The Code Library of xiaohai

Version 2.0

Volume 1 (Part I, II, III)

xiaohai

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Preface

§ 0.1 Acknowledgement

本模板参考黄锟、詹钰、郭思瑶、kuangbin、cxlove、上交、浙大、吉大等模板,感谢!

§ 0.2 Build History

- $\bullet\,$ 2013 The 38th ACM-ICPC Asia Regional Contest Changchun Site Version 1.0
 - Author: Lingxiao Ma, Yi Li, Anran Li
 - Time: 2013.12.7-8
- 2014 The 39th ACM-ICPC Asia Regional Contest Anshan Site Version 2.0 β
 - Author: Lingxiao Ma, Yi Li, Lanjun Duan
 - Time: 2014.10.18-19
- \bullet 2014 The 39th ACM-ICPC Asia Regional Contest Guangzhou Site Version 2.0
 - Author: Lingxiao Ma, Yi Li, Lanjun Duan
 - Time: 2014.11.22-23

Part I Fundamental

JAVA(详见附录琨神模板)

§ 1.1 代码框架

```
import java.io.*;
import java.math.*;
import java.util.*;
public class test{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        Scanner in=new Scanner(System.in);
        while(in.hasNext()){
            String tmp=in.next();
            System.out.println(tmp);
        }
    }
}
```

$\S 1.2$ String

详见附录琨神模板

§ 1.3 BigInteger

详见附录琨神模板

§ 1.4 BigDecimal

详见附录琨神模板

§ 1.5 分数Fraction

```
class Fraction {
   public BigInteger a, b;
```

```
Fraction() {
    a = BigInteger.ZERO;
    b = BigInteger.ONE;
}
Fraction(BigInteger aa, BigInteger bb) {
    a = aa;
    b = bb;
    this.simplify();
}
void simplify() {
    BigInteger d = a.gcd(b);
    a = a.divide(d);
    b = b.divide(d);
    if (b.signum() == -1) {
        a = a.negate();
        b = b.negate();
    }
}
Fraction add(Fraction f) {
    Fraction res = new Fraction();
    res.b = b.multiply(f.b);
    res.a = a.multiply(f.b).add(b.multiply(f.a));
    res.simplify();
    return res;
}
Fraction minus(Fraction f) {
    Fraction res = new Fraction();
    res.b = b.multiply(f.b);
    res.a = a.multiply(f.b).subtract(b.multiply(f.a));
    res.simplify();
    return res;
}
Fraction multiply(Fraction f) {
    Fraction res = new Fraction();
    res.b = b.multiply(f.b);
    res.a = a.multiply(f.a);
    res.simplify();
    return res;
}
```

```
Fraction divide(Fraction f) {
    Fraction res = new Fraction();
    res.b = b.multiply(f.a);
    res.a = a.multiply(f.b);
    res.simplify();
    return res;
}
```

Technology

§ 2.1 代码框架

可以在GCC编译选项中添加-Dxysmlx使得程序从in.cpp读入数据,提交OJ时因为没有-Dxysmlx,所以是标准输入

```
// #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 <ctime>
#include <stack>
#include <algorithm>
#include <functional>
using namespace std;
typedef long long 11;
#define pb push_back
#define ROUND(x) round(x)
#define FLOOR(x) floor(x)
#define CEIL(x) ceil(x)
const int maxn = 0;
const int maxm = 0;
const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
const 11 inf64 = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3fLL;
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\};
int kase;
void init()
{
    kase++;
}
void input()
{
    //
}
void debug()
{
    //
}
void solve()
{
    //
}
void output()
{
    //
}
int main()
{
    // 32-bit
    // int size = 256 << 20; // 256MB
    // char *p = (char *)malloc(size) + size;
    // __asm__("movl %0, %%esp\n" :: "r"(p));
    // 64-bit
    // int size = 256 << 20; // 256MB
    // char *p = (char *)malloc(size) + size;
    // __asm__("movq %0, %%rsp\n" :: "r"(p));
    // std::ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);
#ifdef xysmlx
    freopen("in.txt", "r", stdin);
#endif
    kase = 0;
    while (1)
```

```
{
       init();
       input();
       solve();
       output();
   }
   return 0;
}
      手动扩栈
§ 2.2
/**
*32位G++
*需要放在main函数内
*/
int size = 256 << 20; // 256MB
char *p = (char *)malloc(size) + size;
__asm__("movl %0, %%esp\n" :: "r"(p));
/**
*64位G++
*需要放在main函数内
int size = 256 << 20; // 256MB
char *p = (char *)malloc(size) + size;
__asm__("movq %0, %%rsp\n" :: "r"(p));
/**
*C++
*/
#pragma comment(linker, "/STACK:102400000,102400000")
        输出格式控制
§ 2.3
2.3.1
       \mathbf{C}
输出long double: %Ld
科学计数法输出long double: %Le
科学计数法输出double: %e
2.3.2
      C++
需要#include <iomanip>
setprecision(n) 设显示小数精度为n位
```

setw(n) 设域宽为n个字符

```
setioflags(ios::fixed) 固定的浮点显示
setioflags(ios::scientific) 指数表示
setiosflags(ios::left) 左对齐
setiosflags(ios::right) 右对齐
setiosflags(ios::skipws 忽略前导空白
setiosflags(ios::uppercase) 16进制数大写输出
setiosflags(ios::lowercase) 16进制小写输出
setiosflags(ios::showpoint) 强制显示小数点
setiosflags(ios::showpos) 强制显示符号
```

§ 2.4 输入输出优化

2.4.1 输入整数(正/负)

```
inline int ReadInt()
    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;
}
```

2.4.2 输出整数

```
void print( int k )
{
   num = 0;
   while ( k > 0 ) ch[++num] = k % 10, k /= 10;
   while ( num )
        putchar( ch[num--] + 48 );
   putchar( 32 );
}
```

Standard Templete Library(详见 附录琨神模板)

§ 3.1 vector—数组/向量

front()	头元素(vector[0])
back()	尾元素
size()	目前大小
push_back()	从尾加入元素
pop_back()	从尾删除元素
empty()	测试是否空
sort(vec.begih(), vec.end(), cmp())	排序

§ 3.2 list—表

 $\operatorname{List}(\#include < list >)$ 又叫链表,是一种双线性列表,只能顺序访问(从前向后或者从后向前)

list仍然包涵了erase(),begin(),end(),insert(),push_back(),push_front() 这些基本函数

list1.merge(list2)	合并两个 排序 列表
list.sort()	列表的排序(<)

§ 3.3 string—字符串

将一个字符串截断

```
char *ch=strtok(str," ");//以空格截断,可任意改
while(ch!=NULL)
{
    //处理截断下来的字符串
    ch=strtok(NULL," ");
}
```

字符串转int, double

atoi(str);///返回int strtod(str,NULL);//返回double,第二个参数表示截取后的位置 strtol(str,NULL,base);//返回long,base表示是几进制,比如base=10表示10进制,第二个参数同上

§ 3.4 map/multimap— 映射/多重映射

在map中是不允许一个键对应多个值的,在multimap 中,不支持operator[], 也就是说不支持map 中允许的下标操作。

	第一个为唯一的关键字(如果为结构体则重载小于号)
map < key, value > maptemp	第二个为值
insert(pair < int, string > (key, value))	插入(key,value)
maptemp[key] = value	插入(key,value)
ite->first	ite指向的key
ite-> second	ite指向的value
size()	返回实际容量
clear()	清空
empty()	判空
erase(ite)/erase(key)/erase(beg,end)	删除
find(key)	查找,返回iterator(pair)
count(key)	由于key 的唯一性,所以返回0或1

§ 3.5 queue—队列

§ 3.6 deque—双向队列

assign(beg,end)	将[beg;end) 区间中的数据赋值
assign(n,elem)	将n各elem赋值
at(idx)	返回idx指向的数据
front()	返回第一个值
back()	返回最后一个值
begin()	返回头指针
end()	返回尾指针
rbegin	返回逆向队列头指针
rend()	返回逆向队列尾指针
push_back(elem)	尾插入
push_front(elem)	头插入
insert(pos,elem)	pos 插入
insert(pos,n,elem)	pos插入n 个
insert(pos,beg,end)	pos插入[beg;end)
pop_back()	尾删除
pop_front()	头删除
erase(pos)	删除pos
erase(beg,end)	删除[beg;end)
empty()	判断是否空
max_size()	最大容量
resize(num)	重赋容量
size()	实际容量
c1.swap(c2)/swap(c1,c2)	交换c1,c2

§ 3.7 stack—栈

§ 3.8 priority_queue— 优先队列/最大堆

§ 3.9 set/multiset— 集合/多重集合

集和多集的区别是: set支持唯一键值, set中的值都是特定的, 而且只出现一次; 而multiset中可以出现副本键, 同一值可以出现多次。

	key是所存储的键的类型	
	cmp是排序比较函数的类型	
insert(key)	插入key	

§ 3.10 algorithm—算法

reverse(起始,终止)	翻转数组			
reverse(arr,arr+6)	将arr[0] 到arr[5]位置翻转			
copy(起始,终止,目标)	复制元素			
例: copy(arr,(arr+6),arr1)	复制arr[0]到arr[5]到arr1[0]开始覆盖			
find(起始,终止,value)	如果找到,返回一个指向value 在序列中第一次出现的迭代;			
	如果没有找到,就返回一个指向last的迭代			
	在源序列[first1,last1-1]查找目标序列[first2, last2-1]。			
search(first1,last1,first2,last2)	如果查找成功,返回一个指向源序列中目标序列出现的首位置的迭代。			
	查找失败则返回一个指向last 的迭代。			
swap(a,b)	交换a,b位置			
sort(起始,终止,cmp)	排序			
count(起始,终止,value)	返回value 的数量			
make_heap(起始,终止,cmp)	建堆,默认是大跟堆			
pop_heap(起始,终止,cmp)	默认以建堆,把first和last交换			
push_heap(起始,终止,cmp)	假设由[first,last-1) 是一个有效的堆			
	然后,再把堆中的新元素加进来,做成一个堆。			
sort_heap(起始,终止,cmp)	对[first,last)中的序列进行排序。			
	它假设这个序列是有效堆。			
fill(first,last,val)	first为容器的首迭代器			
	last 为容器的末迭代器			
	val 为将要替换的值			
max_element(beg,end)	返回最大值,可用*max_element对数组操作			
min_element(beg,end) 返回最大值,可用*min_element对数组操作				

Attention

§ 4.1 Tips

- 1. printf中%.1f 是四舍五入的%.1lf是取floor。(未知是否正确)
- 2. for循环中注意不要把函数写在for的条件判断中,否则容易TLE。比如: for(int i=0;ijstrlen(str);i++) 会TLE; 先计算n=strlen(str); 然后for(int i=0;ijn;i++)可以AC。。。
- 3. mod过后有减法的要注意数变成负数。
- 4. 调用多个STL的 \max 或者 \min 时,尽量写在一起(例如: $a=\max(b,\max(c,d))$),可节约时间。
- 5. 栈调用一般12万层左右。
- 6. 手动扩栈: #pragma comment(linker, "/STACK:102400000,102400000"), 注意用VC++交才行
- 7. 用G++ T的可以用C++交试一下, C++比G++快。
- 8. 乘法可用取log转化加法,同理用exp将加法转化为乘法
- 9. double如果暴精度,可以考虑取log、exp或者边乘边除等方法解决
- 10. double的eps向大开、向小开需注意

§ 4.2 Error

4.2.1 Compile Error

4.2.2 Runtime Error

- 1. 除以0
- 2. 指针
- 3. 数组越界
- 4. 栈溢出(可以尝试手动扩栈,用C++交)

4.2.3 Time Limit Exceeded

- 1. 死循环,如while(1)未跳出
- 2. 算法时间复杂度太高
- 3. for循环条件设置问题

§ 4.3 Debug Technology

检测死循环 puts("1") 看结果或者用system("pause")

检测错误结果 输出中间变量

检测爆内存 用VC测是指针问题还是爆栈,然后用puts("1")看结果或者用system("pause")

Part II Mathematics

Basic

§ 5.1 高精度算法

5.1.1 大整数类From kuangbin

```
/* *************************
Author
           :kuangbin
Created Time :2013/9/28 星期六 12:54:45
File Name
           :2013长春网络赛\1004.cpp
#pragma comment(linker, "/STACK:1024000000,1024000000")
#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;
/*
* 完全大数模板
* 输入cin>>a
* 输出a.print();
* 注意这个输入不能自动去掉前导0的,可以先读入到char数组,去掉前导0,再用构造函数。
*/
#define MAXN 9999
#define MAXSIZE 1010
```

```
#define DLEN 4
class BigNum
private:
   int a[500]; //可以控制大数的位数
   int len;
public:
   BigNum()
   {
      len = 1; //构造函数
      memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
   }
                    //将一个int类型的变量转化成大数
   BigNum(const int);
   BigNum(const char *); //将一个字符串类型的变量转化为大数
   BigNum(const BigNum &); //拷贝构造函数
   BigNum & operator=(const BigNum &); //重载赋值运算符, 大数之间进行赋值运算
   friend istream & operator>>(istream &, BigNum &); //重载输入运算符
   friend ostream & operator << (ostream &, BigNum &); //重载输出运算符
   BigNum operator+(const BigNum &)const; //重载加法运算符,两个大数之间的相加
运算
   BigNum operator-(const BigNum &)const; //重载减法运算符,两个大数之间的相减
运算
   BigNum operator*(const BigNum &)const; //重载乘法运算符,两个大数之间的相乘
运算
                                    //重载除法运算符,大数对一个整数进行
   BigNum operator/(const int &)const;
相除运算
   BigNum operator^(const int &)const;
                                    //大数的n次方运算
                                    //大数对一个int类型的变量进行取模运
   int operator%(const int &)const;
算
                                    //大数和另一个大数的大小比较
   bool operator>(const BigNum &T)const;
                                    //大数和一个int类型的变量的大小比较
   bool operator>(const int &t)const;
   void print(); //输出大数
};
BigNum::BigNum(const int b) //将一个int类型的变量转化为大数
{
   int c, d = b;
   len = 0;
   memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
   while (d > MAXN)
   {
      c = d - (d / (MAXN + 1)) * (MAXN + 1);
```

```
d = d / (MAXN + 1);
       a[len++] = c;
   }
    a[len++] = d;
}
BigNum::BigNum(const char *s) //将一个字符串类型的变量转化为大数
   int t, k, index, L, i;
   memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
   L = strlen(s);
   len = L / DLEN;
   if (L % DLEN)len++;
   index = 0;
   for (i = L - 1; i \ge 0; i = DLEN)
    {
       t = 0;
       k = i - DLEN + 1;
       if (k < 0)k = 0;
       for (int j = k; j \le i; j++)
           t = t * 10 + s[j] - '0';
       a[index++] = t;
   }
}
BigNum::BigNum(const BigNum &T): len(T.len) //拷贝构造函数
{
    int i;
   memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
   for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
       a[i] = T.a[i];
}
BigNum &BigNum::operator=(const BigNum &n) //重载赋值运算符,大数之间赋值运算
{
   int i;
   len = n.len;
   memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
   for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
       a[i] = n.a[i];
   return *this;
}
istream &operator>>(istream &in, BigNum &b)
{
    char ch[MAXSIZE * 4];
   int i = -1;
   in >> ch;
    int L = strlen(ch);
```

```
int count = 0, sum = 0;
    for (i = L - 1; i >= 0;)
    {
        sum = 0;
        int t = 1;
        for (int j = 0; j < 4 \&\& i >= 0; j++, i--, t *= 10)
            sum += (ch[i] - '0') * t;
        b.a[count] = sum;
        count++;
    }
   b.len = count++;
    return in;
}
ostream &operator<<(ostream &out, BigNum &b) //重载输出运算符
    int i;
    cout << b.a[b.len - 1];</pre>
   for (i = b.len - 2; i >= 0; i--)
    {
        printf("%04d", b.a[i]);
    }
   return out;
}
BigNum BigNum::operator+(const BigNum &T)const //两个大数之间的相加运算
   BigNum t(*this);
    int i, big;
   big = T.len > len ? T.len : len;
    for (i = 0; i < big; i++)
        t.a[i] += T.a[i];
        if (t.a[i] > MAXN)
        {
            t.a[i + 1]++;
            t.a[i] -= MAXN + 1;
        }
    if (t.a[big] != 0)
        t.len = big + 1;
    else t.len = big;
    return t;
}
BigNum BigNum::operator-(const BigNum &T)const //两个大数之间的相减运算
```

```
{
    int i, j, big;
   bool flag;
    BigNum t1, t2;
    if (*this > T)
        t1 = *this;
        t2 = T;
        flag = 0;
    else
    {
        t1 = T;
        t2 = *this;
        flag = 1;
    }
   big = t1.len;
    for (i = 0; i < big; i++)
        if (t1.a[i] < t2.a[i])
        {
            j = i + 1;
            while (t1.a[j] == 0)
                j++;
            t1.a[j--]--;
            while (j > i)
                t1.a[j--] += MAXN;
            t1.a[i] += MAXN + 1 - t2.a[i];
        else t1.a[i] -= t2.a[i];
    }
    t1.len = big;
    while (t1.a[len - 1] == 0 \&\& t1.len > 1)
    {
        t1.len--;
        big--;
    }
    if (flag)
        t1.a[big - 1] = 0 - t1.a[big - 1];
   return t1;
}
BigNum BigNum::operator*(const BigNum &T)const //两个大数之间的相乘
   BigNum ret;
    int i, j, up;
```

```
int temp, temp1;
   for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
    {
       up = 0;
        for (j = 0; j < T.len; j++)
           temp = a[i] * T.a[j] + ret.a[i + j] + up;
            if (temp > MAXN)
               temp1 = temp - temp / (MAXN + 1) * (MAXN + 1);
               up = temp / (MAXN + 1);
               ret.a[i + j] = temp1;
           }
            else
            {
               up = 0;
               ret.a[i + j] = temp;
            }
        }
       if (up != 0)
           ret.a[i + j] = up;
    }
   ret.len = i + j;
    while (ret.a[ret.len - 1] == 0 && ret.len > 1)ret.len--;
   return ret;
BigNum BigNum::operator/(const int &b)const //大数对一个整数进行相除运算
{
   BigNum ret;
   int i, down = 0;
   for (i = len - 1; i \ge 0; i--)
       ret.a[i] = (a[i] + down * (MAXN + 1)) / b;
        down = a[i] + down * (MAXN + 1) - ret.a[i] * b;
   }
   ret.len = len;
    while (ret.a[ret.len - 1] == 0 \&\& ret.len > 1)
       ret.len--;
   return ret;
}
int BigNum::operator%(const int &b)const //大数对一个 int类型的变量进行取模
{
    int i, d = 0;
   for (i = len - 1; i >= 0; i--)
       d = ((d * (MAXN + 1)) \% b + a[i]) \% b;
```

```
return d;
}
BigNum BigNum::operator^(const int &n)const //大数的n次方运算
   BigNum t, ret(1);
    int i;
   if (n < 0)exit(-1);
    if (n == 0) return 1;
   if (n == 1)return *this;
    int m = n;
    while (m > 1)
       t = *this;
       for (i = 1; (i << 1) <= m; i <<= 1)
           t = t * t;
       m -= i;
       ret = ret * t;
       if (m == 1)ret = ret * (*this);
   }
   return ret;
}
bool BigNum::operator>(const BigNum &T)const //大数和另一个大数的大小比较
    int ln;
    if (len > T.len)return true;
    else if (len == T.len)
       ln = len - 1;
       while (a[ln] == T.a[ln] \&\& ln >= 0)
           ln--;
       if (ln >= 0 \&\& a[ln] > T.a[ln])
           return true;
       else
           return false;
   }
    else
       return false;
bool BigNum::operator>(const int &t)const //大数和一个int类型的变量的大小比较
   BigNum b(t);
   return *this > b;
}
void BigNum::print() //输出大数
{
```

```
int i;
   printf("%d", a[len - 1]);
    for (i = len - 2; i >= 0; i--)
        printf("%04d", a[i]);
   printf("\n");
}
int main()
{
    //freopen("in.txt","r",stdin);
    //freopen("out.txt","w",stdout);
    int m, n;
    int T;
    scanf("%d", &T);
    while (T--)
    {
        scanf("%d%d", &m, &n);
        BigNum tt = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
            tt = tt * m;
        int tmp = n;
        for (int i = 2; i \le n; i++)
            while ( tmp \% i == 0 \&\& (tt \% i == 0) )
            {
                tmp /= i;
                tt = tt / i;
            }
        }
        printf("%d/", tmp);
        tt.print();
   }
   return 0;
}
       大整数类
5.1.2
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
/* windy7926778, 非负大数,10<sup>4</sup>进制,所有的函数中的大数都为引用*/
const int N = 80; // 10 进制下的最大位数
struct big
{
```

```
int d[N / 4];
    int len;
};
void pri(big &x) // 输出大数 x , 不输出换行符
{
    int i;
   printf("%d", x.d[x.len - 1]);
   for (i = x.len - 2; i >= 0; i--)
       printf("%04d", x.d[i]);
void set(big &x, char str[]) //把不带符号的非空字符串 str 转化为大数 x , 并去除前
导零
{
   memset(&x, 0, sizeof(x));
    int i, w = 1, now = 0;
   for (i = strlen(str) - 1; i \ge 0; i--)
       now += w * (str[i] - 48);
       w *= 10;
       if (w == 10000)
           x.d[x.len++] = now;
           now = 0;
           w = 1;
       }
    }
   if (now)x.d[x.len++] = now;
   while (x.len > 1 && !x.d[x.len - 1])x.len--;
void set(big &x, int n) //把非负整数 n 转化为大数 x
{
   memset(&x, 0, sizeof(x));
   if (!n)
    {
       x.len = 1;
       x.d[0] = 0;
   }
    else
    {
       while (n)
           x.d[x.len++] = n % 10000;
           n /= 10000;
       }
   }
```

```
}
void add(big &x, big &y) // 大数 x = 大数 x + 大数 y
{
   int i, c = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < x.len || i < y.len; i++)
       x.d[i] += y.d[i] + c;
       if (x.d[i] >= 10000)
           x.d[i] = 10000;
           c = 1;
       else c = 0;
   }
    if (c)x.d[i++] = 1;
   x.len = i;
}
void sub(big &x, big &y) // 大数 x = 大数 y , 要求 x >= y
   int i, c = 0;
   for (i = 0; i < y.len; i++)
       x.d[i] = y.d[i] + c;
       if (x.d[i] < 0)
           x.d[i] += 10000;
           c = 1;
       }
       else c = 0;
   }
   for (; c; i++)
       x.d[i] -= c;
       c = 0;
       if (x.d[i] < 0)
           x.d[i] += 10000;
           c = 1;
       }
    while (x.len > 1 && !x.d[x.len - 1])
       x.len--;
}
void mul(big &z, big &x, big &y) // 大数 z = 大数 x * 大数 y
```

```
{
   memset(&z, 0, sizeof(z));
   z.len = x.len + y.len;
    int i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < x.len; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < y.len; j++)
            z.d[i + j] += x.d[i] * y.d[j];
            z.d[i + j + 1] += z.d[i + j] / 10000;
            z.d[i + j] \% = 10000;
        }
    while (z.len > 1 && !z.d[z.len - 1])
        z.len--;
}
void mul(big &z, big &x, int e) // 大数 z =  大数 x *  非负整数 e
   memset(&z, 0, sizeof(z));
    int i, c = 0;
   for (i = 0; i < x.len; i++)
    {
        z.d[i] += x.d[i] * e;
        z.d[i + 1] = z.d[i] / 10000;
        z.d[i] %= 10000;
    }
    if (z.d[i] / 10000)
        z.d[i + 1] = z.d[i] / 10000;
        z.d[i] %= 10000;
        i++;
    }
    z.len = i + 1;
    while (z.len > 1 && !z.d[z.len - 1])
        z.len--;
}
bool cmp(big &x, big &y) //return 大数 x <= 大数 y;
{
    if (x.len < y.len)
        return true;
    if (x.len > y.len)
        return false;
    int i;
    for (i = x.len - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        if (x.d[i] != y.d[i])
```

```
return x.d[i] < y.d[i];</pre>
   return true;
}
void div(big &z, big &x, big &y, big &t) // 大数 z = 大数 x / 大数 y 余数为 t
   memset(&z, 0, sizeof(z));
    int i, j, p, q, now;
   big e;
    set(t, 0);
    for (i = x.len - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    {
        for (j = t.len; j > 0; j--)
            t.d[j] = t.d[j - 1];
        t.len++;
        t.d[0] = x.d[i];
        while (t.len > 1 && !t.d[t.len - 1])
            t.len--;
        p = 0;
        q = 9999;
        while (p \le q)
        {
            now = (p + q) >> 1;
            mul(e, y, now);
            if (cmp(e, t))
                p = now + 1;
            else
                q = now - 1;
        }
        mul(e, y, q);
        sub(t, e);
        z.d[i] = q;
    }
   z.len = x.len;
    while (z.len > 1 && !z.d[z.len - 1])
        z.len--;
}
char b[100000];
char a[100000];
int main()
   while (scanf("%s%s", a, b) != EOF)
    {
```

```
big A, B;
        set(A, a);
        set(B, b);
        add(A, B);
        pri(A);
        printf("\n");
    }
   return 0;
}
        高精度\mathbf{FFT}乘法(O(N \lg N))
5.1.3
/**
*HDU 1402 A * B Problem Plus
*计算A*B
*/
#include<iostream>
#include<cmath>
using namespace std;
typedef struct vir
{
    double re, im;
   vir() {}
   vir(double a, double b)
    {
        re = a;
        im = b;
    }
    vir operator +(const vir &b)
    {
        return vir(re + b.re, im + b.im);
    }
    vir operator -(const vir &b)
    {
        return vir(re - b.re, im - b.im);
    }
   vir operator *(const vir &b)
    {
        return vir(re * b.re - im * b.im, re * b.im + b.re * im);
    }
} vir;
vir x1[200005], x2[200005];
const double Pi = acos(-1.0);
void change(vir *x, int len, int loglen)
{
```

```
int i, j, k, t;
    for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
    {
        t = i;
        for (j = k = 0; j < loglen; j++, t >>= 1)
            k = (k << 1) | (t & 1);
        if (k < i)
        {
            vir wt = x[k];
            x[k] = x[i];
            x[i] = wt;
        }
    }
}
void fft(vir *x, int len, int loglen)
{
    int i, j, t, s, e;
    change(x, len, loglen);
    t = 1;
   for (i = 0; i < loglen; i++, t <<= 1)
    {
        s = 0;
        e = s + t;
        while (s < len)
            vir a, b, wo(cos(Pi / t), sin(Pi / t)), wn(1, 0);
            for (j = s; j < s + t; j++)
            {
                a = x[j];
                b = x[j + t] * wn;
                x[j] = a + b;
                x[j + t] = a - b;
                wn = wn * wo;
            }
            s = e + t;
            e = s + t;
        }
    }
}
void dit_fft(vir *x, int len, int loglen)
{
    int i, j, s, e, t = 1 \ll loglen;
   for (i = 0; i < loglen; i++)
    {
        t >>= 1;
```

```
s = 0;
        e = s + t;
        while (s < len)
            vir a, b, wn(1, 0), wo(cos(Pi / t), -sin(Pi / t));
            for (j = s; j < s + t; j++)
            {
                a = x[j] + x[j + t];
                b = (x[j] - x[j + t]) * wn;
                x[j] = a;
                x[j + t] = b;
                wn = wn * wo;
            }
            s = e + t;
            e = s + t;
        }
    }
    change(x, len, loglen);
    for (i = 0; i < len; i++)x[i].re /= len;
}
int main()
{
    char a[100005], b[100005];
    int i, len1, len2, t, over, len, loglen;
    while (scanf("%s%s", a, b) != EOF)
        len1 = strlen(a) << 1;</pre>
        len2 = strlen(b) << 1;</pre>
        len = 1;
        loglen = 0;
        while (len < len1)
            len <<= 1;
            loglen++;
        while (len < len2)
        {
            len <<= 1;
            loglen++;
        }
        for (i = 0; a[i] != '\0'; i++)
            x1[i].re = a[i] - '0';
            x1[i].im = 0;
```

```
for (; i < len; i++)
           x1[i].re = x1[i].im = 0;
        for (i = 0; b[i] != '\0'; i++)
           x2[i].re = b[i] - '0';
           x2[i].im = 0;
        }
        for (; i < len; i++)
            x2[i].re = x2[i].im = 0;
        fft(x1, len, loglen);
        fft(x2, len, loglen);
        for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
            x1[i] = x1[i] * x2[i];
        dit_fft(x1, len, loglen);
        for (i = (len1 + len2) / 2 - 2, over = loglen = 0; i \ge 0; i = 0
           t = x1[i].re + over + 0.5;
           a[loglen++] = t % 10;
           over = t / 10;
       }
        while (over)
           a[loglen++] = over % 10;
           over /= 10;
        for (loglen--; loglen >= 0 && !a[loglen]; loglen--);
        if (loglen < 0)
           putchar('0');
        else
           for (; loglen >= 0; loglen--)
               putchar(a[loglen] + '0');
        putchar('\n');
    }
   return 0;
}
        统计x(二进制)中1的个数(未知复杂度)
§ 5.2
/**
*统计x(二进制)中1的个数
*/
int cb(int x)
    int cnt;
```

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```
for(cnt=0; x>0; cnt++) x&=x-1;
   return cnt;
}
§ 5.3 二进制生成子集(O(2^N))
/**
*二进制生成子集: 生成0--n-1的子集S
void print_subset(int n,int s)
   for(int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
       if(s&(1<<i))printf("%d ",i);//此时也可以用比较弱化的版本写出统计1的个数
   printf("\n");
}
/*枚举0<=x<2<sup>n</sup>中数*/
void subset(int n)
{
   int t=1 << n;
   for(int s=0; s<t; s++) print_subset(n,s);</pre>
}
```

Chapter 6

Computation Mathematics

§ 6.1 计算中序表达式(O(n))

```
/**
*计算中序表达式
*输入: str[](中序表达式,示例: 1.1 + 2.2 #)(注: 必须包含符号,否则无法计算)
*输出: 计算结果Item(可自定义类型)
typedef long long Item;
const int MAXN=0;
const int OpNum=7;//操作符的数目
const char op[OpNum+1]="#+-*/()";// 操作符
const int out[OpNum]= {0,2,2,4,4,6,1};//操作符外优先级
const int in[OpNum]= {0,3,3,5,5,1,6};//操作符内优先级
int GetPri(char ope)//得到对应op 数组的下标
{
   for(i=0; i<OpNum; i++) if(ope==op[i]) break;</pre>
   return i;
}
Item calculator(char *str)
   stack<Item> number;
   stack<char> opera;
   char temps[5*MAXN],ope;
   Item tempi,a,b;
   int i,j,k,len,ch1,ch2;
   bool OpFlag,flag,EndFlag=false;
   len=strlen(str);
   i=0;
   opera.push('#');
   while(!EndFlag)
   {
```

```
if(opera.top()=='#'&&i>=len) EndFlag=true;
j=0;
flag=false;
OpFlag=false;
for(; str[i]!=' '&&i<len; i++,j++) temps[j]=str[i];</pre>
if(i<len)
{
    temps[j]=0;
    i++;
if(i>=len)
{
    temps[0]='#';
    temps[1]=0;
}
for(k=0; k<0pNum; k++)</pre>
{
    if(temps[0]==op[k])
        if(temps[1]!=0) flag=true;
        else OpFlag=true;
    }
}
if(OpFlag)
{
    ope=temps[0];
    ch1=GetPri(opera.top());
    ch2=GetPri(ope);
    if(in[ch1]>out[ch2])
    {
        b=number.top();
        number.pop();
        a=number.top();
        number.pop();
        switch(opera.top())
        case '+':
            number.push(a+b);
            break;
        case '-':
             number.push(a-b);
            break;
        case '*':
            number.push(a*b);
             break;
```

```
case '/':
                   number.push(a/b);
                   break;
               }
               opera.pop();
               if(i<len) i=i-2;
           }
           else if(in[ch1]<out[ch2]) opera.push(ope);</pre>
           else opera.pop();
       }
       else
       {
           tempi=strtod(temps,NULL);
           number.push(tempi);
       }
    }
   return number.top();
}
§ 6.2
        快速幂取模(O(\lg n))
/**
*快速幂取模
*输入: a,b,n
*输出: (a^b)%n
*/
typedef long long LL;
LL modexp(LL a,LL b,LL n)
{
   LL ret=1;
   while(b)
      //基数存在
      if(b&1) ret=ret*a%n;
      a=a*a%n;
      b>>=1;
   }
   return ret;
}
        二分法: 单调函数(O(\lg(nf(n))))
   可以使用STL 的lower_bound() 函数; 例子: lower_bound(A,A+j,A[j]-S);
   或者:
//(L=...,R=...;)
```

```
while(L<R)
{
   int M=L+(R-L)/2;
   if(test(M)) R=M;
   else L=M+1;
}
        迭代法(略)
§ 6.4
Too Simple
        三分法: 凸性函数(O(\lg(nf(n))))
  • 类似二分的定义Left和Right, mid = (Left + Right)/2, midmid = (mid + Right)/2;
  ● - 如果mid 靠近极值点,则Right = midmid;
      - 否则(即midmid靠近极值点),则Left = mid;
/**
*三分法求极大值
*输入: Calc()函数,left,right
*输出: left, right
*/
double Calc(Type a)
   /* 根据题目的意思计算 */
}
void Solve(void)
   double Left, Right;
   double mid, midmid;
   double mid_value, midmid_value;
   Left = MIN;
   Right = MAX;
   while (Left + EPS < Right)
   {
       mid = (Left + Right) / 2;
       midmid = (mid + Right) / 2;
       mid_area = Calc(mid);
       midmid_area = Calc(midmid);
       // 假设求解最大极值
       if (mid_area >= midmid_area) Right = midmid;
       else Left = mid;
       // 求解最小极值改动如下
       /*if (mid_area < midmid_area) Right = midmid;</pre>
```

```
else Left = mid;*/
}
```

§ 6.6 解线性方程组

6.6.1 LU 分解(方阵) $(O(N^3))$ (优于高斯消元)

LU分解是矩阵分解的一种,可以将一个方阵分解为一个下三角矩阵和一个上三角矩阵的乘积(有时是它们和一个置换矩阵的乘积)。LU分解主要应用在数值分析中,用来解线性方程、求反矩阵或计算行列式。

一个可逆矩阵可以进行LU分解当且仅当它的所有子式都非零。如果要求其中的L矩阵(或U矩阵)为单位三角矩阵,那么分解是唯一的。同理可知,矩阵的LDU可分解条件也相同,并且总是唯一的。

求解Ax = LUx = b 时, 先解Ly = b 得到y, 再解Ux = y 得到x。

```
/**
*高斯消元法: n*n=n的矩阵的($0(N^3)$)
*输入: a[][] = b[]
*输出: b[](解),gauss()(是否有解)
*/
//const int maxn=0;
//const double eps=1e-6;
double a[maxn] [maxn], b[maxn];
bool gauss(int n)
{
    int i, j, k, row;
   double maxp, t;
   for (k = 0; k < n; k++)
    {
        for (maxp = 0, i = k; i < n; i++)
            if (fabs(a[i][k]) > fabs(maxp))
                maxp = a[row = i][k];
        if (fabs(maxp) < eps) return false;</pre>
        if (row != k)
            for (j = k; j < n; j++)
                t = a[k][j];
                a[k][j] = a[row][j];
                a[row][j] = t;
            }
            t = b[k];
            b[k] = b[row];
            b[row] = t;
        }
```

```
for (j = k + 1; j < n; j++)
        {
           a[k][j] /= maxp;
           for (i = k + 1; i < n; i++)
               a[i][j] -= a[i][k] * a[k][j];
        }
       b[k] /= maxp;
        for (i = k + 1; i < n; i++) b[i] -= b[k] * a[i][k];
   }
   for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--)
        for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++)
           b[i] -= a[i][j] * b[j];
   return true;
}
       高斯消元(O(N^3))
6.6.2
多功能复杂版
/**
```

```
*高斯消元($0(N^3)$)
*输入: a[][]=a[n](n*(n+1))
*输出: x[](解集)
*/
#include<stdio.h>
#include<algorithm>
#include<iostream>
#include<string.h>
#include<math.h>
using namespace std;
const int maxn=50;
int a[maxn][maxn];//增广矩阵
int x[maxn];//解集
bool free_x[maxn];//标记是否是不确定的变元
inline int gcd(int a,int b)
{
   int t;
   while(b!=0)
       t=b;
       b=a%b;
       a=t;
   }
```

```
return a;
}
inline int lcm(int a,int b)
   return a/gcd(a,b)*b;//先除后乘, 防溢出
}
// 高斯消元法解方程组(Gauss-Jordan elimination).(-2表示有浮点数解,但无整数解,
//-1表示无解, 0表示唯一解, 大于0表示无穷解, 并返回自由变元的个数)
//有equ个方程, var个变元。增广矩阵行数为equ,分别为0到equ-1,列数为var+1,分别为0到var.
int Gauss(int equ,int var)
{
   int i,j,k;
   int max_r;// 当前这列绝对值最大的行.
   int col;//当前处理的列
   int ta,tb;
   int LCM;
   int temp;
   int free_x_num;
   int free_index;
   for(int i=0; i<=var; i++)</pre>
       x[i]=0;
       free_x[i]=true;
   }
   //转换为阶梯阵.
   col=0; // 当前处理的列
   for(k = 0; k < equ && col < var; k++,col++)
   {
       // 枚举当前处理的行.
       // 找到该col列元素绝对值最大的那行与第k行交换.(为了在除法时减小误差)
       max_r=k;
       for(i=k+1; i<equ; i++)</pre>
          if(abs(a[i][col])>abs(a[max_r][col])) max_r=i;
       if(max_r!=k)
          // 与第k行交换.
          for(j=k; j<var+1; j++) swap(a[k][j],a[max_r][j]);</pre>
       if(a[k][col]==0)
```

```
// 说明该col列第k行以下全是0了,则处理当前行的下一列.
         k--;
         continue;
      }
      for(i=k+1; i<equ; i++)</pre>
         // 枚举要删去的行.
         if(a[i][col]!=0)
             LCM = lcm(abs(a[i][col]), abs(a[k][col]));
             ta = LCM/abs(a[i][col]);
             tb = LCM/abs(a[k][col]);
             if(a[i][col]*a[k][col]<0)tb=-tb;// 异号的情况是相加
             for(j=col; j<var+1; j++)</pre>
             {
                a[i][j] = a[i][j]*ta-a[k][j]*tb;
             }
         }
      }
   }
   // 1. 无解的情况: 化简的增广阵中存在(0, 0, ..., a)这样的行(a != 0).
   for (i = k; i < equ; i++)
   {
      // 对于无穷解来说,如果要判断哪些是自由变元,那么初等行变换中的交换就会影
响,则要记录交换.
      if (a[i][col] != 0) return -1;
   }
   // 2. 无穷解的情况: 在var * (var + 1)的增广阵中出现(0, 0, ..., 0) 这样的行,
即说明没有形成严格的上三角阵.
   // 且出现的行数即为自由变元的个数.
   if (k < var)
   {
      // 首先, 自由变元有var - k 个, 即不确定的变元至少有var - k 个.
      for (i = k - 1; i \ge 0; i--)
         // 第i行一定不会是(0,0,...,0)的情况,因为这样的行是在第k行到第equ 行.
         // 同样, 第i行一定不会是(0,0,...,a), a != 0的情况,这样的无解的.
         free_x_num = 0; // 用于判断该行中的不确定的变元的个数, 如果超过1个,
则无法求解,它们仍然为不确定的变元.
         for (j = 0; j < var; j++)
         {
             if (a[i][j] != 0 && free_x[j]) free_x_num++, free_index = j;
         }
          if (free_x_num > 1) continue; // 无法求解出确定的变元.
```

```
// 说明就只有一个不确定的变元free_index,那么可以求解出该变元,且该变
元是确定的.
           temp = a[i][var];
           for (j = 0; j < var; j++)
           {
               if (a[i][j] != 0 \&\& j != free\_index) temp -= a[i][j] * x[j];
           }
           x[free_index] = temp / a[i][free_index]; // 求出该变元.
           free_x[free_index] = 0; // 该变元是确定的.
       return var - k; // 自由变元有var - k个.
   }
   // 3. 唯一解的情况: 在var * (var + 1)的增广阵中形成严格的上三角阵.
   // 计算出Xn-1, Xn-2 ... XO.
   for (i = var - 1; i >= 0; i--)
   {
       temp = a[i][var];
       for (j = i + 1; j < var; j++)
           if (a[i][j] != 0) temp -= a[i][j] * x[j];
       if (temp % a[i][i] != 0) return -2; // 说明有浮点数解, 但无整数解.
       x[i] = temp / a[i][i];
   }
   return 0;
}
int main(void)
{
   freopen("in.txt", "r", stdin);
   freopen("out.txt","w",stdout);
   int i, j;
   int equ, var;
   while (scanf("%d %d", &equ, &var) != EOF)
   {
       memset(a, 0, sizeof(a));
       for (i = 0; i < equ; i++)
           for (j = 0; j < var + 1; j++)
           {
              scanf("%d", &a[i][j]);
           }
       }
       int free_num = Gauss(equ,var);
       if (free_num == -1) printf(" 无解!\n");
       else if (free_num == -2) printf("有浮点数解, 无整数解!\n");
```

```
else if (free_num > 0)
            printf("无穷多解! 自由变元个数为%d\n", free_num);
            for (i = 0; i < var; i++)
            {
                if (free_x[i]) printf("x%d 是不确定的\n", i + 1);
                else printf("x\%d: \%d\n", i + 1, x[i]);
            }
        }
        else
        {
            for (i = 0; i < var; i++)
            {
                printf("x%d: %d\n", i + 1, x[i]);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
   return 0;
}
kuangbin版
double a[maxn] [maxn], x[maxn];
int equ, var;
int Gauss()
{
    int i, j, k, col, max_r;
    for (k = 0, col = 0; k < equ && col < var; k++, col++)
    {
        max_r = k;
        for (i = k + 1; i < equ; i++)
            if (fabs(a[i][col]) > fabs(a[max_r][col]))
                \max_r = i;
        if (fabs(a[max_r][col]) < eps)return 0;</pre>
        if (k != max_r)
        {
            for (j = col; j < var; j++)
                swap(a[k][j], a[max_r][j]);
            swap(x[k], x[max_r]);
        }
        x[k] /= a[k][col];
        for (j = col + 1; j < var; j++)a[k][j] /= a[k][col];
        a[k][col] = 1;
        for (int i = 0; i < equ; i++)
```

```
if (i != k)
            {
                x[i] = x[k] * a[i][k];
                for (j = col + 1; j < var; j++)
                    a[i][j] -= a[k][j] * a[i][col];
                a[i][col] = 0;
            }
    }
   return 1;
}
简化版(判是否有解,变上三角矩阵)
int gauss(int n)
{
    int i, j, k, x, y;
    for (i = j = 0; i \le n \&\& j \le N; i ++, j ++)
        if (mat[i][j] == 0)
        {
            for (x = i + 1; x \le n; x ++)
                if (mat[x][j])
                {
                    for (y = j; y \le N; y ++)
                        swap(mat[i][y], mat[x][y]);
                    break;
                }
            if (x > n)
            {
                -- i;
                continue;
            }
        for (x = i + 1; x \le n; x ++)
            if (mat[x][j])
            {
                for (y = j; y \le N; y ++)
                    mat[x][y] ^= mat[i][y];
            }
    }
    for (k = i; k \le n; k ++)
        if (mat[k][N])
            return 0;
   return 1;
}
```

JAVA版

```
import java.util.*;
import java.math.*;
class fraction {
   BigInteger a, b;
   public fraction() {
        a = new BigInteger("0");
        b = new BigInteger("1");
    }
   fraction( BigInteger a0, BigInteger b0) {
        this.a = a0; this.b = b0;
    }
    void reduction() {
        BigInteger tmp = a.gcd( b );
        a = a.divide( tmp );
        b = b.divide( tmp );
        if ( b.compareTo( BigInteger.ZERO ) == - 1 ) {
            b = b.multiply( BigInteger.valueOf( -1 ));
            a = a.multiply( BigInteger.valueOf( -1 ));
        }
    }
    fraction add( fraction t ) {
        fraction tmp = new fraction( a.multiply( t.b ).add( b.multiply( t.a )) , b.multiply(t.b)
        tmp.reduction();
        return tmp;
    }
    fraction sub( fraction t ) {
        fraction tmp = new fraction( a.multiply( t.b ).subtract( b.multiply( t.a )) , b.multiply
        tmp.reduction();
        return tmp;
    }
    fraction mult( fraction t) {
        fraction tmp = new fraction( a.multiply( t.a ), b.multiply( t.b ));
        tmp.reduction();
        return tmp;
    }
    fraction div( fraction t) {
        fraction tmp = new fraction( a.multiply( t.b ), b.multiply( t.a ));
        tmp.reduction();
        return tmp;
    }
    public void abs() {
```

```
if ( this.a.compareTo( BigInteger.ZERO ) == - 1 ) {
            this.a = this.a.multiply( BigInteger.valueOf( -1 ));
        }
    }
   void out() {
        this.reduction();
        if ( b.compareTo( BigInteger.ONE ) == 0 )
            System.out.println(a);
        else
            System.out.println(a + "/" + b);
    }
    boolean biger( fraction p ) {
        fraction tmp = new fraction ( a, b );
        fraction t = new fraction(p.a, p.b);
        //t = p;
        tmp.reduction();
        if ( tmp.a.compareTo( BigInteger.ZERO ) == - 1 ) {
            tmp.a = tmp.a.multiply( BigInteger.valueOf( -1 ));
        if ( t.a.compareTo( BigInteger.ZERO ) == - 1 ) {
            t.a = t.a.multiply( BigInteger.valueOf( -1 ));
        tmp = tmp.sub( t );
       return tmp.a.compareTo( BigInteger.ZERO ) > -1;
    }
}
public class Main {
   public static void lup_solve( fraction x[], fraction y[], fraction L[][], fraction U[][], int
        fraction z = new fraction( BigInteger.ZERO , BigInteger.ONE);
        fraction sum = z;//double sum;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i ++) {
            sum = z; //sum = 0;
            for (j = 0; j < i; j ++) {
                sum = sum.add( L[i][j].mult( y[j] ));//sum += L[i][j] * y[ j ];
            y[i] = b[ pi[i] ].sub( sum );//y[i] = b[ pi[i] ] - sum;
       for ( i = n - 1 ; i \ge 0 ; i -- ) {
            sum = z ; //sum = 0;
            for (j = i + 1; j < n; j ++) {
```

```
sum = sum.add( \ U[i][j].mult( \ x[j] \ )); //sum += U[i][j] * x[ \ j \ ];
        }
        x[i] = (y[i].sub(sum)).div(U[i][i]);//x[i] = (y[i] - sum)/U[i][i];
    }
}
public static int lup_decomposition( fraction a[][] , int n , int pi[] ) {
    int i, j, k, k1 = 0;
    fraction p = new fraction(BigInteger.valueOf(0), BigInteger.ONE ), z = new fraction( BigInteger.one
    for (i = 0; i < n; i ++)
       pi[i] = i;// 置换
    for (k = 0; k < n; k ++) {
        p = z;
        for ( i = k ; i < n ; i ++ ) {
            if ( a[i][k].biger( p ) ) {
                p = new fraction( a[i][k].a, a[i][k].b);
                k1 = i;
            }
        }
        if ( p.a.compareTo( BigInteger.ZERO ) == 0 ) {
            return 0 ;// error
        fraction tmp;
        int t = pi[ k ]; pi[ k ] = pi[ k1 ]; pi[k1] = t;
        for ( i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++ ) {
            tmp = a[ k ][i]; a[ k ][i] = a[ k1 ][i]; a[k1][i] = tmp;
        }//swap( a[k][i], a[k1][i] );
        for (i = k + 1; i < n; i ++) {
            a[i][k] = a[i][k].div(a[k][k]);
            for (j = k + 1; j < n; j ++)
                a[i][j] = a[i][j].sub(a[i][k].mult(a[k][j]));// - a[i][k] * a[k][j] ;
        }
    }
    return 1;
}
public static void check(fraction a[][], fraction x[], int n) {
    int i, j;
    fraction sum, z = new fraction( BigInteger.ZERO , BigInteger.ONE);
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        sum = z;
        for ( j = 0 ; j < n ; j ++ ) {
            sum = sum.add( a[i][j].mult( x[j] ));
```

}

```
sum.out();
        }
    }
    public static void main(String[] agrs) {
        Scanner cin = new Scanner( System.in );
        int i, j;
        int n;
        while ( cin.hasNextInt() ) {
            //任何函数都要和一个class相连
            n = cin.nextInt();
            int pi[] = new int[n];
            fraction a[][] = new fraction[n][n];
            fraction aa[][] = new fraction[n][n];
            fraction B[] = new fraction[n];
            fraction x[] = new fraction[n];
            fraction y[] = new fraction[n];
            for (i = 0; i < n; i ++) {
                for (j = 0; j < n; j ++) {
                    a[i][j] = new fraction( BigInteger.valueOf(0), BigInteger.valueOf(1));
                    a[i][j].a = cin.nextBigInteger();
                    aa[i][j] = new fraction( BigInteger.valueOf(0), BigInteger.valueOf(1));
                    aa[i][j] = a[i][j];
                B[i] = new fraction( BigInteger.valueOf(0), BigInteger.valueOf(1));
                B[i].a = cin.nextBigInteger();
                x[i] = new fraction( BigInteger.valueOf(0), BigInteger.valueOf(1));
                y[i] = new fraction( BigInteger.valueOf(0), BigInteger.valueOf(1));
            }
            if ( 1 == lup_decomposition( a, n, pi) ) {
                lup_solve( x, y, a, a, pi, B, n);
                for (i = 0; i < n; i ++)
                    x[i].out();
                //check( aa, x, n);
            } else {
                System.out.println("No solution.");
            System.out.println();
        }
    }
}
```

§ 6.7 解模线性方程或方程组(未知复杂度)

```
/**
*模线性方程ax=b(mod n): int modular_linear(int a,int b,int n,int* sol)
*输入: a,b,n
*输出: sol[]
*模线性方程组x=b[k](mod w[k]): int modular_linear_system(int b[],int w[],int k)
*for 一遍这个函数即可
*输入: b[],w[],k(方程组中的第k 个方程)
*输出: return int;
*/
typedef long long LL;
//扩展Euclid 求解gcd(a,b)=ax+by
int ext_gcd(int a,int b,int& x,int& y)
{
    int t,ret;
   if(!b)
    {
       x=1, y=0;
       return a;
    }
   ret=ext_gcd(b,a%b,x,y);
   t=x,x=y,y=t-a/b*y;
   return ret;
}
//计算m^a, O(loga), 本身没什么用, 注意这个按位处理的方法:-P
int exponent(int m,int a)
{
    int ret=1;
   for(; a; a>>=1,m*=m) if(a&1) ret*=m;
   return ret;
}
//计算幂取模a^b mod n, O(logb)
int modular_exponent(int a,int b,int n) //a^b mod n
{
    int ret=1;
   for(; b; b>>=1,a=(int)((LL)a)*a\(\(\text{n}\)) if(b\(\text{l}\)) ret=(int)((LL)ret)*a\(\text{n}\);
   return ret;
}
//求解模线性方程ax=b (mod n)
//返回解的个数,解保存在sol[] 中
```

```
//要求n>0,解的范围0..n-1
int modular_linear(int a,int b,int n,int* sol)
{
    int d,e,x,y,i;
   d=ext_gcd(a,n,x,y);
    if(b%d) return 0;
    e=(x*(b/d)%n+n)%n;
   for(i=0; i<d; i++) sol[i]=(e+i*(n/d))%n;
   return d;
}
//求解模线性方程组(中国余数定理)
// x = b[0] \pmod{w[0]}
// x = b[1] \pmod{w[1]}
// ...
// x = b[k-1] \pmod{w[k-1]}
//要求w[i]>0,w[i] 与w[j] 互质,解的范围1..n,n=w[0]*w[1]*...*w[k-1]
int modular_linear_system(int b[],int w[],int k)
   int d,x,y,a=0,m,n=1,i;
   for (i=0; i<k; i++) n*=w[i];
   for (i=0; i<k; i++)
       m=n/w[i];
       d=ext_gcd(w[i],m,x,y);
       a=(a+y*m*b[i])%n;
    }
   return (a+n)%n;
}
```

§ 6.8 定积分计算

6.8.1 自适应辛普森

```
/*
*定积分运算: 自适应辛普森公式
*输入: a,b,eps,F(x)
*输出: 积分值asr(a, b, eps)
double F(double x)
{
   return log10(x);
}
```

//三点辛普森公式

```
double simpson(double width, double fa, double fb, double fc)
{
   return (fb + fa + 4 * fc) * width / 6;
}
//自适应simpson公式递归过程
double asr(double a, double b, double eps, double A)
{
   double c = (a + b) / 2;
   double fa, fb, fc, L, R;
   fa = F(a); fb = F(b); fc = F(c);
   L = simpson(c - a, fa, fc, F((c + a) / 2));
   R = simpson(b - c, fc, fb, F((b + c) / 2));
    if (fabs(L + R - A) \le 15 * eps) return L + R + (L + R - A) / 15;
   return asr(a, c, eps / 2, L) + asr(c, b, eps / 2, R);
}
//自适应simpson公式主过程
double asr(double a, double b, double eps)
   return asr(a, b, eps, simpson(b - a, F(a), F(b), F((b + a) / 2)));
}
6.8.2
       Romberg
/**
Romberg求定积分
输入:积分区间[a,b],被积函数f(x,y,z)
输出: 积分结果
f(x,y,z)示例:
double f0( double x, double 1, double t )
{
   return sqrt(1.0+l*l*t*t*cos(t*x)*cos(t*x));
}
*/
const double PI = acos(-1.0);
const int maxn = 1010;
double f0( double x, double 1, double t )
{
   return sqrt(1.0+l*l*t*t*cos(t*x)*cos(t*x));
}
double Romberg (double a, double b, double (*f)(double x, double y, double z), double eps,
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```

```
double 1, double t)
{
    int i, j, temp2, min;
    double h, R[2][maxn], temp4;
    for (i = 0; i < maxn; i++)
    {
        R[0][i] = 0.0;
        R[1][i] = 0.0;
   h = b - a;
    min = (int)(log(h * 10.0) / log(2.0)); //h should be at most 0.1
   R[0][0] = ((*f)(a, 1, t) + (*f)(b, 1, t)) * h * 0.50;
    i = 1;
    temp2 = 1;
    while (i < maxn)
        i++;
        R[1][0] = 0.0;
        for (j = 1; j \le temp2; j++)
            R[1][0] += (*f)(a + h * ((double)j - 0.50), l, t);
        R[1][0] = (R[0][0] + h * R[1][0]) * 0.50;
        temp4 = 4.0;
        for (j = 1; j < i; j++)
            R[1][j] = R[1][j-1] + (R[1][j-1] - R[0][j-1]) / (temp4 - 1.0);
            temp4 *= 4.0;
        }
        if ((fabs(R[1][i-1]-R[0][i-2]) < eps) && (i > min))
            return R[1][i - 1];
        h *= 0.50;
        temp2 *= 2;
        for (j = 0; j < i; j++)
            R[0][j] = R[1][j];
    }
    return R[1][maxn - 1];
}
double Integral(double a, double b, double (*f)(double x, double y, double z), double eps,
                double 1, double t)
{
    int n;
    double R, p, res;
   n = (int)(floor)(b * t * 0.50 / PI);
```

```
p = 2.0 * PI / t;
   res = b - (double)n * p;
   if (n) R = Romberg (a, p, f0, eps / (double)n, l, t);
   R = R * (double)n + Romberg( 0.0, res, f0, eps, l, t);
   return R / 100.0;
}
        多项式求根: 牛顿法
§ 6.9
/**
*多项式求根:牛顿法
*a_n*x^n+a_(n-1)*x^(n-1)+...+a_1*x+a_0=0
*输入:多项式系数c[],多项式度数n,求在[a,b]间的根
*输出: Polynomial_Root()(根)
*要求保证[a,b]间有根
*/
double fabs(double x)
{
   return (x < 0) ? -x : x;
}
double f(int m, double c[], double x)
{
   int i;
   double p = c[m];
   for (i = m; i > 0; i--)
       p = p * x + c[i - 1];
   return p;
}
int newton(double x0, double *r,
          double c[], double cp[], int n,
          double a, double b, double eps)
{
   int MAX_ITERATION = 1000;
   int i = 1;
   double x1, x2, fp, eps2 = eps / 10.0;
   x1 = x0;
   while (i < MAX_ITERATION)
       x2 = f(n, c, x1);
```

```
fp = f(n - 1, cp, x1);
        if ((fabs(fp) < 0.000000001) \&\& (fabs(x2) > 1.0))
            return 0;
        x2 = x1 - x2 / fp;
        if (fabs(x1 - x2) < eps2)
            if (x2 < a | | x2 > b)
                return 0;
            *r = x2;
            return 1;
        }
        x1 = x2;
        i++;
    return 0;
}
double Polynomial_Root(double c[], int n, double a, double b, double eps)
    double *cp;
    int i;
    double root;
    cp = (double *)calloc(n, sizeof(double));
    for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--) cp[i] = (i + 1) * c[i + 1];
    if (a > b) root = a; a = b; b = root;
    if ((!newton(a, &root, c, cp, n, a, b, eps)) &&
            (!newton(b, &root, c, cp, n, a, b, eps)))
        newton((a + b) * 0.5, &root, c, cp, n, a, b, eps);
    free(cp);
    if (fabs(root) < eps) return fabs(root);</pre>
    else return root;
}
```

§ 6.10 周期性方程: 追赶法

```
/* 追赶法解周期性方程
```

```
void run()
{
   c[0] /= b[0]; a[0] /= b[0]; x[0] /= b[0];
   for (int i = 1; i < N - 1; i ++)
       double temp = b[i] - a[i] * c[i - 1];
       c[i] /= temp;
       x[i] = (x[i] - a[i] * x[i - 1]) / temp;
       a[i] = -a[i] * a[i - 1] / temp;
   }
   a[N - 2] = -a[N - 2] - c[N - 2];
   for (int i = N - 3; i \ge 0; i --)
       a[i] = -a[i] - c[i] * a[i + 1];
       x[i] -= c[i] * x[i + 1];
   }
   x[N-1] = (c[N-1] * x[0] + a[N-1] * x[N-2]);
   x[N-1] /= (c[N-1] * a[0] + a[N-1] * a[N-2] + b[N-1]);
   for (int i = N - 2; i >= 0; i --)
       x[i] += a[i] * x[N - 1];
}
§ 6.11 线性规划(单纯形法)
/**
单纯形法解线性规划:
Simplex C(n+m)(n)
maximize:
   c[1]*x[1]+c[2]*x[2]+...+c[n]*x[n]=ans
subject to
   a[1,1]*x[1]+a[1,2]*x[2]+...a[1,n]*x[n] <= rhs[1]
   a[2,1]*x[1]+a[2,2]*x[2]+...a[2,n]*x[n] <= rhs[2]
   a[m,1]*x[1]+a[m,2]*x[2]+...a[m,n]*x[n] <= rhs[m]
限制:
   传入的矩阵必须是标准形式的,即目标函数要最大化;约束不等式均为<=; xi为非负
数(>=0).
simplex返回参数:
                     有唯一最优解
   OPTIMAL
   UNBOUNDED
                     最优值无边界
                     有可行解
   FEASIBLE
   INFEASIBLE
                     无解
n为元素个数,m为约束个数
```

线性规划:

```
max c[]*x;
   a[][]<=rhs[];
ans即为结果,x[]为一组解(最优解or可行解)
*/
const double eps = 1e-8;
const double inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
                          //表示有唯一的最优基本可行解
#define OPTIMAL -1
#define UNBOUNDED -2
                          //表示目标函数的最大值无边界
#define FEASIBLE -3
                          //表示有可行解
#define INFEASIBLE -4
                          //表示无解
                          //还可以松弛
#define PIVOT_OK 1
#define maxn 1000
struct LinearProgramming
{
   int basic[maxn], row[maxn], col[maxn];
   double c0[maxn];
   double dcmp(double x)
   {
       if (x > eps)
                      return 1;
       else if (x < -eps)
                          return -1;
       return 0;
   }
   void init(int n, int m, double c[], double a[maxn][maxn], double rhs[],
             double &ans)
                          //初始化
   {
       for (int i = 0; i \le n + m; i++)
           for (int j = 0; j \le n + m; j++) a[i][j] = 0;
           basic[i] = 0; row[i] = 0; col[i] = 0;
           c[i] = 0; rhs[i] = 0;
       }
       ans = 0;
   //转轴操作
   int Pivot(int n, int m, double c[], double a[maxn][maxn], double rhs[],
             int &i, int &j)
   {
       double min = inf;
       int k = -1;
       for (j = 0; j \le n; j ++)
           if (!basic[j] && dcmp(c[j]) > 0)
               if (k < 0 | | dcmp(c[j] - c[k]) > 0)  k = j;
```

```
j = k;
   if (k < 0) return OPTIMAL;</pre>
   for (k = -1, i = 1; i \le m; i ++) if (dcmp(a[i][j]) > 0)
            if (dcmp(rhs[i] / a[i][j] - min) < 0)</pre>
            {
                min = rhs[i] / a[i][j];
                k = i;
            }
    i = k;
    if (k < 0) return UNBOUNDED;</pre>
         return PIVOT_OK;
}
int PhaseII(int n, int m, double c[], double a[maxn][maxn], double rhs[],
            double &ans, int PivotIndex)
{
    int i, j, k, l; double tmp;
    while (k = Pivot(n, m, c, a, rhs, i, j), k == PIVOT_OK || PivotIndex)
    {
        if (PivotIndex)
        {
            i = PivotIndex;
            j = PivotIndex = 0;
        basic[row[i]] = 0; col[row[i]] = 0;
        basic[j] = 1; col[j] = i; row[i] = j;
        tmp = a[i][j];
        for (k = 0; k \le n; k ++) a[i][k] /= tmp;
       rhs[i] /= tmp;
        for (k = 1; k \le m; k ++)
            if (k != i && dcmp(a[k][j]))
            {
                tmp = -a[k][j];
                for (1 = 0; 1 \le n; 1 ++) a[k][1] += tmp * a[i][1];
                rhs[k] += tmp * rhs[i];
            }
        tmp = -c[j];
        for (1 = 0; 1 \le n; 1 ++) c[1] += a[i][1] * tmp;
        ans -= tmp * rhs[i];
    }
   return k;
}
int PhaseI(int n, int m, double c[], double a[maxn] [maxn], double rhs[],
           double &ans)
{
    int i, j, k = -1;
```

```
double tmp, min = 0, ans0 = 0;
   for (i = 1; i <= m; i ++)
       if (dcmp(rhs[i] - min) < 0)</pre>
           min = rhs[i];
           k = i;
   if (k < 0) return FEASIBLE;</pre>
   for (i = 1; i \le m; i ++) a[i][0] = -1;
   for (j = 1; j \le n; j ++) c0[j] = 0;
   c0[0] = -1;
   PhaseII(n, m, c0, a, rhs, ans0, k);
   if (dcmp(ans0) < 0) return INFEASIBLE;</pre>
   for (i = 1; i <= m; i ++)
                             a[i][0] = 0;
   for (j = 1; j \le n; j ++)
       if (dcmp(c[j]) && basic[j])
           tmp = c[j];
           ans += rhs[col[j]] * tmp;
           for (i = 0; i <= n; i ++) c[i] -= tmp * a[col[j]][i];
       }
   return FEASIBLE;
}
//standard form
//n:原变量个数 m:原约束条件个数
//c:目标函数系数向量-[1~n],c[0] = 0;
//a:约束条件系数矩阵-[1~m][1~n]
                                  rhs:约束条件不等式右边常数列向量-[1~m]
//ans:最优值 x:最优解||可行解向量-[1~n]
int simplex(int n, int m, double c[], double a[maxn][maxn], double rhs[],
           double &ans, double x[])
{
   int i, j, k;
   //标准形式变松弛形式
   for (i = 1; i \le m; i ++)
   {
       for (j = n + 1; j \le n + m; j ++) a[i][j] = 0;
       a[i][n + i] = 1; a[i][0] = 0;
       row[i] = n + i; col[n + i] = i;
   k = PhaseI(n + m, m, c, a, rhs, ans);
   if (k == INFEASIBLE) return k;
   k = PhaseII(n + m, m, c, a, rhs, ans, 0);
   for (j = 0; j \le n + m; j ++) x[j] = 0;
   for (i = 1; i \le m; i ++) x[row[i]] = rhs[i];
   return k;
```

```
}
}; //Primal Simplex
```

§ 6.12 快速傅立叶变换

§ 6.13 随机算法

§ 6.14 0/1 分数规划

6.14.1 Theorm

0/1 分数规划就是给定两个数组,a[i] 表示选取i 的收益,b[i] 表示选取i的代价。如果选取i,定义x[i]=1 否则x[i]=0。每一个物品只有选或者不选两种方案,求一个选择方案使得 $R=\sum\limits_{i=0}^{n}\frac{(a[i]*x[i])}{(b[i]*x[i])}$ 取得最值,即所有选择物品的(总收益/总代价)的值最大或是最小。

```
变形: F(R) = \sum (a[i] * x[i]) - R \times \sum (b[i] * x[i]), 即求R最大值,
```

函数F(R)有这样的一个性质:在前一段L中可以找到一组对应的X使得F(R)>0,这就提供了一种证据,即有一个比现在的R 更优的解,而在某个R 值使,存在一组解使得F(R)=0,且其他的F(R)<0,这时的R 无法继续增大,即这个R就是我们期望的最优解,之后的R会使得无论哪种方案都会造成F(R)<0。而我们已经知道,F(R)<0是没有任何意义的,因为此时的R 值根本取不到。

方法: 二分法求R最大值或者Dinkelbach算法(比二分快1倍)

6.14.2 Dinkelbach算法 $(O(\lg(nM)))$

```
/**
*0/1分数规划: Dinkelbach 算法($O(\lg(nM))$)
*输入: a[](收益),b[](费用)
*输出: dinkelbach()(最优比例)
*/
const int maxn=0;
const double INF=1e30;
const double eps=1e-6;
double a[maxn],b[maxn],d[maxn];
double dinkelbach()
{
   double L=任意值;
   double ans;
   do
   {
       for(int i=0; i<n; i++) d[i]=a[i]-L*b[i];</pre>
       double p=0,q=0;
```

```
for(i=0; i<n; i++)
        {
            if(元素I在解中)
               p+=a[i];
               q+=b[i];
            }
        }
        L=p/q;
    while(fabs(ans-L)>=eps);
   return ans;
}
```

6.14.3 二分法

TEAM #xiaohai

同普通二分, 略。

§ 6.15 迭代逼近

矩阵快速幂 $(O(\lg n))$ § **6.16**

```
/**
*矩阵快速幂($0(\lg n)$)
*注意: 矩阵不易过大
*输入: t(矩阵),n(矩阵规模),power(幂),mod(模)
*输出: mtx_pow(t,power)
*/
struct mtx
{
    int x[100][100];
};
int n;
const int mod=0;
mtx mtx_mul(mtx &aa, mtx &bb)
{
   mtx s;
   int i, j, k;
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
       for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
           s.x[i][j] = 0;
           for (k = 1; k \le n; k++)
               s.x[i][j] = (s.x[i][j] + aa.x[i][k] * bb.x[k][j]) % mod;
       }
```

```
return s;
}
mtx mtx_pow(mtx t, int power)
   mtx res;
   int i, j;
   for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        for (j = 1; j \le n; j++) res.x[i][j] = 0;
        res.x[i][i] = 1;
   }
   while (power != 0)
    {
        if ((power & 1) == 1) res = mtx_mul(t, res);
        power >>= 1;
        t = mtx_mul(t, t);
   }
   return res;
}
```

Chapter 7

Combinatorics

- § 7.1 排列数
- § 7.2 组合数
- 7.2.1 打印组合数表

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k}$$

7.2.2 Theorm

- 一些关于组合数的定理:
- 1. C(n,k) 的奇偶性判断: 如果(n&k) == k 则C(n,k) 为奇数, 否则为偶数。
- 2. 杨辉三角从首行(首行行号为0) 到第n 次全为奇数时,行号为 2^n-1
- 3. 杨辉三角中从首行到第n 次出现全行为奇数时,所有的偶数的个数为 $2^{2n-1}+2^{n-1}-3^n$,所有的奇数的个数为 3^n-1

§ 7.3 鸽笼原理和Ramsey 定理

7.3.1 鸽笼原理

基本

n+1 个物体放入n 个盒子,则至少有一个盒子有2 个物体。

加强

令 q_1,q_2,\cdots,q_n 为正整数。如果将 $q_1+q_2+\cdots+q_n-n+1$ 放入n 个盒子,那么或者第1 个盒子至少有 q_1 个物体,或者第2 个盒子至少有 q_2 个物体·····,或者第n 个盒子至少有 q_n 个物体。

平均定理

如果n 个非负整数 m_1, m_2, \cdots, m_n 平均数至少等于r,则这n 个整数 m_1, m_2, \cdots, m_n 至少有一个满足 $m_i \ge r$ 。

7.3.2 Ramsey 定理

定理

如果 $m \ge 2, n \ge 2$ 是两个整数,则存在一个正整数p 使得如果给完全图 K_p 的顶点着红色或者蓝色,则一定存在红色的 K_m 子图或者蓝色的 K_m 子图。

Ramsey数

最小的满足条件的p记为r(m,n),即Ramsey数。

Ramsey 数表

§ 7.4 常用的公式和数

7.4.1 Sum of Reciprocal(1/n) Approximation

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i} = \ln\left(n+1\right) + r(n \to \infty)$$

 $r = 0.57721566490153286060651209 \cdots$

7.4.2 生成Gray码

```
//生成reflected gray code
//每次调用gray取得下一个码
//000...000是第一个码,100...000是最后一个码
void gray(int n, int *code)
{
   int t = 0, i;
   for (i = 0; i < n; t += code[i++]);</pre>
```

```
if (t & 1) for (n--; !code[n]; n--);
code[n - 1] = 1 - code[n - 1];
}
```

7.4.3 Catalan Number

Theorm

$$C_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} {2n \choose n} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}$$

$$C_{n} = {2n \choose n} - {2n \choose n+1}$$

$$C_{0} = 1 , C_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} C_{i}C_{n-i}$$

$$C_{0} = 1 , C_{n+1} = \frac{2(2n+1)}{n+2}C_{n}$$

$$C_{n} \sim \frac{4^{n}}{n^{3/2}\sqrt{\pi}}$$

★所有的奇Catalan数 C_n 都满足 $n=2^k-1$ 。所有其他的Catalan数都是偶数。

应用

- C_n 表示长度2n的Dyck word 的个数。Dyck word 是一个有n个X 和n 个Y组成的字串,且 所有的前缀字串皆满足X 的个数大于等于Y 的个数。
- 将上例的X换成左括号, Y 换成右括号, C_n表示所有包含n组括号的合法运算式的个数。
- C_n 表示有n个节点组成不同构二叉树的方案数。
- C_n 表示有2n+1个节点组成不同构满二叉树(full binary tree)的方案数。
- C_n 表示所有在 $n \times n$ 格点中不越过对角线的单调路径的个数。
- C_n 表示通过连结顶点而将n+2边的凸多边形分成三角形的方法个数。
- C_n 表示对 $1, \dots, n$ 依序进出栈的置换个数。
- C_n 表示集合1,···,n 的不交叉划分的个数. 那么, C_n 永远不大于第n项Bell 数. C_n 也表示集合1,···,2n 的不交叉划分的个数。
- C_n 表示用n个长方形填充一个高度为n的阶梯状图形的方法个数。

7.4.4 Lucas Number

1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, 29, 47, 76, 123...
$$L_1 = 1, \ L_2 = 3, \ L_n = L_{n-1} + L_{n-2}$$

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

7.4.5 Stirling Number

第一类

第一类Stirling数是有正负的,其绝对值是n个元素的项目分作k个环排列的方法数目,用s(n,k)(小写)表示。

$$s(n,0) = 0$$

$$s(1,1) = 1$$

$$s(n+1,k) = s(n,k-1) + ns(n,k)$$

递推关系的说明:考虑第n+1个物品,n+1 可以单独构成一个非空循环排列,这样前n 种物品构成k-1个非空循环排列,方法数为s(n,k-1);也可以前n种物品构成k个非空循环排列,而第n+1个物品插入第i个物品的左边,这有n*s(n,k)种方法。

常用形态:

- |s(n,1)| = (n-1)!
- $s(n,k) = (-1)^{n+k} |s(n,k)|$
- s(n, n-1) = -C(n, 2)
- $s(n,2) = (-1)^n (n-1)! H_{n-1}$
- $x^{\underline{n}} = x(x-1)\cdots(x-n+1) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} s(n,k)x^{k}$

第二类

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	6	11	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	24	50	35	10	1	0	0	0	0
6	0	120	274	225	85	15	1	0	0	0
7	0	720	1764	1624	735	175	21	1	0	0
8	0	5040	13068	13132	6769	1960	322	28	1	0
9	0	40320	109584	118124	67284	22449	4536	546	36	1

第二类Stirling数是个元素的集定义k 个等价类的方法数目。常用的表示方法有S(n,k)(大写), $S_n^{(k)}$ 。

$$S(n,n) = S(n,1) = 1$$

$$S(n,k) = S(n-1, k-1) + kS(n-1, k)$$

递推关系的说明:考虑第n个物品,n可以单独构成一个非空集合,此时前n-1个物品构成k-1个非空的不可辨别的集合,方法数为S(n-1,k-1);也可以前n-1种物品构成k个非空的不可辨别的集合,第n个物品放入任意一个中,这样有k*S(n-1,k)种方法。

常用:

- S(n, n-1) = C(n, 2) = n(n-1)/2
- $S(n,2) = 2^{n-1} 1$
- $S(n,k) = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^{k-j} C(k,j) j^n$
- 贝尔数: $B_n = \sum_{k=1}^n S(n,k)$

7.4.6 Bell Number

 B_n 是基数为n的集合的划分方法的数目。

$$B_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} B_k$$

$$B_n = \frac{1}{e} \sum_{k=0}^{\inf} \frac{k^n}{k!}$$

$$B_{p+n} \equiv B_n + B_{n+1}(modp)$$

$$B_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} S(n, k)$$

Triangle.png

贝尔三角形 [編輯]

用以下方法建构一个三角矩阵(形式类似杨辉三角形):

- 第一行第一项是1(a_{1,1} = 1)
- 对于 $n\!\!>\!\!1$,第n行第一项等同第 $n\!\!-\!\!1$ 行最后一项。($a_{n,1}=a_{n-1,n-1}$)
- 对于 \mathbf{m} , \mathbf{n} >1,第 \mathbf{n} 行第 \mathbf{n} 项等于它左边和左上方的两个数之和。($a_{n,m}=a_{n,m-1}+a_{n-1,m-1}$)

结果如下: (OEIS:A011971)

1							
1	2						
2	3	5					
5	7	10	15				
15	20	27	37	52			
52	67	87	114	151	203		
203	255	322	409	523	674	877	
877	1080	1335	1657	2066	2589	3263	4140
		:		:		:	

每行首项是贝尔数。每行之和是<mark>第二类Stirling数</mark>。

这个三角形称为贝尔三角形、Aitken阵列或Peirce三角形 (Bell triangle, Aitken's array, Peirce triangle)。

7.4.7 Farey Sequence(法雷序列)

性质

- $F_n = \{a/b | gcd(a,b) = 1 \&\& 0 \le a, b \le n\};$
- 除了1级法雷数列外,所有的法雷数列都有奇数个元素,其中居于正中间的那个元素一定 是1/2.
- 当n趋于正无穷时,n级法雷数列包含的元素的个数趋于 $3/(\Pi * \Pi) * n2 \approx 0.30396355 * n2.$

- n级法雷数列中,若相邻两个元素是a/b 和c/d(a/b < c/d),则这两个数的差为1/bd,这个差的最小值为1/(n*(n-1)),最大值为1/n,在法雷数列的第一个元素(0/1)与其后继以及最后一个元素(1/1)与前驱之间的差取到最大值,而正中间的那个元素1/2 与其前驱和后继元素之间的差取次大值1/(n*2).
- 在法雷数列中,对于任意两个相邻分数,先算出前者的分母乘以后者的分子,再算出前者的分子乘以后者的分母,则这两个乘积一定刚好相差1.

递归

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void Produce(int a, int b, int c, int d, int n)
    if (b + d > n) return;
    Produce(a, b, a + c, b + d, n);
    cout << a + c << "/" << b + d << endl;
    Produce(a + c, b + d, c, d, n);
}
int main()
₹
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    cout << 0 << "/" << 1 << endl;
    Produce(0, 1, 1, 1, n);
    cout << 1 << "/" << 1 << endl;
}
```

非递归

7.4.8 五角形数定理(Function Partion P)

http://mathworld.wolfram.com/PartitionFunctionP.html

求n被划分成多个整数的方案数

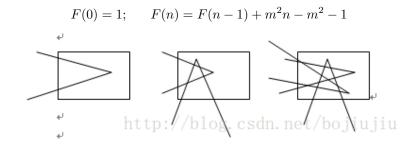
$$P(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} \left[P(n - \frac{1}{2}k(3k - 1)) + P(n - \frac{1}{2}k(3k + 1)) \right]$$

```
const int maxn=100010;
int dp[maxn];
void init()
{
    memset(dp,0,sizeof(dp));
    dp[0]=1;
    for(int i=1; i<=100000; i++)</pre>
```

```
{
         for(int j=1; (i-(3*j*j-j)/2)>=0; j++)
         {
             if(j\%2==1) dp[i]+=dp[i-(3*j*j-j)/2];
             else dp[i] = dp[i - (3*j*j-j)/2];
             dp[i]%=mod;
             if(dp[i]<0) dp[i]+=mod;</pre>
             if((i-(3*j*j+j)/2>=0))
             {
                 if(j\%2==1) dp[i]+=dp[i-(3*j*j+j)/2];
                 else dp[i] = dp[i - (3*j*j+j)/2];
                 dp[i]%=mod;
                 if(dp[i]<0) dp[i]+=mod;</pre>
             }
        }
    }
}
```

7.4.9 折线划分平面

设用n个m折的线划分一个平面,将平面划分为F(n)块,则



$\S 7.5$ Pólya Counting

7.5.1 Burnside引理(O(nsp))

适用于单色

共轭类

设其中k阶循环出现的次数为 c_k , $k=1,2,\cdots,n$,k阶循环出现 c_k 次,用 $(k)^{c_k}$ 表示。 S_n 属于 $(1)^{c_1}(2)^{c_2}\cdots(n)^{c_n}$ 的个数为

$$\frac{n!}{c_1!c_2!\cdots c_n!1^{c_1}2^{c_2}\cdots n^{c_n}}$$

k不动置换类

设G是[1,n]上的一个置换群。 $G \le S_n$. $k \in [1,n]$,G中使k保持不变的置换全体,称为k 不动置换类,记做 Z_k .

群G中关于k的不动置换类 Z_k 是G 的一个子群。

等价类

一般[1,n]上G将[1,n]分成若干等价类,满足等价类的3个条件.(a) 自反性;(b) 对称性;(c)传递性。

Burnside 引理

设G是[1,n]上的一个置换群, E_k 是[1,n]在G的作用下包含k的等价类, Z_k 是k不动置换类,有 $[E_k||Z_k|=|G|,\ k=1,2,\cdots,n_\circ$

设 $G = a_1, a_2, \dots, a_g$ 是目标集[1, n]上的置换群。每个置换都写成不相交循环的乘积。 G将[1, n] 换分成L 个等价类。 $c_1(a_k)$ 是在置换 a_k 的作用下不动点的个数,也就是长度为1的循环的个数。则有: $L = [c_1(a_1) + c_1(a_2) + \dots + c_1(a_g)]/|G|$

7.5.2 Pólya Counting(O(sp))

设 \bar{G} 是n个对象的一个置换群,用m种颜色涂染这n个对象,则不同染色的方案数为

$$L = \frac{1}{\bar{G}} [m^{c(\bar{a_1})} + m^{c(\bar{a_2})} + \dots + m^{c(\bar{a_g})}]$$

其中 $\bar{G} = \bar{a_1}, \bar{a_2}, \cdots, \bar{a_q}, c(\bar{a_k})$ 为置换 $\bar{a_k}$ 的循环节数。

7.5.3 求置换的循环节

```
/**
*求置换的循环节,polya原理
*输入: perm[0..n-1]为0..n-1的一个置换(排列)
*输出: 返回置换最小周期,num返回循环节个数
*/
const int maxn=0;
int gcd(int a,int b)
{
   if(!a) return b;
   if(!b) return a;
   while(a>b?a\%=b:b\%=a);
   return a+b;
}
int polya(int* perm,int n,int& num)
{
   int i,j,p,v[maxn],ret=1;
   memset(v,0,sizeof(v));
   for (num=i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
       if (!v[i])
       {
           for (num++,j=0,p=i; !v[p=perm[p]]; j++)
               v[p]=1;
           ret*=j/gcd(ret,j);
       }
   return ret;
```

}

- § 7.6 生成函数
- § 7.7 离散变换与反演

Chapter 8

Game Theory

§ 8.1 Basic Game

8.1.1 Bash Game

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

保持给对手留下(m+1)的倍数,就能最后获胜

8.1.2 Wythoff Game

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

用 (a_k,b_k) $(a_k \le b_k, k=0,1,2,\cdots,n)$ 表示两堆物品的数量并称其为奇异局势,其中 $a_k=[k(1+\sqrt{5})/2]$ $b_k=a_k+k$ $(a_k \le b_k, k=0,1,2,\cdots,n)$ (方括号表示取整函数)

两个人如果都采用正确操作,那么面对非奇异局势,先拿者必胜;反之,则后拿者取胜。

模板

```
//POJ 1067 取石子游戏
const double CON=(1+sqrt(5))/2;
int main()
{
    int a,b;
    while(~scanf("%d%d",&a,&b))
    {
        if(a>b) swap(a,b);
        if(FLOOR((b-a)*CON)==a) puts("0");
        else puts("1");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

8.1.3 翻硬币游戏

8.1.4 Green Hackenbush

链删边

根节点的sg=链的长度。

树删边

在树中,叶子结点的sg=0,其他节点的sg等于儿子结点的sg+1的异或和。

局部连通图删边

- 对于一个单独的偶环,一定是先手必败,其sg=0。
- 对于一个单独的奇环,一定是先手必胜,其sg=1。

环缩点, 奇环变成一个节点, 偶环直接删掉。

无向图删边

环缩点,

§ 8.2 简单取子游戏

8.2.1 游戏模型

游戏定义

- 1. 有两个玩家
- 2. 游戏的操作状态是一个有限的集合(比如:限定大小的棋盘)
- 3. 游戏双方轮流操作
- 4. 双方的每次操作必须符合游戏规定
- 5. 当一方不能将游戏继续进行的时候,游戏结束,同时,对方为获胜方
- 6. 无论如何操作,游戏总能在有限次操作后结束

必败点和必胜点(P 点& N 点)

- 必败点(P点): 前一个选手(Previous player)将取胜的位置称为必败点。
- 必胜点(N 点): 下一个选手(Next player) 将取胜的位置称为必胜点。

必败(必胜)点属性

- 1. 所有终结点是必败点(P点)
- 2. 从任何必胜点(N点)操作,至少有一种方法可以进入必败点(P点)
- 3. 无论如何操作, 从必败点(P点)都只能进入必胜点(N点)

算法

- 1. 将所有终结位置标记为必败点(P点)
- 2. 将所有一步操作能进入必败点(P点)的位置标记为必胜点(N点)
- 3. 如果从某个点开始的所有一步操作都只能进入必胜点(N点),则将该点标记为必败点(P点)
- 4. 如果在步骤3 未能找到新的必败(P点),则算法终止;否则,返回到步骤2

8.2.2 NIM 取石子游戏

NIM-SUM 定义

假设 $(x_m, \dots, x_0)_2$ 和 $(y_m, \dots, y_0)_2$ 的nim-sum 是 $(z_m, \dots, z_0)_2$,则我们表示成 $(x_m, \dots, x_0)_2 \oplus (y_m, \dots, y_0)_2 = (z_m, \dots, z_0)_2$,这里, $z_k = (x_k + y_k)\%2$, $(k = 0 \dots m)$

NIM-SUM 定理

定理一 对于nim 游戏的某个位置 (x_m, \dots, x_0) ,当且仅当它各部分的nim-sum 等于0 时(即 $x_m \oplus \dots \oplus x_0 = 0$ 时),则当前位于必败点;否则就是必胜点。

定理二 对于nim 游戏的某个必胜点 (x_m, \dots, x_0) ,它各部分的nim-sum 的值为可行的操作方案数(待证)

§ 8.3 Sprague-Grundy 理论

8.3.1 游戏定义

基本版

给定一个有向无环图和一个起始顶点上的一枚棋子,两名选手交替的将这枚棋子沿有向边进行移动,无法移动者判负。也就是说:任何一个ICG都可以通过把每个局面看成一个顶点,对每个局面和它的子局面连一条有向边来抽象成这个"有向图游戏"。

加强版

有向图上并不是只有一枚棋子, 而是有n 枚棋子, 每次可以任选一颗进行移动

8.3.2 Sprague-Grundy 函数

MEX(minimal excludant) 运算

施加于一个集合的运算,表示最小的不属于这个集合的非负整数。例如mex0,1,2,4=3、mex2,3,5=0、mex=0。

Sprague-Grundy 函数定义

对于一个给定的有向无环图,定义关于图的每个顶点的Sprague-Garundy 函数g 如下: $g(x) = mex\{g(y) \mid y \text{ is the successor of } x\}$

Sprague-Grundy 函数特点

- 1. 所有的terminal position 所对应的顶点,也就是没有出边的顶点,其SG 值为0,因为它的后继集合是空集
- 2. 对于一个g(x)=0 的顶点x, 它的所有后继y 都满足g(y)!=0
- 3. 对于一个g(x)!=0 的顶点,必定存在一个后继y满足g(y)=0

8.3.3 游戏模型

基本版

项点x 所代表的postion 是P-position 当且仅当g(x)=0 (跟P-positioin/N-position 的定义的那三句话是完全对应的)。

加强版

有向图游戏的和(Sum of Graph Games): 设 G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n 是n 个有向图游戏,定义游戏G 是 G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n 的和(Sum),游戏G 的移动规则是: 任选一个子游戏 G_i 并移动上面的棋子。 Sprague-Grundy Theorem 就是: $g(G) = g(G_1) \bigoplus g(G_2) \bigoplus \dots \bigoplus g(G_n)$ 。 也就是说,游戏的和的SG 函数值是它的所有子游戏的SG 函数值的异或。

8.3.4 算法和模板

一个求MEX 的模板

```
/**
*ural 1465 Pawn Game
*mex有规律
*1 1 2 0 3 1 1 0 3 3 2 2 4 0 5 2 2 3 3 0 1 1 3 0 2 1 1 0 4 5 2 7 4 0
*1 1 2 0 3 1 1 0 3 3 2 2 4 4 5 5 2 3 3 0 1 1 3 0 2 1 1 0 4 5 3 7 4 8
*1 1 2 0 3 1 1 0 3 3 2 2 4 4 5 5 9 3 3 0 1 1 3 0 2 1 1 0 4 5 3 7 4 8
*1 1 2 0 3 1 1 0 3 3 2 2 4 4 5 5 9 3 3 0 1 1 3 0 2 1 1 0 4 5 3 7 4 8
*/
#include<cstdio>
#include<iostream>
#include<cstring>
#include<string>
#include<cmath>
#include<set>
using namespace std;
const int maxn=1010;
int dp[maxn];
int mex(int n)//递归地找mex
    if(dp[n]!=-1) return dp[n];
```

```
if(n==0)
    {
        dp[n]=0;
        return dp[n];
    }
    if(n==1||n==2)
    {
        dp[n]=1;
        return dp[n];
    set<int> s;
    s.insert(mex(n-2));
    s.insert(mex(n-3));
    for(int i=0;i\leq n-3;i++) s.insert(mex(n-i-3)^mex(i));
   for(int i=0;i<=n;i++)//按mex 定义返回mex()的值
        if(s.find(i)==s.end())
            dp[n]=i;
            return dp[n];
        }
    }
}
int main()
{
   memset(dp,-1,sizeof(dp));
    int n;
    scanf("%d",&n);
    int ans;
    if(n<=68) ans=mex(n);//规律
    else ans=mex((n-68)%34+68);// 规律
    if(ans) puts("White");
    else puts("Black");
   return 0;
}
```

Chapter 9

Number Theory(更多详见附录郭思瑶模板)

更多详见附录郭思瑶模板

§ 9.1 GCD

9.1.1 Theorm

- 一些GCD 相关的定理
- 1. 如果 $a \equiv r \pmod{b}$, 则GCD(a,b)=GCD(b,r)。
- 2. 欧几里德定理: $GCD(a,b) = GCD(b,a \mod b)$ (a;b 且a mod b 不为0)
- 3. 拓展欧几里德定理:对于不完全为0的非负整数a,b,必然存在整数对x,y,使得ax+by=gcd(a,b)。

9.1.2 欧几里得算法

思想

- 1. 整数a,b, 假设a;b
- 2. 若b=0, 则GCD(a,b)=—a—; 否则GCD(a,b)=GCD(b,a%b)

递归 $(O(\lg n))$

```
typedef long long LL;
LL gcd(LL a, LL b)
{
    return b==0? a:gcd(b,a%b);
}

/**
*二进制算法.避免了模运算.大整数时效率较高.($0(\lg n)$)
*/
```

```
LL gcd(LL a, LL b)
{
    if(!a) return b;
    if(!b) return a;
    if(!(a&1)&&!(b&1)) return gcd(a>>1,b>>1)<<1;
    else if(!(b&1)) return gcd(a,b>>1);
    else if(!(a&1)) return gcd(a>>1,b);
    else if(a<b) return gcd(b-a,a);</pre>
    else return gcd(a-b,b);
}
非递归(O(\lg n))
LL gcd(LL a,LL b)
{
    if(!a) return b;
    if(!b) return a;
    while(a>b?a%=b:b%=a);
    return a+b;
}
```

9.1.3 拓展欧几里得算法

思想

拓展欧几里德定理:对于不完全为0的非负整数a,b,必然存在整数对x,y,使得ax+by=gcd(a,b)。

```
设a > b。
```

- 1. 显然当b=0,GCD(a,b)=a。此时x=1,y=0;
- 2. ab!=0 时,

递归

```
typedef long long LL;
void exgcd(LL a, LL b, LL &d, LL &x, LL &y)
{
    if(!b)
    {
        d=a;
        x=1;
        y=0;
    }
    else
    {
        exgcd(b, a%b, d, y, x);
        y-=x*(a/b);
```

```
}
```

非递归

- § 9.2 LCM
- § 9.3 约数

9.3.1 求约数的个数

Theorm

约数个数定理:对于一个大于1 正整数n 可以分解质因数: $n=\prod_{i=1}^k P_i^{a_i}=P_1^{a_1}P_2^{a_2}\cdots P_k^{a_k}$,则n 的正约数的个数就是 $n=\prod_{i=1}^k (a_i+1)=(a_1+1)(a_2+1)\cdots (a_k+1)$ 。其中 P_1,P_2,P_3,\cdots,P_k 都是n 的质因数: a_1,a_2,a_3,\cdots,a_k 是 P_1,P_2,P_3,\cdots,P_k 的指数。

Algorithm

分解质因数法求约数个数

9.3.2 求n的所有约数之和 $(O(\sqrt{N}))$

思想

数形结合,求在双曲线x*y = n在第一象限分支中下方的整点的个数。

作直线x=y,于是可以先计算上半部分(含x=y 这条直线)的点数。x=1 的时候有m 个,x=2 的时候有m/2-1 个。。。于是乘以2。然后x=y 这条直线上的i-1 个点多计算了一次,于是要减去(i-1) 个。

时间复杂度

 $O(\sqrt{n})$

程序

```
long long int a[10] = {0,1,3,5,8,10};
long long int f(long long m)
{
    if(m <=5) return a[m];
    long long sum = 0;
    long long i;
    for(i = 1; i*i <= m; ++i) sum += m/i - (i - 1);
    return sum*2-i+1;
}</pre>
```

§ 9.4 欧拉函数PHI(x)

9.4.1 欧拉函数PHI(x) 定义

欧拉函数PHI(x)等于不超过x 且和x 互素的整数的个数。

$$\phi(n) = n(1 - \frac{1}{p_1})(1 - \frac{1}{p_2})\cdots(1 - \frac{1}{p_k})$$

9.4.2 计算PHI(n)(O(N))

```
/**
*计算PHI(n)
*输入: n
*输出: phi(n)
int euler_phi(int n)
    int m=(int)sqrt(n+0.5);
    int ans=n;
    for(int i=2;i<=m;i++)</pre>
        if(n%i==0)
            ans=ans/i*(i-1);
            while(n\%i==0) n/=i;
        }
    }
    if(n>1) ans=ans/n*(n-1);
    return ans;
}
```

9.4.3 打印PHI(n) 表 $(O(N\sqrt{N}))$

```
/**
*打印PHI(n) 表
*输入: n
*输出: phi[]
*/
int phi[maxn];
void phi_table(int n)
{
    for(int i=2;i<=n;i++) phi[i]=0;
    phi[1]=1;
    for(int i=2;i<=n;i++)
    {
        if(!phi[i])
```

```
{
    for(int j=i;j<=n;j+=i)
    {
        if(!phi[j]) phi[j]=j;
        phi[j]=phi[j]/i*(i-1);
    }
}
}</pre>
```

9.4.4 PHI(x) 应用

§ 9.5 打印素数表 $(O(\sqrt{N}))$

```
/**
*打印素数表
*输入: n
*输出: prime[](素数),num(素数个数)
int vis[maxn],prime[maxn],num;
void sieve(int n)
{
    int m=(int)sqrt(n+0.5);
    memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));
    for(int i=2; i<=m; i++)</pre>
        if(!vis[i])
            for(int j=i*i; j<=n; j+=i) vis[j]=1;</pre>
}
void gen_prime(int n)
{
    sieve(n);
    num=0;
    for(int i=2; i<=n; i++) if(!vis[i]) prime[num++]=i;</pre>
}
```

§ 9.6 分解质因数 $(O(\sqrt{N}))$

$$k = \prod_{i=1}^{n} p_i^{e_i}$$

9.6.1 分解质因数(无素数表版)

```
/**
*分解质因数(无素数表版)
*输入: k
```

```
*输出: p[](k被分解的质数),ex[](k 被分解的这个质数的次数)
*/
typedef long long LL;
const int maxn=0;
int cnt;
LL p[maxn],ex[maxn];//p[]为k被分解的质数,ex[]为k被分解的质数的次数
void div_prime(LL k)
{
    cnt=0;
   for(LL i=2; i*i<=k; i++)</pre>
       if(k\%i==0)
       {
           ex[cnt]=0;
           p[cnt]=i;
           while(k%i==0)
               k/=i;
               ex[cnt]++;
           }
           cnt++;
       }
    }
    if(k>1)
    {
       p[cnt]=k;
       ex[cnt++]=1;
    }
}
```

9.6.2 分解质因数(素数表版,适合批量)

```
/**

*分解质因数(素数表版)(需先调用init生成素数表)

*输入: k

*输出: p[](k被分解的质数),ex[](k 被分解的这个质数的次数)

*/

typedef long long LL;

const int maxn=0;

int vis[maxn],prime[maxn],num;

void sieve(int n)

{
    int m=(int)sqrt(n+0.5);
    memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));
    for(int i=2; i<=m; i++)
```

```
if(!vis[i])
            for(int j=i*i; j<=n; j+=i) vis[j]=1;</pre>
}
void gen_prime(int n)
{
    sieve(n);
    num=0;
    for(int i=2; i<=n; i++) if(!vis[i]) prime[num++]=i;</pre>
}
void init()
{
    gen_prime(maxn);
}
int cnt;
LL p[maxn],ex[maxn];//p[]为k被分解的质数,ex[]为k被分解的质数的次数
void div_prime(LL k)
{
    cnt=0;
    for(int i=0; i<num; i++)</pre>
    {
        if(prime[i]*prime[i]>k) break;
        if(k\%prime[i]==0)
        {
            ex[cnt]=0;
            p[cnt]=prime[i];
            while(k%prime[i]==0)
            {
                k/=prime[i];
                ex[cnt]++;
            }
            cnt++;
        }
    }
    if(k>1)
        p[cnt]=k;
        ex[cnt++]=1;
    }
}
```

\S 9.7 求n!被p(素数)整除的p 的个数

$$ANS = \lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n}{p^2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n}{p^3} \rfloor + \cdots$$

§ 9.8 Primitive Root || 费马小定理

9.8.1 Theorm

费马小定理 假如p是质数,且(a,p)=1,那么 $a^{(p-1)}\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ 。即:假如p是质数,且a,p互质,那么 $a^{(p-1)}$ 除以p的余数恒等于1

Primitive Root(原根) 设*m*是正整数,*a*是整数,若*a mod m*的阶等于 $\varphi(m)$,则称*a* 为*mod m*的一个原根(其中 $\varphi(m)$ 表示*m*的欧拉函数)

9.8.2 求Primitive Root(未知复杂度)

求原根目前的做法只能是从2开始枚举,然后暴力判断 $g^{(P-1)} = 1 \pmod{P}$ 是否当且当指数为P-1的时候成立,而由于原根一般都不大,所以可以暴力得到.

```
/**
*求原根(未知复杂度)
*输入: p
*输出: g(原根)
*/
LL modexp(LL a, LL b, LL n)
   LL ret=1;
   LL tmp=a;
   while(b)
    {
       //基数存在
       if(b&0x1) ret=ret*tmp%n;
       tmp=tmp*tmp%n;
       b>>=1;
    return ret;
}
LL primitive_root(LL p)
    vector<LL> temp;
   LL x=p-1;
    for(LL i=2;i<=x/i;i++)</pre>
    {
        if(x\%i==0)
            temp.push_back(i);
            while(x\%i==0) x/=i;
        }
    }
    if(x!=1) temp.push_back(x);
```

```
for(LL g=1;;g++)
{
    int flag=1;
    for(LL i=0;i<temp.size();i++)
        if(modexp(g,(p-1)/temp[i],p)==1)
          flag=0;
    if(flag) return g;
}</pre>
```

§ 9.9 同余乘:避免乘法溢出(未知复杂度)

```
/**
*同余乘:避免乘法溢出(未知复杂度)
*二进制思想
*输入: a(乘数),b(乘数),n(模)
*输出:
*/
typedef long long LL;
typedef const long long CLL;
LL mul_mod(LL a,LL b,CLL &n)
{
   LL ans(0),tmp((an+n)n;
   b=(b%n+n)%n; //b%=n;
   while(b)
   {
       if(b&1) if((ans+=tmp)>=n) ans-=n;
       if((tmp<<=1)>=n) tmp-=n;
       b>>=1;
   }
   return ans;
}
```

Chapter 10

Computational Geometry(详见附录詹钰模板)

详见附录詹钰模板

§ 10.1 二维几何定义

10.1.1 常量

```
typedef double db;
const double eps = 1e-7;
const double PI = acos(-1.0);
const double INF = 1e50;

const int POLYGON_MAX_POINT = 1024;

db dmin(db a, db b){ return a>b?b:a; }
db dmax(db a, db b){ return a>b?a:b; }
int sgn(db a){ return a<-eps? -1 : a>eps; } //返回double型的符号
```

10.1.2 常用

```
//叉乘
double det2(double x1, double y1, double x2, double y2)
{
    return x1*y2 - x2*y1;
}
//ab X bc
db cross(Point2D a, Point2D b, Point2D c)
{
    return (b-a)*(c-b);
}
//ab.*bc
```

```
db dot(Point2D a, Point2D b, Point2D c)
{
   return (b-a)^(c-b);
}
10.1.3 点(Point2D)
struct Point2D
   db x, y;
   int id;
   Point2D(db _x = 0, db _y = 0): x(_x), y(_y) {}
   void input()
       scanf("%lf%lf" , &x, &y);
   }
   void output()
       printf("%.2f %.2f\n" , x, y);
   }
    //
   db len2()
    {
       return x * x + y * y;
    }
    //到原点距离
   double len()
       return sqrt(len2());
    //逆时针转90度
   Point2D rotLeft90()
    {
       return Point2D(-y, x);
    }
   //顺时针转90度
   Point2D rotRight90()
   {
       return Point2D(y, -x);
   //绕原点逆时针旋转arc_u
   Point2D rot(double arc_u)
   {
       return Point2D( x * cos(arc_u) - y * sin(arc_u),
                       x * sin(arc_u) + y * cos(arc_u);
```

```
}
//绕某点逆时针旋转arc_u
Point2D rotByPoint(Point2D &center, db arc_u)
    Point2D tmp( x - center.x, y - center.y );
    Point2D ans = tmp.rot(arc_u);
    ans = ans + center;
    return ans;
}
bool operator == (const Point2D &t) const
{
    return sgn(x - t.x) == 0 \&\& sgn(y - t.y) == 0;
}
bool operator < (const Point2D &t) const</pre>
{
    if (sgn(x - t.x) == 0) return y < t.y;
    else return x < t.x;
}
Point2D operator + (const Point2D &t) const
    return Point2D(x + t.x, y + t.y);
}
Point2D operator - (const Point2D &t) const
{
    return Point2D(x - t.x, y - t.y);
}
Point2D operator * (const db &t)const
{
    return Point2D( t * x, t * y );
}
Point2D operator / (const db &t) const
    return Point2D( x / t, y / t );
}
//点乘
db operator ^ (const Point2D &t) const
{
    return x * t.x + y * t.y;
}
//叉乘
db operator * (const Point2D &t) const
```

```
{
        return x * t.y - y * t.x;
    }
    //两点之间的角度(-PI , PI]
   double rotArc(Point2D &t)
        double perp_product = rotLeft90()^t;
        double dot_product = (*this)^t;
        if (sgn(perp_product) == 0 && sgn(dot_product) == -1) return PI;
       return sgn(perp_product) * acos(dot_product / len() / t.len() );
   }
    //标准化
   Point2D normalize()
        return Point2D(x / len(), y / len());
    }
};
10.1.4 线段(Segment2D)
struct Segment2D
{
   Point2D s , e;
   Segment2D() {}
   Segment2D( Point2D _s, Point2D _e ):s(_s), e(_e) {}
};
10.1.5 直线(Line2D)
//ax + by + c = 0
struct Line2D
   db a, b, c;
   Line2D() {}
   Line2D(db _k, db _b):a(_k),b(-1),c(_b) \{\}
   Line2D(db _a, db _b, db _c):a(_a),b(_b),c(_c) {}
   Line2D(Point2D p1, Point2D p2)
        SetLine(p1, p2);
    }
    //用两点定直线
   void SetLine(Point2D p1, Point2D p2)
    {
       a = p2.y - p1.y;
       b = p1.x - p2.x;
        c = p2.x * p1.y - p1.x * p2.y;
```

```
}
   //dirx , diry为直线的方向向量
   void SetLine(Point2D p1, db dirx, db diry)
       a = diry;
       b = -dirx;
       c = -a*p1.x-b*p1.y;
   }
   //用线段定直线
   void SetLine(Segment2D seg)
       SetLine(seg.e, seg.s);
    }
};
10.1.6
        圆(Circle)
struct Circle
   Point2D o;
   db r;
   void input()
    {
       o.input();
       scanf("%lf" , &r);
   Circle(Point2D _o=Point2D(0,0) , db _r=1.0):o(_o),r(_r) {}
    //比另外一个圆小
   bool operator<(const Circle& t) const</pre>
    {
       return r<t.r;
    }
    //比另外一个圆大
   bool operator>(const Circle& t) const
    {
       return r>t.r;
    }
    //在另外一个圆中
   bool in(Circle t)
       return sgn( (o-t.o).len() + (r - t.r) )<=0;
    }
    //和另外一个圆重合
   bool operator==(const Circle &t) const
    {
```

```
return o==t.o && sgn(r-t.r)==0;
   }
};
10.1.7 多边形(POLYGON)
struct POLYGON
   Point2D v[POLYGON_MAX_POINT];
   int n;
};
10.1.8 凸包(CONVEX2D)
struct CONVEX2D
{
   Point2D v[POLYGON_MAX_POINT];
   int n;
};
§ 10.2 二维几何基本操作
10.2.1 得到直线上一点(GetPointOnLine)
Point2D GetPointOnLine(Line2D 1)
   if( sgn(1.b)==0 ) return Point2D(-1.c/1.a , 0);
   else return Point2D( 0, -1.c/1.b);
}
10.2.2 两点构造直线(MakeLine2D)
Line2D MakeLine2D(Point2D p1, Point2D p2)
   Line2D 1;
   1.a = p2.y - p1.y;
   1.b = p1.x - p2.x;
   1.c = p2.x * p1.y - p1.x * p2.y;
   return 1;
}
10.2.3 构造两点的中垂线(MidPerpLine2D)
Line2D MidPerpLine2D(Point2D p, Point2D q)
Point2D mid; Line2D 1;
mid.x = (p.x + q.x) / 2;
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```

```
mid.y = (p.y + q.y) / 2;
1.a = q.x - p.x;
1.b = q.y - p.y;
1.c = -(1.a * mid.x + 1.b * mid.y);
   return 1;
}
        点是否在线段上(PointOnSeg2D)
//在线段上则为1;否则为0
bool PointOnSeg2D(Point2D p, Segment2D ls)
   return ( sgn((ls.s-p)*(p-ls.e))==0 ) && ( sgn((ls.s-p)^(p-ls.e))!=-1 );
}
        判断直线相交(LineLineIntersect2D)
//平行和重合不算相交, 交点为p
bool LineLineIntersect2D(Line2D 11, Line2D 12, Point2D &p)
{
   db crs = 11.a*12.b - 12.a*11.b;
   if(sgn(crs)==0) return false;
   p.x = (11.b*12.c - 11.c*12.b)/crs;
   p.y = (12.a*11.c - 11.a*12.c)/crs;
   return true;
}
       判断线段相交(SegIntersect2D)
10.2.6
/**** 判断线段相交 P是否在线段矩形范围内***/
bool PinSegRange2D(Point2D p, Segment2D seg)
{//db 类型的需要
   if( min(seg.s.x, seg.e.x) <=p.x+eps &&
       max(seg.s.x, seg.e.x) >=p.x-eps &&
       min(seg.s.y, seg.e.y) <=p.y+eps &&
       max(seg.s.y, seg.e.y) >=p.y-eps ) return true;
   else return false;
}
/**** 判断线段相交 ***/
//有公共点即算相交
bool SegIntersect2D(Segment2D a, Segment2D b)
{
   int d1 = sgn((a.e - a.s)*(b.s - a.s));
   int d2 = sgn((a.e - a.s)*(b.e - a.s));
   int d3 = sgn((b.e - b.s)*(a.s - b.s));
```

```
int d4 = sgn((b.e - b.s)*(a.e - b.s));
   if(d1*d2<0 && d3*d4<0) return true;
   else if( (d1==0)&&PinSegRange2D(b.s, a) ) return true;
    else if( (d2==0)&&PinSegRange2D(b.e, a) ) return true;
   else if( (d3==0)&&PinSegRange2D(a.s, b) ) return true;
    else if( (d4==0)&&PinSegRange2D(a.e, b) ) return true;
   return false;
}
/**** 判断线段相交 并返回交点***/
bool SegIntersect2D(Segment2D a, Segment2D b, Point2D& p)
   int d1 = sgn((a.e - a.s)*(b.s - a.s));
   int d2 = sgn((a.e - a.s)*(b.e - a.s));
   int d3 = sgn((b.e - b.s)*(a.s - b.s));
   int d4 = sgn((b.e - b.s)*(a.e - b.s));
   if(d1*d2<0 && d3*d4<0) {
       Line2D 11,12;
       11.SetLine(a), 12.SetLine(b);
       LineLineIntersect2D(11, 12, p);
       return true;
   }
   else if( (d1==0)&&PinSegRange2D(b.s, a) ) {p=b.s; return true;}
   else if( (d2==0)&&PinSegRange2D(b.e, a) ) {p=b.e; return true;}
   else if( (d3==0)&&PinSegRange2D(a.s, b) ) {p=a.s; return true;}
   else if( (d4==0)&&PinSegRange2D(a.e, b) ) {p=a.e; return true;}
   return false;
}
        三点夹角(GetAnglePoint2D)
double GetAnglePoint2D(Point2D a, Point2D b, Point2D c)
{
   double dot = (b-a)^(c-a);
   double len = ((b-a).len())*((c-a).len());
   return acos(dot/len);
}
10.2.8
        点关于直线的对称点(PointSymmetryOnLine2D)
//center为对称的中心点
Point2D PointSymmetryOnLine2D(Point2D p, Line2D 1, Point2D &center)
{
   Line2D perpLine;
   perpLine.SetLine(p, 1.a, 1.b);
   LineLineIntersect2D(1, perpLine, center);
```

```
return (center*2) - p;
}
       反射方向(ReflectDir)
10.2.9
/***已知光线起点,入射点和法向量,求出射方向***/
//inSp光线起点,touch入射点,normal法向量
Point2D ReflectDir(Point2D inSp, Point2D touch, Line2D normal)
{
   Point2D tmp;
   Point2D ref = PointSymmetryOnLine2D(inSp, normal, tmp);
   return ref - touch;
}
        点到直线距离(PointToLine2D)
10.2.10
double PointToLine2D(Point2D p, Line2D 1)
{
   return fabs(l.a*p.x + l.b*p.y + l.c)/sqrt(l.a*l.a+l.b*l.b);
}
         点到线段距离(PointToSegment2D)
10.2.11
double PointToSegment2D(Point2D p, Segment2D seg)
₹
   if( ((p-seg.s)^(seg.e-seg.s)) < eps ) return (p-seg.s).len();</pre>
   if( ((p-seg.e)^(seg.s-seg.e)) < eps ) return (p-seg.e).len();</pre>
   return fabs((p-seg.s)*(seg.s-seg.e)) / (seg.s-seg.e).len();
}
10.2.12
         点在直线上的投影(GetLineProjection)
/***点在直线上的投影***/
Point GetLineProjection(const Point &P, const Point &A, const Point B)
{
   Vector v = B - A;
   return A + v * (Dot(v, P - A) / Dot(v, v));
}
         线段与线段距离(SegmentToSegment2D)
10.2.13
/***线段与线段最短距离****/
double SegmentToSegment2D(Segment2D s1, Segment2D s2)
{
  if(SegIntersect2D(s1, s2)) return 0;
  double d1 = min( PointToSegment2D(s1.s, s2), PointToSegment2D(s1.e, s2) );
  double d2 = min( PointToSegment2D(s2.s, s1), PointToSegment2D(s2.e, s1) );
```

```
return min(d1, d2);
}
/***线段与线段最短距离 并返回最近点对 Untested****/
//p1 与 p2是一对最短的点,不唯一
double SegmentToSegment2D(Segment2D s1, Segment2D s2, Point2D &p1, Point2D &p2)
   if(SegIntersect2D(s1, s2, p1))
       p2 = p1;
       return 0;
   }
   double minDis = 1e20; Point2D p3, p4;
   double ds1 = PointToSegment2D(s1.s, s2, p3);
   double de1 = PointToSegment2D(s1.e ,s2, p4);
   if(ds1 < de1) \{ p2 = p3; p1 = s1.s; minDis = ds1; \}
   else { p2 = p4; p1 = s1.e; minDis = de1; }
   double ds2 = PointToSegment2D(s2.s, s1, p3);
   double de2 = PointToSegment2D(s2.e, s1, p4);
   if(minDis > ds2){ p2 = p3; p1 = s2.s; minDis = ds2; }
   if(minDis > de2){ p2 = p4; p1 = s2.e; minDis = de2; }
   return minDis;
}
```

10.2.14 点到线段最短距离(PointToSegment2D)

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```
/***点到线段最短距离 返回最近点 Need LineLineIntersect2D untested***/
//平行和重合不算相交,交点为p
bool LineLineIntersect2D(Line2D 11, Line2D 12, Point2D &p)
{
   db crs = 11.a*12.b - 12.a*11.b;
   if(sgn(crs)==0) return false;
   p.x = (11.b*12.c - 11.c*12.b)/crs;
   p.y = (12.a*11.c - 11.a*12.c)/crs;
   return true;
}
//在线段上则为1; 否则为0
bool PointOnSeg2D(Point2D p, Segment2D ls)
{
   return ( sgn((ls.s-p)*(p-ls.e))==0 ) && ( sgn((ls.s-p)^(p-ls.e))!=-1 );
//minP为线段上离p最近的点
double PointToSegment2D(Point2D p, Segment2D seg, Point2D &minP)
```

{

```
{
   Line2D segLine(seg.s, seg.e);
   Line2D perpLine;
   perpLine.SetLine(p, segLine.a, segLine.b);
   LineLineIntersect2D(segLine, perpLine, minP);
   if(PointOnSeg2D(minP, seg))
   {
       return (minP - p).len();
   }else
       double diss = (p-seg.s).len();
       double dise = (p-seg.e).len();
       if(diss<dise) {minP = seg.s; return diss;}</pre>
       else {minP = seg.e; return dise;}
   }
}
         直线与直线距离(LineToLine2D)
10.2.15
/***直线与直线距离****/
double LineToLine2D(Line2D 11, Line2D 12)
   Point2D p;
   if(LineLineIntersect2D(11, 12, p)) return 0;
   p = GetPointOnLine(11);
   return PointToLine2D(p , 12);
}
         直线关于点对称(LineSymmetryOnPoint2D)
/***直线关于点对称 Untested***/
Line2D LineSymmetryOnPoint2D(Line2D 1, Point2D center)
{
   Point2D A = GetPointOnLine(1);
   A = A*2 - center;
   Line2D la;
   la.SetLine(A, -1.b, 1.a);
   return la;
}
        直线与直线的夹角(LineLineArc)
/***直线与直线的夹角 Untested****/
//直线11 12的夹角[0,PI/2]
double LineLineArc(Line2D 11, Line2D 12)
```

```
Point2D a = Point2D(11.b, -11.a);
Point2D b = Point2D(12.b, -12.a);
return acos( fabs(a^b)/a.len()/b.len() );
}
```

10.2.18 直线l1逆时针转到l2的角度(LineLineRotArc)

```
//求直线l1逆时针转到l2的角度
double LineLineRotArc(Line2D 11, Line2D 12)
{//[0, PI)
    Point2D a = Point2D(l1.b, -l1.a);
    Point2D b = Point2D(l2.b, -l2.a);
    double arc = a.rotArc(b);
    if(arc<-eps) arc+=PI;
    return arc;
}
```

10.2.19 直线关于直线对称(LineSymmetryOnLine2D)

```
/***直线关于直线对称 Untested****/
//直线1关于centerLine的对称直线
Line2D LineSymmetryOnLine2D(Line2D 1, Line2D centerLine)
{
   Point2D centerP;
   if(!LineLineIntersect2D(1, centerLine, centerP))
       centerP = GetPointOnLine(centerLine);
       return LineSymmetryOnPoint2D(1, centerP);
   }
   else
   {
       Point2D dir(-centerLine.b, centerLine.a);
       double arc = LineLineRotArc(1, centerLine);
       dir = dir.rot(arc);
       Line2D _line;
       _line.SetLine(centerP, dir.x, dir.y);
       return _line;
   }
}
```

10.2.20 直线与圆的交点(CircleLineIntersect)

```
//输出p1,p2
//return 0 表示无交点
//return 1 表示一个交点
//return 2 表示两个交点
```

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```
int CircleLineIntersect(Circle cir, Line2D 1, Point2D&p1, Point2D&p2)
{
    Point2D pcrs;
    PointSymmetryOnLine2D(cir.o , 1, pcrs);
    double d = (cir.o-pcrs).len2();
    if( d > cir.r*cir.r + eps) return 0;
    d = sqrt(cir.r*cir.r - d);
    Point2D dir; dir.x = 1.b, dir.y = -1.a; dir = dir.normalize();
    p1 = pcrs + (dir*d);
    p2 = pcrs - (dir*d);
    if(p1==p2) return 1;
    else return 2;
}
```

10.2.21 三点非共线直线确定圆(PointMakeCircle2D)

```
//输出cir
bool PointMakeCircle2D(Point2D a, Point2D b, Point2D c, Circle &cir)
{
    //找外心
    Line2D 11 = MidPerpLine2D(a, b);
    Line2D 12 = MidPerpLine2D(a, c);
    if( LineLineIntersect2D(11, 12, cir.o) )
    {
        cir.r = (cir.o - a).len();
        return true;//有
    }
    else return false;//无
}
```

10.2.22 圆上的点p与弧ab的位置关系(PointOnArc2D)

```
//0: 优弧上
//1: 劣弧上
bool PointOnArc2D(Point2D p, Circle c, Point2D a, Point2D b)
{
    double th1, th2, th;
    th = GetAnglePoint2D(c.o, a, b);
    th1 = GetAnglePoint2D(c.o, a, p);
    th2 = GetAnglePoint2D(c.o, p, b);
    if(th1 + th2 > th + eps) return 0;
    return 1;
}
```

10.2.23 两圆交点(CirCirIntersect)

```
//输出p1,p2
//return 0 表示无交点
//return 1 表示一个交点
//return 2 表示两个交点
int CirCirIntersect(Circle c1, Circle c2, Point2D&p1, Point2D &p2)
   Point2D pcrs;
   double d = (c1.o - c2.o).len();
   if(d>c1.r+c2.r+eps || d<fabs(c1.r-c2.r)-eps) return 0;</pre>
   if(fabs(d)<eps) return 3;//同心圆
   double dt = (sq(c1.r)-sq(c2.r)) / d;
   double d1 = (d+dt)/2; //c1.o距圆心连线与中垂线交点的距离
   Point2D dir = c2.o - c1.o;
   dir = dir.normalize();
   pcrs = c1.o + dir*d1;
   dt = sqrt(sq(c1.r) - sq(d1));
   dir = dir.rotLeft90();
   p1 = pcrs + dir*dt;
   p2 = pcrs - dir*dt;
   if( sgn((p1-c1.o)*(c2.o - c1.o))<0) swap(p1, p2);
   if(p1==p2) return 1;
   else return 2;
}
10.2.24
         弓形的面积
double func(double r, double x)
{// 对2*sqrt(r^2-x^2)的积分公式(-r<=x<=r)
   return x*sqrt(r*r-x*x) + r*r*asin(x/r);
}
double ArchArea(double r, double h)
{//半径为r, 高为h的弓形的面积
   return func(r, -r+h) - func(r, -r);
}
         两圆/圆环的面积交和并(CircleUnionArea, CircleCommonArea)
10.2.25
double func(double r, double x)
{// 对2*sqrt(r^2-x^2)的积分公式(-r<=x<=r)
   return x*sqrt(r*r-x*x) + r*r*asin(x/r);
}
```

{

double a;//记录极角 (0 -- 2PI) int type;//逆时针的入点或出点

```
double ArchArea(double r, double h)
{//半径为r, 高为h的弓形的面积
   return func(r, -r+h) - func(r, -r);
}
double CircleUnionArea(Circle& c1, Circle& c2)
{//两圆面积并
   double ds = (c1.o-c2.o).len();
   if(c1.r + c2.r < ds-eps) return c1.area() + c2.area();</pre>
   if(ds < fabs(c1.r - c2.r)+eps ) return max(c1.area(), c2.area());</pre>
   double dk = (sq(c1.r) - sq(c2.r)) / ds;
   double d1,d2; // d1+d2 = ds, d1-d2 = dk;
   d1 = (ds + dk)/2; d2 = ds - d1;
   return ArchArea(c1.r, c1.r + d1) + ArchArea(c2.r , c2.r + d2);
}
double CircleCommonArea(Circle& c1, Circle& c2)
{//两圆面积交
   return c1.area()+c2.area()-CircleUnionArea(c1, c2);
}
两圆环面积并:(S1,S2为外圆,S11,S22 为内圆)
S1 + S2 - S11 - S22 - S1^S2 + S1^S22 + S2^S11 - S11^S22
10.2.26
         多圆的面积交和并(CirclesUnionArea,CirclesCommonArea)
/**
*多圆的面积交和并
*输入: circle[](圆),n(圆的个数)
*输出: CirclesUnionArea(), CirclesCommonArea()
*/
const int IN=1;
const int OUT=0;
const int maxn=1010;
//需要圆的完整定义, 圆与圆的交点 CirCirIntersect
double ArchArea(double r, double ang)
   //半径为r, 弧度为ang的弧所在的弓形面积
   return r*r/2*(ang - sin(ang));
}
struct Ang
```

```
bool operator<(const Ang& t)const</pre>
    {
        if(sgn(a-t.a) == 0 ) return type< t.type ;</pre>
        else return a<t.a;</pre>
} ang[maxn*4];
bool kicked[maxn];
/*****圆面积求并*******/
void CirclesUnionKick(Circle c[], int &n)
{
    memset(kicked, false , sizeof(kicked));
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
        for(int j=i+1; j<n; ++j)</pre>
        {
            if(!kicked[i] && !kicked[j])
            {
                if( c[i].in(c[j]) ) kicked[i] = true;
                else if( c[j].in(c[i])) kicked[j] = true;
            }
        }
    int idx = 0;
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
        if(!kicked[i]) c[idx++] = c[i];
   n = idx;
}
double CirclesUnionArea( Circle c[], int n )
    CirclesUnionKick(c, n);
    if(n==1) return c[0].area();
    Point2D tmp, p1, p2;
    double a1,a2, b1, b2;
    double ansArea = 0;
    for(int i=0; i< n; ++i)
    {
        int m = 0;
        for(int j=0; j< n; ++j)
            if(i==j) continue;
            int pn = CirCirIntersect(c[i], c[j], p1, p2);
//保证p1逆时针到p2,覆盖了c[i]的部分
            if(pn == 0) continue;
```

```
tmp = p1-c[i].o;
    a1 = atan2(tmp.y, tmp.x);
   tmp = p2-c[i].o;
    a2 = atan2(tmp.y, tmp.x);
    if(a1<0) a1 += PI*2;
    if(a2<0) a2 += PI*2;
    if(a2<a1)
    {
       b1 = PI*2;
       b2 = a2, a2 = 0;
        ang[m].a = a1, ang[m].type = IN;
        ++m;
        ang[m].a = b1, ang[m].type = OUT;
        ang[m].a = a2, ang[m].type = IN;
        ang[m].a = b2, ang[m].type = OUT;
        ++m;
   }
   else
    {
        ang[m].a = a1, ang[m].type = IN;
        ang[m].a = a2, ang[m].type = OUT;
        ++m;
    }
}//for(int j
sort(ang, ang+m);
int cov = 0;
a1 = 0;
for(int j=0; j < m; ++j)
   if(ang[j].type == IN)
    {
        if(cov == 0)
        {
            a2 = ang[j].a;
            if( sgn(a2-a1) > 0)
            {
                ansArea += ArchArea(c[i].r, a2 - a1);
                p1 = c[i].o + (Point2D(cos(a1), sin(a1)) * c[i].r);
                p2 = c[i].o + (Point2D(cos(a2), sin(a2)) * c[i].r);
                ansArea += (p1*p2)/2;
```

```
}
                }
                ++cov;
            }
            else
            {
                --cov;
                if(cov == 0) a1 = ang[j].a;
            }
        }//for(int j
        a2 = PI*2;
        if(sgn(a2-a1) > 0)
        {
            ansArea += ArchArea(c[i].r, a2 - a1);
            p1 = c[i].o + (Point2D(cos(a1), sin(a1)) * c[i].r);
            p2 = c[i].o + (Point2D(cos(a2), sin(a2)) * c[i].r);
            ansArea += (p1*p2)/2;
        }
    }//for(int i
    return ansArea;
}
/*****圆面积求交*******/
bool CirclesCommonKick(Circle c[], int &n)
{
    memset(kicked, false , sizeof(kicked));
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
        for(int j=i+1; j<n; ++j)</pre>
            if( (c[i].o - c[j].o).len() > c[i].r + c[j].r - eps ) return false;
            if(!kicked[i] && !kicked[j])
            {
                if( c[i].in(c[j]) ) kicked[j] = true;
                else if( c[j].in(c[i])) kicked[i] = true;
            }
        }
    int idx = 0;
    for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
        if(!kicked[i]) c[idx++] = c[i];
    n = idx;
    return true;
}
double CirclesCommonArea( Circle c[], int n )
```

```
{
    if( CirclesCommonKick(c, n) )
    {
        if(n==1) return c[0].area();
        Point2D tmp, p1, p2;
        double a1, a2, b1, b2;
        double ansArea = 0;
        for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
            int m = 0;
            for(int j=0; j < n; ++j)
            {
                if(i==j) continue;
                int pn = CirCirIntersect(c[i], c[j], p1, p2);
//保证p1逆时针到p2,覆盖了c[i]的部分
                if(pn==0) return 0;
                tmp = p1-c[i].o;
                a1 = atan2(tmp.y, tmp.x);
                tmp = p2-c[i].o;
                a2 = atan2(tmp.y, tmp.x);
                if(a1<0) a1 += PI*2;
                if(a2<0) a2 += PI*2;
                if(a2<a1)
                {
                    b1 = PI*2;
                    b2 = a2, a2 = 0;
                    ang[m].a = a1, ang[m].type = IN;
                    ++m;
                    ang[m].a = b1, ang[m].type = OUT;
                    ++m;
                    ang[m].a = a2, ang[m].type = IN;
                    ang[m].a = b2, ang[m].type = OUT;
                    ++m;
                }
                else
                {
                    ang[m].a = a1, ang[m].type = IN;
                    ang[m].a = a2, ang[m].type = OUT;
                    ++m;
                }
            }//for(int j
```

```
sort(ang, ang+m);
           int cov = 0;
           for(int j=0; j < m; ++j)
           {
               if(ang[j].type == IN)
                   ++cov;
                   if(cov == n-1) a1 = ang[j].a;
               }
               else
               {
                   if(cov == n-1)
                       a2 = ang[j].a;
                       ansArea += ArchArea(c[i].r, a2 - a1);
                       p1 = c[i].o + (Point2D(cos(a1), sin(a1)) * c[i].r);
                       p2 = c[i].o + (Point2D(cos(a2), sin(a2)) * c[i].r);
                       ansArea += (p1*p2)/2;
                   }
                   --cov;
               }//else
           }//for(int j
       }//for(int i
       return ansArea;
   }
   else return 0;
}
         求圆外一点到圆的两个切点(OutTangentPoint)
void OutTangentPoint(Point2D out, Circle cir, Point2D &p1, Point2D &p2)
{//转换成圆圆相交来做
    double d2 = sqrt( (out - cir.o).len2() - sq(cir.r) );
   Circle c; c.o = out; c.r = d2;
   CirCirIntersect(c, cir, p1, p2);
}
10.2.28
         多边形有向面积(PolyArea)
double PolyArea(Point2D p[], int n )
{// 有向面积, 逆时针为正, 顺时针为负
   p[n] = p[0];
   double area = 0;
   for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
    area += p[i]*p[i+1];
```

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```
return area/2;
}
          多边形重心(PolyCenter)
10.2.29
Point2D TriCenter(Point2D& p1, Point2D& p2, Point2D& p3)
{ return (p1+(p2+p3))/3; } //三角形重心
Point2D PolyCenter(Point2D p[], int n)
   double area = 0 , wt;
   Point2D center;
   for(int i=1; i<n-1; ++i)
       wt = (p[i]-p[0])*(p[i+1]-p[0]);
       area += wt;
       center = center + TriCenter(p[0], p[i], p[i+1])*wt;
   }
   if( sgn(area) ) return center/area;
   else return (p[0]+p[n-1])/2;//无意义
}
10.2.30 点与多边形位置关系(PointInPolygon)
//0: 点在多边形外
//1: 点在多边形内
bool PonSegment2D(Point2D p, Segment2D seg)
   return sgn((seg.s-p)*(p-seg.e))==0 && sgn((seg.s-p)^(p-seg.e))>=0;
}
/**** 判断线段在内部相交***/
bool SegIntersect2D(Segment2D a, Segment2D b)
{
   //必须在线段内相交
   int d1 = sgn((a.e - a.s)*(b.s - a.s));
   int d2 = sgn((a.e - a.s)*(b.e - a.s));
   int d3 = sgn((b.e - b.s)*(a.s - b.s));
   int d4 = sgn((b.e - b.s)*(a.e - b.s));
   if(d1*d2<0 && d3*d4<0) return true;
   return false;
}
const double INF = 1e10;
int PointInPolygon(Point2D p, Point2D poly[], int n)
   Segment2D 1, seg;
```

```
1.s = p;
   1.e = p;
   1.e.x = INF;//作射线
   int i, cnt = 0;
   Point2D p1, p2, p3, p4;
   for(i = 0; i < n; i++)
   {
      seg.s = poly[i], seg.e = poly[(i+1)%n];
      if(PonSegment2D(p, seg)) return 2;//点在多边形上
      p1 = seg.s, p2 = seg.e, p3 = poly[(i+2)%n], p4 = poly[(i+3)%n];
      if(SegIntersect2D(1, seg) ||
             PonSegment2D(p2, 1) && PonSegment2D(p3, 1) &&
             sgn((p2-p1)*(p-p1))*sgn((p4-p3)*(p-p3)) > 0)
          cnt++;
   }
   if(cnt % 2 == 1) return 1;//点在多边形内
   return 0;//点在多边形外
}
```

10.2.31 半平面求交

10.2.32

10.2.33

10.2.34

10.2.35

10.2.36

10.2.37

10.2.38

§ 10.3 二维几何算法

10.3.1 平面最近点对 $(O(N \lg N))$

```
/**
*平面最近点对($0(N\lg N)$)
*输入:接入n个点坐标到A数组
*调用: 先调用ClosestPairInit(A,B,n)
*输出: ans = ClosestPointPair2D(0,n,A,B,C)(C数组是中间变量,不用管)
*/
const int maxn=0;
int sgn(db a){ return a <-eps? -1: a > eps; } //返回double型的符号
Point2D A[maxn] , B[maxn] , C[maxn];
bool cmpX(const Point2D& a, const Point2D& b)
{
   return a.x<b.x-eps || (sgn(a.x-b.x)==0 && a.y<b.y-eps);
}
bool cmpY(const Point2D&a, const Point2D& b)
{
   return a.y<b.y-eps || (sgn(a.y-b.y)==0 \&\& a.x<b.x-eps);
}
void ClosestPairInit(Point2D a[], Point2D b[], int n)
   sort(a, a+n, cmpX);
   for(int i=0; i<n; ++i)</pre>
   {
       a[i].id = i;
       b[i] = a[i];
   }
   sort(b, b+n, cmpY);
}
double ClosestPointPair2D(int 1, int r, Point2D a[], Point2D b[], Point2D c[])
   int i,j,k;
   double re = INF;
   if(r-1<=3)
   {
       for(i=1; i<r; ++i)
           for(j=i+1; j<r; ++j)
               re = min(re, (a[i]-a[j]).len());
       return re;
```

```
}
    int mid = (1+r)/2, p1 = 1, p2 = mid;
    for(int i=1; i<r; ++i)</pre>
        if(b[i].id < mid) c[p1++] = b[i];</pre>
        else c[p2++] = b[i];
    }
    re = min( re, ClosestPointPair2D(1, mid, a, c, b));
    re = min( re, ClosestPointPair2D(mid, r, a, c, b));
    for(i=1,j=mid,k=1; i<mid && j<r; )//重组b数组
    {
        if(c[i].y>c[j].y+eps) b[k++] = c[j++];
        else b[k++] = c[i++];
    }
    while(i<mid) b[k++] = c[i++];
    while(j<r) b[k++] = c[j++];
   for(i=l, k=l; i<r; ++i)
        if(fabs(b[i].x - a[mid].x) < re - eps) c[k++] = b[i];
    }
    for(i=1; i<k; ++i)</pre>
        for(j=i+1; j<k && c[i].y+re>c[j].y; ++j)
           re = min(re, (c[i]-c[j]).len());
   return re;
}
10.3.2 最小圆覆盖点(O(N))
/**
*最小圆覆盖点($O(N)$)
*输入: p[](点),n(点数)
*输出: MinCircleCover()
*/
Circle MinCircleCover(Point2D p[], int n)
{
    //随机增量法 平均复杂度O(n)
   random_shuffle(p, p+n);
   Circle cir;
    cir.o = p[0];
    cir.r = 0;
    for(int i=1; i<n; ++i)</pre>
    {
```

```
if(! cir.in(p[i]) )
        {
            cir.o = p[i];
            cir.r = 0;
        }
        else continue;
        for(int j=0; j<i; ++j)</pre>
        {
            if(cir.in(p[j])) continue;
            else
                cir.o = (p[i] + p[j])/2.0;
                cir.r = (p[i]-p[j]).len() / 2;
            }
            for(int k=0; k<j; ++k)
                //注意三点不能共线
                if(cir.in(p[k]) ) continue;
                else
                {
                    if (sgn((p[i]-p[j])*(p[j]-p[k])))
                        PointMakeCircle2D(p[i], p[j], p[k], cir);
                    else
                    {
                        Point2D tmp;
                        if( sgn((p[i]-p[j])^(p[j]-p[k])) > 0) tmp = p[i];
                        else tmp = p[j];
                        cir.o = (p[k] + tmp)/2.0;
                        cir.r = (p[k]-tmp).len()/2;
                    }
                }
            }//for(int k
        }//for(int j
    }//for(int i
    return cir;
}
```

§ 10.4 三维几何定义

10.4.1

§ **10.5** 三维几何算法

10.5.1

Part III Data Structure

Chapter 11

基本数据结构

§ 11.1 队列

```
const int maxn = 0;
class Queue
{
public:
    Queue(int n = maxn)
        first = 0;
        last = 0;
        maxSize = n;
    }
    ~Queue() {}
    void push(int item)
    {
        assert(!isfull());
        last = (last + 1) % maxSize;
        element[last] = item;
    }
    int pop()
        assert(!isempty());
        first = (first + 1) % maxSize;
        return element[first];
    }
    int front()
        assert(!isempty());
        return element[(first + 1) % maxSize];
    void clear()
    {
```

```
first = last = 0;
    }
    bool isempty()
        return first == last;
    }
    bool isfull()
        return (last + 1) % maxSize == first;
    int size()
        return (last - first + maxSize) % maxSize;
private:
    int first, last;
    int element[maxn];
    int maxSize;
};
          堆
§ 11.2
struct node
    LL i;
    int num;
    bool operator<(const node &a)const</pre>
        return (i < a.i);</pre>
}qq[500005<<1];
struct heap
{
    int n;
    void ini()
    {
        n=1;
    }
    void push(node &t)
        n++;
        int now=n-1;
        while(now>1)
            if(t<qq[now>>1])
```

```
{
                 qq[now] =qq[now>>1];
                 now>>=1;
             }
             else
             {
                 qq[now] = t;
                 return ;
             }
        qq[now] = t;
    }
    node top()
    {
        return qq[1];
    }
    void pop()
    {
        node t = qq[--n];
         int tmp = 1,k;
        while((tmp<<1)<n)
         {
             k = tmp << 1;
             if(k+1<n\&\&qq[k+1]<qq[k]) k = k+1;
             {\tt if}(\tt qq[k]\!<\!t)
             {
                 qq[tmp] = qq[k];
                 tmp = k;
             }
             else break;
        }
        qq[tmp] = t;
    }
    bool empty()
    {
        return n==1? 1:0;
    }
};
```

§ 11.3 并查集

11.3.1 扩展+异或(la 4487)

/* 题目大意: 有n(n<=20000)个未知的整数X0,X1,X2...Xn-1,有以下Q个(Q<=40000)操作:

I p v :告诉你Xp=v

I p q v :告诉你Xp Xor Xq=v

Q k p1 p2 … pk : 询问 Xp1 Xor Xp2 .. Xor Xpk, k不大于15。

题目解法:

由于异或运算满足很多特殊的性质,尤其是交换律,传递性,因此可以使用并查集维护这个集合。并查集为树状结构。设fa[x]为x结点的父亲,设ve[x]为xXor fa[x]的值。

最核心的部分就是实现并查集的扩展。

在并查集进行压缩路径的时候,明显有: fa[x] = fa[pref],之后就有ve[x] = ve[pref] ^ ve[x],pref为压缩之前x结点的父亲,通过递归计算可以得到。

合并的时候,假设已知a Xor b = v, 且a, b已经压缩路径,得到其父亲结点分别为pa, pb,那么fa[pa]=pb,且ve[a] = ve[a] Xor ve[b] Xor v。

有一个比较麻烦的问题需要解决。对于Ipv这种对单个数字的操作需要另外处理。虽然Ipv是对单个数字操作,但是可以认为存在一个"虚点"Xn=0,由于任何数与0异或等于自己本身,因此Ipv相当于Ipnv。注意,合并时必须要使Xn作为父亲,Xp作为Xn的儿子。

最后的难题就是查询了。对于Xp1 Xor Xp2 .. Xor Xpk, 分别找出在并查集中位于同一个集合的数字, 如果该集合的数字有奇数个, 且这个集合里面没有Xn, 那么意味着这个集合不能算出来, 返回I don't know。否则将各个集合的异或值再异或起来, 可得查询值。

为什么集合的数字有奇数个就不能算出来呢?根据我们并查集ve数组的定义,ve[x]保存的是x与其父亲的异或值。由于经过压缩路径,因此树的深度只有一层。会有两种情况:

需要计算的集合没有树根。假设a,b,c,d,e在同一个集合中,要求a ^ b ^ c ^ d ^ e,且并查集中树根为r,那么通过ve数组,我们知道ve[a] = r ^ a, ve[b] = r ^ b, ve[c] = r ^ c...。把这些数字异或起来,是r xor a ^ r ^ b ^ r ^ c ^ r ^ d ^ r ^ e ^ r。r有奇数个,不能消去。但是如果有偶数个r,也就是待计算的集合有偶数个数字,由于r ^ r = 0,刚好消去,是可以计算出a^b^c^d^e来的。

需要计算的集合含有树根。假设a,b,c,d,r在同一个集合中,要求a ^ b ^ c ^ d ^ r, 且并查集中树根为r,那么通过ve数组,我们知道ve[a] = r ^ a, ve[b] = r ^ b, ve[c] = r ^ c...。把这些数字异或起来,是r xor a ^ r ^ b ^ r ^ c ^ r ^ d ^ r。r有偶数个,刚好把需要多的一个r消去了。但是如果有奇数个r,也就是待计算的集合有偶数个数字,r不会被消去,是可以计算出a^b^c^d^r来的。

但是,如果集合中的数字包含Xn,由于已知Xn=0,因此无论多了一个0还是少了一个0,异或的结果不变,因此可以计算。

```
*/
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
#define N 20005
int n, Q;
int fa[N], ve[N];
void init()
{
   for (int i = 0; i <= n + 1; i++)
        fa[i] = i;</pre>
```

```
memset(ve, 0, sizeof(ve));
}
int find(int a)
    int pref = fa[a];
    if (fa[a] == a) return a;
   fa[a] = find(fa[a]);
    ve[a] = ve[pref] ^ ve[a];
   return fa[a];
bool uniset(int a, int b, int v)
    int pa = find(a), pb = find(b);
    if (pa == pb)
    {
        if ((ve[a] ^ ve[b]) != v) return 0;
    }
    else
    {
        if (pa == n) swap(pa, pb);
        fa[pa] = pb;
        ve[pa] = v ^ ve[a] ^ ve[b];
   return 1;
}
int K, num[20];
int query()
{
    bool g[20] = \{ 0 \};
    int i, j, ans = 0, ff, ret;
    for (i = 0; i < K; i++)
    {
        int sz = 1;
        if (g[i]) continue;
        ff = find(num[i]), ans ^= ve[num[i]];
        g[i] = 1;
        for (j = i + 1; j < K; j++)
            if (g[j]) continue;
            ret = find(num[j]);
            if (ret == ff) g[j] = 1, sz++, ans ^= ve[num[j]];
        if (ff != n && sz % 2 == 1) return -1;
    }
    return ans;
```

```
}
void solve()
{
    int T = 1, i, a, b, v;
    bool ig = 0;
    char s[500];
    init();
    while (Q--)
        scanf("%s ", s);
        if (s[0] == 'Q')
            scanf("%d", &K);
            for (i = 0; i < K; i++)
                scanf("%d", &num[i]);
            if (!ig)
            {
                int ret = query();
                if (ret == -1) printf("I don't know.\n");
                else printf("%d\n", ret);
            }
        }
        else
        {
            int blank = 0;
            gets(s);
            if (ig) continue;
            for (i = 0; i < (int) strlen(s); i++)</pre>
                if (s[i] == ' ') blank++;
            if (blank == 1) sscanf(s, "%d%d", &a, &v), b = n;
            else sscanf(s, "%d%d%d", &a, &b, &v);
            if (!uniset(a, b, v))
            {
                printf("The first %d facts are conflicting.\n", T);
                ig = 1;
            T++;
        }
    }
}
int main()
{
    int ca = 1;
    while (scanf("%d%d\n", &n, &Q) && n)
```

void solve()

```
{
        printf("Case %d:\n", ca++);
        solve();
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

11.3.2 元素的删除与计数

```
/**
元素的删除,根节点的计数等(cnt),实现集合的合并,查找等(0(1))
元素的删除: 找替身的方法,将要删除的元素映射到新的空间元素(另开一个元素,并且
初始化新开的空间信息),然后通过每一个映射来操作每一个元素,这样的修改并没有改变原来
树状信息(比如说节点与父节点的关系等),但是我们每一次通过映射操作间接改变;
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#define MAXD 200010
int N, M, p[MAXD], id[MAXD], num[MAXD], cnt;
long long sum[MAXD];
void init()
   int i;
   for (i = 1; i <= N; i ++) id[i] = p[i] = sum[i] = i, num[i] = 1; ///id数组是
将i节点映射到id[i]编号节点上
   cnt = N;
}
int find(int x)
   return p[x] == x ? x : (p[x] = find(p[x]));
}
void Union(int x, int y)
{
   int tx = find(id[x]), ty = find(id[y]);
   p[tx] = ty, num[ty] += num[tx], sum[ty] += sum[tx];
}
void Delete(int x)
   int tx = find(id[x]);
   -- num[tx], sum[tx] -= x;
   id[x] = ++ cnt, p[id[x]] = id[x], num[id[x]] = 1, sum[id[x]] = x;
}
```

```
{
    int i, x, y, op;
    for (i = 0; i < M; i ++)
        scanf("%d", &op);
        if (op == 1)
            scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
            if (find(id[x]) != find(id[y])) Union(x, y);
        else if (op == 2)
            scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
            if (find(id[x]) != find(id[y])) Delete(x), Union(x, y);
        }
        else
        {
            scanf("%d", &x);
            printf("%d %lld\n", num[find(id[x])], sum[find(id[x])]);
        }
    }
}
int main()
{
    while (scanf("%d%d", &N, &M) == 2)
    {
        init();
        solve();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

11.3.3 权值排序+维护根(长春区域赛E)

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
typedef long long LL;
using namespace std;
const int M = 2e5 + 10;
int fa[M], cnt[M];
LL val[M];
```

```
struct E
    int u, v, val;
} edge[M];
int n;
void build()
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
        cnt[i] = 1;
        fa[i] = i;
        val[i] = 0;
    }
}
int find(int x)
{
    if (x == fa[x])return fa[x];
    return fa[x] = find(fa[x]);
}
bool cmp(const struct E &a, const struct E &b)
    return a.val > b.val;
int main(void)
    while (scanf("%d", &n) != EOF)
        for (int i = 1; i \le n - 1; i++)
            scanf("%d%d%d", &edge[i].u, &edge[i].v, &edge[i].val);
        build();
        sort(edge + 1, edge + n, cmp);
        LL ans = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i \le n - 1; i \leftrightarrow +)
        {
            int u = edge[i].u, v = edge[i].v, w = edge[i].val;
            int ru = find(u), rv = find(v);
                          printf("%d %d\n",ru,rv);
            LL sumu = val[ru] + (LL)w * cnt[rv] , sumv = val[rv] + (LL)w * cnt[ru];
            if (sumu > sumv)
                fa[rv] = u;
                cnt[u] += cnt[v];
                val[u] = sumu;
            }
            else
```

```
{
     fa[u] = v;
     cnt[v] += cnt[u];
     val[v] = sumv;
}
    ans = max(ans, max(sumu, sumv));
}
printf("%lld\n", ans);
}
return 0;
}
```

Chapter 12

高级数据结构

§ 12.1 线段树

12.1.1 单值更新

```
#include <cstdio>
#define lson l , m , rt << 1</pre>
#define rson m + 1 , r , rt << 1 | 1 \,
/*单点替换,区间求和*/
const int maxn = 55555;
int sum[maxn<<2];</pre>
void PushUP(int rt)
    sum[rt] = sum[rt<<1] + sum[rt<<1|1];</pre>
}
void build(int l,int r,int rt)
    if (1 == r)
    {
        scanf("%d",&sum[rt]);
        return ;
    }
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    build(lson);
    build(rson);
    PushUP(rt);
void update(int p,int add,int l,int r,int rt)
    if (1 == r)
    {
```

```
sum[rt] += add;
        return ;
    }
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (p <= m) update(p , add , lson);</pre>
    else update(p , add , rson);
    PushUP(rt);
}
int query(int L,int R,int 1,int r,int rt)
    if (L <= 1 && r <= R)
    {
        return sum[rt];
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    int ret = 0;
    if (L <= m) ret += query(L , R , lson);</pre>
    if (R > m) ret += query(L , R , rson);
    return ret;
}
int main()
{
    int T , n;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    for (int cas = 1; cas <= T; cas ++)
    {
        printf("Case %d:\n",cas);
        scanf("%d",&n);
        build(1 , n , 1);
        char op[10];
        while (scanf("%s",op))
            if (op[0] == 'E') break;
            int a , b;
            scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
            if (op[0] == 'Q') printf("%d\n",query(a , b , 1 , n , 1));
            else if (op[0] == 'S') update(a , -b , 1 , n , 1);
            else update(a , b , 1 , n , 1);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

12.1.2 段操作(整体区间操作)

成段增减

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
#define lson l , m , rt << 1
#define rson m + 1 , r , rt << 1 | 1
#define LL long long
const int maxn = 111111;
LL add[maxn<<2];</pre>
LL sum[maxn<<2];</pre>
void PushUp(int rt)
{
    sum[rt] = sum[rt<<1] + sum[rt<<1|1];</pre>
void PushDown(int rt,int m)
    if (add[rt])
        add[rt<<1] += add[rt];
        add[rt<<1|1] += add[rt];
        sum[rt << 1] += add[rt] * (m - (m >> 1));
        sum[rt<<1|1] += add[rt] * (m >> 1);
        add[rt] = 0;
    }
}
void build(int l,int r,int rt)
{
    add[rt] = 0;
    if (1 == r)
    {
        scanf("%lld",&sum[rt]);
        return ;
    }
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    build(lson);
    build(rson);
    PushUp(rt);
void update(int L,int R,int c,int l,int r,int rt)
{
    if (L <= 1 && r <= R)
    {
```

```
add[rt] += c;
        sum[rt] += (LL)c * (r - 1 + 1);
        return ;
    }
    PushDown(rt , r - 1 + 1);
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (L <= m) update(L , R , c , lson);</pre>
    if (m < R) update(L , R , c , rson);</pre>
    PushUp(rt);
LL query(int L,int R,int l,int r,int rt)
    if (L <= 1 && r <= R)
        return sum[rt];
    }
    PushDown(rt, r - 1 + 1);
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    LL ret = 0;
    if (L <= m) ret += query(L , R , lson);</pre>
    if (m < R) ret += query(L , R , rson);</pre>
    return ret;
}
int main()
{
    int N , Q;
    scanf("%d%d",&N,&Q);
    build(1 , N , 1);
    while (Q --)
        char op[2];
        int a , b , c;
        scanf("%s",op);
        if (op[0] == 'Q')
        {
            scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
            printf("%lld\n",query(a , b , 1 , N , 1));
        }
        else
        {
            scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b,&c);
            update(a , b , c , 1 , N , 1);
        }
    }
    return 0;
```

}

成段替换

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
/*成段替换*/
#define lson l , m , rt << 1 \,
#define rson m + 1 , r , rt << 1 | 1
const int maxn = 111111;
int h , w , n;
int col[maxn<<2];</pre>
int sum[maxn<<2];</pre>
void PushUp(int rt)
{
    sum[rt] = sum[rt<<1] + sum[rt<<1|1];</pre>
}
void PushDown(int rt,int m)
    if (col[rt])
    {
        col[rt<<1] = col[rt<<1|1] = col[rt];</pre>
        sum[rt << 1] = (m - (m >> 1)) * col[rt];
        sum[rt<<1|1] = (m >> 1) * col[rt];
        col[rt] = 0;
    }
}
void build(int l,int r,int rt)
    col[rt] = 0;
    sum[rt] = 1; //每一点的初始值为1 (区间原始的长度为r-l+1)
    if (1 == r) return;
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    build(lson);
   build(rson);
   PushUp(rt);
/*将L-R区间替换成c(数值修改)*/
void update(int L,int R,int c,int 1,int r,int rt)
{
    if (L <= 1 && r <= R)
    {
        col[rt] = c;
```

```
sum[rt] = c * (r - 1 + 1);
        return ;
    }
    PushDown(rt , r - 1 + 1);
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (L <= m) update(L , R , c , lson);</pre>
    if (R > m) update(L , R , c , rson);
    PushUp(rt);
}
int main()
{
    int T , n , m;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    for (int cas = 1; cas <= T; cas ++)
    {
        scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
        build(1 , n , 1);
        while (m --)
            int a , b , c;
            scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b,&c);
            update(a , b , c , 1 , n , 1);
        printf("Case %d: The total value of the hook is %d.\n",cas , sum[1]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

12.1.3 hash+成段更新

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
#define lson l , m , rt << 1
#define rson m + 1 , r , rt << 1 | 1

/*poj2528 Mayor's posters
离散化简单的来说就是只取我们需要的值来用
比如说区间[1000,2000],[1990,2012]
我们用不到[-∞,999][1001,1989][1991,1999][2001,2011][2013,+∞] 这些值,
所以我只需要1000,1990,2000,2012 就够了,
将其分别映射到0,1,2,3,在于复杂度就大大的降下来了
```

所以离散化要保存所有需要用到的值,排序后,分别映射到1~n,这样复杂度就会小很多很多

```
而这题的难点在于每个数字其实表示的是一个单位长度(并非一个点),
这样普通的离散化会造成许多错误(包括我以前的代码,poj这题数据奇弱)
给出下面两个简单的例子应该能体现普通离散化的缺陷:
例子一:1-10 1-4 5-10
例子二:1-10 1-4 6-10
普通离散化后都变成了[1,4][1,2][3,4]
线段2覆盖了[1,2],线段3覆盖了[3,4],那么线段1是否被完全覆盖掉了呢?
例子一是完全被覆盖掉了,而例子二没有被覆盖
为了解决这种缺陷,我们可以在排序后的数组上加些处理,比如说[1,2,6,10]
如果相邻数字间距大于1的话,在其中加上任意一个数字,
比如加成[1,2,3,6,7,10], 然后再做线段树就好了.
线段树功能:update:成段替换 query:简单hash
*/
const int maxn = 11111;
bool hash[maxn];
int li[maxn] , ri[maxn];
int X[maxn*3];
int col[maxn<<4];</pre>
int cnt;
void PushDown(int rt)
   if (col[rt] != -1)
   {
      col[rt<<1] = col[rt<<1|1] = col[rt];</pre>
      col[rt] = -1;
   }
}
void update(int L,int R,int c,int l,int r,int rt)
{
   if (L <= 1 && r <= R)
   {
      col[rt] = c;
      return ;
   PushDown(rt);
   int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
   if (L <= m) update(L , R , c , lson);</pre>
   if (m < R) update(L , R , c , rson);
}
void query(int l,int r,int rt)
   if (col[rt] != -1)
   {
```

```
if (!hash[col[rt]]) cnt ++;
        hash[ col[rt] ] = true;
        return ;
   }
    if (1 == r) return;
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    query(lson);
    query(rson);
}
int Bin(int key,int n,int X[])
    int 1 = 0, r = n - 1;
   while (l \le r)
        int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
        if (X[m] == key) return m;
        if (X[m] < key) l = m + 1;
        else r = m - 1;
    }
   return -1;
}
int main()
    int T , n;
    scanf("%d",&T);
    while (T --)
        scanf("%d",&n);
        int nn = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++)
        {
            scanf("%d%d",&li[i] , &ri[i]);
           X[nn++] = li[i];
            X[nn++] = ri[i];
        }
        sort(X , X + nn);
        int m = 1;
        /*在区间端点添加一些点*/
        for (int i = 1; i < nn; i ++)
            if (X[i] != X[i-1]) X[m ++] = X[i];
        for (int i = m - 1; i > 0; i --)
            if (X[i] != X[i-1] + 1) X[m ++] = X[i-1] + 1;
```

```
sort(X, X + m);
       memset(col , -1 , sizeof(col));
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++)
       {
          int 1 = Bin(li[i] , m , X);
          int r = Bin(ri[i], m, X);
          update(1 , r , i , 0 , m , 1);
       }
       cnt = 0;
       memset(hash , false , sizeof(hash));
       query(0 , m , 1);
       printf("%d\n",cnt);
   }
   return 0;
}
       区间交并补等
12.1.4
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <cctype>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
#define lson l , m , rt << 1
#define rson m + 1 , r , rt << 1 | 1
/*这类题目会询问区间中满足条件的连续最长区间,所以PushUp的时候需要对左右儿子的区间
进行合并*/
/*poj3667 Hotel
题意:1 a:询问是不是有连续长度为a 的空房间,有的话住进最左边
2 a b:将[a,a+b-1]的房间清空
思路:记录区间中最长的空房间
线段树操作:update:区间替换 query:询问满足条件的最左断点
const int maxn = 55555;
int lsum[maxn << 2], rsum[maxn << 2], msum[maxn << 2];
int cover[maxn<<2];</pre>
//cover[rt]=-1表示rt还没被更新
//cover[rt]=0表示全部区间都是0 (没有住人,未被占用)
//cover[rt]=1表示都是1 (全部是满的,被占用);
void PushDown(int rt,int m)
{
   if (cover[rt] != -1)
   {
       cover[rt<<1] = cover[rt<<1|1] = cover[rt];</pre>
```

```
msum[rt << 1] = lsum[rt << 1] = rsum[rt << 1] = cover[rt] ? 0 : m - (m >> 1);
        msum[rt<<1|1] = lsum[rt<<1|1] = rsum[rt<<1|1] = cover[rt] ? 0 : (m >> 1);
        cover[rt] = -1;
    }
}
void PushUp(int rt,int m)
    lsum[rt] = lsum[rt<<1];</pre>
    rsum[rt] = rsum[rt<<1|1];
    if (lsum[rt] == m - (m >> 1)) lsum[rt] += lsum[rt<<1|1];
    if (rsum[rt] == (m >> 1)) rsum[rt] += rsum[rt<<1];</pre>
    msum[rt] = max(lsum[rt<<1|1] + rsum[rt<<1] , max(msum[rt<<1] , msum[rt<<1|1]));
}
void build(int l,int r,int rt)
{
    msum[rt] = lsum[rt] = rsum[rt] = r - l + 1;
    cover[rt] = -1;
    if (1 == r) return ;
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    build(lson);
    build(rson);
}
void update(int L,int R,int c,int l,int r,int rt)
    if (L <= 1 && r <= R)
    {
        msum[rt] = lsum[rt] = rsum[rt] = c ? 0 : r - 1 + 1;
        cover[rt] = c;
        return ;
    }
    PushDown(rt , r - l + 1);
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (L <= m) update(L , R , c , lson);</pre>
    if (m < R) update(L , R , c , rson);</pre>
    PushUp(rt , r - 1 + 1);
int query(int w,int 1,int r,int rt)
    if (l == r) return l;
    PushDown(rt , r - 1 + 1);
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (msum[rt<<1] >= w) return query(w , lson);
    else if (rsum[rt<<1] + lsum[rt<<1|1] >= w) return m - rsum[rt<<1] + 1;
    return query(w , rson);
}
```

```
int main()
{
    int n , m;
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
    build(1 , n , 1);
    while (m --)
    {
        int op , a , b;
        scanf("%d",&op);
        if (op == 1)
        {
            scanf("%d",&a);
            if (msum[1] < a) puts("0");</pre>
            else
            {
                 int p = query(a , 1 , n , 1);
                 printf("%d\n",p);
                 update(p , p + a - 1 , 1 , 1 , n , 1);
            }
        }
        else
        {
            scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
            update(a , a + b - 1 , 0 , 1 , n , 1);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

12.1.5 连续区间合并问题

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <cctype>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
#define lson l , m , rt << 1
#define rson m + 1 , r , rt << 1 | 1
/*这类题目会询问区间中满足条件的连续最长区间,所以PushUp的时候需要对左右儿子的区间进行合并*/
/*poj3667 Hotel
题意:1 a:询问是不是有连续长度为a 的空房间,有的话住进最左边
2 a b:将[a,a+b-1]的房间清空
思路:记录区间中最长的空房间
线段树操作:update:区间替换 query:询问满足条件的最左断点
```

```
*/
const int maxn = 55555;
int lsum[maxn << 2], rsum[maxn << 2], msum[maxn << 2];
int cover[maxn<<2];</pre>
//cover[rt]=-1表示rt还没被更新
//cover[rt]=0表示全部区间都是0 (没有住人,未被占用)
//cover[rt]=1表示都是1 (全部是满的,被占用);
void PushDown(int rt,int m)
{
    if (cover[rt] != -1)
    {
        cover[rt<<1] = cover[rt<<1|1] = cover[rt];</pre>
        msum[rt<<1] = lsum[rt<<1] = rsum[rt<<1] = cover[rt] ? 0 : m - (m >> 1);
        msum[rt<<1|1] = lsum[rt<<1|1] = rsum[rt<<1|1] = cover[rt] ? 0 : (m >> 1);
        cover[rt] = -1;
   }
}
void PushUp(int rt,int m)
   lsum[rt] = lsum[rt<<1];</pre>
   rsum[rt] = rsum[rt<<1|1];
    if (lsum[rt] == m - (m >> 1)) lsum[rt] += lsum[rt<<1|1];</pre>
    if (rsum[rt] == (m >> 1)) rsum[rt] += rsum[rt<<1];</pre>
   msum[rt] = max(lsum[rt<<1|1] + rsum[rt<<1] , max(msum[rt<<1] , msum[rt<<1|1]));
}
void build(int 1,int r,int rt)
   msum[rt] = lsum[rt] = rsum[rt] = r - l + 1;
   cover[rt] = -1;
    if (1 == r) return ;
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
   build(lson);
   build(rson);
}
void update(int L,int R,int c,int l,int r,int rt)
    if (L <= 1 && r <= R)
    {
        msum[rt] = lsum[rt] = rsum[rt] = c ? 0 : r - l + 1;
        cover[rt] = c;
        return ;
   }
   PushDown(rt, r - 1 + 1);
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (L <= m) update(L , R , c , lson);</pre>
```

```
if (m < R) update(L , R , c , rson);
    PushUp(rt, r-1+1);
}
int query(int w,int l,int r,int rt)
{
    if (l == r) return l;
   PushDown(rt , r - 1 + 1);
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (msum[rt<<1] >= w) return query(w , lson);
    else if (rsum[rt<<1] + lsum[rt<<1|1] >= w) return m - rsum[rt<<1] + 1;
   return query(w , rson);
}
int main()
    int n , m;
    scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);
    build(1 , n , 1);
    while (m --)
    {
        int op , a , b;
        scanf("%d", &op);
        if (op == 1)
            scanf("%d",&a);
            if (msum[1] < a) puts("0");</pre>
            else
                int p = query(a , 1 , n , 1);
                printf("%d\n",p);
                update(p , p + a - 1 , 1 , 1 , n , 1);
            }
        }
        else
        {
            scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
            update(a , a + b - 1 , 0 , 1 , n , 1);
        }
    }
   return 0;
}
```

12.1.6 扫描线

/*这类题目需要将一些操作排序,然后从左到右用一根扫描线(当然是在我们脑子里)扫过去

```
最典型的就是矩形面积并,周长并等题
*/
/*hdu1542 Atlantis
题意:矩形面积并
思路:浮点数先要离散化;然后把矩形分成两条边,上边和下边,对横轴建树,
然后从下到上扫描上去,用cnt表示该区间下边比上边多几个,sum代表该区间内被覆盖的线段的
长度总和
这里线段树的一个结点并非是线段的一个端点,而是该端点和下一个端点间的线段,
所以题目中r+1,r-1的地方可以自己好好的琢磨一下
线段树操作:update:区间增减 query:直接取根节点的值
*/
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <cctype>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
\#define lson l , m , rt << 1
#define rson m + 1 , r , rt << 1 | 1
const int maxn = 2222;
int cnt[maxn << 2];</pre>
double sum[maxn << 2];</pre>
double X[maxn];
struct Seg
{
   double h , l , r;
   int s;
   Seg() {}
   Seg(double a,double b,double c,int d) : l(a) , r(b) , h(c) , s(d) {}
   bool operator < (const Seg &cmp) const</pre>
   {
       return h < cmp.h;
} ss[maxn];
void PushUp(int rt,int l,int r)
   if (cnt[rt]) sum[rt] = X[r+1] - X[1];
   else if (1 == r) sum[rt] = 0;
   else sum[rt] = sum[rt<<1] + sum[rt<<1|1];</pre>
void update(int L,int R,int c,int l,int r,int rt)
{
   if (L <= 1 && r <= R)
   {
       cnt[rt] += c;
```

```
PushUp(rt , l , r);
        return ;
    }
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (L \le m) update(L , R , c , lson);
    if (m < R) update(L , R , c , rson);
    PushUp(rt , 1 , r);
}
int Bin(double key,int n,double X[])
    int 1 = 0, r = n - 1;
    while (1 \le r)
    {
        int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
        if (X[m] == key) return m;
        if (X[m] < key) 1 = m + 1;
        else r = m - 1;
    }
    return -1;
}
int main()
{
    int n , cas = 1;
    while (~scanf("%d",&n) && n)
        int m = 0;
        while (n --)
            double a , b , c , d;
            scanf("%lf%lf%lf",&a,&b,&c,&d);
            X[m] = a;
            ss[m++] = Seg(a, c, b, 1);
            X[m] = c;
            ss[m++] = Seg(a , c , d , -1);
        }
        sort(X, X + m);
        sort(ss , ss + m);
        int k = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i < m; i ++)
            if (X[i] != X[i-1]) X[k++] = X[i];
        }
        memset(cnt , 0 , sizeof(cnt));
        memset(sum , 0 , sizeof(sum));
        double ret = 0;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < m - 1; i ++)
        {
            int l = Bin(ss[i].l , k , X);
            int r = Bin(ss[i].r, k, X) - 1;
            if (1 \le r) update(1, r, ss[i].s, 0, k-1, 1);
           ret += sum[1] * (ss[i+1].h - ss[i].h);
        }
        printf("Test case #%d\nTotal explored area: %.21f\n\n",cas++ , ret);
    }
   return 0;
}
2.
/*
hdu1828 Picture
题意:矩形周长并
思路:与面积不同的地方是还要记录竖的边有几个(numseg记录),
并且当边界重合的时候需要合并(用1bd和rbd表示边界来辅助)
线段树操作:update:区间增减 query:直接取根节点的值
*/
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <cctype>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
#define lson l , m , rt << 1
#define rson m + 1 , r , rt << 1 | 1  
const int maxn = 22222;
struct Seg
{
    int 1 , r , h , s;
   Seg() {}
   Seg(int a,int b,int c,int d):1(a) , r(b) , h(c) , s(d) {}
   bool operator < (const Seg &cmp) const</pre>
        if (h == cmp.h) return s > cmp.s;
       return h < cmp.h;
    }
} ss[maxn];
bool lbd[maxn<<2] , rbd[maxn<<2];</pre>
int numseg[maxn<<2];</pre>
int cnt[maxn<<2];</pre>
int len[maxn<<2];</pre>
void PushUP(int rt,int 1,int r)
```

```
{
    if (cnt[rt])
    {
        lbd[rt] = rbd[rt] = 1;
        len[rt] = r - l + 1;
        numseg[rt] = 2;
    }
    else if (l == r)
        len[rt] = numseg[rt] = lbd[rt] = rbd[rt] = 0;
    }
    else
    {
        lbd[rt] = lbd[rt<<1];</pre>
        rbd[rt] = rbd[rt<<1|1];
        len[rt] = len[rt<<1] + len[rt<<1|1];</pre>
        numseg[rt] = numseg[rt<<1] + numseg[rt<<1|1];</pre>
        if (lbd[rt<<1|1] && rbd[rt<<1]) numseg[rt] -= 2;//两条线重合
    }
}
void update(int L,int R,int c,int l,int r,int rt)
{
    if (L <= 1 && r <= R)
    {
        cnt[rt] += c;
        PushUP(rt , 1 , r);
        return ;
    }
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (L <= m) update(L , R , c , lson);</pre>
    if (m < R) update(L , R , c , rson);
    PushUP(rt , 1 , r);
}
int main()
{
    int n;
    while (~scanf("%d",&n))
    {
        int m = 0;
        int 1bd = 10000, rbd = -10000;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i ++)
        {
            int a , b , c , d;
            scanf("%d%d%d%d",&a,&b,&c,&d);
            lbd = min(lbd , a);
```

```
rbd = max(rbd, c);
             ss[m++] = Seg(a, c, b, 1);
             ss[m++] = Seg(a , c , d , -1);
         }
         sort(ss , ss + m);
        int ret = 0 , last = 0;
         for (int i = 0; i < m; i ++)
         {
             if (ss[i].l < ss[i].r)</pre>
                 \label{eq:continuous} \verb"update"(ss[i].l", ss[i].r" - 1", ss[i].s", lbd , rbd - 1", 1");
             ret += numseg[1] * (ss[i+1].h - ss[i].h);
             ret += abs(len[1] - last);
             last = len[1];
         printf("%d\n",ret);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

12.1.7 重要题目

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LA3938 Ray, Pass me the dishes!

```
// LA3938 Ray, Pass me the dishes!
// Rujia Liu
//给定一个序列,多次询问区间的[ai,bi],求ai-->bi 中最大的连续区间和的最大值(num[q]+num[q+1]+num[q+2]
//并且给出所求区间的两端坐标(字典序最小)
#include<cstdio>
#include<cstring>
#include<algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 500000 + 10;
const int maxnode = 1000000 + 10;
typedef long long LL;
typedef pair<int,int> Interval;
LL prefix_sum[maxn];//整个序列前缀和
LL sum(int L, int R)
{
   return prefix_sum[R] - prefix_sum[L-1];
}
LL sum(Interval p)
```

```
{
    return sum(p.first, p.second);
}
Interval better(Interval a, Interval b)
    if(sum(a) != sum(b)) return sum(a) > sum(b) ? a : b;
    return a < b ? a : b; // 利用pair 自带的字典序
}
int qL, qR;
struct IntervalTree
    int max_prefix[maxnode];
    int max_suffix[maxnode];
    Interval max_sub[maxnode];
    void build(int o, int L, int R)
        if(L == R)
            max_prefix[o] = max_suffix[o] = L;
           max_sub[o] = make_pair(L, L);
        }
        else
            int M = L + (R-L)/2;
            // 递归创建子树
            int lc = o*2, rc = o*2+1;
            build(lc, L, M);
            build(rc, M+1, R);
            // 递推max_prefix
            LL v1 = sum(L, max_prefix[lc]);
            LL v2 = sum(L, max_prefix[rc]);
            if(v1 == v2) max_prefix[o] = min(max_prefix[lc], max_prefix[rc]);
            else max_prefix[o] = v1 > v2 ? max_prefix[lc] : max_prefix[rc];
            // 递推max_suffix
            v1 = sum(max_suffix[lc], R);
            v2 = sum(max_suffix[rc], R);
            if(v1 == v2) max_suffix[o] = min(max_suffix[lc], max_suffix[rc]);
            else max_suffix[o] = v1 > v2 ? max_suffix[lc] : max_suffix[rc];
```

```
// 递推max_sub
            max_sub[o] = better(max_sub[lc], max_sub[rc]); // 完全在左子树或者右
子树
            max_sub[o] = better(max_sub[o], make_pair(max_suffix[lc], max_prefix[rc])); // 跨
越中线
        }
    }
    Interval query_prefix(int o, int L, int R)
        if(max_prefix[o] <= qR) return make_pair(L, max_prefix[o]);</pre>
        int M = L + (R-L)/2;
        int lc = o*2, rc = o*2+1;
        if(qR <= M) return query_prefix(lc, L, M);</pre>
        Interval i = query_prefix(rc, M+1, R);
        i.first = L;
        return better(i, make_pair(L, max_prefix[lc]));
    }
    Interval query_suffix(int o, int L, int R)
    {
        if(max_suffix[o] >= qL) return make_pair(max_suffix[o], R);
        int M = L + (R-L)/2;
        int lc = o*2, rc = o*2+1;
        if(qL > M) return query_suffix(rc, M+1, R);
        Interval i = query_suffix(lc, L, M);
        i.second = R;
        return better(i, make_pair(max_suffix[rc], R));
    }
    Interval query(int o, int L, int R)
    {
        if(qL <= L && R <= qR) return max_sub[o];</pre>
        int M = L + (R-L)/2;
        int lc = o*2, rc = o*2+1;
        if(qR <= M) return query(lc, L, M);</pre>
        if(qL > M) return query(rc, M+1, R);
        Interval i1 = query_prefix(rc, M+1, R); // 右半的前缀
        Interval i2 = query_suffix(lc, L, M); // 左半的后缀
        Interval i3 = better(query(lc, L, M), query(rc, M+1, R));
        return better(make_pair(i2.first, i1.second), i3);
    }
};
IntervalTree tree;
```

```
int main()
{
    int kase = 0, n, a, Q;
    while(scanf("%d%d", &n, &Q) == 2)
        prefix_sum[0] = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        {
            scanf("%d", &a);
            prefix_sum[i+1] = prefix_sum[i] + a;
        }
        tree.build(1, 1, n);
        printf("Case %d:\n", ++kase);
        while(Q--)
        {
            int L, R;
            scanf("%d%d", &L, &R);
            qL = L;
            qR = R;
            Interval ans = tree.query(1, 1, n);
            printf("%d %d\n", ans.first, ans.second);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

§ 12.2 伸展树(SPlay)

12.2.1 SPlay模板一

```
/*
每次先调用一下splay::init()
不同的题目注意修改newNode, pushdown, update三个函数就足够了
splay命名空间里的函数都是对树的操作, 对结点的操作都归类到Node里。
空间吃紧时可修改erase函数, 增加内存池管理
*/
#include <algorithm>
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <cstring>
//#include <windows.h>
using namespace std;
const int N = 1e5 + 10;
```

```
struct Node
    int key, s, cnt; ///key是键值, s是以this为根的所有子树的节点数, cnt是本节点的
重复数
   bool rvs;
   Node *f, *ch[2];
   void set(int c, Node *x);
   void fix();
   void pushdown();
   void update();
   void rotate();
   void splay(Node *);
   Node()
    {
       key = 0; s = 0; cnt = 0;
       rvs = 0;
       ch[0] = ch[1] = f = NULL;
    }
} statePool[N];
Node *null = new Node();
void Node::set(int c, Node *x)///另x为this节点的第c儿子, c==1为右儿子
{
   ch[c] = x;
   x->f = this;
void Node::fix()///将儿子指向父亲
    ch[0] \rightarrow f = this;
    ch[1] \rightarrow f = this;
}
void Node::pushdown()///根据题目而定
    if (this == null) return;
   if (rvs)
    {
        ch[0]->rvs ^= 1;
        ch[1]->rvs ^= 1;
       rvs = 0;
        swap(ch[0], ch[1]);
   }
}
```

```
void Node::update()///用儿子更新根
{
    if (this == null) return;
    s = ch[0] -> s + ch[1] -> s + cnt;
}
void Node::rotate()
{
    Node *x = f;
    bool o = f \rightarrow ch[0] == this;
    x->set(!o, ch[o]);
    x->f->set(x->f->ch[1] == x, this);
    set(o, x);
    x->update();
    update();
}
void Node::splay(Node *goal = null)
    pushdown();
    for (; f != goal;)
        f->f->pushdown();
        f->pushdown();
        pushdown();
        if (f->f == goal)
            rotate();
        }
        else if ((f->f->ch[0] == f) ^ (f->ch[0] == this))
        {
            rotate();
            rotate();
        }
        else
        {
            f->rotate();
            rotate();
        }
    }
}
struct Splay
{
```

```
int poolCnt;///key值不同的个数
   Node *root ;
   int id[100000];///id[i]:将序列中的标号(元素值,一定注意不是序号)为i的节点
在statePool中的存储位置
   Node *newNode(int key = 0)///
       Node *p = &statePool[poolCnt++];
       p->f = p->ch[0] = p->ch[1] = null;
       p->s = p->cnt = 1;
       p->rvs = 0;
       p->key = key;
       id[p->key] = poolCnt - 1; ///做内存映射, 根据题目而定(通常是将1-n的序列
映射成另一个排列
       ///值为p->key的内存对应位置位 statePool[ id[p->key] ];
       return p;
   }
   void init()
   {
       poolCnt = 1;
       root = null;
   }
   /// use an array a to build a balanced splay tree. return its root.
   template <class T> Node *build(int 1, int r, T a[])
   {
       if (1 > r) return null;
       int mid = (1 + r) / 2;
       Node *p = newNode(a[mid]);
       //
                p->key = a[mid];
                cout<<"1,r: "<<1<<" " <<r<<endl;
       //
       if (1 < r)
       {
           p->ch[0] = build(1, mid - 1, a);
           p->ch[1] = build(mid + 1, r, a);
           p->update();
           p->fix();
       return root = p;
   }
   /// select the i-th element in the splay tree. index start from 1.
   /// take care you must splay after select
   Node *select(Node *rt, int kth) ///查找第k小的值
       if (rt == null || kth > rt->s)
           return null;
```

```
Node *x = rt;
    while (1)
    {
        x->pushdown();
        if (x->ch[0]->s + 1 \le kth && kth \le x->ch[0]->s + x->cnt)
            break;
        else if (kth \le x->ch[0]->s)
            x = x->ch[0];
        else
            kth = x->ch[0]->s + x->cnt;
            x = x->ch[1];
        }
    return x;
}
// find the node which just >= a in the tree.
// take care you must splay after lower_bound
template <class T> Node *lower_bound(T a)
{
    Node *ret = null;
    for (Node *p = root; p != null; )
        p->pushdown();
        if (a < p->key)
            p = p - ch[1];
        }
        else
        {
            ret = p;
            p = p->ch[0];
        }
    }
    return ret;
}
/// merge two splay tree. p, q should be root. return the root
///p在序列左边, q在右边
Node *merge(Node *p, Node *q)
{
    p->f = q->f = null;
    if (p == null) return q;
    if (q == null) return p;
```

```
q = select(q, 1);
    q->splay();
    q->set(0, p);
    q->update();
    return q;
}
//when p is root, q is p's right child(take care after pushdown),
//reverse from p to q, return the root of this tree.
Node *reverse(Node *p, Node *q)
{
    swap(p->ch[0], q->ch[0]);
    p->ch[1] = q->ch[1];
    q->ch[1] = p;
    q \rightarrow f = null;
    p->fix();
    q->fix();
    p->update();
    q->update();
    p->ch[0]->rvs ^= 1;
    return q;
}
// reverse the 1-th element to the r-th element in the splay tree(inclusive),
// return the root of this tree, index start from 1.
void reverse(int 1, int r)
    if (1 \ge r) return;
    Node *p = select(root, 1);
    p->splay();
    Node *q = select(p, r);
    q->splay(p);
    root = reverse(p, q);
}
///insert q before p. return the root of this tree.
Node *insert(Node *p, Node *q)
{
    p->splay();
    if (p->ch[0] == null)
        p->set(0, q);
    }
    else
    {
```

```
Node *t = select(p, p \rightarrow ch[0] \rightarrow s);
        t->splay(p);
        t->set(1, q);
        t->update();
    }
    p->update();
    return p;
}
///insert q before the i-th node.
///return the root of this tree. index start from 1.
///相当于在第i个位置插入节点q, 后面位置依次往后移动
void insert(Node *q, int i)
    if (i > root->s)
    {
        Node *p = select(root, root->s);
        p->splay();
        p->set(1, q);
        p->update();
        root = p;
    }
    else
    {
        Node *p = select(root, i);
        root = insert(p, q);
    }
}
///insert element into the splaytree, return the root of tree.
template<class T>Node *insert(T key)
{
    if (root == null)
    {
        poolCnt = 0;
        return root = newNode(key);
    }
    Node *x = root, *y;
    while (1)
        x->s++;
        if (key == x->key)
            x->cnt++;
            x->update();
```

```
y = x;
             break;
        }
         else if (key < x->key)
         {
             if (x->ch[0] != null)
                 x = x->ch[0];
             else
             {
                 y = newNode(key);
                 x->ch[0] = y;
                 y \rightarrow f = x;
                 break;
             }
        }
         else
         {
             if (x->ch[1] != null)
                 x = x->ch[1];
             else
             {
                 y = newNode(key);
                 x->ch[1] = y;
                 y \rightarrow f = x;
                 break;
             }
        }
    }
    y->splay();
    return root = y;
}
///erase the subtree whose root is p. return the root.
Node *erase(Node *p)
{
    if (p->f != null)
        Node *q = p->f;
        q->pushdown();
        q->set(q->ch[1] == p, null);
        q->update();
        q->splay();
        return root = q;
    }
    else
    {
```

```
return root = null;
    }
}
/// erase the element whose index in [1, r].
/// index start from 1. return the root.
Node *erase(Node *&dump, int 1, int r) ///
{
    if (1 > r) return root;
    if (1 == r)
        Node *p = select(root, 1);
        p->splay();
        Node *lp = p \rightarrow ch[0], *rp = p \rightarrow ch[1];
        p->ch[0] = p->ch[1] = null;
        dump = p;
        dump -> update();
        return root = merge(lp, rp);
    }
    else
    {
        Node *p = select(root, 1);
        p->splay();
        Node *q = select(p, r);
        q->splay(p);
        Node *lp = p \rightarrow ch[0], *rp = p \rightarrow ch[1];
        p->ch[0] = p->ch[1] = null;
        Node *lq = q->ch[0], *rq = q->ch[1];
        q \rightarrow ch[0] = q \rightarrow ch[1] = null;
        q->update();
        p->update();
        dump = merge(p, lq);
        dump = merge(dump, q);
        dump->update();
        return root = merge(lp, rq);
    }
/// 把o的前k小结点放在left里,其他的放在right里。1<=k<=o->s。当k=o->s时,right=null
void split(int k, Node *&left, Node *&right)
{
    Node *p = select(root, k);
    p->splay();
    left = p;
    right = p->ch[1];
    p \rightarrow ch[1] = null;
    left->update();
```

```
}
///以下是基于键值的维护,不能用来维护序列
Node *search(Node *root, int key) ///查找一个值, 返回指针
{
   if (root == null)
       return null;
   Node *x = root, *y = null;
   while (1)
       if (key == x->key)
       {
           y = x;
           break;
       }
       else if (key > x->key)
           if (x->ch[1] != null)
               x = x->ch[1];
           else
              break;
       }
       else
       {
           if (x->ch[0] != null)
               x = x->ch[0];
           else
              break;
       }
   }
   x->splay();
   return root = x;
}
Node *searchmin(Node *x) ///查找最小值, 返回指针
{
   Node *y = x->f;
   if (y == null)return x;
   while (x->ch[0] != null) ///遍历到最左的儿子就是最小值
   {
       x = x->ch[0];
   x->splay(y);
   return x;
}
void del(int key) ///删除一个值
```

```
{
        if (root == null)
            return;
        Node *x = search(root, key), *y;
        if (x == null)
            return;
        if (x\rightarrow cnt > 1)
        {
            x->cnt--;
            x->update();
            return;
        }
        else if (x->ch[0] == null && x->ch[1] == null)
            init();
            return;
        }
        else if (x->ch[0] == null)
            root = x->ch[1];
            x->ch[1]->f = null;
            return;
        else if (x->ch[1] == null)
            root = x->ch[0];
            x->ch[0]->f = null;
            return;
        y = searchmin(x->ch[1]);
        y->f = null;
        y - ch[0] = x - ch[0];
        x->ch[0]->f = y;
        y->update();
        root = y;
} spt;
int seq[N];
void splaySeq(Node *x)
{
    if (x != null)
        splaySeq(x->ch[0]);
        printf("节点: %2d 左儿子:%2d 右儿子:%2d cnt: %2d s: %2d\n",
```

```
x\rightarrow key, x\rightarrow ch[0]\rightarrow key, x\rightarrow ch[1]\rightarrow key, x\rightarrow cnt, x\rightarrow s);
         splaySeq(x->ch[1]);
    }
}
void debug(Node *fir)
    printf("内存映射: \n");
    for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
        printf("%d ", statePool[ spt.id[ seq[i] ] ].key);
    printf("\n");
    printf("root: %d\n", fir->key);
    splaySeq(fir);
    printf("\n");
}
void prin_ans(Node *rt)
{
    if (rt != null)
    {
        rt->pushdown();
        prin_ans(rt->ch[0]);
         printf("%d\n", rt->key);
        prin_ans(rt->ch[1]);
    }
}
12.2.2
          SPlay模板二
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
#define key_tree root->ch[1]->ch[0]
using namespace std;
const int M = 500000 * 2;
const int INF = 1000000000;
inline int max(int a, int b)
{
    return a > b ? a : b;
}
inline int min(int a, int b)
{
    return a < b ? a : b;
}
```

```
struct Node
{
    int sum;
    int value;
   int s;
   Node *ch[2];
   Node *pre;
   bool rev;
   bool same;
    int lx, rx, mx;
};
struct Splay
{
   Node data[M];
   Node *store[M];///人工堆栈
    Node *null;
   Node *root;
    int number;
    int top;
   Node *newNode(int val)
    {
        Node *p;
        if (top > 0)
            p = store[top--];
        }
        else
            p = &data[number++];
        p->s = 1;
        p->value = val;
        p->sum = val;
        p->rev = p->same = false;
        p->lx = p->rx = p->mx = val;
        p->ch[0] = p->ch[1] = null;
        p->pre = null;
        return p;
    }
```

```
void init()
   {
       number = 0;
        top = 0;
        null = newNode(-INF);
        null->s = null->sum = 0;
        root = newNode(-INF);
        root->ch[1] = newNode(-INF);
        root->ch[1]->pre = root;
        push_up(root);//这里主要是为了更新s, sum的更新并不正确, 但是在rotate和splay操
作中会正确
   }
   void push_up(Node *p)
   {
        if (p == null)
        {
            return;
        }
        push_down(p);
        push_down(p->ch[0]);//以求和为例,p节点值的更新需要依赖两个字节点,那么这
两个字节点的sum要先得到更新,所以要下放
       push_down(p->ch[1]);
        p->s = p->ch[0]->s + p->ch[1]->s + 1;
        p->sum = p->ch[0]->sum + p->ch[1]->sum + p->value;
        p->lx = max(p->ch[0]->lx, p->ch[0]->sum + p->value + max(0, p->ch[1]->lx));
        p-rx = max(p-ch[1]-rx, p-ch[1]-sum + p-value + max(0, p-ch[0]-rx));
        p->mx = max(p->ch[0]->mx, p->ch[1]->mx);
        p \rightarrow mx = max(p \rightarrow mx, max(p \rightarrow ch[0] \rightarrow rx + p \rightarrow ch[1] \rightarrow lx, 0) + p \rightarrow value);
        p->mx = max(p->mx, max(p->ch[0]->rx, p->ch[1]->lx) + p->value);
   }
   void push_down(Node *p)
        if (p == null)
        {
            return;
        if (p->rev)
        {
            p->rev = false;
            p->ch[0]->rev ^= 1;
            p->ch[1]->rev ^= 1;
```

```
swap(p->ch[0], p->ch[1]);
        swap(p->lx, p->rx);
    }
    if (p->same)
    {
        p->same = false;
        p->ch[0]->same = p->ch[1]->same = true;
        p->ch[0]->value = p->ch[1]->value = p->value;
        p->sum = p->value * p->s;
        p->lx = p->rx = p->mx = p->s * p->value;
        if (p->value < 0)
            p->lx = p->rx = p->mx = p->value;
        }
    }
}
//中序遍历
void dfs(Node *p)
{
    if (p == null)
    {
        return;
    dfs(p->ch[0]);
    printf("%d ", p->value);
    dfs(p->ch[1]);
}
//c=1 右旋
void rotate(Node *x, int c)
{
    Node *y = x->pre;
    push_down(y);
    push_down(x);
    y \rightarrow ch[!c] = x \rightarrow ch[c];
    if (x->ch[c] != null)
    {
        x->ch[c]->pre = y;
    x->pre = y->pre;
    if (y->pre != null)
    {
```

```
if (y->pre->ch[0] == y)
        {
            y->pre->ch[0] = x;
        }
        else
            y->pre->ch[1] = x;
        }
    }
    x->ch[c] = y;
    y->pre = x;
    push_up(y);
    if (y == root)
        root = x;
    }
}
void splay(Node *x, Node *f)
{
    if (x == null)
    {
        return;
    }
    for (push_down(x); x->pre != f;)
        if (x->pre->pre == f) //单旋
        {
            if (x == x-pre-ch[0])
            {
                rotate(x, 1);
            }
            else
            {
                rotate(x, 0);
            }
        }
        else
            Node *y = x->pre;
            Node *z = y->pre;
            if (z\rightarrow ch[0] == y)
            {
                if (y->ch[0] == x) //一字形旋转
```

```
{
                      rotate(y, 1);
                      rotate(x, 1);
                  }
                  else//之字形
                      rotate(x, 0);
                      rotate(x, 1);
              }
              else
              {
                  if (y->ch[1] == x) //一字形
                  }
                      rotate(y, 0);
                      rotate(x, 0);
                  }
                  else//之字形
                      rotate(x, 1);
                      rotate(x, 0);
              }
           }
       push_up(x);
   }
   void select(int k, Node *f)//k是指第几个节点,从1开始
   {
       //k = k-1+1; //其实正常情况下应该是 k = k-1;但是前后加两个节点的话,正好向
右移动一位
       for (t = root;;)
           push_down(t);
           int s = t->ch[0]->s;
           if (k == s)
              break;
           }
           if (k < s)
           {
              t = t->ch[0];
```

```
}
        else
        {
            k -= s + 1;
            t = t->ch[1];
        }
    }
    splay(t, f);
}
Node *build(int left, int right, int *ary)
{
    if (left > right)
        return null;
    }
    int mid = (left + right) >> 1;
    Node *p = newNode(ary[mid]);
    p->ch[0] = build(left, mid - 1, ary);
    if (p->ch[0] != null)
    {
        p->ch[0]->pre = p;
    }
    p->ch[1] = build(mid + 1, right, ary);
    if (p->ch[1] != null)
        p->ch[1]->pre = p;
    push_up(p);//Update操作
    return p;
}
void insert(int pos, int *ary, int n)
{
    select(pos, null);
    select(pos + 1, root);
    Node *p = build(1, n, ary);
    key_tree = p;
    p->pre = root->ch[1];
    splay(p, null); //将p移至根节点
}
void del(int pos, int end)
{
```

```
select(pos - 1, null);
       select(end, root);
       Node *p = key_tree; //如果不回收的话,将会造成内存泄漏
       key_tree = null;
       splay(root->ch[1], null); //别忘了维护
       recyle(p);
   }
   void recyle(Node *p)//人工回收删除的空间, 防止栈溢出
       if (p == null)
           return;
       recyle(p->ch[0]);
       recyle(p->ch[1]);
       store[++top] = p;
   }
   int getSum(int start, int end)
   {
       select(start - 1, null);
       select(end, root); //这里完全不用担心,肯定会移到root的右子树,因为end比start-1大,
根据查询二叉树的性质
       return key_tree->sum;
   }
   int maxSum(int pos, int end)
   {
       select(pos - 1, null);
       select(end, root);
       Node *p = key_tree;
       return p->mx;
   }
   void makeSame(int pos, int end, int s)
   {
       select(pos - 1, null);
       select(end, root);
       Node *p = key_tree;
       p->same = true;
       p->value = s;
       splay(p, null);
   }
   void reverse(int pos, int end)
   {
       select(pos - 1, null);
```

```
select(end, root);
        Node *p = key_tree;
        p->rev ^= 1;
        splay(p, null);
    }
} sp;
int ary[M];
int main()
{
    int T;
    for (scanf("%d", &T); T--;)
    {
        int n, m;
        int x, y;
        int s;
        Node *p;
        char cmd[20];
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        {
            scanf("%d", &ary[i]);
        sp.init();
        sp.insert(0, ary, n);
        for (; m--;)
        {
            scanf("%s", cmd);
            if (strcmp(cmd, "GET-SUM") == 0)
            {
                scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
                printf("d\n", sp.getSum(x, x + y));
            }
            if (strcmp(cmd, "MAX-SUM") == 0)
            {
                printf("%d\n", sp.maxSum(1, sp.root->s - 1));
            }
            if (strcmp(cmd, "INSERT") == 0)
            {
                scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
                for (int i = 1; i \le y; i++)
                {
                    scanf("%d", &ary[i]);
```

```
}
              sp.insert(x, ary, y);
           }
           if (strcmp(cmd, "DELETE") == 0)
           {
              scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
              sp.del(x, x + y);
           }
           if (strcmp(cmd, "REVERSE") == 0)
              scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
              sp.reverse(x, x + y);
           }
           if (strcmp(cmd, "MAKE-SAME") == 0)
           {
              scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &s);
              sp.makeSame(x, x + y, s);
           }
       }
       //dfs(root);
       //printf("\n");
   }
   return 0;
}
§ 12.3
         RMQ
/**
*RMQ实现的是在一个区间里面求最大(小)值,并且可以返回这个最大小值的索引id。
*预处理的时间复杂度度是0(n*lgn),查询是0(1)。
*一维RMQ ST算法
*构造RMQ数组 makermq(int n,int b[]) O(nlog(n))的算法复杂度
*dp[i][j] 表示从i到i+2^{\circ}j -1中最小的一个值(从i开始持续2^{\circ}j个数)
*dp[i][j]=min{dp[i][j-1],dp[i+2^(j-1)][j-1]}
*查询RMQ rmq(int s,int v)
*将s-v 分成两个2~k的区间
*即 k=(int)log2(s-v+1)
*查询结果应该为 min(dp[s][k],dp[v-2^k+1][k])
*/
//1.返回值
void makermq(int n, int b[])
{
   int i, j;
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

```
dp[i][0] = b[i];
   for (j = 1; (1 << j) <= n; j++)
       for (i = 0; i + (1 << j) - 1 < n; i++)
           dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][j-1], dp[i+(1 << (j-1))][j-1]);
}
int rmq(int s, int v)
{
   int k = (int)(log((v - s + 1) * 1.0) / log(2.0));
   /* 或者int d = v - s+1 , k;
   for(k = 0; (1<<k) <= d; k++);
   k- -;*/
   return min(dp[s][k], dp[v - (1 << k) + 1][k]);
}
//2.返回最小值对应的下标
void makeRmqIndex(int n, int b[])
   int i, j;
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
       dp[i][0] = i;
   for (j = 1; (1 << j) <= n; j++)
        for (i = 0; i + (1 << j) - 1 < n; i++)
           dp[i][j] = b[dp[i][j-1]] < b[dp[i+(1 << (j-1))][j-1]] ? dp[i][j-1]
                      1] : dp[i + (1 << (j - 1))][j - 1];
int rmqIndex(int s, int v, int b[])
   int k = (int)(log((v - s + 1) * 1.0) / log(2.0));
   return b[dp[s][k]] < b[dp[v - (1 << k) + 1][k]] ? dp[s][k] : dp[v - (1 <
           < k) + 1][k];
}
```

Chapter 13

字符串

§ 13.1 KMP

13.1.1 普通KMP

int kmpindex(char *S, char *T)

```
//kmp模板:
/*
pku3461(Oulipo), hdu1711(Number Sequence)
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
const int N = 1000002;
int next[N];
char S[N], T[N];
//s是文本串, T是模式串
int slen, tlen;
//求next数组: next[i]=j表示T[0...j-1]=T[i-j...i-1];next[i]=max{k|T[0...k-1]=T[i-k...i-1]}(i-k>0)
void getNext(char *T)
{
    int j, k;
    j = 0; k = -1; next[0] = -1;
    while (j < tlen)
       if (k == -1 || T[j] == T[k])
           next[++j] = ++k;
       else
           k = next[k];
}
返回模式串T在主串S中首次出现的位置
```

```
{
    int i = 0, j = 0;
   getNext(T);
    while (i < slen && j < tlen)
        if (j == -1 || S[i] == T[j])
        {
            i++; j++;
        else
            j = next[j];
    }
    if (j == tlen)
        return i - tlen;
    else
        return -1;
}
/*
返回模式串在主串S中出现的次数
int kmpcount(char *S, char *T)
    int ans = 0;
    int i, j = 0;
    if (slen == 1 && tlen == 1)
    {
        if (S[0] == T[0])
            return 1;
        else
            return 0;
    }
    getNext(T);
    for (i = 0; i < slen; i++)
    {
        while (j > 0 \&\& S[i] != T[j])
            j = next[j];
        if (S[i] == T[j])
            j++;
        if (j == tlen)
        {
            ans++;
            j = next[j];
        }
```

```
}
   return ans;
}
void check_next()
{
   for (int i = 0; i <= tlen; i++)
       cout << next[i] << " " ;</pre>
   }
    cout << endl;</pre>
}
int main()
{
    int TT;
    int i, cc;
    cin >> TT;
   while (TT--)
       cin >> S >> T;
       slen = strlen(S);
       tlen = strlen(T);
       cout << "模式串T在主串S中首次出现的位置是: " << kmpindex(S, T) << endl;
       cout << "模式串T在主串S中出现的次数为: " << kmpcount(S, T) << endl;
   }
   return 0;
}
13.1.2
        拓展KMP
/*
拓展kmp模板:
*/
```

```
拓展kmp模板:

*/

#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <cstring>
#include <cstdio>
using namespace std;
const int MM = 100005;

int next[MM], extand[MM];
char S[MM], T[MM];

//next[i] = T[i...tlen-1]与T[0...len-1]的最长公共前缀;
void GetNext(const char *T)
```

```
{
    int len = strlen(T), a = 0;
   next[0] = len;
    while (a < len - 1 \&\& T[a] == T[a + 1]) a++;
    next[1] = a;
    a = 1;
    for (int k = 2; k < len; k++)
    {
        int p = a + next[a] - 1, L = next[k - a];
        if ((k - 1) + L >= p)
        {
            int j = (p - k + 1) > 0 ? (p - k + 1) : 0;
            while (k + j < len \&\& T[k + j] == T[j]) j++;
            next[k] = j;
            a = k;
        }
        else
            next[k] = L;
    }
}
//extend[i]表示S[i...slen-1]与T[0...len-1]的最长公共前缀
void GetExtand(const char *S, const char *T)
   GetNext(T);
    int slen = strlen(S), tlen = strlen(T), a = 0;
    int MinLen = slen < tlen ? slen : tlen;</pre>
    while (a < MinLen && S[a] == T[a]) a++;
    extand[0] = a;
    a = 0;
    for (int k = 1; k < slen; k++)
    {
        int p = a + extand[a] - 1, L = next[k - a];
        if ((k - 1) + L >= p)
        {
            int j = (p - k + 1) > 0? (p - k + 1) : 0;
            while (k + j < slen && j < tlen && S[k + j] == T[j]) j++;
            extand[k] = j;
            a = k;
        }
        else
            extand[k] = L;
    }
}
int main()
{
```

```
while (scanf("%s%s", S, T) == 2)
{
    GetExtand(S, T);
    printf("next: \n");
    for (int i = 0; i < strlen(T); i++)
        printf("%d ", next[i]);
    puts("\n");
    printf("extend: \n");
    for (int i = 0; i < strlen(S); i++)
        printf("%d ", extand[i]);
    puts("");
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

§ 13.2 后缀数组

13.2.1 后缀数组模板

```
#include <string.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
const int M = 200000;
int wa[M], wb[M], wv[M], wsum[M];
int sa[M];
int cmp(int *r, int a, int b, int 1)
   return r[a] == r[b] \&\& r[a + 1] == r[b + 1];
}
/**
sa[i](i: 0 - n-1,接进来如果是0-n-2的话,最后一个元素是补0的)范围是0-n;
sa[0] == n-1 (如果最后元素补的是0)
m是字符串的取值范围
n是开区间, n = len + 1;
void da(int *r, int *sa, int n, int m)
   int i, j, p, *x = wa, *y = wb, *t;
   for (i = 0; i < m; i++)
       wsum[i] = 0;
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
       wsum[x[i] = r[i]]++;
   for (i = 1; i < m; i++)
```

```
wsum[i] += wsum[i - 1];
    for (i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)
        sa[--wsum[x[i]]] = i;
    for (j = 1, p = 1; p < n; j *= 2, m = p)
    {
        for (p = 0, i = n - j; i < n; i++)
           y[p++] = i;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
            if (sa[i] >= j)
               y[p++] = sa[i] - j;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
            wv[i] = x[y[i]];
        for (i = 0; i < m; i++)
            wsum[i] = 0;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
           wsum[wv[i]]++;
        for (i = 1; i < m; i++)
            wsum[i] += wsum[i - 1];
        for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--)
            sa[--wsum[wv[i]]] = y[i];
        for (t = x, x = y, y = t, p = 1, x[sa[0]] = 0, i = 1; i < n; i++)
            x[sa[i]] = cmp(y, sa[i - 1], sa[i], j) ? p - 1 : p++;
    }
}
/**
height[i](i: 1 - n): height[1] == 0 (当最后一个元素补0的时候,这个等式成立)
height[i]表示sa[i-1]与sa[i]的lcp,于是当总共最后一个元素下标可以是n(总共n+1个元
素)
*/
int height[M], rank[M];
void calheight(int *r, int *sa, int n)
{
   int i, j, k = 0;
   for (i = 0; i \le n; i++)
       rank[sa[i]] = i;
   for (i = 0; i < n; height[rank[i++]] = k)</pre>
       for (k ? k-- : 0, j = sa[rank[i] - 1]; r[i + k] == r[j + k]; k++);
    //
         for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
    //
         cout<<height[i]<<" ";
         cout<<endl;</pre>
    //
}
int f[M][20];
void makeRMQ(int n)
{
```

```
int i, j, k, m;
    m = (int)(log(1.0 * n) / log(2.0));
    /**
   height是下标是1-n的,于是在1-n上做rmq
    */
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        f[i][0] = height[i];
   for (i = 1; i <= m; i++)
        for (j = n; j \ge 1; j--)
            f[j][i] = f[j][i - 1];
            k = 1 \ll (i - 1);
            if (j + k \le n)
                f[j][i] = min(f[j][i], f[j + k][i - 1]);
        }
}
int LCP(int x, int y)
{
    int m, t;
   x = rank[x];
   y = rank[y];
    if (x > y)
        t = x, x = y, y = t;
   x++;
   m = (int)(log(1.0 * (y - x + 1)) / log(2.0));
   return min(f[x][m], f[y - (1 << m) + 1][m]);
}
char str[M];
int num[M];
int main(void)
    while (~scanf("%s", str))
    {
        int len = strlen(str);
        for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)
            num[i] = str[i] - 'a' + 1;
        num[len] = 0;
        da(num, sa, len + 1, 128);
        calheight(num, sa, len);
        /**
        makeRMQ(len);
        int a,b;scanf("%d %d",&a,&b);
        cout<<LCP(a,b)<<endl;</pre>
        */
```

```
}
   return 0;
}
         倍增算法构造后缀数组
13.2.2
#include<iostream>
#include<cstring>
#include<cstdio>
#include<cstdlib>
#include<algorithm>
#include<cmath>
using std::sort;
int const M = 1001000;
int const N = 20100;
int rank[N], wb[M], wv[M], ws[M], height[N], num[N], sa[N];
int n, k;
int cmp(int *r, int a, int b, int 1)
{
    return r[a] == r[b] && r[a + 1] == r[b + 1];
void da(int *r, int *sa, int n, int m)
    int i, j, p, *x = rank, *y = wb, *t;
   for (i = 0; i < m; i++) ws[i] = 0;
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++) ws[x[i] = r[i]]++;
   for (i = 1; i < m; i++) ws[i] += ws[i - 1];
    for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--) sa[--ws[x[i]]] = i;
    for (j = 1, p = 1; p < n; j *= 2, m = p)
       for (p = 0, i = n - j; i < n; i++) y[p++] = i;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++) if (sa[i] >= j) y[p++] = sa[i] - j;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++) wv[i] = x[y[i]];
        for (i = 0; i < m; i++) ws[i] = 0;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++) ws[wv[i]]++;
       for (i = 1; i < m; i++) ws[i] += ws[i - 1];
        for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--) sa[--ws[wv[i]]] = y[i];
        for (t = x, x = y, y = t, p = 1, x[sa[0]] = 0, i = 1; i < n; i++)
            x[sa[i]] = cmp(y, sa[i - 1], sa[i], j) ? p - 1 : p++;
    }
   return;
}
void calheight(int *r, int *sa, int n)
```

```
{
    int i, j, k = 0;
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) rank[sa[i]] = i;
    for (i = 0; i < n; height[rank[i++]] = k)</pre>
        for (k ? k-- : 0, j = sa[rank[i] - 1]; r[i + k] == r[j + k]; k++);
    return;
}
bool check(int len)
{
    int tot = 0;
    for (int i = 2; i \le n; i++)
        if (height[i] < len)tot = 0;</pre>
        else
        {
            tot++;
            if (tot == k - 1)return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}
int main()
    while (~scanf("%d %d", &n, &k))
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            scanf("%d", &num[i]);
        }
        num[n] = 0;
        da(num, sa, n + 1, M);
        calheight(num, sa, n);
        int ans = 0;
        int 1 = 0, r = n;
        while (1 <= r)
            int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
            if (check(m))
                1 = m + 1, ans = m;
            else
                r = m - 1;
        printf("%d\n", ans);
    }
    return 0;
```

}

13.2.3 应用:子串多次出现在多个串中

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#define maxn 101001
int wa[maxn], wb[maxn], wv[maxn], ws[maxn];
int cmp(int *r, int a, int b, int 1)
   return r[a] == r[b] \&\& r[a + 1] == r[b + 1];
void da(int *r, int *sa, int n, int m)
{
    int i, j, p, *x = wa, *y = wb, *t;
    for (i = 0; i < m; i++) ws[i] = 0;
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++) ws[x[i] = r[i]]++;
   for (i = 1; i < m; i++) ws[i] += ws[i - 1];
   for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--) sa[--ws[x[i]]] = i;
   for (j = 1, p = 1; p < n; j *= 2, m = p)
    {
        for (p = 0, i = n - j; i < n; i++) y[p++] = i;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++) if (sa[i] >= j) y[p++] = sa[i] - j;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++) wv[i] = x[y[i]];
        for (i = 0; i < m; i++) ws[i] = 0;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++) ws[wv[i]]++;
        for (i = 1; i < m; i++) ws[i] += ws[i - 1];
        for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--) sa[--ws[wv[i]]] = y[i];
        for (t = x, x = y, y = t, p = 1, x[sa[0]] = 0, i = 1; i < n; i++)
            x[sa[i]] = cmp(y, sa[i - 1], sa[i], j) ? p - 1 : p++;
    }
    return;
}
int rank[maxn], height[maxn];
void calheight(int *r, int *sa, int n)
    int i, j, k = 0;
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) rank[sa[i]] = i;
    for (i = 0; i < n; height[rank[i++]] = k)</pre>
        for (k ? k-- : 0, j = sa[rank[i] - 1]; r[i + k] == r[j + k]; k++);
   return;
}
int len1, len, n, up, mx;
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```

```
char s[maxn], s1[maxn];
int sa[maxn], a[maxn], cate[maxn];
int flag[110];
int check(int tlen)
    int i, j, k, cnt;
    i = j = 1;
    while (i <= len && j <= len)
        for (k = 0; k < n; k++)
            flag[k] = 0;
        while (height[i] < tlen && i <= len)</pre>
        j = i;
        while (height[j] >= tlen && j <= len)</pre>
        if (j - i + 2 \le n / 2)
            i = j;
            continue;
        for (k = i - 1; k < j; k++)
            if (cate[sa[k]]!=-1) //差了这一句, wa了好久啊啊啊 嗄。。。
                flag[cate[sa[k]]] = 1;
        for (cnt = 0, k = 0; k < n; k++)
            cnt += flag[k];
        if (cnt > n / 2)
            return 1;
        i = j;
    }
    return 0;
}
void print(int tlen)
    if (tlen == 0)
    {
        printf("?\n");
        return;
    }
    int i, j, k, cnt;
    i = j = 1;
    while (i <= len && j <= len)
```

```
{
        for (k = 0; k < n; k++)
            flag[k] = 0;
        while (height[i] < tlen && i <= len)</pre>
            i++;
        j = i;
        while (height[j] >= tlen && j <= len)
            j++;
        if (j - i + 2 \le n / 2)
            i = j;
            continue;
        }
        for (k = i - 1; k < j; k++)
            if (cate[sa[k]] != -1)
                flag[cate[sa[k]]] = 1;
        }
        for (cnt = 0, k = 0; k < n; k++)
            cnt += flag[k];
        if (cnt > n / 2)
        {
            for (k = 0; k < tlen; k++)
                printf("%c", a[sa[i] + k] - 1);
            printf("\n");
        }
        i = j;
    }
}
void solve()
    int 1, r, ans, mid;
    1 = 0, r = mx;
    while (1 <= r)
        mid = (l + r) >> 1;
        if (check(mid))
            1 = mid + 1;
        else
            r = mid - 1;
    }
    ans = r;
    //printf("%d.....\n", ans);//...
    print(ans);
```

```
}
int main()
{
    int i, j, k;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    while (1)
    {
        if (n == 0)
           break;
       up = 140;
       mx = 1;
       for (i = 0, j = 0; i < n; i++)
        {
            scanf("%s", s1);
           len1 = strlen(s1);
           if (len1 > mx)
               mx = len1;
           for (k = 0; k < len1; k++)
               cate[j] = i;
               a[j++] = s1[k] + 1; //加1了的输出的时候注意一下。。
            }
           cate[j] = -1;
           a[j++] = up + i;
        a[--j] = 0;
       len = j;
        if (n == 1)
           printf("%s\n", s1);
            continue;
       }
        da(a, sa, len + 1, 250);
        calheight(a, sa, len);
       //for(i=0; i<=len; i++)//.....
        // printf("i=%2d..%2d %2d..\n", i, sa[i], height[i]);
        solve();
        scanf("%d", &n);
        if (n == 0)
           break;
        else
           printf("\n");
   }
```

```
return 0;
}
```

13.2.4 应用:不同子串个数

```
/**
每一个子串一定是某个后缀的前缀, 那么问题便等价于求所有
后缀之间的不相同的前缀个数。我们按sa的顺序来考虑, 当加入sa[k]
的时候, sa[k]这个后缀的长度为n-sa[k], 那么便有n-sa[k]个前缀, 但是由heigh数组可
知sa[k]与sa[k-1]有height[k]个前缀是相同的,所以要除去,最终的答案便是sigma(n-sa[k]+height[k])
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdio>
#include<cstring>
#include<queue>
#include<cmath>
#include<string>
#include<vector>
#include<algorithm>
#define maxn 50005
using namespace std;
//以下为倍增算法求后缀数组
int wa[maxn], wb[maxn], wv[maxn], Ws[maxn];
int cmp(int *r, int a, int b, int 1)
{
   return r[a] == r[b] \&\& r[a + 1] == r[b + 1];
}
void da(const char *r, int *sa, int n, int m)
{
   int i, j, p, *x = wa, *y = wb, *t;
   for (i = 0; i < m; i++) Ws[i] = 0;
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++) Ws[x[i] = r[i]]++;
   for (i = 1; i < m; i++) Ws[i] += Ws[i - 1];
   for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--) sa[--Ws[x[i]]] = i;
   for (j = 1, p = 1; p < n; j *= 2, m = p)
   {
       for (p = 0, i = n - j; i < n; i++) y[p++] = i;
       for (i = 0; i < n; i++) if (sa[i] >= j) y[p++] = sa[i] - j;
       for (i = 0; i < n; i++) wv[i] = x[y[i]];
       for (i = 0; i < m; i++) Ws[i] = 0;
       for (i = 0; i < n; i++) Ws[wv[i]]++;
       for (i = 1; i < m; i++) Ws[i] += Ws[i - 1];
       for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--) sa[--Ws[wv[i]]] = y[i];
       for (t = x, x = y, y = t, p = 1, x[sa[0]] = 0, i = 1; i < n; i++)
           x[sa[i]] = cmp(y, sa[i - 1], sa[i], j) ? p - 1 : p++;
```

```
}
    return;
int sa[maxn], Rank[maxn], height[maxn];
//求height数组
void calheight(const char *r, int *sa, int n)
    int i, j, k = 0;
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) Rank[sa[i]] = i;
    for (i = 0; i < n; height[Rank[i++]] = k)</pre>
        for (k ? k-- : 0, j = sa[Rank[i] - 1]; r[i + k] == r[j + k]; k++);
    return;
}
char str[maxn];
int slove(int n)
{
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        sum += n - sa[i] - height[i];
    return sum;
}
int main()
    int t;
    scanf("%d", &t);
    while (t--)
        scanf("%s", str);
        da(str, sa, strlen(str) + 1, 130);
        calheight(str, sa, strlen(str));
        for (int i = 1; i <= strlen(str); i++)</pre>
            printf("%d %d\n", sa[i], height[i]);
        printf("%d\n", slove(strlen(str)));
    }
    return 0;
}
```

13.2.5 应用: 重复次数最多的连续子串

```
/**
poj 3693
题意:
给一个串,求重复次数最多的连续子串(并且字典序最小,输出整个重复的字符串)比如:
ccabababc
```

```
daabbccaa
Case 1: ababab
Case 2: aa
**/
#include <string.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
const int M = 200000;
int wa[M], wb[M], wv[M], wsum[M];
int height[M], sa[M], rank[M];
int n, ans, len, pos;
char str[M];
int R[M];
int f[M][20];
int a[M], num;
int cmp(int *r, int a, int b, int 1)
    return r[a] == r[b] \&\& r[a + 1] == r[b + 1];
}
/**
sa[i](i: 0 - n,接进来如果是0-n-1的话,最后一个元素是补0的)范围是0-n;
sa[0] == n (如果最后元素补的是0)
*/
void da(int *r, int *sa, int n, int m)
    int i, j, p, *x = wa, *y = wb, *t;
   for (i = 0; i < m; i++)
        wsum[i] = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        wsum[x[i] = r[i]]++;
    for (i = 1; i < m; i++)
        wsum[i] += wsum[i - 1];
   for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--)
        sa[--wsum[x[i]]] = i;
    for (j = 1, p = 1; p < n; j *= 2, m = p)
    {
        for (p = 0, i = n - j; i < n; i++)
            y[p++] = i;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
            if (sa[i] >= j)
               y[p++] = sa[i] - j;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
            wv[i] = x[y[i]];
```

```
for (i = 0; i < m; i++)
           wsum[i] = 0;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
           wsum[wv[i]]++;
        for (i = 1; i < m; i++)
           wsum[i] += wsum[i - 1];
        for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--)
           sa[--wsum[wv[i]]] = y[i];
        for (t = x, x = y, y = t, p = 1, x[sa[0]] = 0, i = 1; i < n; i++)
           x[sa[i]] = cmp(y, sa[i - 1], sa[i], j) ? p - 1 : p++;
   }
}
/**
height[i](i: 1 - n): height[1] == 0 (当最后一个元素补0的时候,这个等式成立)
height[i]表示sa[i-1]与sa[i]的lcp,于是当总共最后一个元素下标可以是n(总共n+1个元
素)
*/
void calheight(int *r, int *sa, int n)
   int i, j, k = 0;
   for (i = 0; i \le n; i++)
       rank[sa[i]] = i;
   for (i = 0; i < n; height[rank[i++]] = k)</pre>
       for (k ? k-- : 0, j = sa[rank[i] - 1]; r[i + k] == r[j + k]; k++);
    //
         for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
    //
         cout<<height[i]<<" ";
    //
         cout<<endl;</pre>
}
int mmin(int x, int y)
   return x < y ? x : y;
void rmqinit(int n)
{
   int i, j, k, m;
   m = (int)(log(1.0 * n) / log(2.0));
    /**
   height是下标是1-n的,于是在1-n上做rmq
    */
   for (i = 1; i \le n; i++)
        f[i][0] = height[i];
   for (i = 1; i <= m; i++)
       for (j = n; j >= 1; j--)
        {
           f[j][i] = f[j][i - 1];
```

```
k = 1 \ll (i - 1);
            if (j + k \le n)
                f[j][i] = mmin(f[j][i], f[j + k][i - 1]);
        }
}
int get_rmq(int x, int y)
    int m, t;
    x = rank[x];
    y = rank[y];
    if (x > y)
        t = x, x = y, y = t;
    x++;
    m = (int)(log(1.0 * (y - x + 1)) / log(2.0));
    return mmin(f[x][m], f[y - (1 << m) + 1][m]);
}
int main()
{
    int i, j, k, ca = 0, 1, s, t, p, cnt;
    while (~scanf("%s", str))
    {
        if (str[0] == '#')
            break;
        n = strlen(str);
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
            R[i] = str[i] - 'a' + 1;
        R[n] = 0;
        da(R, sa, n + 1, 28);
        calheight(R, sa, n);
        rmqinit(n);
        ans = 1;
        num = 0;
        pos = 0;
        for (1 = 1; 1 \le n / 2; 1++)
        {
            for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i += 1)
            {
                if (str[i] != str[i + 1])
                    continue;
                k = get_rmq(i, i + 1);
                s = k / l + 1;
                p = i;
                t = 1 - k \% 1;
                cnt = 0;
                for (j = i - 1; j \ge 0 \&\& j \ge i - 1 \&\& str[j] == str[j + 1]; j--)
```

```
{
                    cnt++;
                    if (cnt == t)
                        s++;
                        p = j;
                    else if (rank[j] < rank[p])
                        p = j;
                    }
                }
                if (ans < s)
                    pos = p;
                    len = s * 1;
                    ans = s;
                }
                else if (ans == s && rank[pos] > rank[p])
                    pos = p;
                    len = s * 1;
                }
            }
        printf("Case %d: ", ++ca);
        if (ans < 2)
        {
            char c = 'z';
            for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
                if (str[i] < c)
                    c = str[i];
            printf("%c\n", c);
            continue;
        }
        for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
            printf("%c", str[i + pos]);
        puts("");
    }
   return 0;
}
```

13.2.6 应用:最长不重复子串

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdio>
#include<cmath>
#include<vector>
#include<cstring>
using namespace std;
const int nMax = 1000012;
int num[nMax];
int sa[nMax], rank[nMax], height[nMax];
int wa[nMax], wb[nMax], wv[nMax], wd[nMax];
int mmin(int a, int b)
{
   if (a > b) return b;
   return a;
}
int cmp(int *r, int a, int b, int 1)
   return r[a] == r[b] \&\& r[a + 1] == r[b + 1];
}
                                       // 倍增算法 r为待匹配数组 n为总长度 m为
void da(int *r, int n, int m)
字符范围
{
    int i, j, p, *x = wa, *y = wb, *t;
    for (i = 0; i < m; i ++) wd[i] = 0;
   for (i = 0; i < n; i ++) wd[x[i] = r[i]] ++;
   for (i = 1; i < m; i ++) wd[i] += wd[i - 1];
   for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i --) sa[-- wd[x[i]]] = i;
    for (j = 1, p = 1; p < n; j *= 2, m = p)
    {
        for (p = 0, i = n - j; i < n; i ++) y[p ++] = i;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i ++) if (sa[i] >= j) y[p ++] = sa[i] - j;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i ++) wv[i] = x[y[i]];
        for (i = 0; i < m; i ++) wd[i] = 0;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i ++) wd[wv[i]] ++;
        for (i = 1; i < m; i ++) wd[i] += wd[i - 1];
        for (i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i --) sa[-- wd[wv[i]]] = y[i];
        for (t = x, x = y, y = t, p = 1, x[sa[0]] = 0, i = 1; i < n; i ++)
        {
```

```
x[sa[i]] = cmp(y, sa[i - 1], sa[i], j) ? p - 1 : p ++;
       }
   }
}
                                     // 求height数组。
void calHeight(int *r, int n)
    int i, j, k = 0;
   for (i = 1; i <= n; i ++) rank[sa[i]] = i; // 1->n
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
       for (k ? k -- : 0, j = sa[rank[i] - 1]; r[i + k] == r[j + k]; k ++);
       height[rank[i]] = k;
   }
}
int Log[nMax];
int best[20][nMax];//best[i][j] 表示从j开始的长度为2的i次方的一段元素的最小值
void initRMQ(int n)
{
   //初始化RMQ
   int i, j;
   for (i = 1; i <= n ; i ++) best[0][i] = height[i];
   for (i = 1; i \le Log[n]; i ++)
    {
       int limit = n - (1 << i) + 1;
       for (j = 1; j \le limit; j ++)
           best[i][j] = mmin(best[i - 1][j] , best[i - 1][j + (1 << i>>1)]);
       }
    }
}
int lcp(int a, int b) //询问a,b后缀的最长公共前缀
{
    a = rank[a]; b = rank[b];
   if (a > b) swap(a, b);
    a ++;
    int t = Log[b - a + 1];
   return mmin(best[t][a], best[t][b - (1 << t) + 1]);
}
void get_log()
    int i;
   Log[0] = -1;
```

```
for (i = 1; i <= nMax; i++)
   {
       // 求log2,这么强大的位运算。。
       Log[i] = (i \& (i - 1)) ? Log[i - 1] : Log[i - 1] + 1 ;
   }
}
char str[nMax];
int ans[nMax];
int n;
int a[nMax];
int solve(int x)
   ///注意通过判断sa[i]-sa[i-1]>=k决定不重复长度是否大于k是不行的 因为有可能有好
几个重复的排在一起
   ///对于每个都不大于k 但是最后一个和第一个的距离是大于k的
   ///注意sa[i],sa[i-1]不一定哪个大那个小
   int i, mx, mn;
   mx = 0, mn = nMax;
   for (i = 1; i \le n; i++)
       if (height[i] >= x)
       {
          mx = max(mx, sa[i]);
          mn = min(mn, sa[i]);
           if (mx - mn \ge x) return 1;
       }
       else
          mx = mn = sa[i];
       }
   }
   return 0;
}
int main()
{
   int i, j;
   get_log();
   while (scanf("%d", &n) != EOF)
   {
       if (!n) break;
       for (i = 0; i < n; i++) scanf("%d", &a[i]);
       // n--;
       for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
```

{

```
num[i] = a[i] - a[i - 1] + 100; //加100防止出现负数
        num[n] = 0;
        da(num, n + 1, 300); //这里要开大一点 300
        calHeight(num, n);
        initRMQ(n);
        /*
         for(i=0; i<n+1; i++) // rank[i] : suffix(i)排第几
            printf("rank[%d] = %d\n",i,rank[i]);
         printf("\n");
         for(i=0; i<n+1; i++) // sa[i] : 排在第i个的是谁
            printf("sa[%d] = %d\n",i,sa[i]);
        for (i = 0; i < n + 1; i++)
           printf("%d ", height[i]);
        printf("\n");
        int left, right, mx = 0, mid;
       left = 4; right = n / 2 + 1;
        while (left <= right)</pre>
        {
           mid = (left + right) / 2;
            if (solve(mid) && mid > mx)
            {
               mx = mid;
               left = mid + 1;
            else
            {
               right = mid - 1;
            }
        }
        if (mx == 0)
        {
           printf("0\n");
            continue;
        }
       printf("%d\n", mx + 1);
    }
   return 0;
}
```

§ 13.3 AC自动机

#include<cstring>

```
#include<queue>
#include<cstdio>
#include<map>
#include<string>
using namespace std;
const int MN = 90000; ///儿子的最大个数, 意思为: 每一个元素节点的取值范围
const int R = 26;
//const int MAXS = 150 + 10;
struct AhoCorasickAutomata
{
   int ch[MN][R];
   int f[MN]; /// fail函数
   int val[MN]; /// 每个字符串的结尾结点都有一个非O的val
   int last[MN]; /// 输出链表的下一个结点
        int cnt[MAXS];
   //
   int sz;
   void init()
   {
       sz = 1;///只有跟, 根从0开始
       memset(ch[0], 0, sizeof(ch[0]));
   }
   /// 字符c的编号
   int idx(char c)
       return c - 'a';
   }
   /// 插入字符串。v必须非0
   void insert(char *s, int v)
   {
       int u = 0, n = strlen(s);
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
           int c = idx(s[i]);
           if (!ch[u][c])
           {
              memset(ch[sz], 0, sizeof(ch[sz]));
              val[sz] = 0;
              ch[u][c] = sz++;
           }
           u = ch[u][c];
       }
```

```
///
       val[u] = v;
       ///根据题目填写后面的附件情况
               ms[string(s)] = v;
   }
   /// 递归打印以结点j结尾的所有字符串,根据题目而定
   void print(int j)
   {
       if (j)
       {
          //
                       cnt[val[j]]++;
          print(last[j]);
       }
   }
   /// 在T中找模板
   int find(char *T)
   {
       int n = strlen(T);
       int j = 0; // 当前结点编号, 初始为根结点
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) // 文本串当前指针
          int c = idx(T[i]);
                       while(j && !ch[j][c]) j = f[j]; // 顺着细边走, 直到可
          //
以匹配
          j = ch[j][c];
          if (val[j]) print(j);
          else if (last[j]) print(last[j]); // 找到了!
       }
   }
   /// 计算fail函数
   void getFail()
   {
       queue<int> q;
       f[0] = 0;
       /// 初始化队列
       for (int c = 0; c < R; c++)
          int u = ch[0][c];
          if (u)
          {
              f[u] = 0;
              q.push(u);
```

```
last[u] = 0;
            }
        }
        /// 按BFS顺序计算fail
        while (!q.empty())
            int r = q.front();
            q.pop();
            for (int c = 0; c < R; c++)
                int u = ch[r][c];
                if (!u)
                {
                    ch[r][c] = ch[f[r]][c];
                    continue;
                }
                q.push(u);
                int v = f[r];
                while (v \&\& !ch[v][c]) v = f[v];
                f[u] = ch[v][c];
                last[u] = val[f[u]] ? f[u] : last[f[u]];
            }
        }
    }
};
```

§ 13.4 回文串

13.4.1 判回文串

字符串哈希,正着来一遍与反着来一遍的哈希值相同,则为回文串

更改字符, 判任意区间是否为回文串(线段树+字符串哈希)(Ural 1989)

```
/*
操作:
1.更改字符串的任意字符
2.询问从1到r是否为回文串
*/
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
const int M = 1e5 + 10;
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```

```
unsigned int ltor[M<<2],rtol[M<<2];</pre>
int L,R,top;
char s[M];
unsigned int seed = 131;
const unsigned int Ha = 0x7FFFFFF;
unsigned int ha[M];
void init()
{
    ha[0] = 1;
    for(int i = 1; i<M; i++)</pre>
        ha[i] = seed * ha[i-1];
        ha[i] &= Ha;
    }
}
void pushup(int rt,int len)
    ltor[rt] = ltor[rt<<1] + ((ha[len-(len>>1)]*ltor[rt<<1|1])&Ha);</pre>
    ltor[rt] &= Ha;
    rtol[rt] = ( (rtol[rt<<1]*ha[len>>1])&Ha) + rtol[rt<<1|1];
    rtol[rt] &= Ha;
    return;
void build(int l,int r,int rt)
{
    if(l==r)
        ltor[rt] = rtol[rt] = s[top++] - 'a';
        return;
    }
    ltor[rt] = rtol[rt] = 0;
    int m = (1+r) >> 1;
    build(1,m,rt<<1);
    build(m+1,r,rt<<1|1);
    pushup(rt,r-l+1);
void debug(int l,int r,int rt)
{
    cout<<l<" "<<r<" "<<ltor[rt]<<" "<<rtol[rt]<<endl;
    if(l==r)
    {
        return;
    int m = (1+r)>>1;
    debug(1,m,rt<<1);
```

```
debug(m+1,r,rt<<1|1);
}
void update(int l,int r,int rt,int pos,int val)
    //cout<<l<" "<<r<" "<<ltor[rt]<<" "<<rtol[rt]<<endl;
    if(l==r)
    {
        ltor[rt] = rtol[rt] = val;
        return;
    int m=(1+r)>>1;
    if(pos<=m)update(1,m,rt<<1,pos,val);</pre>
    else update(m+1,r,rt<<1|1,pos,val);</pre>
    pushup(rt,r-l+1);
}
unsigned int query(int 1,int r,int rt,int kind)
    //cout<<l<" "<<r<" "<<ltor[rt]<<" "<<rtol[rt]<<endl;
    if(L<=1 && R>=r)
    {
        if(kind)return ((ltor[rt]*ha[l-L])&Ha);
        else return ((rtol[rt]*ha[R-r])&Ha);
    int m = (1+r)>>1;
    unsigned int ret = 0;
    if(L \le m)
        ret += query(1,m,rt<<1,kind);</pre>
        //cout<<"ret: "<<ret<<endl;
        ret &= Ha;
    }
    if(m<R) ret += query(m+1,r,rt<<1|1,kind);</pre>
    return ret &= Ha;
}
int main(void)
//
      freopen("in.cpp","r",stdin);
    init();
    scanf("%s",s);
    top = 0;
    int len = strlen(s);
    build(1,len,1);
    //debug(1,len,1);
    int q;
    scanf("%d",&q);
```

```
for(int i = 1; i<=q; i++)
    {
        char t[20];
        scanf("%s",t);
        if(t[0] == 'p')
            scanf("%d%d",&L,&R);
            unsigned int ltr = query(1,len,1,0);
            unsigned int rtl = query(1,len,1,1);
            //cout<<ltr<<" "<<rtl<<endl;
            if(ltr == rtl)printf("Yes\n");
            else printf("No\n");
        }
        else
            int pos;
            scanf("%d",&pos);
            char st[20];
            scanf("%s",st);
            update(1,len,1,pos,st[0]-'a');
            // debug(1,len,1);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

13.4.2 最长回文串

```
#include<vector>
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;

const int N = 300010;
int n, p[N];
char s[N], str[N];

#define _min(x, y) ((x)<(y)?(x):(y))

void kp()
{
   int i;
   int mx = 0;
   int mx = 0;
   int id;
   for (i = n; str[i] != 0; i++)</pre>
```

```
str[i] = 0;
   for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
    {
        if (mx > i)
            p[i] = \min(p[2 * id - i], p[id] + id - i);
        else
            p[i] = 1;
        for (; str[i + p[i]] == str[i - p[i]]; p[i]++)
        if (p[i] + i > mx)
            mx = p[i] + i;
            id = i;
        }
    }
}
void init()
    int i, j, k;
    str[0] = '$';
    str[1] = '#';
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        str[i * 2 + 2] = s[i];
        str[i * 2 + 3] = '#';
   n = n * 2 + 2;
   s[n] = 0;
}
int main()
    int i, ans;
   while (scanf("%s", s) != EOF)
        n = strlen(s);
        init();
        kp();
        for (int i = 0; i < )
            ans = 0;
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
            if (p[i] > ans)
                ans = p[i];
        printf("%d\n", ans - 1);
```

```
}
   return 0;
}
//最长回文子串模板
//hdu3068, 最长回文子串模板, Manacher算法, 时间复杂度O(n), 相当快
#include<iostream>
#include<cstdio>
#include<cstring>
using namespace std;
#define M 20000050
char str1[M], str[2 * M]; //start from index 1
int rad[M], nn, n;
void Manacher(int *rad, char *str, int n)/*str是这样一个字符串(下标从1开始):
举例: 若原字符串为"abcd",则str为"$#a#b#c#d#",最后还有一个终止符。
n为str的长度,若原字符串长度为nn,则n=2*nn+2。
rad[i]表示回文的半径, 即最大的j满足str[i-j+1...i] = str[i+1...i+j],
而rad[i]-1即为以str[i]为中心的回文子串在原串中的长度*/
   int i;
   int mx = 0;
   int id;
   for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
   {
       if (mx > i)
          rad[i] = rad[2 * id - i] < mx - i ? rad[2 * id - i] : mx - i;
       else
          rad[i] = 1;
       for (; str[i + rad[i]] == str[i - rad[i]]; rad[i]++)
       if ( rad[i] + i > mx )
          mx = rad[i] + i;
          id = i;
       }
   }
}
```

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```
int main()
{
   int i, ans, Case = 1;
   while (scanf("%s", str1) != EOF)
      nn = strlen(str1);
      n = 2 * nn + 2;
      str[0] = '$';
      for (i = 0; i <= nn; i++)
         str[2 * i + 1] = '#';
         str[2 * i + 2] = str1[i];
      Manacher(rad, str, n);
      ans = 1;
      for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
         ans = rad[i] > ans ? rad[i] : ans;
      printf("%d\n", ans - 1);
   }
   return 0;
}
//扩展kmp版,时间复杂度O(nlogn),稍慢
//hdu3068
/*给一个w长的字符串, 求最长回文子串的长度
解题思路:不是传说中的高深的后缀数组,而是扩展的kmp算法。
扩展kmp中,模式串与主串都有一个next向量,相应的next[i],记录该串的后缀与模式串的最
大匹配数,关于扩展kmp的具体实现这里就不说了,现在只说一下解此题的思路:
令所给字符串为a,则找到中点mid位置,一后半段做为模式串,把a倒过来生成b,求出b串在该
模式串的每一位的next1[i]:在以字符串a的前半段的逆串作为模式串,求出a串在该模式串下
的next2。然后遍历a串的每一位,根据next1和next2就可以判断此处是否回文,但这个回文只
能判断跨越中点mid的回文,因此这里要进行划分递归,分别在a的前半段和后半段重复此算法
即可找到最大回文串。
*/
#include<iostream>
#include<cstring>
#include<cstdio>
using namespace std;
#define N 110005
char tmp1[N], tmp2[N], s[N], tt[N];
```

```
int tmp[N], ans, ne1[N], ne2[N];
char *rev(char *str, int 11)
    for (int i = 0; i < 11; i++)
        tt[i] = str[ll - i - 1];
    tt[11] = 0;
    return tt;
}
void getA(char *pat, int *aa)
{
    int j = 0;
    while (pat[1 + j] \&\& pat[j] == pat[1 + j])
        j++;
    aa[1] = j;
    int k = 1;
    int len, 1;
    for (int i = 2; pat[i]; i++)
        len = k + aa[k];
        l = aa[i - k];
        if (1 < len - i)
            aa[i] = 1;
        else
        {
            j = (0 > len - i) ? 0 : len - i;
            while (pat[i + j] && pat[j] == pat[i + j])
                j++;
            aa[i] = j;
            k = i;
        }
    }
}
void getB(char *pat, char *str, int *bb, int length)
{
    getA(pat, tmp);
    int j = 0;
    while (pat[j] && str[j] && pat[j] == str[j])
        j++;
    bb[0] = j;
    int k = 0;
    int len, 1;
    for (int i = 1; i < length; i++)
```

```
{
        len = k + bb[k];
        l = tmp[i - k];
        if (1 < len - i)
            bb[i] = 1;
        else
        {
            j = (0 > len - i) ? 0 : len - i;
            while (i + j < length && pat[j] && pat[j] == str[i + j])
                j++;
            bb[i] = j;
            k = i;
        }
   }
}
void find(int 1, int r)
{
    if (r - 1 + 1 \le ans)
        return;
    int x;
    int mid = (1 + r) / 2;
    strncpy(tmp1, s + 1, mid - 1 + 1);
    tmp1[mid - 1 + 1] = 0;
    strncpy(tmp2, s + mid + 1, r - mid);
    tmp2[r - mid] = 0;
    getB(tmp2, rev(s + 1, r - 1 + 1), ne1, r - 1 + 1);
    getB(rev(tmp1, mid - 1 + 1), s + 1, ne2, r - 1 + 1);
    ne1[r - 1 + 1] = ne2[r - 1 + 1] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= mid; i++)
    {
        if (ne2[i-1] * 2 >= mid - i + 1)
            x = mid - i + 1 + ne1[r - i + 1] * 2;
            if (ans < x)
                ans = x;
        }
    }
    if (ans < 2 * ne2[mid + 1 - 1])
        ans = 2 * ne2[mid + 1 - 1];
    for (int i = mid + 1; i <= r; i++)
    {
        if (ne1[r - i] * 2 >= i - mid)
        {
            x = i - mid + ne2[i - 1 + 1] * 2;
```

```
if (ans < x)
               ans = x;
       }
    }
   find(1, mid);
   find(mid + 1, r);
}
int main()
   while (scanf("\%s", s) != EOF)
    {
        ans = 1;
       find(0, strlen(s) - 1);
        printf("%d\n", ans);
   }
   return 0;
}
//下面注释掉的也对,只要把上面的rev函数换成下面的rev函数,并把find函数换成下面
的solve函数就可以了
int nextb[N], nexta1[N], nexta2[N];
char a[N], b[N];
void rev(char *a, int len)
{
    char t;
   for (int i = 0; i < len / 2; i++)
       t = a[i], a[i] = a[len - 1 - i], a[len - 1 - i] = t;
void solve(char *a, int len)
{
    if (len <= ans || len < 2)return ;</pre>
    int mid = len >> 1;
    int i, j, k;
   for (i = mid; i < len; i++) b[i - mid] = a[i];
   b[i - mid] = 0;
   rev(a, len);
    getB(b, a, nexta1, len);
   rev(a, len);
   for (i = 0; i < mid; i++) b[i] = a[mid - i - 1];
   b[i] = 0;
    getB(b, a, nexta2, len);
```

```
nexta1[len] = nexta2[len] = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < mid; i++)
    {
        if (nexta2[i] >= (mid - i) / 2)
        {
            int x = mid - i + 2 * nextal[len - i];
            if (x > ans)ans = x;
        }
    }
    for (i = mid; i < len; i++)
        if (nextal[len - i] >= (i - mid) / 2)
            int x = i - mid + 2 * nexta2[i];
            if (x > ans)ans = x;
        }
    }
    solve(a, mid - 1);
    solve(a + mid, len - mid);
}
int main()
{
    int i, j, k;
    while (scanf("%s", a) != EOF)
    {
        ans = 1;
        solve(a, strlen(a));
        printf("%d\n", ans);
    }
}
```

§ 13.5 Other

13.5.1 字符串哈希(推荐BKDR)

字符串哈希算法

普通字符串哈希算法

```
// ELF Hash
unsigned int ELFHash(char *str)
{
   unsigned int hash = 0, x = 0;
   while (*str)
   {
     hash = (hash << 4) + (*str++);</pre>
```

```
if ((x = hash & 0xF0000000L) != 0)
        {
            hash = (x >> 24);
            hash \&= x;
        }
    }
    return (hash & 0x7FFFFFFF);
}
// BKDR Hash
unsigned int BKDRHash(char *str)
    unsigned int seed = 131; // 31 131 1313 13131 131313 etc..
    unsigned int hash = 0;
    while (*str)hash = hash * seed + (*str++);
    return (hash & 0x7FFFFFFF);
}
// DJB Hash
unsigned int DJBHash(char *str)
    unsigned int hash = 5381;
    while (*str)hash += (hash << 5) + <math>(*str++);
    return (hash & 0x7FFFFFFF);
// AP Hash
unsigned int APHash(char *str)
{
    unsigned int hash = 0;
    int i;
    for (i = 0; *str; i++)
        if ((i \& 1) == 0)hash ^= ((hash << 7) ^ (*str++) ^ (hash >> 3));
        else hash ^{=} (^{((hash << 11) ^ (*str++) ^ (hash >> 5)));}
    return (hash & 0x7FFFFFFF);
}
```

O(N)预处理O(1)查询的字符串哈希

刘汝佳大白书P225

13.5.2 最小表示法 & 最大表示法

```
/**
*最小表示法
*/
```

```
int getmin()
{
   int len = strlen(pat);
   int i=0, j=1, k=0;
   while(i<len && j<len && k<len)
       int t = pat[(i+k)\%len] - pat[(j+k)\%len];
       if(!t) k++;
       else
       {
           if(t>0) i = i+k+1;
           else j = j+k+1;
           if(i == j) j++;
          k = 0;
       }
   }
   return i<j?i:j;</pre>
}
/**
*最大表示法
*/
int getmax()
   int len = strlen(pat);
   int i=0, j=1, k=0;
   while(i<len && j<len && k<len)
       int t = pat[(i+k)\%len] - pat[(j+k)\%len];
       if(!t) k++;
       else
       {
           if(t>0) j = j+k+1;
           else i = i+k+1;
           if(i == j) j++;
          k = 0;
       }
   }
   return i<j?i:j;</pre>
}
         找某个字符串的不同子串的数目(O(N^2))
13.5.3
/**
*找某个字符串的不同子串的数目($0(N^2)$)
*输入: str
```

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```
*输出: 不同子串的数目
*/
int f(string str)
{
    set<string> st;
    st.clear();
    for(int i=0;i<st.size();i++)
        for(int j=1;i+j<st.size();j++)
        st.insert(str.substr(i,j));
    return st.size();
}
```

Chapter 14

树

§ 14.1 树的分治

14.1.1 树的重心: POJ 1655 Balancing Art

解题思路,树形dp balance[i]表示i结点的平衡度balance[i] = $\max(\text{node}(k), \text{node}(k))$ 表示以i的孩子结点k为根的子树的总结点个数,其中i为整棵树的根结点可以规定节点1为这棵树的根结点,进行深度遍历,那么就形成了一个有向树,在深度遍历的过程中,求出每个结点的出度,根据出度进行拓扑排序,将出度为0的点入队列深度遍历的过程中求出以每个结点为根的子树的总个数node[k],blanance[k]初始化为num - node[k](num为整棵树的总结点个数)遍历完毕后,按拓扑排序求balance[i] = $\max(\text{node}[k], \text{balance}[i])$,k为i的孩子结点

```
/**
*树的重心: POJ 1655 Balancing Art
*题目大意:给一个树,删除其中一个点就会形成一个森林,
*点的平衡度为删除了这个节点后, 所形成多个树,
*其中组成树的节点最多,节点个数就是那个平衡度。
*要你求出最小平衡度,输出这个节点和平衡度,
*要是有多个节点的平衡度一样,输出节点序号最小。
*输出树的重心和最大的子树的节点数
*/
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
#include <queue>
using namespace std;
struct nodes
{
   int u, next;
};
const int maxn = 20010;
```

```
int t, e, num, node[maxn], n, parent[maxn], balance[maxn], degree[maxn], head[maxn];
nodes edge[maxn * 10];
queue<int> q;
void addEdge(int u, int v);
void dfs(int u, int pre);
int main()
   scanf("%d", &t);
   while (t-- != 0)
   {
       memset(node, 0, sizeof(node));
       memset(balance, 0, sizeof(balance));
       memset(degree, 0, sizeof(degree));
       memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
       e = 0;
       while (!q.empty())
           q.pop();
       scanf("%d", &num);
       for (int i = 0; i < num - 1; i++)
           int u, v;
           scanf("%d %d", &u, &v);
           addEdge(u, v);
       dfs(1, -1);
       while (!q.empty())
       {
           int u = q.front();
           q.pop();
           if (ans > balance[u])
               ans = balance[u];
               tnode = u;
           }
           else if (ans == balance[u])
               tnode = min(tnode, u);
           if (parent[u] != -1)
           {
               balance[parent[u]] = max(balance[parent[u]], node[u]);
               degree[parent[u]]--;
               if (degree[parent[u]] == 0)
```

```
q.push(parent[u]);
            }
        }
        printf("%d %d\n", tnode, ans);
    }
    return 0;
}
void addEdge(int u, int v)
{
    edge[e].u = v;
    edge[e].next = head[u];
    head[u] = e++;
    edge[e].u = u;
    edge[e].next = head[v];
    head[v] = e++;
}
void dfs(int u, int pre)
    parent[u] = pre;
    node[u] = 1;
    if (pre != -1)
        degree[pre]++;
    for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
    {
        int v = edge[i].u;
        if (v != pre)
            dfs(v, u);
            node[u] += node[v];
        }
    balance[u] = num - node[u];
    if (degree[u] == 0)
        q.push(u);
}
```

一开始想到的是模仿求树的直径那样子去Dp,两次DFS。son[i] - 结点i的儿子结点数目第一遍求出son; h[i] - 结点i向上的结点数目h[i] = h[k] + son[k] - son[i] - 1; blance = max(son[j], h[i]) 第二遍求出h,和blance;

后来去看题解,才发现有更简单的方法。应用一个性质,h[i]=n - son[i] -1; blance=max(son[j], n - son[i] -1); 这样只需要一次DFS。

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cstring>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
#define OP(s) cout<<#s<<"="<<s<" ";</pre>
#define PP(s) cout<<#s<<"="<<s<endl;</pre>
using namespace std;
int n;
vector <int> adj[20010];
int son[20010];
bool vd[20010];
int ans,asize = 1 << 29;
void DFS(int s)
    vd[s] = 1;
    son[s] = 0;
    int blance = 0;
    int size = adj[s].size();
    for (int j = 0; j < size; j++)
    {
        int u = adj[s][j];
        if (vd[u]) continue;
        DFS(u);
        son[s] += son[u]+1;
        blance = max(blance, son[u]+1);
    }
    blance = max(blance, n - son[s] - 1);
    if (blance < asize || blance == asize && s < ans)
        ans = s,asize = blance;
}
int main()
//
      freopen("test.txt","r",stdin);
    int T;
    cin>>T;
    while(T--)
    {
        cin>>n;
        for (int i = 1;i <= n;i++) adj[i].clear();</pre>
        for (int i = 1; i \le n-1; i++)
        {
```

```
int u,v;
    scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
    adj[u].push_back(v);
    adj[v].push_back(u);
}

memset(vd,0,sizeof(vd));
    asize = 1<<29;
    DFS(1);
    cout<<ans<<" "<<asize<<<endl;
}

return 0;
}</pre>
```

14.1.2 树链剖分

HDU 5029 Relief grain

/*

题目分析: 这题的方法太美妙了!

首先看到这是一颗树,那么很容易想到树链剖分。然后想到可以将查询排个序,然后每一种查 询执行完以后

更新每个点的最优值。但是这样进行的复杂度太高!尤其是当z给的没有一样的时候尤其如此。 那么我们是否可以找到更加高效的算法?

答案是肯定的!

先简化一下问题,如果这些操作是在线段上进行的,我们怎么求解?

我们很容易可以想到标记法:区间【L,R】染上颜色X,

则位置L标记为X,表示从L开始染色X,位置R+1标记为-X,表示从R+1开始结束染色。

用邻接表保存当前位置上的标记,然后从左往右,每到一个点上就把所有的标记执行了,为此我们建立

一棵权值线段树,+X,我们就在位置X上+1,-X,我们就在位置X上-1,然后用 $\max v$ 标记记录区间最大值。

执行完这些操作以后就是查询了,顺着maxv == 最大值走,尽量往左走就行了。

然后我们回到本题,完全就是一个套路啊!只不过把连续的区间分成logN个不是

连续的区间而已。还是按照上面的操作就可以了,不过要注意扫描时的点是线段树上的点,而 不是原来的点,还要映射回去。

而且由于本题的特殊性, 我们直接将线段树改成非递归效率更佳

*/

```
#pragma comment(linker, "/STACK:102400000,102400000")
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <set>
#include <algorithm>
#include <string>
#include <queue>
```

```
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
const int M = 100003;
struct Edge
    int u, v, next;
    Edge(int _u, int _v, int _next): u(_u), v(_v), next(_next) {}
    Edge() {}
} edge[M << 1];</pre>
int head[M], edgenum, n, m;
void addedge(int u, int v)
    edge[edgenum] = Edge(u, v, head[u]);
    head[u] = edgenum++;
}
int hson[M], size[M], fa[M], dep[M];
void dfs(int u, int p)
    if (p == 0) dep[u] = 0;
    fa[u] = p; dep[u] = dep[p] + 1;
    size[u] = 1; hson[u] = -1;
    for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
    {
        int v = edge[i].v;
        if (v == p)continue;
        dfs(v, u);
        size[u] += size[v];
        if (hson[u] == -1 \mid | size[v] > size[hson[u]]) hson[u] = v;
    }
}
int seq[M], reseq[M], top[M], num;
void link(int u, int tp)
{
    seq[u] = ++num;
    reseq[seq[u]] = u;
    top[u] = tp;
    if (hson[u] == -1)return;
    link(hson[u], tp);
    for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
    {
        int v = edge[i].v;
        if (v == fa[u] || v == hson[u]) continue;
        link(v, v);
```

```
}
}
//segTree
int ma[M << 2], val[M << 2];
void pushup(int rt)
{
    if (ma[rt << 1] < ma[rt << 1 | 1])</pre>
        ma[rt] = ma[rt << 1 | 1];
        val[rt] = val[rt << 1 | 1];</pre>
    }
    else
    {
        ma[rt] = ma[rt << 1];</pre>
        val[rt] = val[rt << 1];</pre>
    }
}
void build(int rt, int 1, int r)
{
    if (1 == r)
        ma[rt] = 0; val[rt] = 1;
        return;
    }
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    build(rt << 1, 1, m);
    build(rt << 1 | 1, m + 1, r);
    pushup(rt);
}
void update(int rt, int l, int r, int k, int v)
    if (1 == r)
    {
        ma[rt] += v;
        return;
    }
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (k <= m) update(rt << 1, 1, m, k, v);</pre>
    else update(rt << 1 | 1, m + 1, r, k, v);</pre>
    pushup(rt);
}
vector<int>in[M], de[M];
void change(int u, int v, int w)
```

```
{
    int fu = top[u], fv = top[v];
    while (fu != fv)
        if (dep[fu] < dep[fv])</pre>
            swap(u, v);
            swap(fu, fv);
        }
        in[ seq[fu] ].push_back(w);
        de[ seq[u] + 1].push_back(w);
        u = fa[fu];
        fu = top[u];
    }
    if (dep[u] > dep[v])swap(u, v);
    in[ seq[u] ].push_back(w);
    de[ seq[v] + 1].push_back(w);
}
void init()
{
    memset(head, -1, sizeof(head));
    edgenum = num = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < M; i++)
    {
        in[i].clear();
        de[i].clear();
    }
}
int ans[M];
int main(void)
    while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) != EOF)
    {
        if (n == 0 \&\& m == 0)break;
        init();
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
            int u, v; scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
            addedge(u, v);
            addedge(v, u);
        int rt = (n + 1) / 2;
        dfs(rt, 0); //fa[rt] = 0;
        link(rt, rt);
```

```
build(1, 1, M - 1);
       for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
       {
           int u, v, w;
           scanf("%d%d%d", &u, &v, &w);
           change(u, v, w);
       }
       for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
       {
           for (int j = 0; j < in[i].size(); j++)</pre>
               update(1, 1, M - 1, in[i][j], 1);
           for (int j = 0; j < de[i].size(); j++)
               update(1, 1, M - 1, de[i][j], -1);
           int u = reseq[i];
           ans[u] = val[1];
           if (ma[1] == 0)ans[u] = 0;
       }
       for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
           printf("%d\n", ans[i]);
   }
   return 0;
}
SPOJ 375 (更改边值, 询问极值)
一棵树, 每条边有个权值
两种操作
一个修改每条边权值
一个询问两点之间这一条链的最大边权
点数<=10000
多组测试数据, case<=20
*/
#include <cstdio>
#include <algorithm>
#include <iostream>
#include <string.h>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 10010;
struct Tedge
```

```
{
    int b, next;
e[maxn * 2];
int tree[maxn];
int zzz, n, z, edge, root, a, b, c;
int d[maxn][3];
int first[maxn], dep[maxn], w[maxn], fa[maxn];
int top[maxn], son[maxn], siz[maxn];
char ch[10];
void insert(int a, int b, int c)
{
    e[++edge].b = b;
    e[edge].next = first[a];
    first[a] = edge;
}
void dfs(int v)
    siz[v] = 1; son[v] = 0;
    for (int i = first[v]; i > 0; i = e[i].next)
        if (e[i].b != fa[v])
            fa[e[i].b] = v;
            dep[e[i].b] = dep[v] + 1;
            dfs(e[i].b);
            if (siz[e[i].b] > siz[son[v]]) son[v] = e[i].b;
            siz[v] += siz[e[i].b];
        }
}
void build_tree(int v, int tp)
    w[v] = ++ z; top[v] = tp;
    if (son[v] != 0) build_tree(son[v], top[v]);
    for (int i = first[v]; i > 0; i = e[i].next)
        if (e[i].b != son[v] && e[i].b != fa[v])
            build_tree(e[i].b, e[i].b);
}
void update(int root, int lo, int hi, int loc, int x)
{
    if (loc > hi || lo > loc) return;
    if (lo == hi)
    {
```

```
tree[root] = x;
        return;
    }
    int mid = (lo + hi) / 2, ls = root * 2, rs = ls + 1;
    update(ls, lo, mid, loc, x);
    update(rs, mid + 1, hi, loc, x);
    tree[root] = max(tree[ls], tree[rs]);
}
int maxi(int root, int lo, int hi, int l, int r)
{
    if (1 > hi || r < lo) return 0;
    if (1 <= lo && hi <= r) return tree[root];</pre>
    int mid = (lo + hi) / 2, ls = root * 2, rs = ls + 1;
    return max(maxi(ls, lo, mid, l, r), maxi(rs, mid + 1, hi, l, r));
}
inline int find(int va, int vb)
    int f1 = top[va], f2 = top[vb], tmp = 0;
    while (f1 != f2)
        if (dep[f1] < dep[f2])
        {
            swap(f1, f2);
            swap(va, vb);
        tmp = max(tmp, maxi(1, 1, z, w[f1], w[va]));
        va = fa[f1]; f1 = top[va];
    }
    if (va == vb) return tmp;//va此时为lca
    if (dep[va] > dep[vb]) swap(va, vb);//深度小的为lca
    return max(tmp, maxi(1, 1, z, w[son[va]], w[vb])); //
}
void init()
{
    scanf("%d", &n);
    root = (n + 1) / 2;
    fa[root] = z = dep[root] = edge = 0;
    z = 1;
   memset(siz, 0, sizeof(siz));
   memset(first, 0, sizeof(first));
   memset(tree, 0, sizeof(tree));
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
```

```
{
       scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
       d[i][0] = a; d[i][1] = b; d[i][2] = c;
       insert(a, b, c);
       insert(b, a, c);
    }
   dfs(root);
    build_tree(root, root);
    //
          for(int i = 1;i <= n;i++) //
    //
             printf("%d ",w[i]);
    //
          printf("\n");
   for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
    {
       if (dep[d[i][0]] > dep[d[i][1]]) swap(d[i][0], d[i][1]);//保证大小
       update(1, 1, z, w[d[i][1]], d[i][2]);//w是树上的顶点对应线段树中的标号
       //每一个顶点的全脂记录的是它和父亲节点连边的权值
   }
}
inline void read()
{
    ch[0] = ' ';
    while (ch[0] < 'C' \mid | ch[0] > 'Q') scanf("%s", &ch);
}
void work()
   for (read(); ch[0] != 'D'; read())
    {
       scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
       if (ch[0] == Q) printf("%d\n", find(a, b));
       else update(1, 1, z, w[d[a][1]], b);
   }
}
int main()
{
#ifdef xiaohai
   freopen("in.cpp", "r", stdin);
    for (scanf("%d", &zzz); zzz > 0; zzz--)
    {
       init();
       work();
    }
```

```
return 0;
}
POJ 3237 Tree
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstring>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 10010;
struct edge
{
    int v, next;
} e[maxn * 2];
int first[maxn], cnt;
int top[maxn], dep[maxn], sz[maxn], f[maxn];
int son[maxn], rank[maxn], tid[maxn];
int tp, tim;
int d[maxn][3];
int n;
void AddEdge(int u, int v)
{
    e[cnt].v = v;
    e[cnt].next = first[u];
    first[u] = cnt++;
    e[cnt].v = u;
    e[cnt].next = first[v];
    first[v] = cnt++;
}
void init()
    memset(first, -1, sizeof(first));
    cnt = 1;
   memset(son, -1, sizeof(son));
    tim = 0;
}
```

void dfs1(int u, int fa, int d)

sz[u] = 1;
dep[u] = d;
f[u] = fa;

{

```
for (int i = first[u]; i != -1; i = e[i].next)
    {
        int v = e[i].v;
        if (v == fa)
             continue;
        dfs1(v, u, d + 1);
        sz[u] += sz[v];
        if (son[u] == -1 \mid \mid sz[son[u]] < sz[v])
             son[u] = v;
    }
}
void dfs2(int u, int tp)
    top[u] = tp;
    tid[u] = ++tim;
    rank[tid[u]] = u;
    if (son[u] == -1)
        return;
    dfs2(son[u], tp);
    for (int i = first[u]; i != -1; i = e[i].next)
    {
        int v = e[i].v;
        if (v != f[u] && son[u] != v)
            dfs2(v, v);
    }
}
int ma[maxn << 2];</pre>
int mi[maxn << 2];</pre>
int lz[maxn << 2];</pre>
void pushup(int 1, int r, int rt)
    ma[rt] = max(ma[rt << 1], ma[rt << 1 | 1]);</pre>
    mi[rt] = min(mi[rt << 1], mi[rt << 1 | 1]);
void build(int 1, int r, int rt)
{
    ma[rt] = 0;
    mi[rt] = 0;
    lz[rt] = 0;
    if (1 == r)
        return;
    }
```

```
int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    build(1, m, rt << 1);
    build(m + 1, r, rt << 1 | 1);
}
void pushdown(int 1, int r, int rt)
    if (1 == r)
        return;
    if (lz[rt])
        mi[rt << 1] = -mi[rt << 1];
        ma[rt << 1] = -ma[rt << 1];
        swap(mi[rt << 1], ma[rt << 1]);</pre>
        mi[rt << 1 | 1] = -mi[rt << 1 | 1];
        ma[rt << 1 | 1] = -ma[rt << 1 | 1];
        swap(mi[rt << 1 | 1], ma[rt << 1 | 1]);</pre>
        lz[rt << 1] ^= 1;
        lz[rt << 1 | 1] ^= 1;</pre>
        lz[rt] = 0;
    }
}
void update(int x, int y, int 1, int r, int rt)
    if (x == 1 \&\& y == r)
    {
        mi[rt] = -mi[rt];
        ma[rt] = -ma[rt];
        swap(mi[rt], ma[rt]);
        lz[rt] ^= 1;
        return;
    }
    pushdown(l, r, rt);
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (y \le m)
        update(x, y, 1, m, rt << 1);
    else if (x > m)
        update(x, y, m + 1, r, rt << 1 | 1);
    else
    {
        update(x, m, 1, m, rt << 1);
        update(m + 1, y, m + 1, r, rt << 1 | 1);
    }
    pushup(1, r, rt);
}
void update2(int x, int 1, int r, int rt, int w)
```

```
{
    if (1 == r)
    {
        ma[rt] = mi[rt] = w;
        lz[rt] = 0;
        return;
    }
    pushdown(l, r, rt);
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (x \le m)
        update2(x, 1, m, rt \ll 1, w);
    else
        update2(x, m + 1, r, rt << 1 | 1, w);
    pushup(1, r, rt);
}
int query(int x, int y, int 1, int r, int rt)
    if (1 == x \&\& r == y)
        return ma[rt];
    pushdown(1, r, rt);
    int m = (1 + r) >> 1;
    if (y \le m)
        return query(x, y, 1, m, rt << 1);</pre>
    else if (x > m)
        return query(x, y, m + 1, r, rt << 1 | 1);
    else
    {
        return max(query(x, m, 1, m, rt << 1),</pre>
                    query(m + 1, y, m + 1, r, rt << 1 | 1));
    }
}
void change(int u, int v)
{
    while (top[u] != top[v])
    {
        if (dep[top[u]] < dep[top[v]])</pre>
            swap(u, v);
        update(tid[top[u]], tid[u], 1, n, 1);
        u = f[top[u]];
    }
    if (u == v)
        return;
    if (dep[u] > dep[v])
```

```
swap(u, v);
    update(tid[son[u]], tid[v], 1, n, 1);
}
int find(int u, int v)
{
    while (top[u] != top[v])
    {
        if (dep[top[u]] < dep[top[v]])</pre>
            swap(u, v);
        ans = max(ans, query(tid[top[u]], tid[u], 1, n, 1));
        u = f[top[u]];
    }
    if (u == v)
        return ans;
    if (dep[u] > dep[v])
        swap(u, v);
    ans = max(ans, query(tid[son[u]], tid[v], 1, n, 1));
    return ans;
}
int main()
{
    int T;
    scanf("%d", &T);
    while (T--)
    {
        init();
        scanf("%d", &n);
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
        {
            int u, v, w;
            scanf("%d %d %d", &u, &v, &w);
            AddEdge(u, v);
            d[i][0] = u;
            d[i][1] = v;
            d[i][2] = w;
        }
        dfs1(1, 0, 0);
        dfs2(1, 1);
        build(1, n, 1);
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
        {
            if (dep[d[i][0]] > dep[d[i][1]])
```

```
swap(d[i][0], d[i][1]);
            update2(tid[d[i][1]], 1, n, 1, d[i][2]);
        }
        char s[10];
        while (scanf("%s", s) && strcmp(s, "DONE"))
            if (s[0] == 'Q')
            {
                int x, y;
                scanf("%d %d", &x, &y);
                printf("%d\n", find(x, y));
            }
            else if (s[0] == 'C')
                int x, y;
                scanf("%d %d", &x, &y);
                update2(tid[d[x][1]], 1, n, 1, y);
            }
            else
            {
                int x, y;
                scanf("%d %d", &x, &y);
                change(x, y);
            }
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

§ 14.2 动态树(LCT)

14.2.1 HDU 4010

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

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```
using namespace std;
//动态维护一组森林,要求支持一下操作:
//link(a,b): 如果a,b不在同一颗子树中,则通过在a,b之间连边的方式,连接这两颗子树
//cut(a,b) : 如果a,b在同一颗子树中,且a!=b,则将a视为这颗子树的根以后,切断b与其父
亲结点的连接
//ADD(a,b,w): 如果a,b在同一颗子树中,则将a,b之间路径上所有点的点权增加w
//query(a,b): 如果a,b在同一颗子树中,返回a,b之间路径上点权的最大值
const int MAXN = 300010;
int ch[MAXN][2], pre[MAXN], key[MAXN];
int add[MAXN], rev[MAXN], Max[MAXN];
bool rt[MAXN];
void Update_Add(int r, int d)
   if (!r)return;
   key[r] += d;
   add[r] += d;
   Max[r] += d;
}
void Update_Rev(int r)
{
   if (!r)return;
   swap(ch[r][0], ch[r][1]);
   rev[r] ^= 1;
}
void push_down(int r)
   if (add[r])
   {
       Update_Add(ch[r][0], add[r]);
       Update_Add(ch[r][1], add[r]);
       add[r] = 0;
   }
   if (rev[r])
   {
       Update_Rev(ch[r][0]);
       Update_Rev(ch[r][1]);
       rev[r] = 0;
   }
}
void push_up(int r)
{
   Max[r] = max(max(Max[ch[r][0]], Max[ch[r][1]]), key[r]);
}
void Rotate(int x)
```

```
{
    int y = pre[x], kind = ch[y][1] == x;
    ch[y][kind] = ch[x][!kind];
   pre[ch[y][kind]] = y;
   pre[x] = pre[y];
   pre[y] = x;
    ch[x][!kind] = y;
    if (rt[y]) //if y isn't his father's preferred child
       rt[y] = false, rt[x] = true;//don't let x be y's orgin father's child
        ch[pre[x]][ch[pre[x]][1] == y] = x; //in splay , rt[x] must be false
   push_up(y);
//P函数先将根结点到r的路径上所有的结点的标记逐级下放
void P(int r)
{
    if (!rt[r])P(pre[r]);
   push_down(r);
void Splay(int r)
{
   P(r);
   while ( !rt[r] )
        int f = pre[r], ff = pre[f];
        if (rt[f])
            Rotate(r);
        else if (ch[ff][1] == f) == (ch[f][1] == r))
           Rotate(f), Rotate(r);
        else
           Rotate(r), Rotate(r);
    }
   push_up(r);
}
int Access(int x)
    int y = 0;
   //go on splaying x to its root of splay tree until x be root of whole forest
   for (; x; x = pre[y = x])
        Splay(x);//the right subtree of x is deeper than x
        rt[ch[x][1]] = true, rt[ch[x][1] = y] = false;
        push_up(x);
    }
   return y;
```

```
}
//判断是否是同根(真实的树, 非splay)
bool judge(int u, int v)
   while (pre[u]) u = pre[u];
   while (pre[v]) v = pre[v];
   return u == v;
}
//使r成为它所在的树的根
void mroot(int r)
{
   Access(r);
   Splay(r);
   Update_Rev(r);
}
//调用后u是原来u和v的lca,v和ch[u][1]分别存着lca的2个儿子
//(原来u和v所在的2颗子树)
void lca(int &u, int &v)
   Access(v), v = 0;
   while (u)
   {
       Splay(u);
       if (!pre[u])return;
       rt[ ch[u][1] ] = true;
       rt[ ch[u][1] = v ] = false;
       push_up(u);
       u = pre[v = u];
   }
}
void link(int u, int v)
   if (judge(u, v))
   {
       puts("-1");
       return;
   }
   mroot(u);
   pre[u] = v;
//使u成为u所在树的根,并且v和它父亲的边断开
void cut(int u, int v)
   if (u == v \mid | !judge(u, v))
   {
```

```
puts("-1");
        return;
    }
   mroot(u);
   Splay(v);
    pre[ch[v][0]] = pre[v];
    pre[v] = 0;
    rt[ch[v][0]] = true;
    ch[v][0] = 0;
    push_up(v);
}
void ADD(int u, int v, int w)
{
    if (!judge(u, v))
    {
        puts("-1");
        return;
    }
    lca(u, v);
   Update_Add(ch[u][1], w);
    Update_Add(v, w);
   key[u] += w;
    push_up(u);
}
void query(int u, int v)
{
    if (!judge(u, v))
    {
        puts("-1");
        return;
    }
    lca(u, v);
    printf("%d\n", max(max(Max[v], Max[ch[u][1]]), key[u]));
}
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 dfs(int u)
{
    for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = edge[i].next)
    {
        int v = edge[i].to;
        if (pre[v] != 0)continue;
        pre[v] = u;
        dfs(v);
    }
}
int main()
    //freopen("in.txt","r",stdin);
    //freopen("out.txt","w",stdout);
    int n, q, u, v;
    while (scanf("%d", &n) == 1)
    {
        tot = 0;
        for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
        {
            head[i] = -1;
            pre[i] = 0;
            ch[i][0] = ch[i][1] = 0;
            rev[i] = 0;
            add[i] = 0;
            rt[i] = true;
        }
        Max[0] = -2000000000;
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
            scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
            addedge(u, v);
            addedge(v, u);
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
        {
            scanf("%d", &key[i]);
            Max[i] = key[i];
        }
        scanf("%d", &q);
        pre[1] = -1;
        dfs(1);
        pre[1] = 0;//must make sure the root of forest's father is 0
```

```
int op;
        while (q--)
        {
            scanf("%d", &op);
            if (op == 1)
                int x, y;
                scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
                link(x, y);
            else if (op == 2)
            {
                int x, y;
                scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
                cut(x, y);
            }
            else if (op == 3)
            {
                int w, x, y;
                scanf("%d%d%d", &w, &x, &y);
                ADD(x, y, w);
            }
            else
            {
                int x, y;
                scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);
                query(x, y);
            }
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

14.2.2 HDU 5002

/*

Problem Description

You are given a tree with N nodes which are numbered by integers 1..N. Each node is associated with

Your task is to deal with ${\tt M}$ operations of 4 types:

- 1.Delete an edge (x, y) from the tree, and then add a new edge (a, b). We ensure that it still co
- 2. Given two nodes a and b in the tree, change the weights of all the nodes on the path connecting

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3. Given two nodes a and b in the tree, increase the weights of all the nodes on the path connects
4. Given two nodes a and b in the tree, compute the second largest weight on the path connecting m
Input
The first line contains an integer T (T<=3), which means there are T test cases in the input.
For each test case, the first line contains two integers N and M (N, M<=10^5). The second line co
In next N-1 lines, there are two integers a and b (1<=a, b<=N), which means there exists an edge
The next M lines describe the operations you have to deal with. In each line the first integer is
If c = 1, there are four integers x, y, a, b (1<= x, y, a, b <=N) after c.
If c = 2, there are three integers a, b, x (1<= a, b<=N, |x|<=10^4) after c.
If c = 3, there are three integers a, b, d (1<= a, b<=N, |d|<=10^4) after c.
If c = 4 (it is a query operation), there are two integers a, b (1<= a, b<=N) after c.
All these parameters have the same meaning as described in problem description.
Output
For each test case, first output "Case #x:"" (x means case ID) in a separate line.
For each query operation, output two values: the second largest weight and the number of times it
*/
#pragma comment(linker, "/STACK:1024000000,1024000000")
#include<stdio.h>
#include<algorithm>
#include<string.h>
#define ls son[0][rt]
#define rs son[1][rt]
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 100001 ;
const int INF = -1110011111;
int son[2][maxn] , mx[2][maxn] , cnt[2][maxn] , size[maxn] ;
int fa[maxn] , is[maxn] , val[maxn] ;
int col[maxn] , add[maxn] , rev[maxn] ;
int st[55];
void push_up ( int rt )
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{

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size[rt] = size[ls] + size[rs] + 1;
    st[1] = mx[0][ls];
    st[2] = mx[1][ls];
    st[3] = mx[0][rs];
    st[4] = mx[1][rs];
    st[5] = val[rt];
    sort ( st + 1 , st + 6 );
    int T = unique (st + 1, st + 6) - st - 1;
    mx[0][rt] = st[T] , mx[1][rt] = st[T - 1] ;
    cnt[0][rt] = cnt[1][rt] = 0;
    for ( int i = 0 ; i < 2 ; i ++ )
        for ( int j = 0 ; j < 2 ; j ++ )
        {
            int v = mx[i][son[j][rt]];
            if (v == mx[0][rt]) cnt[0][rt] += cnt[i][son[j][rt]];
            if ( v == mx[1][rt] ) cnt[1][rt] += cnt[i][son[j][rt]] ;
        }
    if ( val[rt] == mx[0][rt] ) cnt[0][rt] ++;
    if ( val[rt] == mx[1][rt] ) cnt[1][rt] ++ ;
}
void reverse ( int rt )
    if (!rt ) return ;
    swap ( son[0][rt] , son[1][rt] );
   rev[rt] ^= 1 ;
void color ( int rt , int c )
    if (!rt ) return ;
    val[rt] = c ;
   mx[0][rt] = col[rt] = c;
    mx[1][rt] = add[rt] = INF;
    cnt[0][rt] = size[rt] ;
    cnt[1][rt] = 0;
}
void ADD ( int rt , int c )
    if ( !rt ) return ;
    if ( add[rt] == INF ) add[rt] = c ;
    else add[rt] += c ;
   mx[0][rt] += c ;
    val[rt] += c ;
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if ( mx[1][rt] != INF ) mx[1][rt] += c ;
}
void push_down ( int rt )
{
   if ( rev[rt] )
       reverse (ls);
       reverse ( rs ) ;
       rev[rt] = 0;
   }
   if ( col[rt] != INF )
   {
        color ( ls , col[rt] ) ;
        color ( rs , col[rt] ) ;
        col[rt] = INF ;
   }
    if ( add[rt] != INF )
        ADD (ls, add[rt]);
        ADD ( rs , add[rt] ) ;
        add[rt] = INF ;
    }
}
void down ( int rt )
    if ( !is[rt] ) down ( fa[rt] );
   push_down ( rt ) ;
}
void rot ( int rt )
    int y = fa[rt], z = fa[y], c = rt == son[0][y];
    son[!c][y] = son[c][rt] ; fa[son[c][rt]] = y ;
    son[c][rt] = y ; fa[y] = rt ;
   fa[rt] = z;
    if (is[y])is[y] = 0, is[rt] = 1;
    else son[y == son[1][z]][z] = rt;
   push_up ( y );
}
void splay ( int rt )
{
   down ( rt ) ;
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while ( !is[rt] )
    {
        int y = fa[rt], z = fa[y];
        if ( !is[y] )
            rot ( (rt == son[0][y]) == (y == son[0][z]) ? y : rt ) ;
        rot ( rt ) ;
   }
   push_up ( rt ) ;
}
void access ( int rt )
    for ( int v = 0 ; rt ; rt = fa[rt] )
        splay ( rt ) ;
        is[rs] = 1 ; is[v] = 0 ;
        rs = v ;
        v = rt;
        push_up ( rt ) ;
    }
}
void change_root ( int rt )
{
    access ( rt );
    splay ( rt ) ;
   reverse ( rt ) ;
}
void cut ( int a , int b )
{
    change_root ( a ) ;
    // printf("fa[a]: %d\n",fa[a]);
    access ( a ) ;//clear the flag about a and his son
    // printf("fa[a]: %d\n",fa[a]);
    splay ( b );
    //
         printf("fa[b]: %d\n",fa[b]);
   fa[b] = 0;
}
void link ( int a , int b )
{
    change_root ( b ) ;
   fa[b] = a;
}
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void gao1 ( int a , int b , int c , int d )
{
    cut ( a , b ) ;
    link ( c , d );
}
void gao2 ( int a , int b , int c )
{
    change_root ( a ) ;
    access ( b );
    splay ( b );
    color ( b , c ) ;
}
void gao3 ( int a , int b , int c )
    change_root ( a ) ;
    access ( b );
    splay ( b );
   ADD ( b , c );
}
void print ( int rt )
    if (!rt ) return ;
    printf ( "rt = %d , mx0 = %d , mx1 = %d\n" ,
             rt , mx[0][rt] , mx[1][rt] ) ;
   print ( ls ) ;
   print ( rs ) ;
}
void gao4 ( int a , int b )
    change_root ( a ) ;
    access ( b );
    splay ( b );
    // print ( b );
    if ( mx[1][b] == INF ) puts ( "ALL SAME" ) ;
    else printf ( "%d %d\n" , mx[1][b] , cnt[1][b] );
void init ( int rt )
    int a ;
    scanf ( \mbox{"%d"} , &a ) ;
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val[rt] = mx[0][rt] = a ;
                      mx[1][rt] = INF;
                        cnt[0][rt] = 1;
                        cnt[1][rt] = 0;
                        size[rt] = 1;
                        add[rt] = col[rt] = INF ;
                        son[0][rt] = son[1][rt] = fa[rt] = rev[rt] = 0 ;
                       is[rt] = 1;
}
int main ()
{
                        int T, ca = 0;
                       int n , m ;
                                                           freopen ( "main.in" , "r" , stdin ) ;
                      mx[0][0] = mx[1][0] = INF;
                       is[0] = 1 , fa[0] = 0 ;
                        scanf ( "%d" , &T ) ;
                       while ( T -- )
                        {
                                                scanf ( "%d%d" , &n , &m ) ;
                                               for ( int i = 1 ; i \le n ; i ++ )
                                                                       init ( i );
                                               for ( int i = 1 ; i < n ; i ++ )
                                                {
                                                                       int a , b ;
                                                                      scanf ( "%d%d" , &a , &b ) ;
                                                                      link ( a , b );
                                                printf ( "Case #%d:\n" , ++ ca ) ;
                                                for ( int i = 1 ; i <= m ; i ++ )
                                                                       int a , b , c , d ;
                                                                      scanf ( "%d" , &c ) ;
                                                                      if ( c == 1 )
                                                                       {
                                                                                              int f ;
                                                                                              scanf ( \mbox{"}\mbox{d}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\
                                                                                              if ( a == b \mid \mid d == f ) continue;
                                                                                              gao1 (a,b,d,f);
                                                                      }
                                                                      else if ( c == 2 )
                                                                                              scanf ( \mbox{"}\mbox{d}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$\mbox{$d$}$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{$d$}}\mbox{\ens
                                                                                              gao2 (a,b,d);
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}
            else if ( c == 3 )
            {
                scanf ( \dd\d\d\d\d\d\ , &a , &b , &d ) ;
                gao3 ( a , b , d ) ;
            }
            else
            {
                scanf ( "%d%d" , &a , &b ) ;
                gao4 ( a , b ) ;
            }
        }
    }
}
/*
2
3 2
1 1 2
1 2
1 3
4 2 3
*/
```