

神秘模板库

Toy ASM Truck

Huazhong University of Science and Technology

March 21, 2021

Contents

一切的开始 2

 宏定义 2

数据结构 2

 ST 表 2

数学 2

 类欧几里得 2

图论 2

 LCA 2

计算几何 3

 二维几何：点与向量 3

字符串 4

 后缀自动机 4

多项式 4

 NTT 模数 4

 FFT 4

 NTT 5

一切的开始

宏定义

数据结构

ST 表

- 二维

```
1 int f[maxn][maxn][10][10];
2 inline int highbit(int x) { return 31 - __builtin_clz(x); }
3 inline int calc(int x, int y, int xx, int yy, int p, int q) {
4     return max(
5         max(f[x][y][p][q], f[xx - (1 << p) + 1][yy - (1 << q) + 1][p][q]),
6         max(f[xx - (1 << p) + 1][y][p][q], f[x][yy - (1 << q) + 1][p][q])
7     );
8 }
9 void init() {
10     FOR (x, 0, highbit(n) + 1)
11     FOR (y, 0, highbit(m) + 1)
12     FOR (i, 0, n - (1 << x) + 1)
13     FOR (j, 0, m - (1 << y) + 1) {
14         if (!x && !y) { f[i][j][x][y] = a[i][j]; continue; }
15         f[i][j][x][y] = calc(
16             i, j,
17             i + (1 << x) - 1, j + (1 << y) - 1,
18             max(x - 1, 0), max(y - 1, 0)
19         );
20     }
21 }
22 inline int get_max(int x, int y, int xx, int yy) {
23     return calc(x, y, xx, yy, highbit(xx - x + 1), highbit(yy - y + 1));
24 }
```

数学

类欧几里得

- $m = \lfloor \frac{an+b}{c} \rfloor$.
- $f(a, b, c, n) = \sum_{i=0}^n \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor$: 当 $a \geq c$ or $b \geq c$ 时, $f(a, b, c, n) = (\frac{a}{c})n(n+1)/2 + (\frac{b}{c})(n+1) + f(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n)$; 否则 $f(a, b, c, n) = nm - f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1)$ 。
- $g(a, b, c, n) = \sum_{i=0}^n i \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor$: 当 $a \geq c$ or $b \geq c$ 时, $g(a, b, c, n) = (\frac{a}{c})n(n+1)(2n+1)/6 + (\frac{b}{c})n(n+1)/2 + g(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n)$; 否则 $g(a, b, c, n) = \frac{1}{2}(n(n+1)m - f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) - h(c, c-b-1, a, m-1))$ 。
- $h(a, b, c, n) = \sum_{i=0}^n \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor^2$: 当 $a \geq c$ or $b \geq c$ 时, $h(a, b, c, n) = (\frac{a}{c})^2 n(n+1)(2n+1)/6 + (\frac{b}{c})^2 n(n+1) + (\frac{a}{c})(\frac{b}{c})n(n+1) + h(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n) + 2(\frac{a}{c})g(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n) + 2(\frac{b}{c})f(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n)$; 否则 $h(a, b, c, n) = nm(m+1) - 2g(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) - 2f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) - f(a, b, c, n)$ 。

图论

LCA

- 倍增

```
1 void dfs(int u, int fa) {
2     pa[u][0] = fa; dep[u] = dep[fa] + 1;
3     FOR (i, 1, SP) pa[u][i] = pa[pa[u][i-1]][i-1];
4     for (int& v: G[u]) {
5         if (v == fa) continue;
6         dfs(v, u);
7     }
8 }
9
10
```

```

11 int lca(int u, int v) {
12     if (dep[u] < dep[v]) swap(u, v);
13     int t = dep[u] - dep[v];
14     FOR (i, 0, SP) if (t & (1 << i)) u = pa[u][i];
15     FORD (i, SP - 1, -1) {
16         int uu = pa[u][i], vv = pa[v][i];
17         if (uu != vv) { u = uu; v = vv; }
18     }
19     return u == v ? u : pa[u][0];
20 }

```

计算几何

二维几何：点与向量

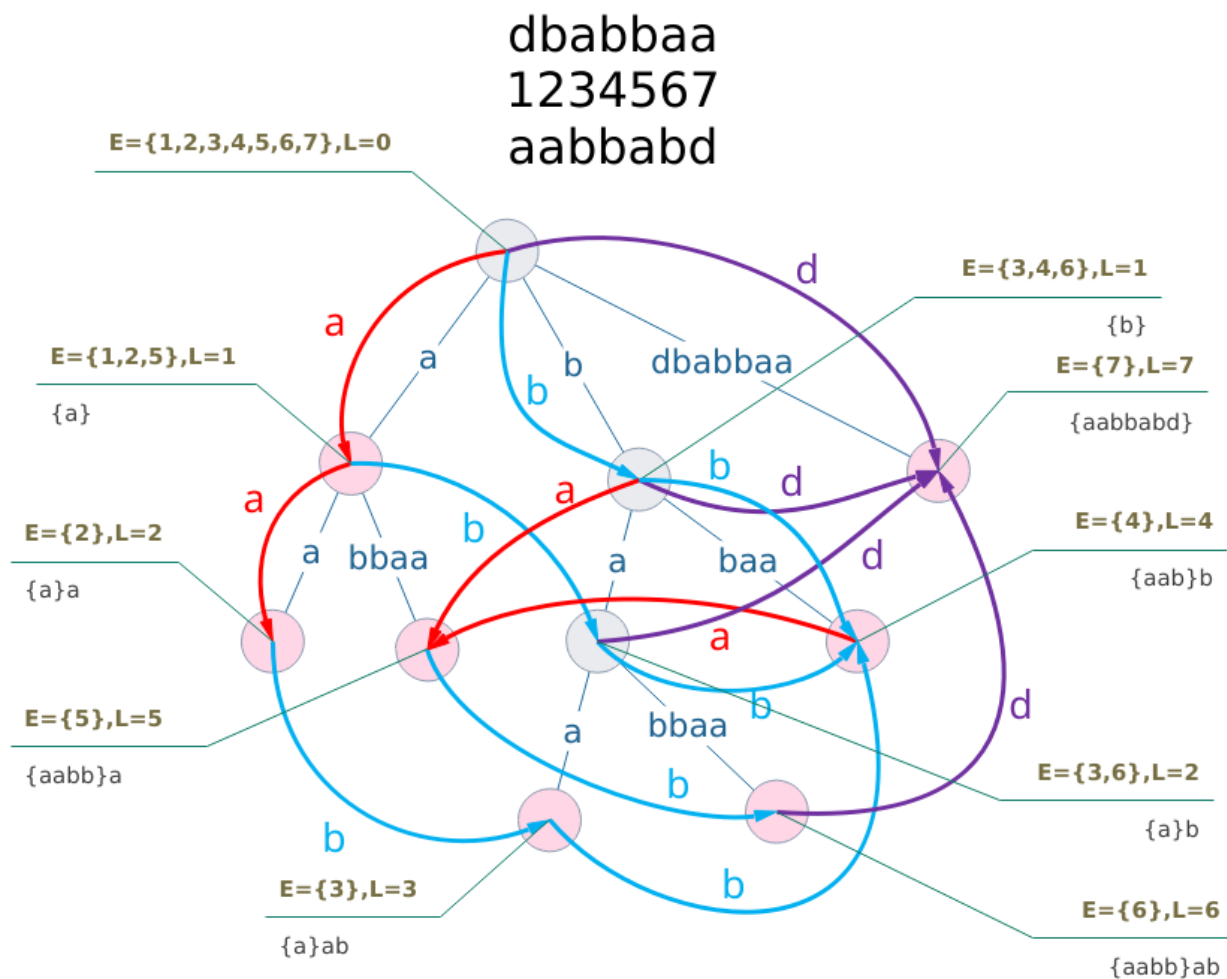
```

1  #define y1 yy1
2  #define nxt(i) ((i + 1) % s.size())
3  typedef double LD;
4  const LD PI = 3.14159265358979323846;
5  const LD eps = 1E-10;
6  int sgn(LD x) { return fabs(x) < eps ? 0 : (x > 0 ? 1 : -1); }
7  struct L;
8  struct P;
9  typedef P V;
10 struct P {
11     LD x, y;
12     explicit P(LD x = 0, LD y = 0): x(x), y(y) {}
13     explicit P(const L& l);
14 };
15 struct L {
16     P s, t;
17     L() {}
18     L(P s, P t): s(s), t(t) {}
19 };
20
21 P operator + (const P& a, const P& b) { return P(a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y); }
22 P operator - (const P& a, const P& b) { return P(a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y); }
23 P operator * (const P& a, LD k) { return P(a.x * k, a.y * k); }
24 P operator / (const P& a, LD k) { return P(a.x / k, a.y / k); }
25 inline bool operator < (const P& a, const P& b) {
26     return sgn(a.x - b.x) < 0 || (sgn(a.x - b.x) == 0 && sgn(a.y - b.y) < 0);
27 }
28 bool operator == (const P& a, const P& b) { return !sgn(a.x - b.x) && !sgn(a.y - b.y); }
29 P::P(const L& l) { *this = l.t - l.s; }
30 ostream &operator << (ostream &os, const P &p) {
31     return (os << "(" << p.x << ", " << p.y << ")");
32 }
33 istream &operator >> (istream &is, P &p) {
34     return (is >> p.x >> p.y);
35 }
36
37 LD dist(const P& p) { return sqrt(p.x * p.x + p.y * p.y); }
38 LD dot(const V& a, const V& b) { return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y; }
39 LD det(const V& a, const V& b) { return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x; }
40 LD cross(const P& s, const P& t, const P& o = P()) { return det(s - o, t - o); }
41 // -----

```

字符串

后缀自动机



多项式

NTT 模数

```
1 NTTPrimes = {1053818881, 1051721729, 1045430273, 1012924417, 1007681537, 1004535809, 998244353, 985661441,  
  ↪ 976224257, 975175681};  
2 NTTPrimitiveRoots = {7, 6, 3, 5, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 17};
```

FFT

```
1 namespace FFT{  
2     const db pi=acos(-1);  
3     struct cp{  
4         db re,im;  
5         cp(db _re=0,db _im=0){re=_re;im=_im;}  
6         cp operator +(cp b){return cp(re+b.re,im+b.im);}  
7         cp operator -(cp b){return cp(re-b.re,im-b.im);}  
8         cp operator *(cp b){return cp(re*b.re-im*b.im,re*b.im+im*b.re);}  
9     };  
10    int r[N];cp c[N<<1];  
11    inline void fft(cp *a,int f,int n){  
12        rep(i,0,n-1) if(r[i]>i) swap(a[r[i]],a[i]);  
13        for(int i=1;i<n;i<=<1){
```

```

14         cp wn(cos(pi/i),f*sin(pi/i));
15         for(int j=0,p=(i<<1);j<n;j+=p){
16             cp w(1,0);
17             for(int k=0;k<i;++k,w=w*wn){
18                 cp x=a[j+k],y=w*a[j+k+i];
19                 a[j+k]=x+y;a[j+k+i]=x-y;
20             }
21         }
22     }
23     if(f==-1){rep(i,0,n-1) a[i].re/=n,a[i].im/=n;}
24 }
25 inline int mul(db *a,db *b,int n,int m){
26     n+=m;rep(i,0,n) c[i]=cp(a[i],b[i]);
27     int l=0;m=n;for(n=1;n<=m;n<=1) ++l;
28     rep(i,0,n-1) r[i]=(r[i>>1]>>1)|((i&1)<<(l-1));
29     rep(i,m+1,n) c[i]=cp(0,0);
30     fft(c,1,n);rep(i,0,n-1) c[i]=c[i]*c[i];
31     fft(c,-1,n);
32     rep(i,0,m) a[i]=c[i].im/2;
33     return n;
34 }
35 }

```

NTT

```

1 namespace NTT{
2     const int P=998244353,g=3,ig=332748118;
3     inline int qpow(int a,int b){int q=1;while(b){if(b&1)q=1LL*q*a%P;a=1LL*a*a%P;b>>=1;}return q;}
4     int r[N],ow[N],inv[N];
5     inline void ntt(int *a,int f,int n){
6         rep(i,0,n-1) if(r[i]>i) swap(a[i],a[r[i]]);
7         for(int i=1;i<n;i<=1){
8             int wn=qpow(f,(P-1)/(i<<1));
9             ow[0]=1;rep(k,1,i-1) ow[k]=1LL*ow[k-1]*wn%P;
10            for(int j=0,p=(i<<1);j<n;j+=p){
11                for(int k=0;k<i;++k){
12                    int x=a[j+k],y=1LL*ow[k]*a[j+k+i]%P;
13                    a[j+k]=(x+y)%P;a[j+k+i]=(x-P-y)%P;
14                }
15            }
16        }
17        if(f==ig){
18            int iv=qpow(n,P-2);
19            rep(i,0,n-1) a[i]=1LL*a[i]*iv%P;
20        }
21    }
22    int tma[N],tmb[N];
23    inline int mul(int *a,int *b,int n,int m,int ci){
24        int _n=n,_m=m,l=0;m+=n;for(n=1;n<=m;n<=1) ++l;
25        rep(i,0,n-1) r[i]=(r[i>>1]>>1)|((i&1)<<(l-1));
26        rep(i,0,n-1) tma[i]=a[i];rep(i,0,n-1) tmb[i]=b[i];
27        rep(i,_n+1,n) tma[i]=0;rep(i,_m+1,n) tmb[i]=0;
28        ntt(tma,g,n);ntt(tmb,g,n);
29        while(ci){
30            if(ci&1) rep(i,0,n-1) tma[i]=1LL*tma[i]*tmb[i]%P;
31            rep(i,0,n-1) tmb[i]=1LL*tmb[i]*tmb[i]%P;
32            ci>>=1;
33        }
34        ntt(tma,ig,n);
35        rep(i,0,n-1) a[i]=tma[i];
36        return n;
37    }
38 }
39 inline void prepare(){
40     //NTT inv
41     using NTT::inv;using NTT::P;
42     inv[1]=1;rep(i,2,N-1) inv[i]=1LL*(P-P/i)*inv[P%i]%P;
43 }

```