# The Code Library of xiaohai

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Volume 2 (Part IV, V)

# xiaohai

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# Contents

IV	A	Algorithm	7
<b>15</b>	Gra	ph Theory	9
	15.1	Theorm	9
	15.2	图数据结构	9
		15.2.1 链式前向星	9
	15.3	搜索	10
		15.3.1 Dancing Links	10
	15.4	基本图算法	23
		15.4.1 判断是否存在奇环、是否是二分图:交叉染色法 $(O(V+E))$	23
		15.4.2 2-SAT 问题 $(O(V+E))$	23
		15.4.3 Euler 路径(未知复杂度)	35
		15.4.4 Hamilton 回路	41
		15.4.5 弦图判断	41
	15.5	无向图	42
		15.5.1 割点 $(O(V+E))$	42
		15.5.2 割边(桥) $(O(V+E))$	43
		15.5.3 双连通分量: Tarjan算法 $(O(V+E))$	45
		15.5.4 无向图的最小环 $(O(N^3))$	46
		15.5.5 无向图最小割: Stoer-Wagner算法 $(O(N^3))$	47
	15.6	有向图	49
		15.6.1 拓扑排序 $(O(V+E))$	49
		15.6.2 强连通分量: Tarjan算法 $(O(V+E))$	53
		15.6.3 弱连通分量: Tarjan算法 $(O(V+E))$	55
		15.6.4 有向图的最小环 $(O(N^3))$	55
		15.6.5 有向图最小权点基	55
	15.7	树	55
		15.7.1 树的直径	55
		15.7.2 LCA & RMQ	57
		15.7.3 最小斯坦纳树(Steiner Tree) $(O(n3^k + cE2^k))$	68
	15.8	最小生成树	70
		15.8.1 Prim 算法 $(O(N^2))$	70
		15.8.2 Kruskal 算法(稀疏图) $(O(E \lg E))$	73
		15.8.3 增量最小生成树	76
		15.8.4 最小瓶颈路与最小瓶颈生成树	76
		15.8.5 次小生成树(O(V²))	76

CONTENTS TEAM #xiaohai

	15.8.6 第k小生成树	78
	15.8.7 最优比例生成树(未知复杂度)	78
	15.8.8 有向图最小树形图 $(O(VE))$	81
	15.8.9 最小度限制生成树	83
	15.8.10 最小生成森林( <i>k</i> 颗树): 改进Kruskal( <i>O(E</i> lg <i>E)</i> )	83
	$15.8.11$ 平面点的欧几里德最小生成树 $(O(V^2))$	83
	15.8.12 平面点的曼哈顿最小生成树与莫队算法	83
	15.8.13 最小平衡生成树	94
	15.8.14生成树计数(Matrix-Tree定理)	94
	15.8.15 最小生成树计数(BZOJ 1016)	96
15.9	最短路径	100
		100
	15.9.2 非负权值加权图的最短路径: 朴素Dijkstra算法(适用稠密图) $(O(V^2))$	101
	15.9.3 非负权值加权图的最短路径: Dijkstra算法(二叉堆优化)( $O((E+V) \lg V)$ )	102
	15.9.4 非负权值加权图的最短路径: Dijkstra 算法(优先队列优化)	
	15.9.5 含负权值加权图的单源最短路径: Bellman-Ford 算法(适用负环未知)(O(VE	
	15.9.6 含负权值加权图的单源最短路径: Bellman-Ford 算法(栈优化,适用负环	//
		107
		108
	15.9.8 全源最短路径: Floyd 算法 $(O(V^3))$	114
	15.9.9 全源最短路径: Johnson 算法(稀疏图)(O(EV lg V))	
	15.9.10次短路径	
	15.9.11 第k短路径	
	15.9.12差分约束系统: SPFA(O(KE))	121
	15.9.13 平面点对的最短路径(优化)	
	15.9.14 双标准限制最短路径	
15.10	0匹配	128
	15.10.1 二分图最大匹配: Hungary算法(O(VE))	128
	15.10.2大数据二分图最大匹配: Hopcroft-Karp $(O(\sqrt{V}E))$	
	15.10.3 二分图多重匹配: Hungary算法改(O(VE))	
	15.10.4 二分图的几个等价	
	15.10.5 二分图带权(最大/最小)完备匹配: Kuhn-Munkras算法( $O(N^3)$ )	134
	15.10.6 一般图最大匹配: 带花树算法(未知复杂度)	136
	$15.10.7$ 稳定婚姻匹配 $(O(N^2))$	139
15.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	141
	15.11.1 最大流: Edmonds Karp $(O(V*E^2))$	141
		144
	15.11.3 最大流最小割:加各种优化的ISAP算法 $(O(V^2E))$	149
	15.11.4 最大流最小割: 加各种优化的HLPP算法 $(O(V^2\sqrt{E}))$	153
		157
	15.11.6有上下界的网络流	163
	15.11.7 最小(大)费用最大流: SPFA增广路(O(w * O(SPFA)))	168
		173
	15.11.9判断最小割唯一	179
	15.11.16最大权闭合子图	180

TEAM #xiaohai CONTENTS

$\mathbf{V}$ $\mathbf{C}$	lassic Problems	207
17.3	Meet in the Middle	. 205
	Get a Circle (Floyd)	
	Get $Min(A[i]-A[j])$ $(0,1,2,\ldots,n-1)$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$	
	er Algorithms	205
	2010.12 70.201 1.100 0011 1110 11101 1110 1110)	
	16.5.4 类TSP问题(状压DP)(POJ 3311 Hie with the Pie)	
	16.5.3 最大子矩阵和(Ural 1146)	
	16.5.2 最长公共子序列LCS	
10.5	经典问题	
10 5	16.4.2 GarsiaWachs算法(POJ 1738 An old Stone Game)	
	16.4.1 朴素四边形优化	
16.4	四边形优化	
	状态压缩模型	
	串模型	
16.1	线性模型	. 197
16 Dyr	namic Programming	197
	15.11.16点连通度与边连通度	. 196
	15.11.1最小K路径覆盖	
	15.11.14二分图最大点权独立集	
	15.11.13二分图最小点权覆盖	
	15.11.12混合图(有向+无向)的欧拉路径	
	15.11.1最大密度子图	

CONTENTS TEAM #xiaohai

# Part IV

# Algorithm

# Chapter 15

# Graph Theory

# $\S 15.1$ Theorm

- 将一个树连成双连通分量至少需要的边= (叶子节点数+1)/2
- n顶点k条边的图至少有n-k个连通分量
- 如果一个图有一条不是环的边,则它至少有2个顶点不是割点
- 一个图是二分图是不存在奇环的充要条件,用交叉染色法判断是不是二分图
- n个顶点,则有 $n^2$ 个有序对,有 $2^{n^2}$ 个简单有向图,有 $3^{\binom{n}{2}}$  个定向图(简单图的定向),有 $2^{\binom{n}{2}}$  个竞赛图(完全图的定向)
- //

# § 15.2 图数据结构

## 15.2.1 链式前向星

```
/**
*链式前向星
*/
const int maxn=0;
const int maxm=0;
struct Edge
{
    int u,v;
    int w;
    int next;
}edge[maxm];
int head[maxn],edgeNum;
void addSubEdge(int u,int v,int w)
{
    edge[edgeNum].u=u;
    edge[edgeNum].v=v;
```

```
edge[edgeNum].w=w;
    edge[edgeNum].next=head[u];
    head[u]=edgeNum++;
}
void addEdge(int u,int v,int w)
    addSubEdge(u,v,w);
    addSubEdge(v,u,w);
}
void init()
{
    memset(head,-1,sizeof(head));
    edgeNum=0;
/*扫描*/
for(int i=head[u];i!=-1;i=edge[i].next)
    //内容
}
```

# § 15.3 搜索

## 15.3.1 Dancing Links

# 精确覆盖

精确覆盖 在一个全集X中若干子集的集合为S,精确覆盖是指,S的子集S\*,满足X中的每一个元素在S\*中**恰好**出现一次。

#### 精确覆盖DLX模板

```
S[i] = 0;
        U[i] = D[i] = i;
        L[i] = i - 1;
        R[i] = i + 1;
    R[m] = 0; L[0] = m;
    size = m;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        H[i] = -1;
void Link(int r, int c)
{
    ++S[Col[++size] = c];
    Row[size] = r;
    D[size] = D[c];
    U[D[c]] = size;
    U[size] = c;
    D[c] = size;
    if (H[r] < 0)H[r] = L[size] = R[size] = size;</pre>
    else
    {
        R[size] = R[H[r]];
        L[R[H[r]]] = size;
        L[size] = H[r];
        R[H[r]] = size;
    }
}
void remove(int c)
{
    L[R[c]] = L[c]; R[L[c]] = R[c];
    for (int i = D[c]; i != c; i = D[i])
        for (int j = R[i]; j != i; j = R[j])
        {
            U[D[j]] = U[j];
            D[U[j]] = D[j];
            --S[Col[j]];
        }
}
void resume(int c)
    for (int i = U[c]; i != c; i = U[i])
        for (int j = L[i]; j != i; j = L[j])
            ++S[Col[U[D[j]] = D[U[j]] = j]];
    L[R[c]] = R[L[c]] = c;
}
```

```
//d为递归深度
    bool Dance(int d)
    {
        if (R[0] == 0)
        {
            ansd = d;
            return true;
        }
        int c = R[0];
        for (int i = R[0]; i != 0; i = R[i])
            if (S[i] < S[c])
                c = i;
        remove(c);
        for (int i = D[c]; i != c; i = D[i])
        {
            ans[d] = Row[i];
            for (int j = R[i]; j != i; j = R[j])remove(Col[j]);
            if (Dance(d + 1))return true;
            for (int j = L[i]; j != i; j = L[j])resume(Col[j]);
        }
        resume(c);
        return false;
};
例: HUST 1017
/*
样例: HUST 1017
*/
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
#include <set>
#include <map>
#include <string>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
using namespace std;
const int maxnode = 100010;
const int MaxM = 1010;
const int MaxN = 1010;
```

```
struct DLX
{
    int n, m, size;
    int U[maxnode], D[maxnode], R[maxnode], L[maxnode], Row[maxnode], Col[maxnode];
    int H[MaxN], S[MaxM];
    int ansd, ans[MaxN];
    void init(int _n, int _m)
    {
        n = _n;
        m = _m;
        for (int i = 0; i \le m; i++)
            S[i] = 0;
            U[i] = D[i] = i;
            L[i] = i - 1;
            R[i] = i + 1;
        }
        R[m] = 0; L[0] = m;
        size = m;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
            H[i] = -1;
    }
    void Link(int r, int c)
        ++S[Col[++size] = c];
        Row[size] = r;
        D[size] = D[c];
        U[D[c]] = size;
        U[size] = c;
        D[c] = size;
        if (H[r] < 0)H[r] = L[size] = R[size] = size;</pre>
        else
        {
            R[size] = R[H[r]];
            L[R[H[r]]] = size;
            L[size] = H[r];
            R[H[r]] = size;
        }
    }
    void remove(int c)
    {
        L[R[c]] = L[c]; R[L[c]] = R[c];
        for (int i = D[c]; i != c; i = D[i])
            for (int j = R[i]; j != i; j = R[j])
            {
```

```
U[D[j]] = U[j];
                D[U[j]] = D[j];
                --S[Col[j]];
            }
    }
    void resume(int c)
    {
        for (int i = U[c]; i != c; i = U[i])
            for (int j = L[i]; j != i; j = L[j])
                ++S[Col[U[D[j]] = D[U[j]] = j]];
        L[R[c]] = R[L[c]] = c;
    }
    //d为递归深度
    bool Dance(int d)
    {
        if (R[0] == 0)
            ansd = d;
            return true;
        }
        int c = R[0];
        for (int i = R[0]; i != 0; i = R[i])
            if (S[i] < S[c])
                c = i;
        remove(c);
        for (int i = D[c]; i != c; i = D[i])
            ans[d] = Row[i];
            for (int j = R[i]; j != i; j = R[j])remove(Col[j]);
            if (Dance(d + 1))return true;
            for (int j = L[i]; j != i; j = L[j])resume(Col[j]);
        }
        resume(c);
        return false;
    }
};
DLX g;
int main()
    //freopen("in.txt","r",stdin);
    //freopen("out.txt","w",stdout);
    int n, m;
    while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) == 2)
    {
```

```
g.init(n, m);
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        {
            int num, j;
            scanf("%d", &num);
            while (num--)
            {
                scanf("%d", &j);
                g.Link(i, j);
            }
        }
        if (!g.Dance(0))printf("NO\n");
        else
        {
            printf("%d", g.ansd);
            for (int i = 0; i < g.ansd; i++)
                printf(" %d", g.ans[i]);
            printf("\n");
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

# 重复覆盖

**重复覆盖** 在一个全集X中若干子集的集合为S,重复覆盖是指,S的子集S\*,满足X中的每一个元素在S\*中**至少**出现一次。

#### 重复覆盖DLX模板

```
/*
重复覆盖: DLX
输入: Link()
输出: ans, bool Dance(int k)
*/
const int maxnode = 360000;
const int maxc = 500;
const int maxr = 500;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct DLX
{
    int L[maxnode], R[maxnode], D[maxnode], U[maxnode], C[maxnode];
    int S[maxc], H[maxr], size;
    int ans;
    ///不需要S域
    void Link(int r, int c)
```

```
{
   S[c]++; C[size] = c;
   U[size] = U[c]; D[U[c]] = size;
    D[size] = c; U[c] = size;
    if (H[r] == -1) H[r] = L[size] = R[size] = size;
    else
    ₹
       L[size] = L[H[r]]; R[L[H[r]]] = size;
       R[size] = H[r]; L[H[r]] = size;
    size++;
}
void remove(int c)
    for (int i = D[c]; i != c; i = D[i])
       L[R[i]] = L[i], R[L[i]] = R[i];
}
void resume(int c)
{
    for (int i = U[c]; i != c; i = U[i])
       L[R[i]] = R[L[i]] = i;
}
int h() ///用精确覆盖去估算剪枝
    int ret = 0;
   bool vis[maxc];
   memset (vis, false, sizeof(vis));
   for (int i = R[0]; i; i = R[i])
    {
       if (vis[i])continue;
       ret++;
       vis[i] = true;
       for (int j = D[i]; j != i; j = D[j])
           for (int k = R[j]; k != j; k = R[k])
               vis[C[k]] = true;
    return ret;
//根据具体问题选择限制搜索深度或直接求解。
bool Dance(int k)
{
   if (k + h() >= ans) return 0;
   if (!R[0])
    {
       if (k < ans)ans = k;
```

#include <string>

```
return 1;
       }
       int c = R[0];
      for (int i = R[0]; i; i = R[i])
          if (S[i] < S[c])c = i;
       for (int i = D[c]; i != c; i = D[i])
          remove(i);
          for (int j = R[i]; j != i; j = R[j])
             remove(j);
          Dance(k + 1);
          for (int j = L[i]; j != i; j = L[j])
             resume(j);
          resume(i);
       }
      return 0;
   }
   void initL(int x) ///col is 1~x,row start from 1
      for (int i = 0; i \le x; ++i)
       {
          S[i] = 0;
          D[i] = U[i] = i;
          L[i + 1] = i; R[i] = i + 1;
       }///对列表头初始化
       R[x] = 0;
       size = x + 1; ///真正的元素从m+1开始
       memset (H, -1, sizeof(H));
       ///mark每个位置的名字
   }
};
例: POJ 1084 Square Destroyer
/*
1、题意:给你一个n*n(n<=5)的完全由火柴棍组成的正方形,已经去掉了一些火柴棍,问最少
去掉多少根火柴棍使得所有1*1、2*2.....n*n的正方形均被破坏掉?
2、方法: 矩阵的一行代表一根火柴棍, 矩阵的一列代表一个正方形
3、处理去掉的火柴棍: 先计算不去掉火柴棍的矩阵, 对去掉的火柴棍对应的正方形加标记并
在DLX里面标记它们已经访问过,然后在添加link时忽略这些标记过的正方形
// #pragma comment(linker, "/STACK:102400000,102400000")
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
```

```
#include <cmath>
#include <set>
#include <list>
#include <map>
#include <iterator>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
#include <stack>
#include <algorithm>
#include <functional>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
#define pb push_back
const int maxn = 110;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
const int maxnode = 360000;
const int maxc = 500;
const int maxr = 500;
// const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct DLX
    int L[maxnode], R[maxnode], D[maxnode], U[maxnode], C[maxnode];
    int S[maxc], H[maxr], size;
    int ans;
    ///不需要S域
   void Link(int r, int c)
    {
        S[c]++; C[size] = c;
        U[size] = U[c]; D[U[c]] = size;
        D[size] = c; U[c] = size;
        if (H[r] == -1) H[r] = L[size] = R[size] = size;
        else
        {
            L[size] = L[H[r]]; R[L[H[r]]] = size;
            R[size] = H[r]; L[H[r]] = size;
        }
        size++;
    }
    void remove(int c)
    {
        for (int i = D[c]; i != c; i = D[i])
            L[R[i]] = L[i], R[L[i]] = R[i];
    }
```

```
void resume(int c)
{
   for (int i = U[c]; i != c; i = U[i])
       L[R[i]] = R[L[i]] = i;
}
int h() ///用精确覆盖去估算剪枝
{
    int ret = 0;
   bool vis[maxc];
   memset (vis, false, sizeof(vis));
    for (int i = R[0]; i; i = R[i])
       if (vis[i])continue;
       ret++;
       vis[i] = true;
       for (int j = D[i]; j != i; j = D[j])
           for (int k = R[j]; k != j; k = R[k])
               vis[C[k]] = true;
   }
   return ret;
}
//根据具体问题选择限制搜索深度或直接求解。
bool Dance(int k)
{
    if (k + h() >= ans) return 0;
    if (!R[0])
       if (k < ans)ans = k;
       return 1;
    }
    int c = R[0];
    for (int i = R[0]; i; i = R[i])
        if (S[i] < S[c])c = i;
    for (int i = D[c]; i != c; i = D[i])
    {
       remove(i);
       for (int j = R[i]; j != i; j = R[j])
           remove(j);
       Dance(k + 1);
       for (int j = L[i]; j != i; j = L[j])
           resume(j);
       resume(i);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
void initL(int x) ///col is 1~x,row start from 1
    {
        for (int i = 0; i \le x; ++i)
           S[i] = 0;
           D[i] = U[i] = i;
           L[i + 1] = i; R[i] = i + 1;
        }///对列表头初始化
        R[x] = 0;
        size = x + 1; ///真正的元素从m+1开始
        memset (H, -1, sizeof(H));
        ///mark每个位置的名字
    }
} dlx;
int kase;
int n;
vector<int> vec;
bool mtx[maxn] [maxn];
int row, col;
bool vis[maxn];
void init()
   kase++;
   vec.clear();
   memset(mtx, 0, sizeof(mtx));
   memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
}
void input()
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int k;
    scanf("%d", &k);
    while (k--)
    {
        int x;
        scanf("%d", &x);
        vec.pb(x);
    }
}
void debug()
{
    //
}
void calmtx()
```

```
{
   row = 2 * n * (n + 1);
    col = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
        col += i * i;
    int cnt = 1;
    for (int si = 1; si <= n; si++)
        for (int i = 1; i \le n - si + 1; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 1; j \le n - si + 1; j++)
            {
                for (int k = 0; k < si; k++)
                {
                    mtx[(i-1)*(2*n+1)+j+k][cnt] = 1;
                    mtx[(i - 1 + si) * (2 * n + 1) + j + k][cnt] = 1;
                    mtx[i * n + (i - 1) * (n + 1) + j + k * (2 * n + 1)][cnt] = 1;
                    mtx[i * n + (i - 1) * (n + 1) + j + k * (2 * n + 1) + si][cnt] = 1;
                }
                cnt++;
            }
        }
   }
}
void build()
    calmtx();
    dlx.initL(col);
    for (int i = 0; i < vec.size(); i++)</pre>
    {
        int x = vec[i];
        for (int j = 1; j <= col; j++)
            if (mtx[x][j] && !vis[j])
            {
                vis[j] = 1;
                dlx.R[dlx.L[j]] = dlx.R[j];
                dlx.L[dlx.R[j]] = dlx.L[j];
                dlx.R[j] = dlx.L[j] = 0;
            }
    }
    for (int i = 1; i <= row; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 1; j \le col; j++)
```

```
{
            if (mtx[i][j] && !vis[j])
                dlx.Link(i, j);
        }
    }
}
void solve()
{
    build();
    dlx.ans = inf;
    dlx.Dance(0);
    printf("%d\n", dlx.ans);
}
void output()
{
    //
}
int main()
#ifdef xysmlx
    freopen("in.cpp", "r", stdin);
#endif
    kase = 0;
    int T;
    scanf("%d", &T);
    while (T--)
    {
        init();
        input();
        solve();
        output();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

# DLX标记已经提前选取过的列

```
dlx.R[dlx.L[j]] = dlx.R[j];
dlx.L[dlx.R[j]] = dlx.L[j];
dlx.R[j] = dlx.L[j] = 0;
```

# § 15.4 基本图算法

# 15.4.1 判断是否存在奇环、是否是二分图:交叉染色法(O(V+E))

```
/**
*判断是否存在奇环、是否是二分图:交叉染色法($0(V+E)$)
*使用方法: 找一个连通分量用一次(因为fflag[])
*输入:图(链式前向星),now,fflag[](是否在同一连通分量)
*输出: true(是奇环、不是二分图),false(是二分图、不是奇环)
*/
const int maxn=0;
bool fflag[maxn];
bool toColor(int now)
{
   queue<int> Q;
   int color[maxn];
   memset(color,0,sizeof(color));
   color[now]=1;
   Q.push(now);
   while(!Q.empty())
   {
       int u = Q.front();
       Q.pop();
       for(int i=head[u]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next)
       {
          int v=edge[i].v;
          if(!fflag[v]) continue;/* 不是同一连通分量*/
          if(!color[v])
          {
              color[v]=-color[u];
              Q.push(v);
           else if(color[v] == color[u]) return true;
       }
   }
   return false;
}
```

# 15.4.2 2-SAT 问题(O(V+E))

### 理论

建图 把所有的输入都转化为 $(x_1||y_1)$ && $(x_2||y_2)$ &&···&& $(x_i||y_i)$ ···的形式: 那么 $(x_i||y_i)$  就可以转化为 $|x_i| > y_i$ ,和 $|y_i| > x_i$ 两条边。

具体转化过程: a&&b = (a||b)&&(!a||b)&&(!b||a)

1. a AND b = 1: 这个等价于(a||b)&&(!a||b)&&(!b||a),于是在图中增加六条边!a->

```
b, !b->a, a->b, !b->!a, b->a, !a->!b
```

- 2. a AND b = 0: 这个等价于!a||!b,于是在原图中增加两条边a > !b, b > !a
- 3.  $a \ OR \ b = 0$ : 这个等价于(!a||!b)&&(!a||b)&&(!b||a),于是在图中增加六条边a->!b , b->!a , a->b , !b->!a , b->a , !a->!b
- 4.  $a \ OR \ b = 1$ : 这个等价于a||b,于是在图中增加两条边!a > b, !b > a
- 5.  $a \ XOR \ b = 0$ : 这个等价于(a||!b)&&(!a||b),于是在图中增加四条边!a->!b,b->a,a->b,!b->!a
- 6.  $a \ XOR \ b1$ : 这个等价于(a||b)&&(!a||!b),于是在图中增加四条边!a->b, !b->a, a->b, !b->a
- 7. a > b: 这个等价于(a > b)&&(!b > !a),于是在图中增加两条边a > b, !b > !a
- 8. a = 0: 这个等价于加边!a > a
- 9. a = 1: 这个等价于加边a > !a

可行性判定 检查所有的变量a: !a和a不能够在同一个连通分量中,否则无解.

**构造解** 强连通分量缩点,在DAG图中按照逆拓扑序,依次选择,每一次选择,同时把和被选择点矛盾矛盾的点及其连通分量标记为不选,直到所有的点都作出了选择.

#### 实现

#### Modified Edition of LRJ

```
/**
*2-SAT模板, Modified Edition of LRJ 按字典序排列结果
*输入:按照法则添加边(参数为2*i或者2*i+1)
*运行: 先init(n), 再add(), 再solve()
*注意: add(2*i,2*j)才行
*输出: mark[](1表示选中), solve()(是否有解)
*/
const int maxn = 0;
struct TwoSAT
{
   int n;
   vector<int> G[maxn*2];
   bool mark[maxn*2];
   int S[maxn*2], c;
   bool dfs(int x)
       if (mark[x^1]) return false;
       if (mark[x]) return true;
       mark[x] = true;
```

```
S[c++] = x;
    for (int i = 0; i < G[x].size(); i++)</pre>
        if (!dfs(G[x][i])) return false;
    return true;
}
void init(int n)
{
    this->n = n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n*2; i++) G[i].clear();</pre>
    memset(mark, 0, sizeof(mark));
}
/// x AND y = 1
void add_and_one(int x,int y)
{
    G[x^1].push_back(y);
    G[y^1].push_back(x);
    G[x].push_back(y);
    G[y^1].push_back(x^1);
    G[y].push_back(x);
    G[x^1].push_back(y^1);
}
/// x AND y = 0
void add_and_zero(int x,int y)
    G[x].push_back(y^1);
    G[y].push_back(x^1);
}
/// x OR y = 1
void add_or_one(int x,int y)
{
    G[x^1].push_back(y);
    G[y^1].push_back(x);
}
/// x OR y = 0
void add_or_zero(int x,int y)
{
    G[x].push_back(y^1);
    G[y].push_back(x^1);
    G[x].push_back(y);
    G[y^1].push_back(x^1);
```

```
G[x^1].push_back(y^1);
    G[y].push_back(x);
}
/// x XOR y = 1
void add_xor_one(int x,int y)
{
    G[x^1].push_back(y);
    G[y^1].push_back(x);
    G[x].push_back(y^1);
    G[y].push_back(x^1);
}
/// x XOR y = 0
void add_xor_zero(int x,int y)
{
    G[x^1].push_back(y^1);
    G[y].push_back(x);
    G[x].push_back(y);
    G[y^1].push_back(x^1);
}
/// x -> y
void add_to(int x,int y)
{
    G[x].push_back(y);
    G[y^1].push_back(x^1);
}
bool solve()
{
    for(int i = 0; i < n*2; i += 2)
        if(!mark[i] && !mark[i+1])
        {
            c = 0;
            if(!dfs(i))
                while(c > 0) mark[S[--c]] = false;
                if(!dfs(i+1)) return false;
            }
        }
    return true;
}
```

};

#### 链式前向星写法

```
/**
*2-SAT模板:按字典序排列结果
*输入:按照法则添加边(参数为2*i或者2*i+1)
*运行: 先init(n),再add(),再solve()
*注意: add(2*i,2*j)才行
*输出: vis[](1表示选中), solve()(是否有解)
*/
const int maxn = 0;
const int maxm = 0;
struct Edge
{
    int u, v;
    int next;
};
struct TwoSAT
{
    int n, en;
   Edge edge[maxm];
   int head[maxn];
    int vis[maxn], S[maxn];
    int cnt;
   void init(int _n = 0)
    {
       n = _n;
       memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
       en = 0;
       memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
    }
   void addse(int u, int v)
    {
       edge[en].u = u;
       edge[en].v = v;
       edge[en].next = head[u];
       head[u] = en++;
    }
   bool dfs(int u)
    {
       if (vis[u ^ 1])return 0;
       if (vis[u])return 1;
       vis[u] = 1;
       S[cnt++] = u;
```

```
for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        if (!dfs(edge[i].v))return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}
bool solve()
    for (int i = 0; i < 2 * n; i += 2)
        if (vis[i] || vis[i ^ 1])continue;
        cnt = 0;
        if (!dfs(i))
        {
            while (cnt)vis[S[--cnt]] = 0;
            if (!dfs(i ^ 1))return 0;
        }
    }
    return 1;
}
/// x AND y = 1
void add_and_one(int x, int y)
{
    addse(x ^ 1, y);
    addse(y ^1, x);
    addse(x, y);
    addse(y ^1, x ^1);
    addse(y, x);
    addse(x ^1, y ^1);
}
/// x AND y = 0
void add_and_zero(int x, int y)
{
    addse(x, y ^1);
    addse(y, x^1);
}
/// x OR y = 1
void add_or_one(int x, int y)
    addse(x ^1, y);
    addse(y ^ 1, x);
```

```
}
   /// x OR y = 0
   void add_or_zero(int x, int y)
   {
       addse(x, y^1);
       addse(y, x ^1);
       addse(x, y);
       addse(y ^ 1, x ^ 1);
       addse(x ^ 1, y ^ 1);
       addse(y, x);
   }
   /// x XOR y = 1
   void add_xor_one(int x, int y)
   {
       addse(x ^1, y);
       addse(y ^1, x);
       addse(x, y^1);
       addse(y, x^1);
   }
   /// x XOR y = 0
   void add_xor_zero(int x, int y)
   {
       addse(x ^1, y ^1);
       addse(y, x);
       addse(x, y);
       addse(y ^1, x ^1);
   }
   /// x -> y
   void add_to(int x, int y)
   {
       addse(x, y);
       addse(y ^1, x ^1);
   }
按字典序排列结果的2-sat
/**
*2-SAT模板:按字典序排列结果
*输入:按照法则添加边(参数为2*i或者2*i+1)
*运行: 先init(n),再add(),再solve()
*注意: add(2*i,2*j)才行
```

};

```
*输出: color[](R表示选中), solve()/solvable()(是否有解)
*/
const int maxn = 0;
struct TwoSAT
{
   char color[maxn];//染色
   bool visit[maxn];
   queue<int>q1, q2;
   //vector建图方法很妙
                                    //中间一定要加空格把两个,>, 隔开
   vector<vector<int> >adj; //原图
   vector<vector<int> >radj;//逆图
   vector<vector<int> >dag;//缩点后的逆向DAadj图
   int id[maxn], order[maxn], ind[maxn]; //强连通分量, 访问顺序, 入度
   int n, cnt;
   void init(int _n = 0)
       n = _n;
       adj.assign(2 * n, vector<int>());
       radj.assign(2 * n, vector<int>());
   }
   void dfs(int u)
   {
       visit[u] = true;
       int i, len = adj[u].size();
       for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
           if (!visit[adj[u][i]])
               dfs(adj[u][i]);
       order[cnt++] = u;
   }
   void rdfs(int u)
   {
       visit[u] = true;
       id[u] = cnt;
       int i, len = radj[u].size();
       for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
           if (!visit[radj[u][i]])
               rdfs(radj[u][i]);
   }
   void korasaju()
   {
       int i;
```

```
memset(visit, false, sizeof(visit));
    for (cnt = 0, i = 0; i < 2 * n; i++)
        if (!visit[i])
            dfs(i);
    memset(id, 0, sizeof(id));
    memset(visit, false, sizeof(visit));
    for (cnt = 0, i = 2 * n - 1; i \ge 0; i--)
        if (!visit[order[i]])
            cnt++;//这个一定要放前面来
           rdfs(order[i]);
        }
}
bool solvable()
{
    korasaju();
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        if (id[2 * i] == id[2 * i + 1])
           return false;
    return true;
}
void topsort()
{
    int i, j, len, now, p, pid;
    while (!q1.empty())
       now = q1.front();
        q1.pop();
        if (color[now] != 0)continue;
        color[now] = 'R';
        ind[now] = -1;
        for (i = 0; i < 2 * n; i++)
            if (id[i] == now)
            {
                //p=(i%2)?i+1:i-1;//点的编号从0开始以后这一定要修改
               p = i ^1;
               pid = id[p];
                q2.push(pid);
               while (!q2.empty())
                   pid = q2.front();
                    q2.pop();
```

```
if (color[pid] == 'B')continue;
                    color[pid] = 'B';
                    len = dag[pid].size();
                    for (j = 0; j < len; j++)
                         q2.push(dag[pid][j]);
                }
            }
        }
        len = dag[now].size();
        for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
        {
            ind[dag[now][i]]--;
            if (ind[dag[now][i]] == 0)
                q1.push(dag[now][i]);
        }
    }
}
bool solve()
{
    if (!solvable()) return false;
    dag.assign(cnt + 1, vector<int>());
    memset(ind, 0, sizeof(ind));
    memset(color, 0, sizeof(color));
    for (int i = 0; i < 2 * n; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < adj[i].size(); j++)</pre>
            if (id[i] != id[adj[i][j]])
            {
                dag[id[adj[i][j]]].push_back(id[i]);
                ind[id[i]]++;
            }
    for (int i = 1; i <= cnt; i++)
        if (ind[i] == 0) q1.push(i);
    topsort();
    return true;
}
/// x AND y = 1
void add_and_one(int x, int y)
{
    adj[x ^ 1].push_back(y);
    adj[y ^ 1].push_back(x);
    adj[x].push_back(y);
```

```
adj[y ^1].push_back(x ^1);
    adj[y].push_back(x);
    adj[x ^ 1].push_back(y ^ 1);
    radj[y].push_back(x ^ 1);
    radj[x].push_back(y ^ 1);
    radj[y].push_back(x);
    radj[x ^ 1].push_back(y ^ 1);
    radj[x].push_back(y);
    radj[y ^ 1].push_back(x ^ 1);
}
/// x AND y = 0
void add_and_zero(int x, int y)
{
    adj[x].push_back(y ^ 1);
    adj[y].push_back(x ^ 1);
    radj[y ^ 1].push_back(x);
    radj[x ^ 1].push_back(y);
}
/// x OR y = 1
void add_or_one(int x, int y)
{
    adj[x ^ 1].push_back(y);
    adj[y ^ 1].push_back(x);
    radj[y].push_back(x ^ 1);
    radj[x].push_back(y ^ 1);
}
/// x OR y = 0
void add_or_zero(int x, int y)
{
    adj[x].push_back(y ^ 1);
    adj[y].push_back(x ^ 1);
    adj[x].push_back(y);
    adj[y ^1].push_back(x ^1);
    adj[x ^ 1].push_back(y ^ 1);
    adj[y].push_back(x);
    radj[y ^ 1].push_back(x);
    radj[x ^ 1].push_back(y);
    radj[y].push_back(x);
```

```
radj[x ^ 1].push_back(y ^ 1);
        radj[y ^ 1].push_back(x ^ 1);
        radj[x].push_back(y);
   }
    /// x XOR y = 1
   void add_xor_one(int x, int y)
    {
        adj[x ^ 1].push_back(y);
        adj[y ^ 1].push_back(x);
        adj[x].push_back(y ^ 1);
        adj[y].push_back(x ^ 1);
        radj[y].push_back(x ^ 1);
        radj[x].push_back(y ^ 1);
        radj[y ^ 1].push_back(x);
        radj[x ^ 1].push_back(y);
    }
    /// x XOR y = 0
   void add_xor_zero(int x, int y)
    {
        adj[x ^1].push_back(y ^1);
        adj[y].push_back(x);
        adj[x].push_back(y);
        adj[y ^ 1].push_back(x ^ 1);
        radj[y ^ 1].push_back(x ^ 1);
        radj[x].push_back(y);
        radj[y].push_back(x);
        radj[x ^1].push_back(y ^1);
   }
    /// x -> y
   void add_to(int x, int y)
    {
        adj[x].push_back(y);
        adj[y ^ 1].push_back(x ^ 1);
        radj[y].push_back(x);
        radj[x ^ 1].push_back(y ^ 1);
    }
} sat;
```

# 15.4.3 Euler 路径(未知复杂度)

### 判定

#### 无向图

- G有欧拉通路的充分必要条件为: G 连通, G中只有两个奇度顶点(它们分别是欧拉通路的两个端点)。
- G有欧拉回路(G为欧拉图): G连通, G中均为偶度顶点。

#### 有向图

- D有欧拉通路: D连通,除两个顶点外,其余顶点的入度均等于出度,这两个特殊的顶点中,一个顶点的入度比出度大1,另一个顶点的入度比出度小1。
- D有欧拉回路(D为欧拉图): D连通, D中所有顶点的入度等于出度。

## 混合图(有向+无向)

- 1. 把该图的无向边随便定向,计算每个点的入度和出度。如果有某个点出入度之差为奇数,那么肯定不存在欧拉回路。因为欧拉回路要求每点入度=出度,也就是总度数为偶数,存在奇数度点必不能有欧拉回路。
- 2. 现在每个点入度和出度之差均为偶数。将这个偶数除以2,得x。即是说,对于每一个点,只要将x条边反向(入;出就是变入,出;入就是变出),就能保证出=入。如果每个点都是出=入,那么很明显,该图就存在欧拉回路。
- 3. 构造网络流模型。有向边不能改变方向,直接删掉。开始已定向的无向边,定的是什么向,就把网络构建成什么样,边长容量上限1。另新建s和t。对于入> 出的点u,连接边(u,t)、容量为x,对于出> 入的点v,连接边(s,v),容量为x (注意对不同的点x 不同。当初由于不小心,在这里错了好几次)。之后,察看是否有满流的分配。有就是能有欧拉回路,没有就是没有。查看流值分配,将所有流量非0 (上限是1,流值不是0就是1)的边反向,就能得到每点入度= 出度的欧拉图。

## 有向图

#### 非递归

{

```
/**
*Euler 路径(未知复杂度)
*首先计算出每个点的度数degree, 然后调用euler函数, 返回值为欧拉路径长度
*输入: n,g[][](邻接矩阵),deg[]
*输出: euler(),在相应地方处理
*/
const int maxn=0;
int n;
int deg[maxn];
int g[maxn][maxn];
void euler()
```

```
for(int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
   {
       if(deg[i])
       {
           int u=i;
           while(1)
           {
               for(int j=0; j< n; j++)
                  if(g[u][j]&&g[j][u])
                      g[j][u]=0;/// 欧拉路径的边,在这里处理
                      deg[u]--,deg[i]--;
                      u=j;
                      break;
                  }
               }
               if(u==i) break;
           }
       }
   }
}
递归(不建议用)
/**
*Euler 路径(未知复杂度)
*首先计算出每个点的度数degree,然后调用euler函数,返回值为欧拉路径长度
*输入: n,graph[][](邻接矩阵)
*输出: euler(int n)欧拉路径长度
const int maxn=0;//顶点
const int maxm=0;//边
int graph[maxn] [maxn];
int degree[maxn],n;
int ans[maxm];
void dfs(int k,int& top)
{
   int i;
   for(i=1; i<=500; ++i)
       if(graph[k][i]>0)
       {
           --graph[k][i];
           --graph[i][k];
```

```
dfs(i,top);
        }
    }
    ans[top++]=k;
}
int euler(int n)
    int ret=0;
    for(int i=1; i<=500; ++i)
        if(degree[i]&1)
            dfs(i,ret);
            return ret;
        }
    }
   dfs(1,ret);
   return ret;
}
混合图(POJ 1637)
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <queue>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
const int maxn = 2010;
const int maxm = 4010;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct Edge
{
    int u, v;
    int cap, flow;
    int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn], edgeNum; //需初始化
int n, m, d[maxn], cur[maxn];
int st, ed;
bool vis[maxn];
void addSubEdge(int u, int v, int cap, int flow)
{
    edge[edgeNum].u = u;
    edge[edgeNum].v = v;
```

```
edge[edgeNum].cap = cap;
    edge[edgeNum].flow = flow;
    edge[edgeNum].next = head[u];
    head[u] = edgeNum++;
    cur[u] = head[u];
}
void addEdge(int u, int v, int cap)
{
    addSubEdge(u, v, cap, 0);
    addSubEdge(v, u, 0, 0); //注意加反向0 边
}
bool BFS()
{
    queue<int> Q;
    memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
    Q.push(st);
   d[st] = 0;
    vis[st] = 1;
    while (!Q.empty())
    {
        int u = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
            int v = edge[i].v;
            int w = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
            if (w > 0 \&\& !vis[v])
            {
                vis[v] = 1;
                Q.push(v);
                d[v] = d[u] + 1;
                if (v == ed) return 1;
            }
        }
    }
    return false;
}
int Aug(int u, int a)
{
    if (u == ed) return a;
    int aug = 0, delta;
    for (int &i = cur[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        int v = edge[i].v;
        int w = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
```

```
if (w > 0 \&\& d[v] == d[u] + 1)
        {
            delta = Aug(v, min(a, w));
            if (delta)
            {
                edge[i].flow += delta;
                edge[i ^ 1].flow -= delta;
                aug += delta;
                if (!(a -= delta)) break;
            }
        }
    }
    if (!aug) d[u] = -1;
    return aug;
}
int Dinic(int NdFlow)
    int flow = 0;
    while (BFS())
        memcpy(cur, head, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
        flow += Aug(st, inf);
        /*如果超过指定流量就return 掉*/
        if (NdFlow == inf) continue;
        if (flow > NdFlow) break;
    }
   return flow;
}
int in[maxn], out[maxn], a[maxn], b[maxn], c[maxn];
int N, M;
void init()
₹
    memset(in, 0, sizeof(in));
   memset(out, 0, sizeof(out));
    memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    edgeNum = 0;
}
void input()
    scanf("%d%d", &N, &M);
   for (int i = 0; i < M; i++)
        scanf("%d%d%d", &a[i], &b[i], &c[i]);
        out[a[i]]++;
```

```
in[b[i]]++;
    }
}
void solve()
{
    int flag = 1;
   for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++)
        if ((out[i] - in[i] + 1000) & 1) flag = 0;
    if (!flag)
    {
        puts("impossible");
        return;
    }
    st = 0, ed = N + 1, n = N + 2;
    for (int i = 0; i < M; i++)
    {
        if (a[i] != b[i] && !c[i]) addEdge(a[i], b[i], 1);
    }
    int ans = 0;
   for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++)
    {
        if (out[i] > in[i])
            addEdge(st, i, (out[i] - in[i]) / 2);
            ans += (out[i] - in[i]) / 2;
        else if (out[i] < in[i]) addEdge(i, ed, (in[i] - out[i]) / 2);
    }
    if (Dinic(inf) == ans) puts("possible");
    else puts("impossible");
}
int main()
₹
    int T;
    scanf("%d", &T);
    while (T--)
    {
        init();
        input();
        solve();
    }
   return 0;
}
```

#### 15.4.4 Hamilton 回路

### 15.4.5 弦图判断

弦 连接环中不相邻的两个点的边

弦图 一个无向图称为弦图, 当图中任意长度大于3的环都至少有一个弦。

```
/**
*弦图判断
*输入: g[][]置为邻接矩阵, n(从0到n-1)
*调用: mcs(n); peo(n);
*输出: peo(n)
*/
int g[maxn]maxn], order[maxn], inv[maxn], tag[maxn];
void mcs(int n)
{
    int i, j, k;
   memset(tag, 0, sizeof(tag));
   memset(order, -1, sizeof(order));
   for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--) // vertex: 0 ~ n-1
        for (j = 0; order[j] >= 0; j++);
        for (k = j + 1; k < n; k++)
            if (order[k] < 0 \&\& tag[k] > tag[j]) j = k;
        order[j] = i, inv[i] = j;
        for (k = 0; k < n; k++) if (g[j][k]) tag[k]++;
   }
}
int peo(int n)
    int i, j, k, w, min;
   for (i = n - 2; i \ge 0; i--)
        j = inv[i], w = -1, min = n;
        for (k = 0; k < n; k++)
            if (g[j][k] && order[k] > order[j] &&
                    order[k] < min)
               min = order[k], w = k;
        if (w < 0) continue;
        for (k = 0; k < n; k++)
            if (g[j][k] && order[k] > order[w] && !g[k][w])
               return 0; // no
    }
   return 1; // yes
```

}

# § 15.5 无向图

BCC 双连通分量

# 15.5.1 割点(O(V+E))

```
/**
*割点(O(V+E))
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点数)(从0到n-1)
*输出: iscut[](标记是否为割点)
const int maxn = 0;
const int maxm = 0;
struct Edge
{
    int v;
    int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn], edgeNum;
void addSubEdge(int u, int v)
{
    edge[edgeNum].v = v;
    edge[edgeNum].next = head[u];
   head[u] = edgeNum++;
}
void addEdge(int u, int v)
{
    addSubEdge(u, v);
    addSubEdge(v, u);
}
void init()
{
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    edgeNum = 0;
}
int n;
int low[maxn];
int mark[maxn];
int iscut[maxn];
int dfn;
int dfs(int k, int p)
   mark[k] = low[k] = dfn++;
```

Page 42 of 208

```
int son = 0, tag = 0;
    for (int i = head[k]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
    {
        int j = edge[i].v;
        if (j == p)continue;
        if (mark[j] == 0)
        {
           dfs(j, k);
           ++son;
           low[k] = min(low[k], low[j]);
           if (low[j] >= mark[k])tag = 1;
        }
        else low[k] = min(low[k], mark[j]);
    }
    if (p != -1 \&\& tag || p == -1 \&\& son > 1)iscut[k] = 1;
   return 0;
}
/*Dfs调用*/
void cutpoint()
   memset(mark, 0, sizeof(mark));
   memset(iscut, 0, sizeof(iscut));
   for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) if (mark[i] == 0)dfs(i, -1);
}
15.5.2
        割边(桥)(O(V+E))
/**
*割边(桥)(不带判重)(O(V+E))
*判重方法:用map判重
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点数)(从0到n-1)
*输出:按需输出
*/
const int maxn = 0;
const int maxm = 0;
struct Edge
{
    int v;
    int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn], edgeNum;
void addSubEdge(int u, int v)
    edge[edgeNum].v = v;
```

```
edge[edgeNum].next = head[u];
   head[u] = edgeNum++;
}
void addEdge(int u, int v)
{
    addSubEdge(u, v);
    addSubEdge(v, u);
}
void init()
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    edgeNum = 0;
}
int n;
int low[maxn];
int mark[maxn];
int dfn;
void dfs(int k, int p)
   mark[k] = low[k] = dfn++;
   for (int i = head[k]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
    {
        int j = edge[i].v;
        if (j == p) continue;
        if (mark[j] == 0)
        {
            dfs(j, k);
            low[k] = min(low[k], low[j]);
            if (low[j] == mark[j])
                //发现(k,j)为桥
            }
        else low[k] = min(low[k], mark[j]);
    }
void bridge()
   memset(mark, 0, sizeof(mark));
    dfn = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) if (mark[i] == 0) dfs(i, -1);
}
```

# 15.5.3 双连通分量: Tarjan算法(O(V+E))

**至少添加几条边,使无向图边成双连通图**:将无向图求双连通分量(BCC),缩点后变成一棵树!根据缩点后的新图,统计度为1的结点(假设有a个)!则(a+1)/2 就是答案!

```
/**
*双连通分量: Tarjan算法($0(V+E)$)
*输入:图(链式前向星),n
*输出: bcc[](双连通分量)
*/
const int maxn = 0;
const int maxm = 0;
struct Edge
    int v;
    int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn], edgeNum;
void addSubEdge(int u, int v)
{
    edge[edgeNum].v = v;
    edge[edgeNum].next = head[u];
   head[u] = edgeNum++;
}
void addEdge(int u, int v)
{
    addSubEdge(u, v);
    addSubEdge(v, u);
}
void init()
{
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    edgeNum = 0;
}
int n;
int mark[maxn], low[maxn]; //mark初始化为0
                           //top初始化为0
int sstack[maxn], stop;
                           //初始化为1
int dfn;
                           //bid初始化为1
int bcc[maxn], bid;
int dfs(int k, int p)
    int i, j;
   low[k] = mark[k] = dfn++;
    sstack[stop++] = k;
   for (i = head[k]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
    {
```

```
j = edge[i].v;
        if (mark[j] == 0)
        {
            dfs(j, k);
            low[k] = min(low[k], low[j]);
        }
        else if (j != p) low[k] = min(low[k], mark[j]);
    }
    if (mark[k] > low[k])return 0;
    while (sstack[--stop] != k) // 导出一个双连通分量
    {
        bcc[sstack[stop]] = bid;
    }
   bcc[k] = bid;
    ++bid;
   return 0;
}
/*Dfs调用*/
void tarjan()
   memset(mark, 0, sizeof(mark));
   dfn = bid = 1;
    stop = 0;
   for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) if (mark[i] == 0) dfs(i, -1);
}
         无向图的最小环(O(N^3))
15.5.4
   修改版Floyd
const int MAX = 110;
int g[MAX][MAX];
int dist[MAX][MAX], s[MAX][MAX];
const int INF = 1000000000;
int path[MAX], ct;
int solve(int i, int j, int k)
{
    ct = 0;
   while (j != i)
        path [ct++] = j;
        j = s[i][j];
   path [ct++] = i, path [ct++] = k;
    return 0;
}
```

```
int min_circle(int graph[MAX][MAX], int n)
{
   memmove(dist, g, sizeof(dist));
    int ret = INF;
    for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
        for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i)
        {
            if (g[k][i] == INF)continue;
            for (int j = i + 1; j < k; ++j)
                if (dist[i][j] < INF && g[k][j] < INF
                        && ret > dist[i][j] + g[k][i] + g[k][j])
                {
                    ret = dist[i][j] + g[k][i] + g[k][j];
                    solve(i, j, k);
                }
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            if (dist[i][k] == INF)continue;
            for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
                if (dist[k][j] < INF && dist[i][j] > dist[i][k] + dist[k][j])
                    dist[i][j] = dist[i][k] + dist[k][j];
                    s[i][j] = s[k][j];
                }
        }
    }
    return ret;
}
```

# 15.5.5 无向图最小割: Stoer-Wagner算法 $(O(N^3))$

求解最小割集普遍采用Stoer-Wagner算法:

- 1. min=MAXINT,固定一个顶点P
- 2. 从点P用类似prim的s算法扩展出"最大生成树",记录最后扩展的顶点和最后扩展的边
- 3. 计算最后扩展到的顶点的切割值(即与此顶点相连的所有边权和),若比min小更新min
- 4. 合并最后扩展的那条边的两个端点为一个顶点(当然他们的边也要合并,这个好理解吧?)
- 5. 转到2,合并N-1次后结束
- 6. min即为所求,输出min

/\*

```
prim本身复杂度是O(n^2),合并n-1次,算法复杂度即为O(n^3)
如果在prim中加堆优化,复杂度会降为O((n<sup>2</sup>)logn)
*/
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
const int NN = 505;
const int INF = 0x3ffffffff;
int n, m, g[NN][NN], node[NN], dist[NN];
bool used[NN];
int mincut()
{
   int maxj, pre, ret = INF;
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) node[i] = i;
   while (n > 1)
   {
       memset(used, 0, sizeof(used));
       used[node[0]] = 1;
                                              //记录,最远,的结点
       \max j = 1;
       for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
       {
           dist[node[i]] = g[node[0]][node[i]]; //固定定点P为node[0],这里初始化dist
           if (dist[node[i]] > dist[node[maxj]]) maxj = i;
       }
       pre = 0;
       for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
                                              //生成树的最后一条边
           if (i == n - 1)
               ret = min(ret, dist[node[maxj]]); //更新最小割
               for (int k = 0; k < n; k++)
                                            //合并pre和maxj两点
               {
                   g[node[k]][node[pre]] += g[node[k]][node[maxj]];
                   g[node[pre]][node[k]] = g[node[k]][node[pre]];
                                              //删掉maxj结点
               node[maxj] = node[--n];
           used[node[maxj]] = 1;
           pre = maxj;
           maxj = -1;
           for (int j = 1; j < n; j++)
               if (!used[node[j]])
```

```
{
                   dist[node[j]] += g[node[pre]][node[j]]; //更新到树的和距离
                   if (maxj == -1 || dist[node[maxj]] < dist[node[j]]) maxj = j;</pre>
               }
       }
    }
   return ret;
}
int main()
{
   while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) != -1)
    {
       memset(g, 0, sizeof(g));
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
        {
           int a, b, c;
           scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
           g[a][b] += c;
           g[b][a] += c;
       }
       printf("%d\n", mincut());
    }
   return 0;
}
          有向图
§ 15.6
DAG 有向无环图
SCC 强连通分量
```

#### 拓扑排序(O(V+E))15.6.1

# 高效版, 默认字典序最小, 可改最大

```
/**
*拓扑排序: ($0(V+E)$)
*高效版,默认字典序最小方案,可改最大(循环从n-1到0即可)
*输入: g[][](有向图), in[](每个点的入度), n
*/
const int maxn = 0;
int in[maxn];
int g[maxn] [maxn];
void TopoOrder(int n)
{
```

```
int i, top = -1;
   for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        if (in[i] == 0) // 下标模拟堆栈
            in[i] = top;
           top = i;
        }
    }
    for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
    {
        if (top == -1)
            printf("存在回路\n");
            return ;
        }
        else
        {
            int j = top;
            top = in[top];
            printf("%d", j);
            for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k)
                if (g[j][k] \&\& (--in[k]) == 0)
                {
                    in[k] = top;
                    top = k;
                }
            }
       }
   }
}
```

### 输出所有序列

```
/**
*拓扑排序: ($0(V+E)$)
*输出所有序列
*POJ 1270 Following Orders
*给出变量列表和一组约束关系,按字典序输出所有满足关系的拓扑序列
*/
#include <iostream>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string>
```

Page 50 of 208

```
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
int node[30], num; //num为变量的个数, node存储变量对应的整型值
int edge[30][30]; //edge[i][j]=1表示i<j。
int into[30]; //表示i的入度
//u表示此次选的是第u个变量, idx表示目前选了idx个变了, s是输出的结果字符串
void topo_dfs(int u, int idx, string s)
{
   if (u != -1)
       s += char(node[u] + 'a');
   if (idx == num)
   {
       cout << s << endl;</pre>
       return;
   }
   for (int i = 0; i < num; i++)
   {
       //选出入度为0的变量,将与它相连的点的入度-1。
       if (into[node[i]] == 0)
       {
           into[node[i]] = -1;
           for (int j = 0; j < 26; j++)
           {
              if (edge[node[i]][j])
               {
                  into[j]--;
              }
           }
           //一开始第一个参数传了node[i]。。。
           topo_dfs(i, idx + 1, s);
           //最后别忘了恢复
           into[node[i]] = 0;
           for (int j = 0; j < 26; j++)
           {
               if (edge[node[i]][j])
               {
                  into[j]++;
              }
           }
       }
   }
}
int main()
{
```

```
char str1[100], str2[300];
   int u, v, len1, len2;
   while (gets(str1))
       gets(str2);
       memset(edge, 0, sizeof(edge));
       memset(into, 0, sizeof(into));
       num = 0;
       len1 = strlen(str1);
       len2 = strlen(str2);
       for (int i = 0; i < len1; i += 2)
           u = str1[i];
           node[num++] = u - 'a';
       }
       //这里排序, 是为了之后dfs枚举的顺序按照字典顺序
       sort(node, node + num);
       for (int i = 0; i < len2; i += 4)
           u = str2[i] - 'a';
           v = str2[i + 2] - 'a';
           edge[u][v] = 1;
           into[v]++; //注意啦,这里into的下标是v,不是node数组中的索引!!! 一开
始dfs中into就是用的索引,导致样例一直不过。。。
       topo_dfs(-1, 0, "");
       puts("");
   }
   return 0;
}
其他版
/**
*拓扑排序
*输入: g[maxn] [maxn](图, 1~N)
*输出: topo[maxn](拓扑排序顺序)
const int maxn=0;
int n,mk[maxn],topo[maxn],g[maxn][maxn],ps,topook;
void dfs(int u)
{
   if(mk[u]<0)
   {
```

```
topook=0;
    return;
}
if(mk[u]>0) return;
else mk[u]=-1;
for(int v=1;topook&&v<=n;v++) if(g[u][v]) dfs(v);
topo[ps--]=u;
    mk[u]=1;
}
void toposort()
{
    topook=1;
    ps=n;
    memset(mk,0,sizeof(mk));
    for(int i=1;topook&&i<=n;i++) if(!mk[i]) dfs(i);
}</pre>
```

# 15.6.2 强连通分量: Tarjan算法(O(V+E))

**至少添加几条边,使有向图边成强连通图**:将有向图求强连通分量(SCC),缩点后变成有向无环图(DAG)!根据缩点后的新图,分别统计入度为0的结点个数(假设有a个),出度为0的结点个数(假设有b个)!则max(a,b)就是答案!

给定一个有向图,问有多少个点由任意顶点出发都能到达:将有向图求强连通分量(SCC),缩点后变成有向无环图(DAG)!统计新图中入度为0的结点个数,如果只有一个则输出该结点所代表的强连通分量下的顶点个数!否则无解,输出0!

给定一个有向图,求出sink点(sink点:如果v能够到的点,反过来可以到达v点)并按升序输出:将有向图求强连通分量(SCC),缩点后变成有向无环图(DAG)!统计出度为0的结点个数,升序输出该结点所代表的强连通分量下的顶点

#### 有向无环图(DAG)性质:

- 1. 任何DAG都有一个始点(我们假定入度为0的结点为始点,出度为0的结点为终点)
- 2. 如果一个有向图的DAG只有一个始点,则由该始点出发可以到达DAG中的任意结点
- 3. 如果一个有向图的DAG只有一个终点,则由图中的任意结点都可以到达这个终点

```
/**
*有向图强连通分量: Tarjan算法($O(V+E)$)
*输入: 图(从0到n-1)
*输出: sid[](强连通分量标号)
*/
const int maxn=0;
const int maxm=0;
struct Edge
{
   int v;
   int next;
```

```
}edge[maxm];
int head[maxn],edgeNum;
void addSubEdge(int u,int v)
    edge[edgeNum].v=v;
    edge[edgeNum].next=head[u];
    head[u] = edgeNum++;
}
void addEdge(int u,int v)
    addSubEdge(u,v);
    addSubEdge(v,u);
}
void init()
{
    memset(head,-1,sizeof(head));
    edgeNum=0;
}
int sid[maxn];
int mark[maxn],low[maxn];
int check[maxn];
int sstack[maxn],top;
int dfn,ssn;
int n,m;
void dfs(int k)
{
    int i,j;
    check[k]=1;
    low[k]=mark[k]=dfn++;
    sstack[top++]=k;
    for(int i=head[k]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next)
        int j=edge[i].v;
        if(mark[j]==0)
        {
            dfs(j);
            low[k]=min(low[k],low[j]);
        }
        else if(check[j])
            low[k]=min(low[k],mark[j]);
    }
    if(mark[k]==low[k])
        while(sstack[--top]!=k)
        {
```

```
check[sstack[top]]=0;
             sid[sstack[top]]=ssn;
        }
        sid[k]=ssn;
        check[k]=0;
        ++ssn;
    }
    return;
}
void tarjan()
{
    ssn=1;
    dfn=1;
    top=0;
    memset(check,0,sizeof(check));
    memset(mark,0,sizeof(mark));
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i) if(mark[i]==0) dfs(i);</pre>
}
```

# 15.6.3 弱连通分量: Tarjan算法(O(V+E))

首先用Tarjan对原图进行缩点,对于缩点后的图,统计每个点的入度和出度,如果入度为0的点和出度为0的点都只存在1个,则判定这个图是弱连通图。

# 15.6.4 有向图的最小环 $(O(N^3))$

直接由Floyd算法可以求得ans = min(ans, edge[u][v] + dis[v][u])

直接用flody算法求到到个点得最短路,最后取i == j中的最小值或最大值即为最小环和最大环的值

路径的求法: 用一个pre[i][j]记录j前面的一个顶点,初始化为i,当出现需要更新的时候则将pre[i][j] = pre[k][j]; 若i == j的时候则表示找全了路径,最后将k点加入路径中

#### 15.6.5 有向图最小权点基

- 1. 求强连通缩点
- 2. 求入度为0的点
- 3. 入度为0的点所在强连通分量的最小权值的点即为所求

# § 15.7 树

#### 15.7.1 树的直径

两次DFS:第一次DFS任意起点,得到第二次DFS的起点;第二次DFS以第一次DFS 得出的最远的点为起点,找最长路径长度。

## 权值为1的树的直径

```
/**
*树的直径(权值为1)
*输入:链式前向星(顶点标号从1到N)
*输出: diameter()(树的直径)
*/
const int maxn=0;
const int maxm=0;
int head[maxn],en;
Edge edge[maxm];
typedef pair<int,int> Result;
Result visit(int p,int u)
{
   Result r(0,u);
   for(int i=head[u];i!=-1;i=edge[i].next)
   {
       int v=edge[i].v;
       if(v==p) continue;
       Result t=visit(u,v);
       t.first+=1;
       if(r.first<t.first) r=t;</pre>
   }
   return r;
}
int diameter()
{
   Result r=visit(0,1);
   Result t=visit(0,r.second);
   return t.first;
}
任意权值的树的直径
/**
*树的直径(任意权值)
*输入:链式前向星(顶点标号从1到N)
*输出: diameter()(树的直径)
*/
const int maxn=0;
const int maxm=0;
int head[maxn],en;
Edge edge[maxm];
typedef int Weight;
typedef pair<Weight,int> Result;
Result visit(int p,int u)
```

Page 56 of 208

```
{
    Result r(0,u);
    for(int i=head[u];i!=-1;i=edge[i].next)
        int v=edge[i].v;
        int w=edge[i].w;
        if(v==p) continue;
        Result t=visit(u,v);
        t.first+=w;
        if(r.first<t.first) r=t;</pre>
    }
    return r;
}
Weight diameter()
{
    Result r=visit(0,1);
    Result t=visit(0,r.second);
    return t.first;
}
```

### 15.7.2 LCA & RMQ

算法名称	针对问题	时间消耗	空间消耗
ST算法	一般RMQ问题	O(Nlog <sub>2</sub> N)-O(1)	O(Nlog <sub>2</sub> N)
Tarjan算法	LCA问题	$O(N\alpha(N) + Q)$	O(N)
±1RMQ算法	±1RMQ问题	O(N)-O(1)	O(N)

注: N表示问题规模, Q表示询问次数

### dfs+ST在线算法

```
// POJ 1330
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
#include <set>
#include <map>
#include <string>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
```

```
using namespace std;
/*
* LCA (POJ 1330)
* 在线算法 DFS + ST
*/
//**************
//ST算法, 里面含有初始化init(n)和query(s,t)函数
//点的编号从1开始,从1到n.返回最小值的下标
//**************
const int MAXN = 10010;
int rmq[2 * MAXN]; //rmq数组, 就是欧拉序列对应的深度序列
struct ST
{
   int mm[2 * MAXN];
   int dp[2 * MAXN][20]; //最小值对应的下标
   void init(int n)
       mm[O] = -1;
       for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
          mm[i] = ((i & (i - 1)) == 0) ? mm[i - 1] + 1 : mm[i - 1];
          dp[i][0] = i;
       for (int j = 1; j \le mm[n]; j++)
          for (int i = 1; i + (1 << j) - 1 <= n; i++)
              dp[i][j] = rmq[dp[i][j-1]] < rmq[dp[i+(1 << (j-1))][j-1]] ?
                        dp[i][j-1]: dp[i+(1 << (j-1))][j-1];
   }
   int query(int a, int b) //查询[a,b]之间最小值的下标
       if (a > b)swap(a, b);
       int k = mm[b - a + 1];
       return rmq[dp[a][k]] \le rmq[dp[b - (1 << k) + 1][k]]?
             dp[a][k] : dp[b - (1 << k) + 1][k];
   }
//边的结构体定义
struct Edge
{
   int to, next;
};
Edge edge[MAXN * 2];
int tot, head[MAXN];
int F[MAXN * 2]; //欧拉序列, 就是dfs遍历的顺序, 长度为2*n-1,下标从1开始
```

```
int P[MAXN];//P[i]表示点i在F中第一次出现的位置
int cnt;
ST st;
void init()
   tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
}
void addedge(int u, int v) //加边, 无向边需要加两次
    edge[tot].to = v;
    edge[tot].next = head[u];
   head[u] = tot++;
}
void dfs(int u, int pre, int dep)
   F[++cnt] = u;
   rmq[cnt] = dep;
   P[u] = cnt;
   for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
    {
        int v = edge[i].to;
        if (v == pre)continue;
       dfs(v, u, dep + 1);
       F[++cnt] = u;
       rmq[cnt] = dep;
   }
}
void LCA_init(int root, int node_num) //查询LCA前的初始化
{
    cnt = 0;
   dfs(root, root, 0);
    st.init(2 * node_num - 1);
}
int query_lca(int u, int v) //查询u,v的lca编号
   return F[st.query(P[u], P[v])];
}
bool flag[MAXN];
int main()
{
    //freopen("in.txt","r",stdin);
    //freopen("out.txt","w",stdout);
    int T;
```

```
int N;
   int u, v;
   scanf("%d", &T);
   while (T--)
   {
      scanf("%d", &N);
      init();
      memset(flag, false, sizeof(flag));
      for (int i = 1; i < N; i++)
         scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
         addedge(u, v);
         addedge(v, u);
         flag[v] = true;
      }
      int root;
      for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) // 找根
         if (!flag[i])
            root = i;
            break;
         }
      LCA_init(root, N); // LCA初始化
      scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
      printf("%d\n", query_lca(u, v)); // LCA查询
   }
   return 0;
}
LCA转化为RMQ的问题(O(N))
/* **************
LCA转化为RMQ的问题
MAXN为最大结点数。ST的数组 和 F, edge要设置为2*MAXN
F是欧拉序列, rmq是深度序列, P是某点在F中第一次出现的下标
struct LCA2RMQ
   int n;//结点个数
   Node edge[2 * MAXN]; //树的边,因为是建无向边, 所以是两倍
   int tol;//边的计数
   int head[MAXN];//头结点
```

```
bool vis[MAXN];//访问标记
int F[2 * MAXN]; //F是欧拉序列, 就是DFS遍历的顺序
int P[MAXN];//某点在F中第一次出现的位置
int cnt;
ST st;
void init(int n)//n为所以点的总个数,可以从0开始,也可以从1开始
   this->n = n;
   tol = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
}
void addedge(int a, int b) //加边
   edge[tol].to = b;
   edge[tol].next = head[a];
   head[a] = tol++;
   edge[tol].to = a;
   edge[tol].next = head[b];
   head[b] = tol++;
}
int query(int a, int b) //传入两个节点, 返回他们的LCA编号
{
   return F[st.query(P[a], P[b])];
}
void dfs(int a, int lev)
{
   vis[a] = true;
   ++cnt;//先加,保证F序列和rmq序列从1开始
   F[cnt] = a; //欧拉序列, 编号从1开始, 共2*n-1个元素
   rmq[cnt] = lev; //rmq数组是深度序列
   P[a] = cnt;
   for (int i = head[a]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
       int v = edge[i].to;
       if (vis[v])continue;
       dfs(v, lev + 1);
       ++cnt:
       F[cnt] = a;
       rmq[cnt] = lev;
   }
}
```

```
void solve(int root)
   {
       memset(vis, false, sizeof(vis));
       cnt = 0;
       dfs(root, 0);
       st.init(2 * n - 1);
   }
};
离线Tarjan算法(O(N+Q))
// POJ 1470
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
#include <set>
#include <map>
#include <string>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
using namespace std;
 * POJ 1470
 * 给出一颗有向树, Q个查询
 * 输出查询结果中每个点出现次数
 */
/*
 * LCA离线算法, Tarjan
 * 复杂度O(n+Q);
 */
const int MAXN = 1010;
const int MAXQ = 500010;//查询数的最大值
//并查集部分
int F[MAXN];//需要初始化为-1
int find(int x)
{
   if (F[x] == -1)return x;
   return F[x] = find(F[x]);
}
void bing(int u, int v)
```

Page 62 of 208

```
{
   int t1 = find(u);
   int t2 = find(v);
   if (t1 != t2)
       F[t1] = t2;
//*************
bool vis[MAXN];//访问标记
int ancestor[MAXN];//祖先
struct Edge
{
    int to, next;
} edge[MAXN * 2];
int head[MAXN], tot;
void addedge(int u, int v)
{
    edge[tot].to = v;
    edge[tot].next = head[u];
   head[u] = tot++;
}
struct Query
    int q, next;
    int index;//查询编号
} query[MAXQ * 2];
int answer[MAXQ];//存储最后的查询结果,下标0~Q-1
int h[MAXQ];
int tt;
int Q;
void add_query(int u, int v, int index) //u,v,第几组查询
{
   query[tt].q = v;
   query[tt].next = h[u];
    query[tt].index = index;
   h[u] = tt++;
   query[tt].q = u;
   query[tt].next = h[v];
   query[tt].index = index;
   h[v] = tt++;
}
void init()
{
```

```
tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
   tt = 0;
   memset(h, -1, sizeof(h));
   memset(vis, false, sizeof(vis));
    memset(F, -1, sizeof(F));
   memset(ancestor, 0, sizeof(ancestor));
}
void LCA(int u)
{
    ancestor[u] = u;
    vis[u] = true;
    for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
    {
        int v = edge[i].to;
        if (vis[v])continue;
        LCA(v);
        bing(u, v);
        ancestor[find(u)] = u;
    }
    for (int i = h[u]; i != -1; i = query[i].next)
        int v = query[i].q;
        if (vis[v])
            answer[query[i].index] = ancestor[find(v)];
        }
    }
}
bool flag[MAXN];
int Count_num[MAXN];
int main()
{
    //freopen("in.txt","r",stdin);
    //freopen("out.txt","w",stdout);
    int n;
    int u, v, k;
    while (scanf("%d", &n) == 1)
    {
        init();
        memset(flag, false, sizeof(flag));
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
```

```
scanf("%d:(%d)", &u, &k);
            while (k--)
            {
                scanf("%d", &v);
                flag[v] = true;
                addedge(u, v);
                addedge(v, u);
            }
        }
        scanf("%d", &Q);
        for (int i = 0; i < Q; i++)
        {
            char ch;
            cin >> ch;
            scanf("%d %d)", &u, &v);
            add_query(u, v, i); //增加一组查询
        }
        int root;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) //找根
            if (!flag[i])
            {
                root = i;
                break;
            }
        LCA(root);
        memset(Count_num, 0, sizeof(Count_num));
        for (int i = 0; i < Q; i++)
            Count_num[answer[i]]++;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
            if (Count_num[i] > 0)
                printf("%d:%d\n", i, Count_num[i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
倍增算法, 在线算法
```

```
// POJ 1330
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
#include <set>
```

```
#include <map>
#include <string>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
using namespace std;
/*
 * POJ 1330
 * LCA 在线算法
 */
const int MAXN = 10010;
const int DEG = 20;
struct Edge
    int to, next;
} edge[MAXN * 2];
int head[MAXN], tot;
void addedge(int u, int v)
    edge[tot].to = v;
    edge[tot].next = head[u];
    head[u] = tot++;
}
void init()
{
    tot = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
}
int fa[MAXN][DEG];//fa[i][j]表示结点i的第2~j个祖先
int deg[MAXN];//深度数组
void BFS(int root)
{
    queue<int>que;
    deg[root] = 0;
    fa[root][0] = root;
    que.push(root);
    while (!que.empty())
        int tmp = que.front();
        que.pop();
        for (int i = 1; i < DEG; i++)
            fa[tmp][i] = fa[fa[tmp][i - 1]][i - 1];
        for (int i = head[tmp]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
```

```
{
            int v = edge[i].to;
            if (v == fa[tmp][0])continue;
            deg[v] = deg[tmp] + 1;
            fa[v][0] = tmp;
            que.push(v);
        }
    }
int LCA(int u, int v)
    if (deg[u] > deg[v])swap(u, v);
    int hu = deg[u], hv = deg[v];
    int tu = u, tv = v;
    for (int det = hv - hu, i = 0; det ; det >>= 1, i++)
        if (det & 1)
            tv = fa[tv][i];
    if (tu == tv)return tu;
   for (int i = DEG - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    {
        if (fa[tu][i] == fa[tv][i])
            continue;
        tu = fa[tu][i];
        tv = fa[tv][i];
    }
   return fa[tu][0];
}
bool flag[MAXN];
int main()
{
    //freopen("in.txt","r",stdin);
    //freopen("out.txt","w",stdout);
    int T;
    int n;
    int u, v;
    scanf("%d", &T);
    while (T--)
    {
        scanf("%d", &n);
        init();
        memset(flag, false, sizeof(flag));
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
        {
            scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
```

```
addedge(u, v);
            addedge(v, u);
            flag[v] = true;
        }
        int root;
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
            if (!flag[i])
            {
                 root = i;
                 break;
            }
        BFS(root);
        scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
        printf("%d\n", LCA(u, v));
    }
    return 0;
}
```

# 15.7.3 最小斯坦纳树(Steiner Tree)( $O(n3^k + cE2^k)$ )

斯坦纳树(Steiner Tree) 使得指定集合中的点连通的树。

最小斯坦纳树 将指定点集合中的所有点连通,且边权总和最小的生成树。

最小斯坦纳树解法 可以用DP求解,dp[i][state]表示以i为根,指定集合中的点的连通状态为state的生成树的最小总权值。

- 第一重(枚举子树的形态): dp[i][state] = mindp[i][state], dp[i][subset1] + dp[i][subset2]; 枚举子集的技巧可以用for(sub = (state 1)&state; sub; sub = (sub 1)&state).
- 第二重(按照边进行松弛): dp[i][state] = mindp[i][state], dp[j][state] + e[i][j]

#### 模板

```
/*
    * Steiner Tree: 求,使得指定K个点连通的生成树的最小总权值
    * st[i] 表示顶点i的标记值,如果i是指定集合内第m(O<=m<K)个点,则st[i]=1<<m
    * endSt=1<<K
    * dptree[i][state] 表示以i为根,连通状态为state的生成树值
    * 输入: 图(链式前向星)、st[i]、K
    */
struct Edge
{
    int u, v;
    int w;
    int next;
} edge[maxm];
Page 68 of 208
```

```
int head[maxn];
int en;
int dptree[N][1 << K], st[N], endSt;</pre>
bool vis[N][1 << K];
queue<int> que;
int input()
{
    /*
         输入,并且返回指定集合元素个数K
         因为有时候元素个数需要通过输入数据处理出来, 所以单独开个输入函数。
    */
}
void initSteinerTree()
    while (!que.empty()) que.pop();
    memset(dptree, -1, sizeof(dptree));
   memset(st, 0, sizeof(st));
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
        memset(vis[i], 0, sizeof(vis[i]));
    endSt = 1 << input();</pre>
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
        dptree[i][st[i]] = 0;
}
void update(int &a, int x)
    a = (a > x \mid | a == -1) ? x : a;
}
void SPFA(int state)
{
   while (!que.empty())
    {
        int u = que.front();
        que.pop();
        vis[u][state] = false;
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        {
            int v = edge[i].v;
            if (dptree[v][st[v] | state] == -1 ||
                    dptree[v][st[v] | state] > dptree[u][state] + edge[i].w)
            {
```

```
dptree[v][st[v] | state] = dptree[u][state] + edge[i].w;
               if (st[v] | state != state || vis[v][state])
                   continue; //只更新当前连通状态
               vis[v][state] = true;
               que.push(v);
           }
       }
   }
}
void steinerTree()
{
   for (int j = 1; j < endSt; j++)
    {
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
            if (st[i] \&\& (st[i]\&j) == 0) continue;
           for (int sub = (j - 1)\&j; sub; sub = (sub - 1)\&j)
               int x = st[i] \mid sub, y = st[i] \mid (j - sub);
               if (dptree[i][x] != -1 && dptree[i][y] != -1)
                   update(dptree[i][j], dptree[i][x] + dptree[i][y]);
           }
            if (dptree[i][j] != -1)
               que.push(i), vis[i][j] = true;
        }
        SPFA(j);
   }
}
例:
          最小生成树
§ 15.8
15.8.1
       \mathbf{Prim} 算法(O(N^2))
/**
*最小生成树Prim 算法
*输入: 邻接矩阵mtx[MAXN][MAXN]
*输出: prim()(最小权值),path[](最小生成树的边)
*/
#include<cstdio>
#include<cstring>
#include<iostream>
```

Page 70 of 208

```
#include<string>
#include<algorithm>
#include<functional>
#include<cmath>
#include<queue>
#include<stack>
#include<vector>
using namespace std;
const int MAXN=1010;//Max size of the problem
const double INF=1e30;//Infinity
const double EPS=1e-6;//Epsilon
double mtx[MAXN][MAXN];//Matrix of the graph
int clovtx[MAXN];
double lowwei[MAXN];
int n;//Number of the vertexes
int st;//Start vertex
struct EDGE//Edge of the graph
{
    int st;
    int ed;
    double wei;
    EDGE(int stx=0,int edx=0,double weight=0):st(stx),ed(edx),wei(weight) {}
    void setedge(int stx=0,int edx=0,double weight=0)
    {
        st=stx;
        ed=edx;
        wei=weight;
    }
    ~EDGE() {}
};
vector<EDGE> path;
void initial()//Initial the problem
{
    for(int i=0; i<MAXN; i++)</pre>
    {
        for(int j=0; j<MAXN; j++)</pre>
            if(i==j) mtx[i][j]=0;
            else mtx[i][j]=INF;
        }
    }
    n=0;
    st=-1;
void input()//Input the data
```

```
{
    int ne;
    cout<<"Input the number of the vertexes: ";</pre>
    cout<<"Input the number of the edges: ";</pre>
    cout<<"Input the edges(start, end, weight):"<<endl;</pre>
    for(int i=0; i<ne; i++)</pre>
         int a,b;
        double c;
        cin>>a>>b>>c;
        mtx[a][b]=c;
        mtx[b][a]=c;
    }
    cout<<"Input the start vertex: ";</pre>
    cin>>st;
}
double prim()//Prim Algorithm
    path.clear();
    double sum=0;
    for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)</pre>
         lowwei[i]=mtx[st][i];
         clovtx[i]=st;
    lowwei[st]=0;
    clovtx[st]=-1;
    for(int i=1; i<n; i++)</pre>
    {
         double MinCost=INF;
         int v=-1;
        for(int j=1; j<=n; j++)</pre>
         {
             if(clovtx[j]!=-1&&lowwei[j]<MinCost)</pre>
                 MinCost=lowwei[j];
                 v=j;
             }
        }
         if(v!=-1)
             EDGE temp=EDGE(clovtx[v],v,lowwei[v]);
             path.push_back(temp);//Get the MST
```

```
clovtx[v]=-1;
            sum+=lowwei[v];
            for(int j=1; j<=n; j++)</pre>
                \verb|if(clovtx[j]!=-1&&mtx[v][j]<|owwei[j]||
                    lowwei[j]=mtx[v][j];
                    clovtx[j]=v;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return sum;
}
void solve()
{
    double ans=prim();
    cout<<"The cost of the MST is: "<<ans<<endl;</pre>
    cout<<"The MST is:"<<endl;</pre>
    vector<EDGE>::iterator ite;
    for(ite=path.begin();ite!=path.end();ite++)//Output the MST
        cout<<ite->st<<"---"<<ite->ed<<" "<<ite->wei<<endl;
    }
}
int main()
    initial();
    input();
    solve();
   return 0;
}
         Kruskal 算法(稀疏图)(O(E \lg E))
15.8.2
/**
*最小生成树Kruskal 算法
*输入: edge[](边)
*输出: kruskal()(最小权值),path[](最小生成树的边)
*/
#include<cstdio>
#include<cstring>
#include<iostream>
#include<string>
#include<algorithm>
```

```
#include<functional>
#include<cmath>
#include<queue>
#include<stack>
#include<vector>
using namespace std;
const int MAXN=1010;//Max size of the problem
const double INF=1e30;//Infinity
const double EPS=1e-6;//Epsilon
struct EDGE//Edge of the graph
{
    int st;
    int ed;
    double wei;
    EDGE(int stx=0,int edx=0,double weight=0):st(stx),ed(edx),wei(weight) {}
    void setedge(int stx=0,int edx=0,double weight=0)
        st=stx;
        ed=edx;
        wei=weight;
    }
    ~EDGE() {}
    bool operator<(const EDGE &temp) const</pre>
        return wei<temp.wei;</pre>
    }
};
vector<EDGE> edge;//The set of edges
vector<EDGE> path;//Store the MST
int pnt[MAXN];//Parents vector
int n;//Number of the vertexes
void initial()//Initial the problem
{
    edge.clear();
    n=0;
    for(int i=0;i<MAXN;i++) pnt[i]=i;</pre>
}
void input()//Input the data
{
    int ne;
    cout<<"Input the number of the vertexes: ";</pre>
    cin>>n;
    cout<<"Input the number of the edges: ";</pre>
    cin>>ne;
    cout<<"Input the edges(start, end, weight):"<<endl;</pre>
```

```
for(int i=0; i<ne; i++)</pre>
    {
        int a,b;
        double c;
        cin>>a>>b>>c;
        EDGE temp=EDGE(a,b,c);
        edge.push_back(temp);
    }
}
int UFind(int x)//Union-Find Algorithm
    if(x!=pnt[x]) pnt[x]=UFind(pnt[x]);
    return pnt[x];
}
double kruskal()//Kruskal Algorithm
{
    path.clear();
    double sum=0;
    sort(edge.begin(),edge.end());
    vector<EDGE>::iterator ite;
    for(ite=edge.begin();ite!=edge.end();ite++)
        if(UFind(ite->st)!=UFind(ite->ed))
        {
            sum+=ite->wei;
            path.push_back(*ite);
            pnt[UFind(ite->ed)]=UFind(ite->st);
        }
    }
    return sum;
}
void solve()
    double ans=kruskal();
    cout<<"The cost of the MST is: "<<ans<<endl;</pre>
    cout<<"The MST is:"<<endl;</pre>
    vector<EDGE>::iterator ite;
    for(ite=path.begin();ite!=path.end();ite++)//Output the MST
    {
        cout<<ite->st<<"---"<<ite->ed<<" "<<ite->wei<<endl;
    }
}
int main()
{
    initial();
```

```
input();
solve();
return 0;
}
```

#### 15.8.3 增量最小生成树

增量最小生成树 从n个点的空图开始,依次加入m条带权边,每加入一条边,输出一次权值。

**算法1** $(O(NM \lg N))$  每生成一个最小生成树,将其余的所有非生成树的边删除。然后每次做最小生成树即可。

**算法2**(O(NM)) 每次加入一条边后,图中恰好包含一个环,删除该回路上权值最大的边即可。 每次O(N)搜索,复杂度O(NM)。

#### 15.8.4 最小瓶颈路与最小瓶颈生成树

最小瓶颈生成树 给出加权无向图,求一颗生成树,使得最大边权最小。即为最小生成树。

**最小瓶颈路** 给定加权无向图的两个节点u,v, 求从u到v的一条路径, 使路径最长边最短。先计算最小生成树, 最小瓶颈路即在最小生成树上。计算任意两对点的最小瓶颈路: f(x,u) = max(f(x,v),w(u,v))

# 15.8.5 次小生成树 $(O(V^2))$

在prim算法的同时,计算出任意两点间在生成树路径上的最大边,这个计算的复杂度为 $O(V^2)$ .然后再枚举不在生成树上的边,做可行交换,复杂度为 $O(V^2)$ .总的时间复杂度为 $O(V^2)$ .

```
/**
*次小生成树(O(V^2))
*输入: n(点,从0到n-1),m(边数),graph[][](邻接矩阵)
*输出: tag(是否单一),
*/
const int maxn=0;
const int inf=0x3f3f3f3f;
int graph[maxn] [maxn];
int dp[maxn] [maxn];
int mark[maxn];
int s[maxn];
int d[maxn];
int n,m;
void lessMST()
{
   d[0]=0;
   s[0]=-1;
   mark[0]=1;
   for(int i=1; i<n; ++i)
```

```
{
    if(graph[i][0]==0) d[i]=inf;
    else d[i]=graph[i][0];
    s[i]=0;
}
int ans=0;
for(int i=1; i<n; ++i)</pre>
{
    int k=-1;
    for(int j=0; j< n; ++j)
        if(mark[j]==1)continue;
        if(k=-1||d[j]<d[k]) k=j;
    if (k==-1||d[k]==inf)break;
    ans+=d[k];
    for(int j=0; j < n; ++j)
    {
        if(mark[j]==0)continue;
        dp[j][k]=max(dp[j][s[k]],d[k]);
        dp[k][j]=dp[j][k];
    }
    mark[k]=1;
    for(int j=0; j< n; ++j)
    {
        if(mark[j]==1)continue;
        if(graph[k][j]\&\&graph[k][j]<d[j])
        {
            d[j]=graph[k][j];
            s[j]=k;
        }
    }
}
int tag=0;
for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
{
    for(int j=0; j< n; ++j)
    {
        if(graph[i][j]==0)continue;
        if(s[i]==j||s[j]==i)continue;
        if(graph[i][j]==dp[i][j]) tag=1;
    }
}
if(tag) printf("Not Unique!\n");//不单一
else printf("%d\n",ans);// 单一
```

```
}
void input()
{
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
    memset(graph,0,sizeof(graph));
    memset(mark,0,sizeof(mark));
    memset(dp,0,sizeof(dp));
    while(m--)
    {
        int i,j,k;
        scanf("%d%d%d",&i,&j,&k);
        --i,--j;//从0到n-1
        if(graph[i][j]==0) graph[i][j]=k;
        else graph[i][j]=min(graph[i][j],k);// 带重边
        graph[j][i]=graph[i][j];
    }
}
```

#### 15.8.6 第k小生成树

## 15.8.7 最优比例生成树(未知复杂度)

## Dinkelbach 版(优于二分)

```
*最优比例生成树(未知复杂度)(优于二分)
*从1到n
*输入: n(顶点数),a[][](收益),b[][](费用)
*输出: dinkelbach()(最优比率)
*/
const int maxn=0;
const double INF=1e30;
const double eps=1e-6;// 控制精度
double a[maxn] (maxn], b[maxn] (maxn], mtx[maxn] (maxn];
int clovtx[maxn];
double lowwei[maxn];
double prim()//Prim Algorithm
   double p=0,q=0;
   int st=1;
   double sum=0;
   for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)</pre>
       lowwei[i]=mtx[st][i];
```

}

```
clovtx[i]=st;
    }
    lowwei[st]=0;
    clovtx[st]=-1;
    for(int i=1; i<n; i++)</pre>
         double MinCost=INF;
         int v=-1;
         for(int j=1; j<=n; j++)</pre>
             if(clovtx[j]!=-1&&lowwei[j]<MinCost)</pre>
             {
                 MinCost=lowwei[j];
                 v=j;
             }
        }
         if(v!=-1)
         {
             p+=a[clovtx[v]][v];
             q+=b[clovtx[v]][v];
             clovtx[v]=-1;
             sum+=lowwei[v];
             for(int j=1; j<=n; j++)</pre>
                 if(clovtx[j]!=-1&&mtx[v][j]<lowwei[j])</pre>
                  {
                      lowwei[j]=mtx[v][j];
                      clovtx[j]=v;
                 }
             }
        }
    }
    return p/q;
double dinkelbach()
    double L=0.5;
    double ans;
    do
    {
         ans=L;
         for(int i=1; i<n; i++)</pre>
             for(int j=i+1; j<=n; j++)</pre>
                 mtx[i][j]=mtx[j][i]=a[i][j]-L*b[i][j];
         for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) mtx[i][i]=INF;</pre>
```

```
L=prim();
    }
    while(fabs(ans-L)>=eps);
    return ans;
}
二分版
/**
*最优比例生成树(未知复杂度)
*从0到n-1
*输入: n(顶点数),c[][](费用),w[][](收益)
*输出: opt_mst()(最优比率)
*/
const int maxn=0;
const double INF=1e30;
const double eps=1e-6;
int n;
double g[maxn] [maxn],c[maxn] [maxn],w[maxn] [maxn];
double mst()
    double minD[maxn];
    int mark[maxn];
    double ans=0.0;
    memset(mark,0,sizeof(mark));
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
        minD[i]=INF;
    minD[0]=0;
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
        if(g[0][i]<minD[i])</pre>
            minD[i]=g[0][i];
    mark[0]=1;
    for(int i=1; i<n; ++i)</pre>
        int k=-1;
        for(int j=0; j< n; ++j)
            if(mark[j]==0)
            {
                if(k==-1||minD[j]<minD[k])</pre>
                    k=j;
            }
        ans+=minD[k];
        mark[k]=1;
```

```
for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
        {
            if(mark[i] == 0&&g[k][i] < minD[i])</pre>
               minD[i]=g[k][i];
       }
    }
   return ans;
}
double opt_mst()//二分法求解
   double low=0.0,high=100;
   while(fabs(low-high)>eps)
    {
        double mid=(low+high)/2;
        for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
           for(int j=0; j< n; ++j)
               g[i][j]=c[i][j]-mid*w[i][j];
        double ans=mst();
        if(fabs(ans)<eps)
        {
            low=mid;
            break;
        else if(ans>-eps) low=mid;
        else high=mid;
    }
   return low;
}
         有向图最小树形图(O(VE))
15.8.8
/**
*有向图最小树形图(O(VE))
*输入: edge置为边表; res 置为0; cp[i] 置为i;N(顶点数,从0到n-1)
*调用: dirtree(root, nv, ne)
*输出: res是结果,cp[](记录父子节点);
const int maxn=0;
const int maxm=0;
int res,dis[maxn],N;
int to[maxn],cp[maxn],tag[maxn],en;
struct Edge
    int u,v,next,w;
};
```

```
Edge edge[maxm];
int iroot(int i)
{
    if (cp[i] == i) return i;
   return cp[i] = iroot(cp[i]);
}
bool dirtree(int root) // root: 树根
{
// vertex: 0 ~ n-1
    int i, j, k, circle = 0;
   memset(tag, -1, sizeof(tag));
   memset(to, -1, sizeof(to));
   for (i = 0; i < N; ++i) dis[i] = inf;
   for (j = 0; j < en; ++j)
    {
        i = iroot(edge[j].u);
        k = iroot(edge[j].v);
        if (k != i && dis[k] > edge[j].w)
            dis[k] = edge[j].w;
            to[k] = i;
        }
   to[root] = -1;
   dis[root] = 0;
    tag[root] = root;
    for (i = 0; i < N; ++i) if (cp[i] == i && -1 == tag[i])
        {
            j = i;
            for ( ; j != -1 \&\& tag[j] == -1; j = to[j])
                tag[j] = i;
            if (j == -1) return 0;
            if (tag[j] == i)
            {
                circle = 1;
                tag[j] = -2;
                for (k = to[j]; k != j; k = to[k]) tag[k] = -2;
            }
        }
    if (circle)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < en; ++j)
            i = iroot(edge[j].u);
            k = iroot(edge[j].v);
```

```
if (k != i && tag[k] == -2) edge[j].w -= dis[k];
        }
        for (i = 0; i < N; ++i) if (tag[i] == -2)
                res += dis[i];
                tag[i] = 0;
                for (j = to[i]; j != i; j = to[j])
                   res += dis[j];
                   cp[j] = i;
                   tag[j] = 0;
                }
        if (0 == dirtree(root)) return 0;
    }
    else
    {
        for (i = 0; i < N; ++i) if (cp[i] == i) res += dis[i];
    }
    return 1; // 若返回0 代表原图不连通
}
```

#### 15.8.9 最小度限制生成树

### 15.8.10 最小生成森林(k颗树): 改进 $Kruskal(O(E \lg E))$

数据结构 并查集

算法 改进Kruskal

根据Kruskal算法思想,图中的生成树在连完第n-1条边前,都是一个最小生成森林,每次贪心的选择两个不属于同一连通分量的树(如果连接一个连通分量,因为不会减少块数,那么就是不合算的)且用最"便宜"的边连起来,连接n-1次后就形成了一棵MST,n-2次就形成了一个两棵树的最小生成森林, $n-3,\cdots,n-k$ 此后就形成了k颗树的最小生成森林,就是题目要求求解的。

## 15.8.11 平面点的欧几里德最小生成树 $(O(V^2))$

欧几里德距离:  $dis(A,B) = \sqrt{(A_x - B_x)^2 + (A_y - B_y)^2}$ 先生成所有点之间的欧几里德距离的邻接矩阵,再用Prim算法即可。

#### 15.8.12 平面点的曼哈顿最小生成树与莫队算法

曼哈顿距离:  $dis(A,B) = |A_x - B_x| + |A_y - B_y|$ 

#### 朴素算法 $(O(V^2))$

先生成所有点之间的曼哈顿距离的邻接矩阵,再用Prim算法即可。

# 莫队算法中的最小生成树(O(VlgV))

每个点出发向8个方向的范围内最多只与一个点相连,那么我们只要想这8个点连边建图,这样只会有8n条边(去重了还剩4n),把这个图建出来,最小生成树就很好搞了。

(http://wenku.baidu.com/view/1e4878196bd97f192279e941.html)

#### POJ 3241 Object Clustering

```
/*
POJ 3241 Object Clustering
给你N个点,让你计算出K最小生成森林(K=1时为最小生成树)
*/
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
#define INF 0x3f3f3f3f
#define eps 1e-8
#define pi acos(-1.0)
typedef long long 11;
const int maxn = 100100;
struct Point
{
    int x, y, id;
    bool operator < (const Point p) const</pre>
    {
        if (x != p.x)return x < p.x;
        return y < p.y;</pre>
    }
} p[maxn];
struct BIT
    int min_val, pos;
    void init()
        min_val = INF;
        pos = -1;
} bit[maxn << 2];</pre>
struct Edge
{
    int u, v, d;
    bool operator < (const Edge p) const</pre>
    {
        return d < p.d;
    }
```

```
} edge[maxn << 2];</pre>
int tot, n, F[maxn];
int find(int x)
    return F[x] = (F[x] == x ? x : find(F[x]));
}
void addedge(int u, int v, int d)
    edge[tot].u = u; edge[tot].v = v; edge[tot].d = d; tot++;
void update(int i, int val, int pos)
    while (i > 0)
        if (val < bit[i].min_val)</pre>
        {
            bit[i].min_val = val;
            bit[i].pos = pos;
        }
        i -= i & (-i);
    }
}
int ask(int i, int m)
    int min_val = INF, pos = -1;
    while (i <= m)
        if (bit[i].min_val < min_val)</pre>
        {
            min_val = bit[i].min_val;
            pos = bit[i].pos;
        i += i & (-i);
    return pos;
int dist(Point a, Point b)
    return abs(a.y - b.y) + abs(a.x - b.x);
int MHT(int n, Point *p, int k)
{
    int a[maxn], b[maxn];
    tot = 0;
    for (int dir = 0; dir < 4; dir++)
```

```
{
        if (dir == 1 || dir == 3)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
                swap(p[i].x, p[i].y);
        }
        if (dir == 2)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
                p[i].x = -p[i].x;
        }
        sort(p, p + n);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            a[i] = b[i] = p[i].y - p[i].x;
        sort(b, b + n);
        int m = unique(b, b + n) - b;
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)bit[i].init();</pre>
        for (int i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--)
            int pos = lower_bound(b, b + m, a[i]) - b + 1;
            int ans = ask(pos, m);
            if (ans != -1)
                addedge(p[i].id, p[ans].id, dist(p[i], p[ans]));
            update(pos, p[i].x + p[i].y, i);
        }
    }
    sort(edge, edge + tot);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)F[i] = i;
    for (int i = 0; i < tot; i++)
        int u = edge[i].u, v = edge[i].v;
        int fa = find(u), fb = find(v);
        if (fa != fb)
        {
            k--;
            F[fa] = fb;
            if (k == 0)return edge[i].d;
        }
    }
int main()
    int n, k;
    while (~scanf("%d%d", &n, &k))
    {
```

}

{

# 莫队算法 $(O(N^{1.5}))$ (用于无修改区间查询)

**莫队算法** 对于两个区间的查询[l1,r1],[l2,r2]如果每增加一个区间元素或者删除,都能做到O(1)的话,那么从[l1,r1]转移到[l2,r2],暴力可以做到—l1-l2—+—r1-r2—,就是manhattan距离。

#### 曼哈顿最小生成树版本([2009国家集训队]小Z的袜子(hose),3284ms)

```
/*
```

[2009国家集训队]小Z的袜子(hose)

输入文件第一行包含两个正整数N和M。N为袜子的数量,M为小Z所提的询问的数量。

接下来一行包含N个正整数Ci,其中Ci表示第i只袜子的颜色,相同的颜色用相同的数字表示。 再接下来M行,每行两个正整数L,R表示一个询问。

求[L,R]区间取两只袜子相同颜色的概率

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <cstring>
#define lowbit(x) (x&(-x))
#define LL long long
using namespace std;
const int N = 50005;
struct Point
{
    int x, y, id;
   bool operator<(const Point p)const</pre>
       return x != p.x ? x < p.x : y < p.y;
    }
} p[N], pp[N];
//数状数组, 找(y-x)大于当前的, 但是y+x最小的
struct BIT
{
   int min_val, pos;
   void init()
    {
```

 $min_val = (1 << 30);$ 

```
pos = -1;
    }
} bit[N];
//所有有效边, Kruskal
struct Edge
    int u, v, d;
    bool operator<(const Edge e)const</pre>
        return d < e.d;
    }
} e[N << 2];
//前向星
struct Graph
    int v, next;
} edge[N << 1];</pre>
int n, m, tot, pre[N];
int total, start[N];
int find(int x)
{
    return pre[x] = (x == pre[x] ? x : find(pre[x]));
inline int dist(int i, int j)
    return abs(p[i].x - p[j].x) + abs(p[i].y - p[j].y);
inline void addedge(int u, int v, int d)
{
    e[tot].u = u;
    e[tot].v = v;
    e[tot++].d = d;
}
inline void _add(int u, int v)
{
    edge[total].v = v;
    edge[total].next = start[u];
    start[u] = total++;
inline void update(int x, int val, int pos)
{
    for (int i = x; i \ge 1; i = lowbit(i))
        if (val < bit[i].min_val)</pre>
            bit[i].min_val = val, bit[i].pos = pos;
}
```

```
inline int ask(int x, int m)
    int min_val = (1 << 30), pos = -1;
    for (int i = x; i \le m; i += lowbit(i))
        if (bit[i].min_val < min_val)</pre>
            min_val = bit[i].min_val, pos = bit[i].pos;
    return pos;
}
inline void Manhattan_minimum_spanning_tree(int n, Point *p)
    int a[N], b[N];
    for (int dir = 0; dir < 4; dir++)
    {
        //4种坐标变换
        if (dir == 1 || dir == 3)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
                swap(p[i].x, p[i].y);
        }
        else if (dir == 2)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
                p[i].x = -p[i].x;
            }
        sort(p, p + n);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            a[i] = b[i] = p[i].y - p[i].x;
        sort(b, b + n);
        int m = unique(b, b + n) - b;
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
            bit[i].init();
        for (int i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--)
            int pos = lower_bound(b, b + m, a[i]) - b + 1; //BIT中从1开始
            int ans = ask(pos, m);
            if (ans != -1)
                addedge(p[i].id, p[ans].id, dist(i, ans));
            update(pos, p[i].x + p[i].y, i);
        }
    }
    sort(e, e + tot);
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        pre[i] = i;
    for (int i = 0; i < tot; i++)</pre>
        int u = e[i].u, v = e[i].v;
        int fa = find(u), fb = find(v);
        if (fa != fb)
        {
            pre[fa] = fb;
            _add(u, v);
            _add(v, u);
        }
    }
}
LL gcd(LL a, LL b)
{
   return b == 0 ? a : gcd(b, a % b);
}
LL up[N], down[N];
LL ans;
int col[N], vis[N] = \{0\};
int cnt[N] = {0}; //记录每种颜色出现的次数
inline void add(int 1, int r)
{
   for (int i = 1; i <= r; i++)
    {
        int c = col[i];
        ans -= (LL)cnt[c] * (cnt[c] - 1) / 2;
        cnt[c]++;
        ans += (LL)cnt[c] * (cnt[c] - 1) / 2;
    }
}
inline void del(int 1, int r)
{
   for (int i = 1; i <= r; i++)
    {
        int c = col[i];
        ans -= (LL)cnt[c] * (cnt[c] - 1) / 2;
        cnt[c]--;
        ans += (LL)cnt[c] * (cnt[c] - 1) / 2;
    }
}
//[11,r1]前一个区间 [12,r2]当前区间
void dfs(int 11, int r1, int 12, int r2, int idx, int pre)
{
```

```
if (12 < 11) add(12, 11 - 1);
    if (r2 > r1) add(r1 + 1, r2);
    if (12 > 11) del(11, 12 - 1);
    if (r2 < r1) del(r2 + 1, r1);
    up[pp[idx].id] = ans;
    vis[idx] = 1;
    for (int i = start[idx]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        int v = edge[i].v;
        if (vis[v]) continue;
        dfs(12, r2, pp[v].x, pp[v].y, v, idx);
    }
    if (12 < 11) del(12, 11 - 1);
    if (r2 > r1) del(r1 + 1, r2);
    if (12 > 11) add(11, 12 - 1);
    if (r2 < r1) add(r2 + 1, r1);
}
int main()
    //freopen("input.txt","r",stdin);
    scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
    tot = total = 0;
   memset(start, -1, sizeof(start));
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        scanf("%d", &col[i]);
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
    {
        scanf("%d%d", &p[i].x, &p[i].y);
        down[i] = (LL)(p[i].y - p[i].x + 1) * (p[i].y - p[i].x) / 2;
        p[i].id = i;
        pp[i] = p[i]; //副本一份, 便于后面DFS, 或者之后按id排序
    Manhattan_minimum_spanning_tree(m, p);
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
        p[i].y = -p[i].y;
    dfs(2, 1, pp[0].x, pp[0].y, 0, -1);
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
    {
        LL g = gcd(up[i], down[i]);
        printf("%lld/%lld\n", up[i] / g, down[i] / g);
    }
    return 0;
```

```
CHAPTER 15. GRAPH THEORY
}
无生成树版本([2009国家集训队]小Z的袜子(hose),884ms)
[2009国家集训队]小Z的袜子(hose)
输入文件第一行包含两个正整数N和M。N为袜子的数量,M为小Z所提的询问的数量。
接下来一行包含N个正整数Ci,其中Ci表示第i只袜子的颜色,相同的颜色用相同的数字表示。
再接下来M行,每行两个正整数L,R表示一个询问。
求[L,R]区间取两只袜子相同颜色的概率
直接把x轴分块,每一块中按v升序排列就好了。
这样每个块内做一遍暴力的莫队,时间算下来O(n^1.5)。
具体实现是按照x/s,y排序(x是根号m),
然后对于x/s相同的先把第一个求出来, 然后暴力转移后面的。
*/
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <algorithm>
#include <cmath>
#include <cstring>
#define maxn 55000
#define inf 2147483647
using namespace std;
struct query
{
   int 1, r, s, w;
} a[maxn];
int c[maxn];
long long col[maxn], size[maxn], ans[maxn];
int n, m, cnt, len;
long long gcd(long long x, long long y)
{
   return (!x) ? y : gcd(y % x, x);
}
bool cmp(query a, query b)
{
   return (a.w == b.w) ? a.r < b.r : a.w < b.w;
}
int main()
{
   //freopen("hose.in","r",stdin);
```

scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);

}

```
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) scanf("%d", &c[i]);
len = (int)sqrt(m);
cnt = (len * len == m) ? len : len + 1;
for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
{
    scanf("%d%d", &a[i].1, &a[i].r);
    if (a[i].l > a[i].r) swap(a[i].l, a[i].r);
    size[i] = a[i].r - a[i].l + 1;
    a[i].w = a[i].l / len + 1;
    a[i].s = i;
}
sort(a + 1, a + m + 1, cmp);
int i = 1;
while (i <= m)
{
    int now = a[i].w;
    memset(col, 0, sizeof(col));
    for (int j = a[i].l; j \le a[i].r; j++)
        ans[a[i].s] += 2 * (col[c[j]]++);
    i++;
    for (; a[i].w == now; i++)
    {
        ans[a[i].s] = ans[a[i - 1].s];
        for (int j = a[i - 1].r + 1; j \le a[i].r; j++)
            ans[a[i].s] += 2 * (col[c[j]]++);
        if (a[i - 1].1 < a[i].1)
            for (int j = a[i - 1].1; j < a[i].1; j++)
                ans[a[i].s] -= 2 * (--col[c[j]]);
        else
            for (int j = a[i].1; j < a[i - 1].1; j++)
                ans[a[i].s] += 2 * (col[c[j]]++);
    }
}
long long all, num;
for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
{
    if (size[i] == 1) all = 1; else all = size[i] * (size[i] - 1);
    num = gcd(ans[i], all);
    printf("%lld/%lld\n", ans[i] / num, all / num);
return 0;
```

#### 15.8.13 最小平衡生成树

### 15.8.14 生成树计数(Matrix-Tree定理)

#### Matrix-Tree定理(Kirchhoff矩阵-树定理)

- 1. G的度数矩阵D[G]是一个n\*n的矩阵,并且满足: 当i≠j 时,dij=0; 当i=j 时, dij等于vi的度数。
  - 2. G的邻接矩阵A[G]也是一个n\*n的矩阵,并且满足:如果vi、vj之间有边直接相连,则aij=1,否则为0。
- 我们定义G的Kirchhoff矩阵(也称为拉普拉斯算子)C[G]为C[G]=D[G]-A[G],则Matrix-Tree定理可以描述为: G的所有不同的生成树的个数等于其Kirchhoff矩阵C[G]任何一个n-1阶主子式的行列式的绝对值。所谓n-1阶主子式,就是对于r(1 $\leq$ r $\leq$ n),将C[G]的第r行、第r列同时去掉后得到的新矩阵,用Cr[G]表示。

#### SPOJ HIGH Highways

```
/*
SPOJ HIGH Highways
N点、M条边的图, 问生成树有多少个
*/
#include <cmath>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
#define zero(x)((x>0? x:-x)<1e-15)
int const maxn = 100;
double a[maxn][maxn];
double b[maxn][maxn];
int g[53][53];
int N, M;
double det(double a[maxn][maxn], int n)
    int i, j, k, sign = 0;
   double ret = 1, t;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < n; j++)
           b[i][j] = a[i][j];
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        if (zero(b[i][i]))
           for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
                if (!zero(b[j][i]))
```

```
break;
            if (j == n)
                return 0;
            for (k = i; k < n; k++)
                t = b[i][k], b[i][k] = b[j][k], b[j][k] = t;
            sign++;
        }
        ret *= b[i][i];
        for (k = i + 1; k < n; k++)
            b[i][k] /= b[i][i];
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
            for (k = i + 1; k < n; k++)
                b[j][k] -= b[j][i] * b[i][k];
    }
    if (sign & 1)
        ret = -ret;
    return ret;
}
int main()
#ifdef xysmlx
    freopen("in.cpp", "r", stdin);
#endif
    int T;
    scanf("%d", &T);//T组数据
    while (T--)
        scanf("%d%d", &N, &M);//N,M
        memset(g, 0, sizeof(g));
        while (M--)//M条边, 建图
        {
            int a, b;
            scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
            g[a - 1][b - 1] = g[b - 1][a - 1] = 1;
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) a[i][j] = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            int d = 0;
            for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) if (g[i][j]) d++;
            a[i][i] = d;
        }
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
         for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)
            if (g[i][j]) a[i][j] = -1;
      double ans = det(a, N - 1);
      printf("%0.01f\n", ans);
   }
  return 0;
}
15.8.15 最小生成树计数(BZOJ 1016)
/*
*题目地址:
*http://www.lydsy.com/JudgeOnline/problem.php?id=1016
*题目大意:
*给出一个简单无向加权图,求这个图中有多少个不同的最小生成树;
*由于不同的最小生成树可能很多,所以只需输出方案数对31011的模就可以了;
*算法思想:
*Kruskal+Matrix_Tree定理;
*先按照任意顺序对等长的边进行排序;
*然后利用并查集将所有长度为LO的边的处理当作一个阶段来整体看待;
*可以定义一个数组的vector向量来保存每一个连通块的边的信息;
*即将原图划分成多个连通块,每个连通块里面的边的权值都相同;
*针对每一个连通块构建对应的Kirchhoff矩阵C,利用Matrix_Tree定理求每一个连通块的生成
树个数:
*最后把他们的值相乘即可;
*Matrix_Tree定理:
*G的所有不同的生成树的个数等于其Kirchhoff矩阵C[G]任何一个n-1阶主子式的行列式的绝
*n-1阶主子式就是对于r(1 \le r \le n),将C[G]的第r行,第r列同时去掉后得到的新矩阵,用Cr[G]表
示;
**/
#include <cstdio>
#include <cmath>
#include <cstring>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
const int N = 111;
const int M = 1111;
```

```
const int mod = 31011;
struct Edges
{
    int a, b, c;
   bool operator<(const Edges &x)const</pre>
       return c < x.c;
   }
} edge[M];
int n, m;
int f[N], U[N], vist[N]; //f,U都是并查集, U是每组边临时使用
int G[N][N], C[N][N]; //G顶点之间的关系, C为生成树计数用的Kirchhoff矩阵
vector<int>V[N];//记录每个连通分量
int Find(int x, int f[])
{
    if (x == f[x])
       return x;
   else
       return Find(f[x], f);
}
int det(int a[][N], int n) //生成树计数:Matrix-Tree定理
{
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
           a[i][j] %= mod;
    int ret = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
    {
        for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
           while (a[j][i])
               int t = a[i][i] / a[j][i];
               for (int k = i; k < n; k++)
                   a[i][k] = (a[i][k] - a[j][k] * t) % mod;
               for (int k = i; k < n; k++)
                   swap(a[i][k], a[j][k]);
               ret = -ret;
           }
        if (a[i][i] == 0)
           return 0;
        ret = ret * a[i][i] % mod;
```

```
}
    if (ret < 0)
       ret = -ret;
   return (ret + mod) % mod;
}
void Solve()
{
    sort(edge, edge + m); //按权值排序
   for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) //初始化并查集
    {
       f[i] = i;
       vist[i] = 0;
    }
    int Edge = -1; //记录相同的权值的边
    int ans = 1;
   for (int k = 0; k \le m; k++)
       if (edge[k].c != Edge || k == m) //一组相等的边,即权值都为Edge的边加完
       {
           for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
           {
               if (vist[i])
               {
                   int u = Find(i, U);
                   V[u].push_back(i);
                   vist[i] = 0;
               }
           }
           for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) //枚举每个连通分量
               if (V[i].size() > 1)
               {
                   for (int a = 1; a <= n; a++)
                       for (int b = 1; b <= n; b++)
                          C[a][b] = 0;
                   int len = V[i].size();
                   for (int a = 0; a < len; a++) //构建Kirchhoff矩阵C
                       for (int b = a + 1; b < len; b++)
                       {
                           int a1 = V[i][a];
                           int b1 = V[i][b];
                           C[a][b] = (C[b][a] -= G[a1][b1]);
                           C[a][a] += G[a1][b1]; //连通分量的度
```

```
C[b][b] += G[a1][b1];
                        }
                    int ret = (int)det(C, len);
                    ans = (ans * ret) % mod; //对V中的每一个连通块求生成树个数再
相乘
                    for (int a = 0; a < len; a++)
                        f[V[i][a]] = i;
               }
            }
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
               U[i] = f[i] = Find(i, f);
               V[i].clear();
            }
            if (k == m)
               break;
            Edge = edge[k].c;
        }
        int a = edge[k].a;
        int b = edge[k].b;
        int a1 = Find(a, f);
        int b1 = Find(b, f);
        if (a1 == b1)
            continue;
        vist[a1] = vist[b1] = 1;
        U[Find(a1, U)] = Find(b1, U); //并查集操作
        G[a1][b1]++;
        G[b1][a1]++;
   }
    int flag = 0;
    for (int i = 2; i <= n && !flag; i++)
        if (U[i] != U[i - 1])
           flag = 1;
    if (m == 0)
        flag = 1;
    printf("%d\n", flag ? 0 : ans % mod);
}
int main()
    while (~scanf("%d%d", &n, &m))
    {
```

# § 15.9 最短路径

最长路径可用SPFA或Bellman-Ford做

# **15.9.1** 有向无环图的最短路径: 拓扑排序(O(N + E))

```
/**
*拓扑排序
*输入: g[maxn] [maxn](图, 1~N)
*输出: topo[maxn](拓扑排序顺序)
*/
const int maxn=0;
int n,mk[maxn],topo[maxn],g[maxn][maxn],ps,topook;
void dfs(int u)
{
    if(mk[u]<0)
    {
        topook=0;
        return;
    }
    if(mk[u]>0) return;
    else mk[u]=-1;
    for(int v=1;topook&&v<=n;v++) if(g[u][v]) dfs(v);
    topo[ps--]=u;
   mk[u]=1;
}
void toposort()
{
    topook=1;
   ps=n;
   memset(mk,0,sizeof(mk));
    for(int i=1;topook&&i<=n;i++) if(!mk[i]) dfs(i);</pre>
}
```

# 15.9.2 非负权值加权图的最短路径: 朴素Dijkstra算法(适用稠密图)( $O(V^2)$ )

```
/**
*Dijkstra 数组实现 O(V^2)
*Dijkstra --- 数组实现(在此基础上可直接改为STL的Queue实现)
*d[] --- st到其他点的最近距离
*path[] -- st为根展开的树,记录父亲结点
*/
const int maxn = 0;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
int path[maxn];
bool vis[maxn];
int cost[maxn] [maxn];
int d[maxn];
int n;
void dijkstra(int st)
{
    int i, j, minx;
   memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
   vis[st] = 1;
   for (i = 0 ; i < n ; i++)
       d[i] = cost[st][i];
       path[i] = st;
    }
   d[st] = 0;
   path[st] = -1;
    int pre = st;
    for (i = 1 ; i < n ; i++)
    {
       minx = inf;
       for (j = 0; j < n; j++)//下面的加法可能导致溢出, INF不能取太大
       {
           if (vis[j] == 0 && d[pre] + cost[pre][j] < d[j] )</pre>
           {
               d[j] = d[pre] + cost[pre][j];
               path[j] = pre;
           }
       for (j = 0 ; j < n ; j++)
           if ( vis[j] == 0 && d[j] < minx )
           {
               minx = d[j];
               pre = j;
```

```
}
        }
        vis[pre] = 1;
   }
}
        非负权值加权图的最短路径: Dijkstra算法(二叉堆优化)(O((E +
15.9.3
         V) \lg V)
/**
*(不建议使用)
*非负权值加权图的最短路径: Dijkstra 算法(二叉堆优化)(From SJTU)(不建议使用)
*注: 从1到n
*将dst去掉,将后面的while改为while(1)就可以得到某点到其他所有点的最短距离了
*输入: 用input() 函数输入和建立nbs[],ev[],ew[],next[],n,m; 输入src 和dst;
*输出: value[]
*/
const int maxn=0;
const int inf=0x3f3f3f3f;
int n,m,num,len,next[maxn],ev[maxn];
int value[maxn], mk[maxn], nbs[maxn], ps[maxn], heap[maxn];
void update(int r)
{
    int q=ps[r],p=q>>1;
    while(p&&value[heap[p]]>value[r])
    {
        ps[heap[p]]=q;
       heap[q]=heap[p];
        q=p;
        p=q>>1;
    }
   heap[q]=r;
   ps[r]=q;
}
int getmin()
    int ret=heap[1],p=1,q=2,r=heap[len--];
    while(q<=len)
    {
        \label{lem:condition} \mbox{if} (\mbox{$q$<$len&&value[heap[$q$+1]]$} < \mbox{value[heap[$q$]]}) \ \ \mbox{$q$++$};
        if(value[heap[q]]<value[r])</pre>
        {
```

```
ps[heap[q]]=p;
            heap[p]=heap[q];
            p=q;
            q=p<<1;
        }
        else break;
    }
    heap[p]=r;
    ps[r]=p;
    return ret;
}
void dijkstra(int src,int dst)
    int u,v;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        value[i]=inf;
        mk[i]=ps[i]=0;
    value[src]=0;
    heap[len=1]=src;
    ps[src]=1;
    while(!mk[dst])
    {
        if(len==0) return;
        u=getmin();
        mk[u]=1;
        for(int j=nbs[u];j;j=next[j])
            v=ev[j];
            if(!mk[v]&&value[u]+ew[j]<value[v])</pre>
            {
                 if(ps[v]==0)
                 {
                     heap[++len]=v;
                     ps[v]=len;
                 value[v]=value[u]+ew[j];
                 update(v);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
void input()
{
    int i,u,v,w;
    cin>>n>>m;//n 个顶点, m 条边
   num=0;
    memset(nbs,0,sizeof(nbs));
    while(m--)
    {
        cin>>u>>v>>w;
        next[++num]=nbs[u];
        nbs[u]=num;
        ev[num]=v;
        ew[num]=w;
    }
    dijkstra(1,n);
}
```

## 15.9.4 非负权值加权图的最短路径: Dijkstra 算法(优先队列优化)

```
/**
*Dijkstra 算法(优先队列优化)(From WJMZBMR)
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点数)(从0到n-1),st(起点)
*输出: Dist[](某点到其他所有点的距离)
*/
const int maxn=0;
const int maxm=0;
const int inf=0x3f3f3f3f;
int n;
struct Edge
{
    int v,w,id,next;//t:to, c:value, num:id
}edge[maxm];
int head[maxn],edgeNum;
void addSubEdge(int u,int v,int w,int id)
{
    edge[edgeNum].v=v;
    edge[edgeNum].w=w;
    edge[edgeNum].id=id;
    edge[edgeNum].next=head[u];
   head[u]=edgeNum++;
}
void addEdge(int u,int v,int w,int id)
{
    addSubEdge(u,v,w,id);
    addSubEdge(v,u,w,id);
```

Page 104 of 208

```
}
void init()
{
    memset(head,-1,sizeof(head));
    edgeNum=0;
}
int Dist[maxn];
struct State
{
    int p,c;//p: 点 c: 值
    State(int _p,int _c):p(_p),c(_c) {}
    bool operator<(const State&o)const</pre>
    {
        return c>o.c;
    }
};
void Dijstra(int st)
{
    priority_queue<State> Q;
    fill(Dist,Dist+n,inf);
    Dist[st]=0;
    Q.push(State(st,0));
    while(!Q.empty())
    {
        State t=Q.top();
        Q.pop();
        if(t.c>Dist[t.p])continue;
        int ncost;
        for(int i=head[t.p];i!=-1;i=edge[i].next)
            if((ncost=t.c+edge[i].w)<Dist[edge[i].v])</pre>
            {
                Dist[edge[i].v]=ncost;
                Q.push(State(edge[i].v,Dist[edge[i].v]));
            }
    }
}
```

# 15.9.5 含负权值加权图的单源最短路径: Bellman-Ford 算法(适用负环未知)(O(VE))

```
/**
*含负权值加权图的单源最短路径: Bellman-Ford 算法(适用负环未知)($0(VE)$)
*输入: 图(链式前向星),n(顶点数,从1到n)
*输出: d[](距离),是否有负环
*/
```

```
const int maxn=0;
const int maxm=0;
struct Edge
    int v,w;
    int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn],edgeNum;
void addSubEdge(int u,int v,int w)
    edge[edgeNum].v=v;
    edge[edgeNum].w=w;
    edge[edgeNum].next=head[u];
    head[u]=edgeNum++;
}
void init()
   memset(head,-1,sizeof(head));
    edgeNum=0;
}
int n,m;
int d[maxn];
bool bellman_ford(int s)
{
   for(int i=1; i<n; i++)
    {
        bool flag=1;
        for(int u=1; u<=n; u++)
        {
            for(int j=head[u]; j!=-1; j=edge[j].next)
            {
                int v=edge[j].v;
                int w=edge[j].w;
                if(d[u]+w<d[v])//最长路改为>即可
                {
                    d[v]=d[u]+w;
                    flag=0;
                }
            }
        if(flag) break;//return 1;(没有负环)
    }
    ///判断负环
    for(int u=1; u<=n; u++)</pre>
    {
```

# 15.9.6 含负权值加权图的单源最短路径: Bellman-Ford 算法(栈优化,适用 负环未知)(O(VE))

```
/**
*含负权值加权图的单源最短路径: Bellman-Ford 算法(栈优化)(O(VE))
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点数,从1到n)
*输出: d[](距离)
*/
const int maxn=0;
const int maxm=0;
struct Edge
{
    int v,w;
    int next;
}edge[maxm];
int head[maxn],edgeNum;
void addSubEdge(int u,int v,int w)
{
    edge[edgeNum].v=v;
    edge[edgeNum].w=w;
    edge[edgeNum].next=head[u];
   head[u]=edgeNum++;
}
void init()
{
   memset(head,-1,sizeof(head));
    edgeNum=0;
}
int n,m;
int d[maxn];
void bellman_ford(int s)
{
    int mark[maxn];
    int q[maxn],top;//栈
   for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i) d[i]=inf;</pre>
```

```
memset(mark,0,sizeof(mark));
    d[s]=0;
    mark[s]=1;
    top=0;
    q[top++]=s;
    while(top>0)
    {
        int k=q[--top];
        mark[k]=0;
        for(int i=head[k]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next)
            int s=edge[i].v;
            int w=edge[i].w;
            if(d[k]+w<d[s])
            {
                d[s]=d[k]+w;
                if(mark[s]==0)
                {
                     mark[s]=1;
                     q[top++]=s;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

# 15.9.7 含负权值加权图的单源最短路径: $\mathbf{Spfa}$ 算法(稀疏图)(O(KE))

#### 朴素SPFA

```
/**
    *含负权值加权图的单源最短路径: Spfa 算法(稀疏图)(O(KE))(不适用分层图)
    *输入: 图(链式前向星),n(顶点数,从1到n)
    *输出: d[](距离)
    */
    const int maxn = 0;
    const int maxm = 0;
    struct Edge
    {
        int u, v, w;
        int next;
    } edge[maxm];
    int head[maxn], en;
    int n, m;
    int d[maxn];
    int pre[maxn];//用于解析路径
```

Page 108 of 208

```
int num[maxn];//最短路径数量
int cnt[maxn];
bool mark[maxn];
queue<int> Q;
void addse(int u, int v, int w)
    edge[en].u = u;
    edge[en].v = v;
    edge[en].w = w;
    edge[en].next = head[u];
   head[u] = en++;
}
void init()
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    en = 0;
}
/*DFS找负环
bool cir[maxn];
void dfs(int u)
{
    cir[u]=true;
    for(int i=head[u]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next)
        if(!cir[edge[i].v]) dfs(edge[i].v);
}
*/
bool spfa(int s)
{
   memset(d, 0x3f, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) pre[i] = i; //用于解析路径
    memset(mark, 0, sizeof(bool) * (n + 1));
    memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
    d[s] = 0;
    Q.push(s);
    mark[s] = 1;
    num[s] = 1;//最短路径数量
    cnt[s]++;
    while (Q.size())
        int u = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        mark[u] = 0;
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        {
```

```
int v = edge[i].v;
           int w = edge[i].w;
           if (d[u] + w < d[v])
              pre[v] = u; // 用于解析路径
              d[v] = d[u] + w;
              num[v] = num[u];//最短路径数量
              if (mark[v] == 0)
              {
                  mark[v] = 1;
                  Q.push(v);
                  if (++cnt[v] > n) return false; //有负环, 可以用DFS找
              }
           }
           else if (d[u] + w == d[v])//最短路径数量
           {
              num[v] += num[u];
           }
       }
   }
   return true;
}
SLF优化的SPFA
/**
*含负权值加权图的单源最短路径: Spfa 算法(稀疏图)(0(KE))(不适用分层图)(SLF优化
的SPFA)
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点数,从1到n)
*输出: d[](距离)
*/
const int maxn = 0;
const int maxm = 0;
struct Edge
{
   int u, v, w;
   int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn], en;
int n, m;
int d[maxn];
int pre[maxn];//用于解析路径
int cnt[maxn];
bool mark[maxn];
deque<int> Q;
void addse(int u, int v, int w)
Page 110 of 208
```

```
{
    edge[en].u = u;
    edge[en].v = v;
    edge[en].w = w;
    edge[en].next = head[u];
   head[u] = en++;
}
void init()
{
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    en = 0;
}
/*DFS找负环
bool cir[maxn];
void dfs(int u)
{
    cir[u]=true;
    for(int i=head[u]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next)
        if(!cir[edge[i].v]) dfs(edge[i].v);
}
*/
bool spfa(int s)
    while (!Q.empty()) Q.pop_front();
   memset(d, 0x3f, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) pre[i] = i; //用于解析路径
    memset(mark, 0, sizeof(bool) * (n + 1));
    memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
    d[s] = 0;
    Q.push_back(s);
    mark[s] = 1;
    cnt[s]++;
    while (Q.size())
    {
        int u = Q.front();
        Q.pop_front();
        mark[u] = 0;
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        {
            int v = edge[i].v;
            int w = edge[i].w;
            if (d[u] + w < d[v])
                pre[v] = u; // 用于解析路径
                d[v] = d[u] + w;
```

```
if (mark[v] == 0)
                {
                    mark[v] = 1;
                    if (!Q.empty())
                    {
                        if (d[v] > d[Q.front()]) Q.push_back(v);
                        else Q.push_front(v);
                    }
                    else Q.push_back(v);
                    if (++cnt[v] > n) return false; //有负环, 可以用DFS找
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return true;
}
```

## SPFA求包含原点闭环的最短路(邻接矩阵版)

要计算从出发点出发的闭环的路径长度。所以要在普通SPFA的基础上做点变化。 就是把dist[start]设为INF。同时一开始并不是让出发点入队,而是让出发点能够到达的点 入队。

```
/**
*含负权值加权图的单源最短路径: Spfa 算法(稀疏图)(O(KE))(不适用分层图)
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点数,从1到n)
*输出: d[](距离)
*/
const int maxn = 0;
int n;
int d[maxn];
int pre[maxn];//用于解析路径
int num[maxn];//最短路径数量
int cnt[maxn];
bool mark[maxn];
queue<int> Q;
/*DFS找负环
bool cir[maxn];
void dfs(int u)
{
   cir[u]=true;
   for(int i=head[u]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next)
       if(!cir[edge[i].v]) dfs(edge[i].v);
}
*/
```

{

```
bool spfa(int s)
   while (!Q.empty()) Q.pop();
   memset(d, 0x3f, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
   for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) pre[i] = i; //用于解析路径
   memset(mark, 0, sizeof(bool) * (n + 1));
   memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
   for (int v = 0; v < n; v++)
       if (v == s)
       {
           d[v] = inf;
           mark[v] = 0;
       }
       else if (g[s][v] != inf)
           d[v] = g[s][v];
           Q.push(v);
           mark[v] = 1;
           num[v] = 1;//最短路径数量
           cnt[v]++;
       }
       else
       {
           d[v] = inf;
           mark[v] = 0;
       }
   }
   while (Q.size())
   {
       int u = Q.front();
       Q.pop();
       mark[u] = 0;
       for (int v = 0; v < n; v++)
           if (g[u][v] == inf) continue;//不邻接
           int w = g[u][v];
           if (d[u] + w < d[v])
           {
               pre[v] = u; // 用于解析路径
               d[v] = d[u] + w;
               num[v] = num[u];//最短路径数量
               if (mark[v] == 0)
```

```
{
                   mark[v] = 1;
                   Q.push(v);
                   if (++cnt[v] > n) return false; //有负环, 可以用DFS找
               }
           }
           else if (d[u] + w == d[v])//最短路径数量
           {
               num[v] += num[u];
       }
    }
   return true;
}
        全源最短路径: Floyd 算法(O(V^3))
15.9.8
/**
*全源最短路径: Floyd 算法
*输入: mtx[][](从0到n-1)
*输出: mtx[][](最短路径长度),path[][](从后往前的最短路径)
*/
const int maxn=0;
int mtx[maxn] [maxn];
int path[maxn] [maxn];
int n;
void floyd()
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) for(int j=0;j<n;j++) path[i][j]=i;</pre>
    for(int k=0;k< n;k++)
       for(int i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
           for(int j=0; j< n; j++)
           {
               if(mtx[i][k]+mtx[k][j]<mtx[i][j])</pre>
               {
                   mtx[i][j]=mtx[i][k]+mtx[k][j];
                   path[i][j]=path[k][j];// 从后往前的, 要用栈得到正向路径
               }
           }
       }
   }
}
```

## 15.9.9 全源最短路径: Johnson 算法(稀疏图)( $O(EV \lg V)$ )

### 15.9.10 次短路径

```
/*
POJ 3255 (次短路经)
*/
#include <iostream>
#include <queue>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 5010;
const int maxm = 200010;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
typedef struct
{
    int v, w, next;
} Edge;
Edge edge[maxm];
int d[maxn], dr[maxn];
int n, m, en;
int head[maxn];
bool vis[maxn];
void init()
{
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) d[i] = dr[i] = inf;
}
void addedge(int u, int v, int w)
{
    edge[en].v = v;
    edge[en].w = w;
    edge[en].next = head[u];
   head[u] = en++;
}
void spfa(int st, int dt[])
{
    int i, v, u;
    queue<int>q;
```

```
memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
    dt[st] = 0;
    vis[st] = 1;
    q.push(st);
    while (!q.empty())
        v = q.front(); q.pop();
        vis[v] = 0;
        for (i = head[v]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
            u = edge[i].v;
            if (dt[v] + edge[i].w < dt[u])
            {
                dt[u] = dt[v] + edge[i].w;
                if (!vis[u])
                {
                    vis[u] = 1;
                    q.push(u);
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
int main()
{
    int a, b, c;
    int ans, tmp, i;
    while (\scanf(\d\d\d\d\, &n, &m))
        init();
        while (m--)
            scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
            addedge(a, b, c);
            addedge(b, a, c);
        }
        spfa(1, d);
        spfa(n, dr);
        ans = inf;
        for (i = 1; i \le n; i++)
        {
            for (int j = head[i]; j != -1; j = edge[j].next)
```

}

```
{
                b = edge[j].v;
                c = edge[j].w;
                tmp = d[i] + dr[b] + c;
                if (tmp > d[n] \&\& ans > tmp)
                    ans = tmp;
            }
        }
        printf("%d\n", ans);
   return 0;
}
         第k短路径
15.9.11
第k短路径: A*
* 第K短路径(A*)
* POJ 2449
*/
#include <queue>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 1005;
const int maxm = 200005;
int n, m;
int st, ed, K;
struct Edge
{
    int v, w, next;
   bool rev;
} edge[maxm];
int en, pnt[maxn][2];
void addse(int x, int y, int z, bool r = false)
{
    edge[en].v = y;
    edge[en].w = z;
    edge[en].rev = r;
    edge[en].next = pnt[x][r];
   pnt[x][r] = en++;
```

```
void init()
{
    en = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) pnt[i][0] = pnt[i][1] = -1;
    while (m--)
    {
        int x, y, z;
        scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &z);
        addse(x, y, z);
        addse(y, x, z, true);
    }
}
//reversed edges
int f[maxn];
bool inq[maxn];
void spfa()
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    {
        f[i] = -1;
        inq[i] = false;
    }
    queue<int> q;
    f[ed] = 0;
    q.push(ed);
    inq[ed] = true;
    while (!q.empty())
        int cx = q.front();
        q.pop();
        inq[cx] = false;
        for (int i = pnt[cx][1]; i >= 0; i = edge[i].next)
        {
            int nx = edge[i].v;
            if (f[nx] < 0 \mid | f[nx] > f[cx] + edge[i].w)
            {
                f[nx] = f[cx] + edge[i].w;
                if (!inq[nx])
                {
                     q.push(nx);
                     inq[nx] = true;
                }
            }
```

```
}
    }
}
struct Node
    int v, f;
    Node() {}
    Node(int x, int y)
        v = x;
        f = y;
    bool operator < (const Node &x)const</pre>
    {
        return f > x.f;
    }
};
int cnt[maxn];
int astar()
{
    if (f[st] < 0) return -1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) cnt[i] = 0;
    priority_queue<Node> q;
    q.push(Node(st, f[st]));
    while (!q.empty())
        Node tmp = q.top();
        q.pop();
        int cx = tmp.v;
        int cy = tmp.f;
        cnt[cx] += 1;
        if (cnt[ed] == K) return cy;
        if (cnt[cx] > K) continue;
        for (int i = pnt[cx][0]; i \ge 0; i = edge[i].next)
            q.push(Node(edge[i].v, cy + edge[i].w + f[edge[i].v] - f[cx]));
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
void work()
{
    scanf("%d%d%d", &st, &ed, &K);
```

```
K += (st == ed);
    spfa();
   printf("%d\n", astar());
}
int main()
{
    while ("scanf("%d%d", &n, &m))
        init();
        work();
    }
   return 0;
}
前k短路径: Dijkstra变形
/*
*前K短路径O(VK*(1g(V^2K)+V))
*/
struct Heap
{
    int x;
    int dis;
   Heap(int _x, int _dis): x(_x), dis(_dix) {}
   Heap() {}
   bool operator < (cosnt Heap &o) const</pre>
        return dis > o.dis;
};
int n, m;
int tot;
int st, ed, K;
int dis[maxn] [maxn];
int cnt[maxn];
int head[maxn];
priority_queue<Heap> pq;
int dijkstra(int st)
   Heap u = Heap(st, 0);
   pq.push(u);
    while (!pq.empty())
    {
```

```
u = pq.top();
pq.pop();
dis[u.x][++cnt[u.x]] = u.dis;
for (int i = head[u.x]; ~i; i = edge[i].next)
{
         Heap v = Heap(edge[i].v, u.dis + edge[i].w);
         if (cnt[v.x] < K)
         {
             pq.push(v);
          }
    }
} return -1;
}</pre>
```

## 15.9.12 差分约束系统: SPFA(O(KE))

#### Theorm

 $A_x \leq b$ 给出的约束条件是m个差分约束集合,其中包含n个未知量,对应的线性规划矩阵A为m 行n 列。每个约束条件为如下形式的简单线性不等式:  $x_j - x_i \leq b_k$ 。其中 $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ 1  $\leq k \leq m$ 。

在一个差分约束系统 $A_x \leq b$  中,mXn 的线性规划矩阵A可被看做是n顶点,m条边的图的 关联矩阵。对于 $i=1,2,\cdots,n$ ,图中的每一个顶点 $v_i$ 对应着n 个未知量的一个 $x_i$ 。图中的每个有向边对应着关于两个未知量的m个不等式中的一个。

顶点集合V由对应于每个未知量 $x_i$ 的顶点 $v_i$ 和附加的顶点 $v_0$ 组成。边的集合E由对应于每个差分约束条件的边与对应于每个未知量 $x_i$ 的边 $(v_0,v_i)$ 构成。如果 $x_j-x_i\leq b_k$ 是一个差分约束,则边 $(v_i,v_j)$ 的权 $w(v_i,v_j)=b_k$ (注意i和j 不能颠倒),从 $v_0$ 出发的每条边的权值均为0。

给定一差分约束系统 $A_x \leq b$ ,设G = (V, E) 为其相应的约束图。如果G不包含负权回路,那么 $x = (d(v_0, v_1), d(v_0, v_2), \cdots, d(v_0, v_n))$ 是此系统的一可行解,其中 $d(v_0, v_i)$ 是约束图中 $v_0$ 到 $v_i$ 的最短路径 $(i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$ 。如果G包含负权回路,那么此系统不存在可行解。

 $A_x \ge b$ 可转化成最长路径

最短路解得在某个变量确定的情况下,其他所有变量都取到所能取的最大值。最长路解得在某个变量确定的情况下,其他所有变量都取到所能取的最小值。

## 模板: SPFA(O(KE))

### 邻接表版

```
//负环要用普通的bellman-ford
//类似,求解时可以用各种最短距离算法,有时TLE有时AC
//有时求解最长路径,将'<'改成'>',将inf改成-inf
struct Edge
{
   int v,w;
   int next;
}edge[maxm];
```

```
int head[maxn],edgeNum;
void addSubEdge(int u,int v,int w)
{
    edge[edgeNum].v=v;
    edge[edgeNum].w=w;
    edge[edgeNum].next=head[u];
    head[u]=edgeNum++;
}
void init()
    memset(head,-1,sizeof(head));
    edgeNum=0;
}
int n,m;
int d[maxn];
void spfa(int s)
    int mark[maxn];
    queue<int> Q;
    for(int i=1; i<=n; ++i) d[i]=inf;//-inf</pre>
    memset(mark,0,sizeof(mark));
    d[s]=0;
    Q.push(s);
    mark[s]=1;
    while(Q.size())
    {
        int k=Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        mark[k]=0;
        for(int i=head[k]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next)
        {
            int s=edge[i].v;
            int w=edge[i].w;
            if(d[k]+w<d[s])//>
            {
                d[s]=d[k]+w;
                if(mark[s]==0)
                 {
                     mark[s]=1;
                     Q.push(s);
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

#### 带负环的情况: Bellman-Ford

#### 一道例题: HDU 3776 Task

```
/**
*注意: xi-xj>=d, 最长路处理, 注意要加xi-xj>=0的约束
*/
#include<cstdio>
#include<iostream>
#include<cstring>
#include<algorithm>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
const int maxn=110;
const int maxm=100010;
const int inf=1000000;
struct Edge
{
    int v,w;
    int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn],edgeNum;
void addSubEdge(int u,int v,int w)
{
    edge[edgeNum].v=v;
    edge[edgeNum].w=w;
    edge[edgeNum].next=head[u];
    head[u]=edgeNum++;
}
void init()
{
    memset(head,-1,sizeof(head));
    edgeNum=0;
}
int n,m;
int d[maxn];
bool bellman_ford(int s)
    fill(d,d+n+1,1);
    for(int i=1; i<=n-1; i++)
        int flag=1;
        for(int u=1; u<=n; u++)</pre>
            for(int j=head[u]; j!=-1; j=edge[j].next)
            {
```

```
int v=edge[j].v;
                int w=edge[j].w;
                if(d[u]+w>d[v])
                    flag=0;
                    d[v]=d[u]+w;
                }
            }
        }
        if(flag) break;
    }
    for(int u=1; u<=n; u++)</pre>
    {
        if(d[u]>=inf) return false;// 处理环
        for(int j=head[u]; j!=-1; j=edge[j].next)
        {
            int v=edge[j].v;
            int w=edge[j].w;
            if(d[u]+w>d[v]) return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}
void input()
{
    scanf("%d",&m);
    char ts[1010];
    int a,b,c;
    while(m--)
        scanf("%*s%d%*s%s",&a,ts);
        if(ts[0]=='a')
            scanf("%*s%d%*s%*s%*s%d", &c, &b);
            addSubEdge(b,a,c);
        }
        else
        {
            scanf("%d%*s%*s%*s%*s%*s%*s%d", &c, &b);
            addSubEdge(a,b,-c);
            addSubEdge(b,a,0);
        }
    }
}
void solve()
```

```
{
    int flag=bellman_ford(1);
    if(!flag)
        puts("Impossible.");
        return;
    }
    for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)</pre>
        printf("%d",d[i]);
        if(i<n) printf(" ");</pre>
    puts("");
}
int main()
{
    while("scanf("%d",&n))
    {
        if(!n) return 0;
        init();
        input();
        solve();
   return 0;
}
   上题另解
/**
*注意: xi-xj>=d, 最长路处理, 注意要加xi-xj>=0的约束
#include<cstdio>
#include<iostream>
#include<cstring>
#include<queue>
#include<algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int maxn=110;
const int maxm=100010;
const int inf=1000000;
struct Edge
{
    int v,w;
    int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn],edgeNum;
```

```
void addSubEdge(int u,int v,int w)
{
    edge[edgeNum].v=v;
    edge[edgeNum].w=w;
    edge[edgeNum].next=head[u];
    head[u]=edgeNum++;
}
void init()
{
    memset(head,-1,sizeof(head));
    edgeNum=0;
}
int n,m;
int d[maxn];
int cnt[maxn];
bool spfa(int s)
    int mark[maxn];
    queue<int> Q;
    memset(mark,0,sizeof(mark));
    memset(cnt,0,sizeof(cnt));
    d[s]=1;
    Q.push(s);
    mark[s]=1;
    ++cnt[s];
    while(Q.size())
        int k=Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        mark[k]=0;
        for(int i=head[k]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next)
            int s=edge[i].v;
            int w=edge[i].w;
            if(d[k]+w<d[s])//>
            {
                d[s]=d[k]+w;
                if(mark[s]==0)
                {
                    mark[s]=1;
                     Q.push(s);
                     if(++cnt[s]>n) return false;
                }
            }
        }
```

```
}
    return true;
}
void input()
{
    scanf("%d",&m);
    char ts[1010];
    int a,b,c;
    while(m--)
        scanf("%*s%d%*s%s",&a,ts);
        if(ts[0]=='a')
        {
             scanf("%*s%d%*s%*s%*s%d", &c, &b);
             addSubEdge(b,a,c);
        }
        else
        {
             scanf("%d%*s%*s%*s%*s%*s%*s%d", &c, &b);
             addSubEdge(a,b,-c);
             addSubEdge(b,a,0);
        }
    }
}
void solve()
{
    fill(d,d+n+1,inf);
    for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)</pre>
    {
        if(d[i]>=inf)
        {
             if(!spfa(i))
                 puts("Impossible.");
                 return;
             }
        }
    }
    int minx=inf;
    for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) minx=min(minx,d[i]);</pre>
    minx--;
    for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)</pre>
        printf("%d",d[i]-minx);
        if(i<n) printf(" ");</pre>
```

```
}
  puts("");
}
int main()
{
  while(~scanf("%d",&n))
      if(!n) return 0;
     init();
      input();
      solve();
  }
  return 0;
}
邻接矩阵版
       平面点对的最短路径(优化)
15.9.13
15.9.14 双标准限制最短路径
        匹配
§ 15.10
15.10.1 二分图最大匹配: Hungary算法(O(VE))
主框架
bool 寻找从k出发的对应项出的可增广路
  while (从邻接表中列举k能关联到顶点j)
   {
      if (j不在增广路上)
      {
        把j加入增广路;
        if (j是未盖点 或者 从j 的对应项出发有可增广路)
        {
           修改j的对应项为k;
           则从k的对应项出有可增广路,返回true;
        }
     }
   则从k的对应项出没有可增广路,返回false;
}
```

```
void 匈牙利hungary()
{
   for i->1 to n
       if (则从i的对应项出有可增广路)
          匹配数++;
   }
   输出 匹配数;
}
邻接矩阵实现
*二分图匹配:匈牙利算法的DFS实现(O(VE))
*适于稠密图, DFS找增广路快
*输入: g[][]两边定点划分的情况
*输出: hungary()(最大匹配数),cx[]cy[](匹配)
*字典序最大:在hungary()中从n-1到0地扫
*/
const int maxn = 0;
int uN, vN; //u,v数目
int g[maxn] [maxn];//编号是0~n-1 的
int cx[maxn], cy[maxn];
bool used[maxn];
bool dfs(int u)
   int v;
   for (v = 0; v < vN; v++)
       if (g[u][v] && !used[v])
          used[v] = true;
          if (cy[v] == -1 \mid \mid dfs(cy[v]))
              cx[u] = v;
              cy[v] = u;
              return true;
          }
       }
   }
   return false;
}
int hungary()
   int res = 0;
```

```
int u;
   memset(cx, -1, sizeof(cx));
   memset(cy, -1, sizeof(cy));
   for (u = 0; u < uN; u++)//默认最小字典序,在这里uN-1->0扫描使得字典序最大
   {
       memset(used, 0, sizeof(used));
       if (dfs(u)) res++;
   }
   return res;
}
链式前向星实现
/**
*二分图匹配:匈牙利算法的DFS实现(O(VE))
*适于稠密图, DFS找增广路快
*输入:链式前向星
*输出: hungary()(最大匹配数),cx[]cy[](匹配)
*字典序最大:在hungary()中从n-1到0地扫
*/
const int maxn = 0;
const int maxm = 0;
struct Edge
   int u, v;
   int next;
} edge[maxm];
int en, head[maxn];
int uN, vN; //u,v数目
int cx[maxn], cy[maxn];
bool used[maxn];
bool dfs(int u)
{
   for (int i = head[u]; ~i; i = edge[i].next)
   {
       int v = edge[i].v;
       if (!used[v])
       {
           used[v] = true;
           if (cy[v] == -1 \mid | dfs(cy[v]))
           {
              cx[u] = v;
              cy[v] = u;
              return true;
           }
```

```
}
   }
   return false;
}
int hungary()
   int res = 0;
   int u;
   memset(cx, -1, sizeof(cx));
   memset(cy, -1, sizeof(cy));
   for (u = 0; u < uN; u++)//默认最小字典序,在这里uN-1->0扫描使得字典序最大
       memset(used, 0, sizeof(used));
       if (dfs(u)) res++;
   }
   return res;
}
         大数据二分图最大匹配: Hopcroft-Karp(O(\sqrt{V}E))
15.10.2
/**
*大数据二分图匹配: Hopcroft-Karp($0(\sqrt{v}E)$)
*适用于数据较大的二分匹配(从0到n-1)
*输入: Nx,Ny,g[][]
*输出: res=MaxMatch();Mx[]My[]
const int maxn = 0;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
int g[maxn] [maxn], Mx[maxn], My[maxn], Nx, Ny;
int dx[maxn], dy[maxn], dis;
bool vst[maxn];
bool searchP()
{
   queue<int>Q;
   dis = inf;
   memset(dx, -1, sizeof(dx));
   memset(dy, -1, sizeof(dy));
   for (int i = 0; i < Nx; i++)
       if (Mx[i] == -1)
           Q.push(i);
           dx[i] = 0;
   while (!Q.empty())
   {
```

```
int u = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        if (dx[u] > dis) break;
        for (int v = 0; v < Ny; v++)
            if (g[u][v] \&\& dy[v] == -1)
                dy[v] = dx[u] + 1;
                if (My[v] == -1) dis = dy[v];
                else
                {
                    dx[My[v]] = dy[v] + 1;
                    Q.push(My[v]);
                }
            }
    }
    return dis != inf;
}
bool DFS(int u)
    for (int v = 0; v < Ny; v++)
        if (!vst[v] && g[u][v] && dy[v] == dx[u] + 1)
        {
            vst[v] = 1;
            if (My[v] != -1 \&\& dy[v] == dis) continue;
            if (My[v] == -1 \mid | DFS(My[v]))
            {
                My[v] = u;
                Mx[u] = v;
                return 1;
            }
        }
    return 0;
}
int MaxMatch()
{
    int res = 0;
    memset(Mx, -1, sizeof(Mx));
    memset(My, -1, sizeof(My));
    while (searchP())
        memset(vst, 0, sizeof(vst));
        for (int i = 0; i < Nx; i++)
            if (Mx[i] == -1 && DFS(i)) res++;
    }
    return res;
```

}

## 15.10.3 二分图多重匹配: Hungary算法改(O(VE))

```
/*
二分图的多重匹配: 匈牙利算法
输入: cap[](y图的匹配数限制),g[][](图)
输出: mulmatch(),link[][]
*/
const int maxn = 0;
int cap[maxn], g[maxn] [maxn], vlink[maxn], link[maxn] [maxn];
bool vis[maxn];
int nx, ny;
int path(int s)
{
   for (int i = 0; i < ny; i++)
        if (g[s][i] && !vis[i])
        {
            vis[i] = true;
            if (vlink[i] < cap[i])</pre>
               link[i][vlink[i]++] = s;
                return 1;
            }
            for (int j = 0; j < vlink[i]; j++)
                if (path(link[i][j]))
                    link[i][j] = s;
                    return 1;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
bool mulmatch()
   memset(vlink, 0, sizeof(vlink));
    for (int i = 0; i < nx; i++)
    {
        memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
        if (!path(i))
            return 0;
```

```
}
return 1;
}
```

### 15.10.4 二分图的几个等价

最大边独立集 边集导出子图不含公共点叫独立集,最大的叫最大边独立集

最大独立集 点集导出子图不含边叫独立集,最大的叫最大独立集

**最小支配集** 点集,原图任意顶点要么属于此点集,要么与此点集的点邻接,最小的叫最小支配集

最大团 点集导出子集中任意两点均有边,最大的叫最大团

最小点覆盖 边集,边的两端点的集合是原图的点集,最小的叫最小点覆盖

最小路径覆盖 点集,点是所有边的两端点之一,最小的叫最小路径覆盖

#### 等价

- 最小点覆盖 = |V| 最大独立集
- 最大独立点集 = 最大完全子图
- 二分图最小点覆盖集 = 二分图最大匹配
- 二分图最大独立点集 = |V|二分图最小点覆盖集
- 最大团 = 补图的最大点独立集
- 有向图最小路径覆盖 = |V|最大匹配
- 无向图最小路径覆盖 = |V|最大匹配/2

## 15.10.5 二分图带权(最大/最小)完备匹配: Kuhn-Munkras算法 $(O(N^3))$

```
/**

*二分图带权(最大/最小)完备匹配: Kuhn-Munkras算法($O(N^3)$)

*lx[],ly[]为顶标, nx,ny为x,y顶点数, sx[],sy[]表示visx,visy

*默认最大, 若求最小则把权值取反即可

*输入: g[][],nx,ny

*输出: cx[],cy[],KuhnMunkres()(最大匹配)

*/

const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;

const int maxn = 0;

int cx[maxn], cy[maxn], nx, ny, match;

bool sx[maxn], sy[maxn];

double lx[maxn], ly[maxn], g[maxn][maxn];
```

```
bool path(int u)
{
    sx[u] = 1;
    for (int v = 1; v \le ny; v++)
        if (g[u][v] == lx[u] + ly[v] && !sy[v])
            sy[v] = 1;
            if (!cy[v] || path(cy[v]))
                cx[u] = v;
                cy[v] = u;
                return 1;
            }
    return 0;
}
int KuhnMunkres()
    int i, j, u, minx;
   memset(lx, 0, sizeof (lx));
   memset(ly, 0, sizeof (ly));
   memset(cx, 0, sizeof (cx));
   memset(cy, 0, sizeof (cy));
    for (i = 1; i <= nx; i++)
        for (j = 1; j \le ny; j++)
            lx[i] = max(lx[i], g[i][j]);
    for (match = 0, u = 1; u \le nx; u++)
        if (!cx[u])
        {
            memset(sx, 0, sizeof (sx));
            memset(sy, 0, sizeof (sy));
            while (!path(u))//没找到增广路径
            {
                minx = inf;
                for (i = 1; i <= nx; i++)
                    if (sx[i])
                        for (j = 1; j \le ny; j++)
                            if (!sy[j]) minx = min(minx, lx[i] + ly[j] - g[i][j]);
                for (i = 1; i <= nx; i++)
                    if (sx[i])
                    {
                        lx[i] -= minx;
                        sx[i] = 0;
                    }
```

```
for (j = 1; j \le ny; j++)
                  if (sy[j])
                  {
                      ly[j] += minx;
                      sy[j] = 0;
                  }
           }
       }
   int ret = 0; //计算最大匹配
   for (int i = 1; i <= ny; i++)
       if (cy[i] > 0) ret += g[cy[i]][i];
   /**与上面等价
   for(int i=1;i<=nx;i++)</pre>
       if(cx[i]>0) ret+=g[i][cx[i]];
   */
   return ret;
}
15.10.6 一般图最大匹配: 带花树算法(未知复杂度)
/**
*一般图的最大基数匹配: 带花树算法
*输入: g[][],n(输入从0到n-1,用addEdge()加边)
*输出: gao()(最大匹配数), match[](匹配)
*/
const int maxn = 0;
struct Matching
{
   deque<int> Q;
   int n;
   //g[i][j]存放关系图: i,j是否有边,match[i]存放i所匹配的点
   bool g[maxn] [maxn], inque[maxn], inblossom[maxn], inpath[maxn];
   int match[maxn], pre[maxn], base[maxn];
   //找公共祖先
   int findancestor(int u, int v)
       memset(inpath, 0, sizeof(inpath));
       while (1)
           u = base[u];
           inpath[u] = true;
           if (match[u] == -1)break;
           u = pre[match[u]];
       }
```

```
while (1)
    {
        v = base[v];
        if (inpath[v])return v;
        v = pre[match[v]];
    }
}
//压缩花
void reset(int u, int anc)
    while (u != anc)
        int v = match[u];
        inblossom[base[u]] = 1;
        inblossom[base[v]] = 1;
        v = pre[v];
        if (base[v] != anc)pre[v] = match[u];
        u = v;
    }
}
void contract(int u, int v, int n)
{
    int anc = findancestor(u, v);
    //SET(inblossom,0);
    memset(inblossom, 0, sizeof(inblossom));
    reset(u, anc);
    reset(v, anc);
    if (base[u] != anc)pre[u] = v;
    if (base[v] != anc)pre[v] = u;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        if (inblossom[base[i]])
        {
            base[i] = anc;
            if (!inque[i])
                Q.push_back(i);
                inque[i] = 1;
            }
        }
}
bool dfs(int S, int n)
{
```

```
for (int i = 0; i \le n; i++)pre[i] = -1, inque[i] = 0, base[i] = i;
    Q.clear();
    Q.push_back(S);
    inque[S] = 1;
    while (!Q.empty())
        int u = Q.front();
        Q.pop_front();
        for (int v = 1; v \le n; v++)
            if (g[u][v] \&\& base[v] != base[u] \&\& match[u] != v)
            {
                if (v == S \mid | (match[v] != -1 \&\& pre[match[v]] != -1))contract(u, v, n);
                else if (pre[v] == -1)
                {
                     pre[v] = u;
                     if (match[v] != -1)Q.push_back(match[v]), inque[match[v]] = 1;
                     else
                         u = v;
                         while (u != -1)
                             v = pre[u];
                             int w = match[v];
                             match[u] = v;
                             match[v] = u;
                             u = w;
                         }
                         return true;
                     }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return false;
}
void init(int n)
{
    this->n = n;
    memset(match, -1, sizeof(match));
    memset(g, 0, sizeof(g));
}
void addEdge(int a, int b)
```

```
{
        ++a;
        ++b;
        g[a][b] = g[b][a] = 1;
    }
    int gao()
    {
        int ans = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)
            if (match[i] == -1 \&\& dfs(i, n))
               ++ans;
       return ans;
   }
};
15.10.7 稳定婚姻匹配(O(N^2))
/**
*POJ 3487 The Stable Marriage Problem
*男的优先的稳定婚姻匹配
*DATA:
1 // test case
3 // 男女数
a b c A B C //Male name is a lowercase letter, female name is an upper-case letter
a:BAC
b:BAC
c:ACB
A:acb
B:bac
C:cab
*/
#include <iostream>
#include <queue>
using namespace std;
int gg[30][30], mm[30][30];
int a[30], n, ggpre[30], mmpre[30];
queue<int>my;
void stable_marriage()
{
    int i;
   memset(ggpre, 0, sizeof(ggpre)); //gg优先选择.
   memset(mmpre, -1, sizeof(mmpre)); //mm优先选择.
    int pm, pf;
    while (!my.empty())
```

```
{
       pm = my.front();
       my.pop();
        pf = gg[pm][ggpre[pm]];
        ggpre[pm]++;
        if (mmpre[pf] < 0) mmpre[pf] = pm; //pf是自由的 (pm, pf) 变成约会状态
        else if (mm[pf][mmpre[pf]] < mm[pf][pm]) //pf更喜欢pm1,pm保持自由.
        {
           my.push(pm);
        }
        else
                                      //pf更喜欢pm,而不是pm1,(pm,pf)变成约会状
态.
        {
           my.push(mmpre[pf]);
           mmpre[pf] = pm;
       }
   }
   for (i = 0; i < 26; i++)
        if (mmpre[i] > -1) ggpre[mmpre[i]] = i;
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
       printf("%c %c\n", a[i] + 'a', ggpre[a[i]] + 'A');
   puts("");
}
int main()
    int i, j, t;
    scanf("%d", &t);
   while (t--)
    {
        scanf("%d", &n);
        char temp, str[30];
        while (!my.empty())
           my.pop();
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        {
            scanf(" %c", &temp);
           a[i] = temp - 'a';
           my.push(temp - 'a');
        sort(a, a + n);
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
            scanf(" %c", &temp);
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        {
            scanf("%s", str);
```

# § 15.11 网络流

增广路方法的复杂度是通过估计增广次数的上界得到的。对于实际应用中的网络,增广次数往往很少,所以使用范围还是很广的,实用性强。预流推进方法看似比增广路方法在复杂度上快很多,然而实际上,预流推进方法的复杂度的上界是比较紧的。对于一些稀疏图,预流推进方法的实际效果往往不如增广路方法。

## 15.11.1 最大流: Edmonds Karp $(O(V*E^2))$

### 无打印路径

```
/**
*最大流: Edmonds Karp ($(V*E^2)$)
*输入: g[][],st=0,ed=1,n(点的个数,编号0-n.n包括了源点和汇点)
*输出: 最大流Edmonds_Karp()
*/
const int maxn=0;
const int inf=0x3f3f3f3f;
int g[maxn] [maxn];//存边的容量,没有边的初始化为0
int path[maxn],st,ed;
int n;//点的个数,编号0-n.n包括了源点和汇点。
int bfs()
{
   int i,t;
   queue<int> q;
   int flow[maxn];
   memset(path,-1,sizeof(path));//每次搜索前都把路径初始化成-1
   path[st]=st;
   flow[st]=inf;//源点可以有无穷的流流进
   q.push(st);
   while(!q.empty())
```

Page 142 of 208

```
{
       t=q.front();
       q.pop();
       if(t==ed)break;
       //枚举所有的点,如果点的编号起始点有变化可以改这里
       for(i=0; i<=n; i++)
       {
           if(i!=st&&path[i]==-1&&g[t][i])
              flow[i]=min(flow[t],g[t][i]);
              q.push(i);
              path[i]=t;
           }
       }
   }
   if(path[ed]==-1)return -1;//即找不到汇点上去了。找不到增广路径了
   return flow[ed];
}
int EK(int NdFlow)
   int max_flow=0;
   int step,now,pre;
   while((step=bfs())!=-1)
       max_flow+=step;
       now=ed;
       while(now!=st)
       {
           pre=path[now];
           g[pre][now]-=step;
           g[now][pre]+=step;
           now=pre;
       /*如果超过指定流量就return 掉*/
       if(NdFlow==inf) continue;
       if(flow > NdFlow) break;
   }
   return max_flow;
}
带打印路径
/**
*最大流: Edmonds Karp ($(V*E^2)$)
*输入: cap[][],st=0,ed=1,n(点的个数,编号0-n.n包括了源点和汇点)
```

```
*输出: 最大流EK(),flow[][](用于打印路径)
*/
const int maxn=0;
const int inf=0x3f3f3f3f;
int cap[maxn][maxn];//存边的容量,没有边的初始化为0
int flow[maxn][maxn];//记录记录路径
int path[maxn],st,ed;
int n;//点的个数,编号0-n.n包括了源点和汇点。
int bfs()
{
   int i,t;
   int tflow[maxn];
   queue<int> q;
   memset(path,-1,sizeof(path));//每次搜索前都把路径初始化成-1
   path[st]=st;
   tflow[st]=inf;//源点可以有无穷的流流进
   q.push(st);
   while(!q.empty())
   {
       t=q.front();
       q.pop();
       if(t==ed)break;
       //枚举所有的点,如果点的编号起始点有变化可以改这里
       for(i=0; i<=n; i++)
       {
           if(i!=st&&path[i]==-1&&cap[t][i])
           {
              tflow[i]=min(tflow[t],cap[t][i]);
              q.push(i);
              path[i]=t;
           }
       }
   }
   if(path[ed]==-1)return -1;//即找不到汇点上去了。找不到增广路径了
   return tflow[ed];
}
int EK(int NdFlow)
{
   memset(flow,0,sizeof(flow));
   int max_tflow=0;
   int step,now,pre;
   while((step=bfs())!=-1)
   {
       max_tflow+=step;
```

```
now=ed;
       while(now!=st)
       {
           pre=path[now];
           cap[pre] [now] -=step;
           cap[now][pre]+=step;
           flow[pre] [now] += step;
           flow[now][pre]-=step;
           now=pre;
       /*如果超过指定流量就return 掉*/
       if(NdFlow == inf) continue;
       if(max_tflow > NdFlow) break;
   }
   return max_tflow;
}
         最大流最小割:加各种优化的Dinic算法(O(V^2E))
15.11.2
/**
*最大流最小割:加各种优化的Dinic算法($0(V^2E)$)
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点个数,包含源汇),st(源),ed(汇)
*输出: Dinic(NdFlow)(最大流),MinCut()(最小割)(需先求最大流)
*打印路径方法:按反向边(i&1)的flow 找,或者按边的flow找
*/
const int maxn = 0;
const int maxm = 0;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct DINIC
{
   struct Edge
   {
       int u, v;
       int cap, flow;
       int next;
   } edge[maxm];
   int head[maxn], en; //需初始化
   int n, m, d[maxn], cur[maxn];
   int st, ed;
   bool vis[maxn];
   void init(int _n = 0)
   {
       n = _n;
       memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
       en = 0;
```

```
}
void addse(int u, int v, int cap, int flow)
{
    edge[en].u = u;
    edge[en].v = v;
    edge[en].cap = cap;
    edge[en].flow = flow;
    edge[en].next = head[u];
    head[u] = en++;
    cur[u] = head[u];
}
void adde(int u, int v, int cap)
{
    addse(u, v, cap, 0);
    addse(v, u, 0, 0); //注意加反向0 边
}
bool BFS()
{
    queue<int> Q;
    memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
    Q.push(st);
    d[st] = 0;
    vis[st] = 1;
    while (!Q.empty())
    {
        int u = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        {
            int v = edge[i].v;
            int w = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
            if (w > 0 \&\& !vis[v])
                vis[v] = 1;
                Q.push(v);
                d[v] = d[u] + 1;
                if (v == ed) return 1;
            }
        }
    return false;
}
int Aug(int u, int a)
{
    if (u == ed) return a;
```

```
int aug = 0, delta;
    for (int &i = cur[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
    {
        int v = edge[i].v;
        int w = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
        if (w > 0 \&\& d[v] == d[u] + 1)
            delta = Aug(v, min(a, w));
            if (delta)
                edge[i].flow += delta;
                edge[i ^ 1].flow -= delta;
                aug += delta;
                if (!(a -= delta)) break;
            }
        }
    }
    if (!aug) d[u] = -1;
    return aug;
}
int dinic(int NdFlow)
{
    int flow = 0;
    while (BFS())
        memcpy(cur, head, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
        flow += Aug(st, inf);
        /*如果超过指定流量就return 掉*/
        if (NdFlow == inf) continue;
        if (flow > NdFlow) break;
    }
    return flow;
}
/*残余网络*/
void Reduce()
    for (int i = 0; i < en; i++) edge[i].cap -= edge[i].flow;
}
/*清空流量*/
void ClearFlow()
{
    for (int i = 0; i < en; i++) edge[i].flow = 0;</pre>
}
/*求最小割*/
vector<int> MinCut()
```

```
{
    BFS();
    vector<int> ans;
    for (int u = 0; u < n; u++)
    {
        if (!vis[u]) continue;
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        {
            if (i & 1) continue; /*忽略反向边*/
            int v = edge[i].v;
            int w = edge[i].cap;
            if (!vis[v] && w > 0) ans.push_back(i);
        }
    }
    return ans;
}
/*判网络流有多解*/
bool no[maxn];
int Stack[maxn], top;
bool dfs(int u, int pre, bool flag)
{
    vis[u] = 1;
    Stack[top++] = u;
    for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
    {
        int v = edge[i].v;
        if (edge[i].cap <= edge[i].flow) continue;</pre>
        if (v == pre) continue;
        if (!vis[v])
        {
            if (dfs(v, u, edge[i ^ 1].flow < edge[i ^ 1].cap))</pre>
                return true;
        }
        else if (!no[v])return true;
    }
    if (!flag)
        while (1)
        {
            int v = Stack[--top];
            no[v] = true;
            if (v == u)break;
        }
    }
    return false;
```

```
}
   bool multi()
    {
        memset(vis, 0, sizeof(bool) * (n + 1));
        memset(no, 0, sizeof(bool) * (n + 1));
        return dfs(ed, ed, 0);
    }
} dinic;
另一版本(有时较快,不适合double)
*/
typedef long long LL;
const int maxn = 1010;
const int maxm = 2005010;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
int node, s, t, edge;
int to[maxm], flow[maxm], next[maxm];
int head[maxn], work[maxn], dis[maxn], q[maxn];
inline int min(int a, int b)
{
   return a < b ? a : b;
inline void init(int nn, int ss, int tt)
{
   node = nn, s = ss, t = tt, edge = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < node; ++i) head[i] = -1;
}
inline void add(int u, int v, int c1, int c2 = 0)
{
   to[edge] = v, flow[edge] = c1, next[edge] = head[u], head[u] = edge++;
   to[edge] = u, flow[edge] = c2, next[edge] = head[v], head[v] = edge++;
}
bool bfs()
{
    int i, u, v, 1, r = 0;
   for (i = 0; i < node; ++i) dis[i] = -1;
   dis[q[r++] = s] = 0;
    for (1 = 0; 1 < r; ++1)
        for (i = head[u = q[1]]; i >= 0; i = next[i])
            if (flow[i] && dis[v = to[i]] < 0)</pre>
            {
                dis[q[r++] = v] = dis[u] + 1;
                if (v == t)return 1;
            }
```

```
return 0;
}
int dfs(int u, int maxf)
   if (u == t) return maxf;
   for (int &i = work[u], v, tmp; i >= 0; i = next[i])
       if (flow[i] \&\& dis[v = to[i]] == dis[u] + 1 \&\& (tmp = dfs(v, min(maxf, flow[i]))) > 0)
       {
           flow[i] -= tmp;
           flow[i ^ 1] += tmp;
           return tmp;
       }
   return 0;
}
LL dinic()
{
   int i, delta;
   LL ret = 0;
   while (bfs())
       for (i = 0; i < node; ++i) work[i] = head[i];</pre>
       while (delta = dfs(s, inf))ret += delta;
   return ret;
}
15.11.3 最大流最小割:加各种优化的ISAP算法(O(V^2E))
/**
*最大流最小割:加各种优化的ISAP算法($0(V^2E)$)
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点个数,包含源汇),st(源),ed(汇)
*输出: ISAP(NdFlow)(最大流),MinCut()(最小割)(需先求最大流)
*打印路径方法:按反向边(i&1)的flow 找,或者按边的flow找
*/
const int maxn = 0;
const int maxm = 0;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct ISAP
   struct Edge
   {
       int u, v;
       int cap, flow;
       int next;
   } edge[maxm];
```

```
int head[maxn], en;
int st, ed, n;
int d[maxn], p[maxn], num[maxn], cur[maxn];;
bool vis[maxn];
void init(int _n = 0)
    n = _n;
    memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    en = 0;
void addse(int u, int v, int cap, int flow)
{
    edge[en].u = u;
    edge[en].v = v;
    edge[en].cap = cap;
    edge[en].flow = flow;
    edge[en].next = head[u];
    head[u] = en++;
}
void adde(int u, int v, int cap)
{
    addse(u, v, cap, 0);
    addse(v, u, 0, 0);
}
void bfs()
{
    queue<int> Q;
    memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
    d[ed] = 0;
    vis[ed] = 1;
    Q.push(ed);
    while (!Q.empty())
    {
        int u = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
            i ^= 1;
            int v = edge[i].u, cap = edge[i].cap, flow = edge[i].flow;
            if (!vis[v] && cap > flow)
            {
                vis[v] = 1;
                d[v] = d[u] + 1;
                Q.push(v);
            }
```

```
i ^= 1;
        }
    }
}
int Aug()
{
    int u = ed, a = inf;
    while (u != st)
        a = min(a, edge[p[u]].cap - edge[p[u]].flow);
        u = edge[p[u]].u;
    for (u = ed; u != st; u = edge[p[u]].u)
        edge[p[u]].flow += a;
        edge[p[u] ^ 1].flow -= a;
    }
    return a;
}
int isap(int NdFlow)
{
    int flow = 0;
    bfs();
    memset(num, 0, sizeof(num));
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) num[d[i]]++;
    memcpy(cur, head, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
    int u = st;
    while (d[st] < n)
    {
        if (u == ed)
        {
            flow += Aug();
            u = st;
        }
        int ok = 0;
        for (int i = cur[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
            int v = edge[i].v, ef = edge[i].flow, cap = edge[i].cap;
            if (d[v] + 1 == d[u] \&\& cap > ef) // Advance
                ok = 1;
                p[v] = i;
                cur[u] = i;
                u = v;
                break;
```

```
}
        }
        if (!ok) // Retreat
            int tmp = n - 1;
            for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
                if (edge[i].cap > edge[i].flow)
                    tmp = min(tmp, d[edge[i].v]);
            if (--num[d[u]] == 0) break;
            num[d[u] = tmp + 1]++;
            cur[u] = head[u];
            if (u != st) u = edge[p[u]].u;
        /*如果超过指定流量就return 掉*/
        if (NdFlow == inf) continue;
        if (flow >= NdFlow) break;
    }
    return flow;
}
/*残余网络*/
void Reduce()
    for (int i = 0; i < en; i++) edge[i].cap -= edge[i].flow;</pre>
}
/*清空流量*/
void ClearFlow()
    for (int i = 0; i < en; i++) edge[i].flow = 0;
}
/*求最小割*/
bool bfs2()
{
    queue<int> Q;
    memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
    Q.push(st);
    vis[st] = 1;
    while (!Q.empty())
    {
        int u = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        {
            int v = edge[i].v;
            int w = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
            if (w > 0 \&\& !vis[v])
```

```
{
                  vis[v] = 1;
                  Q.push(v);
                  if (v == ed) return 1;
              }
           }
       }
       return false;
   }
   vector<int> MinCut()
       bfs2();
       vector<int> ans;
       for (int u = 0; u < n; u++)
           if (!vis[u]) continue;
           for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
           {
              if (i & 1) continue; /*忽略反向边*/
              int v = edge[i].v;
              int w = edge[i].cap;
              if (!vis[v] && w > 0) ans.push_back(i);
           }
       }
       return ans;
   }
} isap;
         最大流最小割:加各种优化的HLPP算法(O(V^2\sqrt{E}))
/**
*最大流最小割: 加各种优化的HLPP算法($0(V^2\sqrt{E})$)(从1到n)
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点个数,包含源汇),st(源),ed(汇)
*输出:
*打印路径方法:按反向边(i&1)的flow 找,或者按边的flow找
*/
const int maxn = 0;
const int maxm = 0;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct HLPP
{
   struct Edge
   {
       int u, v;
```

int cap, flow;

```
int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn], en; //需初始化
int n, label_max, st, ed;
int label[maxn], GAP[maxn];
bool vis[maxn];
int in_flow[maxn];
queue<int> active[maxn];
void init(int _n = 0)
{
    n = _n;
    memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    en = 0;
}
void addse(int u, int v, int cap, int flow)
{
    edge[en].u = u;
    edge[en].v = v;
    edge[en].cap = cap;
    edge[en].flow = flow;
    edge[en].next = head[u];
    head[u] = en++;
}
void adde(int u, int v, int cap)
{
    addse(u, v, cap, 0);
    addse(v, u, 0, 0); //注意加反向0 边
}
void bfs()
{
    queue<int> Q;
    for (int i = 0; i \le n; i++) label[i] = n + 1;
    memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
    Q.push(ed);
    label[ed] = 0;
    vis[ed] = 1;
    GAP[0] = 1;
    GAP[n + 1] = n - 1;
    while (!Q.empty())
        int u = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        {
            int v = edge[i].v;
```

```
int w = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
            if (!vis[v]) //不可加w>0
            {
                vis[v] = 1;
                Q.push(v);
                label[v] = label[u] + 1;
                GAP[label[v]]++;
            }
        }
}
void prepare()
{
    for (int i = head[st]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
    {
        int v = edge[i].v;
        int w = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
        if (w > 0)
        {
            in_flow[v] += w;
            edge[i].flow += w;
            edge[i ^ 1].flow -= w;
            label_max = max(label_max, label[v]);
            active[label[v]].push(v);
        }
    }
}
void max_flow()
{
    while (label_max)
    {
        if (active[label_max].empty())
        {
            label_max--;
            continue;
        int u = active[label_max].front();
        active[label_max].pop();
        int label_min = n + 1;
        int push_flow;
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        {
            int v = edge[i].v;
            int w = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
            if (w > 0)
```

{

```
if (label[v] + 1 == label[u])
                {
                    push_flow = min(w, in_flow[u]);
                    edge[i].flow += push_flow;
                    edge[i ^ 1].flow -= push_flow;
                    in_flow[u] -= push_flow;
                    in_flow[v] += push_flow;
                    if (push_flow) active[label[v]].push(v);
                }
            }
            if (edge[i].cap > edge[i].flow)
                label_min = min(label_min, label[v]);
            if (!in_flow[u])
                break;
        }
        if (in_flow[u] \&\& u != ed \&\& label_min < n)
            int tmp = label[u];
            GAP[label[u]]--;
            label[u] = label_min + 1;
            GAP[label[u]]++;
            if (GAP[tmp] == 0)
            {
                for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
                    if (label[i] > tmp && label[i] < n + 1)
                    {
                        GAP[label[i]]--;
                        GAP[n + 1]++;
                        label[i] = n + 1;
                    }
            }
            active[label[u]].push(u);
            if (label[u] > label_max)
                label_max = label[u];
        }
                  /*如果超过指定流量就return掉*///此处有问题
        //
        //
                  if(NdFlow==inf) continue;
        //
                  if(in_flow[ed]>=NdFlow) break;
   }
}
int hlpp()
{
    memset(in_flow, 0, sizeof(in_flow));
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
           while (!active[i].empty()) active[i].pop();
       bfs();
       prepare();
       max_flow();
       return in_flow[ed];
   }
} hlpp;
         贪心预流:用于分层图Dinic预处理(ZOJ 2364)
15.11.5
/**
*贪心预流:用于分层图Dinic预处理(从0到n-1)
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点个数,包含源汇),st(源),ed(汇),rk[i]=i,level[](分层图的
层次)
*输出: GreedyPreFlow()(预处理Dinic)
const int maxn=0;
const int maxm=0;
const int inf=0x3f3f3f3f;
int in[maxn], out[maxn];
int level[maxn], rk[maxn];
bool cmp(const int &i, const int &j)
   return level[i] < level[j];</pre>
void GreedyPreFlow()
{
   memset(in, 0, sizeof (in));
   memset(out, 0, sizeof (out));
   sort(rk, rk + n, cmp);
   in[st] = inf;
   for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
       int u = rk[i];
       for (int j = head[u]; j != -1; j = edge[j].next)
           int v = edge[j].v, w = edge[j].cap - edge[j].flow;
           if (!(j & 1) && in[u] > out[u])
               int f = min(w, in[u] - out[u]);
               in[v] += f, out[u] += f;
           }
       }
   }
```

```
memset(in, 0, sizeof (in));
in[ed] = inf;
for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; --i)
{
    int v = rk[i];
    for (int j = head[v]; j != -1; j = edge[j].next)
    {
        int u = edge[j].v, w = edge[j ^ 1].cap - edge[j ^ 1].flow;
        if (j & 1 && out[u] > in[u])
        {
            int f = min(w, min(out[u] - in[u], in[v]));
            in[u] += f, in[v] -= f;
            edge[j].flow -= f, edge[j ^ 1].flow += f;
        }
    }
}
```

#### 示例: ZOJ 2364

Page 158 of 208

```
//#pragma comment(linker, "/STACK:102400000,102400000")
#include<cstdio>
#include<iostream>
#include<cstring>
#include<string>
#include<cmath>
#include<set>
#include<list>
#include<map>
#include<iterator>
#include<cstdlib>
#include<vector>
#include<queue>
#include<stack>
#include<algorithm>
#include<functional>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
#define ROUND(x) round(x)
#define FLOOR(x) floor(x)
#define CEIL(x) ceil(x)
//const int maxn=0;
//const int inf=0x3f3f3f3f;
const LL inf64=0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f1LL;
const double INF=1e30;
```

```
const double eps=1e-6;
/**
*最大流最小割: 加各种优化的Dinic算法($0(V^2E)$)
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点个数,包含源汇),st(源),ed(汇)
*输出: Dinic(NdFlow)(最大流),MinCut()(最小割)(需先求最大流)
*打印路径方法:按反向边(i&1)的flow 找,或者按边的flow找
*/
const int maxn=1510;
const int maxm=600010;
const int inf=0x3f3f3f3f;
struct Edge
   int u,v;
   int cap,flow;
   int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn],edgeNum;//需初始化
int n,m,d[maxn],cur[maxn];
int st,ed;
bool vis[maxn];
void addSubEdge(int u,int v,int cap,int flow)
{
   edge[edgeNum].u=u;
   edge[edgeNum].v=v;
   edge[edgeNum].cap=cap;
   edge[edgeNum].flow=flow;
   edge[edgeNum].next=head[u];
   head[u]=edgeNum++;
   cur[u]=head[u];
}
void addEdge(int u,int v,int cap)
{
   addSubEdge(u,v,cap,0);
   addSubEdge(v,u,0,0);//注意加反向0 边
}
bool BFS()
{
   queue<int> Q;
   memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
   Q.push(st);
   d[st]=0;
   vis[st]=1;
   while (!Q.empty())
   {
       int u=Q.front();
```

```
Q.pop();
        for(int i=head[u]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next)
        {
            int v=edge[i].v;
            int w=edge[i].cap-edge[i].flow;
            if(w>0 && !vis[v])
            {
                vis[v]=1;
                Q.push(v);
                d[v]=d[u]+1;
                if(v==ed) return 1;
            }
        }
    }
    return false;
}
int Aug(int u, int a)
{
    if (u==ed) return a;
    int aug=0, delta;
    for(int &i=cur[u]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next)
    {
        int v=edge[i].v;
        int w=edge[i].cap-edge[i].flow;
        if (w>0 && d[v]==d[u]+1)
        {
            delta = Aug(v, min(a,w));
            if (delta)
            {
                edge[i].flow += delta;
                edge[i^1].flow -= delta;
                aug += delta;
                if (!(a-=delta)) break;
            }
        }
    if (!aug) d[u]=-1;
    return aug;
}
int Dinic(int NdFlow)
{
    int flow=0;
    while (BFS())
    {
        memcpy(cur,head,sizeof(int)*(n+1));
```

```
flow += Aug(st,inf);
        /*如果超过指定流量就return 掉*/
        if(NdFlow==inf) continue;
        if(flow > NdFlow) break;
    }
   return flow;
}
int in[maxn],out[maxn];
int level[maxn], rk[maxn];
bool cmp(const int &i,const int &j)
    return level[i] < level[j];</pre>
}
void GreedyPreFlow()
{
   memset(in, 0, sizeof (in));
   memset(out, 0, sizeof (out));
    sort(rk, rk+n, cmp);
    in[st] = inf;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
    {
        int u = rk[i];
        for (int j = head[u]; j!=-1; j = edge[j].next)
            int v = edge[j].v, w = edge[j].cap-edge[j].flow;
            if (!(j & 1) && in[u] > out[u])
            {
                int f = min(w, in[u]-out[u]);
                in[v] += f, out[u] += f;
            }
        }
    }
    memset(in, 0, sizeof (in));
    in[ed] = inf;
    for (int i = n-1; i >= 0; --i)
        int v = rk[i];
        for (int j = head[v]; j!=-1; j = edge[j].next)
            int u = edge[j].v, w = edge[j^1].cap-edge[j^1].flow;
            if (j & 1 && out[u] > in[u])
                int f = min(w, min(out[u]-in[u], in[v]));
                in[u] += f, in[v] -= f;
```

```
edge[j].flow -= f, edge[j^1].flow += f;
             }
        }
    }
}
int N,M,L;
void init()
{
    memset(head,-1,sizeof(head));
    edgeNum=0;
}
void input()
    scanf("%d%d%d",&N,&M,&L);
    int x=0;
    int idx=0;
    st=0,ed=0;
    for(int i=0; i<N; i++)</pre>
    {
        scanf("%d",&x);
        rk[i]=i;
        level[i]=x;
        if(x==1) st=i;
        if(x==L) ed=i;
    }
    for(int i=0; i<M; i++)</pre>
    {
        int u,v,w;
        scanf("%d%d%d",&u,&v,&w);
        u--, v--;
        addEdge(u,v,w);
    }
    n=N;
}
void solve()
{
    GreedyPreFlow();
    Dinic(inf);
//
     cout<<HLPP()<<endl;</pre>
      cout<<Dinic(inf)<<endl;</pre>
    for(int i=0; i<edgeNum; i+=2) printf("%d\n",edge[i].flow);</pre>
}
void output()
{
```

```
//
}
int main()
{
//
      std::ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
//
      freopen("in.cpp","r",stdin);
    int T;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while(T--)
        init();
        input();
        solve();
        output();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

# 15.11.6 有上下界的网络流

## 无源汇最大流

**原理** 上界用 $c_i$ 表示,下界用 $b_i$ 表示。

下界是必须流满的,那么对于每一条边,去掉下界后,其自由流为 $c_ib_i$ 。主要思想:每一个点流进来的流=流出去的流 对于每一个点i,令

- 1.  $M_i = sum(i$ 点所有流进来的下界流)sum(i点所有流出去的下界流)
- 2. 新建源点S、汇点T
  - 如果 $M_i > 0$ ,代表此点必须还要流出去 $M_i$ 的自由流,那么我们从源点连一条 $M_i$ 的边到该点。
  - 如果 $M_i < 0$ ,代表此点必须还要流进来 $M_i$ 的自由流,那么我们从该点连一条 $M_i$ 的边到汇点。
- 3. 求S->T的最大流,看是否满流(S的相邻边都流满)。满流则有解,否则无解。

#### 例: SGU 194 Reactor Cooling

```
/**
```

- \*给n个点,及m根pipe,每根pipe用来流躺液体的,单向
- \*每时每刻每根pipe流进来的物质要等于流出去的物质,要使得m条pipe组成一个循环体,里面流躺物质
- \*并且满足每根pipe一定的流量限制,范围为[Li,Ri]
- \*即要满足每时刻流进来的不能超过Ri(最大流问题),同时最小不能低于Li

\*/

//#pragma comment(linker, "/STACK:102400000,102400000")

```
#include<cstdio>
#include<iostream>
#include<cstring>
#include<string>
#include<cmath>
#include<set>
#include<list>
#include<map>
#include<iterator>
#include<cstdlib>
#include<vector>
#include<queue>
#include<stack>
#include<algorithm>
#include<functional>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
#define ROUND(x) round(x)
#define FLOOR(x) floor(x)
#define CEIL(x) ceil(x)
const int maxn=210;
const int maxm=2*210*210;
const int inf=0x3f3f3f3f;
const LL inf64=0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f1LL;
const double INF=1e30;
const double eps=1e-6;
/**
*最大流最小割: 加各种优化的Dinic算法($O(V^2E)$)
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点个数,包含源汇),st(源),ed(汇)
*输出: Dinic(NdFlow)(最大流),MinCut()(最小割)(需先求最大流)
*打印路径方法:按反向边(i&1)的flow 找,或者按边的flow找
*/
//const int maxn=0;
//const int maxm=0;
//const int inf=0x3f3f3f3f;
struct Edge
{
   int u,v;
   int cap,flow;
   int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn],edgeNum;//需初始化
int n,m,d[maxn],cur[maxn];
int st,ed;
```

```
bool vis[maxn];
void addSubEdge(int u,int v,int cap,int flow)
{
    edge[edgeNum].u=u;
    edge[edgeNum].v=v;
    edge[edgeNum].cap=cap;
    edge[edgeNum].flow=flow;
    edge[edgeNum].next=head[u];
    head[u]=edgeNum++;
    cur[u]=head[u];
}
void addEdge(int u,int v,int cap)
{
    addSubEdge(u,v,cap,0);
    addSubEdge(v,u,0,0);//注意加反向0 边
}
bool BFS()
{
    queue<int> Q;
    memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
    Q.push(st);
    d[st]=0;
    vis[st]=1;
    while (!Q.empty())
    {
        int u=Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        for(int i=head[u]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next)
        {
            int v=edge[i].v;
            int w=edge[i].cap-edge[i].flow;
            if(w>0 && !vis[v])
            {
                vis[v]=1;
                Q.push(v);
                d[v]=d[u]+1;
                if(v==ed) return 1;
            }
        }
    return false;
}
int Aug(int u, int a)
{
    if (u==ed) return a;
```

```
int aug=0, delta;
    for(int &i=cur[u]; i!=-1; i=edge[i].next)
    {
        int v=edge[i].v;
        int w=edge[i].cap-edge[i].flow;
        if (w>0 && d[v]==d[u]+1)
            delta = Aug(v, min(a,w));
            if (delta)
                edge[i].flow += delta;
                edge[i^1].flow -= delta;
                aug += delta;
                if (!(a-=delta)) break;
            }
        }
    }
    if (!aug) d[u]=-1;
    return aug;
}
int Dinic(int NdFlow)
{
    int flow=0;
    while (BFS())
        memcpy(cur,head,sizeof(int)*(n+1));
        flow += Aug(st,inf);
        /*如果超过指定流量就return 掉*/
        if(NdFlow==inf) continue;
        if(flow > NdFlow) break;
    }
   return flow;
}
int N,M;
int in[maxn],out[maxn];
int p[maxm],q[maxm];
void init()
{
    memset(head,-1,sizeof(head));
    memset(in,0,sizeof(in));
   memset(out,0,sizeof(out));
    edgeNum=0;
}
void input()
```

```
{
    scanf("%d%d",&N,&M);
    for(int i=0;i<M;i++)</pre>
        int u,v;
        scanf("%d%d%d",&u,&v,&p[i],&q[i]);
        addEdge(u,v,q[i]-p[i]);
        out[u]+=p[i];
        in[v]+=p[i];
    }
}
void solve()
{
    int ans=0;
    st=0,ed=N+1,n=N+2;
    for(int i=1;i<=N;i++)</pre>
        int t=in[i]-out[i];
        if(t>0)
        {
             addEdge(st,i,t);
             ans+=t;
        else if(t<0) addEdge(i,ed,-t);</pre>
    }
    if(Dinic(inf)!=ans)
    {
        puts("NO");
        return;
    }
    puts("YES");
    for(int i=0;i<M;i++)</pre>
//
          cout<<edge[2*i].flow<<endl;</pre>
        printf("%d\n",edge[2*i].flow+p[i]);
    }
}
void output()
{
    //
}
int main()
{
      std::ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
```

```
// freopen("in.cpp","r",stdin);
   int T;
   scanf("%d",&T);
   while(T--)
   {
      init();
      input();
      solve();
      output();
   }
   return 0;
}
```

#### 有源汇最大流

**原理** 满足所有下界的情况下,判断是否存在可行流,方法可以转化成上面无源汇上下界判断方法:

- 只要连一条T->S的边,流量为无穷,没有下界,那么原图就得到一个无源汇的循环流图。
- 原图中的边的流量设成自由流量 $c_ib_i$
- 新建源点SS汇点TT, 求 $M_i$ , 连边
- 然后求SS- > TT最大流, 判是否满流。
- 判定有解之后然后求最大流,信息都在上面求得的残留网络里面。
- 满足所有下界时,从S->T的流量为后悔边S->T的边权! 然后在残留网络中S->T可能还有些自由流没有流满,再做一次S->T 的最大流,所得到的最大流就是原问题的最大流(内含两部分: 残留的自由流所得到的流+后悔边S->T)。

#### 例: ZOJ 3229 Shoot the Bullet

# 有源汇最小流

- 1. 同样先转换为无源汇网络流问题
- 2. 先不加T->S边权为无穷的边,求SS->TT的最大流
- 3. 如果还没有流满则再加T->S边权为无穷的边,再求一次最大流。得到后悔边S->T就是原问题的最小流了。

# 15.11.7 最小(大)费用最大流: SPFA增广路(O(w \* O(SPFA)))

## ZKW版

/\*\*

\*ZKW最小费用最大流

Page 168 of 208

```
*适用于最终流量较大,而费用取值范围不大的图,或者是增广路径比较短的图(如二分图),
zkw算法都会比较快
*/
struct MaxFlow
{
   int size, n;
   int st, en, maxflow, mincost;
   bool vis[maxn];
   int net[maxn], pre[maxn], cur[maxn], dis[maxn];
   std::queue <int> Q;
   struct EDGE
   {
       int v, cap, cost, next;
       EDGE() {}
       EDGE(int a, int b, int c, int d)
           v = a, cap = b, cost = c, next = d;
   } E[maxm << 1];
   void init(int _n)
   {
       n = _n, size = 0;
       memset(net, -1, sizeof(net));
   }
   void add(int u, int v, int cap, int cost)
   {
       E[size] = EDGE(v, cap, cost, net[u]);
       net[u] = size++;
       E[size] = EDGE(u, 0, -cost, net[v]);
       net[v] = size++;
   }
   bool adjust()
   {
       int v, min = inf;
       for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
           if (!vis[i]) continue;
           for (int j = net[i]; v = E[j].v, j != -1; j = E[j].next)
               if (E[j].cap)
                   if (!vis[v] && dis[v] - dis[i] + E[j].cost < min)</pre>
                       min = dis[v] - dis[i] + E[j].cost;
       if (min == inf) return false;
       for (int i = 0; i \le n; i++)
           if (vis[i])
```

```
cur[i] = net[i], vis[i] = false, dis[i] += min;
    return true;
}
int augment(int i, int flow)
{
    if (i == en)
        mincost += dis[st] * flow;
        maxflow += flow;
        return flow;
    }
    vis[i] = true;
    for (int j = cur[i], v; v = E[j].v, j != -1; j = E[j].next)
        if (!E[j].cap) continue;
        if (vis[v] || dis[v] + E[j].cost != dis[i]) continue;
        int delta = augment(v, std::min(flow, E[j].cap));
        if (delta)
        {
            E[j].cap -= delta;
            E[j ^1].cap += delta;
            cur[i] = j;
            return delta;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
void spfa()
{
    int u, v;
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
        vis[i] = false, dis[i] = inf;
    dis[st] = 0;
    Q.push(st);
    vis[st] = true;
    while (!Q.empty())
        u = Q.front(), Q.pop();
        vis[u] = false;
        for (int i = net[u]; v = E[i].v, i != -1; i = E[i].next)
            if (!E[i].cap || dis[v] <= dis[u] + E[i].cost)</pre>
                continue;
            dis[v] = dis[u] + E[i].cost;
            if (!vis[v])
```

```
{
                   vis[v] = true;
                   Q.push(v);
               }
           }
       }
       for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
           dis[i] = dis[en] - dis[i];
   }
   int zkw(int s, int t, int need)
       st = s, en = t;
       spfa();
       mincost = maxflow = 0;
       for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
           vis[i] = false, cur[i] = net[i];
       do
       {
           while (augment(st, inf))
              memset(vis, false, sizeof(vis));
       }
       while (adjust());
       if (maxflow < need) return -1;
       return mincost;
   }
} zkw;
普通版
/**
*最小(大)费用最大流: SPFA增广路($0(w*0(SPFA))$)
*最大费用: 费用取反addEdge(,,,-cost);
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点个数,包含源汇),s(源),t(汇)
*输出: minCostMaxflow(int s, int t, int &cost)返回流量, cost为费用
*打印路径方法:按反向边(i&1)的flow 找,或者按边的flow找
*/
const int maxn = 0;
const int maxm = 0;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct Edge
{
   int u, v;
   int cap, flow;
   int cost;
   int next;
```

```
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn], en; //需初始化
int n, m;
bool vis[maxn];
int pre[maxn], dis[maxn];
void addse(int u, int v, int cap, int flow, int cost)
    edge[en].u = u;
    edge[en].v = v;
    edge[en].cap = cap;
    edge[en].flow = flow;
    edge[en].cost = cost;
    edge[en].next = head[u];
   head[u] = en++;
}
void adde(int u, int v, int cap, int cost)
    addse(u, v, cap, 0, cost);
    addse(v, u, 0, 0, -cost); //注意加反向0 边
}
bool spfa(int s, int t)
{
   queue<int>q;
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        dis[i] = inf;
        vis[i] = false;
        pre[i] = -1;
   }
   dis[s] = 0;
    vis[s] = true;
   q.push(s);
    while (!q.empty())
    {
        int u = q.front();
        q.pop();
        vis[u] = false;
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        {
            int v = edge[i].v;
            if (edge[i].cap > edge[i].flow &&
                    dis[v] > dis[u] + edge[i].cost )
            {
                dis[v] = dis[u] + edge[i].cost;
                pre[v] = i;
```

```
if (!vis[v])
                {
                    vis[v] = true;
                    q.push(v);
                }
            }
        }
    }
    if (pre[t] == -1)return false;
    else return true;
}
int minCostMaxflow(int s, int t, int &cost)//返回流量, cost为费用
{
    int flow = 0;
    cost = 0;
    while (spfa(s, t))
        int Min = inf;
        for (int i = pre[t]; i != -1; i = pre[edge[i ^ 1].v])
            if (Min > edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow)
                Min = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
        for (int i = pre[t]; i != -1; i = pre[edge[i ^ 1].v])
        {
            edge[i].flow += Min;
            edge[i ^ 1].flow -= Min;
            cost += edge[i].cost * Min;
        flow += Min;
    }
    return flow;
}
```

## 15.11.8 判网络流有多解

方法1(较慢): 如果残余网络里有长度大于2的环,则网络流有多解。

方法2(很快): 一种找环比较正确,而且快速的方法:和Tarjan的思路差不多。就是从汇点开始去dfs, 记录哪些点是回不到end的。然后就一遍dfs就可以解决了。

```
bool vis[maxn], no[maxn];
int Stack[maxn], top;
bool dfs(int u, int pre, bool flag)
{
    vis[u] = 1;
```

```
Stack[top++] = u;
    for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
    {
        int v = edge[i].v;
        if (edge[i].cap <= edge[i].flow) continue;</pre>
        if (v == pre) continue;
        if (!vis[v])
        {
            if (dfs(v, u, edge[i ^ 1].flow < edge[i ^ 1].cap))</pre>
                return true;
        }
        else if (!no[v])return true;
    }
    if (!flag)
    {
        while (1)
            int v = Stack[--top];
            no[v] = true;
            if (v == u)break;
        }
    }
    return false;
}
例: HDU 4975
/*
HDU 4975 A simple Gaussian elimination problem.
*/
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <string>
#include <queue>
#include <ctime>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
#include <functional>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 1010;
const int maxm = 600010;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct DINIC
{
```

```
struct Edge
{
    int u, v;
    int cap, flow;
    int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn], en;
int n, m, d[maxn], cur[maxn];
int st, ed;
bool vis[maxn];
void init(int _n = 0)
{
    n = _n;
    memset(head, -1, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
    en = 0;
}
void addse(int u, int v, int cap, int flow)
{
    edge[en].u = u;
    edge[en].v = v;
    edge[en].cap = cap;
    edge[en].flow = flow;
    edge[en].next = head[u];
    head[u] = en++;
    cur[u] = head[u];
}
void adde(int u, int v, int cap)
{
    addse(u, v, cap, 0);
    addse(v, u, 0, 0);
}
bool BFS()
{
    queue<int> Q;
    memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
    Q.push(st);
    d[st] = 0;
    vis[st] = 1;
    while (!Q.empty())
        int u = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        {
```

```
int v = edge[i].v;
            int w = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
            if (w > 0 \&\& !vis[v])
                vis[v] = 1;
                Q.push(v);
                d[v] = d[u] + 1;
                if (v == ed) return 1;
            }
        }
    }
    return false;
}
int Aug(int u, int a)
{
    if (u == ed) return a;
    int aug = 0, delta;
    for (int &i = cur[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        int v = edge[i].v;
        int w = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
        if (w > 0 \&\& d[v] == d[u] + 1)
            delta = Aug(v, min(a, w));
            if (delta)
            {
                edge[i].flow += delta;
                edge[i ^ 1].flow -= delta;
                aug += delta;
                if (!(a -= delta)) break;
            }
        }
    }
    if (!aug) d[u] = -1;
    return aug;
int Dinic(int NdFlow)
{
    int flow = 0;
    while (BFS())
        memcpy(cur, head, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
        flow += Aug(st, inf);
        if (NdFlow == inf) continue;
        if (flow > NdFlow) break;
```

```
return flow;
    }
    bool no[maxn];
    int Stack[maxn], top;
    bool dfs(int u, int pre, bool flag)
    {
        vis[u] = 1;
        Stack[top++] = u;
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
            int v = edge[i].v;
            if (edge[i].cap <= edge[i].flow) continue;</pre>
            if (v == pre) continue;
            if (!vis[v])
            {
                if (dfs(v, u, edge[i ^ 1].flow < edge[i ^ 1].cap))</pre>
                    return true;
            }
            else if (!no[v])return true;
        }
        if (!flag)
        {
            while (1)
            {
                int v = Stack[--top];
                no[v] = true;
                if (v == u)break;
            }
        }
        return false;
    }
    bool multi()
        memset(vis, 0, sizeof(bool) * (n + 1));
        memset(no, 0, sizeof(bool) * (n + 1));
        return dfs(ed, ed, 0);
    }
} dinic;
int kase;
int n, m;
int a[510], b[510];
int sum;
inline int read()
```

```
{
   bool flag = 0;
    char ch = getchar();
    int data = 0;
    while (ch < '0' || ch > '9')
        if (ch == '-') flag = 1;
        ch = getchar();
    }
    do
    {
        data = data * 10 + ch - '0';
        ch = getchar();
    while (ch >= '0' && ch <= '9');
   return flag ? -data : data;
}
void init()
   kase++;
}
void input()
   n = read();
   m = read();
   sum = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        a[i] = read();
        sum += a[i];
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
       b[i] = read();
}
void build()
    dinic.init(n + m + 2);
   dinic.st = 0;
    dinic.ed = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        dinic.adde(dinic.st, i + 2, a[i]);
   for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
        dinic.adde(i + n + 2, dinic.ed, b[i]);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)
```

```
dinic.adde(i + 2, j + n + 2, 9);
}
void solve()
    build();
    int flow = dinic.Dinic(inf);
    if (flow < sum)
    {
        printf("Case #%d: So naive!\n", kase);
        return;
    }
    if (dinic.multi())
    {
        printf("Case #%d: So young!\n", kase);
        return;
    printf("Case #%d: So simple!\n", kase);
}
void output()
{
    //
}
int main()
{
#ifdef xysmlx
    freopen("in.cpp", "r", stdin);
#endif
    int T;
    kase = 0;
    T = read();
    while (T--)
    {
        init();
        input();
        solve();
        output();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

# 15.11.9 判断最小割唯一

残余网络中,从源点出发遍历的点集合和从汇点出发遍历的点集合的点为全部点,则唯一; 否则不唯一。

## 15.11.10 最大权闭合子图

闭合图 有向图的点集,集合中的点的出边都指向点集内部的点, $(u,v) \in E$ 则当u成立时v成立(即: u蕴含v(u->v))。

最大权闭合子图 点权之和最大的闭合图。

建图 每一条有向边变为容量为 $\infty$ ,源S到正权点 $\mathbf{v}(w_v>0)$ 的边容量 $w_v$ ,负权点 $\mathbf{v}(w_v<0)$ 到  $\mathbb{T}$ 7的边容量 $-w_v$ ,零权点 $\mathbf{v}(w_v=0)$ 不与源和汇相连。然后求最小割(SUM-最大流)即为答案。

## 例: SPOJ PROFIT Maximum Profit

```
/*
n个中转站,每个站建立花费Xi;m个客户,每个客户需要中转站Ai,Bi,获得收益为Ci,问最大
收益
S向客户连边(S,i,Ci)
站向T连边(i,T,Xi)
客户向站连边(i,j,inf)
答案为sum-dinic()
*/
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <string>
#include <cmath>
#include <set>
#include <list>
#include <map>
#include <iterator>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
#include <stack>
#include <algorithm>
#include <functional>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 60010;
const int maxm = 2000010;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct DINIC
{
   struct Edge
   {
       int u, v;
```

int cap, flow;

```
int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn], en; //需初始化
int n, m, d[maxn], cur[maxn];
int st, ed;
bool vis[maxn];
void init(int _n = 0)
{
    n = _n;
    memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    en = 0;
}
void addse(int u, int v, int cap, int flow)
    edge[en].u = u;
    edge[en].v = v;
    edge[en].cap = cap;
    edge[en].flow = flow;
    edge[en].next = head[u];
    head[u] = en++;
    cur[u] = head[u];
}
void adde(int u, int v, int cap)
    addse(u, v, cap, 0);
    addse(v, u, 0, 0); //注意加反向0 边
}
bool BFS()
{
    queue<int> Q;
    memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
    Q.push(st);
    d[st] = 0;
    vis[st] = 1;
    while (!Q.empty())
        int u = Q.front();
        Q.pop();
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
            int v = edge[i].v;
            int w = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
            if (w > 0 \&\& !vis[v])
            {
                vis[v] = 1;
```

```
Q.push(v);
                    d[v] = d[u] + 1;
                    if (v == ed) return 1;
                }
            }
        }
        return false;
    }
    int Aug(int u, int a)
        if (u == ed) return a;
        int aug = 0, delta;
        for (int &i = cur[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
            int v = edge[i].v;
            int w = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
            if (w > 0 \&\& d[v] == d[u] + 1)
            {
                delta = Aug(v, min(a, w));
                if (delta)
                {
                    edge[i].flow += delta;
                    edge[i ^ 1].flow -= delta;
                    aug += delta;
                    if (!(a -= delta)) break;
                }
            }
        if (!aug) d[u] = -1;
        return aug;
    }
    int Dinic(int NdFlow)
    {
        int flow = 0;
        while (BFS())
            memcpy(cur, head, sizeof(int) * (n + 1));
            flow += Aug(st, inf);
            /*如果超过指定流量就return 掉*/
            if (NdFlow == inf) continue;
            if (flow > NdFlow) break;
        }
        return flow;
    }
} dinic;
```

```
int kase;
int n, m;
int sum;
void init()
    kase++;
    sum = 0;
}
void input()
    scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
}
void debug()
{
    //
}
void build()
    dinic.init(n + m + 2);
    dinic.st = 0;
    dinic.ed = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        int x;
        scanf("%d", &x);
        dinic.adde(i + 2, dinic.ed, x);
    }
    for (int i = 0 + n + 2; i < m + n + 2; i ++)
        int u, v, w;
        scanf("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &w);
        sum += w;
        dinic.adde(dinic.st, i, w);
        dinic.adde(i, u + 1, inf);
        dinic.adde(i, v + 1, inf);
    }
}
void solve()
    build();
    printf("%d\n", sum - dinic.Dinic(inf));
}
void output()
{
```

```
//
}
int main()
{
#ifdef xysmlx
    freopen("in.cpp", "r", stdin);
#endif
    kase = 0;
    int T;
    scanf("%d", &T);
    while (T--)
    {
        init();
        input();
        solve();
        output();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

#### 15.11.11 最大密度子图

**密度** 定义一个无向图G=(V,E)的密度(density)D为该图的边数|E|与该图的点数|V|的比值D=|E|/|V|。

最大密度子图 密度最大的子图。

#### 方法

• 二分: L=0, R=U(U为边的数量|E|),二分g, (h(g)=|E'|-g\*|V'|),用网络流 判h(g)>0。精度 $eps=1/n^2$ 

```
if(h(g)>0) L=M;
else R=M;
```

- 网络流:
  - -添加源汇S,T
  - 对原图边(u, v), 插入边(u, v, 1)和(v, u, 1)
  - 对任意顶点v,插入边(S, v, U)和 $(v, T, U + 2 * g d_v)$ ; $(d_v$ 为原图节点v的度数)。
  - 跑最大流,返回(U\*n flow)/2(即: h(g))。

#### **边带权拓广** 设边权为 $w_e$ (非负)

• 二分精度eps减小, U为边权之和

#### • 网络流:

- -添加源汇S,T
- 对原图边(u,v), 插入边 $(u,v,w_e)$ 和 $(v,u,w_e)$
- 对任意顶点v,插入边(S, v, U)和 $(v, T, U + 2 * g d_v)$ ;  $(d_v$ 为连接原图节点v的边权之和)。
- 跑最大流,返回(U\*n flow)/2(即: h(g))。

#### 点边带权拓广 设边权为 $w_e$ (非负), 点权为 $p_v$ (实数)

- 二分精度eps減小,U为边权之和与点权绝对值之和的加和 $(U = \sum w_e + \sum |p_v|)$ 。
- 网络流:
  - -添加源汇S,T
  - 对原图边(u,v), 插入边 $(u,v,w_e)$ 和 $(v,u,w_e)$
  - 对任意顶点v,插入边(S,v,U)和 $(v,T,U+2*g-d_v)$ ;  $(d_v$ 为连接原图节点v的边权之和 $+2*p_v$ )。
  - 跑最大流,返回(U\*n flow)/2(即: h(g))。

#### 例: POJ 3155 Hard Life(不带权,输出点集)

```
double h(double g)
{
   dinic.init(n + 2);
   dinic.st = n;
   dinic.ed = n + 1;
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        dinic.adde(dinic.st, i, m);
        dinic.adde(i, dinic.ed, m + 2 * g - deg[i]);
    }
   for (int i = 0; i < m; i++)
    {
        dinic.adde(e[i].u, e[i].v, 1);
        dinic.adde(e[i].v, e[i].u, 1);
    }
   return ((double)n * (double)m - dinic.Dinic(INF)) * 0.5;
}
void solve()
   double L = 0, R = m;
   double ee = 1.0 / n / n;
   while (R - L \ge ee)
        double M = (R + L) * 0.5;
```

```
if (h(M) > eps) L = M;
        else R = M;
    }
   h(L);
    dinic.bfsx();
    vector<int> ans;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        if (dinic.vis[i]) ans.pb(i + 1);
    }
    if (ans.size() == 0) ans.pb(1);
    sort(ans.begin(), ans.end());
    printf("%d\n", ans.size());
    for (int i = 0; i < ans.size(); i++)</pre>
        printf("%d\n", ans[i]);
}
```

#### 15.11.12 混合图(有向+无向)的欧拉路径

见Euler路径部分

#### 15.11.13 二分图最小点权覆盖

描述 Mx或者y集合中选取一些点,使这些点覆盖所有的边,并且选出来的点的权值尽可能小。

**建模** 原二分图中的边(u,v)替换为容量为 $\infty$ 的有向边 $(u,v,\infty)$ ,设立源点s和汇点t,将s和x集合中的点相连,容量为该点的权值;将y中的点同t相连,容量为该点的权值。在新图上求最大流,最大流量即为最小点权覆盖的权值和。

#### 15.11.14 二分图最大点权独立集

描述 在二分图中找到权值和最大的点集,使得它们之间两两没有边。

建模 其实它是最小点权覆盖的对偶问题。答案=总权值-最小点覆盖集。

#### 例: HDU 1569

/\*

一个m\*n的棋盘,每个格子都有一个权值,从中取出某些数,使得任意两个数所在的格子没有公共边,

并且所取去出的数和最大。求这个最大的值。

因为这个数据比较大, 所以用动态规划会超时。

将格子染色成二分图,显然是求二分图的最大点权独立集。

将图转换成黑白棋盘问题,i + j 为奇数的与s节点相连,边的权值为棋盘上对应位置的值,其他的与t节点相连,边的权值为棋盘上对应位置的值,

然后让棋盘上相邻之间的节点用边相连,边的权值为INF。这样问题就转换为了最大点权独立集问题。

将问题转化为二分图最小点权覆盖来求解,最终结果=总权和-最大流。

```
最大点权独立集:
转化为最小点权覆盖问题,最大点权独立集=总权值-最小点权覆盖集
最小点权覆盖:
设立源点s和t, s连边到点i, 容量为i点的权值; 点j连边到t, 容量为j点权值;
原二分图中的边容量为INF, 求最大流即为最小点权覆盖。
*/
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
const int INF = Ox7ffffffff;
const int maxv = 2600;
const int maxe = 1000000;
int n, m;
int g[55][55];
struct Edge
   int v;
   int next;
   int flow;
};
Edge e[maxe];
int head[maxv], edgeNum;
int now[maxv], d[maxv], vh[maxv], pre[maxv], preh[maxv];
int start, end;
void addEdge(int a, int b, int c)
   e[edgeNum].v = b;
   e[edgeNum].flow = c;
   e[edgeNum].next = head[a];
   head[a] = edgeNum++;
   e[edgeNum].v = a;
   e[edgeNum].flow = 0;
   e[edgeNum].next = head[b];
   head[b] = edgeNum++;
}
void Init()
{
   edgeNum = 0;
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
   memset(d, 0, sizeof(d));
```

```
}
int sap(int s, int t, int n) //源点, 汇点, 结点总数
    int i, x, y;
    int f, ans = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        now[i] = head[i];
   vh[0] = n;
    x = s;
    while (d[s] < n)
        for (i = now[x]; i != -1; i = e[i].next)
            if (e[i].flow > 0 && d[y = e[i].v] + 1 == d[x])
                break;
        if (i != -1)
            now[x] = preh[y] = i;
            pre[y] = x;
            if ((x = y) == t)
            {
                for (f = INF, i = t; i != s; i = pre[i])
                    if (e[preh[i]].flow < f)</pre>
                        f = e[preh[i]].flow;
                ans += f;
                do
                    e[preh[x]].flow -= f;
                    e[preh[x] ^ 1].flow += f;
                    x = pre[x];
                while (x != s);
            }
        }
        else
            if (!--vh[d[x]])
                break;
            d[x] = n;
            for (i = now[x] = head[x]; i != -1; i = e[i].next)
            {
                if (e[i].flow > 0 && d[x] > d[e[i].v] + 1)
                    now[x] = i;
                    d[x] = d[e[i].v] + 1;
```

```
}
            }
            ++vh[d[x]];
            if (x != s)
                x = pre[x];
        }
    }
    return ans;
}
void build()
{
    int i, j;
    for (i = 1; i <= m; i++)
    {
        for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
        {
            int t = (i - 1) * n + j;
            if ((i + j) \% 2)
            {
                addEdge(start, t, g[i][j]);
                if (i > 1)
                    addEdge(t, t - n, INF);
                if (i < m)
                    addEdge(t, t + n, INF);
                if (j > 1)
                    addEdge(t, t - 1, INF);
                if (j < n)
                    addEdge(t, t + 1, INF);
            }
            else
                addEdge(t, end, g[i][j]);
        }
    }
}
int main()
{
    int i, j;
    int result;
    while (scanf("%d %d", &m, &n) != EOF)
        result = 0;
        Init();
```

```
for (i = 1; i \le m; i++)
      {
         for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
            scanf("%d", &g[i][j]);
            result += g[i][j];
         }
      }
      start = 0;
      end = n * m + 1;
      build();
      printf("%d\n", result - sap(start, end, end + 1));
   }
   return 0;
}
15.11.15 最小K路径覆盖
/**
HDU 4862 Jump 最小K路径覆盖
题意:
给你一个n*m的矩阵,填充着0-9的数字,每次能从一个点出发,到它的右边或者下边的点,
花费为|x1-x2|+|y1-y2|-1,
如果跳跃的起点和终点的数字相同,则获得这个数字的收益,不能走已经走过的点
有K次重新选择起点的机会
如果可以走遍所有点,则输出最大的价值(收益-花费)
否则,输出-1
方法:
最小K路径覆盖,最小费用最大流
建图:
每个点拆为2点: X部和Y部, (a,b)表示流量a, 费用b
源点与X部每个点连(1,0)的边
Y部每个点与汇点连(1,0)的边
X部的点如果可以到Y部的点,则连(1,花费-收益)的边
源点与一个新点连(k,0)的边,新点与Y部每个点连(1,0)的边
结果:
如果满流,则输出0-费用
否则,输出-1
*/
// #pragma comment(linker, "/STACK:102400000,102400000")
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <string>
```

Page 190 of 208

```
#include <cmath>
#include <set>
#include <list>
#include <map>
#include <iterator>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
#include <stack>
#include <algorithm>
#include <functional>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
#define ROUND(x) round(x)
#define FLOOR(x) floor(x)
#define CEIL(x) ceil(x)
// const int maxn = 210;
// const int maxm = 200010;
// const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
const LL inf64 = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f1LL;
const double INF = 1e30;
const double eps = 1e-6;
const int P[4] = \{0, 0, -1, 1\};
const int Q[4] = \{1, -1, 0, 0\};
const int PP[8] = \{ -1, -1, -1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1\};
const int QQ[8] = \{ -1, 0, 1, -1, 1, -1, 0, 1\};
/**
*最小(大)费用最大流: SPFA增广路($0(w*0(SPFA))$)
*最大费用: 费用取反addEdge(,,,-cost);
*输入:图(链式前向星),n(顶点个数,包含源汇),s(源),t(汇)
*输出: minCostMaxflow(int s, int t, int &cost)返回流量, cost为费用
*打印路径方法:按反向边(i&1)的flow 找,或者按边的flow找
*/
const int maxn = 210;
const int maxm = 200010;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
struct Edge
{
   int u, v;
   int cap, flow;
   int cost;
   int next;
} edge[maxm];
int head[maxn], en; //需初始化
```

```
int n, m;
int st, ed;
bool vis[maxn];
int pre[maxn], dis[maxn];
void addse(int u, int v, int cap, int flow, int cost)
    edge[en].u = u;
    edge[en].v = v;
    edge[en].cap = cap;
    edge[en].flow = flow;
    edge[en].cost = cost;
    edge[en].next = head[u];
   head[u] = en++;
}
void adde(int u, int v, int cap, int cost)
{
    addse(u, v, cap, 0, cost);
    addse(v, u, 0, 0, -cost); //注意加反向0 边
}
bool spfa(int s, int t)
{
    queue<int>q;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        dis[i] = inf;
        vis[i] = false;
        pre[i] = -1;
    }
    dis[s] = 0;
    vis[s] = true;
    q.push(s);
    while (!q.empty())
    {
        int u = q.front();
        q.pop();
        vis[u] = false;
        for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
        {
            int v = edge[i].v;
            if (edge[i].cap > edge[i].flow &&
                    dis[v] > dis[u] + edge[i].cost )
            {
                dis[v] = dis[u] + edge[i].cost;
                pre[v] = i;
                if (!vis[v])
```

```
{
                    vis[v] = true;
                    q.push(v);
                }
            }
        }
    }
    if (pre[t] == -1)return false;
    else return true;
int minCostMaxflow(int s, int t, int &cost)//返回流量, cost为费用
    int flow = 0;
    cost = 0;
    while (spfa(s, t))
    {
        int Min = inf;
        for (int i = pre[t]; i != -1; i = pre[edge[i ^ 1].v])
            if (Min > edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow)
                Min = edge[i].cap - edge[i].flow;
        for (int i = pre[t]; i != -1; i = pre[edge[i ^ 1].v])
            edge[i].flow += Min;
            edge[i ^ 1].flow -= Min;
            cost += edge[i].cost * Min;
        }
        flow += Min;
    }
   return flow;
}
int N, M, K;
int kase;
int mtx[maxn] [maxn];
int disxy(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)
    return abs(x1 - x2) + abs(y1 - y2) - 1;
}
void build()
   n = 3 + N * M * 2;
    st = 0, ed = 1;
   for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
    {
```

for (int j = 0; j < M; j++)

```
adde(st, i * M + j + 3, 1, 0);
        }
    }
    adde(st, 2, K, 0);
   for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < M; j++)
            adde(2, i * M + j + N * M + 3, 1, 0);
            adde(i * M + j + N * M + 3, ed, 1, 0);
        }
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < M; j++)
        {
            for (int h = i + 1; h < N; h++)
                if (mtx[i][j] == mtx[h][j])
                    adde(i * M + j + 3, h * M + j + N * M + 3, 1, h - i - 1 - mtx[i][j]);
                    // cout << i << " " << j << " " << h << " " << j << endl;
                }
                else
                {
                    adde(i * M + j + 3, h * M + j + N * M + 3, 1, h - i - 1);
                }
            }
            for (int h = j + 1; h < M; h++)
                if (mtx[i][j] == mtx[i][h])
                {
                    adde(i * M + j + 3, i * M + h + N * M + 3, 1, h - j - 1 - mtx[i][j]);
                    // cout << i << " " << j << " " << i << " " << h << endl;
                }
                else
                {
                    adde(i * M + j + 3, i * M + h + N * M + 3, 1, h - j - 1);
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
void init()
{
   memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    en = 0;
   kase++;
}
void input()
{
    scanf("%d%d%d", &N, &M, &K);
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
    {
        char str[maxn];
        scanf("%s", str);
        for (int j = 0; j < M; j++)
            mtx[i][j] = str[j] - '0';
        }
    }
}
void debug()
{
    //
void solve()
   build();
   int cost;
    int flow = minCostMaxflow(st, ed, cost);
   // cout << "flow,cost: " << flow << " " << cost << endl;
    if (flow == N * M)
    {
        printf("Case %d : %d\n", kase, -cost);
    }
    else
        printf("Case %d : %d\n", kase, -1);
    }
}
void output()
    //
}
int main()
{
    // int size = 256 << 20; // 256MB
```

```
// char *p = (char *)malloc(size) + size;
    // __asm__("movl %0, %%esp\n" :: "r"(p));
    // std::ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
#ifndef ONLINE_JUDGE
   freopen("in.cpp", "r", stdin);
#endif
   kase = 0;
    int T;
    scanf("%d", &T);
   while (T--)
    {
        init();
        input();
        solve();
        output();
    }
   return 0;
}
```

#### 15.11.16 点连通度与边连通度

**连通度问题** 在图中删去部分元素(点或边),使得图中指定的两个点s和t不连通(不存在从s到t的路径),求至少要删去几个元素。

**点连通度** 只许删点,求至少要删掉几个点(当然,s和t不能删去,这里保证原图中至少有三个点);

边连通度 只许删边,求至少要删掉几条边。

**有向图点连通度** 需要拆点。建立一个网络,原图中的每个点i在网络中拆成i'与i'',有一条边<i',i''>,容量为1(< s',s''>和< t',t''>例外,容量为正无穷)。原图中的每条边<< i,j>在网络中为边<< i'',j'>,容量为正无穷。以s'为源点、t''为汇点求最大流,最大流的值即为原图的点连通度。容量为正无穷的边不可能通过最小割,也就是原图中的边和s、t两个点不能删去;若边<< i',i''>通过最小割,则表示将原图中的点i删去。

有向图边连通度 这个其实就是最小割问题。以s为源点,t为汇点建立网络,原图中的每条边在网络中仍存在,容量为1,求该网络的最小割(也就是最大流)的值即为原图的边连通度。

无向图 将图中的每条边(i, j)拆成< i, j >和< i, i >两条边,再按照有向图的办法处理。

混合图 对于混合图,只需将其中所有的无向边按照无向图的办法处理、有向边按照有向图的办法处理即可。

点或边带权 边权为权重即可。

## Chapter 16

## **Dynamic Programming**

- § 16.1 线性模型
- § 16.2 串模型
- § 16.3 状态压缩模型
- § 16.4 四边形优化

#### 16.4.1 朴素四边形优化

当函数w(i,j)满足w(a,c) + w(b,d) <= w(b,c) + w(a,d) 且a <= b < c <= d 时,我们称w(i,j)满足四边形不等式。。

当函数w(i,j)满足w(i',j) <= w(i,j'); i <= i' < j <= j' 时,称w关于关于区间包含关系单调。

s(i,j) = k是指m(i,j)这个状态的最优决策

以上定理的证明自己去查些资料

今天看得lrj的书中介绍的四边形优化做个笔记,加强理解

最有代价用d[i,j]表示

$$d[i, j] = mind[i, k - 1] + d[k + 1, j] + w[i, j]$$

其中w[i,j] = sum[i,j]

- 四边形不等式w[a,c] + w[b,d] <= w[b,c] + w[a,d] (a < b < c < d) 就称其满足凸四边形不等式
- 决策单调性w[i,j] <= w[i',j'] ([i,j]属于[i',j']) 既i' <= i < j <= j'

于是有以下三个定理

- 定理一: 如果w同时满足四边形不等式和决策单调性,则d也满足四边形不等式
- 定理二: 当定理一的条件满足时,让d[i,j]取最小值的k为K[i,j],则K[i,j-1] <= K[i,j] <= K[i+1,j]
- 定理三: w为凸当且仅当 $w[i,j] + w[i+1,j+1] \le w[i+1,j] + w[i,j+1]$

由定理三知判断w是否为凸即判断w[i,j+1]-w[i,j]的值随着i的增加是否递减于是求K值的时候K[i,j]只和K[i+1,j]和K[i,j-1]有关,所以可以以i-j递增为顺序递推各个状态值最终求得结果将 $O(n^3)$ 转为 $O(n^2)$ 

#### POJ 1738 An old Stone Game

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#define N 1005
int s[N][N], f[N][N], sum[N], n;
int main()
{
   while (scanf("%d", &n) != EOF)
        memset(f, 127, sizeof(f));
        sum[0] = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
            scanf("%d", &sum[i]);
            sum[i] += sum[i - 1];
            f[i][i] = 0;
            s[i][i + 1] = i;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
            f[i][i + 1] = sum[i + 1] - sum[i - 1];
        for (int i = n - 2; i >= 1; i--)
            for (int j = i + 2; j \le n; j++)
                for (int k = s[i][j - 1]; k \le s[i + 1][j]; k++)
                    if (f[i][j] > f[i][k] + f[k + 1][j] + sum[j] - sum[i - 1])
                    {
                        f[i][j] = f[i][k] + f[k + 1][j] + sum[j] - sum[i - 1];
                        s[i][j] = k;
                    }
        printf("%d\n", f[1][n]);
   }
   return 0;
}
```

#### 16.4.2 GarsiaWachs算法(POJ 1738 An old Stone Game)

1. 这类题目一开始想到是DP, 设dp[i][j]表示第i堆石子到第j堆石子合并最小得分. 状态方程: dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][k] + dp[k+1][j] + sum[j] - sum[i-1]); sum[i]表示第1到第i堆石子总和. 递归记忆化搜索即可.

- 2. 不过此题有些不一样, 1 <= n <= 50000范围特大, dp[50000][50000]开不到这么大数组. 问题分析:
  - (a) 假设我们只对3堆石子a,b,c进行比较, 先合并哪2堆, 使得得分最小.

$$score1 = (a + b) + ((a + b) + c)$$
  
 $score2 = (b + c) + ((b + c) + a)$ 

再次加上score1 <= score2,化简得: a <= c,可以得出只要a和c的关系确定,合并的顺序也确定.

- (b) GarsiaWachs算法, 就是基于(1)的结论实现.找出序列中满足stone[i-1] <= stone[i+1]最小的i, 合并temp = stone[i] + stone[i-1], 接着往前面找是否有满足stone[j] > temp, 把temp值插入stone[j]的后面(数组的右边). 循环这个过程一直到只剩下一堆石子结束.
- (c) 为什么要将temp插入stone[j]的后面,可以理解为(1)的情况从stone[j+1]到stone[i-2]看成一个整体stone[mid],现在stone[j], stone[mid], temp(stone[i-1]),情况因为temp < stone[j],因此不管怎样都是stone[mid]和temp先合并,所以讲temp值插入stone[j]的后面是不影响结果.

/\*

有n堆石头排成一条直线 ,每堆石头的个数已知,现在要将这n堆石头合并成一堆,每次合并只能合并相邻的两堆石头,代价就是新合成石头堆的石头数,现在问将这n堆石头合并成一堆,最小代价是多少?

```
*/
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
#define MAX 50005
int n;
int a[MAX];
int num, result;
void combine(int k)
{
    int i, j;
    int temp = a[k] + a[k - 1];
    result += temp;
    for (i = k; i < num - 1; ++i)
        a[i] = a[i + 1];
    num--;
    for (j = k - 1; j > 0 \&\& a[j - 1] < temp; --j)
        a[j] = a[j - 1];
    a[j] = temp;
    while (j \ge 2 \&\& a[j] \ge a[j - 2])
        int d = num - j;
```

```
combine(j - 1);
        j = num - d;
    }
}
int main()
    int i;
    while (scanf("%d", &n) != EOF)
        if (n == 0) break;
        for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            scanf("%d", &a[i]);
        num = 1;
        result = 0;
        for (i = 1; i < n; ++i)
            a[num++] = a[i];
            while (num >= 3 \&\& a[num - 3] <= a[num - 1])
                combine(num - 2);
        }
        while (num > 1) combine(num - 1);
        printf("%d\n", result);
    return 0;
}
```

#### § 16.5 经典问题

#### 16.5.1 最长上升子序列LIS

#### 16.5.2 最长公共子序列LCS

Subsequence(不连续)

$$dp(i,j) = \begin{cases} dp(i-1,j-1) + 1, & a[i] = b[j] \\ max\{dp(i-1,j), dp(i,j-1)\}, & a[i] \neq b[j] \end{cases}$$

Substring(连续)

$$dp(i,j) = \begin{cases} dp(i-1,j-1) + 1, & a[i] = b[j] \\ 0, & a[i] \neq b[j] \end{cases}$$

#### 相同位置相同

$$dp(i,j) = \begin{cases} dp(i-1,j-1) + 1, & a[i] = b[j] \\ dp(i-1,j-1), & a[i] \neq b[j] \end{cases}$$

#### 16.5.3 最大子矩阵和(Ural 1146)

预处理dp[i][j]表示第i行前j个元素之和(即:前缀和),将其压缩为一维最大子段和问题, $O(N^3)$ 。

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
typedef long long LL;
const int maxn = 1010;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
int kase, n;
int mtx[maxn] [maxn];
int dp[maxn][maxn];
void init()
{
    kase++;
}
void input()
{
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        for (int j = 1; j \le n; j++)
            scanf("%d", &mtx[i][j]);
}
void solve()
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    {
        dp[i][0] = 0;
        for (int j = 1; j \le n; j++)
            dp[i][j] = dp[i][j - 1] + mtx[i][j];
    }
    int ans = -inf;
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
        for (int j = i; j \le n; j++)
        {
            int tmp = dp[1][j] - dp[1][i - 1];
            int sum = tmp;
            for (int k = 2; k \le n; k++)
```

Page 202 of 208

```
{
              if (sum > 0) sum += dp[k][j] - dp[k][i - 1];
             else sum = dp[k][j] - dp[k][i - 1];
             tmp = max(tmp, sum);
          }
          ans = max(tmp, ans);
      }
   }
   printf("%d\n", ans);
int main()
   kase = 0;
   while (~scanf("%d", &n))
       init();
       input();
       solve();
   }
   return 0;
}
        类TSP问题(状压DP)(POJ 3311 Hie with the Pie)
16.5.4
/*
POJ 3311 Hie with the Pie
有N个城市(1~N)和一个PIZZA店(0),要求一条回路,从0出发,又回到0,而且距离最短
用FLOYD先求出任意2点的距离dis[i][j]
枚举所有状态,用11位二进制表示10个城市和pizza店,1表示经过,O表示没有经过
定义状态DP(i,s)表示在s状态下,到达城市i的最优值
状态转移方程:DP(i,s) = min{DP(k,s^(1<<(i-1))) + dis[k][j],DP(i,s)}
其中s^{(1<(i-1))}表示未到达城市i的所有状态, 1<=k<=n
对于全1的状态,即s = (1<<n)-1则表示经过所有城市的状态,最终还需要回到PIZZA店0
那么最终答案就是min{DP(i,s) + dis[i][0]}
*/
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 12;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
int dis[maxn] [maxn];
int n;
int dp[maxn][(1 << 10) + 5];
```

```
void init()
{
    memset(dp, 0, sizeof(dp));
}
void input()
    for (int i = 0; i \le n; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j \le n; j++)
            scanf("%d", &dis[i][j]);
}
void floyd()
{
    for (int k = 0; k \le n; k++)
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
            for (int j = 0; j \le n; j++)
                dis[i][j] = min(dis[i][j], dis[i][k] + dis[k][j]);
}
void caldp()
    int tot = (1 \ll n);
    for (int s = 0; s < tot; s++)
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        {
            if (s == (1 << (i - 1)))
                dp[i][s] = dis[0][i];
            else if (s & (1 << (i - 1)))
            {
                dp[i][s] = inf;
                for (int j = 1; j \le n; j++)
                    if ((s & (1 << (j - 1))) && j != i)
                         dp[i][s] = min(dp[i][s], dp[j][s ^ (1 << (i - 1))]
                                        + dis[j][i]);
            }
        }
    }
}
void solve()
{
    floyd();
    caldp();
    int ans = inf;
    int tot = (1 << n) - 1;
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
        ans = min(ans, dp[i][tot] + dis[i][0]);
```

```
printf("%d\n", ans);
}
int main()
{
    while (~scanf("%d", &n))
    {
        if (!n) break;
        init();
        input();
        solve();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

## Chapter 17

# Other Algorithms

```
Get Min(A[i]-A[j]) (0,1,2,...,n-1)
§ 17.1
int ans=A[0]-A[1];
int MaxAi=A[0];
for(int i=1;i<n;i++)</pre>
    ans=max(ans,MaxAi-A[i]);
   MaxAi=max(A[i],MaxAi);
}
§ 17.2
          Get a Circle (Floyd)
   即: Floyd 判圈法
do
{
   k1=next(n,k1);//People 1
   k2=next(n,k2);//People 2, first step
    if(k2>ans) ans=k2;
   k2=next(n,k2);//People 2, second step
    if(k2>ans) ans=k2;
}while(k1!=k2);//stop when overtake
```

#### § 17.3 Meet in the Middle

即:中途相遇法。

先找出前n/2 的结果并保存在一个集合中,然后找后n/2 的结果并在前面的集合中查找得出最终结果(可使用STL 的map)。

例题: UVa 1326 - Jurassic Remains。使用后将复杂度从 $O(2^n)$  降到 $O(2^{n/2}lgn)$ 。

# Part V Classic Problems