

## Nocow Library (additional2)

ヘクト

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### 1 Aho-Corasick

```
1 // Description: 複数文字列パターンマッチングオートマトン
2 // TimeComplexity:  $O(\sum |S|)$ 
3 // Verified: Todo
4
5 const int sigma = 26;
6 inline int convert(char& arg) {
7     // 1-indexed
8     return arg - 'a' + 1;
9 }
10
11 vector<vector<int>> fg; // 0 failure otherwise goto
12 vector<vector<int>> ac;
13
14 auto set_union(const vi &a, const vi &b) {
15     vector<int> res;
16     set_union(begin(a), end(a), begin(b), end(b), back_inserter(res));
17     return res;
18 }
19
20 void add_state(){
21     fg.push_back(vector<int>(1 + sigma, 0));
22     ac.push_back(vector<int>());
23 }
24
25 int build(vector<string> &pattern) {
26     fg.clear();
27     ac.clear();
28
29     const int root = 1;
30     rep(loop, 2) add_state();
31     fg[root][0] = root; // root failure
32
33     // Trie
```

```
34     for (auto &s : pattern) {
35         int now = root;
36         for (auto &c : s) {
37             int i = convert(c);
38
39             if (fg[now][i] == 0) {
40                 fg[now][i] = int(fg.size());
41                 add_state();
42             }
43             now = fg[now][i];
44         }
45         ac[now].push_back(i);
46     }
47
48     // Aho-corasick
49     queue<int> q;
50     for (int i = 1; i <= sigma; ++i) {
51         if (fg[root][i]) {
52             fg[fg[root][i]][0] = root;
53             int nxt = fg[root][i];
54             q.push(nxt);
55         } else
56             fg[root][i] = root;
57     }
58
59     // abc と遷移した時に bc も検知できるようにしている.
60     while (!q.empty()) {
61         int now = q.front(); q.pop();
62         for (int i = 1; i <= sigma; ++i) {
63             if (fg[now][i]) {
64                 int nxt = fg[now][i];
65                 while (!fg[nxt][i]) nxt = fg[nxt][0];
66                 fg[fg[now][i]][0] = fg[nxt][i];
67                 ac[fg[now][i]] = set_union(ac[fg[now][i]], ac[fg[nxt][i]]);
68                 q.push(fg[now][i]);
69             }
70         }
71     }
```

```

70     }
71 }
72 return root;
73 }
74
75 vector<int> match(int root, string &s, vector<string> &pattern) {
76     int now = root;
77     vector<int> res(pattern.size(), 0);
78     for (auto &c : s) {
79         int i = convert(c);
80         while (!fg[now][i]) now = fg[now][0];
81         now = fg[now][i];
82         for (auto &j : ac[now]) res[j]++;
83     }
84     return res;
85 }

```

## 2 Heavy-Light-Decomposition

```

1 template <int V> class HLD {
2     int par[V], depth[V], heavy[V];
3     int head[V], vid[V], inv[V];
4
5     int dfs(const G& graph, int v, int p) {
6         int sz = 1, smax = 0;
7         for (auto &e : graph[v]) {
8             if (e.to == p) continue;
9             par[e.to] = v, depth[e.to] = depth[v] + 1;
10
11             int sub_sz = dfs(e.to, v);
12             sz += sub_sz;
13
14             if (smax < sub_sz) {
15                 smax = sub_sz, heavy[v] = e.to;
16             }
17         }
18         return sz;
19     }
20
21     void init(const G& graph) {
22         const int n = graph.size();
23         fill_n(heavy, n, -1);
24         dfs(graph, 0, -1);
25     }

```

```

26     int id = 0;
27     rep(h, n) {
28         if (par[h] != -1 and heavy[par[h]] == h) continue;
29         for (int v = h; v != -1; v = heavy[v]) {
30             inv[id] = v, vid[v] = id++, head[v] = h;
31         }
32     }
33 }
34
35 // 頂点属性の for_each
36 void for_each_vertex(int u, int v, auto &f) {
37     if (vid[u] > vid[v]) swap(u, v);
38     f(max(vid[head[v]], vid[u]), vid[v] + 1);
39     if (head[u] != head[v]) for_each_vertex(u, par[head[v]], f);
40 }
41
42 // 頂点属性の for_each (有向 f の 3 番目の引数には順方向なら 0、逆方向なら 1 が渡される)
43 void for_each_vertex_directed(int u, int v, auto &f) {
44     if (vid[u] > vid[v]) {
45         f(max(vid[head[u]], vid[v]), vid[u] + 1, 1);
46         if (head[u] != head[v]) for_each_vertex_directed(parent[head[u]], v, f);
47     } else {
48         f(max(vid[head[v]], vid[u]), vid[v] + 1, 0);
49         if (head[u] != head[v]) for_each_vertex_directed(u, parent[head[v]], f);
50     }
51 }
52
53 // 辺属性の for_each
54 void for_each_edge(int u, int v, auto &f) {
55     if (vid[u] > vid[v]) swap(u, v);
56     if (head[u] != head[v]) {
57         f(vid[head[v]], vid[v]);
58         for_each_edge(u, parent[head[v]], f);
59     } else {
60         if (u != v) f(vid[u] + 1, vid[v]);
61     }
62 }
63
64 // 辺属性の for_each (有向 f の 3 番目の引数には順方向なら 0、逆方向なら 1 が渡される)
65 void for_each_edge_directed(int u, int v, auto &f) {
66     if (vid[u] > vid[v]) {
67         if (head[u] != head[v]) {
68             f(vid[head[u]], vid[u], 1);
69             for_each_edge(par[head[u]], v, f);
70         } else {
71             if (u != v) f(vid[v] + 1, vid[u], 1);

```

```

72     }
73     } else {
74         if (head[u] != head[v]) {
75             f(vid[head[v]], vid[v], 0);
76             for_each_edge_directed(u, par[head[v]], f);
77         } else {
78             if (u != v) f(vid[u] + 1, vid[v], 0);
79         }
80     }
81 }
82
83 // 頂点  $u$  の  $d$  個上の頂点を求める (存在しないなら 0 を返す)
84 int ancestor(int u, int d) {
85     while (1) {
86         if (depth[head[u]] <= depth[u] - d) break;
87         d -= depth[u] - depth[head[u]] + 1;
88         if (head[u] == 0) return 0;
89         u = parent[head[u]];
90     }
91     return inv[vid[u] - d];
92 }
93
94 // 頂点  $u$  と頂点  $v$  の LCA を求める
95 int lca(int u, int v) {
96     if (vid[u] > vid[v]) swap(u, v);
97     if (head[u] == head[v]) return u;
98     return lca(u, parent[head[v]]);
99 }
100
101 // 頂点  $u$  と頂点  $v$  の距離を求める
102 int dist(int u, int v) { return depth[u] + depth[v] - 2 * depth[lca(u, v)]; }
103 };

```

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### 3 線形連立方程式のメモ

$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$  を  $\mathbf{x}$  について解くとき,  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

- 決定系  $\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) = n = m$  解が唯一
- 優決定系  $\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) = m < n$  解がなし
- 劣決定系  $\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) = n < m$  解が複数
- ランク落ち  $\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) < \min(n, m)$  線形従属になっている方程式を取り除くと、上の 3 つに収束