# 代码库

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1 数学

```
数学
快速求逆元 (内含 exgcd)
   使用条件: x \in [0, mod) 并且 x 与 mod 互质
LL exgcd(LL a, LL b, LL &x, LL &y) {
  if(!b) return x = 1, y = 0, a;
  else {
   LL d = exgcd(b, a \% b, x, y);
    LL t = x; x = y;
   y = t - a / b * y;
    return d;
}
LL inv(LL a, LL p) {
  LL d, x, y;
  exgcd(a, p, d, x, y);
  return d == 1 ? (x + p) % p : -1;
中国剩余定理
   返回结果: x \equiv r_i \pmod{p_i} (0 \le i < n)
LL china(int n, int *a, int *m) {
  LL M = 1, d, x = 0, y;
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    M *= m[i];
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
   LL w = M / m[i];
    d = exgcd(m[i], w, d, y);
    y = (y \% M + M) \% M;
    x = (x + y * w % M * a[i]) % M;
  while(x < 0)x += M;
  return x;
}
//merge Ax=B and ax=b to A'x=B'
void merge(LL &A,LL &B,LL a,LL b){
  LL x, y;
  sol(A,-a,b-B,x,y);
  A=lcm(A,a);
  B=(a*y+b)%A;
  B=(B+A)%A;
小步大步
   返回结果: a^x = b \pmod{p}
                               使用条件: p 为质数
LL BSGS(LL a, LL b, LL p){
  LL m=0; for(; m*m<=p; m++);
  map<LL,int>hash;hash[1]=0;
  LL e=1,amv=inv(pw(a,m,p),p);
  for(int i=1;i<m;i++){</pre>
    e=e*a%p;
```

```
if(!hash.count(e))
      hash[e]=i;
    else break:
  for(int i=0;i<m;i++){</pre>
    if(hash.count(b))
      return hash[b]+i*m;
    b=b*amv%p;
  return -1;
LL solve2(LL a,LL b,LL p){
  //a^x=b \pmod{p}
  b%=p;
  LL e=1\%p;
  for(int i=0;i<100;i++){
    if(e==b)return i;
    e=e*a%p;
  int r=0;
  while(gcd(a,p)!=1){
    LL d=gcd(a,p);
    if(b%d)return -1;
    p/=d;b/=d;b=b*inv(a/d,p);
    r++;
  }LL res=BSGS(a,b,p);
  if(res==-1)return -1;
  return res+r;
Miller Rabin 素数测试
const int BASE[12] = {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37};
bool check(long long n, int base) {
  long long n2 = n - 1, res; int s = 0;
  while(n2 \% 2 == 0) n2 >>= 1, s++;
  res = pw(base, n2, n);
  if((res == 1) || (res == n - 1)) return 1;
  while(s--) {
    res = mul(res, res, n);
    if(res == n - 1) return 1;
  return 0; // n is not a strong pseudo prime
bool isprime(const long long &n) {
  if(n == 2) return true;
  if(n < 2 \mid \mid n \% 2 == 0) return false;
  for(int i = 0; i < 12 && BASE[i] < n; i++)
    if(!check(n, BASE[i])) return false;
  return true;
Pollard Rho 大数分解
LL prho(LL n, LL c) {
  LL i = 1, k = 2, x = rand() % (n - 1) + 1, y = x;
 while(1) {
```

2

```
i++; x = (x * x % n + c) % n;
    LL d = \gcd((y - x + n) \% n, n);
    if(d > 1 \&\& d < n)return d;
    if(y == x)return n;
   if(i == k)y = x, k <<= 1;
void factor(LL n, vector<LL>&fat) {
 if(n == 1)return;
 if(isprime(n)) {fat.push_back(n); return;}
 LL p = n;
 while(p >= n)p = prho(p, rand() % (n - 1) + 1);
 factor(p, fat); factor(n / p, fat);
快速数论变换 (zky)
   返回结果: c_i = \sum_{0 \le i \le i} a_j \cdot b_{i-j} \pmod{0 \le i \le n}
/*{(mod,G)}={(81788929,7),(101711873,3),(167772161,3)
      ,(377487361,7),(998244353,3),(1224736769,3)
      ,(1300234241,3),(1484783617,5)}*/
int mo = 998244353, G = 3;
void NTT(int a[], int n, int f) {
 for(register int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
    if(i < rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);</pre>
 for (register int i = 2; i <= n; i <<= 1) {
    static int exp[maxn];
    exp[0] = 1;
    exp[1] = pw(G, (mo - 1) / i);
    if(f == -1)exp[1] = pw(exp[1], mo - 2);
    for(register int k = 2; k < (i >> 1); k++)
      \exp[k] = 1LL * \exp[k - 1] * \exp[1] % mo;
    for(register int j = 0; j < n; j += i) {
      for(register int k = 0; k < (i >> 1); k++) {
        register int &pA = a[j + k], &pB = a[j + k + (i >> 1)];
        register int A = pA, B = 1LL * pB * exp[k] % mo;
        pA = (A + B) \% mo; pB = (A - B + mo) \% mo;
  if(f == -1) {
   int rv = pw(n, mo - 2) \% mo;
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) a[i] = 1LL * a[i] * rv % mo;
void mul(int m, int a[], int b[], int c[]) {
 int n = 1, len = 0;
 while(n < m)n <<= 1, len++;
 for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
   rev[i] = (rev[i >> 1] >> 1) | ((i & 1) << (len - 1));
 NTT(a, n, 1); NTT(b, n, 1);
 for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) c[i] = 1LL * a[i] * b[i] % mo;</pre>
 NTT(c, n, -1);
```

```
原根
vector<LL>fct;
bool check(LL x, LL g) {
 for(int i = 0; i < fct.size(); i++)</pre>
    if(pw(g, (x - 1) / fct[i], x) == 1)
      return 0;
  return 1;
LL findrt(LL x) {
  LL tmp = x - 1;
  for(int i = 2; i * i <= tmp; i++) {
    if(tmp % i == 0) {
      fct.push back(i);
      while(tmp % i == 0)tmp /= i;
  if(tmp > 1) fct.push back(tmp);
  // x is 1,2,4,p^n,2p^n
  // x has phi(phi(x)) primitive roots
  for(int i = 2; i < int(1e9); i++)
    if(check(x, i)) return i;
  return -1;
线性递推
//已知 a_0, a_1, ..., a_{m-1}\\
a_n = c_0 * a_{n-m} + ... + c_{m-1} * a_{n-1} \setminus 
     \vec{x} a_n = v_0 * a_0 + v_1 * a_1 + \dots + v_{m-1} * a_{m-1} \setminus \mathbf{v}
void linear_recurrence(long long n, int m, int a[], int c[], int p) {
  long long v[M] = \{1 \% p\}, u[M \iff 1], msk = !!n;
  for(long long i(n); i > 1; i >>= 1) msk <<= 1;
  for(long long x(0); msk; msk \Rightarrow 1, x <<=1) {
    fill n(u, m \ll 1, 0);
    int b(!!(n & msk));
    x = b;
    if(x < m) u[x] = 1 % p;
    else {
      for(int i(0); i < m; i++)
        for(int j(0), t(i + b); j < m; j++, t++)
           u[t] = (u[t] + v[i] * v[j]) % p;
      for(int i((m << 1) - 1); i >= m; i--)
        for(int j(0), t(i - m); j < m; j++, t++)
          u[t] = (u[t] + c[j] * u[i]) % p;
    copy(u, u + m, v);
  //a[n] = v[0] * a[0] + v[1] * a[1] + ... + v[m - 1] * a[m - 1].
  for(int i(m); i < 2 * m; i++) {
    a[i] = 0;
    for(int j(0); j < m; j++)
      a[i] = (a[i] + (long long)c[j] * a[i + j - m]) % p;
  for(int j(0); j < m; j++) {
    for(int i(0); i < m; i++) b[j] = (b[j] + v[i] * a[i + j]) % p;
```

```
for(int j(0); j < m; j++) a[j] = b[j];
直线下整点个数
   返回结果: \sum_{0 \le i \le n} \lfloor \frac{a+b \cdot i}{m} \rfloor
                                使用条件: n, m > 0, a, b \ge 0
                                                               时间复杂度: \mathcal{O}(nlogn)
LL solve(LL n, LL a, LL b, LL m) {
 if(b == 0)
    return n * (a / m);
  if(a >= m || b >= m)
    return n * (a / m) + (n - 1) * n / 2 * (b / m) + solve(n, a % m, b % m,
  return solve((a + b * n) / m, (a + b * n) % m, m, b);
高斯消元
void Gauss(){
 int r,k;
  for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
    r=i;
    for(int j=i+1; j<n; j++)
      if(fabs(A[j][i])>fabs(A[r][i]))r=j;
    if(r!=i)for(int j=0;j<=n;j++)swap(A[i][j],A[r][j]);
    for(int k=i+1;k<n;k++){</pre>
      double f=A[k][i]/A[i][i];
      for(int j=i;j<=n;j++)A[k][j]-=f*A[i][j];
  for(int i=n-1;i>=0;i--){
    for(int j=i+1;j<n;j++)
      A[i][n]-=A[j][n]*A[i][j];
    A[i][n]/=A[i][i];
bool Gauss(){
 for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
    int r=0;
    for(int j=i;j<=m;j++)</pre>
    if(a[j][i]){r=j;break;}
    if(!r)return 0;
    ans=max(ans,r);
    swap(a[i],a[r]);
    for(int j=i+1;j<=m;j++)</pre>
    if(a[j][i])a[j]^=a[i];
 }for(int i=n;i>=1;i--){
    for(int j=i+1;j<=n;j++)if(a[i][j])</pre>
    a[i][n+1]=a[i][n+1]^a[j][n+1];
  }return 1;
int Gauss(){//求秩
 int r,now=-1;
  int ans=0;
  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
    r = now + 1;
    for(int j = now + 1; j < m; j++)
```

```
if(fabs(A[j][i]) > fabs(A[r][i]))
        r = i;
    if (!sgn(A[r][i])) continue;
    ans++;
    now++;
    if(r != now)
      for(int j = 0; j < n; j++)
        swap(A[r][j], A[now][j]);
    for(int k = now + 1; k < m; k++){
      double t = A[k][i] / A[now][i];
      for(int j = 0; j < n; j++){
        A[k][j] -= t * A[now][j];
  }
  return ans;
1e9+7 FFT
// double 精度对 10^9 + 7 取模最多可以做到 2^{20}
const int MOD = 1000003;
const double PI = acos(-1);
typedef complex<double> Complex;
const int N = 65536, L = 15, MASK = (1 << L) - 1;
Complex w[N];
void FFTInit() {
  for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
    w[i] = Complex(cos(2 * i * PI / N), sin(2 * i * PI / N));
void FFT(Complex p[], int n) {
  for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) {
    for (int s = n; j ^= s >>= 1, ~j & s;);
    if (i < j) swap(p[i], p[j]);</pre>
  for (int d = 0; (1 << d) < n; ++d) {
    int m = 1 << d, m2 = m * 2, rm = n >> (d + 1);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i += m2) {
      for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j) {
        Complex &p1 = p[i + j + m], &p2 = p[i + j];
        Complex t = w[rm * j] * p1;
        p1 = p2 - t, p2 = p2 + t;
      } } }
Complex A[N], B[N], C[N], D[N];
void mul(int a[N], int b[N]) {
 for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
    A[i] = Complex(a[i] >> L, a[i] & MASK);
    B[i] = Complex(b[i] >> L, b[i] & MASK);
  FFT(A, N), FFT(B, N);
  for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
   int j = (N - i) \% N;
    Complex da = (A[i] - conj(A[j])) * Complex(0, -0.5),
        db = (A[i] + conj(A[j])) * Complex(0.5, 0),
        dc = (B[i] - conj(B[j])) * Complex(0, -0.5),
```

```
dd = (B[i] + conj(B[j])) * Complex(0.5, 0);
    C[j] = da * dd + da * dc * Complex(0, 1);
    D[i] = db * dd + db * dc * Complex(0, 1);
  FFT(C, N), FFT(D, N);
  for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
    long long da = (long long)(C[i].imag() / N + 0.5) % MOD,
          db = (long long)(C[i].real() / N + 0.5) % MOD,
          dc = (long long)(D[i].imag() / N + 0.5) % MOD,
          dd = (long long)(D[i].real() / N + 0.5) % MOD;
    a[i] = ((dd << (L * 2)) + ((db + dc) << L) + da) % MOD;
}
FWT
void FWT(LL *a, int n) {
 for(int h = 2; h <= n; h <<= 1)
    for(int j = 0; j < n; j += h)
      for(int k = j; k < j + h / 2; k++) {
        LL u = a[k], v = a[k + h / 2];
        // xor: a[k] = (u + v) % MOD; a[k + h / 2] = (u - v + mo) % MOD;
        // and: a[k] = (u + v) % MOD; <math>a[k + h / 2] = v;
        // or: a[k] = u; a[k + h / 2] = (u + v) % MOD;
void IFWT(LL *a, int n) {
 for(int h = 2; h <= n; h <<= 1)
    for(int j = 0; j < n; j += h)
     for(int k = j; k < j + h / 2; k++) {
        LL u = a[k], v = a[k + h / 2];
        // xor: a[k] = mul((u + v) % MOD, inv2);
        // a[k + h / 2] = mul((u - v + MOD) % MOD, inv2);
        // and: a[k] = (u - v + MOD) % MOD; <math>a[k + h / 2] = v;
        // or: a[k] = u; a[k + h / 2] = (u - v + MOD) % MOD;
void multiply(LL *a, LL *b, LL *c, int len) {
 int l = 1; while(l < len) l <<= 1;
 len = 1; FWT(a, len); FWT(b, len);
 for(int i = 0; i < len; i++) c[i] = mul(a[i], b[i]);
 IFWT(c, len);
自适应辛普森
double area(const double &left, const double &right) {
 double mid = (left + right) / 2;
 return (right - left) * (calc(left) + 4 * calc(mid) + calc(right)) / 6;
double simpson(const double &left, const double &right,
      const double &eps, const double &area sum) {
  double mid = (left + right) / 2;
  double area left = area(left, mid);
  double area right = area(mid, right);
  double area total = area left + area right;
 if (std::abs(area total - area sum) < 15 * eps)</pre>
```

```
return area total + (area total - area sum) / 15;
   return simpson(left, mid, eps / 2, area left)
      + simpson(mid, right, eps / 2, area right);
 double simpson(const double &left, const double &right, const double &eps) {
  return simpson(left, right, eps, area(left, right));
 多项式求根
 const double eps=1e-12;
 double a[10][10];
 typedef vector<double> vd;
 int sgn(double x) { return x < -eps ? -1 : x > eps; }
 double mypow(double x,int num){
   double ans=1.0;
   for(int i=1;i<=num;++i) ans*=x;</pre>
   return ans;
 double f(int n,double x){
   double ans=0;
   for(int i=n;i>=0;--i) ans+=a[n][i]*mypow(x,i);
   return ans;
 double getRoot(int n,double l,double r){
   if(sgn(f(n,1))==0)return 1;
   if(sgn(f(n,r))==0)return r;
   double temp;
   if(sgn(f(n,1))>0)temp=-1; else temp=1;
   for(int i=1;i<=10000;++i){
     double m=(1+r)/2;
     double mid=f(n,m);
     if(sgn(mid)==0) return m;
     if(mid*temp<0)l=m; else r=m;</pre>
   return (1+r)/2;
 vd did(int n){
   vd ret;
   if(n==1){
     ret.push back(-1e10);
     ret.push_back(-a[n][0]/a[n][1]);
     ret.push back(1e10);
     return ret;
   vd mid=did(n-1);
   ret.push back(-1e10);
   for(int i=0;i+1<mid.size();++i){</pre>
     int t1=sgn(f(n,mid[i])),t2=sgn(f(n,mid[i+1]));
     if(t1*t2>0)continue;
     ret.push back(getRoot(n,mid[i],mid[i+1]));
   ret.push back(1e10);
   return ret;
l int main(){
```

2 数据结构

```
int n; scanf("%d",&n);
  for(int i=n;i>=0;--i) scanf("%lf",&a[n][i]);
 for(int i=n-1;i>=0;--i)
    for(int j=0;j<=i;++j)a[i][j]=a[i+1][j+1]*(j+1);
  vd ans=did(n);
  sort(ans.begin(),ans.end());
 for(int i=1;i+1<ans.size();++i)printf("%.10f\n",ans[i]);</pre>
  return 0;
数据结构
lct
struct LCT {
  int fa[N], c[N][2], rev[N], sz[N];
 void update(int o) {
    sz[o] = sz[c[o][0]] + sz[c[o][1]] + 1;
 void pushdown(int o) {
   if(!rev[o]) return;
    rev[o] = 0;
    rev[c[o][0]] ^= 1;
    rev[c[o][1]] ^= 1;
    swap(c[o][0], c[o][1]);
  bool ch(int o) {
    return o == c[fa[o]][1];
  bool isroot(int o) {
    return c[fa[o]][0] != o && c[fa[o]][1] != o;
 void setc(int x, int y, bool d) {
   if(x) fa[x] = y;
    if(y) c[y][d] = x;
  void rotate(int x) {
    if(isroot(x)) return;
    int p = fa[x], d = ch(x);
    if(isroot(p)) fa[x] = fa[p];
    else setc(x, fa[p], ch(p));
    setc(c[x][d^1], p, d);
    setc(p, x, d^1);
    update(p); update(x);
  void splay(int x) {
    static int q[N], top;
    int y = q[top = 1] = x;
    while(!isroot(y)) q[++top] = y = fa[y];
    while(top) pushdown(q[top--]);
    while(!isroot(x)) {
     if(!isroot(fa[x]))
        rotate(ch(fa[x]) == ch(x) ? fa[x] : x);
      rotate(x);
  void access(int x) {
```

```
for(int y = 0; x; y = x, x = fa[x])
      splay(x), c[x][1] = y, update(x);
  void makeroot(int x) {
    access(x), splay(x), rev(x) ^= 1;
  void link(int x, int y) {
    makeroot(x), fa[x] = y, splay(x);
  void cut(int x, int y) {
    makeroot(x); access(y);
    splay(y); c[y][0] = fa[x] = 0;
};
树上莫队
int n, m, w[N], bid[N << 1];
vector<int> g[N];
struct Query{
  int l, r, extra, i;
  friend bool operator < (const Query &a, const Query &b) {
    if(bid[a.1] != bid[b.1]) return bid[a.1] < bid[b.1];</pre>
    return a.r < b.r;</pre>
} q[M];
void input(){
  vector<int> vs;
  scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
  for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
    scanf("%d", &w[i]);
    vs.push_back(w[i]);
  sort(vs.begin(), vs.end());
  vs.resize(unique(vs.begin(), vs.end()) - vs.begin());
  for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    w[i] = lower_bound(vs.begin(), vs.end(), w[i]) - vs.begin() + 1;
  for(int a, b, i = 2; i <= n; i++){
    scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
    g[a].push back(b); g[b].push back(a);
  for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
    scanf("%d%d", &q[i].1, &q[i].r);
    q[i].i = i;
int dfs clock, st[N], ed[N], fa[N][LOGN], dep[N], col[N << 1], id[N << 1];
void dfs(int x, int p){
  col[st[x] = ++dfs\_clock] = w[x];
  id[st[x]] = x;
  fa[x][0] = p; dep[x] = dep[p] + 1;
  for(int i = 0; fa[x][i]; i++)
    fa[x][i + 1] = fa[fa[x][i]][i];
  for(auto y: g[x])
    if(y != p) dfs(y, x);
  col[ed[x] = ++dfs \ clock] = w[x];
```

3 图论

```
id[ed[x]] = x;
int lca(int x, int y){
 if(dep[x] < dep[y]) swap(x, y);
 for(int i = LOGN - 1; i >= 0; i--)
   if(dep[fa[x][i]] >= dep[y]) x = fa[x][i];
 if(x == y) return x;
 for(int i = LOGN - 1; i >= 0; i--)
   if(fa[x][i] != fa[y][i]) x = fa[x][i], y = fa[y][i];
 return fa[x][0];
void prepare(){
 dfs clock = 0;
 dfs(1, 0);
 int BS = (int)sqrt(dfs_clock + 0.5);
 for(int i = 1; i \leftarrow dfs \ clock; i++)
   bid[i] = (i + BS - 1) / BS;
  for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
   int a = q[i].1, b = q[i].r, c = lca(a, b);
   if(st[a] > st[b]) swap(a, b);
   if(c == a){
     q[i].l = st[a];
     q[i].r = st[b];
     q[i].extra = 0;
    else{
     a[i].l = ed[a];
     q[i].r = st[b];
     q[i].extra = c;
 sort(q + 1, q + m + 1);
int curans, ans[M], cnt[N];
bool state[N];
void rev(int x){
 int &c = cnt[col[x]];
 curans -= !!c;
 c += (state[id[x]] ^= 1) ? 1 : -1;
 curans += !!c;
void solve(){
 prepare();
 curans = 0;
 memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(cnt));
 memset(state, 0, sizeof(state));
 int l = 1, r = 0;
 for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
    while(l < q[i].l) rev(l++);
    while(l > q[i].l) rev(--1);
    while(r < q[i].r) rev(++r);
    while(r > q[i].r) rev(r--);
    if(q[i].extra) rev(st[q[i].extra]);
    ans[q[i].i] = curans;
    if(q[i].extra) rev(st[q[i].extra]);
```

```
for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++) printf("%d\n", ans[i]);</pre>
树状数组 kth
int find(int k){
  int cnt=0,ans=0;
  for(int i=22;i>=0;i--){
    ans+=(1<<i);
    if(ans>n | cnt+d[ans]>=k)ans-=(1<<i);
    else cnt+=d[ans];
  return ans+1;
int a[maxn*2],sta[maxn*2],top=0,k;
void build(){
  top=0;
  sort(a,a+k,bydfn);
  k=unique(a,a+k)-a;
  sta[top++]=1; n=k;
  for(int i=0;i<k;i++){</pre>
    int LCA=lca(a[i],sta[top-1]);
    while(dep[LCA]<dep[sta[top-1]]){</pre>
      if(dep[LCA]>=dep[sta[top-2]]){
        add edge(LCA,sta[--top]);
        if(sta[top-1]!=LCA) sta[top++]=LCA;
        break;
      }add_edge(sta[top-2],sta[top-1]); top--;
    }if(sta[top-1]!=a[i]) sta[top++]=a[i];
  while(top>1) add_edge(sta[top-2],sta[top-1]),top--;
  for(int i=0;i<k;i++)inr[a[i]]=1;</pre>
图论
点双连通分量 (lyx)
#define SZ(x) ((int)x.size())
const int N = 400005, M = 200005; //N 开 2 倍点数
vector<int> g[N], bcc[N], G[N];
int bccno[N], bcc cnt;
bool iscut[N];
struct Edge {
 int u, v;
} stk[M << 2];</pre>
int top, dfn[N], low[N], dfs clock;// 注意栈大小为边数 4 倍
void dfs(int x, int fa)
  low[x] = dfn[x] = ++dfs\_clock;
  int child = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < SZ(g[x]); i++) {
    int y = g[x][i];
    if(!dfn[y]) {
```

```
child++;
                                                                                    return false:
      stk[++top] = (Edge)\{x, y\};
                                                                                  int solve() {
      dfs(y, x);
      low[x] = min(low[x], low[y]);
                                                                                    std::fill(matchx, matchx + n, -1);
      if(low[y] >= dfn[x]) {
                                                                                    std::fill(matchy, matchy + m, -1);
        iscut[x] = true;
                                                                                    for (int answer = 0; ; ) {
        bcc[++bcc_cnt].clear();
                                                                                      std::vector<int> queue;
        for(;;) {
                                                                                      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
                                                                                        if (matchx[i] == -1) {
          Edge e = stk[top--];
          if(bccno[e.u]!=bcc_cnt){bcc[bcc_cnt].push_back(e.u);bccno[e.u]=bcc_cnt;}
                                                                                          level[i] = 0;
          if(bccno[e.v]!=bcc cnt){bcc[bcc cnt].push back(e.v);bccno[e.v]=bcc cnt;}
                                                                                          queue.push back(i);
          if(e.u == x \&\& e.v == y) break;
                                                                                        } else level[i] = -1;
                                                                                      for (int head = 0; head < (int)queue.size(); ++head) {</pre>
    } else if(y != fa && dfn[y] < dfn[x]) {</pre>
                                                                                        int x = queue[head];
      stk[++top] = (Edge)\{x, y\};
                                                                                        for (int i = 0; i < (int)edge[x].size(); ++i) {</pre>
                                                                                          int y = edge[x][i], w = matchy[y];
      low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[y]);
                                                                                          if (w != -1 && level[w] < 0) {
                                                                                            level[w] = level[x] + 1;
 if(fa == 0 && child == 1) iscut[x] = false;
                                                                                            queue.push back(w);
void find bcc() // 求点双联通分量,需要时手动 1 到 n 清空, 1-based
                                                                                      int delta = 0;
 memset(dfn, 0, sizeof(dfn));
                                                                                      for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
 memset(iscut, 0, sizeof(iscut));
  memset(bccno, 0, sizeof(bccno));
                                                                                        if (matchx[i] == -1 \&\& dfs(i))
                                                                                          delta++;
  dfs clock = bcc cnt = 0;
                                                                                      if (delta == 0) return answer;
 for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
                                                                                      else answer += delta;
    if(!dfn[i]) dfs(i, 0);
void prepare() { // 建出缩点后的树
 for(int i = 1; i \le n + bcc cnt; i++)
                                                                                  KM 带权匹配
    G[i].clear();
  for(int i = 1; i <= bcc_cnt; i++) {</pre>
                                                                                  注意事项:最小权完美匹配,复杂度为 \mathcal{O}(|V|^3)。
    int x = i + n;
                                                                                  int DFS(int x){
    for(int j = 0; j < SZ(bcc[i]); j++) {
                                                                                    visx[x] = 1;
     int y = bcc[i][j];
                                                                                    for (int y = 1; y <= ny; y ++){
     G[x].push back(y);
                                                                                      if (visy[y]) continue;
      G[y].push_back(x);
                                                                                      int t = 1x[x] + 1y[y] - w[x][y];
                                                                                      if (t == 0) {
 }
                                                                                        visy[y] = 1;
}
                                                                                        if (link[y] == -1||DFS(link[y])){
                                                                                          link[y] = x;
Hopcoft-Karp 求最大匹配
                                                                                          return 1;
int matchx[N], matchy[N], level[N];
bool dfs(int x) {
 for (int i = 0; i < (int)edge[x].size(); ++i) {
                                                                                      else slack[y] = min(slack[y],t);
    int y = edge[x][i], w = matchy[y];
    if (w == -1 | | level[x] + 1 == level[w] && dfs(w)) {
                                                                                    return 0;
      matchx[x] = y;
      matchy[y] = x;
                                                                                  int KM(){
      return true;
                                                                                    int i, j;
                                                                                    memset(link,-1,sizeof(link));
                                                                                    memset(ly,0,sizeof(ly));
  level[x] = -1;
                                                                                    for (i = 1; i <= nx; i++)
```

```
for (j = 1, lx[i] = -inf; j <= ny; j++)
      lx[i] = max(lx[i],w[i][j]);
  for (int x = 1; x <= nx; x++){
    for (i = 1; i <= ny; i++) slack[i] = inf;</pre>
    while (true) {
      memset(visx, 0, sizeof(visx));
      memset(visy, 0, sizeof(visy));
     if (DFS(x)) break;
     int d = inf;
     for (i = 1; i \le ny; i++)
        if (!visy[i] && d > slack[i]) d = slack[i];
     for (i = 1; i <= nx; i++)
        if (visx[i]) lx[i] -= d;
      for (i = 1; i \le ny; i++)
        if (visy[i]) ly[i] += d;
        else slack[i] -= d;
    }
  int res = 0;
  for (i = 1; i <= ny; i ++)
    if (link[i] > -1) res += w[link[i]][i];
  return res;
2-SAT 问题
int stamp, comps, top;
int dfn[N], low[N], comp[N], stack[N];
void add(int x, int a, int y, int b) {
  edge[x << 1 | a].push back(y << 1 | b);
void tarjan(int x) {
 dfn[x] = low[x] = ++stamp;
  stack[top++] = x;
  for (int i = 0; i < (int)edge[x].size(); ++i) {
    int y = edge[x][i];
    if (!dfn[y]) {
      tarjan(y);
      low[x] = std::min(low[x], low[y]);
    } else if (!comp[y])
      low[x] = std::min(low[x], dfn[y]);
  if (low[x] == dfn[x]) {
    comps++;
    do {
     int y = stack[--top];
      comp[y] = comps;
    } while (stack[top] != x);
bool solve() {
 int counter = n + n + 1;
  stamp = top = comps = 0;
  std::fill(dfn, dfn + counter, 0);
  std::fill(comp, comp + counter, 0);
  for (int i = 0; i < counter; ++i) {
    if (!dfn[i]) tarjan(i);
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    if (comp[i << 1] == comp[i << 1 | 1]) return false;
    answer[i] = (comp[i << 1 | 1] < comp[i << 1]);
  return true;
有根树的同构
const unsigned long long MAGIC = 4423;
unsigned long long magic[N];
std::pair<unsigned long long, int> hash[N];
void solve(int root) {
  magic[0] = 1;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
    magic[i] = magic[i - 1] * MAGIC;
  std::vector<int> queue;
  queue.push back(root);
  for (int head = 0; head < (int)queue.size(); ++head) {</pre>
    int x = queue[head];
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)son[x].size(); ++i) {</pre>
      int y = son[x][i];
      queue.push back(y);
  for (int index = n - 1; index >= 0; --index) {
    int x = queue[index];
    hash[x] = std::make pair(0, 0);
    std::vector<std::pair<unsigned long long, int> > value;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)son[x].size(); ++i) {
      int y = son[x][i];
      value.push back(hash[y]);
    std::sort(value.begin(), value.end());
    hash[x].first = hash[x].first * magic[1] + 37;
    hash[x].second++;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int)value.size(); ++i) {
      hash[x].first = hash[x].first * magic[value[i].second] +

    value[i].first;

      hash[x].second += value[i].second;
    hash[x].first = hash[x].first * magic[1] + 41;
    hash[x].second++;
Dominator Tree
class Edge{
  int size, begin[MAXN], dest[MAXM], next[MAXM];
  void clear(int n){
    size = 0;
    fill(begin, begin + n, -1);
```

```
Edge(int n = MAXN){ clear(n); }
 void add edge(int u, int v){
    dest[size] = v;
   next[size] = begin[u];
    begin[u] = size++;
};
class dominator{
public:
 int
     dfn[MAXN],sdom[MAXN],idom[MAXN],id[MAXN],f[MAXN],fa[MAXN],smin[MAXN],stamþ;
 void predfs(int x, const Edge &succ){
   id[dfn[x] = stamp++] = x;
    for(int i = succ.begin[x]; ~i; i = succ.next[i]){
     int y = succ.dest[i];
     if(dfn[y] < 0)
        f[y] = x, predfs(y, succ);
 int getfa(int x){
   if(fa[x] == x) return x;
    int ret = getfa(fa[x]);
    if(dfn[sdom[smin[fa[x]]]] < dfn[sdom[smin[x]]])</pre>
      smin[x] = smin[fa[x]];
    return fa[x] = ret;
 void solve(int s, int n, const Edge &succ){
   fill(dfn, dfn + n, -1);
    fill(idom, idom + n, -1);
    static Edge pred, tmp;
    pred.clear(n);
    for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
     for(int j = succ.begin[i]; ~j; j = succ.next[j])
        pred.add_edge(succ.dest[j], i);
    stamp = 0;
    tmp.clear(n);
    predfs(s, succ);
    for(int i = 0; i < stamp; ++i)</pre>
     fa[id[i]] = smin[id[i]] = id[i];
    for(int o = stamp - 1; o >= 0; --o){
     int x = id[o];
     if(o){
        sdom[x] = f[x];
        for(int i = pred.begin[x]; ~i; i = pred.next[i]){
          int p = pred.dest[i];
          if(dfn[p] < 0) continue;</pre>
          if(dfn[p] > dfn[x]){
            getfa(p);
            p = sdom[smin[p]];
          if(dfn[sdom[x]] > dfn[p])
            sdom[x] = p;
        tmp.add edge(sdom[x], x);
```

```
while(~tmp.begin[x]){
        int y = tmp.dest[tmp.begin[x]];
        tmp.begin[x] = tmp.next[tmp.begin[x]];
        getfa(y);
        if(x != sdom[smin[y]]) idom[y] = smin[y];
        else idom[y] = x;
      for(int i = succ.begin[x]; ~i; i = succ.next[i])
        if(f[succ.dest[i]] == x) fa[succ.dest[i]] = x;
    idom[s] = s;
    for(int i = 1; i < stamp; ++i){</pre>
      int x = id[i];
      if(idom[x] != sdom[x]) idom[x] = idom[idom[x]];
无向图最小割
int node[N], dist[N];
bool visit[N];
int solve(int n) {
  int answer = INT MAX;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) node[i] = i;
  while (n > 1) {
    int max = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
      dist[node[i]] = graph[node[0]][node[i]];
      if (dist[node[i]] > dist[node[max]]) max = i;
    int prev = 0;
    memset(visit, 0, sizeof(visit));
    visit[node[0]] = true;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
      if (i == n - 1) {
        answer = std::min(answer, dist[node[max]]);
        for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
          graph[node[k]][node[prev]] =
            (graph[node[prev]][node[k]] += graph[node[k]][node[max]]);
        node[max] = node[--n];
      visit[node[max]] = true;
      prev = max;
      max = -1;
      for (int j = 1; j < n; ++j) {
        if (!visit[node[j]]) {
          dist[node[j]] += graph[node[prev]][node[j]];
          if (max == -1 || dist[node[max]] < dist[node[j]]) max = j;</pre>
  return answer;
```

```
}
带花树
int match[N], belong[N], next[N], mark[N], visit[N];
std::vector<int> queue;
int find(int x) {
 if (belong[x] != x) belong[x] = find(belong[x]);
 return belong[x];
void merge(int x, int y) {
 x = find(x); y = find(y);
 if (x != y) belong[x] = y;
int lca(int x, int y) {
 static int stamp = 0;
 stamp++;
 while (true) {
   if (x != -1) {
     x = find(x);
     if (visit[x] == stamp) return x;
     visit[x] = stamp;
     if (match[x] != -1) x = next[match[x]];
     else x = -1;
   std::swap(x, y);
void group(int a, int p) {
 while (a != p) {
    int b = match[a], c = next[b];
   if (find(c) != p) next[c] = b;
    if (mark[b] == 2) {
     mark[b] = 1;
      queue.push back(b);
    if (mark[c] == 2) {
     mark[c] = 1;
     queue.push back(c);
   merge(a, b); merge(b, c); a = c;
void augment(int source) {
 queue.clear();
 for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    next[i] = visit[i] = -1;
   belong[i] = i;
    mark[i] = 0;
 mark[source] = 1;
 queue.push_back(source);
 for (int head = 0; head < (int)queue.size() && match[source] == -1;
  int x = queue[head];
   for (int i = 0; i < (int)edge[x].size(); ++i) {
```

```
int y = edge[x][i];
      if (match[x] == y \mid | find(x) == find(y) \mid | mark[y] == 2) continue;
      if (mark[y] == 1) {
        int r = lca(x, y);
        if (find(x) != r) next[x] = y;
        if (find(y) != r) next[y] = x;
        group(x, r); group(y, r);
      } else if (match[y] == -1) {
        next[y] = x;
        for (int u = y; u != -1; ) {
          int v = next[u], mv = match[v];
          match[v] = u; match[u] = v; u = mv;
        break;
      } else {
       next[y] = x; mark[y] = 2;
        mark[match[y]] = 1;
        queue.push back(match[y]);
int solve() {
  std::fill(match, match + n, -1);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
   if (match[i] == -1) augment(i);
  int answer = 0:
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) answer += (match[i] != -1);
  return answer;
字符串
计算几何
二维几何
struct Point {
  Point rotate(const double ang) { // 逆时针旋转 ang 弧度
    return Point(cos(ang) * x - sin(ang) * y, cos(ang) * y + sin(ang) * x);
  Point turn90() { // 逆时针旋转 90 度
    return Point(-y, x);
Point isLL(const Line &l1, const Line &l2) {
  double s1 = det(12.b - 12.a, 11.a - 12.a),
       s2 = -det(12.b - 12.a, 11.b - 12.a);
  return (l1.a * s2 + l1.b * s1) / (s1 + s2);
bool onSeg(const Line &l, const Point &p) { // 点在线段上
  return sign(det(p - 1.a, 1.b - 1.a)) == 0 && sign(dot(p - 1.a, p - 1.b)) <=
  Point projection(const Line &1, const Point &p) { // 点到直线投影
  return l.a + (l.b - l.a) * (dot(p - l.a, l.b - l.a) / (l.b - l.a).len2());
```

```
double disToLine(const Line &1, const Point &p) {
   return abs(det(p - 1.a, 1.b - 1.a) / (1.b - 1.a).len());
double disToSeg(const Line &1, const Point &p) { // 点到线段距离
   return sign(dot(p - l.a, l.b - l.a)) * sign(dot(p - l.b, l.a - l.b)) != 1 ?
        disToLine(1, p) : min((p - 1.a).len(), (p - 1.b).len());
Point symmetryPoint(const Point a, const Point b) {
→ // 点 b 关于点 a 的中心对称点
   return a + a - b;
Point reflection(const Line &1, const Point &p) { // 点关于直线的对称点
   return symmetryPoint(projection(1, p), p);
// 求圆与直线的交点
bool isCL(Circle a, Line 1, Point &p1, Point &p2) {
   double x = dot(1.a - a.o, 1.b - 1.a),
       y = (1.b - 1.a).len2(),
       d = x * x - y * ((1.a - a.o).len2() - a.r * a.r);
   if (sign(d) < 0) return false;
   d = \max(d, 0.0);
   Point p = 1.a - ((1.b - 1.a) * (x / y)), delta = (1.b - 1.a) * (sqrt(d) / (sqrt(d) / (sqrt(d) + 1.a) * (sqrt(d) + 1.a) * (sqrt(d) / (sqrt(d) + 1.a) * (sqrt(d) + 1.a) * (sqrt(d) / (sqrt(d) + 1.a) * (
   p1 = p + delta, p2 = p - delta;
   return true;
// 求圆与圆的交面积
double areaCC(const Circle &c1, const Circle &c2) {
   double d = (c1.o - c2.o).len();
   if (sign(d - (c1.r + c2.r)) >= 0) {
       return 0;
   if (sign(d - abs(c1.r - c2.r)) \le 0) {
       double r = min(c1.r, c2.r);
       return r * r * PI;
   double x = (d * d + c1.r * c1.r - c2.r * c2.r) / (2 * d),
              t1 = acos(x / c1.r), t2 = acos((d - x) / c2.r);
   return c1.r * c1.r * t1 + c2.r * c2.r * t2 - d * c1.r * sin(t1);
// 求圆与圆的交点,注意调用前要先判定重圆
bool isCC(Circle a, Circle b, Point &p1, Point &p2) {
   double s1 = (a.o - b.o).len();
   if (sign(s1 - a.r - b.r) > 0 \mid | sign(s1 - abs(a.r - b.r)) < 0) return

    false;

   double s2 = (a.r * a.r - b.r * b.r) / s1;
   double aa = (s1 + s2) * 0.5, bb = (s1 - s2) * 0.5;
   Point o = (b.o - a.o) * (aa / (aa + bb)) + a.o;
   Point delta = (b.o - a.o).unit().turn90() * newSqrt(a.r * a.r - aa * aa);
   p1 = o + delta, p2 = o - delta;
   return true;
// 求点到圆的切点,按关于点的顺时针方向返回两个点
bool tanCP(const Circle &c, const Point &p0, Point &p1, Point &p2) {
   double x = (p0 - c.o).len2(), d = x - c.r * c.r;
```

```
if (d < EPS) return false; // 点在圆上认为没有切点
  Point p = (p0 - c.o) * (c.r * c.r / x);
  Point delta = ((p0 - c.o) * (-c.r * sqrt(d) / x)).turn90();
  p1 = c.o + p + delta;
  p2 = c.o + p - delta;
 return true;
// 求圆到圆的外共切线,按关于 c1.o 的顺时针方向返回两条线
vector<Line> extanCC(const Circle &c1, const Circle &c2) {
  vector<Line> ret;
  if (sign(c1.r - c2.r) == 0) {
   Point dir = c2.o - c1.o;
    dir = (dir * (c1.r / dir.len())).turn90();
   ret.push_back(Line(c1.o + dir, c2.o + dir));
    ret.push back(Line(c1.o - dir, c2.o - dir));
  } else {
   Point p = (c1.0 * -c2.r + c2.0 * c1.r) / (c1.r - c2.r);
    Point p1, p2, q1, q2;
   if (tanCP(c1, p, p1, p2) && tanCP(c2, p, q1, q2)) {
     if (c1.r < c2.r) swap(p1, p2), swap(q1, q2);</pre>
     ret.push back(Line(p1, q1));
      ret.push_back(Line(p2, q2));
 return ret;
// 求圆到圆的内共切线,按关于 c1.o 的顺时针方向返回两条线
vector<Line> intanCC(const Circle &c1, const Circle &c2) {
  vector<Line> ret;
  Point p = (c1.0 * c2.r + c2.0 * c1.r) / (c1.r + c2.r);
  Point p1, p2, q1, q2;
 if (tanCP(c1, p, p1, p2) && tanCP(c2, p, q1, q2)) { // 两圆相切认为没有切线
   ret.push_back(Line(p1, q1));
   ret.push back(Line(p2, q2));
  return ret;
bool contain(vector<Point> polygon, Point p) {
→ // 判断点 p 是否被多边形包含,包括落在边界上
 int ret = 0, n = polygon.size();
 for(int i = 0; i < n; ++ i) {
   Point u = polygon[i], v = polygon[(i + 1) % n];
   if (onSeg(Line(u, v), p)) return true;
   if (sign(u.y - v.y) \leftarrow 0) swap(u, v);
   if (sign(p.y - u.y) > 0 \mid | sign(p.y - v.y) <= 0) continue;
   ret += sign(det(p, v, u)) > 0;
  return ret & 1;
vector<Point> convexCut(const vector<Point>&ps, Line 1) {
→ // 用半平面 (q1,q2) 的逆时针方向去切凸多边形
 vector<Point> qs;
 int n = ps.size();
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
   Point p1 = ps[i], p2 = ps[(i + 1) \% n];
```

```
int d1 = sign(det(1.a, 1.b, p1)), d2 = sign(det(1.a, 1.b, p2));
    if (d1 \ge 0) qs.push back(p1);
    if (d1 * d2 < 0) qs.push back(isLL(Line(p1, p2), 1));
 return qs;
vector<Point> convexHull(vector<Point> ps) { // 求点集 ps 组成的凸包
 int n = ps.size(); if (n <= 1) return ps;</pre>
  sort(ps.begin(), ps.end());
 vector<Point> qs;
 for (int i = 0; i < n; qs.push_back(ps[i++]))
    while (qs.size() > 1 \&\& sign(det(qs[qs.size()-2],qs.back(),ps[i])) <= 0)

    qs.pop back();

  for (int i = n - 2, t = qs.size(); i >= 0; qs.push_back(ps[i--]))
    while ((int)qs.size() > t &&
    sign(det(qs[(int)qs.size()-2],qs.back(),ps[i])) <= 0) qs.pop_back();</pre>
  qs.pop back(); return qs;
阿波罗尼茨圆
硬币问题: 易知两两相切的圆半径为 r1, r2, r3, 求与他们都相切的圆的半径 r4
分母取负号,答案再取绝对值,为外切圆半径
分母取正号为内切圆半径
// r_4^{\pm} = \frac{r_1 r_2 + r_1 r_3 + r_2 r_3 \pm 2\sqrt{r_1 r_2 r_3(r_1 + r_2 + r_3)}}{r_1 r_2 + r_1 r_3 + r_2 r_3 \pm 2\sqrt{r_1 r_2 r_3(r_1 + r_2 + r_3)}}
三角形与圆交
// 反三角函数要在 [-1, 1] 中, sqrt 要与 0 取 max 别忘了取正负
// 改成周长请用注释, res1 为直线长度, res2 为弧线长度
// 多边形与圆求交时, 相切精度比较差
D areaCT(P pa, P pb, D r) { //, D & res1, D & res2) {
    if (pa.len() < pb.len()) swap(pa, pb);</pre>
    if (sign(pb.len()) == 0) return 0;
    D = pb.len(), b = pa.len(), c = (pb - pa).len();
    D sinB = fabs(pb * (pb - pa)), cosB = pb % (pb - pa), area = fabs(pa *
    \hookrightarrow pb);
    D S, B = atan2(sinB, cosB), C = atan2(area, pa % pb);
    sinB /= a * c; cosB /= a * c;
    if (a > r) {
        S = C / 2 * r * r; D h = area /
        \leftrightarrow c;//res2 += -1 * sgn * C * r; D h = area / c;
        if (h < r && B < pi / 2) {
            \rightarrow //res2 -= -1 * sgn * 2 * acos(max((D)-1., min((D)1., h / r))) * r;
            //res1 += 2 * sqrt(max((D)0., r * r - h * h));
            S = (acos(max((D)-1., min((D)1., h / r))) * r * r - h *
            \rightarrow sqrt(max((D)0.,r*r-h*h)));
    } else if (b > r) {
        D theta = pi - B - asin(max((D)-1., min((D)1., sinB / r * a)));
        S = a * r * sin(theta) / 2 + (C - theta) / 2 * r * r;
        //res2 += -1 * sgn * (C - theta) * r;
        //res1 += sqrt(max((D)0., r * r + a * a - 2 * r * a * cos(theta)));
    } else S = area / 2; //res1 += (pb - pa).len();
```

```
return S;
圆并
struct Event {
    Point p;
    double ang;
    int delta;
     Event (Point p = Point(0, 0), double ang = 0, double delta = 0) : p(p),

    ang(ang), delta(delta) {}

bool operator < (const Event &a, const Event &b) {</pre>
    return a.ang < b.ang;</pre>
void addEvent(const Circle &a, const Circle &b, vector<Event> &evt, int &cnt)
    double d2 = (a.o - b.o).len2(),
               dRatio = ((a.r - b.r) * (a.r + b.r) / d2 + 1) / 2,
                pRatio = sqr(-(d2 - sqr(a.r - b.r)) * (d2 - sqr(a.r + b.r)) / (d2 * sqr(a.r 
                \rightarrow d2 * 4));
    Point d = b.o - a.o, p = d.rotate(PI / 2),
              q0 = a.o + d * dRatio + p * pRatio,
              q1 = a.o + d * dRatio - p * pRatio;
     double ang0 = (q0 - a.o).ang(),
                ang1 = (q1 - a.o).ang();
    evt.push_back(Event(q1, ang1, 1));
    evt.push_back(Event(q0, ang0, -1));
    cnt += ang1 > ang0;
bool issame(const Circle &a, const Circle &b) { return sign((a.o -
\rightarrow b.o).len()) == 0 && sign(a.r - b.r) == 0; }
bool overlap(const Circle &a, const Circle &b) { return sign(a.r - b.r - (a.o
 \rightarrow - b.o).len()) >= 0; }
bool intersect(const Circle &a, const Circle &b) { return sign((a.o -
\rightarrow b.o).len() - a.r - b.r) < 0; }
int C;
Circle c[N];
double area[N];
void solve() {
    memset(area, 0, sizeof(double) * (C + 1));
    for (int i = 0; i < C; ++i) {
         int cnt = 1;
         vector<Event> evt;
         for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) if (issame(c[i], c[j])) ++cnt;
        for (int j = 0; j < C; ++j)
             if (j != i && !issame(c[i], c[j]) && overlap(c[j], c[i]))
                  ++cnt;
         for (int j = 0; j < C; ++j) {
             if (j != i && !overlap(c[j], c[i]) && !overlap(c[i], c[j]) &&

    intersect(c[i], c[j]))

                  addEvent(c[i], c[j], evt, cnt);
         if (evt.size() == 0) {
              area[cnt] += PI * c[i].r * c[i].r;
          } else {
              sort(evt.begin(), evt.end());
```

```
evt.push back(evt.front());
     for (int j = 0; j + 1 < (int)evt.size(); ++j) {
       cnt += evt[j].delta;
       area[cnt] += det(evt[j].p, evt[j + 1].p) / 2;
       double ang = evt[j + 1].ang - evt[j].ang;
       if (ang < 0) ang += PI * 2;
       area[cnt] += ang * c[i].r * c[i].r / 2 - sin(ang) * c[i].r * c[i].r /
       整数半平面交
typedef int128 J; // 坐标 |1e9| 就要用 int128 来判断
struct Line {
 bool include(P a) const { return (a - s) * d >= 0; } // 严格去掉 =
 bool include(Line a, Line b) const {
   J l1(a.d * b.d);
   if(!l1) return true;
   J x(11 * (a.s.x - s.x)), y(11 * (a.s.y - s.y));
   J 12((b.s - a.s) * b.d);
   x += 12 * a.d.x; y += 12 * a.d.y;
   J res(x * d.y - y * d.x);
   return l1 > 0 ? res >= 0 : res <= 0; // 严格去掉 =
};
bool HPI(vector<Line> v) { // 返回 v 中每个射线的右侧的交是否非空
 sort(v.begin(), v.end());// 按方向排极角序
 { // 同方向取最严格的一个
   vector<Line> t; int n(v.size());
   for(int i = 0, j; i < n; i = j) {
     LL mx(-9e18); int mxi;
     for(j = i; j < n \&\& v[i].d * v[j].d == 0; j++) {
       LL tmp(v[j].s * v[i].d);
       if(tmp > mx)
         mx = tmp, mxi = j;
     t.push back(v[mxi]);
   swap(v, t);
 deque<Line> res;
 bool emp(false);
 for(auto i : v) {
   if(res.size() == 1) {
     if(res[0].d * i.d == 0 && !i.include(res[0].s)) {
       res.pop back();
       emp = true;
   } else if(res.size() >= 2) {
     while(res.size() >= 2u && !i.include(res.back(), res[res.size() - 2]))
       if(i.d * res[res.size() - 2].d == 0 | !res.back().include(i,
       \rightarrow res[res.size() - 2])) {
```

```
emp = true;
          break;
        res.pop back();
      while(res.size() >= 2u && !i.include(res[0], res[1])) res.pop_front();
    if(emp) break;
    res.push back(i);
  while (res.size() > 2u && !res[0].include(res.back(), res[res.size() - 2]))

    res.pop back();

  return !emp;// emp: 是否为空, res 按顺序即为半平面交
半平面交
struct Point {
 int quad() const { return sign(y) == 1 \mid \mid (sign(y) == 0 && sign(x) >= 0);}
};
struct Line {
  bool include(const Point &p) const { return sign(det(b - a, p - a)) > 0; }
  Line push() const{ // 将半平面向外推 eps
    const double eps = 1e-6;
    Point delta = (b - a).turn90().norm() * eps;
    return Line(a - delta, b - delta);
};
bool sameDir(const Line &10, const Line &11) { return parallel(10, 11) &&

    sign(dot(10.b - 10.a, 11.b - 11.a)) == 1; }

bool operator < (const Point &a, const Point &b) {</pre>
  if (a.quad() != b.quad()) {
    return a.quad() < b.quad();</pre>
  } else {
    return sign(det(a, b)) > 0;
bool operator < (const Line &10, const Line &11) {
 if (sameDir(10, 11)) {
    return l1.include(l0.a);
  } else {
    return (10.b - 10.a) < (11.b - 11.a);
bool check(const Line &u, const Line &v, const Line &w) { return

    w.include(intersect(u, v)); }

vector<Point> intersection(vector<Line> &1) {
  sort(1.begin(), 1.end());
  deque<Line> q;
  for (int i = 0; i < (int)l.size(); ++i) {</pre>
    if (i && sameDir(l[i], l[i - 1])) {
      continue;
    while (q.size() > 1 \& !check(q[q.size() - 2], q[q.size() - 1], l[i]))

    q.pop back();

    while (q.size() > 1 && !check(q[1], q[0], l[i])) q.pop_front();
```

```
q.push back(l[i]);
   while (q.size() > 2 \& !check(q[q.size() - 2], q[q.size() - 1], q[0]))

    q.pop back();

   while (q.size() > 2 && !check(q[1], q[0], q[q.size() - 1])) q.pop_front();
   vector<Point> ret;
   for (int i = 0; i < (int)q.size(); ++i) ret.push_back(intersect(q[i], q[(i</pre>
   \leftrightarrow + 1) % q.size()]));
   return ret;
三角形
Point fermat(const Point& a, const Point& b, const Point& c) {
   double ab((b - a).len()), bc((b - c).len()), ca((c - a).len());
   double cosa(dot(b - a, c - a) / ab / ca);
   double cosb(dot(a - b, c - b) / ab / bc);
   double cosc(dot(b - c, a - c) / ca / bc);
   Point mid; double sq3(sqrt(3) / 2);
   if(sgn(det(b - a, c - a)) < 0) swap(b, c);</pre>
   if(sgn(cosa + 0.5) < 0) mid = a;
   else if(sgn(cosb + 0.5) < 0) mid = b;
   else if(sgn(cosc + 0.5) < 0) mid = c;
   else mid = isLL(Line(a, c + (b - c).rot(sq3) - a), Line(c, b + (a - c).rot(sq3) - a)
    \rightarrow b).rot(sq3) - c));
   return mid;
   // mid 为三角形 abc 费马点, 要求 abc 非退化
   length = (mid - a).len() + (mid - b).len() + (mid - c).len();
   // 以下求法仅在三角形三个角均小于 120 度时,可以求出 ans 为费马点到 abc 三点距离和
   length = (a - c - (b - c).rot(sq3)).len();
Point inCenter(const Point &A, const Point &B, const Point &C) { // 內心
   double a = (B - C).len(), b = (C - A).len(), c = (A - B).len(),
       s = fabs(det(B - A, C - A)), r = s / p;
   return (A * a + B * b + C * c) / (a + b + c);
    → // 偏心则将对应点前两个加号改为减号
Point circumCenter(const Point &a, const Point &b, const Point &c) { // 外心
   Point bb = b - a, cc = c - a;
   double db = bb.len2(), dc = cc.len2(), d = 2 * det(bb, cc);
   return a - Point(bb.y * dc - cc.y * db, cc.x * db - bb.x * dc) / d;
Point othroCenter(const Point &a, const Point &b, const Point &c) { // 垂心
   Point ba = b - a, ca = c - a, bc = b - c;
   double Y = ba.y * ca.y * bc.y,
             A = ca.x * ba.y - ba.x * ca.y,
             x0 = (Y + ca.x * ba.y * b.x - ba.x * ca.y * c.x) / A,
             y0 = -ba.x * (x0 - c.x) / ba.y + ca.y;
   return Point(x0, y0);
经纬度求球面最短距离
double sphereDis(double lon1, double lat1, double lon2, double lat2, double
\hookrightarrow R) {
   return R * acos(cos(lat1) * cos(lat2) * cos(lon1 - lon2) + sin(lat1) *

    sin(lat2));
```

```
长方体表面两点最短距离
void turn(int i, int j, int x, int y, int z, int x0, int y0, int L, int W, int
 if (z==0) { int R = x*x+y*y; if (R< r) r=R;
 } else {
    if(i)=0 \& i < 2 turn(i+1, j, x0+L+z, y, x0+L-x, x0+L, y0, H, W, L);
    if(j>=0 && j< 2) turn(i, j+1, x, y0+W+z, y0+W-y, x0, y0+W, L, H, W);
   if(i \le 0 \&\& i \ge -2) turn(i-1, j, x0-z, y, x-x0, x0-H, y0, H, W, L);
    if(j \le 0 \& j > -2) turn(i, j-1, x, y0-z, y-y0, x0, y0-H, L, H, W);
int main(){
 int L, H, W, x1, y1, z1, x2, y2, z2;
  cin >> L >> W >> H >> x1 >> y1 >> z1 >> x2 >> y2 >> z2;
  if (z1!=0 \&\& z1!=H) if (y1==0 || y1==W)
    swap(y1,z1), std::swap(y2,z2), std::swap(W,H);
  else swap(x1,z1), std::swap(x2,z2), std::swap(L,H);
  if (z1==H) z1=0, z2=H-z2;
  r=0x3fffffff;
  turn(0,0,x2-x1,y2-y1,z2,-x1,-y1,L,W,H);
  cout<<r<<endl;
点到凸包切线
P lb(P x, vector<P> & v, int le, int ri, int sg) {
  if (le > ri) le = ri;
  int s(le), t(ri);
 while (le != ri) {
    int mid((le + ri) / 2);
   if (sign((v[mid] - x) * (v[mid + 1] - v[mid])) == sg)
     le = mid + 1; else ri = mid;
  return x - v[le]; // le 即为下标, 按需返回
// v[0] 为顺时针上凸壳, v[1] 为顺时针下凸壳, 均允许起始两个点横坐标相同
// 返回值为真代表严格在凸包外, 顺时针旋转在 d1 方向先碰到凸包
bool getTan(P x, vector<P> * v, P & d1, P & d2) {
 if (x.x < v[0][0].x) {
    d1 = lb(x, v[0], 0, sz(v[0]) - 1, 1);
    d2 = lb(x, v[1], 0, sz(v[1]) - 1, -1);
    return true;
  } else if(x.x > v[0].back().x) {
    d1 = lb(x, v[1], 0, sz(v[1]) - 1, 1);
    d2 = lb(x, v[0], 0, sz(v[0]) - 1, -1);
    return true;
 } else {
    for(int d(0); d < 2; d++) {
      int id(lower_bound(v[d].begin(), v[d].end(), x,
      [&](const P & a, const P & b) {
       return d == 0 ? a < b : b < a;
      }) - v[d].begin());
```

```
if (id && (id == sz(v[d]) \mid | (v[d][id - 1] - x) * (v[d][id] - x) > 0))
      ← {
       d1 = lb(x, v[d], id, sz(v[d]) - 1, 1);
       d2 = lb(x, v[d], 0, id, -1);
       return true:
 return false;
直线与凸包的交点
// a 是顺时针凸包, i1 为 x 最小的点, j1 为 x 最大的点 需保证 j1 > i1
// n 是凸包上的点数, a 需复制多份或写循环数组类
int lowerBound(int le, int ri, const P & dir) {
 while (le < ri) {
   int mid((le + ri) / 2);
   if (sign((a[mid + 1] - a[mid]) * dir) <= 0) {</pre>
     le = mid + 1;
   } else ri = mid;
 return le;
int boundLower(int le, int ri, const P & s, const P & t) {
 while (le < ri) {
   int mid((le + ri + 1) / 2);
   if (sign((a[mid] - s) * (t - s)) <= 0) {
     le = mid:
   } else ri = mid - 1;
 return le;
void calc(P s, P t) {
 if(t < s) swap(t, s);
 int i3(lowerBound(i1, j1, t - s)); // 和上凸包的切点
 int j3(lowerBound(j1, i1 + n, s - t)); // 和下凸包的切点
 int i4(boundLower(i3, j3, s, t));
 → // 如果有交则是右侧的交点,与 a[i4]~a[i4+1] 相交 要判断是否有交的话 就手动 check→ 下onst Point3D &b1) {// 求空间直线交点
 int j4(boundLower(j3, i3 + n, t, s));
  → // 如果有交左侧的交点,与 a[j4]~a[j4+1] 相交
 // 返回的下标不一定在 [0 ~ n-1] 内
平面最近点对
struct Data { double x, y; };
double sqr(double x) { return x * x; }
double dis(Data a, Data b) { return sqrt(sqr(a.x - b.x) + sqr(a.y - b.y)); }
int n; Data p[N], q[N];
double solve(int 1, int r) {
 if(1 == r) return 1e18;
 if(1 + 1 == r) return dis(p[1], p[r]);
 int m = (1 + r) / 2;
 double d = min(solve(1, m), solve(m + 1, r));
 int qt = 0;
 for(int i = 1; i <= r; i++)
```

```
if(fabs(p[m].x - p[i].x) <= d)
            q[++qt] = p[i];
     sort(q + 1, q + qt + 1, [\&](const Data \&a, const Data \&b) { return a.y < }
     \hookrightarrow b.y; \});
     for(int i = 1; i <= qt; i++) {
        for(int j = i + 1; j <= qt; j++) {
           if(q[j].y - q[i].y >= d) break;
            d = min(d, dis(q[i], q[j]));
    return d;
 三维几何
 Point3D det(const Point3D &a, const Point3D &b) {
     return Point3D(a.y * b.z - a.z * b.y, a.z * b.x - a.x * b.z, a.x * b.y -
     \rightarrow a.y * b.x);
 // 平面法向量 : 平面上两个向量叉积 点共平面 : 平面上一点与之的向量点积法向量为 0
 // 点在线段 ( 直线 ) 上 : 共线且两边点积非正
 // 点在三角形内 (不包含边界,需再判断是与某条边共线)
 bool pointInTri(const Point3D &a, const Point3D &b, const Point3D &c, const
 → Point3D &p) {
    return sign(det(a - b, a - c).len() - det(p - a, p - b).len() - det(p - b, a - c).len() - det(p - b, a - c).len() - det(p - b, a - c).len() - det(p - a, p - b).len() - det(p - b, a - c).len() - det(p - a, p - b).len() - det(p - a, p - b).len() - det(p - a, a - c).len() - det(
     \rightarrow p - c).len() - det(p - c, p - a).len()) == 0;
 // 共平面的两点是否在这平面上一条直线的同侧
 bool sameSide(const Point3D &a, const Point3D &b, const Point3D &p0, const
 → Point3D &p1) {
     return sign(dot(det(a - b, p0 - b), det(a - b, p1 - b))) > 0;
 // 两点在平面同侧 : 点积法向量符号相同 两直线平行 / 垂直 : 同二维
 // 平面平行 / 垂直 : 判断法向量 线面垂直 : 法向量和直线平行
 // 判断空间线段是否相交 : 四点共面两线段不平行相互在异侧
 // 线段和三角形是否相交 : 线段在三角形平面不同侧 三角形任意两点在线段和第三点组成的平面的不
 Point3D intersection(const Point3D &a0, const Point3D &b0, const Point3D &a1,
     double t = ((a0.x - a1.x) * (a1.y - b1.y) - (a0.y - a1.y) * (a1.x - b1.x))
     \rightarrow / ((a0.x - b0.x) * (a1.y - b1.y) - (a0.y - b0.y) * (a1.x - b1.x));
     return a0 + (b0 - a0) * t;
 Point3D intersection(const Point3D &a, const Point3D &b, const Point3D &c,
  → const Point3D &10, const Point3D &11) {// 求平面和直线的交点
     Point3D p = pVec(a, b, c); // 平面法向量
     double t = (p.x * (a.x - 10.x) + p.y * (a.y - 10.y) + p.z * (a.z - 10.z)) /
     \rightarrow (p.x * (11.x - 10.x) + p.y * (11.y - 10.y) + p.z * (11.z - 10.z));
     return 10 + (11 - 10) * t;
 // 求平面交线 : 取不平行的一条直线的一个交点, 以及法向量叉积得到直线方向
 // 点到直线距离 : 叉积得到三角形的面积除以底边 点到平面距离 : 点积法向量
 // 直线间距离 : 平行时随便取一点求距离, 否则叉积方向向量得到方向点积计算长度
 // 直线夹角: 点积 平面夹角: 法向量点积
 // 三维向量旋转操作 (绕向量 s 旋转 ang 角度), 对于右手系 s 指向观察者时逆时针
void rotate(const Point3D &s, double ang) {
```

```
double 1 = s.len(), x = s.x / 1, y = s.y / 1, z = s.z / 1, sinA = sin(ang),
     \hookrightarrow cosA = cos(ang);
    double p[4][4] = \{ CosA + (1 - CosA) * x * x, (1 - CosA) * x * y - SinA * z, \}
     \rightarrow (1 - CosA) * x * z + SinA * y, 0,
         (1 - CosA) * y * x + SinA * z, CosA + (1 - CosA) * y * y, (1 - CosA) * y
         \rightarrow * z - SinA * x, 0,
         (1 - CosA) * z * x - SinA * y, (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x, CosA + (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x, CosA + (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x, CosA + (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x, CosA + (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x, CosA + (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x, CosA + (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x, CosA + (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x, CosA + (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x, CosA + (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x, CosA + (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x, CosA + (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x, CosA + (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x, CosA + (1 - CosA) * z * y + SinA * x * y 
         \hookrightarrow CosA) * z * z, 0,
         0, 0, 0, 1 };
// 计算版: 把需要旋转的向量按照 s 分解, 做二维旋转, 再回到三维
其他
最小树形图
const int maxn=1100;
int n,m , g[maxn][maxn] , used[maxn] , pass[maxn] , eg[maxn] , more ,

    queue[maxn];

void combine (int id , int &sum ) {
    int tot = 0 , from , i , j , k ;
    for (; id!=0 && !pass[ id ]; id=eg[id] ) {
         queue[tot++]=id ; pass[id]=1;
    for ( from=0; from<tot && queue[from]!=id ; from++);</pre>
    if (from==tot) return;
    more = 1;
    for ( i=from ; i<tot ; i++) {</pre>
         sum+=g[eg[queue[i]]][queue[i]];
        if ( i!=from )
             used[queue[i]]=1;
             for (j = 1; j <= n; j++) if (!used[j])
                  if ( g[queue[i]][j]<g[id][j] ) g[id][j]=g[queue[i]][j] ;</pre>
    for ( i=1; i<=n ; i++) if ( !used[i] && i!=id ) {
        for ( j=from ; j<tot ; j++){</pre>
             k=queue[j];
            if ( g[i][id]>g[i][k]-g[eg[k]][k] ) g[i][id]=g[i][k]-g[eg[k]][k];
}
int mdst( int root ) { // return the total length of MDST
    int i , j , k , sum = 0;
    memset ( used , 0 , sizeof ( used ) );
    for ( more =1; more ; ) {
        more = 0;
         memset (eg,0,sizeof(eg));
         for ( i=1 ; i <= n ; i ++) if ( !used[i] && i!=root ) {
             for ( j=1 , k=0 ; j <= n ; j ++) if ( !used[j] && i!=j )
                 if ( k==0 || g[j][i] < g[k][i] ) k=j;
             eg[i] = k;
         memset(pass,0,sizeof(pass));
         for ( i=1; i<=n ; i++) if ( !used[i] && !pass[i] && i!= root ) combine (
         \hookrightarrow i, sum);
```

```
for ( i =1; i<=n ; i ++) if ( !used[i] && i!= root ) sum+=g[eg[i]][i];
  return sum ;
DLX
int n,m,K;
struct DLX{
  int L[maxn],R[maxn],U[maxn],D[maxn];
  int sz,col[maxn],row[maxn],s[maxn],H[maxn];
  bool vis[233];
  int ans[maxn],cnt;
  void init(int m){
    for(int i=0;i<=m;i++){
      L[i]=i-1;R[i]=i+1;
      U[i]=D[i]=i;s[i]=0;
    memset(H,-1,sizeof H);
    L[0]=m;R[m]=0;sz=m+1;
  void Link(int r,int c){
    U[sz]=c;D[sz]=D[c];U[D[c]]=sz;D[c]=sz;
    if(H[r]<0)H[r]=L[sz]=R[sz]=sz;
    else{
      L[sz]=H[r];R[sz]=R[H[r]];
      L[R[H[r]]]=sz;R[H[r]]=sz;
    s[c]++;col[sz]=c;row[sz]=r;sz++;
  void remove(int c){
    for(int i=D[c];i!=c;i=D[i])
      L[R[i]]=L[i],R[L[i]]=R[i];
  void resume(int c){
    for(int i=U[c];i!=c;i=U[i])
      L[R[i]]=R[L[i]]=i;
  int A(){
    int res=0;
    memset(vis,0,sizeof vis);
    for(int i=R[0];i;i=R[i])if(!vis[i]){
      vis[i]=1;res++;
      for(int j=D[i];j!=i;j=D[j])
        for(int k=R[j];k!=j;k=R[k])
          vis[col[k]]=1;
    return res;
  void dfs(int d,int &ans){
    if(R[0]==0){ans=min(ans,d);return;}
    if(d+A()>=ans)return;
    int tmp=23333,c;
    for(int i=R[0];i;i=R[i])
      if(tmp>s[i])tmp=s[i],c=i;
    for(int i=D[c];i!=c;i=D[i]){
```

```
remove(i);
      for(int j=R[i];j!=i;j=R[j])remove(j);
      dfs(d+1,ans);
      for(int j=L[i];j!=i;j=L[j])resume(j);
      resume(i);
  void del(int c){//exactly cover
   L[R[c]]=L[c];R[L[c]]=R[c];
    for(int i=D[c];i!=c;i=D[i])
      for(int j=R[i]; j!=i; j=R[j])
        U[D[j]]=U[j],D[U[j]]=D[j],--s[col[j]];
  void add(int c){ //exactly cover
    R[L[c]]=L[R[c]]=c;
    for(int i=U[c];i!=c;i=U[i])
      for(int j=L[i];j!=i;j=L[j])
        ++s[col[U[D[j]]=D[U[j]]=j]];
  bool dfs2(int k){//exactly cover
    if(!R[0]){
      cnt=k;return 1;
    int c=R[0];
    for(int i=R[0];i;i=R[i])
     if(s[c]>s[i])c=i;
    del(c);
    for(int i=D[c];i!=c;i=D[i]){
      for(int j=R[i];j!=i;j=R[j])
        del(col[j]);
      ans[k]=row[i];if(dfs2(k+1))return true;
      for(int j=L[i];j!=i;j=L[j])
        add(col[j]);
    add(c);
    return 0;
}dlx;
int main(){
 dlx.init(n);
 for(int i=1;i<=m;i++)
    for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)</pre>
     if(dis(station[i],city[j])<mid-eps)</pre>
        dlx.Link(i,j);
      dlx.dfs(0,ans);
}
某年某月某日是星期几
int solve(int year, int month, int day) {
 int answer;
 if (month == 1 || month == 2) {
    month += 12;
    year--;
 if ((year < 1752) || (year == 1752 && month < 9) ||
```

```
(year == 1752 \&\& month == 9 \&\& day < 3)) {
    answer = (day + 2 * month + 3 * (month + 1) / 5 + year + year / 4 + 5) %
    \hookrightarrow 7;
  } else {
    answer = (day + 2 * month + 3 * (month + 1) / 5 + year + year / 4
         - year / 100 + year / 400) \% 7;
  return answer;
枚举大小为 k 的子集
   使用条件: k > 0
void solve(int n, int k) {
  for (int comb = (1 << k) - 1; comb < (1 << n); ) {
    int x = comb \& -comb, y = comb + x;
    comb = (((comb \& \sim y) / x) >> 1) | y;
环状最长公共子串
int n, a[N << 1], b[N << 1];
bool has(int i, int j) {
 return a[(i - 1) % n] == b[(j - 1) % n];
const int DELTA[3][2] = \{\{0, -1\}, \{-1, -1\}, \{-1, 0\}\};
int from[N][N];
int solve() {
  memset(from, 0, sizeof(from));
  int ret = 0;
  for (int i = 1; i <= 2 * n; ++i) {
    from[i][0] = 2;
    int left = 0, up = 0;
    for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j) {
      int upleft = up + 1 + !!from[i - 1][j];
      if (!has(i, j)) {
        upleft = INT MIN;
      int max = std::max(left, std::max(upleft, up));
      if (left == max) {
        from[i][j] = 0;
      } else if (upleft == max) {
        from[i][j] = 1;
      } else {
        from[i][j] = 2;
      left = max;
    if (i >= n) {
      int count = 0;
      for (int x = i, y = n; y;) {
        int t = from[x][y];
        count += t == 1;
        x += DELTA[t][0];
        y += DELTA[t][1];
```

```
ret = std::max(ret, count);
      int x = i - n + 1;
     from[x][0] = 0;
      int y = 0;
      while (y \le n \&\& from[x][y] == 0) {
       y++;
      for (; x <= i; ++x) {
        from[x][y] = 0;
        if (x == i) {
          break;
        for (; y <= n; ++y) {
          if (from[x + 1][y] == 2) {
            break:
          if (y + 1 \le n \&\& from[x + 1][y + 1] == 1) {
            break;
     }
  return ret;
LLMOD STL 内存清空开栈
LL multiplyMod(LL a, LL b, LL P) { // `需要保证 a 和 b 非负`
  LL t = (a * b - LL((long double)a / P * b + 1e-3) * P) % P;
  return t < 0 : t + P : t;
template <tvpename T>
inline void clear(T& container) {
  container.clear(); // 或者删除了一堆元素
  T(container).swap(container);
register char *_sp __asm__("rsp");
int main() {
  const int size = 400 << 20;//400MB</pre>
  static char *sys, *mine(new char[size] + size - 4096);
  sys = sp; sp = mine; main(); sp = sys;
vimrc
set ru nu cin ts=4 sts=4 sw=4 hls is ar acd bs=2 mouse=a ls=2 fdm=syntax
set makeprg=g++\ %:r.cpp\ -o\ %:r\ -g\ -std=c++11\ -Wall\ -Wextra\
   -Wconversion
nmap <C-A> ggVG
vmap <C-C> "+y
```

```
noremap <C-V> "+P
map <F3> :vnew %:r.in<cr>
map <F4> :!gedit %<cr>
map <F5> :!time ./%:r<cr>
map <F8> :!time ./%:r < %:r.in<cr>
map <F9> :make<cr>
map <C-F9> :!g++ %:r.cpp -o %:r -g -O2 -std=c++11<cr>
map <F10> :!gdb ./%:r<cr>
```

### 上下界网络流

### 无源汇的上下界可行流

建立超级源点  $S^*$  和超级汇点  $T^*$ ,对于原图每条边 (u,v) 在新网络中连如下三条边:  $S^* \to v$ ,容量为 B(u,v);  $u \to T^*$ ,容量为 B(u,v);  $u \to v$ ,容量为 C(u,v) - B(u,v)。最后求新网络的最大流,判断从超级源点  $S^*$  出发的边是否都满流即可,边 (u,v) 的最终解中的实际流量为 G(u,v) + B(u,v)。

### 有源汇的上下界可行流

从汇点 T 到源点 S 连一条上界为  $\infty$ ,下界为 0 的边。按照**无源汇的上下界可行流**一样做即可,流量即为  $T \to S$  边上的流量。

#### 有源汇的上下界最大流

- **1.** 在**有源汇的上下界可行流**中,从汇点 T 到源点 S 的边改为连一条上界为  $\infty$ ,下届为 x 的 边。x 满足二分性质,找到最大的 x 使得新网络存在**无源汇的上下界可行流**即为原图的最大流。
- 2. 从汇点 T 到源点 S 连一条上界为  $\infty$ ,下界为 0 的边,变成无源汇的网络。按照**无源汇的上下界可行流**的方法,建立超级源点  $S^*$  和超级汇点  $T^*$ ,求一遍  $S^* \to T^*$  的最大流,再将从汇点 T 到源点 S 的这条边拆掉,求一次  $S \to T$  的最大流即可。

### 有源汇的上下界最小流

- **1.** 在**有源汇的上下界可行流**中,从汇点 T 到源点 S 的边改为连一条上界为 x,下界为 0 的 边。x 满足二分性质,找到最小的 x 使得新网络存在**无源汇的上下界可行流**即为原图的最小流。
- 2. 按照无源汇的上下界可行流的方法,建立超级源点  $S^*$  与超级汇点  $T^*$ ,求一遍  $S^* \to T^*$  的最大流,但是注意这一次不加上汇点 T 到源点 S 的这条边,即不使之改为无源汇的网络去求解。求完后,再加上那条汇点 T 到源点 S 上界  $\infty$  的边。因为这条边下界为 0,所以  $S^*$ , $T^*$  无影响,再直接求一次  $S^* \to T^*$  的最大流。若超级源点  $S^*$  出发的边全部满流,则  $T \to S$  边上的流量即为原图的最小流,否则无解。

#### 上下界费用流

设汇 t,源 s,超级源 S,超级汇 T,本质是每条边的下界为 1,上界为 MAX,跑一遍有源汇的上下界最小费用最小流。(因为上界无穷大,所以只要满足所有下界的最小费用最小流)

**1.** 对每个点 x: 从 x 到 t 连一条费用为 **0**,流量为 MAX 的边,表示可以任意停止当前的剧情 (接下来的剧情从更优的路径去走,画个样例就知道了)

7 数学

- 2. 对于每一条边权为 z 的边 x->y:
  - 从 S 到 y 连一条流量为 1,费用为 z 的边,代表这条边至少要被走一次。
  - 从 x 到 y 连一条流量为 MAX,费用为 z 的边,代表这条边除了至少走的一次之外还可以随便走。
  - 从 x 到 T 连一条流量为 1,费用为 0 的边。(注意是每一条 x->y 的边都连,或者 你可以记下 x 的出边数 Kx,连一次流量为 Kx,费用为 0 的边)。

建完图后从 S 到 T 跑一遍费用流,即可。(当前跑出来的就是满足上下界的最小费用最小流了)
Bernoulli 数

```
Bernoulli 数
1. 初始化: B_0(n) = 1
2. 递推公式: B_m(n) = n^m - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} {m \choose k} \frac{B_k(n)}{m-k+1}
3. 应用: \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^m = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^{m} {m+1 \choose k} n^{m+1-k}
Java Hints
import java.util.*:
import java.math.*;
import java.io.*;
public class Main{
 static class Task{
    void solve(int testId, InputReader cin, PrintWriter cout) {
      // Write down the code you want
 };
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    InputStream inputStream = System.in;
    OutputStream outputStream = System.out;
    InputReader in = new InputReader(inputStream);
    PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter(outputStream);
   Scanner cin = new Scanner(System.in);
    cin.nextLong();
     System.out.println(AnsA+" "+AnsB);
  static class InputReader {
    public BufferedReader reader;
    public StringTokenizer tokenizer;
    public InputReader(InputStream stream) {
      reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(stream), 32768);
      tokenizer = null;
    public String next() {
      while (tokenizer == null || !tokenizer.hasMoreTokens()) {
          tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(reader.readLine());
        } catch (IOException e) {
          throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
return tokenizer.nextToken();
    public int nextInt() {
      return Integer.parseInt(next());
};
// Arrays
int a[];
.fill(a[, int fromIndex, int toIndex],val); | .sort(a[, int fromIndex, int
// String
String s;
.charAt(int i); | compareTo(String) | compareToIgnoreCase () |
length () | substring(int 1, int len)
// BigInteger
.abs() | .add() | bitLength () | subtract () | divide () | remainder ()

    divideAndRemainder () | modPow(b, c) |

pow(int) | multiply () | compareTo () |
gcd() | intValue () | longValue () | isProbablePrime(int c) (1 - 1/2^c) |
nextProbablePrime () | shiftLeft(int) | valueOf ()
// BiaDecimal
.ROUND_CEILING | ROUND_DOWN_FLOOR | ROUND_HALF DOWN | ROUND HALF EVEN |
→ ROUND HALF UP | ROUND UP
.divide(BigDecimal b, int scale , int round mode) | doubleValue () |

→ movePointLeft(int) | pow(int) |
setScale(int scale , int round mode) | stripTrailingZeros ()
BigDecimal.setScale()方法用于格式化小数点
setScale(1)表示保留一位小数,默认用四舍五入方式
setScale(1,BigDecimal.ROUND DOWN)直接删除多余的小数位,如 2.35会变成 2.3
setScale(1,BigDecimal.ROUND UP)进位处理,2.35变成 2.4
setScale(1,BigDecimal.ROUND HALF UP)四舍五入,2.35变成 2.4
setScaler(1,BigDecimal.ROUND HALF DOWN)四舍五入,2.35变成 2.3,如果是 5 则向下舍
setScaler(1,BigDecimal.ROUND CEILING)接近正无穷大的舍入
setScaler(1,BigDecimal.ROUND FLOOR)接近负无穷大的舍入,数字>0=ROUND UP,数字<0=ROUND DOW
setScaler(1,BigDecimal.ROUND HALF EVEN)向最接近的数字舍入,如果距离相等则向相邻的偶数舍入
// StringBuilder
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder ();
sb.append(elem) | out.println(sb)
数学
常用数学公式
求和公式
1. \sum_{k=1}^{n} (2k-1)^2 = \frac{n(4n^2-1)}{2}
2. \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^3 = \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right]^2
3. \sum_{k=1}^{n} (2k-1)^3 = n^2(2n^2-1)
4. \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^4 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30}
5. \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^5 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2(2n^2+2n-1)}{12}
```

- 6.  $\sum_{k=1}^{n} k(k+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$
- 7.  $\sum_{k=1}^{n} k(k+1)(k+2) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4}$
- 8.  $\sum_{k=1}^{n} k(k+1)(k+2)(k+3) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)(n+4)}{5}$

# 斐波那契数列

- 1.  $fib_0 = 0, fib_1 = 1, fib_n = fib_{n-1} + fib_{n-2}$
- 2.  $fib_{n+2} \cdot fib_n fib_{n+1}^2 = (-1)^{n+1}$
- 3.  $fib_{-n} = (-1)^{n-1} fib_n$
- 4.  $fib_{n+k} = fib_k \cdot fib_{n+1} + fib_{k-1} \cdot fib_n$
- 5.  $gcd(fib_m, fib_n) = fib_{gcd(m,n)}$
- 6.  $fib_m|fib_n^2 \Leftrightarrow nfib_n|m$

# 错排公式

- 1.  $D_n = (n-1)(D_{n-2} D_{n-1})$
- 2.  $D_n = n! \cdot \left(1 \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}\right)$

#### 莫比乌斯函数

 $g(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d) \Leftrightarrow f(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) g(\frac{n}{d}) \ g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{[x]} f(\frac{x}{n}) \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{[x]} \mu(n) g(\frac{x}{n})$  伯恩赛德引理

设 G 是一个有限群,作用在集合 X 上。对每个 g 属于 G,令  $X^g$  表示 X 中在 g 作用下的不动元素,轨道数(记作 |X/G|)由如下公式给出:  $|X/G|=\frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{g\in G}|X^g|$ .

# 五边形数定理

设 p(n) 是 n 的拆分数,有  $p(n) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}} (-1)^{k-1} p\left(n - \frac{k(3k-1)}{2}\right)$ 

# 树的计数

- 1. 有根树计数: n+1 个结点的有根树的个数为  $a_{n+1} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} j \cdot a_{j} \cdot S_{n,j}}{n}$  其中, $S_{n,j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n/j} a_{n+1-ij} = S_{n-i,j} + a_{n+1-j}$
- 2. 无根树计数: 当 n 为奇数时,n 个结点的无根树的个数为  $a_n \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} a_i a_{n-i}$  当 n 为偶数时,n 个结点的无根树的个数为  $a_n \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} a_i a_{n-i} + \frac{1}{2} a_{\frac{n}{2}} (a_{\frac{n}{2}} + 1)$
- 3. n 个结点的完全图的生成树个数为  $n^{n-2}$
- **4.** 矩阵—树定理: 图 G 由 n 个结点构成,设 A[G] 为图 G 的邻接矩阵、D[G] 为图 G 的 度数矩阵,则图 G 的不同生成树的个数为 C[G] = D[G] A[G] 的任意一个 n-1 阶主子式的行列式值。

## 欧拉公式

平面图的顶点个数、边数和面的个数有如下关系: V-E+F=C+1 其中,V 是顶点的数目,E 是边的数目,F 是面的数目,C 是组成图形的连通部分的数目。当图是单连通图的时候,公式简化为: V-E+F=2

## 皮克定理

给定顶点坐标均是整点(或正方形格点)的简单多边形,其面积 A 和内部格点数目 i、边上格点数目 b 的关系:  $A=i+\frac{b}{2}-1$ 

# 牛顿恒等式

设  $\prod_{i=1}^{n} (x - x_i) = a_n + a_{n-1}x + \dots + a_1x^{n-1} + a_0x^n$   $p_k = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^k$  则  $a_0p_k + a_1p_{k-1} + \dots + a_{k-1}p_1 + ka_k = 0$ 

特别地,对于  $|\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{E}| = (-1)^n (a_n + a_{n-1}\lambda + \dots + a_1\lambda^{n-1} + a_0\lambda^n)$  有  $p_k = Tr(\mathbf{A}^k)$  平面几何公式

## 三角形

- 1. 面积  $S = \frac{a \cdot H_a}{2} = \frac{ab \cdot sinC}{2} = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$
- 2. 中线  $M_a = \frac{\sqrt{2(b^2+c^2)-a^2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{b^2+c^2+2bc\cdot cosA}}{2}$
- 3. 角平分线  $T_a = \frac{\sqrt{bc \cdot [(b+c)^2 a^2]}}{b+c} = \frac{2bc}{b+c} \cos \frac{A}{2}$
- **4.** 高线  $H_a = bsinC = csinB = \sqrt{b^2 (\frac{a^2 + b^2 c^2}{2a})^2}$
- 5. 内切圆半径

$$\begin{split} r &= \frac{S}{p} = \frac{\arcsin\frac{B}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{C}{2}}{\sin\frac{B+C}{2}} = 4R \cdot \sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}{p}} = p \cdot \tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{B}{2}\tan\frac{C}{2} \end{split}$$

6. 外接圆半径  $R = \frac{abc}{4S} = \frac{a}{2sinA} = \frac{b}{2sinB} = \frac{c}{2sinC}$ 

#### 四边形

 $D_1, D_2$  为对角线, M 对角线中点连线, A 为对角线夹角, p 为半周长

- 1.  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = D_1^2 + D_2^2 + 4M^2$
- 2.  $S = \frac{1}{2}D_1D_2sinA$
- 3. 对于圆内接四边形  $ac + bd = D_1D_2$
- 4. 对于圆内接四边形  $S = \sqrt{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)(p-d)}$

# 正 n 边形

R 为外接圆半径, r 为内切圆半径

- 1. 中心角  $A = \frac{2\pi}{n}$
- 2. 内角  $C = \frac{n-2}{n}\pi$
- 3. 边长  $a = 2\sqrt{R^2 r^2} = 2R \cdot \sin \frac{A}{2} = 2r \cdot \tan \frac{A}{2}$
- **4.** 面积  $S = \frac{nar}{2} = nr^2 \cdot tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{nR^2}{2} \cdot sinA = \frac{na^2}{4 \cdot tan \frac{A}{2}}$

7 数学

#### 员

- 1. 弧长 l=rA
- 2. 弦长  $a = 2\sqrt{2hr h^2} = 2r \cdot \sin \frac{A}{2}$
- 3. 弓形高  $h = r \sqrt{r^2 \frac{a^2}{4}} = r(1 \cos \frac{A}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \arctan \frac{A}{4}$
- **4.** 扇形面积  $S_1 = \frac{rl}{2} = \frac{r^2 A}{2}$
- 5. 弓形面积  $S_2 = \frac{rl a(r-h)}{2} = \frac{r^2}{2}(A sinA)$

## 棱柱

- 1. 体积 V = Ah A 为底面积, h 为高
- 2. 侧面积 S = lp l 为棱长, p 为直截面周长
- 3. 全面积 T = S + 2A

#### 棱锥

- 1. 体积 V = Ah A 为底面积, h 为高
- 2. 正棱锥侧面积 S = lp l 为棱长, p 为直截面周长
- 3. 正棱锥全面积 T = S + 2A

#### 棱台

- 1. 体积  $V = (A_1 + A_2 + \sqrt{A_1 A_2}) \cdot \frac{h}{3} A_1, A_2$  为上下底面积,h 为高正棱台侧面积  $S = \frac{p_1 + p_2}{2} l$   $p_1, p_2$  为上下底面周长,l 为斜高
- 2. 正棱台全面积  $T = S + A_1 + A_2$

#### 圆柱

- 1. 侧面积  $S=2\pi rh$
- 2. 全面积  $T = 2\pi r(h+r)$
- 3. 体积  $V = \pi r^2 h$

### 圆锥

- 1. 母线  $l = \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$
- 2. 侧面积  $S = \pi r l$  全面积  $T = \pi r (l + r)$
- 3. 体积  $V = \frac{\pi}{2}r^2h$

# 圆台

- 1. 母线  $l = \sqrt{h^2 + (r_1 r_2)^2}$
- 2. 侧面积  $S = \pi(r_1 + r_2)l$  全面积  $T = \pi r_1(l + r_1) + \pi r_2(l + r_2)$
- 3. 体积  $V = \frac{\pi}{3}(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_1r_2)h$

# 球台

- 1. 侧面积  $S = 2\pi rh$  全面积  $T = \pi(2rh + r_1^2 + r_2^2)$
- 2. 体积  $V = \frac{\pi h[3(r_1^2 + r_2^2) + h^2]}{6}$

## 球扇形

- 1. 全面积  $T = \pi r(2h + r_0)$  h 为球冠高,  $r_0$  为球冠底面半径
- 2. 体积  $V = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^2 h$

#### 积分表

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln |a^2 + x^2|$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{a^2+x^2} dx = x - a \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm \frac{1}{2} a^2 \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$\int \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} dx = \frac{b + 2ax}{4a} \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + \frac{4ac - b^2}{8a^3/2} \ln |2ax + b + 2\sqrt{a(ax^2 + bx + c)}|$$

$$\int x^n e^{ax} dx = \frac{x^n e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} e^{ax} dx$$

$$\int \sin^3 ax dx = \frac{x^n e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{1}{a^4} \sin^2 ax$$

$$\int \sin^3 ax dx = -\frac{3\cos ax}{4a} + \frac{\cos 3ax}{12a}$$

$$\int \cos^3 ax dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2ax}{4a}$$

$$\int \cos^3 ax dx = \frac{3\sin x}{4a} + \frac{\sin 3ax}{12a}$$

$$\int \tan ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \ln \cos ax$$

$$\int \tan ax dx = -\frac{1}{a} \ln \cos ax$$

$$\int \tan ax dx = -x + \frac{1}{a} \tan ax$$

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

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

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

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

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

### 博弈游戏

#### 巴什博弈

- 1. 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。
- 2. 显然,如果 n = m + 1,那么由于一次最多只能取 m 个,所以,无论先取者拿走多少个,后取者都能够一次拿走剩余的物品,后者取胜。因此我们发现了如何取胜的法则:如果 n = 2m + 12r + s2r 为任意自然数,s < m),那么先取者要拿走 s 个物品,如果后取者拿走

 $k(k \le m)$  个,那么先取者再拿走 m+1-k 个,结果剩下 (m+1)(r-1) 个,以后保持这样的取法,那么先取者肯定获胜。总之,要保持给对手留下 (m+1) 的倍数,就能最后获胜。

### 威佐夫博弈

- 1. 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。
- 2. 判断一个局势 (a,b) 为奇异局势 (必败态) 的方法:  $a_k = [k(1+\sqrt{5})/2], b_k = a_k + k$

# 阶梯博奕

- 1. 博弈在一列阶梯上进行,每个阶梯上放着自然数个点,两个人进行阶梯博弈,每一步则是将一个阶梯上的若干个点(至少一个)移到前面去,最后没有点可以移动的人输。
- 2. 解决方法: 把所有奇数阶梯看成 N 堆石子,做 NIM。(把石子从奇数堆移动到偶数堆可以理解为拿走石子,就相当于几个奇数堆的石子在做 Nim)

#### 图上删边游戏

### 链的删边游戏

- **1.** 游戏规则:对于一条链,其中一个端点是根,两人轮流删边,脱离根的部分也算被删去,最后没边可删的人输。
- 2. 做法: sq[i] = n dist(i) 1 (其中 n 表示总点数, dist(i) 表示离根的距离)

#### 树的删边游戏

- 1. 游戏规则:对于一棵有根树,两人轮流删边,脱离根的部分也算被删去,没边可删的人输。
- 2. 做法: 叶子结点的 sq = 0, 其他节点的 sq 等于儿子结点的 sq + 1 的异或和。

### 局部连通图的删边游戏

- 1. 游戏规则:在一个局部连通图上,两人轮流删边,脱离根的部分也算被删去,没边可删的人输。局部连通图的构图规则是,在一棵基础树上加边得到,所有形成的环保证不共用边,且只与基础树有一个公共点。
- 2. 做法: 去掉所有的偶环,将所有的奇环变为长度为 1 的链,然后做树的删边游戏。