bool in_circle(cp a, const circle &b) {
    return sgn(b.r - dis(b.c, a)) >= 0; }
   circle make_circle(cp u, cp v) {
      point p = (u + v) / 2;
      return {p, dis(u, p)}; }
   circle make_circle(cp a, cp b, cp c) { // 三点共线 inf / nan
      point bc = c - b, ca = a - c, ab = b - a;
      point o = (b + c - bc.rot90()*dot(ca,ab)/det(ca,ab)) / 2;
10
      return {o, dis(o, a)}; }
   circle min_circle (vector <point> p) { // 最小覆盖圆
11
    circle ret({0, 0}, 0);
12
13
    shuffle (p.begin (), p.end (), rng);
    for (int i = 0; i < (int) p.size (); ++i)
14
     if (!in_circle(p[i], ret)) {
15
16
      ret = circle (p[i], 0);
      for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) if (!in_circle(p[j], ret)) {
17
       ret = make_circle (p[i], p[j]);
for (int k = 0; k < j; ++k) if (!in_circle(p[k], ret))</pre>
18
19
20
        ret = make_circle (p[i], p[j], p[k]);
21
     } } return ret; }
22
   pair <point, point> line_circle_inter (cl a, circle c) {
    | LD d = p21 (c.c, a);
23
      // 需要的话返回 vector <point>
24
25
      /* if (sgn (d - R) >= 0) return {}; */
26
      LD x = sqrt (sqr(c.r) - sqr(d)); // sqrt(max(0., ...))
27
         proj_to_line (c.c, a) + (a.s - a.t).unit() * x,
proj_to_line (c.c, a) - (a.s - a.t).unit() * x }; }
28
29
30
   LD circle_inter_area (circle a, circle b) { // 圆面积交
31
    | LD d = dis (a.c, b.c);
      if (sgn (d - (a.r + b.r)) >= 0) return 0;
if (sgn (d - abs(a.r - b.r)) <= 0) {
32
33
       | LD r = min (a.r, b.r);
34
         return r * r * PI; }
35
36
      LD x = (d * d + a.r * a.r - b.r * b.r) / (2 * d),
            t1 = acos (min (1., max (-1., x / a.r))),
37
            t2 = acos (min (1., max (-1., (d - x) / b.r)));
     return sqr(a.r)*t1 + sqr(b.r)*t2 - d*a.r*sin(t1);}
39
   vector <point> circle_inter (circle a, circle b) { // 圆交点
40
    | if (a.c == b.c || sgn (dis (a.c, b.c) - a.r - b.r) > 0
42
       43
         return {};
      point r = (b.c - a.c).unit();
44
45
      LD d = dis (a.c, b.c);
      LD x = ((sqr (a.r) - sqr (b.r)) / d + d) / 2;
46
      LD h = sqrt (sqr (a.r) - sqr (x));
47
      if (sgn (h) == 0) return {a.c + r * x};
      return \{a.c + r * x + r.rot90 () * h,
49
               a.c + r * x - r.rot90 () * h}; }
50
   // 返回按照顺时针方向
51
52
   vector <point> tangent (cp a, circle b) {
    return circle_inter (make_circle (a, b.c), b); }
53
   vector <line> extangent (circle a, circle b) {
54
      vector <line> ret; // 未考虑两圆内切的一条外切线
55
56
      if (sgn(dis(a.c, b.c)-abs(a.r - b.r)) <= 0) return ret;
57
      if (sgn(a.r - b.r) == 0) {
         point dir = b.c - a.c;
58
         dir = (dir * a.r / dir.len()).rot90();
59
         ret.push_back({a.c + dir, b.c + dir});
60
         ret.push_back({a.c - dir, b.c - dir});
61
62
      } else {
         point p = (b.c * a.r - a.c * b.r) / (a.r - b.r);
auto u = tangent(p, a), v = tangent(p, b);
63
64
         if (u.size() == 2 && v.size() == 2) {
            if (sgn(a.r-b.r) < 0)
66
             | swap(u[0], u[1]), swap(v[0], v[1]);
67
            ret.push_back({u[0], v[0]});
68
69
          | ret.push_back({u[1], v[1]}); } }
70
      return ret; }
   vector <line> intangent(circle a, circle b) {
71
      vector <line> ret; // 未考虑两圆外切的一条内切线
72
      point p = (b.c * a.r + a.c * b.r) / (a.r + b.r);
73
74
      vector u = tangent(p, a), v = tangent(p, b);
      if (u.size() == 2 && v.size() == 2) {
         ret.push_back(\{u[0], v[0]\});
76
         ret.push_back({u[1], v[1]}); } return ret; }
```

1.8 圆反演,阿波罗尼茨圆

所有关于两点 A,B 满足 PA/PB=k 且不等于 1 的点 P 的轨迹是一个圆. 圆幂: 半径为 R 的圆 O,任意一点 P 到 O 的幂为 $h=OP^2-R^2$

```
circle inv_c2c(point 0, LD R, circle A) {
     LD OA = dis(A.c, 0);
     LD RB = 0.5 * R * R * (1 / (OA - A.r) - 1 / (OA + A.r));
     LD OB = OA * RB / A.r;
     point B = 0 + (A.c - 0) * (OB / OA);
     return {B, RB};
  } // 点 O 在圆 A 外, 求圆 A 的反演圆 B, R 是反演半径
  circle inv_l2c(point 0, LD R, line 1) {
     point P = proj_to_line(0, 1);
     LD d = dis(0, P);
     LD RB = R * R / (2 * d);
11
   \mid point VB = (P - 0) / d * RB;
   return {0 + VB, RB};
13
  } // 不过 O 点的直线反演为过 O 点的圆, R 是反演半径
14
  16
17
     point p = 0 + (A.c - 0).unit() * t;
     return {p, p + (0 - p).rot90()};
18
  } // 过 O 点的圆反演为不过 O 点的直线, R 是反演半径
19
```

1.9 圆并

```
int C; circle c[MAXN]; LD area[MAXN]; struct event { // 如果需要边界而非面积,那么仔细考虑事件顺序
    point p; LD ang; int delta;
    bool operator <(const event &a){return ang < a.ang;}};</pre>
   void addevent(cc a, cc b, vector<event> &e, int &cnt) {
    LD d2=dis2(a.c, b.c), dw=((a.r-b.r)*(a.r+b.r)/d2+1)/2, pw=
   sqrt(max(0.,-(d2-sqr(a.r-b.r)*(d2-sqr(a.r+b.r))/sqr(2*d2));
    point d = b.c - a.c, p = d.rot(PI / 2),
     q0 = a.c + d * dw + p * pw,
9
     q1 = a.c + d * dw - p * pw;
    LD ang0 = atan2((q0 - a.c).y, (q0 - a.c).x),
11
       ang1 = atan2((q1 - a.c).y, (q1 - a.c).x);
    e.push\_back(\{q1,ang1,1\}); \ e.push\_back(\{q0,ang0,-1\});
13
14
    cnt += ang1 > ang0;
   bool issame(cc a, cc b) {
16
    return sgn(dis(a.c,b.c)) == 0 && sgn(a.r-b.r) == 0; }
   bool overlap(cc a, cc b) {
    return sgn(a.r - b.r - dis(a.c, b.c)) >= 0; }
18
   bool intersect(cc a, cc b) {
19
20
    return sgn(dis(a.c, b.c) - a.r - b.r) < 0; }</pre>
21
   void solve() {
    fill(area, area + C + 2, 0);
    for(int i = 0; i < C; ++i) { int cnt = 1;
23
24
     for(int j=0; j<i; ++j) if(issame(c[i],c[j])) ++cnt;</pre>
26
     for(int j = 0; j < C; ++j)
      if(j != i && !issame(c[i], c[j]) && overlap(c[j], c[i]))
27
     ن ++cnt;
     for(int j = 0; j < C; ++j)
      if(j != i && !overlap(c[j], c[i]) && !overlap(c[i], c[j])
29
     \hookrightarrow && intersect(c[i], c[j]))
30
       addevent(c[i], c[j], e, cnt);
     if(e.empty()) area[cnt] += PI * c[i].r * c[i].r;
31
32
      sort(e.begin(), e.end());
33
34
      e.push_back(e.front());
35
      for(int j = 0; j + 1 <(int)e.size(); ++j) {</pre>
36
       cnt += e[j].delta;
       area[cnt] += det(e[j].p,e[j + 1].p) / 2;
       LD ang = e[j + 1].ang - e[j].ang; if(ang < 0) ang += PI * 2;
38
39
40
       area[cnt] += ang * c[i].r * c[i].r / 2 - sin(ang) *

    c[i].r * c[i].r / 2; } } }
```

1.10 多边形与圆交

```
LD angle (cp u, cp v) {
    | return 2 * asin(dis(u.unit(), v.unit()) / 2); }
```

```
3 LD area(cp s, cp t, LD r) { // 2 * area
     LD theta = angle(s, t);
      LD dis = p2s (\{0, 0\}, \{s, t\});
      if (sgn(dis - r) >= 0) return theta * r * r;
6
      auto [u, v] = line_circle_inter({s, t}, {{0, 0}, r});
      point lo = sgn(det(s, u)) >= 0 ? u : s;
      point hi = sgn(det(v, t)) >= 0 ? v : t;
9
      return det(lo, hi) + (theta - angle(lo, hi)) * r * r; }
   LD solve(vector<point> &p, cc c) {
11
      LD ret = 0;
12
      for (int i = 0; i < (int) p.size (); ++i) {
13
        auto u = p[i] - c.c;
14
         auto v = p[(i + 1) % p.size()] - c.c;
         int s = sgn(det(u, v));
16
17
             (s > 0) ret += area (u, v, c.r);
       | else if (s < 0) ret -= area (v, u, c.r);
18
      } return abs (ret) / 2; } //ret在p逆时针时为正
```

1.11 球面基础, 经纬度球面距离

球面距离: 连接球面两点的大圆劣弧 (所有曲线中最短)

球面角:球面两个大圆弧所在半平面形成的二面角球面凸多边形:把一个球面多边形任意一边向两方无限延长成大圆,其余边都在此大 域面同旁。 球面角盈 E:球面凸n边形的内角和与 $(n-2)\pi$ 的差

离北极夹角 θ , 距离 h 的球冠: $S = 2\pi Rh = 2\pi R^2 (1 - \cos \theta), V = \frac{\pi h^2}{3} (3R - h)$ 球面凸n边形面积: $S = ER^2$

```
// lontitude 经度范围: \pm\pi, latitude 纬度范围: \pm\pi/2
LD sphereDis(LD lon1, LD lat1, LD lon2, LD lat2, LD R) {
| return R * acos(cos(lat1) * cos(lat2) * cos(lon1 - lon2)
  \hookrightarrow + sin(lat1) * sin(lat2)); }
```

1.12 圆上整点

```
vector <LL> solve(LL r) {
      vector <LL> ret; // non-negative Y pos
      ret.push_back(0);
      LL 1 = 2 * r, s = sqrt(1);
      for (LL d=1; d<=s; d++) if (1%d==0) {
6
       | LL lim=LL(sqrt(1/(2*d)));
          for (LL a = 1; a <= lim; a++) {
          | LL b = sqrt(1/d-a*a);
8
             if (a*a+b*b==1/d && __gcd(a,b)==1 && a!=b)
9
             | ret.push_back(d*a*b);
          } if (d*d==1) break;
          \lim = \operatorname{sqrt}(d/2);
          for (LL a=1; a<=lim; a++) {</pre>
13
           | LL b = sqrt(d - a * a);
| if (a*a+b*b==d && __gcd(a,b)==1 && a!=b)
14
15
           | ret.push_back(1/d*a*b);
16
      } } return ret; }
```

1.13 三相之力

```
point incenter (cp a, cp b, cp c) {
    | double p = dis(a, b) + dis(b, c) + dis(c, a);
     return ( a*dis(b, c) + b*dis(c, a) + c*dis(a, b) ) / p;}
   point circumcenter (cp a, cp b, cp c) {
    | point p = b - a, q = c - a, s (dot(p,p)/2, dot(q,q)/2);
    | double d = det(p, q); return a + point(det(s, {p.y,
     \hookrightarrow q.y}), det({p.x, q.x}, s)) / d; }
   point orthocenter (cp a, cp b, cp c) {
   | return a + b + c - circumcenter (a, b, c) * 2.0; }
   point fermat_point (cp a, cp b, cp c) {
10
    | if (a == b) return a; if (b == c) return b;
      if (c == a) return c;
11
      double ab = dis(a, b), bc = dis(b, c), ca = dis(c, a);
      double cosa = dot(b - a, c - a) / ab / ca;
13
      double cosb = dot(a - b, c - b) / ab / bc;
14
15
      double cosc = dot(b - c, a - c) / ca / bc;
      double sq3 = PI / 3.0; point mid;
16
      if (sgn (cosa + 0.5) < 0) mid = a;
17
      else if (sgn (cosb + 0.5) < 0) mid = b;
18
19
      else if (sgn (cosc + 0.5) < 0) mid = c;
      else if (sgn (det(b - a, c - a)) < 0) 
 mid = line\_inter ({a, b + (c - b).rot (sq3)}, {b, c}
20
21
     \hookrightarrow + (a - c).rot (sq3)});
    \mid else mid = line_inter ({a, c + (b - c).rot (sq3)}, {c, b}
     | return mid; } // minimize(|A-x|+|B-x|+|C-x|)
```

1.14 相关公式

1.14.1 Heron's Formula

$$\begin{split} p &= \frac{a+b+c}{2}, \, a \geq b \geq c, \\ S &= \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}, \\ S &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a^2 c^2 - \left(\frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2}\right)^2}. \end{split}$$

1.14.2 四面体内接球球心

假设 s_i 是第 i 个顶点相对面的面积,则

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{s_1x_1 + s_2x_2 + s_3x_3 + s_4x_4}{s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4} \\ y = \frac{s_1y_1 + s_2y_2 + s_3y_3 + s_4y_4}{s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4} \\ z = \frac{s_1z_1 + s_2z_2 + s_3z_3 + s_4z_4}{s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4} \end{cases}$$

体积可以使用 1/6 混合积求, 内接球半

$$r = \frac{3V}{s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4}$$

1.14.3 三角形内心

$$\vec{I} = \frac{a\vec{A} + b\vec{B} + c\vec{C}}{a + b + c}$$

1.14.4 三角形外心

$$\vec{O} = \frac{\vec{A} + \vec{B} - \frac{\vec{BC} \cdot \vec{CA}}{\vec{AB} \times \vec{BC}} \vec{AB}^T}{2}$$

1.14.5 三角形垂心

$$\vec{H} = 3\vec{G} - 2\vec{O}$$
1.14.6 三角形偏心
$$-a\vec{A} + b\vec{B} + c\vec{C}$$

-a+b+c内角的平分线和对边的两个外角平分线 交点,外切圆圆心.剩余两点的同理.

1.14.7 三角形内接外接圆半径

$$r = \frac{2S}{a+b+c}, \, R = \frac{abc}{4S}$$

1.14.8 Pick's Theorem 格点多边 形面积

 $S = I + \frac{B}{2} - 1$. I 内部点, B 边界点。

1.14.9 Euler's Formula 多面体 与平面图的点、边、面

Convex polyhedron: V - E + F = 2. Planar graph: |F| = |E| - |V| + n + 1, n: #(connected components).

1.14.10 三角公式

$$\begin{split} &\sin(a) + \sin(b) = 2 \sin(\frac{a+b}{2}) \cos(\frac{a-b}{2}) \\ &\sin(a) - \sin(b) = 2 \cos(\frac{a+b}{2}) \sin(\frac{a-b}{2}) \\ &\cos(a) + \cos(b) = 2 \cos(\frac{a+b}{2}) \cos(\frac{a-b}{2}) \\ &\cos(a) - \cos(b) = 2 \sin(\frac{a+b}{2}) \sin(\frac{a-b}{2}) \\ &\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b \pm \cos a \sin b \\ &\cos(a+b) = \cos a \cos b \mp \sin a \sin b \\ &\tan(a+b) = \frac{\tan(a) \pm \tan(b)}{1 \mp \tan(a) \tan(b)} \\ &\tan(a) \pm \tan(b) = \frac{\sin(a+b)}{\cos(a) \cos(b)} \\ &\sin(na) = n \cos^{n-1} a \sin a - \binom{n}{3} \cos^{n-3} a \sin^3 a + \binom{n}{5} \cos^{n-5} a \sin^5 a - \dots \\ &\cos(na) = \cos^n a - \binom{n}{2} \cos^{n-2} a \sin^2 a + \binom{n}{4} \cos^{n-4} a \sin^4 a - \dots \end{split}$$

1.14.11 超球坐标系

$$x_{1} = r\cos(\phi_{1})$$

$$x_{2} = r\sin(\phi_{1})\cos(\phi_{2})$$
...
$$x_{n-1} = r\sin(\phi_{1})\cdots\sin(\phi_{n-2})\cos(\phi_{n-1})$$

$$x_{n} = r\sin(\phi_{1})\cdots\sin(\phi_{n-2})\sin(\phi_{n-1})$$

$$\phi_{n-1} \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\forall i = 1..n - 1\phi_{i} \in [0, \pi]$$

1.14.12 三维旋转公式

绕着
$$(0,0,0)-(ux,uy,uz)$$
 旋转 $\theta,(ux,uy,uz)$ 是单位向量. $\begin{bmatrix} x'\\y'\\z' \end{bmatrix}=R\begin{bmatrix} x\\y\\z \end{bmatrix}$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta + u_x^2(1-\cos\theta) & u_x u_y(1-\cos\theta) - u_z \sin\theta & u_x u_z(1-\cos\theta) + u_y \sin\theta \\ u_y u_x(1-\cos\theta) + u_z \sin\theta & \cos\theta + u_y^2(1-\cos\theta) & u_y u_z(1-\cos\theta) - u_x \sin\theta \\ u_z u_x(1-\cos\theta) - u_y \sin\theta & u_z u_y(1-\cos\theta) + u_x \sin\theta & \cos\theta + u_z^2(1-\cos\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

 ϕ :二面角

1.14.13 立体角公式

$$\Omega = (\phi_{ab} + \phi_{bc} + \phi_{ac}) \operatorname{rad} - \pi \operatorname{sr}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{1}{2}\Omega/\operatorname{rad}\right) = \frac{\left|\vec{a}\ \vec{b}\ \vec{c}\right|}{abc + \left(\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}\right)c + \left(\vec{a}\cdot\vec{c}\right)b + \left(\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c}\right)a}$$

$$\theta_s = \frac{\theta_a + \theta_b + \theta_c}{2}$$

1.14.14 常用体积公式

- 棱锥 Pyramid $V = \frac{1}{3}Sh$.
- \$\text{Sphere } $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$.
- 棱台 Frustum $V = \frac{1}{3}h(S_1 + \sqrt{S_1S_2} + S_2).$

• 椭球 Ellipsoid $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi abc$.

1.14.15 扇形与圆弧重心

扇形重心与圆心距离为 $\frac{4r\sin(\theta/2)}{20}$ 圆弧重心与圆心距离为 $\frac{4r\sin^3(\theta/2)}{3(\theta-\sin(\theta))}$

1.14.16 高维球体积

```
V_2 = \pi R^2, S_2 = 2\pi R
V_3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3, S_3 = 4\pi R^2
V_4 = \frac{1}{2}\pi^2 R^4, S_4 = 2\pi^2 R^3
Generally, V_n = \frac{2\pi}{n} V_{n-2}, S_{n-1} = \frac{2\pi}{n-2} S_{n-3}
Where, S_0 = 2, V_1 = 2, S_1 = 2\pi, V_2 = \pi
```

1.15 三维几何基础操作

```
/* 右手系逆时针绕轴旋转, (x, y, z)A = (x_{\text{new}}, y_{\text{new}}, z_{\text{new}})
   new[i] += old[j] * A[j][i] */
   void calc(p3 n, LD cosw) {
    | LD sinw = sqrt(1 - cosw * cosw);
    | n = n.unit();
    | for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
       | int j = (i + 1) % 3, k = (j + 1) % 3;
         LD x = n[i], y = n[j], z = n[k];
         A[i][i] = (y * y + z * z) * cosw + x * x;
9
       | A[i][j] = x * y * (1 - cosw) + z * sinw;
| A[i][k] = x * z * (1 - cosw) - y * sinw; } }
10
11
   p3 cross (p3 a, p3 b) { return p3(
12
    a.y*b.z - a.z*b.y, a.z*b.x - a.x*b.z, a.x*b.y - a.y*b.x);}
   LD mix(p3 a, p3 b, p3 c) { return dot(cross(a, b), c); }
   struct 13 { p3 s, t; };
15
   struct plane { // nor 为单位法向量, 离原点距离 m
16
    | p3 nor; LD m;
17
      plane(p3 r, p3 a) : nor(r.unit()), m(dot(nor, a)) {} };
   // 除法注意除零; 点到直线投影: 与二维一致
19
   p3 project_to_plane(p3 a, plane b) { // 点到平面投影
   | return a + b.nor * (b.m - dot(a, b.nor)); }
22
   pair<p3, p3> 13_closest(13 x, 13 y) { // 两直线最近点
23
   | LD a = dot(x.t - x.s, x.t - x.s);
     LD b = dot(x.t - x.s, y.t - y.s);
24
      LD e = dot(y.t - y.s, y.t - y.s);
25
      LD d = a*e - b*b; p3 r = x.s - y.s;
26
      LD c = dot(x.t - x.s, r), f = dot(y.t - y.s, r);
27
    | LD s = (b*f - c*e) / d, t = (a*f - c*b) / d;
28
      return \{x.s + (x.t - x.s)*s, y.s + (y.t - y.s)*t\}; \}
29
   p3 intersect(plane a, 13 b) { // 直线与平面交点
30
   | LD t = dot(a.nor, a.nor*a.m - b.s)/dot(a.nor, b.t - b.s);
31
      return b.s + (b.t - b.s) * t; }
33
   // 平面与平面求交线
34 | 13 intersect(plane a, plane b) {
   | p3 d = cross(a.nor, b.nor), d2 = cross(b.nor, d);
36
      LD t = dot(d2, a.nor);
37
      p3 s = d2 * (a.m - dot(b.nor*b.m, a.nor))/t + b.nor*b.m;
   return {s, s + d}; }
38
39 // 三个平面求交点
40 p3 intersect(plane a, plane b, plane c) {
41 return intersect(a, intersect(b, c));
42 p3 c1 (a.nor.x, b.nor.x, c.nor.x);
43 p3 c2 (a.nor.y, b.nor.y, c.nor.y);
44 p3 c3 (a.nor.z, b.nor.z, c.nor.z);
45 p3 c4 (a.m, b.m, c.m);
46 return 1 / mix(c1, c2, c3) * p3(mix(c4, c2, c3), mix(c1, c4,
     \hookrightarrow c3), mix(c1, c2, c4)); }
```

1.16 三维凸包

```
vector <p3> p;
   int mark[N][N], stp;
   typedef array <int, 3> Face;
   vector <Face> face;
   LD volume (int a, int b, int c, int d) {
   | return mix (p[b] - p[a], p[c] - p[a], p[d] - p[a]); }
   void ins(int a, int b, int c) {face.push_back({a, b, c});}
   void add(int v) {
    | vector <Face> tmp; int a, b, c; stp++;
10
      for (auto f : face) {
       | if (sgn(volume(v, f[0], f[1], f[2])) < 0) {
11
          | for (auto i : f) for (auto j : f)
12
13
            | mark[i][j] = stp; }
14
         else {
15
         | tmp.push_back(f);}
      } face = tmp;
16
      for (int i = 0; i < (int) tmp.size(); i++) {</pre>
17
         a = tmp[i][0], b = tmp[i][1], c = tmp[i][2];
         if (mark[a][b] == stp) ins(b, a, v);
```

```
| if (mark[b][c] == stp) ins(c, b, v);
       if (mark[c][a] == stp) ins(a, c, v); } }
   bool Find(int n) {
   | for (int i = 2; i < n; i++) {
23
        p3 ndir = cross (p[0] - p[i], p[1] - p[i]);
        if (ndir == p3(0,0,0)) continue;
26
         swap(p[i], p[2]);
         for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
          | if (sgn(volume(0, 1, 2, j)) != 0) {
              swap(p[j], p[3]);
              ins(0, 1, 2);
              ins(0, 2, 1);
            return 1;
33
   34
   mt19937 rng;
   bool solve() {
35
36
   | face.clear();
     int n = (int) p.size();
     shuffle(p.begin(), p.end(), rng);
38
      if (!Find(n)) return 0;
40
     for (int i = 3; i < n; i++) add(i);</pre>
     return 1; }
```

1.17 最小覆盖球

```
vector<p3> b; Circle calc() {
    if(b.empty()) { return Circle(p3(0, 0, 0), 0);
    }else if(1 == b.size()) {return Circle(b[0], 0);
    }else if(2 == b.size()) +
     return Circle((b[0] + b[1]) / 2, (b[0] - b[1]).len() / 2);
    }else if(3 == b.size()) {
     LD r = dis(b[0], b[1]) * dis(b[1], b[2]) * dis(b[2], b[0])
     \hookrightarrow / 2 / cross(b[0] - b[2], b[1] - b[2]).len();
     return Circle(intersect(\{b[1] - b[0], (b[1] + b[0]) / 2\},
     \hookrightarrow \{b[2] - b[1], (b[2] + b[1]) / 2\}, \{cross(b[1] - b[0], b[0]\}\}
     \hookrightarrow b[2] - b[0]), b[0]\}), r);
    }else { p3 o(intersect({b[1] - b[0], (b[1] + b[0]) / 2},
     \hookrightarrow \{b[2] - b[0], (b[2] + b[0]) / 2\}, \{b[3] - b[0], (b[3] + b[0])\}
     Circle miniBall(int n) {
   Circle res(calc());
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) if(!in_circle(a[i], res)) {</pre>
     b.push_back(a[i]); res = miniBall(i); b.pop_back();
14
     if (i) { p3 tmp = a[i]; memmove(a + 1, a, sizeof(p3) * i);
     \hookrightarrow a[0] = tmp; } 
15
    return res; }
```

2. Tree & Graph

2.1 Hopcroft-Karp $O(\sqrt{V}E)$

```
vector <int> E[N];
   vector <int> ml, mr, a, p;
   void match (int nl, int nr) { // 1-based
      ml.assign(nl + 1, 0);
      mr.assign(nr + 1, 0); // nr
      while (true) {
         bool ok = 0;
         a.assign(nl + 1, 0);
         p.assign(nl + 1, 0); // nl
10
         static queue <int> q;
         for (int i = 1; i <= nl; i++)
          | if (!ml[i]) a[i] = p[i] = i, q.push(i);
12
         while (!q.empty()) {
          | int x = q.front(); q.pop();
            if (ml[a[x]]) continue;
            for (auto y : E[x]) {
17
             | if (!mr[y]) {
18
                  for (ok = 1; y; x = p[x])
                   | mr[y] = x, swap(ml[x], y);
20
                  break;
               } else if (!p[mr[y]])
                | q.push(y = mr[y]), p[y] = x, a[y] = a[x];
          | } } // while (!q.empty())
       if (!ok) break; } }
25
   array<vector<int>, 2> min_edge_cover(int nl, int nr) {
    match(nl, nr); vector <int> 1, r;
    for (int i = 1; i \leftarrow nl; i++) if (!a[i]) 1.push_back(i);
27
28
    for (int i = 1; i <= nr; i++) if (a[mr[i]]) r.push_back(i);</pre>
    return {1, r}; }
```

2.2 Hungarian O(VE/w)

```
using B = bitset<N>; B edge[N];
   bool dfs(int x, B& unvis, vector<int>& match) \{
      for(B z = edge[x];;) \{
        z &= unvis;
         int y = z._Find_first();
5
         if(y == N) return 0;
         unvis.reset(y);
7
8
         if(!match[y] || dfs(match[y], unvis, match))
         | return match[y] = x, 1; } }
10
   vector<int> match(int nl, int nr) {
    | B unvis; unvis.set();
12
      vector<int> match(nr + 1), ret(nl + 1);
13
      for(int i = 1;i <= nl;++i)</pre>
       | if(dfs(i, unvis, match)) unvis.set();
14
15
      for(int i = 1;i <= nr;++i) ret[match[i]] = i;</pre>
      return ret[0] = 0, ret; }
```

2.3 Shuffle 一般图最大匹配 O(VE)

```
int n, m, mat[N], vis[N]; vector<int> E[N];
   bool dfs(int tim, int x) +
      shuffle(E[x].begin(), E[x].end(), rng);
      vis[x] = tim;
      for (auto y : E[x]) {
       | int z = mat[y]; if (vis[z] == tim) continue;
6
         mat[x] = y, mat[y] = x, mat[z] = 0;
         if (!z || dfs(tim, z)) return true;
       | mat[x] = 0, mat[y] = z, mat[z] = y; 
    | return false; }
   int main() { // 暗含二分图性质跑一次即可
11
12
    | for (int _ = 0; _ < 10; _++) {
       | fill(vis + 1, vis + n + 1, 0);
13
       | for (int i = 1; i \leftarrow n; ++i) if (!mat[i]) dfs(i, i);}}
```

2.4 极大团计数

```
1 // 0下标,需删除自环 (即确保 E_{ii}=0,补图要特别注意)
  // 极大团计数, 最坏情况O(3^(n/3))
3 | 11 ans; ull E[64]; #define bit(i) (1ULL << (i))</pre>
  void dfs(ull P, ull X, ull R) { // 不要方案时可去掉R
   | if (!P && !X) { ++ans; sol.pb(R); return; }
     ull Q = P & ~E[__builtin_ctzll(P | X)];
     for (int i; i = \_builtin\_ctzll(Q), Q; Q &= \sim bit(i)) {
      dfs(P & E[i], X & E[i], R | bit(i));
      | P &= ~bit(i), X |= bit(i); }}
10 ans = 0; dfs(n == 64 ? ~0ULL : bit(n) - 1, 0, 0);
```

2.5 KM 最大权匹配 $O(V^3)$

```
struct KM {
   int n, nl, nr;
   T g[N][N], 1x[N], 1y[N], slack[N];
   int mx[N], my[N], visx[N], visy[N], pre[N], q[N], q1, qr;
   int check(int i) {
      visy[i] = 1;
      if (~my[i]) {
8
         q[qr++] = my[i], visx[my[i]] = 1;
         return 0; }
10
      while (~i) my[i] = pre[i], swap(i, mx[pre[i]]);
      return 1; }
   void bfs(int s) {
12
13
     ql = 0, qr = 1;
14
      q[q1] = s, visx[s] = 1;
      for (T d;;) {
15
         while (ql < qr)
16
         for (int v = 0, u = q[ql++]; v < n; v++)
17
         if (!visy[v] && slack[v] >= (d=lx[u]+ly[v]-g[u][v])) {
18
19
          | pre[v] = u;
20
          | if (d) slack[v] = d; else if (check(v)) return;
21
         } d = INF;
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
23
          if (!visy[i]) d = min(d, slack[i]);
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
          | if (visy[i]) ly[i] += d; else slack[i] -= d;
25
26
          | if (visx[i]) lx[i] -= d; }
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
27
28
          | if (!visy[i] && !slack[i] && check(i)) return;
29
   | } }
30
   void solve() {
      n = max(nl, nr); // always compute a full matching
     fill(pre, pre + n, -1);
```

```
fill(mx, mx + n, -1); fill(my, my + n, -1);
34
      fill(ly, ly + n, 0);
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
35
       | lx[i] = *max_element(g[i], g[i] + n);
36
37
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
38
         fill(slack, slack + n, INF);
         fill(visx, visx + n, 0); fill(visy, visy + n, 0);
39
40
        bfs(i); }
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
41
42
      | if (g[i][mx[i]] == 0) mx[i] = -1;
   } } km;
```

2.6 欧拉回路

```
/* comment : directed */
   int e, cur[N]/*, deg[N]*/;
   vector<int>E[N];
   int id[M]; bool vis[M];
 5
   stack<int>stk;
   void dfs(int u) {
 6
    | for (cur[u]; cur[u] < E[u].size(); cur[u]++) {
8
         int i = cur[u];
9
         if (vis[abs(E[u][i])]) continue;
         int v = id[abs(E[u][i])] ^ u;
         vis[abs(E[u][i])] = 1; dfs(v);
         stk.push(E[u][i]); }
   }// dfs for all when disconnect
13
   void add(int u, int v) {
14
   | id[++e] = u ^ v; // s = u
   | E[u].push_back(e); E[v].push_back(-e);
16
   /* | E[u].push_back(e); deg[v]++; */
18
   } bool valid() {
19
    | for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
      | if (E[i].size() & 1) return 0;
   /* | | if (E[i].size() != deg[i]) return 0;*/
21
```

2.7 2-SAT, 强连通分量 / Bitset Kosaraju

```
int stp, sccs, top; // N 开 **两倍**
   int dfn[N], low[N], scc[N], stk[N], ans[N];
   void add(int x, int a, int y, int b) { // 注意连边对称
   | E[x << 1 | a].push_back(y << 1 | b); }
   void tarjan(int x) {
   | dfn[x] = low[x] = ++stp;
7
      stk[top++] = x;
 8
      for (auto y : E[x]) {
       | if (!dfn[y])
9
          \mid tarjan(y), low[x] = min(low[x], low[y]);
11
         else if (!scc[y])
          | low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[y]); }
      if (low[x] == dfn[x]) {
13
14
         sccs++;
         do scc[stk[--top]] = sccs;
16
       | while (stk[top] != x); } }
17
   bool solve() {
18
      int cnt = n + n; stp = top = sccs = 0;
19
      fill(dfn, dfn + cnt + 1, 0); fill(scc, scc + cnt + 1, 0);
      for (int i = 0; i < cnt; ++i) if (!dfn[i]) tarjan(i);</pre>
      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
21
         if (scc[i << 1] == scc[i << 1 | 1]) return false;</pre>
       | ans[i] = (scc[i << 1 | 1] < scc[i << 1]); }
24
      return true; }
```

```
bitset<N> e[N], re[N], vis; vector<int> sta;
   void dfs0(int x, bitset<N> e[]) {
    vis.reset(x);
     while (true) {
5
        int go = (e[x] & vis)._Find_first();
 6
        if(go == N) break;
      | dfs0(go, e); }
8
   | sta.push_back(x); }
 9
   10
   vis.set();
     for(int i = 1;i <= n;++i) if(vis.test(i)) dfs0(i, e);</pre>
11
12
     vis.set();
13
     auto s = sta;
     vector<vector<int>> ret;
     for(int i = n - 1; i \ge 0; --i) if(vis.test(s[i])) {
15
16
      | sta.clear(), dfs0(s[i], re), ret.push_back(sta); }
17
     return ret; }
```

```
2.8 Tarjan 点双,边双
   /** 求割边 **/
   // 注意! 建立边双树或者圆方树后【边表大小】是否开够
   // 求边双: 无视掉 bri 后搜出每个连通块,记得多测
   int DFN[N], low[N], dfscnt; // clear DFN low bri dfscnt
   bool bri[M << 1]; // 注意此处是边数
   void tarjan(int x, int last) { // last 是边
     DFN[x] = low[x] = ++dfscnt;
      for (int i = head[x], d; i; i = h[i].next) {
         d = h[i].node;
         if (!DFN[d]) {
            tarjan(d, i);
           low[x] = min(low[x], low[d]);
if (low[d] > DFN[x]) bri[i] = bri[i ^ 1] = 1;
12
13
14
         } else if (DFN[d] < DFN[x] && ((i ^ 1) != last))</pre>
          | low[x] = min(low[x], DFN[d]); } }
15
16
       建立圆方树+求割点 **,
   int is_cut[N], DFN[N], low[N], dfscnt, pcnt;
17
   int stk[N], dep; // clear DFN low is_cut dfscnt, let pcnt=n
18
19
   void tarjan(int x, int fa) {
20
      int child = 0;
      DFN[x] = low[x] = ++dfscnt; stk[++dep] = x;
21
      #define head org // org 是原图表头,tr 是圆方树表头
22
23
      for (int i = head[x], d; i; i = h[i].next) {
         d = h[i].node;
24
25
         if (!DFN[d]) {
26
            ++child; tarjan(d, x);
            low[x] = min(low[x], low[d]);
27
            if (low[d] >= DFN[x]) {
28
               is_cut[x] = true;
29
               ++pcnt; // square node index
30
31
               int j = 0, sz = 1;
32
               do {
33
                  j = stk[dep--];
34
                  addedge(pcnt, j, tr);
35
36
               } while (j != d);
              addedge(pcnt, x, tr); }
37
         } else if (DFN[d] < low[x]) low[x] = DFN[d]; }</pre>
38
      #undef head
39
40
      if (!fa && child == 1) is_cut[x] = false; }
```

2.9 Dominator Tree 支配树

```
vector<int> G[MAXN], R[MAXN], son[MAXN];
   int ufs[MAXN]; // R 是反图, son 存的是 sdom 树上的儿子
   int idom[MAXN], sdom[MAXN], anc[MAXN];
   // anc: sdom的dfn最小的祖先
   int pr[MAXN], dfn[MAXN], id[MAXN], stamp;
   int findufs(int x) { if (ufs[x] == x) return x;
    int t = ufs[x]; ufs[x] = findufs(ufs[x]);
                                                                 15
      if (dfn[sdom[anc[x]]] > dfn[sdom[anc[t]]])
      anc[x] = anc[t];
9
     return ufs[x]; }
   void dfs(int x) {
11
      dfn[x] = ++stamp; id[stamp] = x; sdom[x] = x;
12
13
      for (int y : G[x]) if (!dfn[y]) { pr[y] = x; dfs(y); } }
   void get_dominator(int n) {
14
15
      for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) ufs[i] = anc[i] = i;
      dfs(1);
16
                                                                 24
      for (int i = n; i > 1; i--) { int x = id[i];
17
                                                                 25
         for (int y : R[x]) if (dfn[y]) { findufs(y);
18
          | if (dfn[sdom[x]] > dfn[sdom[anc[y]]])
                                                                 27
19
             | sdom[x] = sdom[anc[y]]; }
20
                                                                 28
21
         son[sdom[x]].push_back(x); ufs[x] = pr[x];
22
         for (int u : son[pr[x]]) { findufs(u);
23
          | idom[u] = (sdom[u] == sdom[anc[u]] ?
            | pr[x] : anc[u]); }
24
         son[pr[x]].clear(); }
      for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) { int x = id[i];
                                                                 34
26
       | if (idom[x] != sdom[x]) idom[x] = idom[idom[x]];
27
                                                                 35
         son[idom[x]].push_back(x); } }
```

2.10 Dinic 最大流

单位流量网络 在 0-1 流量图上 Dinic 有更好的性质.

- 复杂度为 $O(\min\{V^{2/3}, E^{1/2}\}E)$.
- dist(s,t) = d, 残量网络上至多还存在 E/d 的流.
- 每个点只有一个入/出度时复杂度 $O(V^{1/2}E)$, 例如 Hopcroft-Karp.

```
45
 struct edge { int v, nxt; value f; } e[M * 2];
                                                                 46
2 int ecnt = 1, head[N], cur[N];
```

```
void add(int u, int v, value f) {
                                       f}; head[u] = ecnt;
    | e[++ecnt] = {v, head[u],
    | e[++ecnt] = {u, head[v], (value)0}; head[v] = ecnt; }
   int n, S, T, q[N], tag[N];
   bool bfs() {
   | for (int i = S; i <= T; i++) tag[i] = 0; // S-T?
      int he = 0, ta = 1; q[0] = S; tag[S] = 1;
9
      while (he < ta) {
         int x = q[he++]; // if (x == T) break;
11
12
         for (int o = head[x]; o; o = e[o].nxt)
          | if (e[o].f && !tag[e[o].v])
            | tag[e[o].v] = tag[x] + 1, q[ta++] = e[o].v;
     } return !!tag[T]; }
16
   value dfs(int x, value flow) {
17
    | if (x == T) return flow;
      value used = 0;
18
      for (int &o = cur[x]; o; o = e[o].nxt) {
19
         if (e[o].f \&\& tag[x] + 1 == tag[e[o].v]) {
            value ret = dfs(e[o].v, min(flow - used, e[o].f));
            if (ret) {
23
               e[o].f -= ret; e[o ^ 1].f += ret;
24
               used += ret;
             if (used == flow) return flow;
26
     } } return used; }
   value dinic() {
27
28
     | value ans = 0:
29
      while (bfs()) {
30
        for (int i = S; i <= T; i++) cur[i] = head[i]; // S-T?</pre>
         ans += dfs(S, INF);
31
      } return ans; }
```

原始对偶费用流 2.11

14

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```
bool bfs() {
     for (int i = S; i <= T; i++) cur[i] = head[i]; // S-T?
     for (int i = S; i <= T; i++) dep[i] = 0; // S-T?
     dep[S] = 1; queue<int> q; q.push(S);
     while (!q.empty()) {
       int x = q.front(); q.pop();
       for (int i = head[x]; i; i = e[i].nxt) {
         auto [nxt, v, w, f] = e[i];
         if (f \&\& h[v] == h[x] + w \&\& !dep[v]) {
           dep[v] = dep[x] + 1, q.push(v);
     } } return !!dep[T]; }
12
   int dfs(int x, int flow) {
13
     if (x == T) return flow;
     int used = 0, ret;
     for (int &i = cur[x]; i; i = e[i].nxt) {
       auto [nxt, v, w, f] = e[o];
       if (dep[v] == dep[x] + 1 && h[v] == h[x] + w
       && f && (ret = dfs(d, min(flow - used, f))) ) {
         e[i].f -= ret; e[i ^ 1].f += f; used += ret;
20
         if (flow == used) break;
     } } return used; }
   typedef pair <value, int> pii; // Unusual!
22
23
   pii solve() { // return {cost, flow}
     value cost = 0; int flow = 0;
     for (int i = S; i \leftarrow T; i++) h[i] = 0; // S-T?
     for (bool first = true; ; ) {
       priority_queue<pii, vector<pii>, greater<pii>> q;
       for (int i = S; i <= T; i++) dis[i] = INF_value; // S-T?</pre>
       dis[S] = 0;
       if (first) {
         // TODO: SSSP, Bellman-Ford / DP on DAG
         first = false;
       } else { q.push({0, S});
         while (!q.empty()) {
           auto [d, x] = q.top(); q.pop();
           if (dis[x] != d) continue;
           for (int o = head[x]; o; o = e[o].nxt) {
             value w = d + e[o].w + h[x] - h[e[o].v];
             if (e[o].f > 0 \&\& dis[e[o].v] > w) {
               dis[e[o].v] = w; q.push({w, e[o].v});
       } } } if (dis[T] >= INF_value) break;
       // 所有点必须可达, 否则加 h[i] += min(dis[i], dis[T])
43
       for (int i = S; i <= T; i++) h[i] += dis[i]; // S-T?
       int f = 0; while (bfs()) f += dfs(S, INF_int);
44
       cost += f * h[T]; flow += f;
     } return {cost, flow}; }
```

2.12 虚树

```
bool has_root = false; for (int i : q) has_root |= (i == 1);
   if (!has_root) q.push_back(1);
   sort(q.begin(), q.end(), [](int u, int v) {
    | return dfn[u] < dfn[v]; });</pre>
5
   int top = 0;
   for (int x : q) {
    used.push_back(x);
      if (top == 0) stk[++top] = x;
      else { int lca = LCA(stk[top], x); used.push_back(lca);
         while (top > 1 && dep[lca] < dep[stk[top - 1]]) {</pre>
          | h[stk[top - 1]].push_back(stk[top]); --top; }
         if (dep[lca] < dep[stk[top]])</pre>
12
13
          | h[lca].push_back(stk[top--]);
         if (stk[top] != lca) stk[++top] = lca;
15
         stk[++top] = x; } 
16
   while (--top) // assert (top)
    | h[stk[top]].push_back(stk[top + 1]);
17
   LL ans = solve(1, 0);
   for (auto i : used) h[i].clear();
```

2.13 网络流总结

最小割集,最小割必须边以及可行边

最小割集 从 S 出发, 在残余网络中BFS所有权值非 0 的边 (包括反向边), $\frac{1}{12}$ 得到点集 $\{S\}$, 另一集为 $\{V\}$ – $\{S\}$.

最小割集必须点 残余网络中S直接连向的点必在S的割集中,直接连向T的 14 点必在T的割集中;若这些点的并集为全集,则最小割方案唯一. 15

最小割可行边 在残余网络中求强联通分量,将强联通分量缩点后,剩余的 16 边即为最小割可行边,同时这些边也必然满流. 17

最小割必须边 在残余网络中求强联通分量, 若S出发可到u, T出发可到v, 18 等价于 $\mathbf{scc}_S = \mathbf{scc}_u$ 且 $\mathbf{scc}_T = \mathbf{scc}_v$, 则该边为必须边.

常见问题

最大权闭合子图 点权,限制条件形如:选择A则必须选择B,选择B则必须 21 选择C,D. 建图方式: B向A连边, CD向B连边. 求解: S向正权点连边,负权点 22 向T连边,其余边容量 ∞ ,求最小割,答案为S所在最小割集.

二次布尔型 (文理分科) n 个点分为两类, i 号点有 l_i 或 r_i 的代价, i, j 同 24 属一侧分别获得 l_{ij} 或 r_{ij} 的代价, 问最小代价. $L \rightarrow i$: $(l_i + 1/2 \sum_j l_{ij})$, 25 $i \rightarrow R$: $(r_i + 1/2 \sum_j r_{ij})$, $i \leftrightarrow j$: $1/2(l_{ij} + r_{ij})$. 实现时边权乘 2 为整 26 数, 求解后答案除 2 为整数. 图拆点可以看作二分图.

如果是二元限制是分类不同时有一个代价 d_{ij} ,建图可以简化为 $L o i: l_{i,\ 29}$ $i o R: r_i, i o j: d_{ij}$. 经典例子: xor 最小值, 按位拆开建图.

混合图欧拉回路 把无向边随便定向, 计算每个点的入度和出度, 如果有 31 某个点出入度之差 $\deg_i = \inf_i - \operatorname{out}_i$ 为奇数, 肯定不存在欧拉回路. 对 32 于 $\deg_i > 0$ 的点, 连接边 $(i, T, \deg_i/2)$; 对于 $\deg_i < 0$ 的点, 连接边 33 $(S, i, -\deg_i/2)$. 最后检查是否满流即可.

二**物流** 水源 S_1 , 水汇 T_1 , 油源 S_2 , 油汇 T_2 , 每根管道流量共用. 求流 $\frac{36}{36}$ 量和最大. 建超级源 SS_1 汇 TT_1 , 连边 $SS_1 \to S_1$, $SS_1 \to S_2$, $T_1 \to 37$ TT_1 , $T_2 \to TT_1$, 设最大流为 T_1 , 建超级源 T_2 , 连边 T_2 , 连边 T_2 , 连边 T_2 , 这最大流中水流量 T_2 , 让流量 T_2 , 油流量 T_2 , 油流量 T_2 , 油流量 T_2 , T_2 , T_2 , T_2 , T_2 , T_2 , T_3 , T_4 , T_4 , T_5 , T_5 , T_7 , T_8 ,

有源汇有上下界最大可行流 建立超级源点 SS 和超级汇点 TT,首先判断是否存在可行流,用无源汇有上下界可行流的方法判断。增设一条从 T 到 S 没有下界容量为无穷的边,那么原图就变成了一个无源汇有上下界可行流问题。同样地建图后,对 (SS,TT) 进行一次最大流,判断是否有可行解。如果有可行解,删除超级源点 SS 和超级汇点 TT,并删去 T 到 S 的这条边,再对 (S,T) 进行一次最大流,此时得到的 $\max flow$ 即为有源汇有上下界最大可 行流

有源汇有上下界最小可行流 建立超级源点 SS 和超级汇点 TT, 和无源汇有上下界可行流一样新增一些边,然后从SS到TT跑最大流. 接着加上边 (T,S,∞) , 再从 SS 到 TT 跑一遍最大流. 如果所有新增边都是满的,则存在可行流,此时 T 到 S 这条边的流量即为最小可行流.

有上下界费用流 如果求无源汇有上下界最小费用可行流或有源汇有上下界最小费用最大可行流,用1.6.3.1/1.6.3.2 的构图方法,给边加上费用即可、求有源汇有上下界最小费用最小可行流,要先用1.6.3.3的方法建图,先求出一个保证必要边满流情况下的最小费用。如果费用全部非负,那么这时的费用就是答案。如果费用有负数,那么流多了可能更好,继续做从S到T的流量任意的最小费用流,加上原来的费用就是答案。

费用流消负环 新建超级源SS汇TT, 对于所有流量非空的负权边e, 先流满 (ans+=e.f*e.c, e.rev.f+=e.f, e.f=e), 再连边SS \rightarrow e.to, e.from \rightarrow TT, 流量均为e.f(>0), 费用均为0. 再连边T \rightarrow S流量 ∞ 费用0. 此时没有负环了. 做一遍SS到TT的最小费用最大流, 将费用累加ans, 拆掉T \rightarrow S的那条边 (此边的流量为残量网络中S \rightarrow T的流量). 此时负环已消, 再继续跑最小费用最大流.

整数线性规划转费用流

首先将约束关系转化为所有变量下界为 0,上界没有要求,并满足一些等式,每个变量在均在等式左边且出现恰好两次,系数为 +1 和 -1,优化目标为 $\max\sum v_ix_i$ 的形式. 将等式看做点,等式i右边的值 b_i 若为正,则 S 向 i 连边 $(b_i,0)$,否则i向T连边 $(-b_i,0)$. 将变量看做边,记变量 x_i 的上界为 m_i (无上界则 $m_i=\inf f$),将 x_i 系数为 +1 的那个等式 u 向系数为 -1 的等式 v 连边 (m_i,v_i) .

2.14 Gomory-Hu 无向图最小割树 $O(V^3E)$

每次随便找两个点 s,t 求在**原图**的最小割,在最小割树上连 (s,t,w_{cut}) ,递归对由割集隔开的部分继续做.在得到的树上,两点最小割即为树上瓶颈路.实现时,由于是随意找点,可以写为分治的形式.

2.15 Stoer-Wagner 无向图最小割 $O(VE + V^2 \log V)$

```
const int N = 601;
   int f[N], siz[N], G[N][N];
   int getf(int x) {return f[x] == x ? x : f[x] = getf(f[x]);}
   int dis[N], vis[N], bin[N];
   int n, m;
6
   int contract(int &s, int &t) { // Find s,t
    | memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
 8
      memset(dis, 0, sizeof(dis));
      int i, j, k, mincut, maxc;
      for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
         k = -1; maxc = -1;
         for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
          | if (!bin[j] && !vis[j] && dis[j] > maxc) {
13
             | k = j;
               maxc = dis[j]; }
         if (k == -1) return mincut;
         s = t; t = k; mincut = maxc; vis[k] = true;
         for (j = 1; j <= n; j++)
          | if (!bin[j] && !vis[j]) dis[j] += G[k][j];
20
    | } return mincut; }
   const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f3f;
   int solve() {
    | int mincut, i, j, s, t, ans;
      for (mincut = inf, i = 1; i < n; i++) {
         ans = contract(s, t);
         bin[t] = true;
         if (mincut > ans) mincut = ans;
         if (mincut == 0) return 0;
         for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
         | if (!bin[j]) G[s][j] = (G[j][s] += G[j][t]);
    | } return mincut; }
   int main() {
    | cin >> n >> m;
      for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) f[i] = i, siz[i] = 1;
      for (int i = 1, u, v, w; i \leftarrow m; ++i) {
         cin >> u >> v >> w;
         int fu = getf(u), fv = getf(v);
         if (fu != fv) {
            if (siz[fu] > siz[fv]) swap(fu, fv);
            f[fu] = fv, siz[fv] += siz[fu]; }
         G[u][v] += w, G[v][u] += w; 
      cout << (siz[getf(1)] != n ? 0 : solve()); }</pre>
```

2.16 弦图

弦图的定义 连接环中不相邻的两个点的边称为弦. 一个无向图称为弦图, 当图中任意长度都大于 3 的环都至少有一个弦.

单纯点 一个点称为单纯点当 $\{v\} \cup A(v)$ 的导出子图为一个团. 任何一个弦图都至少有一个单纯点, 不是完全图的弦图至少有两个不相邻的单纯点.

完美消除序列 一个序列 $v_1, v_2, ..., v_n$ 满足 v_i 在 v_i, \cdots, v_n 的诱导子图中为一个单纯点. 一个无向图是弦图当且仅当它有一个完美消除序列.

最大势算法 从 n 到 1 的顺序依次给点标号. 设 label $_i$ 表示第 i 个点与多少个已标号的点相邻,每次选择 label 最大的未标号的点进行标号. 用桶维护优先队列可以做到 O(n+m).

弦图的判定 判定最大势算法输出是否合法即可. 如果依次判断是否构成团, 时间复杂度为 O(nm). 考虑优化, 设 v_{i+1}, \cdots, v_n 中所有与 v_i 相邻的点依次为 $N(v_i) = \{v_{j1}, \cdots, v_{jk}\}$. 只需判断 v_{j1} 是否与 v_{j2}, \cdots, v_{jk} 相邻即可. 时间复杂度 O(n+m).

弦图的染色 完美消除序列从后往前染色, 染上出度的 mex.

最大独立集 完美消除序列从前往后能选就选.

团数 最大团的点数. 一般图团数 ≤ 色数, 弦图团数 = 色数.

极大团 弦图的极大团一定为 $\{x\}$ ∪ N(x).

最小团覆盖 用最少的团覆盖所有的点. 设最大独立集为 $\{p_1,\dots,p_t\}$,则 $\{p_1\cup N(p_1),\dots,p_t\cup N(p_t)\}$ 为最小团覆盖.

弦图 k 染色计数 $\prod_{v \in V} k - N(v) + 1$.

区间图 每个顶点代表一个区间,有边当且仅当区间有交.区间图是弦图,一 18 个完美消除序列是右端点排序. 19

```
vector <int> L[N];
   int seq[N], lab[N], col[N], id[N], vis[N];
   void mcs() {
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) L[i].clear();</pre>
      fill(lab + 1, lab + n + 1, 0);
6
      fill(id + 1, id + n + 1, \theta);
      for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) L[0].push_back(i);</pre>
8
      int top = 0;
9
      for (int k = n; k; k--) {
10
         int x = -1;
11
         for (;;) {
12
          if (L[top].empty()) top --;
13
            else {
             | x = L[top].back(), L[top].pop_back();
14
15
             | if (lab[x] == top) break;
16
          | }
17
         }
18
         seq[k] = x; id[x] = k;
         for (auto v : E[x]) {
19
          | if (!id[v]) {
20
             | L[++lab[v]].push_back(v);
21
22
               top = max(top, lab[v]);
          | } } }
   bool check() {
24
25
      fill(vis + 1, vis + n + 1, \theta);
      for (int i = n; i; i--) {
26
27
         int x = seq[i];
28
         vector <int> to;
29
         for (auto v : E[x])
          if (id[v] > i) to.push_back(v);
30
31
         if (to.empty()) continue;
         int w = to.front();
32
         for (auto v : to) if (id[v] < id[w]) w = v;
33
34
         for (auto v : E[w]) vis[v] = i;
35
         for (auto v : to)
         | if (v != w && vis[v] != i) return false;
36
37
     } return true; }
   void color() {
38
30
    | fill(vis + 1, vis + n + 1, 0);
      for (int i = n; i; i--) {
40
41
         int x = seq[i];
42
         for (auto v : E[x]) vis[col[v]] = x;
         for (int c = 1; !col[x]; c++)
43
44
          | if (vis[c] != x) col[x] = c;
      } }
```

2.17 Minimum Mean Cycle 最小平均值环 $O(n^2)$

2.18 斯坦纳树

```
1 LL d[1 << 10][N]; int c[15];
   priority_queue < pair <LL, int> > q;
   void dij(int S) {
    | for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) q.push(mp(-d[S][i], i));
      while (!q.empty()) {
5
         pair <LL, int> o = q.top(); q.pop();
         if (-o.x != d[S][o.y]) continue;
8
         int x = o.y;
         for (auto v : E[x]) if (d[S][v.v] > d[S][x] + v.w) {
          | d[S][v.v] = d[S][x] + v.w;
11
          | q.push(mp(-d[S][v.v], v.v));}}}
12
   void solve() {
13
      for (int i = 1; i < (1 << K); i++)
       | for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) d[i][j] = INF;
14
      for (int i = 0; i < K; i++) d[1 << i][c[i]] = 0;
15
      for (int S = 1; S < (1 << K); S++) {
      | for (int k = S; k > (S >> 1); k = (k - 1) & S) {
```

2.19 图论结论

2.19.1 最小乘积问题原理

每个元素有两个权值 $\{x_i\}$ 和 $\{y_i\}$,要求在某个限制下 (例如生成树,二分图匹配) 使得 $\Sigma x \Sigma y$ 最小。 对于任意一种符合限制的选取方法,记 $X = \Sigma x_i, Y = \Sigma y_i$,可看做平面内一点 (X,Y). 答案必在下凸壳上,找 出该下凸壳所有点,即可枚举获得最优答案。可以递归求出此下凸壳所有点,分别找出距 x,y 轴最近的两点 A,B,分别对应于 $\Sigma y_i,\Sigma x_i$ 最小。找出距离 线段最远的点 C,则 C 也在下凸壳上,C 点满足 $AB \times AC$ 最小,也即

$$(X_B - X_A)Y_C + (Y_A - Y_B)X_C - (X_B - X_A)Y_A - (Y_B - Y_A)X_A$$

最小,后两项均为常数,因此将所以权值改成 $(X_B-X_A)y_i+(Y_B-Y_A)x_i$, 求同样问题 (例如最小生成树,最小权匹配) 即可. 求出 C 点以后,递归 AC, BC.

2.19.2 最小环

无向图最小环: 每次floyd到 k 时, 判断 1 到 k-1 的每一个 i, j:

```
ans = \min\{ans, d(i, j) + G(i, k) + G(k, j)\}.
```

有向图最小环: 做完floyd后, d(i,i) 即为经过 i 的最小环.

2.19.3 度序列的可图性

判断一个度序列是否可转化为简单图,除了一种贪心构造的方法外,下列方法更快速. EG定理: 将度序列从大到小排序得到 $\{d_i\}$,此序列可转化为简单图当且仅当 Σd_i 为偶数,且对于任意的 $1 \le k \le n-1$ 满足 $\sum_{i=1}^k d_i \le k(k-1) + \sum_{i=k+1}^n \min(k,d_i)$.

2.19.4 切比雪夫距离与曼哈顿距离转化

曼哈顿转切比雪夫: (x+y,x-y), 适用于一些每次只能向四联通的格子走一格的问题. 切比雪夫转曼哈顿: $(\frac{x+y}{2},\frac{x-y}{2})$, 适用于统计距离.

2.19.5 树链的交

```
bool cmp(int a,int b){return dep[a]<dep[b];}

path merge(path u, path v){

    | int d[4], c[2];

    | if (!u.x||!v.x) return path(0, 0);

    | d[0]=lca(u.x,v.x); d[1]=lca(u.x,v.y);

    | d[2]=lca(u.y,v.x); d[3]=lca(u.y,v.y);

    | c[0]=lca(u.x,u.y); c[1]=lca(v.x,v.y);

    | sort(d,d+4,cmp); sort(c,c+2,cmp);

    | if (dep[c[0]] <= dep[d[0]] && dep[c[1]] <= dep[d[2]])

    | return path(d[2],d[3]);

    | else return path(0, 0); }</pre>
```

2.19.6 带修改MST

维护少量修改的最小生成树,可以缩点缩边使暴力复杂度变低. (银川 21: 求有 16 个'某两条边中至少选一条'的限制条件的最小生成树)

找出必须边 将修改边标 $-\infty$, 在MST上的其余边为必须边, 以此缩点.

找出无用边 将修改边标 ∞, 不在MST上的其余边为无用边, 删除之. 假设修改边数为 k, 操作后图中最多剩下 k+1 个点和 2k 条边.

2.19.7 差分约束

 $x_r - x_l \le c$:add(1, r, c) $x_r - x_l \ge c$:add(r, 1, -c) 2.19.8 李超线段树

添加若干条线段或直线 $(a_i,b_i) \to (a_j,b_j)$,每次求 [l,r] 上最上面的那条线段的值. 思想是让线段树中一个节点只对应一条直线,如果在这个区间加入一条直线,如果一段比原来的优,一段比原来的劣,那么判断一下两条线的交点,判断哪条直线可以完全覆盖一段一半的区间,把它保留,另一条直线下传到另一半区间. 时间复杂度 $O(n\log n)$.

2.19.9 Segment Tree Beats

区间 \min , \max , 区间求和. 以区间取 \min 为例, 额外维护最大值 m, 严格次大值 s 以及最大值个数 t. 现在假设我们要让区间 [L,R] 对 x 取 \min , 先在线段树中定位若干个节点,对于每个节点分三种情况讨论: 1, 当 $m \le x$ 时,显然这一次修改不会对这个节点产生影响,直接退出; 2, 当 se < x < ma时,显然这一次修改只会影响到所有最大值,所以把 num 加上 t*(x-ma),把 ma 更新为 x,打上标记退出; 3,当 $se \ge x$ 时,无法直接更新着一个节点的信息,对当前节点的左儿子和右儿子递归处理. 单次操作均摊复杂度 $O(\log^2 n)$.

2.19.10 二分图

最小点覆盖=最大匹配数. 独立集与覆盖集互补. 最小点覆盖构造方法: 对二分图流图求割集, 跨过的边指示最小点覆盖. Hall定理 $G=(X,Y,E), |M|=|X| \Leftrightarrow \forall S\subseteq X, |S|\leq |A(S)|.$

2.19.11 稳定婚姻问题

男士按自己喜欢程度从高到底依次向每位女士求婚,女士遇到更喜欢的男士时就接受他,并抛弃以前的配偶.被抛弃的男士继续按照列表向剩下的女士依次求婚,直到所有人都有配偶.算法一定能得到一个匹配,而且这个匹配一定是稳定的.时间复杂度 $O(n^2)$.

2.19.12 三元环

对于无向边 (u,v), 如果 $\deg_u < \deg_v$, 那么连有向边 (u,v)(以点标号为 第二关键字). 枚举 x 暴力即可. 时间复杂度 $O(m\sqrt{m})$.

2.19.13 图同构

(i-a)) mod P, 枚举点 a, 迭代 K 次后求得的就是 a 点所对应的 hash 值, 其中 K, A, B, C, D, P 为 hash 参数, 可自选.

2.19.14 竞赛图 Landau's Theorem

n 个点竞赛图点按出度按升序排序, 前 i 个点的出度之和不小于 $\frac{i(i-1)}{2}$, 度 数总和等于 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$. 否则可以用优先队列构造出方案.

2.19.15 Ramsey Theorem R(3,3)=6, R(4,4)=18

6个人中存在3人相互认识或者相互不认识.

2.19.16 树的计数 Prufer序列

树和其prufer编码——对应, 一颗 n 个点的树, 其prufer编码长度为 n-2, 且度数为 d_i 的点在prufer 编码中出现 $d_i - 1$ 次.

由树得到序列: 总共需要 n-2 步, 第 i 步在当前的树中寻找具有最小标号的叶子节点, 将与其相连的点的标号设为Prufer序列的第 i 个元素 p_i , 并将 此叶子节点从树中删除,直到最后得到一个长度为n-2的Prufer 序列和一 个只有两个节点的树.

由序列得到树: 先将所有点的度赋初值为 1, 然后加上它的编号在Prufer序列中出现的次数, 得到每个点的度; 执行 n-2 步, 第 i 步选取具有最小标号的度为 1 的点 u 与 $v=p_i$ 相连, 得到树中的一条边, 并将 u 和 v 的度减一. 最后再把剩下的两个度为1的点连边,加入到树中.

相关结论: n 个点完全图, 每个点度数依次为 $d_1,d_2,...,d_n$, 这样生成树的棵树 (n-2)!为: $\overline{(d_1-1)!(d_2-1)!...(d_n-1)!}$.

左边有 n_1 个点, 右边有 n_2 个点的完全二分图的生成树棵树为 $n_1^{n_2-1}$ imes

m 个连通块,每个连通块有 c_i 个点,把他们全部连通的生成树方案数: 11 $(\sum c_i)^{m-2} \prod c_i$

2.19.17 有根树计数 1,1,2,4,9,20,48,115,286,719,1842,4766 无标号 $a_{n+1} = 1/n \sum_{k=1}^{n} (\sum_{d|k} d \cdot a(d)) \cdot a(n-k+1)$

2.19.18 无根树计数

n 是奇数时,有 $a_n - \sum_i^{n/2} a_i a_{n-i}$ 种不同的无根树. n 时偶数时,有 $a_n - \sum_i^{n/2} a_i a_{n-i} + \frac{1}{2} a_{n/2} (a_{n/2} + 1)$ 种不同的无根树.

2.19.19 生成树计数 Kirchhoff's Matrix-Tree Thoerem

Kirchhoff Matrix T = Deg - A, Deg 是度数对角阵, A 是邻接矩阵. 无向 21 图度数矩阵是每个点度数;有向图度数矩阵是每个点入度.

邻接矩阵 A[u][v] 表示 $u \to v$ 边个数, 重边按照边数计算, 自环不计入度 23

无向图生成树计数: c = |K| 的任意 $1 \land n - 1$ 阶主子式 | 有向图外向树计数: c = | 去掉根所在的那阶得到的主子式 |

2.19.20 有向图欧拉回路计数 BEST Thoerem

$$\operatorname{ec}(G) = t_w(G) \prod_{v \in V} (\deg(v) - 1)!$$

其中 \deg 为入度 (欧拉图中等于出度), $t_w(G)$ 为以 w 为根的外向树的个数. 32 相关计算参考生成树计数.

欧拉连通图中任意两点外向树个数相同: $t_v(G) = t_w(G)$.

2.19.21 Tutte Matrix

Tutte matrix A of a graph G = (V, E):

$$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} x_{ij} & \text{if } (i,j) \in E \text{ and } i < j \\ -x_{ij} & \text{if } (i,j) \in E \text{ and } i > j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where x_{ij} are indeterminates. The determinant of this skew-symmetric matrix is then a polynomial (in the variables x_{ij} , i < j): this coincides with the square of the pfaffian of the matrix A and is non-zero (as a polynomial) if and only if a perfect matching exists.

2.19.22 Edmonds Matrix

Edmonds matrix A of a balanced (|U| = |V|) bipartite graph G =(U,V,E):

$$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} x_{ij} & (u_i, v_j) \in E \\ 0 & (u_i, v_j) \notin E \end{cases}$$

where the x_{ij} are indeterminates. G 有完美匹配当且仅当关于 x_{ij} 的多 项式 $det(A_{ij})$ 不恒为 0. 完美匹配的个数等于多项式中单项式的个数.

2.19.23 有向图无环定向, 色多项式

图的色多项式 $P_G(q)$ 对图 G 的 q-染色计数.

Triangle $K_3: x(x-1)(x-2)$ Complete graph $K_n: x(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-(n-1))$

Tree with *n* vertices : $x(x-1)^{n-1}$

Cycle $C_n : (x-1)^n + (-1)^n(x-1)$

acyclic orientations of an *n*-vertex graph *G* is $(-1)^n P_G(-1)$.

2.19.24 拟阵交问题

拟阵定义: S, T 是独立集,则 S 子集是,若 |S| > |T|,则 S 能扩充 T. 最大 带权拟阵交问题: 全集 U 中每个元素都有权值 w_i . 设同一个全集 U 上有两 个满足拟阵性质的集族 \mathcal{F}_1 , \mathcal{F}_2 . 对于 k=1..|U|, 分别求出一个集合 S, 满 足 $S \in \mathcal{F}_1 \cap \mathcal{F}_2$ 且 |S| 恰好为 k 的前提下, S 中元素权值和最小.

设集合大小为 k 时已经求出了答案 S. 现在希望求出集合大小为 k+1 的答案. U 中所有元素分为两个集合: 当前答案集合 S, 和剩余集合 $T=U\backslash S$. 考虑 T 中的某个元素 x_i . 记 $A=\{x_i|S\cup\{x_i\}\in\mathcal{F}_1\}$, $B=\{x_i|S\cup\{x_i\}\in\mathcal{F}_2\}$. 如果 T 中某个元素 $x_i\notin A$, 说明 x_i 加进 S 中形成了某个"环",从而不满足 \mathcal{F}_1 的限制. 考虑这个"环"上每个元素 y_j ,满足 $S\setminus\{y_j\}\cup\{x_i\}\in\mathcal{F}_1$,将 y_j 向每个 x_i 连边. 如果 T 中某个元素 $x_i\notin B$,同理找出 S 中每一个元素 y_j 使得 $S\setminus\{y_j\}\cup\{x_i\}\in\mathcal{F}_2$,将 x_i 向 y_j 连边. 现在求出从 A 到 B 的多源多汇最短路,权值在点上,若点属于 T 则权值为正,否则属于 S,权值为负。最短路上每个 T 中的点放进 S, S 中的点放进 T,则完成了一次增广。由于每次增广路的起点和终点都在 T 中,所以每次增广 都会使得 |S| 增加1.

最大拟阵交问题可以去掉权值直接求增广路.

2.19.25 双极定向

```
//双极定向:给定无向图和两个极点s,t,要求将每条边定向后成为DAG,
     → 使得s可达所有点, 所有点均可达t
   //topo为定向后DAG的拓扑序,边 (u,v) 定向为u->v当且仅当拓扑序
     → 中u在v的前面.
   int n, dfn[N], low[N], stamp, p[N], preorder[N], topo[N];
   bool fucked = 0, sign[N]; vector<int> G[N];
void dfs(int x, int fa, int s, int t){
      dfn[x] = low[x] = ++stamp;
      preorder[stamp] = x, p[x] = fa;
      if (x == s) dfs(t, x, s, t);
      for (int y : G[x]){
       | if (x == s \&\& y == t) continue;
         if (!dfn[y]){
            if (x == s) fucked = true;
13
            dfs(y, x, s, t);
14
            low[x] = min(low[x], low[y]); }
         else if (dfn[y] < dfn[x] && y != fa)
15
          | low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[y]); } }
17
   bool bipolar_orientation(int s, int t){
18
      G[s].push_back(t), G[t].push_back(s);
      stamp = fucked = 0, dfs(s, s, s, t);
      for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
20
       | if (i != s && (!dfn[i] || low[i] >= dfn[i]))
          | fucked = true;
      if (fucked) return false;
      sign[s] = 0;//memset sign[] is not necessary
      int pre[n + 5], suf[n + 5]; // list
25
      suf[0] = s; pre[s] = 0, suf[s] = t;
      pre[t] = s, suf[t] = n + 1; pre[n + 1] = t;
27
28
      for (int i = 3; i <= n; i++){
       | int v = preorder[i];
29
30
         if (!sign[preorder[low[v]]]){ // insert before p[v]
            int P = pre[p[v]];
            pre[v] = P, suf[v] = p[v];
            suf[P] = pre[p[v]] = v; }
         else{ // insert after p[v]
34
35
            int S = suf[p[v]];
            pre[v] = p[v], suf[x] = S;
37
            suf[p[v]] = pre[S] = v; }
         sign[p[x]] = !sign[preorder[low[x]]]; }
39
      for (int x = s, cnt = 0; x != n + 1; x = suf[x])
40
       | topo[++cnt] = x;
      return true; }
```

2.19.26 图中的环

没有奇环的图是二分图,没有偶环的图是仙人掌. 判定没有奇环仅用深度奇 偶性判即可; 判定没有偶环的图需要记录覆盖次数判定是否存在奇环有交.

3. Data Structure

3.1 非递归线段树

3.1.1 区间加,区间求最大值

```
void update(int 1, int r, int d) {
    for (1 += M-1, r += M+1; 1^r^1; 1 >>= 1, r >>= 1) {
       if (1 < M) {
          \begin{array}{l} \mid \ t[1] = \max(t[1*2], \ t[1*2+1]) \ + \ \max[1]; \\ \mid \ t[r] = \max(t[r*2], \ t[r*2+1]) \ + \ \max[r]; \ \end{array} 
     | if (~l & 1) { t[l ^ 1] += d; mark[l ^ 1] += d; }
     | if (r & 1) { t[r ^ 1] += d; mark[r ^ 1] += d; } }
    for (; 1; 1 >>= 1, r >>= 1)
     | \  \, \text{if} \  \, (1 \, < \, M) \  \, t[1] \, = \, \max(t[1*2], \, \, t[1*2+1]) \, + \, \max[1],
                      t[r] = max(t[r*2], t[r*2+1]) + mark[r]; }
int query(int 1, int r) {
int maxl = -INF, maxr = -INF;
```

3.2 点分治

```
vector<pair<int, int> > G[maxn];
   int sz[maxn], son[maxn], q[maxn];
   int pr[maxn], depth[maxn], rt[maxn][19], d[maxn][19];
   int cnt_all[maxn],sum_all[maxn],cnt[maxn][],sum[maxn][];
   bool vis[maxn], col[maxn];
   int getcenter(int o, int s) {
      int head = 0, tail = 0; q[tail++] = o;
      while (head != tail) {
       | int x = q[head++]; sz[x] = 1; son[x] = 0;
          for (auto [y, _]: G[x]) if (!vis[y] && y != pr[x]) {
10
          | pr[y] = x; q[tail++] = y; } }
11
      for (int i = tail - 1; i; i--) {
12
13
       | int x = q[i]; sz[pr[x]] += sz[x];
14
       | if (sz[x] > sz[son[pr[x]]]) son[pr[x]] = x; }
15
      int x = q[0];
16
      while (son[x] \&\& sz[son[x]] * 2 >= s) x = son[x];
17
      return x; }
   void getdis(int o, int k) {
    | int head = 0, tail = 0; q[tail++] = o;
19
      while (head != tail) {
20
         int x = q[head++]; sz[x] = 1; rt[x][k] = 0;
21
          for (auto [y, w] : G[x]) if (!vis[y] && y != pr[x]) {
22
          | pr[y]=x; d[y][k] = d[x][k] + w; q[tail++]=y; } 
      for (int i = tail - 1; i; i--)sz[pr[q[i]]] += sz[q[i]];}
24
25
   void build(int o, int k, int s, int fa) {
    int x = getcenter(o, s);
26
27
      vis[x] = true; depth[x] = k; pr[x] = fa;
28
      for (auto [y, w] : G[x]) if (!vis[y]) {
29
       | d[y][k] = w; pr[y] = x; getdis(y, k); }
      for (auto [y, w] : G[x]) if (!vis[y])
       | build(y, k + 1, sz[y], x); }
31
32
   void modify(int x) {
    | int t = col[x] ? -1 : 1; cnt_all[x] += t;
33
      for (int u = pr[x], k = depth[x] - 1; u; u = pr[u],k--){
  | sum_all[u] += t * d[x][k]; cnt_all[u] += t;
34
35
       | sum[rt[x][k]][k] += t*d[x][k]; cnt[rt[x][k]][k] += t;
36
37
     } col[x] ^= true; }
   int query(int x) { int ans = sum_all[x];
  | for (int u = pr[x], k = depth[x] - 1; u; u = pr[u], k--)
38
39
       \mid ans += sum_all[u] - sum[rt[x][k]][k]
         | + d[x][k] * (cnt_all[u] - cnt[rt[x][k]][k]);
41
      return ans; }
```

3.3 LCT 动态树

```
1 // 记得初始化 mn; 维护虚子树: access link cut pushup
   int fa[MX], ch[MX][2], w[MX], mn[MX], mark[MX];
   int get(int x) {return x == ch[fa[x]][1];}
int nrt(int x) {return get(x) || x == ch[fa[x]][0];}
   void pushup(int x) {
      mn[x] = w[x];
      if (lch(x)) mn[x] = min(mn[x], mn[lch(x)]);
   | if (rch(x)) mn[x] = min(mn[x], mn[rch(x)]); }
   void rev(int x) {mark[x] ^= 1, swap(lch(x), rch(x));}
   void pushdown(int x) {
    | if (mark[x]) {
11
       | if (lch(x)) rev(lch(x));
12
13
         if (rch(x)) rev(rch(x));
14
       | mark[x] = false; } }
   void rot(int x) {
    | int f = fa[x], gf = fa[f];
16
      int which = get(x), W = ch[x][!which];
17
      if (nrt(f)) ch[gf][ch[gf][1] == f] = x;
18
19
      ch[x][!which] = f, ch[f][which] = W;
      if (W) fa[W] = f;
20
      fa[f] = x, fa[x] = gf;
21
22
    | pushup(f); }
23
   void splay(int x) {
24
      static int stk[MX];
      int f = x, dep = 0; stk[++dep] = f;
25
      while (nrt(f)) stk[++dep] = f = fa[f];
26
      while (dep) pushdown(stk[dep--]);
      while (nrt(x)) {
```

```
if (nrt(f = fa[x])) rot(get(x) == get(f) ? f : x);
       rot(x)
   | } pushup(x); }
   void access(int x) {
33
   | for(int y = 0; x; x = fa[y = x])
      | splay(x), rch(x) = y, pushup(x); }
   void makeroot(int x) {access(x), splay(x), rev(x);}
35
   void split(int x, int y) {makeroot(x), access(y), splay(y);}
   int findroot(int x) {
37
   | access(x), splay(x);
38
    | while (lch(x)) pushdown(x), x = lch(x);
40
   | return splay(x), x; | }
   void link(int x, int y) {
   | makeroot(x);
42
    | if (findroot(y) != x) fa[x] = y; }
43
   void cut(int x, int y) {
   | makeroot(x);
45
      if (findroot(y) != x || fa[y] != x || lch(y)) return;
    rch(x) = fa[y] = 0, pushup(x); }
```

3.4 可持久化 Treap

```
/* 不可持久化: 把 copy(a, b) 换成 a = b,并且去除新建结点 */
   const int MX = (2e5 + 233) * 18 * 8;
   int vcnt;
   struct node {
     int sz, ch[2], pri;
     int rev; LL sum; int val;
   } tr[MX];
   int newnode(int v) {
     static mt19937 rng(114514);
10
     int x = ++vcnt;
     tr[x].sz = 1;
     1ch = rch = 0;
     tr[x].pri = rng();
     tr[x].sum = tr[x].val = v;
14
     tr[x].rev = false;
     return x; }
17
   void copy(int x, int y) { tr[x] = tr[y]; }
   int merge(int x, int y) {
18
     if (!x || !y) return x + y;
19
20
     int z = ++vcnt;
     if (tr[x].pri < tr[y].pri) {</pre>
       pushdown(x); copy(z, x);
22
       tr[z].ch[1] = merge(tr[z].ch[1], y);
24
     } else {
25
       pushdown(y); copy(z, y);
       tr[z].ch[0] = merge(x, tr[z].ch[0]); }
     pushup(z); return z; }
28
   void split(int x, int dsz, int &r1, int &r2) {
     if (!x) {
29
30
       r1 = r2 = 0;
31
     } else {
32
       pushdown(x);
       if (tr[lch].sz + 1 <= dsz) {
         r1 = ++vcnt; copy(r1, x);
34
35
         split(tr[r1].ch[1], dsz - 1 - tr[lch].sz
           , tr[r1].ch[1], r2);
36
37
         pushup(r1);
       } else {
         r2 = ++vcnt; copy(r2, x);
         split(tr[r2].ch[0], dsz, r1, tr[r2].ch[0]);
40
41
         pushup(r2); } } }
```

4. String

4.1 最小表示法

4.2 Manacher

```
1 // n为串长,回文半径输出到p数组中,数组要开串长的两倍 void manacher(const char *t, int n) {
```

```
3  | static char s[MAXN * 2];
4  | for (int i = n; i; i--) s[i * 2] = t[i];
5  | for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) s[i * 2 + 1] = '#';
6  | s[0] = '$'; s[(n + 1) * 2] = '\0'; n = n * 2 + 1;
7  | int mx = 0, j = 0;
8  | for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
9  | | p[i] = (mx > i ? min(p[j * 2 - i], mx - i) : 1);
10  | | while (s[i - p[i]] == s[i + p[i]]) p[i]++;
11  | if (i + p[i] > mx) { mx = i + p[i]; j = i; } }
```

4.3 KMP, exKMP

```
void kmp(const char *s, int n) { // 1-based

fail[0] = fail[1] = 0;

for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) { int j = fail[i];

while (j && s[i + 1] != s[j + 1]) j = fail[j];

| if (s[i + 1] == s[j + 1]) fail[i + 1] = j + 1;

| else fail[i + 1] = 0; } }

void exkmp(const char *s, int *a, int n) { // 1-based

int l = 0, r = 0; a[1] = n;

for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {

| a[i] = i > r ? 0 : min(r - i + 1, a[i - l + 1]);

| while (i+a[i] <= n && s[1+a[i]] == s[i+a[i]]) a[i]++;

| if (i + a[i] - 1 > r) {l = i; r = i + a[i] - 1;}}
```

4.4 AC 自动机

注意代码是以 0 为根的,如果要 1-base 的话要改一下没有儿子时的逻辑。

```
int ch[MAXN][26], fail[MAXN], q[MAXN], sum[MAXN], cnt = 0;
int insert(const char *c) { int x = 0; while (*c) {
    | if (!ch[x][*c - 'a']) ch[x][*c - 'a'] = ++cnt;

    | x = ch[x][*c++ - 'a']; } return x; }

void getfail() { int x, head = 0, tail = 0;
    | for (int c = 0; c < 26; c++) if (ch[0][c])

    | | q[tail++] = ch[0][c];

    | while (head != tail) { x = q[head++];
    | for (int c = 0; c < 26; c++) { if (ch[x][c]) {
    | | fail[ch[x][c]] = ch[fail[x]][c];
    | | | q[tail++] = ch[x][c];
    | | | else ch[x][c] = ch[fail[x]][c]; } }</pre>
```

4.5 Lydon Word Decomposition

```
//满足s的最小后缀等于s本身的串s称为Lyndon串.
   //等价于: s是它自己的所有循环移位中唯一最小的一个.
   //任意字符串s可以分解为 s=s_1s_2s_k,其中 s_i 是Lyndon串,
     \hookrightarrow s_i \ge s_{i+1}. 且这种分解方法是唯一的.
   //后缀排序后,排名的所有前缀最小值构成了 Ly 分解的左端点。
   void mnsuf(char *s, int *mn, int n){ // 每个前缀的最小后缀
   | //1 - base , 求 Lyndon 分解去掉 mn 即可
       for(int i = 1; i <= n;)
          int j = i + 1, k = i; mn[i] = i;
9
          for(; j <= n && s[k] <= s[j]; j++){</pre>
10
              if(s[k] < s[j]) k = mn[j] = i;
                  else mn[j] = mn[k] + j - k, k++;
12
          for(; i <= k; i += j - k) {} } //
    \hookrightarrow lyn+=s[i..i+k-j-1]
   void mxsuf(char *s, int *mx, int n){ // 每个前缀的最大后缀
13
      fill(mx + 1, mx + n + 1, 0); // 1 - base
14
15
       for(int i = 1; i <= n;){
          int j = i + 1, k = i; !mx[i] ? mx[i] = i : 0;
16
          for(; j \le n \&\& s[k] >= s[j]; j++){
              |mx[j]| mx[j] = i : 0;
19
              s[k] > s[j] ? k = i : k++; }
          for(; i <= k; i += j - k) {} }</pre>
```

4.6 后缀自动机

```
int last, mxl[MAXN], par[MAXN], go[MAXN][26], sam_cnt;
   void extend(int c) { // 结点数要开成串长的两倍
      int p = last, np = ++sam\_cnt; mxl[np] = mxl[p] + 1;
      while (p \&\& !go[p][c]) \{ go[p][c] = np; p = par[p]; \}
      if (!p) par[np] = 1; else { int q = go[p][c];
         if (mxl[q] == mxl[p] + 1) par[np] = q;
         else { int nq = ++sam_cnt; mxl[nq] = mxl[p] + 1;
           memcpy(go[nq], go[q], sizeof(go[q]));
9
            par[nq] = par[q]; par[np] = par[q] = nq;
            while (p \&\& go[p][c] == q) \{ go[p][c] = nq;
            | p = par[p]; } } last = np; }
   void init() { last = sam_cnt = 1; }
12
   int c[MAXN], q[MAXN];
14 void solve() { // 跑完得到的q是一个合法的拓扑序
```

```
15 | for (int i = 1; i <= sam_cnt; i++) c[mxl[i] + 1]++;

16 | for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) c[i] += c[i - 1];

17 | for (int i = 1; i <= sam_cnt; i++) q[++c[mxl[i]]] = i;}
```

4.7 SAMSA & 后缀树

```
bool vis[MAXN * 2]; char s[MAXN];
    int id[MAXN * 2], ch[MAXN * 2][26], height[MAXN], stamp = 0;
    void dfs(int x) {
      if (id[x]) { height[stamp++] = val[last];
        \mid sa[stamp] = id[x]; last = x; }
         for (int c = 0; c < 26; c++)
        | if (ch[x][c]) dfs(ch[x][c]);
    | last = par[x]; }
    int main() { last = ++cnt; scanf("%s", s + 1);
        int n = strlen(s + 1); for (int i = n; i; i--) {
| expand(s[i] - 'a'); id[last] = i; }
10
11
       vis[1] = true; for (int i = 1; i <= cnt; i++) if (id[i])
            | for (int x = i,pos = n; x && !vis[x]; x = par[x]){}
13
                vis[x] = true; pos -= val[x] - val[par[x]];
                | ch[par[x]][s[pos + 1] - 'a'] = x; }
16
       dfs(1); for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
       printf("%d%c", sa[i], i < n ? ' ' : '\n');
for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) printf("%d%c", height[i],
        i < n ? ' ' : '\n'); return 0; }</pre>
17
18
```

4.8 后缀数组

```
// height[i] = lcp(sa[i], sa[i - 1])
   // 如果有多组数据,全部都清空到 max(n, m)
   constexpr int MAXN = 1000005;
   static int buc[MAXN], id[MAXN], p[MAXN], t[MAXN];
      for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) buc[rnk[i] = s[i]]++;
      for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) buc[i] += buc[i - 1];
      for (int i = n; i; i--) sa[buc[rnk[i]]--] = i;
10
      memset(buc, 0, sizeof(int) * (m + 1));
11
      for (int k = 1, cnt = 0; cnt != n; k *= 2, m = cnt) {
12
         cnt = 0;
         for (int i = n; i > n - k; i--) id[++cnt] = i;
         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
          \mid if (sa[i] > k) id[++cnt] = sa[i] - k;
16
         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) buc[p[i]=rnk[id[i]]]++;</pre>
17
         for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) buc[i] += buc[i - 1];
18
         for (int i = n; i; i--) sa[buc[p[i]]--] = id[i];
         memset(buc, 0, sizeof(int) * (m + 1));
         memcpy(t, rnk, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
         t[n + 1] = 0; // 记得清空 n + 1
         cnt = 0; for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
23
          | if (t[sa[i]] != t[sa[i - 1]] ||
             | t[sa[i] + k] != t[sa[i - 1] + k]) cnt++;
            rnk[sa[i]] = cnt; } }
      for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) sa[rnk[i]] = i;
27
      for (int i = 1, k = 0; i \leftarrow n; i++) { if (k) k--;
28
       | if (rnk[i] > 1) while (sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k <= n &&
        | | s[i + k] == s[sa[rnk[i] - 1] + k]) k++;
height[rnk[i]] = k; } } // 两个都要判,否则会左/右越界
30
   char s[MAXN]; int sa[MAXN], rnk[MAXN], height[MAXN];
   int main() { scanf("%s", s + 1); int n = strlen(s + 1);
33
   | get_sa(s, n, sa, rnk, height); }
```

4.9 Suffix Balanced Tree 后缀平衡树

```
1 // 后缀平衡树每次在字符串开头添加或删除字符,考虑在当前字符串 S
    → 前插入一个字符 c, 那么相当于在后缀平衡树中插入一个新的后缀
    → cS, 简单的话可以使用预处理哈希二分 LCP 判断两个后缀的大小作
    → cmp, 直接写 set, 时间复杂度 O(nlg^2n). 为了方便可以把字符
    → 反过来做
  // 例题 : 加一个字符或删一个字符,同时询问不同子串个数
  struct cmp{
   | bool operator()(int a,int b){
       int p=lcp(a,b);//注意这里是后面加,lcp是反过来的
       if(a==p)return 0;if(b==p)return 1;
     | return s[a-p]<s[b-p];}</pre>
  };set<int,cmp>S;set<int,cmp>::iterator il,ir;
  void del(){S.erase(L--);}//在后面删字符
  void add(char ch){//在后面加字符
    s[++L]=ch;mx=0;il=ir=S.lower_bound(L);
11
     if(il!=S.begin())mx=max(mx,lcp(L,*--il));
   if(ir!=S.end())mx=max(mx,lcp(L,*ir));
```

```
an[L]=an[L-1]+L-mx;S.insert(L); }
15 LL getan(){printf("%lld\n",an[L]);}//询问不同子串个数
```

4.10 广义 SAM 在线 BFS (zjj)

```
struct SAM{
   int tot,fail[MM],len[MM],t[MM][26];
3
   SAM(){tot=1;}
   int insert(int c,int last){
     if(t[last][c]){
6
         int p=last,q=t[p][c];
          if(len[p]+1==len[q])return q;
8
          else { int nq=++tot;
9
            fail[nq]=fail[q];fail[q]=nq;
10
             len[nq]=len[p]+1;memcpy(t[nq],t[q],sizeof(t[q]));
             for(;p && t[p][c]==q;p=fail[p])t[p][c]=nq;
11
             //可以直接复制下面的代码。
            return nq; } }
13
      int p=last,np=++tot;
14
15
      len[np]=len[p]+1;
      for(;p && !t[p][c];p=fail[p])t[p][c]=np;
16
17
      if(!p)fail[np]=1;
18
      else {
19
         int q=t[p][c];
         if(len[q]==len[p]+1)fail[np]=q;
20
          else { int nq=++tot;
21
             fail[nq]=fail[q];fail[q]=nq;
             len[nq] = len[p] + 1; memcpy(t[nq], t[q], sizeof(t[q]));
23
24
             for(;p && t[p][c]==q;p=fail[p])t[p][c]=nq;
            fail[np]=nq; } }
   | return np; } }sam;
// scanf("%s",st+1);int slen=strlen(st+1);
26
27
   // int last=1:
28
   // for(int j=1;j<=slen;j++)last=sam.insert(st[j]-'a',last);</pre>
```

4.11 回文树

0 的子树是长为偶数的串, 1 的子树是长为奇数的. 0 代表空串, 1 没有意义.

```
int len[N], fail[N], go[N][26], last, pam_cnt; char s[N];
   int dif[N], slink[N], g[N]; // 最小回文划分相关的 dp
   void clgo(int x){memset(go[x], 0, sizeof(go[x]));}
   void init(){ fail[0] = pam_cnt = 1; len[1] = -1;
   | last = 0; clgo(0); clgo(1);}
   int getfail(int n, int p){
6
     while (s[n - len[p] - 1] != s[n]) p = fail[p];
   | return p;}
   void extend(int n) {// 1 - base}
9
      int p = getfail(n, last), c = s[n] - 'a';
      if (!go[p][c]) { int q = ++pam_cnt, now = p;
12
         clgo(q);
         len[q] = len[p] + 2;
p = getfail(n, fail[p]);
13
14
         fail[q] = go[p][c]; last = go[now][c] = q;
         dif[q] = len[q] - len[fail[q]];
16
17
         slink[q] = dif[q] == dif[fail[q]] ?
        slink[fail[q]] : fail[q];} else last = go[p][c];}
18
19
   void solve(){
20
      for(int x = last; x > 1; x = slink[x]){
         g[x] = dp[i - len[slink[x]] - dif[x]];
21
22
         if(dif[x] == dif[fail[x]]) g[x] <- g[fail[x]];</pre>
23
         dp[i] <- g[x]; } }</pre>
   //双端插入: 前缀后缀分别写一个last和getfail, 回文所以只需要维护
24
     → 回文后缀, 当last=串长的时候两个last要等于整个串
   //去均摊:quick[x][c] 表示x的最长真回文后缀能匹配上c, 初始
     → 化quick[0] 全为1
```

4.12 Runs

```
struct Runs{
       int 1,r,p;
   bool operator==(Runs x,Runs y){return x.l==y.l && x.r==y.r;}
   int gl(int x,int y){求 $S[1,x],S[1,y]$ 的最长公共后缀}
   int gr(int x,int y){求 \$S[x,n],S[y,n]\$ 的最长公共前缀} //上面两个可以用 二分 + Hash 或者后缀数组实现。
   bool getcmp(int x,int y){//S[x,n] < S[y,n]}
    int len=gr(x,y);
      return st[x+len]<st[y+len];}</pre>
11
   int ly[N];
   void lyndon(bool type){//后缀排序法求 Lyndon
12
      stack<PII> stk;stk.push({n,n});ly[n]=n;
13
      for(int i=n-1;i>=1;i--){
```

```
int now=i;
16
         while(!stk.empty() && getcmp(i,stk.top().first)!=type)
          now=stk.top().second,stk.pop();
         ly[i]=now;
18
19
         stk.push({i,now});
20
    | } }
21
   void getrun(){
    | for(int l=1;l<=n;l++){
22
       | int r=ly[1],ll=1,rr=r;
23
24
         if(1!=1)11-=gl(1-1,r);
25
         if(r!=n)rr+=gr(1,r+1);
         if(rr-ll+1>=2*(r-l+1))run.push\_back(\{ll,rr,r-l+1\}); \ \}
26
   void solve(){
27
      st[n + 1] = '\0'; run.clear();
28
      init();//Hash 或者 SA 的启动
29
      for(int op=0;op<=1;op++){//0正常字典序,1反序
30
31
       | lyndon(op); getrun(); }
      \verb|sort(run.begin(),run.end(),[](Runs x, Runs y){|} \\
32
            return x == y ? x.p < y.p : (x.1 != y.1 ? x.1 < y.1
33
     \hookrightarrow: x.r < y.r);});
    run.erase(unique(run.begin(),run.end()),run.end()); }
```

字符串 Hash 类 4.13

Nemesis

```
static constexpr u128 inv = []() {
     u128 ret = P;
     for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) ret *= 2 - ret * P;
  | return ret; }();
  constexpr u128 chk = u128(-1) / P;
  bool check(i128 a, i128 b) {
  | if (a < b) swap(a, b);
     return (a - b) * inv <= chk; }
8
```

4.14 String Conclusions

如果 $s=x_1x_2=y_1y_2=z_1z_2, |x_1|<|y_1|<|z_1|, x_2, y_1, y_2, z_1$ 是回文 串,则 x_1 和 z_2 也是回文串.

Border 和周期

如果 r 是 S 的一个border, 则 |S|-r 是 S 的一个周期.

如果 p 和 q 都是 S 的周期, 且满足 $p+q \leq |S| + qcd(p,q)$, 则 qcd(p,q)也是一个周期

字符串匹配与Border

若字符串 S, T 满足 $2|S| \ge |T|$, 则 S 在 T 中所有匹配位置成等差数列. 若S的匹配次数大于2,则等差数列的周期恰好等于S的最小周期.

Border 的结构

字符串 S 的所有不小于 |S|/2 的border长度组成一个等差数列.

字符串 S 的所有 border 按长度排序后可分成 $O(\log |S|)$ 段, 每段是一个等 差粉列

回文串Border

回文串长度为 t 的后缀是一个回文后缀,等价于 t 是该串的border. 因此回 文后缀的长度也可以划分成 $O(\log |S|)$ 段.

子串最小后缀

设 s[p..n] 是 s[i..n], $(l \le i \le r)$ 中最小者, 则minsuf(l, r) 等于 s[p..r]的最短非空 border. $minsuf(l, r) = min\{s[p..r], minsuf(r - 2^k + 1, r)\},$ $(2^k < rl + 1 \le 2^{k+1}).$

子串最大后缀

从左往右扫,用set维护后缀的字典序递减的单调队列,并在对应时刻添加" 小于事件"点以便在之后修改队列;查询直接在set里lower_bound.

ZJJ: SAM处理手法

- 1. 基本子串结构: CLB 搞的那玩意。 2. 正反串 SAM 的基本联系: 一个子串出现的位置将会在两个SAM中同时 得到映照。
- 3. SAM 上转成数点问题。
- 4. 线段树合并维护 endpos 集合。
- 5. 树剖保证到根的链上只涉及 log 次修改和查询。(区间 border)
- 6. LCT 保证到根的链只修改均摊 log 个不同的颜色段。(区间本质不同子串 数量)

ZJJ: 字符串常见错误

1. 字符串算法变式记得判匹配位置超出字符串的情况, 例如多组数据下的 双端插入回文串,后缀数组多组。2. 警惕 char 运算中'a'和'a'的区别。3. char kmp[]

5. Math 数学

5.1 Long Long O(1) 乘, Barrett

```
1 LL modmul(LL a, LL b, LL M) { // skip2004, M < 63bit
   | LL ret = a * b - M * LL(1.L * a / M * b + 0.5);
     return ret < 0 ? ret + M : ret; }</pre>
   ULL modmul(ULL a, ULL b, LL M) { // orz@CF, M in 63 bit
   | ULL c = (long double)a * b / M;
      LL ret = LL(a * b - c * M) % LL(M); // must be signed
     return ret < 0 ? ret + M : ret; }</pre>
   // use int128 instead if M > 63 bit
9
   struct DIV {
10
   | ULL p, ip;
      void init (ULL _p) { p = _p; ip = -1llu / p; }
11
     int mod (ULL x) { // x < 2 ^ 64
12
       | ULL q = ULL(((u128)ip * x) >> 64);
13
14
         ULL r = x - q * p;
       | return int(r >= p ? r - p : r);
15
16 | } }; // speedup only when mod is not const
```

5.2 exgcd, 逆元

假设我们已经找到了一组解 (p_0,q_0) 满足 $ap_0+bq_0=\gcd(a,b)$, 那么其他的解都满足

$$p = p_0 + \frac{b}{\gcd(p,q)} \times t$$
 $q = q_0 - \frac{a}{\gcd(p,q)} \times t$

其中t为任意整数.

```
LL exgcd(LL a, LL b, LL &x, LL &y) {
    | if (b == 0) return x = 1, y = 0, a;
    | LL t = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
    | y -= a / b * x; return t;}
LL inv(LL x, LL m) {
    | LL a, b; exgcd(x, m, a, b); return (a % m + m) % m; }
```

递推逆元: $inv(i) \equiv (P - P/i) \cdot inv(P \mod i)$

5.3 CRT 中国剩余定理

```
1 bool crt_merge(LL a1, LL m1, LL a2, LL m2, LL &A, LL &M) {
LL c = a2 - a1, d = __gcd(m1, m2); //合并两个模方程
3 if(c % d) return 0; // gcd(m1, m2) | (a2 - a1) 时才有解
4 c = (c % m2 + m2) % m2; c /= d; m1 /= d; m2 /= d;
5 c = c * inv(m1 % m2, m2) % m2; //o逆元可任意值
6 M = m1*m2*d; A = (c *m1 %M *d %M +a1) % M; return 1;}//有解
```

5.4 Miller Rabin, Pollard Rho

```
1 mt19937 rng(123);
   #define rand() LL(rng() & LLONG_MAX)
   const int BASE[] = {2, 7, 61};//int(7,3e9)
   //{2,325,9375,28178,450775,9780504,1795265022}LL(37)
   struct miller_rabin {
   bool check (const LL &M, const LL &base) {
    | LL a = M - 1;
8
      while (~a & 1) a >>= 1;
      LL w = power (base, a, M); // power should use mul
      for (; a != M - 1 && w != 1 && w != M - 1; a <<= 1)
10
      | w = mul(w, w, M);
    | return w == M - 1 || (a & 1) == 1; }
12
   bool solve (const LL &a) \{//O((3 \text{ or } 7) \cdot \log n \cdot \text{mul})\}
13
    | if (a < 4) return a > 1;
14
      if (~a & 1) return false;
15
      for (int i = 0; i < sizeof(BASE)/4 && BASE[i] < a; ++i)
16
17
      if (!check (a, BASE[i])) return false;
      return true; } };
   miller_rabin is_prime;
19
   LL get_factor (LL a, LL seed) \{//O(n^{1/4} \cdot \log n \cdot \text{mul})\}
20
21
      LL x = rand() \%(a - 1) + 1, y = x;
      for (int head = 1, tail = 2; ; ) {
22
23
         x = mul(x, x, a); x = (x + seed) % a;
24
         if (x == y) return a;
         LL ans = gcd (abs (x - y), a);
         if (ans > 1 && ans < a) return ans;</pre>
26
         if (++head == tail) { y = x; tail <<= 1; } }</pre>
27
28
   void factor (LL a, vector<LL> &d) {
   | if (a <= 1) return;
     if (is_prime.solve (a)) d.push_back (a);
30
      else {
31
       | LL f = a;
32
        for (; f >= a; f = get_factor (a, rand() % (a - 1) +
```

```
34 | | factor (a / f, d);
35 | factor (f, d); }
```

5.5 扩展卢卡斯

```
int 1,a[33],p[33],P[33];
  U fac(int k,LL n){// 求 n! mod pk^tk, 返回值 U{ 不包含 pk 的
     →值,pk 出现的次数 }
    if (!n)return U{1,0};LL x=n/p[k],y=n/P[k],ans=1;int i;
      if(y){// 求出循环节的答案
        for(i=2;i<P[k];i++)if(i%p[k])ans=ans*i%P[k];</pre>
 6
        ans=Pw(ans,y,P[k]);
    | }for(i=y*P[k];i<=n;i++) if(i%p[k])ans=ans*i%M;// 求零散部
     ⇒分
8
   U z=fac(k,x);return U{ans*z.x%M,x+z.z};
   }LL get(int k,LL n,LL m){// 求 C(n,m) mod pk^tk
9
    | U a=fac(k,n),b=fac(k,m),c=fac(k,n-m);// 分三部分求解
10
   | return Pw(p[k],a.z-b.z-c.z,P[k])*a.x%P[k]*
     \rightarrow inv(b.x,P[k])%P[k]*inv(c.x,P[k])%P[k];
12
   }LL CRT(){// CRT 合并答案
13
   | LL d,w,y,x,ans=0;
   | fr(i,1,1)w=M/P[i],exgcd(w,P[i],x,y),

    ans=(ans+w*x%M*a[i])%M;

   return (ans+M)%M;
   }LL C(LL n, LL m) {// 求 C(n, m)
   | fr(i,1,1)a[i]=get(i,n,m);
17
18
    | return CRT();
19
   }LL exLucas(LL n,LL m,int M){
20
    | int jj=M,i //求 C(n,m)mod M,M=prod(pi^ki), O(pi^kilg^2n)
      for(i=2;i*i<=jj;i++)if(jj%i==0)</pre>
      | for(p[++1]=i,P[1]=1;jj%i==0;P[1]*=p[1])jj/=i;
22
23
      if(jj>1)l++,p[l]=P[l]=jj;
24
    | return C(n,m);}
```

5.6 阶乘取模

```
1 // n! mod p^q Time : O(pq^2 \frac{\log^2 n}{\log p})
   // Output : {a, b} means a*p^b
   using Val=unsigned long long; //Val 需要 mod p^q 意义下 + *
 3
   typedef vector<Val> poly;
  poly polymul(const poly &a,const poly &b){
   | int n = (int) a.size(); poly c (n, Val(0));
      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i) {
       | for (int j = 0; i + j < n; ++ j) {
         | c[i + j] = c[i + j] + a[i] * b[j]; } 
   return c; } Val choo[70][70];
   poly polyshift(const poly &a, Val delta) {
11
   int n = (int) a.size(); poly res (n, Val(0));
12
      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i) { Val d = 1;
13
14
       | for (int j = 0; j <= i; ++ j) {
         | res[i - j] = res[i - j]+a[i]*choo[i][j]*d;
15
         d = d * delta; } } return res; }
16
17
   void prepare(int q) {
   | for (int i = 0; i < q; ++ i) { choo[i][0] = Val(1);
18
      | for (int j = 1; j <= i; ++ j)
19
         | choo[i][j]=choo[i-1][j-1]+choo[i-1][j]; } }
21
   pair<Val, LL> fact(LL n, LL p, LL q) { Val ans = 1;
   | for (int r = 1; r < p; ++ r) {
         poly x (q, Val(0)), res (q, Val(0));
23
         res[0] = 1; LL _res = 0; x[0] = r; LL _x = 0;
24
         if (q > 1) x[1] = p, _x = 1; LL m = (n - r + p) / p;
         while (m) \{ if (m \& 1) \{
26
          | res=polymul(res,polyshift(x,_res)); _res+=_x; }
28
          \mid m >>= 1; x = polymul(x, polyshift(x, _x)); _x+=_x;
      | ans = ans * res[0]; }
29
      LL cnt = n / p; if (n >= p) { auto tmp=fact(<math>n / p, p, q);
30
      | ans = ans * tmp.first; cnt += tmp.second; }
    | return {ans, cnt}; }
```

5.7 类欧几里得直线下格点统计

5.8 万能欧几里德

```
Val work(LL P, LL R, LL Q, LL n, Val VU, Val VR) {
2 //(Px+R)/Q, 1<=x<=i, 经过整点先U再R
```

```
3  | if(!(((i128)n * P + R) / Q)) return ksm(VR, n);
4  | if(P>=Q) return work(P%Q,R,Q,n, VU, ksm(VU, P/Q) * VR);
5  | Val res; swap(VU,VR);
6  | res = ksm(VU, (Q-R-1)/P)*VR;
7  | LL m = ((i128)n * P + R) / Q;
8  | res = res * work(Q, (Q-R-1)%P, P, m-1, VU, VR);
9  | return res * ksm(VU, n - ((i128)m*Q - R - 1) / P); }
```

5.9 平方剩余

```
1 \mid // \ x^2=a \pmod{p},0 <=a<p, 返回 true or false 代表是否存在解
  // p必须是质数,若是多个单次质数的乘积,可以分别求解再用CRT合并
   // 复杂度为 O(log n)
   void multiply(ll &c, ll &d, ll a, ll b, ll w) \{
   int cc = (a * c + b * d % MOD * w) % MOD;
   int dd = (a * d + b * c) % MOD; c = cc, d = dd; }
   bool solve(int n, int &x) {
   | if (n==0) return x=0,true; if (MOD==2) return x=1,true;
      if (power(n, MOD / 2, MOD) == MOD - 1) return false;
     11 c = 1, d = 0, b = 1, a, w;
     // finding a such that a^2 - n is not a square
11
12
      do { a = rand() \% MOD; w = (a * a - n + MOD) \% MOD;
      | if (w == 0) return x = a, true;
13
14
      } while (power(w, MOD / 2, MOD) != MOD - 1);
      for (int times = (MOD + 1) / 2; times; times >>= 1) {
       | if (times & 1) multiply(c, d, a, b, w);
16
17
         multiply(a, b, a, b, w); }
      // x = (a + sqrt(w)) ^ ((p + 1) / 2)
18
19
     return x = c, true; }
```

5.10 线性同余不等式

```
\ensuremath{//} Find the minimal non-negtive solutions for
     rightarrow l \le d \cdot x \mod m \le r
   // 0 \le d, l, r < m; l \le r, O(\log n)
   LL cal(LL m, LL d, LL l, LL r) {
3
      if (1==0) return 0; if (d==0) return MXL; // 无解
      if (d * 2 > m) return cal(m, m - d, m - r, m - 1);
      if ((1 - 1) / d < r / d) return (1 - 1) / d + 1;
      LL k = cal(d, (-m % d + d) % d, 1 % d, r % d);
     return k==MXL ? MXL : (k*m + 1 - 1)/d+1;}// 无解 2
   // return all x satisfying l1<=x<=r1 and l2<=(x*mul+add)</pre>
   // here LIM = 2^32 so we use UI instead of "%".
   // O(\log p + \#solutions)
   struct Jump { UI val, step;
12
13
      Jump(UI val, UI step) : val(val), step(step) { }
      Jump operator + (const Jump & b) const {
14
15
       | return Jump(val + b.val, step + b.step); }
16
      Jump operator - (const Jump & b) const {
       return Jump(val - b.val, step + b.step); }};
17
   inline Jump operator * (UI x, const Jump & a) {
    | return Jump(x * a.val, x * a.step); }
19
20
   vector<UI> solve(UI 11, UI r1, UI 12, UI r2, pair<UI,UI>
21
      UI mul = muladd.first, add = muladd.second, w = r2 - 12;
22
      Jump up(mul, 1), dn(-mul, 1); UI s(11 * mul + add);
      Jump lo(r2 - s, \theta), hi(s - 12, \theta);
23
24
      function<void(Jump&, Jump&)> sub=[&](Jump& a, Jump& b){
25
         if (a.val > w) {
          | UI t(((LL)a.val-max(OLL, w+1LL-b.val)) / b.val);
26
            a = a - t * b; } };
27
      sub(lo, up), sub(hi, dn);
28
      while (up.val > w || dn.val > w) {
29
30
         sub(up, dn); sub(lo, up);
31
         sub(dn, up); sub(hi, dn); }
32
      assert(up.val + dn.val > w); vector<UI> res;
      Jump bg(s + mul * min(lo.step, hi.step), min(lo.step,
33
34
      while (bg.step <= r1 - l1) {
35
         if (12 <= bg.val && bg.val <= r2)
          | res.push_back(bg.step + 11);
         if (12 <= bg.val-dn.val && bg.val-dn.val <= r2) {</pre>
37
38
          | bg = bg - dn;
       | } else bg = bg + up; }
39
      return res; }
```

5.11 原根

定义 使得 $a^x \mod m = 1$ 的最小的x, 记作 $\delta_m(a)$. 若 $a \equiv g^s \mod m$, ¹³ 其中 g 为 m 的一个原根. 则虽然 s 随 g 的不同取值有所不同, 但是必然满足 ¹⁴ $\delta_m(a) = \gcd(s, \varphi(m))$.

```
性质 \delta_m(a^k) = \frac{\delta_m(a)}{\gcd(\delta_m(a),k)}
```

k 次剩余 给定方程 $x^k \equiv a \mod m$, 求所有解. 若 $k = \varphi(m)$ 互质, 则可以直接求出 k 对 $\varphi(m)$ 的逆元. 否则, 将 k 拆成两部分, k = uv, 其 中 $u \perp \varphi(m)$, $v \mid \varphi(m)$, 先求 $x^v \equiv a \mod m$, 则 $ans = x^{u^{-1}}$. 下面讨论 $k \mid \varphi(m)$ 的问题. 任取一原根 g, 对两侧取离散对数, 设 $x = g^s$, $a = g^t$, 其中 t 可以用BSGS求出, 则问题转化为求出所有的 s 满足 $ks \equiv t \mod \varphi(m)$, exgcd 即可求解, 显然有解的条件是 $k \mid \delta_m(a)$.

5.12 FFT

```
using cp = complex<double>; const double PI = acos(-1.0);
   vector<cp> omega[25]; // 单位根
   // n 是 DFT 的最大长度,例如如果最多有两个长为 m 的多项式相乘,
   // 或者求逆的长度为 m, 那么 n 需要 >= 2m
   void fft_init(int n) \{ // n = 2^k \}
   | for (int k = 2, d = 0; k <= n; k *= 2, d++) {
      | omega[d].resize(k + 1);
        for (int i = 0; i <= k; i++) // polar 是用模和辐角求复
    ⇒数
         | omega[d][i] = polar(1.0, 2 * PI * i / k); } }
   void fft(cp* a, int n, int t) {
10
    | for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
      | int k = n; do j ^= (k >>= 1); while (j < k);
12
      | if (i < j) swap(a[i], a[j]); }
     for (int k = 1, d = 0; k < n; k *= 2, d++)
14
15
       | for (int i = 0; i < n; i += k * 2)
         | for (int j = 0; j < k; j++) {
16
              cp w = omega[d][t > 0 ? j : k * 2 - j];
17
              cp u = a[i + j], v = w * a[i + j + k];
18
19
            | a[i + j] = u + v; a[i + j + k] = u - v; }
     if (t < 0) for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) a[i] /= n; }
```

5.13 NTT

```
vector<int> omega[25]; // 单位根
   // n 是 DFT 的最大长度,例如如果最多有两个长为 m 的多项式相乘,
   // 或者求逆的长度为 m, 那么 n 需要 >= 2m
   void ntt_init(int n) { // n = 2^k
   | for (int k = 2, d = 0; k <= n; k *= 2, d++) {
        omega[d].resize(k + 1);
         int wn = qpow(3, (p - 1) / k), tmp = 1;
         for (int i = 0; i <= k; i++) { omega[d][i] = tmp;</pre>
          | tmp = (LL)tmp * wn % p; } }
   // 传入的数必须是 [0, p) 范围内, 不能有负的
   // 否则把 d == 16 改成 d % 8 == 0 之类,多取几次模
   void ntt(int *c, int n, int tp) {
13
    | static ULL a[N];
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) a[i] = c[i];</pre>
15
     for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
        int k = n; do j \stackrel{}{} (k >>= 1); while (j < k);
      if (i < j) swap(a[i], a[j]); }
17
18
      for (int k = 1, d = 0; k < n; k *= 2, d++) {
       | if (d == 16) for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) a[i] %= p;
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i += k * 2)
20
          | for (int j = 0; j < k; j++) {
              int w = omega[d][tp > 0 ? j : k * 2 - j];
23
              ULL u = a[i + j], v = w * a[i + j + k] % p;
              a[i + j] = u + v;
              a[i + j + k] = u - v + p; } 
25
26
      if (tp>0) {for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) c[i] = a[i] % p;}
     else { int inv = qpow(n, p - 2);
27
28
      | for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) c[i] = a[i] * inv % p;}}
```

5.14 MTT 任意模数卷积

```
void dft(cp* a, cp* b, int n) { static cp c[MAXN];
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
       | c[i] = cp(a[i].real(), b[i].real());
      fft(c, n, 1);
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) { int j = (n - i) & (n - 1);
         a[i] = (c[i] + conj(c[j])) * 0.5;
        b[i] = (c[i] - conj(c[j])) * -0.5i; } }
   void idft(cp* a, cp* b, int n) { static cp c[MAXN];
8
    | for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) c[i] = a[i] + 1i * b[i];
10
      fft(c, n, -1);
   | for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      | a[i] = c[i].real(); b[i] = c[i].imag(); } }
12
   vector<int> multiply(const vector<int>& u,
      | const vector<int>& v, int mod) { // 任意模数卷积
15
      static cp a[2][MAXN], b[2][MAXN], c[3][MAXN];
      int base = ceil(sqrt(mod));
   int n = (int)u.size(), m = (int)v.size();
```

```
int fft_n = 1; while (fft_n < n + m - 1) fft_n *= 2;</pre>
      for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
19
20
         fill(a[i], a[i] + fft_n, 0);
         fill(b[i], b[i] + fft_n, 0); }
21
22
      for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
       | fill(c[i], c[i] + fft_n, 0);
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) { // 一定要取模!
24
         a[0][i] = (u[i] \% mod) \% base;
         a[1][i] = (u[i] % mod) / base; }
26
      for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) { // 一定要取模!
27
         b[0][i] = (v[i] % mod) % base;
28
         b[1][i] = (v[i] % mod) / base; }
29
      dft(a[0], a[1], fft_n); dft(b[0], b[1], fft_n);
30
      for (int i = 0; i < fft_n; i++) {
31
         c[0][i] = a[0][i] * b[0][i];
32
         c[1][i] = a[0][i] * b[1][i] + a[1][i] * b[0][i];
33
         c[2][i] = a[1][i] * b[1][i]; }
34
      fft(c[1], fft_n, -1); idft(c[0], c[2], fft_n);
int base2 = base * base % mod;
36
37
      vector<int> ans(n + m - 1);
      for (int i = 0; i < n + m - 1; i++)
38
       | ans[i] = ((LL)(c[0][i].real() + 0.5) +
39
40
          | (LL)(c[1][i].real() + 0.5) \% mod * base +
          | (LL)(c[2][i].real() + 0.5) % mod * base2) % mod;
41
```

5.15 多项式运算

5.15.1 多项式求逆 开根 ln exp

```
using poly = vector<int>;
   poly_poly_calc(const poly& u, const poly& v, // 长度要相同
      function<int(int, int)> op) { // 返回长度是两倍
      static int a[MAXN], b[MAXN], c[MAXN];
      int n = (int)u.size();
      memcpy(a, u.data(), sizeof(int) * n);
fill(a + n, a + n * 2, 0);
      memcpy(b, v.data(), sizeof(int) * n);
      fill(b + n, b + n * 2, 0);
ntt(a, n * 2, 1); ntt(b, n * 2, 1);
10
      for (int i = 0; i < n * 2; i++) c[i] = op(a[i], b[i]);
      ntt(c, n * 2, -1); return poly(c, c + n * 2); }
12
13
   poly poly_mul(const poly& u, const poly& v) { // 乘法
   | return poly_calc(u, v, [](int a, int b)

| | { return (LL)a * b % p; }); } // 返回长度是两倍

poly poly_inv(const poly& a) { // 求逆, 返回长度不变
14
15
      poly c{qpow(a[0], p - 2)}; // 常数项一般都是 1
for (int k = 2; k <= (int)a.size(); k *= 2) {
17
18
        | c.resize(k); poly b(a.begin(), a.begin() + k);
19
20
          c = poly_calc(b, c, [](int bi, int ci) {
          | return ((2 - (LL)bi * ci) % p + p) * ci % p; });
21
       memset(c.data() + k, 0, sizeof(int) * k); }
22
      c.resize(a.size()); return c; }
   poly poly_sqrt(const poly& a) { // 开根,返回长度不变
24
      poly c{1}; // 常数项不是 1 的话要写二次剩余
25
       for (int k = 2; k <= (int)a.size(); k *= 2) {
26
27
         c.resize(k); poly b(a.begin(), a.begin() + k);
          b = poly_mul(b, poly_inv(c));
28
          for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) // inv_2 是 2 的逆元
29
          | c[i] = (LL)(c[i] + b[i]) * inv_2 % p; }
30
31
      c.resize(a.size()); return c; }
   poly poly_derivative(const poly& a) { poly c(a.size());
32
    | for (int i = 1; i < (int)a.size(); i++) // 求导
       | c[i - 1] = (LL)a[i] * i % p; return c; }
34
35
   poly poly_integrate(const poly& a) { poly c(a.size());
    | for (int i = 1; i < (int)a.size(); i++) // 不定积分
36
       | c[i] = (LL)a[i - 1] * inv[i] % p; return c; }
37
   poly poly_ln(const poly& a) { // ln, 常数项非0, 返回长度不变
    | auto c = poly_mul(poly_derivative(a), poly_inv(a));
39
40
      c.resize(a.size()); return poly_integrate(c); }
   // exp, 常数项必须是 0, 返回长度不变
41
   // 常数很大并且总代码很长, 一般可以改用分治 FFT
42
   // 依据: 设 G(x) = \exp F(x), 则 g_i = \frac{1}{i} \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} g_{i-k} k f_k
43
   poly poly_exp(const poly& a) { poly c{1};
      for (int k = 2; k <= (int)a.size(); k *= 2) {
45
46
          c.resize(k); auto b = poly_ln(c);
         for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
47
          | b[i] = (a[i] - b[i] + p) \% p;
          (++b[0]) \%= p; c = poly_mul(b, c);
49
         memset(c.data() + k, 0, sizeof(int) * k); }
50
      c.resize(a.size()); return c; }
```

5.15.2 多项式除法 取模

需要抄求逆。

```
poly poly_auto_mul(poly a, poly b) { // 自动判断长度的乘法
      int res_len = (int)a.size() + (int)b.size() - 1;
      int ntt_n = 1; while (ntt_n < res_len) ntt_n *= 2;</pre>
      a.resize(ntt_n); b.resize(ntt_n);
      ntt(a.data(), ntt_n, 1); ntt(b.data(), ntt_n, 1);
      for (int i = 0; i < ntt_n; i++)</pre>
      | a[i] = (LL)a[i] * b[i] % p;
      ntt(a.data(), ntt_n, -1); a.resize(res_len); return a; }
   // 多项式除法, a 和 b 长度可以任意
   // 商的长度是 n - m + 1, 余数的长度是 m - 1
   poly poly_div(const poly& a, const poly& b) {
    | int n = (int)a.size(), m = (int)b.size();
      if (n < m) return {};</pre>
      int ntt_n = 1; while (ntt_n < n - m + 1) ntt_n *= 2;</pre>
15
      poly f(ntt_n), g(ntt_n);
      for (int i = 0; i < n - m + 1; i++) f[i] = a[n - i - 1];
      for (int i = 0; i < m && i < n - m + 1; i++)
      | g[i] = b[m - i - 1];
      auto g_inv = poly_inv(g);
19
      fill(g_{inv.begin()} + n - m + 1, g_{inv.end()}, 0);
20
      auto c = poly_mul(f, g_inv); c.resize(n - m + 1);
      reverse(c.begin(), c.end()); return c; }
   // 多项式取模, a 和 b 长度可以任意,返回 (余数,商)
   pair<poly, poly> poly_mod(const poly& a, const poly& b) {
25
      int n = (int)a.size(), m = (int)b.size();
26
      if (n < m) return {a, {}};</pre>
      auto d = poly_div(a, b); auto c = poly_auto_mul(b, d);
      poly r(m - 1);
      for (int i = 0; i < m - 1; i++)
29
       | r[i] = (a[i] - c[i] + p) \% p;
      return {r, d}; }
```

5.15.3 多点求值

需要抄取模。

```
struct poly_eval { poly f; vector<int> x; // 函数和询问点
      vector<poly> gs; vector<int> ans; // gs 是预处理数组
      poly_eval(poly f, vector<int> x) : f(f), x(x) {}
      void pretreat(int 1, int r, int o) { poly& g = gs[o];
         if (l == r) { g = poly{p - x[l], 1}; return; }
         int mid = (1 + r) / 2; pretreat(1, mid, o * 2);
         pretreat(mid + 1, r, o * 2 + 1);
         if (0 > 1)
         | g = poly_auto_mul(gs[o * 2], gs[o * 2 + 1]); }
      void solve(int 1, int r, int o, const poly& f) {
        if (1 == r) { ans[1] = f[0]; return; }
         int mid = (1 + r) / 2;
solve(1, mid, o * 2, poly_mod(f, gs[o * 2]).first);
         solve(mid + 1, r, o * 2 + 1,
14
         | poly_mod(f, gs[o * 2 + 1]).first); }
      vector<int> operator() () { // 包装好的接口
16
17
         int n = (int)f.size(), m = (int)x.size();
         if (m \le n) \times resize(m = n + 1);
         else if (n < m - 1) f.resize(n = m - 1);
         int bit_ceil = 1; while (bit_ceil < m) bit_ceil *= 2;</pre>
         ntt_init(bit_ceil * 2); // 注意这里 ntt_init 过了
         gs.resize(2 * bit_ceil + 1); pretreat(0, m - 1, 1);
         ans.resize(m); solve(0, m - 1, 1, f); return ans;} };
```

5.15.4 插值

牛顿插值 实现时可以用 k 次差分替代右边的式子,也可以卷积。

$$f(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{k} {n \choose i} r_i \iff r_i = \sum_{j=0}^{i} (-1)^{i-j} {i \choose j} f(j)$$

拉格朗日插值

$$f(x) = \sum_{i} f(x_i) \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$$

5.16 线性递推

 $O(k^2 \log n)$

```
// Complexity: init O(n^2log) query O(n^2logk)
// Requirement: const LOG const MOD
// Example: In: {1, 3} {2, 1} an = 2an-1 + an-2
// Out: calc(3) = 7
typedef vector<int> poly;
struct LinearRec {
```

11

12

14

15

```
| int n; poly first, trans; vector<poly> bin;
   poly add(poly &a, poly &b) {
    | poly res(n * 2 + 1, 0);
      // 不要每次新开 vector, 可以使用矩阵乘法优化
10
11
      for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) {
      | for (int j = 0; j <= n; ++j) {
        | (res[i+j]+=(LL)a[i] * b[j] % MOD) %= MOD;
13
      for (int i = 2 * n; i > n; --i) {
       | for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
15
16
         | (res[i-1-j]+=(LL)res[i]*trans[j]%MOD) %=MOD;}
17
        res[i] = 0; }
18
      res.erase(res.begin() + n + 1, res.end());
19
     return res; }
   LinearRec(poly &first, poly &trans): first(first),
20
     n = first.size(); poly a(n + 1, 0); a[1] = 1;
22
      bin.push_back(a); for (int i = 1; i < LOG; ++i)
23
      | bin.push_back(add(bin[i - 1], bin[i - 1])); }
   int calc(int k) { poly a(n + 1, 0); a[0] = 1;
24
25
    | for (int i = 0; i < LOG; ++i)
26
      | if (k >> i & 1) a = add(a, bin[i]);
27
      int ret = 0; for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
28
      | if ((ret += (LL)a[i + 1] * first[i] % MOD) >= MOD)
         | ret -= MOD;
29
      return ret; }};
```

$O(k \log k \log n)$ - Bostan-Mori

```
1 int bostan_mori(int k, poly a, poly b) {
      int n = (int)a.size(); while (k) { poly c = b;
          for (int i = 1; i < n; i += 2) c[i] = (p - c[i]) % p;
          a = poly_mul(a, c); b = poly_mul(b, c);
          for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    | a[i] = a[i * 2 + k % 2]; b[i] = b[i * 2]; }
          a.resize(n); b.resize(n); k /= 2; }
      return (LL)a[0] * qpow(b[0], p - 2) % p; }
   // a_n = \sum_{i=1}^m f_i a_{n-i} (f_0 = 0), f.size() = a.size() + 1
   int linear_recurrance(int n, poly f, poly a) {
11
     int m = (int)a.size(), ntt_n = 1;
      while (ntt_n <= m) ntt_n *= 2; ntt_init(ntt_n * 2);</pre>
      f.resize(ntt_n); a.resize(ntt_n); f[0] = 1;
13
14
      for (int i = 1; i \le m; i++) f[i] = (p - f[i]) % p;
15
      a = poly_mul(a, f); a.resize(ntt_n);
16
      fill(a.data() + m, a.data() + ntt_n, 0);
      return bostan_mori(n, a, f); }
```

$O(k \log k \log n)$ - 多项式取模

需要抄前面的多项式取模。预处理 $O(k \log k \log n)$, 固定 n 和系数只改变 初始值的话,询问一次 O(k)。注意只询问一次的话不如 Bostan-Mori 快。

```
poly poly_power_mod(LL k, const poly& m) { // x^k mod m
      poly ans{1}, a{0, 1}; while (k) { if (k & 1)
         | ans = poly_mod(poly_auto_mul(ans, a), m).first;
       | a = poly_mod(poly_auto_mul(a, a), m).first; k /= 2; }
    | return ans; }
   // a_n = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i a_{n-i} \quad (c_0 = 0)
   struct linear_recurrence { poly f; // f是预处理结果
      linear_recurrence(const poly& c, LL n) {
         assert(c[0] == 0); // c[0] 是没有用的
         int m = (int)c.size() - 1;
10
         int ntt_n = 1; while (ntt_n < m * 2) ntt_n *= 2;</pre>
         ntt_init(ntt_n); // 图省事就直接 ntt_init(1 << 18)
12
13
         poly t(m + 1); t[m] = 1;
         for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)t[i] = (p - c[m - i]) % p;
        f = poly_power_mod(n, t); }
15
      int operator()(const vector<int>& a) { // 0~m-1项初始值
17
         assert(a.size() == f.size()); int ans = 0;
18
         for (int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); i++)</pre>
19
          | ans = (ans + (LL)f[i] * a[i]) % p;
         return ans; } };
20
```

5.17 Berlekamp-Massey 最小多项式

如果要求出一个次数为k的递推式,则输入的数列需要至少有2k项。 返回的内容满足 $\sum_{j=0}^{m-1} a_{i-j} c_j = 0$,并且 $c_0 = 1$ 。

如果不加最后的处理的话,代码返回的结果会变成 $a_i = \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} c_{j-1} a_{i-j}$ 20 有时候这样会方便接着跑递推,需要的话就删掉最后的处理。

```
vector<int> berlekamp_massey(const vector<int> &a) {
   vector<int> v, last; // v is the answer, 0-based
                                                              25
  int k = -1, delta = 0;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); i++) { int tmp = 0;
        | for (int j = 0; j < (int)v.size(); j++)
           | tmp = (tmp + (LL)a[i - j - 1] * v[j]) % p;
          if (a[i] == tmp) continue;
          if (k < 0) { k = i; delta = (a[i] - tmp + p) % p;
          v = vector<int>(i + 1); continue; }
          vector<int> u = v;
          int val = (LL)(a[i] - tmp + p) *
           qpow(delta, p - 2) % p;
          if (v.size() < last.size() + i - k)</pre>
          v.resize(last.size() + i - k);
          (v[i - k - 1] += val) \%= p;
          for (int j = 0; j < (int)last.size(); j++) {</pre>
             v[i - k + j] = (v[i - k + j] - (LL)val * last[j]) % p;
             if (v[i - k + j] < 0) v[i - k + j] += p;}
          if ((int)u.size() - i < (int)last.size() - k) {</pre>
             last = u; k = i; delta = a[i] - tmp;
            if (delta < 0) delta += p; } }</pre>
      for (auto &x : v) x = (p - x) \% p;
      v.insert(v.begin(), 1); //一般是需要最小递推式的,处理一下 return v; } // \forall i, \sum_{j=0}^m a_{i-j}v_j = 0
24
```

如果要求向量序列的递推式,就把每位乘一个随机权值(或者说是乘一个随 机行向量 v^T)变成求数列递推式即可。如果是矩阵序列的话就随机一个行向 量 u^T 和列向量 v,然后把矩阵变成 $u^T A v$ 的数列。

优化矩阵快速幂DP 假设 f_i 有 n 维, 先暴力求出 $f_{0^{-2}n-1}$, 然后跑 Berlekamp-Massey,最后调用快速线性递推即可。

求矩阵最小多项式 矩阵 A 的最小多项式是次数最小的并且 f(A) = 0的多项式 f。实际上最小多项式就是 $\{A^i\}$ 的最小递推式,所以直接调用 Berlekamp-Massey 就好了,显然它的次数不超过 n。

瓶颈在于求出 A^i ,实际上我们只要处理 A^iv 就行了,每次对向量做递推。

求稀疏矩阵的行列式 如果能求出特征多项式,则常数项乘上 $(-1)^n$ 就是 行列式, 但是最小多项式不一定就是特征多项式。

把 A 乘上一个随机对角阵 B,则 AB 的最小多项式有很大概率就是特征多 项式, 最后再除掉 $\det B$ 就行了。

求稀疏矩阵的秩 设 A 是一个 $n \times m$ 的矩阵, 首先随机一个 $n \times n$ 的对角 阵 P 和一个 $m \times m$ 的对角阵 Q, 然后计算 $QAPA^TQ$ 的最小多项式即可。 实际上不用计算这个矩阵, 因为求最小多项式时要用它乘一个向量, 我们依 次把这几个矩阵乘到向量里就行了。答案就是最小多项式除掉所有 x 因子 后剩下的次数。

解稀疏方程组 Ax = b, 其中 A 是一个 $n \times n$ 的满秩稀疏矩阵, b 和 x 是 $1 \times n$ 的**列**向量, A, b 已知, 需要解出 x。

做法: 显然 $x = A^{-1}b$. 如果我们能求出 $\{A^ib\}(i \geq 0)$ 的最小递推式 ${r_{0...m-1}}(m \le n)$, 那么就有结论

$$A^{-1}b = -\frac{1}{r_{m-1}} \sum_{i=0}^{m-2} A^i b r_{m-2-i}$$

因为 A 是稀疏矩阵,直接按定义递推出 $b \dots A^{2n-1}b$ 即可。

```
vector<int> solve_sparse_equations(const vector<tuple<int,</pre>

    int, int> > &A, const vector<int> &b) {
      int n = (int)b.size(); // 0-based
      vector<vector<int> > f({b});
for (int i = 1; i < 2 * n; i++) {
         vector<int> v(n); auto &u = f.back();
         for (auto [x, y, z] : A) // [x, y, value]
          | v[x] = (v[x] + (long long)u[y] * z) % p;
       f.push_back(v); }
      vector<int> w(n); mt19937 gen;
      for (auto &x : w)
       | x = uniform_int_distribution<int>(1, p - 1)(gen);
      vector<int> a(2 * n);
      for (int i = 0; i < 2 * n; i++)
13
       | for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
          | a[i] = (a[i] + (long long)f[i][j] * w[j]) % p;
      auto c = berlekamp_massey(a); int m = (int)c.size();
16
      vector<int> ans(n);
18
      for (int i = 0; i < m - 1; i++)
19
         for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
          \mid ans[j] = (ans[j] +
             | (long long)c[m - 2 - i] * f[i][j]) % p;
      int inv = qpow(p - c[m - 1], p - 2);
23
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
24
       | ans[i] = (long long)ans[i] * inv % p;
      return ans; }
```

```
5.18 FWT
 1 /*
   And: \binom{1,1}{0,1}\binom{1,-1}{0,1} Or: \binom{1,0}{1,1}\binom{1,0}{-1,1} Xor: \binom{1,1}{1,-1}\binom{0.5,0.5}{0.5,-0.5} IFWT的矩阵时FWT的逆,对于任意运算 \oplus,满足FWT的矩阵需要:
   C[i][j] \times C[i][k] = C[i][j \oplus k]
   对于不存在FWT矩阵的运算:通过映射01变成另外一个可行的运算。*/
   const LL XOR[2][2] = {{1, 1}, {1, M-1}};
   const LL i2 = (M+1)/2, iXOR[2][2] = {{i2, i2}, {i2, M-i2}};
   void FWT(LL f[], const LL C[2][2], int n) {
 8
      for (int t = 1; t < n; t <<= 1) {
        for (int l = 0; l < n; l += t + t) {
10
11
           for (int i = 0; i < t; i++) {
             LL x = f[1 + i], y = f[1 + t + i];
                           = (C[0][0] * x + C[0][1] * y) % M;
             f[1 + t + i] = (C[1][0] * x + C[1][1] * y) % M;
14
15
           } } } }
```

5.19 K 进制 FWT

```
// n : power of k, omega[i] : (primitive kth root) ^ i
   void fwt(int* a, int k, int type) {
     static int tmp[K];
     for (int i = 1; i < n; i *= k)
       for (int j = 0, len = i * k; j < n; j += len)
         for (int low = 0; low < i; low++) {
           for (int t = 0; t < k; t++)
             tmp[t] = a[j + t * i + low];
8
9
           for (int t = 0; t < k; t++){
             int x = j + t * i + low;
10
             a[x] = 0;
             for (int y = 0; y < k; y++)
  a[x] = int(a[x] + 111 * tmp[y] * omega[(k +</pre>
12
13
     14
15
     if (type == -1)
16
17
       for (int i = 0, invn = inv(n); i < n; i++)
         a[i] = int(111 * a[i] * invn % MOD); }
```

5.20 Simplex 单纯形

```
const LD eps = 1e-9, INF = 1e9; const int N = 105;
   namespace Simplex {
   int n, m, id[N], tp[N]; LD a[N][N];
   void pivot(int r, int c) {
      swap(id[r + n], id[c]);
      LD t = -a[r][c]; a[r][c] = -1;
      for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) a[r][i] /= t;
      for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++) if (a[i][c] && r != i) {
       | t = a[i][c]; a[i][c] = 0;
10
       | for (int j = 0; j <= n; j++) a[i][j] += t*a[r][j];}}
   bool solve() {
11
      for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) id[i] = i;
12
13
      for (;;) {
        int i = 0, j = 0; LD w = -eps;
14
15
         for (int k = 1; k <= m; k++)
         | if (a[k][0] < w || (a[k][0] < -eps && rand() & 1))
16
17
            | w = a[i = k][0];
         if (!i) break;
         for (int k = 1; k <= n; k++)
19
20
          | if (a[i][k] > eps) {j = k; break;}
         if (!j) { printf("Infeasible"); return 0;}
21
22
        pivot(i, j);}
23
      for (;;) {
24
         int i = 0, j = 0; LD w = eps, t;
25
         for (int k = 1; k <= n; k++)
26
          | if (a[0][k] > w) w = a[0][j = k];
27
         if (!j) break;
28
         w = INF;
29
         for (int k = 1; k <= m; k++)
          | if (a[k][j] < -eps && (t = -a[k][0]/a[k][j]) < w)
30
             | w = t, i = k;
31
         if (!i) { printf("Unbounded"); return 0;}
32
        pivot(i, j);}
33
34
      return 1;}
35
   LD ans() {return a[0][0];}
36
   void output() {
37
     for (int i = n + 1; i \le n + m; i++) tp[id[i]] = i - n;
    | for (int i = 1; i <=n; i++) printf("%.91f ", tp[i] ?
38
     \hookrightarrow a[tp[i]][0] : 0);
   }using namespace Simplex;
40 int main() { int K; read(n); read(m); read(K);
```

```
41 for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {LD x; scanf("%lf", &x); a[0] 

→ [i] = x;}
42 for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {LD x;
43  | for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) scanf("%lf", &x), a[i][j] = 

→ -x;
44  | scanf("%lf", &x); a[i][0] = x;}
45 if (solve()) { printf("%.9lf\n", (LD)ans()); if (K) 

→ output();}}
46  // 标准型: maximize c<sup>T</sup>x, subject to Ax ≤ b and x ≥ 0
47  // 对偶型: minimize b<sup>T</sup>y, subject to A<sup>T</sup>x ≥ c and y ≥ 0
```

5.21 高斯消元最小范数解

```
typedef vector <LD> vec; /* sum a[i][0..d] = 0 */
   pair<vec,vector<vec>> gauss(vector<vec> &a, int n, int d) {
      vector <int> pivot(d, -1);
      for (int i = 0, o = 0; i < d; i++) {
         int j = o; while (j < n \&\& abs(a[j][i]) < eps) j++;
         if (j == n) continue;
         swap(a[j], a[o]); LD w = a[o][i];
         for (int k = 0; k <= d; k++) a[o][k] /= w;
         for (int x = 0; x < n; x++)
          | if (x != o \&\& abs(a[x][i]) > eps) {
               w = a[x][i];
11
               for (int k = 0; k <= d; k++)
12
                | a[x][k] -= a[o][k] * w;
13
14
        pivot[i] = o++;
      } vec x0(d); vector <vec> t; int free = 0;
16
      for (int i = 0; i < d; i++)
         if (pivot[i] != -1) x0[i] = -a[pivot[i]][d];
17
18
       | else free ++;
      for (int i = 0; i < d; i++) if (pivot[i] == -1) {
19
       | vec x(d); x[i] = -1;
20
         for (int j = 0; j < d; j++)
21
          | if (pivot[j] != -1) x[j] = a[pivot[j]][i];
23
        t.push_back(x);
24
      } if (t.size()) {
25
         vector <vec> f;
         for (int u = 0; u < free; u++) {
26
27
            vec x(free + 1);
28
            for (int i = 0; i < free; i++)</pre>
29
             | for (int j = 0; j < d; j++)
             | | x[i] += t[u][j] * t[i][j];
            for (int j = 0; j < d; j++)
31
             | x[free] += t[u][j] * x0[j];
            f.push_back(x);
33
34
         }
         auto [k, tt] = gauss(f, free, free);
         assert (tt.size() == 0);
36
         for (int x = 0; x < free; x++)
          | for (int i = 0; i < d; i++)
38
30
             | x0[i] += k[x] * t[x][i];
    | } return {x0, t}; }
```

5.22 Pell 方程

5.23 解一元三次方程

```
double a(p[3]), b(p[2]), c(p[1]), d(p[0]);
double k(b / a), m(c / a), n(d / a);
double p(-k * k / 3. + m);
double q(2. * k * k * k / 27 - k * m / 3. + n);
Complex omega[3] = {Complex(1, 0), Complex(-0.5, 0.5 * sqrt(3)), Complex(-0.5, -0.5 * sqrt(3))};
Complex r1, r2; double delta(q * q / 4 + p * p * p / 27);
if (delta > 0) {
```

```
r1 = cubrt(-q / 2. + sqrt(delta));
      r2 = cubrt(-q / 2. - sqrt(delta));
9
10
   } else {
   | r1 = pow(-q / 2. + pow(Complex(delta), 0.5), 1. / 3);
11
     r2 = pow(-q / 2. - pow(Complex(delta), 0.5), 1. / 3); }
   for(int _(0); _ < 3; _++) {
| Complex x = -k/3. + r1*omega[_] + r2*omega[_* 2 % 3]; }
```

5.24 自适应 Simpson

```
// Adaptive Simpson's method : LD simpson::solve (LD (*f)
     \hookrightarrow (LD), LD 1, LD r, LD eps) : integrates f over (1, r)

    with error eps.

   struct simpson {
   LD area (LD (*f) (LD), LD 1, LD r) {
      LD m = 1 + (r - 1) / 2;
return (f (1) + 4 * f (m) + f (r)) * (r - 1) / 6;
7
   LD solve (LD (*f) (LD), LD 1, LD r, LD eps, LD a) \{
      LD m = 1 + (r - 1) / 2;
      LD left = area (f, l, m), right = area (f, m, r);
    | if (abs (left + right - a) <= 15 * eps) // TLE: || eps <
     return left + right + (left + right - a) / 15.0;
    return solve (f, l, m, eps / 2, left) + solve (f, m, r,
12
     \hookrightarrow eps / 2, right);
13
   }
   LD solve (LD (*f) (LD), LD 1, LD r, LD eps) {
   return solve (f, l, r, eps, area (f, l, r));
15
```

6. Appendix

6.1 Formulas 公式表

6.1.5 单位根反演

$$F(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d) \Rightarrow f(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) F\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) \qquad \qquad \sum_{i=0}^{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right\rfloor} C_n^{ik}$$

$$F(n) = \sum_{n|d} f(d) \Rightarrow f(n) = \sum_{n|d} \mu\left(\frac{d}{n}\right) F(d) \quad \exists | 理$$

$$[x = 1] = \sum_{d|x} \mu(d), \quad x = \sum_{d|x} \mu(d) \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \omega_k^{in} = [k \mid n]$$

6.1.2 杜教筛

$$S_{\varphi}(n) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \sum_{d=2}^{n} S_{\varphi}\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor\right) \qquad Ans = \sum_{i=0}^{n} C_{n}^{i}[k \mid i]$$

$$S_{\mu}(n) = 1 - \sum_{d=2}^{n} S_{\mu}\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor\right) \qquad = \sum_{i=0}^{n} C_{n}^{i}\left(\frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \omega_{k}^{ij}\right)$$

6.1.3 降幂公式

は他党田公式
$$a^k \equiv a^k \bmod \varphi(p) + \varphi(p)$$
其他党田公式
$$= \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \omega_k^{ij}$$

6.1.4 其他常用公式

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} [(i, n) = 1] i = n \frac{\varphi(n) + e(n)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (\sum_{i=0}^{n} C_n^i (\omega_k^j)^i)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{i} [(i, j) = d] = S_{\varphi} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \right\rfloor \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (1 + \omega_k^j)^n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(i) \sum_{j=1}^{\left \lfloor \frac{n}{i} \right \rfloor} g(j) = \sum_{i=1}^n g(i) \sum_{j=1}^{\left \lfloor \frac{n}{i} \right \rfloor} f(j)$$

$$(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$$

$$a > 1, m, n > 0, \text{ then } \gcd(a^m - 1, a^n - 1) = a^{\gcd(n, m)} - 1$$

$$\mu^2(n) = \sum_{d^2 \mid n} \mu(d)$$

$$a > b, \gcd(a, b) = 1, \text{ then } \gcd(a^m - b^m, a^n - b^n) = a^{\gcd(m, n)} - b^{\gcd(m, n)}$$

$$\prod_{k=1, g \in d(k, m) = 1}^m k \equiv \begin{cases} -1 & \text{mod } m, m = 4, p^q, 2p^q \\ 1 & \text{mod } m, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_k(n) = \sum_{d \mid n} d^k = \prod_{i=1}^{\omega(n)} \frac{p_i^{(a_i + 1)k} - 1}{p_i^k - 1}$$

$$J_k(n) = n^k \prod_{p \mid n} (1 - \frac{1}{p^k})$$

 $J_k(n)$ is the number of k-tuples of positive integers all less than or equal to n that form

a coprime (k + 1)-tuple together with n.

$$\sum_{\delta|n} J_k(\delta) = n^k$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n [gcd(i,j) = 1]ij = \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 \varphi(i)$$

$$\sum_{\delta|n} \delta^s J_r(\delta) J_s(\frac{n}{\delta}) = J_{r+s}(n)$$

$$\sum_{\delta|n} \varphi(\delta) d\left(\frac{n}{\delta}\right) = \sigma(n), \sum_{\delta|n} |\mu(\delta)| = 2^{\omega(n)}$$

$$\sum_{\delta|n} 2^{\omega(\delta)} = d(n^2), \sum_{\delta|n} d(\delta^2) = d^2(n)$$

$$\sum_{\delta|n} d\left(\frac{n}{\delta}\right) 2^{\omega(\delta)} = d^2(n), \sum_{\delta|n} \frac{\mu(\delta)}{\delta} = \frac{\varphi(n)}{n}$$

$$\sum_{\delta|n} \frac{\mu(\delta)}{\varphi(\delta)} = d(n), \sum_{\delta|n} \frac{\mu^2(\delta)}{\varphi(\delta)} = \frac{n}{\varphi(n)}$$

$$n|\varphi(a^n - 1)$$

$$\sum_{\delta|n} f(\gcd(k - 1, n)) = \varphi(n) \sum_{d|n} \frac{(\mu * f)(d)}{\varphi(d)}$$

$$\varphi(\operatorname{lcm}(m, n)) \varphi(\gcd(m, n)) = \varphi(m) \varphi(n)$$

$$\sum_{\delta|n} d^3(\delta) = (\sum_{\delta|n} d(\delta))^2$$

$$d(uv) = \sum_{\delta|\gcd(u,v)} \mu(\delta) d(\frac{u}{\delta}) d(\frac{v}{\delta})$$

$$\sigma_k(u) \sigma_k(v) = \sum_{\delta|\gcd(u,v)} \delta^k \sigma_k(\frac{uv}{\delta^2})$$

$$\mu(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n [\gcd(k, n) = 1] \cos 2\pi \frac{k}{n}$$

$$\varphi(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n [\gcd(k, n) = 1] = \sum_{k=1}^n \gcd(k, n) \cos 2\pi \frac{k}{n}$$

$$\begin{cases} S(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n (f * g)(k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^n (f * g)(k) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} S(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n (f * g)(k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^n (f * g)(k) \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} S(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n (f * g)(k) \\ \sum_{k=1}^n (f * g)(k) \end{cases}$$

6.1.7 Binomial Coefficients

C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{k}{m} = \binom{n+1}{m+1}$
0	1										Ш	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
1	1	1									ш	$\Delta \backslash m / (m+1)$
2	1	2	1								ш	k=0 (***) (*** -)
3	1	3	3	1								∞ ($k=1$ (21 2)
4	1	4	6	4	1							$\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k-1} (2k-2)$
5	1	5	10	10	5	1					П	$V1 + z = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_{i} ^{2}$
6	1	6	15	20	15	6	1				П	$\sqrt{1+z} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k \times 2^{2k-1}} {2k-2 \choose k-1} z$
7	1	7	21	35	35	21	7	1			П	K-1
8	1	8	28	56	70	56	28	8	1		П	r / (r - k) / (s + k) / (r + s + 1)
9	1	9	36	84	126	126	84	36	9	1		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
10	1	10	45	120	210	252	210	120	45	10	1	$\sum_{k=0}^{r} {r-k \choose m} {s+k \choose n} = {r+s+1 \choose m+n+1}$
		· \										k=0 (m) (m) (m) (m) m)
	- 1	$n \setminus$	г		1	1 1	-		1 0	`		()
	- 1	,	≡ լ	$n \propto$	$\kappa =$	k]	(mo	a 2)		$C_{n,m} = {n+m \choose m} - {n+m \choose m-1}, n \ge m$
	١	κ_{I}										$C_{n,m} = \begin{bmatrix} & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} & & & & \\ & & & & & \end{bmatrix}, n \ge m$
												(m)(m-1)
				(1	2)			1. [k	: -	n –	٠1١	(r+k) $(r+n+1)$

$$\binom{n}{k} = (-1)^k \binom{k-n-1}{k}, \quad \sum_{k \le n} \binom{r+k}{k} = \binom{r+n+1}{n}$$

$$\binom{n_1 + \dots + n_p}{m} = \sum_{k_1 + \dots + k_p = m} \binom{n_1}{k_1} \dots \binom{n_p}{k_p}$$

6.1.8 Fibonacci Numbers, Lucas Numbers

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{1 - z - z^2}$$

$$\hat{\phi} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} f_k = f_{n+2} - 1, \sum_{k=1}^{n} f_k^2 = f_n f_{n+1}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} f_k f_{n-k} = \frac{1}{5} (n-1) f_n + \frac{2}{5} n f_{n-1}$$

$$\frac{f_{2n}}{f_n} = f_{n-1} + f_{n+1}$$

$$f_{1+2}f_{2} + 3f_{3} + \dots + n f_n = n f_{n+2} - f_{n+3} + 2$$

$$gcd(f_m, f_n) = f_{gcd(m,n)}$$

$$f_n^2 + (-1)^n = f_{n+1} f_{n-1}$$

$$f_{2n+1} = f_n^2 + f_{n+1}^2$$

$$(-1)^k f_{n-k} = f_n f_{k-1} - f_{n-1} f_k$$

$$($$

$$\text{Modulo } f_n, f_{mn+r} \equiv \begin{cases} f_r, & m \bmod 4 = 0; \\ (-1)^{r+1} f_{n-r}, & m \bmod 4 = 1; \\ (-1)^n f_r, & m \bmod 4 = 2; \\ (-1)^{r+1+n} f_{n-r}, & m \bmod 4 = 3. \end{cases}$$

$$L_0 = 2, L_1 = 1, L_n = L_{n-1} + L_{n-2} = (\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^n + (\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2})^n$$

$$L(x) = \frac{2-x}{1-x-x^2}$$
 除了 $n = 0, 4, 8, 16, L_n$ 是素数,则 n 是素数.
$$1 + \sqrt{5} \quad \wedge \quad 1 - \sqrt{5}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \ \hat{\phi} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$F_n = \frac{\phi^n - \hat{\phi}^n}{\sqrt{5}}, \ L_n = \phi^n + \hat{\phi}^n$$

$$\frac{L_n + F_n\sqrt{5}}{2} = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$$

6.1.9 Sum of Powers

$$\begin{split} \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2 &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}, \ \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2 \\ &\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^4 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30} \\ &\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^5 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2(2n^2+2n-1)}{12} \end{split}$$

6.1.10 Catalan Numbers 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430...

$$c_0=1, c_n=\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}c_ic_{n-1-i}=c_{n-1}rac{4n-2}{n+1}=rac{{2n\choose n}}{n+1}={2n\choose n}-{2n\choose n-1}$$

$$c(x)=rac{1-\sqrt{1-4x}}{2x}$$
 Usage: n 对括号序列; n 个点满二叉树; $n\times n$ 的方格左下到右上不过对角线方案数; \triangle $n+2$

边形三角形分割数; n 个数的出栈方案数; 2n 个顶点连接, 线段两两不交的方案数.

类卡特兰数 从(1,1) 出发走到(n,m),只能向右或者向上走,不能越过y=x 这条线 (即保证 $x \ge y$), 合法方案数是 $C_{n+m-2}^n - C_{n+m-2}^{n-1}$

6.1.11 Motzkin Numbers 1, 1, 2, 4, 9, 21, 51, 127, 323, 835...

圆上 n 点间画不相交弦的方案数. 选 n 个数 $k_1,k_2,...,k_n \in \{-1,0,1\}$, 保证 $\sum_i^a k_i (1 \le n)$

$$M_{n+1} = M_n + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} M_i M_{n-1-i} = \frac{(2n+3)M_n + 3nM_{n-1}}{n+3}$$

$$M_n = \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \binom{n}{2k} \text{Catlan}(k)$$

$$M(X) = \frac{1 - x - \sqrt{1 - 2x - 3x^2}}{2x^2}$$

6.1.12 Derangement 错排数 0, 1, 2, 9, 44, 265, 1854, 14833...

$$D_1 = 0, D_2 = 1, D_n = n! \left(\frac{1}{0!} - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}\right)$$

$$D_n = (n-1)(D_{n-1} + D_{n-2})$$

6.1.13 Bell Numbers 1, 1, 2, 5, 15, 52, 203, 877, 4140 ...

$$B_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} {n \choose k}, \ B_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {n \choose k} B_{k}$$

$$B_{p^{m}+n} \equiv mB_{n} + B_{n+1} \pmod{p}$$

$$B(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_{n}}{n!} x^{n} = e^{e^{x} - 1}$$

6.1.14 Stirling Numbers

第一类 n 个元素集合分作 k 个非空轮换方案数.

	L	κ.	J L	ו ניי		-1					
	$s(n,k) = (-1)^{n-k} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}$										
n∖k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6				
0	1										
1	0	1									
2	0	1	1								
3	0	2	3	1							
4	0	6	11	6	1						
5	0	24	50	35	10	1					
6	0	120	274	225	85	15	1				
7	0	720	1764	1624	735	175	21				

 $\begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ k \end{bmatrix} = n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = n!H_n \text{ (see 6.1.16)}$$

$$x^{\underline{n}} = \sum_{k} {n \brack k} (-1)^{n-k} x^k$$

$$x^{\overline{n}} = \sum_{k} {n \brack k} x^k$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {n \brack k} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{x^k}{k!} \left(\frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} \right)^k$$

n∖k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	1						
1	0	1					
2	0	1	1				
3	0	1	3	1			
4	0	1	7	6	1		
5	0	1	15	25	10	1	
6	0	1	31	90	65	15	1
7	0	1	63	301	350	140	21

 $x^n = \sum_{i} {n \brace k} x^{\underline{k}}$

 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {n \brace k} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{x^k}{k!} \left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x} \right)^k$

 $=\sum_{k} {n \choose k} (-1)^{n-k} x^{\overline{k}}$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {n \brace k} x^n = x^k \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - ix)^{-1}$$

6.1.15 Eulerian Numbers

n∖k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1						
2	1	1					
3	1	4	1				
4	1	11	11	1			
5	1	26	66	26	1		
6	1	57	302	302	57	1	
7	1	120	1191	2416	1191	120	1

6.1.16 Harmonic Numbers, 1, 3/2, 11/6, 25/12, 137/60...

$$H_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k}, \sum_{k=1}^{n} H_k = (n+1)H_n - n$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} kH_k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}H_n - \frac{n(n-1)}{4}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \binom{k}{m}H_k = \binom{n+1}{m+1}(H_{n+1} - \frac{1}{m+1})$$

6.1.17 卡迈克尔函数

+迈克尔函数表示模 m 剩余系下最大的阶,即 $\lambda(m)=\max_{a\perp m}\delta_m(a)$. 容易看出, 若 $\lambda(m) = \varphi(m)$, 则m存在原

容易看の、 $+ \lambda (m) - \gamma (m)$ 根. 根. 接函数可由下述方法计算: 分解质因数 $m = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} ... p_t^{\alpha_t} .$ 则 $\lambda (m) = lcm(\lambda(p_1^{\alpha_1}), p_2^{\alpha_2}, ..., p_t^{\alpha_t})$. 其中对奇质数 $p, \lambda(p^{\alpha}) = (p-1)p^{\alpha-1} .$ 对2的幂、 $\lambda(2^k) = 2^{k-2}, s.t.k \geq 3$. $\lambda(4) = 1/2 - 2$

6.1.18 求拆分数

def penta(k):
 return k*(3*k-1)//2
def compute_partition(goal):
 p = [1]
 for n in range(1, goal+1):
 p.append(0)
 for k in range(1, n+1):
 c = (-1)**(k+1)
 for t in [penta(k), penta(-k)]:
 if (n-t) >= 0:
 p[n] = p[n] + c*p[n-t]
 return p

$$\Phi(x) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - x^n)$$

= $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^k x^{k(3k-1)/2}$

记p(n)表示n的拆分数,f(n,k)表示将n拆分且每种数字使用次数必须小于等于 k 的 拆分数. 则

 $P(x)\Phi(x) = 1, F(x^k)\Phi(x) = 1$ 暴力拆开卷积, 可以得到将1,-1,2,-2... 带入五 边形数 $(-1)^k x^{k(3k-1)/2}$ 中, 由于小于n的 五边形数只有 \sqrt{n} 个,可以 $O(n\sqrt{n})$ 计算答 $(2k) + p(n-5k) + p(n-7k) - \cdots$

6.1.19 Bernoulli Numbers 1, 1/2, 1/6, 0, -1/30, 0, 1/42 ...

$$B(x) = \sum_{i \ge 0} \frac{B_i x^i}{i!} = \frac{x}{e^x - 1}$$

$$B_n = [n = 0] - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{i} \frac{B_i}{n - k + 1}, \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n+1}{i} B_i = 0$$

$$S_n(m) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} i^n = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n}{i} B_{n-i} \frac{m^{i+1}}{i+1}$$

 $B_0 = 1$, $B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$, $B_4 = -\frac{1}{30}$, $B_6 = \frac{1}{42}$, $B_8 = -\frac{1}{30}$, ... (除了 $B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ 以外, 伯努利数的奇数项都是 0.)

自然数幂次和关于次数的EGF:

$$F(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{n} i^{k}}{k!} x^{k}$$
$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n} e^{ix} = \frac{e^{(n+1)x-1}}{e^{x} - 1}$$

6.1.20 kMAX-MIN反演

$$k \text{MAX}(S) = \sum_{T \subset S, T \neq \emptyset} (-1)^{|T| - k} C_{|T| - 1}^{k - 1} \text{MIN}(T)$$

$$MAX(S) = \sum_{T \subset S, T \neq \emptyset} (-1)^{|T|-1} MIN(T)$$

6.1.21 伍德伯里矩阵不等式

$$(A + UCV)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}U(C^{-1} + VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}$$

该等式可以动态维护矩阵的逆, 令 C = [1], U, V 分别为 $1 \times n$ 和 $n \times 1$ 的向量, 这样可以构 造出 UCV 为只有某行或者某列不为0的矩阵,一次修改复杂度为 $O(n^2)$.

6.1.22 Sum of Squares

 $r_k(n)$ 表示用 k 个平方数组成 n 的方案数. 假设:

$$n = 2^{a_0} p_1^{2a_1} \cdots p_r^{2a_r} q_1^{b_1} \cdots q_s^{b_s}$$

其中 $p_i \equiv 3 \mod 4$, $q_i \equiv 1 \mod 4$, 那么

$$r_2(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if any } a_i \text{ is a half-integer} \\ 4 \prod_{i=1}^{r} (b_i + 1) & \text{if all } a_i \text{ are integers} \end{cases}$$

 $r_3(n) > 0$ 当且仅当 n 不满足 $4^a(8b+7)$ 的形式 (a,b) 为整数).

6.1.23 枚举勾股数 Pythagorean Triple

枚举 $x^2+y^2=z^2$ 的三元组: 可令 $x=m^2-n^2,\,y=2mn,z=m^2+n^2,\,$ 枚举 m 和 n 即 可 O(n) 枚举勾股数. 判断素勾股数方法: m,n 至少一个为偶数并且 m,n 互质, 那么 x,y,z

6.1.24 四面体体积 Tetrahedron Volume

If U, V, W, u, v, w are lengths of edges of the tetrahedron (first three form a triangle; u opposite to U and so on)

$$V = \frac{\sqrt{4u^2v^2w^2 - \sum_{cyc} u^2(v^2 + w^2 - U^2)^2 + \prod_{cyc} (v^2 + w^2 - U^2)}}{12}$$

6.1.25 杨氏矩阵与钩子公式

满足: 格子(i,j)没有元素,则它右边和上边相邻格子也没有元素;格子(i,j)有元素 a[i][j],则它右边和上边相邻格子要么没有元素,要么有元素且比a[i][j]大.

计数: $F_1=1, F_2=2, F_n=F_{n-1}+(n-1)F_{n-2}, F(x)=e^{x+\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 钩子公式: 对于给定形状 λ , 不同杨氏矩阵的个数为:

$$d_{\lambda} = \frac{n!}{\prod h_{\lambda}(i,j)}$$

 $h_{\lambda}(i,j)$ 表示该格子右边和上边的格子数量加1.

6.1.26 常见博弈游戏

Nim-K游戏 n 堆石子轮流拿, 每次最多可以拿k堆石子, 谁走最后一步输。结论: 把每一堆石子的sg值 (即石子数量) 二进制分解, 先手必败当且仅当每一位二进制位上1的个数 是 (k+1) 的倍数.

Anti-Nim游戏 n 堆石子轮流拿, 谁走最后一步输。结论: 先手胜当且仅当1. 所有堆石子数都为1且游戏的SG值为0 (即有偶数个 孤单堆-每堆只有1个石子数) 2. 存在某堆石 子数大于1且游戏的SG值不为0.

斐波那契博弈 有一堆物品,两人轮流取物品,先手最少取一个,至多无上限,但不能把物品取完,之后每次取的物品数不能超过上一 次取的物品数的二倍且至少为一件,取走最后一件物品的人获胜. 结论: 先手胜当且仅当物品数 n 不是斐波那契数.

威佐夫博弈 有两堆石子, 博弈双方每次可以取一堆石子中的任意个, 不能不取, 或

者取两堆石子中的相同个. 先取完者赢. 结论: 求出两堆石子 A 和 B 的差值 C, 如果 $C*\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$ = min(A, B) 那么后手赢, 否

约瑟夫环 $n \wedge \downarrow 0, \ldots, n-1, \diamondsuit f_{i,m}$ 为 i 个人报 m 的胜利者,则 $f_{1,m}$ $0, f_{i,m} = (f_{i-1,m} + m) \mod i.$

阶梯Nim 在一个阶梯上,每次选一个台阶上任意个式子移到下一个台阶上,不可移动者输.结论: SG值等于奇数层台阶上石子数的异或和.对于树形结构也适用,奇数层节点上所有石子数异或起来即可.

图上博弈 给定无向图,先手从某点开始 走,只能走相邻且未走过的点,无法移动者输。 对该图求最大匹配,若某个点不一定在最大匹 配中则先手必败, 否则先手必胜.

最大最小定理求纳什均衡点 在二人零和博弈中,可以用以下方式求出一个纳什均衡点: 在博弈双方中任选一方,求混合策略 \mathbf{p} 使得对方选择任意一个**纯策略**时,己方的最小收益最大 (等价于对方的最大收益最小). 据此可以求出双方在此局面下的最优期望得分,分别等于己方最

大的最小收益和对方最小的最大收益。一般而言,可以得到形如
$$\max_{\mathbf{p}} \min_{i} \sum_{p_{j} \in \mathbf{p}} p_{j} w_{i,j}, \text{ s.t. } p_{j} \geq 0, \sum_{j} p_{j} = 1$$

的形式. 当 $\sum p_j w_{i,j}$ 可以表示成只与 i 有关的函数 f(i) 时, 可以令初始时 p_i = 0, 不断调整 $\sum p_j w_{i,j}$ 最小的那个i的概率 p_i , 直至无法调整或者 $\sum p_j = 1$ 为止.

6.1.27 概率相关

 $D(X) = E(X - E(X))^{2} = E(X^{2}) - (E(X))^{2}, D(X + Y) = D(X) + D(Y)D(aX) =$ $a^2D(X)$

 $E[x] = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} P(X \ge i)$

m 个数的方差:

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2}{m} - \overline{x}^2$$

6.1.28 邻接矩阵行列式的意义

在无向图中取若干个环,一种取法权值就是边权的乘积,对行列式的贡献是 $(-1)^{even}$,其中 even 是偶环的个数.

6.1.29 Others (某些近似数值公式在这里)

$$S_{j} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k}^{j}$$

$$h_{m} = \sum_{1 \leq j_{1} < \dots < j_{m} \leq n} x_{j_{1}} \cdots x_{j_{m}}, \quad H_{m} = \sum_{1 \leq j_{1} \leq \dots \leq j_{m} \leq n} x_{j_{1}} \cdots x_{j_{m}}$$

$$h_{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} S_{k} h_{n-k}$$

$$H_{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} S_{k} H_{n-k}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} k c^{k} = \frac{n c^{n+2} - (n+1) c^{n+1} + c}{(c-1)^{2}}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \approx \ln \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{24(n+0.5)^{2}} + \Gamma, \quad (\Gamma \approx 0.5772156649015328606065)$$

$$n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e} \right)^{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{12n} + \frac{1}{288n^{2}} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^{3}} \right) \right)$$

$$\max\{x_a-x_b,y_a-y_b,z_a-z_b\} - \min\{x_a-x_b,y_a-y_b,z_a-z_b\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{cyc} |(x_a-y_a)-(x_b-y_b)|$$

$$(a+b)(b+c)(c+a) = \frac{(a+b+c)^3-a^3-b^3-c^3}{3}$$

$$a^3+b^3=(a+b)(a^2-ab+b^2), a^3-b^3=(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)$$
 $n \bmod 2=1:$

$$a^n+b^n=(a+b)(a^{n-1}-a^{n-2}b+a^{n-3}b^2-...-ab^{n-2}+b^{n-1})$$
划分问题: $n \land k-1$ 维向量最多把 k 维空间分为 $\sum_{i=0}^k C_n^i$ 份.

6.2 Calculus, Integration Table 导数积分表

$$\begin{array}{lll} (\frac{u}{v})' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} & (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} & (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\ (\alpha x')' = (\ln a)\alpha^x & (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} & (\arccos x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x & (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} & (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ (\sec x)' = \tan x \sec x & (\arccos x)' = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} & (\arccos x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \\ (\arccos x)' = -\cot x \csc x & (\tan x)' = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} & (\operatorname{arccoth} x)' = \frac{1}{x^2-1} \\ (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & (\coth x)' = -\cosh x \\ (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & (\operatorname{sech} x)' = -\operatorname{sech} x \tanh x \\ (\operatorname{csch} x)' = -\operatorname{sech} x \coth x \\ \end{array}$$

$$\cdot ax^2 + bx + c(a > 0)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}} \arctan \frac{2ax + b}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}} + C & (b^2 < 4ac) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \ln \left| \frac{2ax + b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2ax + b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \right| + C & (b^2 > 4ac) \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{ax^2 + bx + c} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln |ax^2 + bx + c| - \frac{b}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c}$$

$$\cdot \sqrt{\pm ax^2 + bx + c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \ln |2ax + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}| + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + cdx} = \frac{2ax + b}{4a} \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + \frac{4ac - b^2}{8\sqrt{a^3}} \ln |2ax + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} - \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a^3}} \ln |2ax + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} - \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a^3}} \ln |2ax + b + 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{c + bx - ax^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \arcsin \frac{2ax - b}{\sqrt{b^2 + 4ac}} + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{c + bx - ax^2} dx = \frac{2ax - b}{4a} \sqrt{c + bx - ax^2} + \frac{b^2 + 4ac}{8\sqrt{a^3}} \arcsin \frac{2ax - b}{\sqrt{b^2 + 4ac}} + C$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{c + bx - ax^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \sqrt{c + bx - ax^2} + \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a^3}} \arcsin \frac{2ax - b}{\sqrt{b^2 + 4ac}} + C$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x - a)(b - x)}} dx = 2\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x - a}{b - x}} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x - a)(b - x)}} dx = 2\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x - a}{b - x}} + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{(x - a)(b - x)} dx = \frac{2x - a}{b} \sqrt{(x - a)(b - x)} + \frac{(b - a)^2}{4} \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x - a}{b - x}} + C$$

$$\equiv \text{ABM} \text{ which } \text{ (and } \text{ which } \text{ which } \text{ (and } \text{ which } \text{ which } \text{ which } \text{ (and } \text{ which } \text{ whi$$

 $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x$

 $\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x$

 $\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x$

 $\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x$

 $\int \sin^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x$

 $\int \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x$

$$\int \sin^{n} x \, dx = -\frac{1}{n} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x \, dx$$

$$\int \cos^{n} x \, dx = \frac{1}{n} \cos^{n-1} x \sin x + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} x \, dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^{n} x} = -\frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\cos x}{\sin^{n-1} x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^{n-2} x}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^{n} x} = \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^{n-1} x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^{n-2} x}$$

$$\int \cos^{m} x \sin^{n} x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{m+n} \cos^{m-1} x \sin^{n+1} x + \frac{m-1}{m+n} \int \cos^{m-2} x \sin^{n} x \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{m+n} \cos^{m+1} x \sin^{n+1} x + \frac{n-1}{m+n} \int \cos^{m} x \sin^{n} x \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{m+n} \cos^{m+1} x \sin^{n-1} x + \frac{n-1}{m+1} \int \cos^{m} x \sin^{n-2} x \, dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a+b \sin x} = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^{2}-b^{2}}} \arctan \frac{a \tan \frac{x}{2} + b}{\sqrt{a^{2}-b^{2}}} & (a^{2} > b^{2}) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^{2}-a^{2}}} \ln \left| \frac{a \tan \frac{x}{2} + b - \sqrt{b^{2}-a^{2}}}{a \tan \frac{x}{2} + b + \sqrt{b^{2}-a^{2}}} \right| & (a^{2} < b^{2}) \end{cases}$$

 $\int \cot x \, \mathrm{d}x = \ln|\sin x|$ $\int \sec x \, \mathrm{d}x = \ln \left| \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right|$

 $= \ln |\sec x + \tan x|$

 $= \ln |\csc x - \cot x|$

 $\int \csc x \, \mathrm{d}x = \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right|$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a+b \sin x} = \begin{cases}
\frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \arctan \frac{a \tan \frac{x}{2} + b}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} & (a^2 > b^2) \\
\frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \ln \left| \frac{a \tan \frac{x}{2} + b - \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a \tan \frac{x}{2} + b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \right| & (a^2 < b^2) \\
\int \frac{dx}{a+b \cos x} = \begin{cases}
\frac{2}{a+b} \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a-b}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) & (a^2 > b^2) \\
\frac{1}{a+b} \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a-b}} \ln \left| \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{b-a}}}{\tan \frac{x}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{b-a}}} \right| & (a^2 < b^2) \\
\int \frac{dx}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{ab} \arctan \left(\frac{b}{a} \tan x\right) \\
\int \frac{dx}{a^2 \cos^2 x - b^2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{2ab} \ln \left| \frac{b \tan x + a}{b \tan x - a} \right| \\
\int \frac{dx}{a^2 \cos^2 x - b^2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{ab} \sin x \sin x \cos x$$

$$\int_{a^{2}\cos^{2}x-b^{2}\sin^{2}x} - \frac{2ab \ln |b \tan x - a|}{\int x \sin ax dx} = \frac{1}{a^{2}} \sin ax - \frac{1}{a}x \cos ax$$

$$\int_{a^{2}} x \sin ax dx = -\frac{1}{a}x^{2} \cos ax + \frac{2}{a^{2}}x \sin ax + \frac{2}{a^{3}} \cos ax$$

$$\int_{a^{2}} x \cos ax dx = \frac{1}{a^{2}} \cos ax + \frac{1}{a}x \sin ax$$

$$\int_{a^{2}} x \cos ax dx = \frac{1}{a}x^{2} \sin ax + \frac{2}{a^{2}}x \cos ax - \frac{2}{a^{3}} \sin ax$$

```
反三角函数的积分 (其中 a > 0 )
\int \arcsin \frac{x}{a} dx = x \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C
\int x \arcsin \frac{x}{a} dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{4}\right) \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{4} \sqrt{x^2 - x^2} + C
\int x^{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{x^{3}}{3} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{9} (x^{2} + 2a^{2}) \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} + C
\int \arccos \frac{x}{a} dx = x \arccos \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C
\int x \arccos \frac{x}{a} dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{4}\right) \arccos \frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{4} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C
\int x^{2} \arccos \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{x^{3}}{3} \arccos \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{9}(x^{2} + 2a^{2})\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} + C
\int \arctan \frac{x}{a} dx = x \arctan \frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{2} \ln(a^2 + x^2) + C
\int x \arctan \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{1}{2} (a^2 + x^2) \arctan \frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{2} x + C
\int x^2 \arctan \frac{x}{a} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \arctan \frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{6}x^2 + \frac{a^3}{6} \ln(a^2 + x^2) + C
指数函数的积分
\int a^x \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x + C
\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} a^{ax} + C
\int x e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a^2} (ax - 1)a^{ax} + C
\int x^n e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} x^n e^{ax} - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} e^{ax} dx
\int x a^{x} dx = \frac{x}{\ln a} a^{x} - \frac{1}{(\ln a)^{2}} a^{x} + C
\int x^n a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} x^n a^x - \frac{n}{\ln a} \int x^{n-1} a^x dx
\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} (a \sin bx - b \cos bx) + C
\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} (b \sin bx + a \cos bx) + C
                                                 \frac{1}{a^2+b^2n^2}e^{ax}\sin^{n-1}bx(a\sin bx - nb\cos bx) +
\int e^{ax} \sin^n bx dx
\frac{n(n-1)b^2}{a^2+b^2n^2} \int e^{ax} \sin^{n-2} bx dx
                                                 \frac{1}{a^2+b^2n^2}e^{ax}\cos^{n-1}bx(a\cos bx + nb\sin bx) + 1
\int e^{ax} \cos^n bx dx =
\frac{n(n-1)b^2}{a^2+b^2n^2}\int e^{ax}\cos^{n-2}bxdx
对数函数的积分
\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x + C
\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln x} = \ln \left| \ln x \right| + C
\int x^n \ln x dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} (\ln x - \frac{1}{n+1}) + C
\int (\ln x)^n dx = x(\ln x)^n - n \int (\ln x)^{n-1} dx
\int x^{m} (\ln x)^{n} dx = \frac{1}{m+1} x^{m+1} (\ln x)^{n} - \frac{n}{m+1} \int x^{m} (\ln x)^{n-1} dx
```

6.3 Python Hint

```
1 def RandomAndList():
    | import random
      random.normalvariate(0.5, 0.1)
      1 = [str(i) for i in range(9)]
      sorted(1), min(1), max(1), len(1)
      random.shuffle(1)
      1.sort(key=lambda x:x ^ 1,reverse=True)
      from functools import cmp_to_key
 9
      1.sort(key=cmp_to_key(lambda x, y:(y^1)-(x^1)))
      from itertools import '
11
      for i in product('ABCD', repeat=2):
12
       | pass # AA AB AC AD BA BB BC BD CA CB CC CD DA DB DC DD
13
      for i in permutations('ABCD', repeat=2):
       | pass # AB AC AD BA BC BD CA CB CD DA DB DC
      for i in combinations('ABCD', repeat=2):
       pass # AB AC AD BC BD CD
16
17
      for i in combinations_with_replacement('ABCD', repeat=2):
       | pass # AA AB AC AD BB BC BD CC CD DD
18
19
   def FractionOperation():
20
    | from fractions import Fraction
21
      a.numerator, a.denominator, str(a)
    a = Fraction(0.233).limit_denominator(1000)
23
   def DecimalOperation():
    | from decimal import Decimal, getcontext, FloatOperation
25
      getcontext().prec = 100
      getcontext().rounding = getattr(decimal, 'ROUND_HALF_EVEN')
26
27
      # default; other: FLOOR, CELILING, DOWN, ...
28
      getcontext().traps[FloatOperation] = True
29
      Decimal((0, (1, 4, 1, 4), -3)) # 1.414
      a = Decimal(1<<31) / Decimal(100000)</pre>
30
      print(f"{a:.9f}") # 21474.83648
32
      print(a.sqrt(), a.ln(), a.log10(), a.exp(), a ** 2)
33
   def Complex():
34
    | a = 1-2j
35
    print(a.real, a.imag, a.conjugate())
36
   def FastIO():
37
     import sys, atexit, io
38
      _INPUT_LINES = sys.stdin.read().splitlines()
      input = iter(_INPUT_LINES).__next__
39
40
      _OUTPUT_BUFFER = io.StringIO()
41
      sys.stdout = OUTPUT BUFFER
      @atexit.register
42
43
      def write():
       | sys.__stdout__.write(_OUTPUT_BUFFER.getvalue())
```

7. Miscellany

7.1 Zeller 日期公式

7.2 有理数二分: Stern-Brocot 树, Farey 序列

7.3 黄金三分

```
constexpr LD R = (sqrt(5) - 1) / 2;
auto split = [](LD 1, LD r) { return l + (r - 1) * R; };
LD solve(LD a, LD c, auto f) {
    | LD b = split(a, c), bv = f(b);
    | for (int _ = T; _; _--) {
    | LD x = split(a, b), xv = f(x);
    | if (xv > bv) c = b, b = x, bv = xv;
    | else a = c, c = x;
    | return bv; }
```

7.4 DP 优化

7.4.1 四边形不等式

```
 \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ // \ a \leq b \leq c \leq d: \ w(b,c) \leq w(a,d), \\ & \hookrightarrow w(a,c) + w(b,d) \leq w(a,d) + w(b,c) \\ 2 \\ \text{for (int len = 2; len <= n; ++len) } \\ 3 \\ | \ \text{for (int l = 1, r = len; r <= n; ++l, ++r) } \\ 4 \\ | \ | \ \text{f[1][r] = INF;} \\ 5 \\ | \ | \ \text{for (int k = m[1][r - 1]; k <= m[1 + 1][r]; ++k) } \\ 6 \\ | \ | \ | \ \text{if (f[1][r] > f[1][k] + f[k + 1][r] + w(1, r)) } \\ 7 \\ | \ | \ | \ | \ | \ f[1][r] = f[1][k] + f[k + 1][r] + w(1, r); \\ 8 \\ | \ | \ | \ | \ | \ m[1][r] = k; \\ 9 \\ | \ \} \end{array} \right\}
```

7.4.2 树形背包优化

限制: 必须取与根节点相连的一个连通块.

转化: 一个点的子树对应于DFS序中的一个区间. 则每个点的决策为, 取该点, 或者舍弃该点对应的区间. 从后往前dp, 设 f(i,v) 表示从后往前考虑到i号点, 总体积为V的最优价值, 设i号点对应的区间为 $[i,i+\mathrm{size}_i-1]$, 转移为 $f(i,v)=\max\{f(i+1,V-v_i)+w_i,f(i+\mathrm{size}_i,v)\}$. 如果要求任意连通块,则点分治后转为指定根的连通块问题即可.

7.4.3 $O(n \cdot \max a_i)$ Subset Sum

```
int SubsetSum(vector <int> &a, int t) {
     int B = *max_element(a.begin(), a.end());
     int n = (int) a.size(), s = 0, i = 0;
     while (i < n \&\& s + a[i] <= t) s += a[i ++];
     if (i == n) return s;
     vector \langle int \rangle f(2 * B + 1, -1), pre (B + 1, -1);
     f[s - (t - B)] = i;
     for (; i < n; i++) {
       s += a[i];
       for (int d = 0; d <= B; d++) pre[d] = max(0, f[d + B]);
       for (int d = B; d >= 0; d--)
11
         f[d + a[i]] = max(f[d + a[i]], f[d]);
12
       for (int d = 2 * B; d > B; --d)
13
          for (int j = pre[d - B]; j < f[d]; j++)
14
            f[d - a[j]] = max(f[d - a[j]], j); }
     for (i = 0; i \leftarrow B; i++) if (f[B - i] \rightarrow 0) return t - i;
16
```

7.5 Hash Table

```
template <class T,int P = 314159/*,451411,1141109,2119969*/>
   struct hashmap {
   ULL id[P]; T val[P];
   int R[P]; // del: few clears
5
   hashmap() {memset(id, -1, sizeof id);}
   T get(const ULL &x) const {
    | for (int i = int(x \% P), j = 1; \sim id[i]; i = (i + j) \% P,
     \hookrightarrow j = (j + 2) % P /*unroll if needed*/) {
       | if (id[i] == x) return val[i]; }
9
     return 0; }
   T& operator [] (const ULL &x) {
10
    | for (int i = int(x % P), j = 1;
                                               ; i = (i + j) \% P,
11
     \hookrightarrow j = (j + 2) \% P) {
12
         if (id[i] == x) return val[i];
         else if (id[i] == -111u) {
13
             id[i] = x;
            R[++R[0]] = i; // del: few clears
15
            return val[i]; } } }
16
   void clear() { // del: few clears
17
   for (int &x = R[0]; x; id[R[x]] = -1, val[R[x]] = 0, --x);
18
   void fullclear() {memset(id, -1, sizeof id); R[0] = 0; } };
```

7.6 基数排序

```
const int SZ = 1 << 8; // almost always fit in L1 cache</pre>
void SORT(int a[], int c[], int n, int w) {
  for(int i=0; i<SZ; i++) b[i] = 0;</pre>
   for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) b[(a[i]>>w) & (SZ-1)]++;
  for(int i=1; i<SZ; i++) b[i] += b[i - 1];</pre>
  for(int i=n; i; i--) c[b[(a[i]>>w) & (SZ-1)]--] = a[i];}
void Sort(int *a, int n){
  SORT(a, c, n, ∅); SORT(c, a, n, 8);
  SORT(a, c, n, 16); SORT(c, a, n, 24); }
```

7.7 Hacks: O3, 读入优化, Bitset, builtin

```
//fast = 03 + ffast-math + fallow-store-data-races
   #pragma GCC optimize("Ofast")
   #pragma GCC target("sse2,abm,fma,mmx,avx2,tune=native")
   const int SZ = 1 << 16; int getc() {</pre>
     static char buf[SZ], *ptr = buf, *top = buf;
6
      if (ptr == top) {
         ptr = buf, top = buf + fread(buf, 1, SZ, stdin);
       if (top == buf) return -1; }
      return *ptr++; }
   idx=b._Find_first();idx!=b.size();idx=b._Find_next(idx);
10
   struct HashFunc{size_t operator()(const KEY &key)const{}};
     _builtin_uaddll_overflow(a, b, &c) // binary big int
13
   void GospersHack(int k, int n) {
     for (int s = (1 << k) - 1, c, r; s < (1 << n);
     c = s \& -s, r = s + c, s = (((r \land s) >> 2) / c) | r); }
```

7.8 试机赛与纪律文件

- 检查身份证件: 护照、学生证、胸牌以及现场所需通行证。
- 确认什么东西能带进场。特别注意:智能手表、金属(钥匙)等等。
- 测试鼠标、键盘、显示器和座椅。如果有问题,立刻联系工作人员。 测试比赛提交方式。如果有 submit 命令,确认如何使用。
- 设置自动保存, 自动备份。
- 测试编译器版本。C++20 cin >> (s + 1); C++17 auto [x, y]: a; C++14 [] (auto x, auto y); C++11 auto; bits/stdc++.h; pb_ds。

```
#include <ext/rope>
winclude vext/rope
using namespace __gnu_cxx;
rope <int> R; R.insert(y, x); R[x]; R.erase(x, 1);
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
using namespace __gnu_pbds
#Include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.npp>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
tree <int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
tree_order_statistics_node_update> s;
s.insert(1); s.find_by_order(0); s.order_of_key(5);
```

- 测试 __int128, __float128, long double
 测试代码长度限制,尝试触发 NO-OUTPUT, OUTPUT-LIMIT, RUN-ERROR。
- 测试 pragma 是否 CE。
- 测试 clar: 如果问不同类型的愚蠢的问题, 得到的回复是否不一样?
- 测试 -fsanitize address, undefined, define _GLIBCXX_DEBUG
- 测试 time 命令是否能显示内存占用。/usr/bin/time -v ./a.out 测试 clock() 是否能够正常工作; 测试本地性能与提交性能。

```
const int N = 1 << 20;
for (int T = 4; T; T--) {
   int a[N], b[N], c[N];
   for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) a[i] = i, b[i] = N - i;
   ntt_init(N); ntt(a, N, 1); ntt(b, N, 1);
   for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) c[i] = a[i] * b[i];
   ntt(c, N, -1); assert (c[0] == 0xad223d); }</pre>
          机房: 190ms; (1s T = 21)
 // QOJ: 340+-40ms; (1s T = 11.9)
// CF: 1050+-100ms; (1s T = 3.9)
```

```
import sy
sys.set_int_max_str_digits(0) # >= Python 3.11
     in range(T):
assert str(3 ** 100000 * 10 ** 100000)[:9] == "133497141"
for
# 机房: 590ms; (1s T = 5)
# QOJ: 201ms; (1s T = 16)
# CF Python3: 1100ms; (1s T = 2.9) Pypy3: 310ms; (1s T = 12)
```

提交前检查:

- 保存, 编译, 测过样例, 测过 n=0/1
- 数据范围: N/M, 输入实数, 模数, LL; 时间空间限制
- 调用初始化函数,清空时数组大小 (0, 1, n/m?, n+1)
 - 输入输出格式 (%Lf, %11u), 取模取到正值
- 多组没读入完就 break
- 关闭流同步,注意不要关流同步混用 需要 assert 的话第一次就加上
- 开 optimize("Ofast") target("avx2")

提交后检查:

- sum 多组输入: 应只用了输入内容 (memset TL, 错下标 WA), 是否正确撤销
- int/LL 溢出, INF/-1 大小, 浮点数 eps 和 = 0, __builtin_popcount11
- 类似 pair <LL, int> x = pair <int, int>(); 不会报警告
- 离散化与二分: lower_bound upper_bound +-1, begin(), end() 自定义排序: 排序方向,比较函数为小于,考虑坏点: 如叉积 (0,0)
- 样例是否为对称/回文的?考虑构造不对称的情况,正序逆序
- 复制过的代码对应位置正确修改
- 检查 shadow 变量重名,变量复用后忘记改回去
- 分类讨论: if 嵌套, break 位置
- 图: 边标号初始是否为 1, 单双向边, 反向边边权
- 几何: 共线, sqrt(-0.0), nan / inf, 重点, 除零 det/dot, 旋转方向, 求得的是否是所求

7.9 Constant Table 常数表

7.9 Constant Table 需数表
Random primes generated at Fri Aug 16 22:04:49 2024
5e2 367 383 389 397 409 421 443 457 487 523 547 593 601 607 631
1e3 839 863 907 971 983 991 1013 1039 1049 1087 1103 1151 1153
3e4 27953 28813 29059 29803 29917 30223 30649 30881 31907 31981
1e5 94561 98909 100741 102059 103687 104119 104491 105967 106261
1e6 932333 943301 943913 1004749 1006153 1013879 1049663 1057699
5e6 4758209 4888973 4911901 5027069 5027557 5108659 5297287
1e7 9707287 9893461 10106741 10276537 10327853 10356503 10650049
2e7 19116833 19896901 20987041 21016949 21060947 21378229
1e9 982571641 1014406787 1038831967 1046657761 1069347887
2e9 1908604597 1923438271 1978976353 2025523273 2087068031
NTT 976224257 r=3 (20) 985661441 r=3 (22) 998244353 r=3 (23) 1004535809 r=3 (21) 1007681537 r=3 (20) 1012924417 r=5 (21) 1045430273 r=3 (20) 1051721729 r=6 (20) 1053818881 r=7 (20)

n	lo	g ₁₀ n		n!	C(n, n/2))	LCM	$(1 \dots n)$	P_n
2	0.30102999		2			2		2	
3	0.47712125		6		3		6		3
4	0.6020)5999		24		6	12		5
5	0.6989	97000		120	1	0	60		7
6	0.7781	5125		720	2	0		60	11
7	0.8450	9804		5040	3	5		420	15
8	0.9030			0320	7	0		840	22
9	0.9542	24251	36	2880	12	6		2520	30
10		1		8800	25			2520	42
11	1.0413		3991	6800	46	2		27720	56
12	1.0791		47900		92			27720	77
15	1.1760			1e12	643	5		360360	176
20	1.3010		2.43e18		184756		232792560		627
25	1.3979		1.55e25		5200300		26771144400		1958
30	1.4771	12125	2.65e32		155117520			5604	
P_n	373	33840	2042	2650	966467 ₆	0	1905	59292 ₁₀₀	1e9 ₁₁₄
n	≤	10		100	1e3 1e4		e4	1e5	1e6
max	$\omega(n)$	2		3	4		5	6	7
max	d(n)	4		12	32	(64	128	240
π	(n)	4	25		168 1229		229	9592	78498
n	\leq	1e7	1e8		1e9		e10	1e11	1e12
max	$\omega(n)$	8		8	9 10		10	10	11
max	d(n)	448		768	1344		2304 4032		6720
π	$\pi(n)$		9 57	61455	5.08e7 4		4.55e8 4.12e9		3.7e10
n	\leq	1e13		1e14	1e15		e16	1e17	1e18
max	$\omega(n)$	12		12	13		13	14	15
max	d(n)	10752		7280	26880		472	64512	103680
π	(n)		Prim	ie numb	er theore	n: π	$(x) \sim$	$x/\log(x)$)

Vimrc, Bashrc

```
source $VIMRUNTIME/mswin.vim
2
  behave mswin
  set mouse=a ci ai si nu ts=4 sw=4 is hls backup undofile
  color slate
 map <F7> : ! make %<<CR>
  map <F8> : ! time ./%< <CR>
6
```

```
export CXXFLAGS='-g -Wall -Wextra -Wconversion -Wshadow

→ -std=gnu++20¹

ulimit -s 1048576
```

