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1 sync

1.1 sync

```

1 int main(){
2     \section{Data Structure}
3     \subsection{Binary Search}
4     \lstinputlisting{Contents/Data_Structure/Binary
5     // 開始寫程式
6 }

```

2 Data Structure

2.1 Binary Search

```

1 int binary_search(int arr[maxn], int lef, int rig,
2 int target){
3     if(lef > rig) return 0x3f3f3f3f;
4     int mid = (lef + rig) >> 1;
5     if(arr[mid] == target) return mid;
6     else if(arr[mid] > target){
7         return binary_search(arr, lef, mid - 1,
8 target);
9     }
10    else{
11        return binary_search(arr, mid + 1, rig,
12 target);
13    }
14 }

```

2.2 BIT

```

1 #define lowbit(k) (k & -k)
2 void add(vector<int> &tr, int id, int val) {
3     for (; id <= n; id += lowbit(id)) {
4         tr[id] += val;
5     }
6 }
7 int sum(vector<int> &tr, int id) {
8     int ret = 0;
9     for (; id >= 1; id -= lowbit(id)) {
10        ret += tr[id];
11    }
12    return ret;
13 }

```

2.3 Trie

```

1 const int MAXL = ; // 自己填
2 const int MAXC = ;
3 struct Trie {
4     int nex[MAXL][MAXC];
5     int len[MAXL];
6     int sz;
7     void init() {
8         memset(nex, 0, sizeof(nex));
9         memset(len, 0, sizeof(len));
10        sz = 0;
11    }
12    void insert(const string &str) {
13        int p = 0;
14        for (char c : str) {
15            int id = c - 'a';
16            if (!nex[p][id]) {
17                nex[p][id] = ++sz;
18            }
19            p = nex[p][id];
20        }
21    }
22 }

```

```

21     len[p] = str.length();
22 }
23 vector<int> find(const string &str, int i) {
24     int p = 0;
25     vector<int> ans;
26     for (; i < str.length(); i++) {
27         int id = str[i] - 'a';
28         if (!nex[p][id]) {
29             return ans;
30         }
31         p = nex[p][id];
32         if (len[p]) {
33             ans.pb(len[p]);
34         }
35     }
36     return ans;
37 }
38 };

```

2.4 BWT

```

1  /*BWT 資料轉換演算法*/
2  void BWT(){
3      for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
4          if(back[i] == 0)
5              mini[zero++] = i;
6      for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
7          if(back[i] == 1)
8              mini[zero++] = i;
9      int ptr = mini[0];
10     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
11         cout << back[ptr] << " ";
12         ptr = mini[ptr];
13     }
14     cout << endl;
15 }

```

3 Divide and Conquer

3.1 count inversions

```

1  /*逆序數對*/
2  int arr[maxn], buf[maxn];
3  int count_inversions(int lef, int rig){
4      if(rig - lef <= 1) return 0;
5      int mid = (lef + rig)/2;
6      int ans = count_inversions(lef, mid) +
7                  count_inversions(mid, rig);
8      int i = lef, j = mid, k = lef;
9      while(i < mid || j < rig){
10         if(i >= mid) buf[k] = arr[j++];
11         else if(j >= rig) buf[k] = arr[i++];
12         else{
13             if(arr[i] <= arr[j]) buf[k] = arr[i++];
14             else{
15                 buf[k] = arr[j++];
16                 ans += mid - i;
17             }
18         }
19         k++;
20     }
21     for(int k = lef; k < rig; ++k) arr[k] = buf[k];
22     return ans;
23 }

```

4 DP

4.1 Doubling

```

1  /* 倍增 */
2  int LOG = sqrt(N); // 2^LOG >= N
3  vector<int> arr(N);
4  vector<vector<int>> dp(N, vector<int>(LOG));
5  for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) cin >> arr[i];
6  int L, Q, a, b;
7  cin >> L >> Q;
8  for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i){
9      dp[i][0] = lower_bound(arr.begin(), arr.end(),
10                             arr[i] + L) - arr.begin();
11      if(dp[i][0] == N || arr[i] + L < arr[dp[i][0]])
12          dp[i][0] -= 1;
13  }
14  for(int i = 1; i < LOG; ++i)
15      for(int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
16          dp[j][i] = dp[dp[j][i - 1]][i - 1];
17  for(int i = 0; i < Q; ++i){
18      cin >> a >> b;
19      a--; // 要減減是因為arr的index從0開始但題目從1開始
20      b--;
21      if(a > b) swap(a, b);
22      int ans = 0;
23      for(int i = LOG - 1; i >= 0; --i){ // 從後往回推
24          if(dp[a][i] < b){
25              ans += (1 << i);
26              a = dp[a][i];
27          }
28      }
29      cout << ans + 1 << endl;
30 }

```

4.2 Josephus

```

1  int josephus (int n, int k) {
2      // 有 n 個人圍成一圈，每 k 個一次
3      return n > 1 ? (josephus(n-1, k) + k) % n : 0;
4  }
5  // 回傳最後一人的編號，0 index

```

4.3 LCS

```

1  int LCS(string s1, string s2) {
2      int n1 = s1.size(), n2 = s2.size();
3      int dp[n1+1][n2+1] = {0};
4      // dp[i][j] = s1的前i個字元和s2的前j個字元
5      for (int i = 1; i <= n1; i++) {
6          for (int j = 1; j <= n2; j++) {
7              if (s1[i - 1] == s2[j - 1]) {
8                  dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j - 1] + 1;
9              } else {
10                 dp[i][j] = max(dp[i - 1][j], dp[i][j - 1]);
11             }
12         }
13     }
14     return dp[n1][n2];
15 }

```

4.4 LIS

```

1  int LIS(vector<int> &a) { // Longest Increasing
2      Subsequence
3      vector<int> s;
4      for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++) {
5          if (s.empty() || s.back() < a[i]) {
6              s.push_back(a[i]);
7          } else {
8              *lower_bound(s.begin(), s.end(), a[i],
9                           [](int x, int y) {return x < y;}) = a[i];
10         }
11     }
12     return s.size();
13 }

```

5 Enumerate

5.1 Halfcut Enumerate

```

1  /* 折半枚舉 */
2  void dfs(set<long long int> &s, int depth, int T,
3         long long int sum){
4      if(depth >= T){
5          s.insert(sum);
6          return;
7      }
8      dfs(s, depth + 1, T, sum); // 取或不取的概念
9      dfs(s, depth + 1, T, sum + A[depth]);
10 }
11 int main(){
12     int N, T;
13     set<long long int> s1, s2;
14     cin >> N >> T;
15     for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) cin >> A[i];
16     dfs(s1, 0, N/2, 0); // 折半枚舉
17     dfs(s2, N/2, N, 0);
18     long long int ans = 0;
19     // 題目:枚舉集合 Sx 的數字 Sxi, 找出 Sy
20     // 集合內小於等於 T-Sxi 中最大的數 Syj
21     for(auto &x : s1){
22         auto it = s2.upper_bound(T - x);
23         long long int y = *(--it);
24         if(x + y <= T) ans = max(ans, x + y);
25     }
26     cout << ans << endl;
27 }

```

6 Graph

6.1 SPFA

```

1  bool SPFA(int s){
2      // 記得初始化這些陣列
3      int cnt[1000+5], dis[1000+5];
4      bool inqueue[1000+5];
5      queue<int> q;
6
7      q.push(s);
8      dis[s] = 0;
9      inqueue[s] = true;
10     cnt[s] = 1;
11     while(!q.empty()){
12         int now = q.front();
13         q.pop();
14         inqueue[now] = false;
15
16         for(auto &e : G[now]){
17             if(dis[e.t] > dis[now] + e.w){
18                 dis[e.t] = dis[now] + e.w;
19                 if(!inqueue[e.t]){
20                     cnt[e.t]++;
21                     if(cnt[e.t] > m){
22                         return false;
23                     }
24                     inqueue[e.t] = true;
25                     q.push(e.t);
26                 }
27             }
28         }
29     }
30     return true;
31 }

```

6.2 Dijkstra

```

1  struct Item{
2      int u, dis;
3      // 取路徑最短
4      bool operator < (const Item &other) const{
5          return dis > other.dis;
6      }
7  };
8  int dis[maxn];
9  vector<Edge> G[maxn];
10 void dijkstra(int s){
11     for(int i = 0; i <= n; i++){
12         dis[i] = inf;
13     }
14     dis[s] = 0;
15     priority_queue<Item> pq;
16     pq.push({s, 0});
17     while(!pq.empty()){
18         // 取路徑最短的點
19         Item now = pq.top();
20         pq.pop();
21         if(now.dis > dis[now.u]){
22             continue;
23         }
24         // 鬆弛更新, 把與 now.u 相連的點都跑一遍
25         for(Edge e : G[now.u]){
26             if(dis[e.v] > now.dis + e.w){
27                 dis[e.v] = now.dis + e.w;
28                 pq.push({e.v, dis[e.v]});
29             }
30         }
31     }
32 }

```

6.3 Floyd Warshall

```

1  void floyd_warshall(){
2      for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
3          for(int j = 0; j < n; j++){
4              G[i][j] = INF;
5          }
6          G[i][i] = 0;
7      }
8      for (int k = 0; k < n; k++){ // 嘗試每一個中繼點
9          for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){ // 計算每一個i點與每一個j點
10             for (int j = 0; j < n; j++){
11                 G[i][j] = min(G[i][j], G[i][k] + G[k][j]);
12             }
13         }
14     }
15 }

```

6.4 Disjoint set Kruskal

```

1  struct Edge{
2      int u, v, w;
3      // 用權重排序 由大到小
4      bool operator < (const Edge &other) const{
5          return w > other.w;
6      }
7  }edge[maxn];
8  // disjoint set
9  int find(int x){
10     if(parent[x] < 0){
11         return x;
12     }
13     else{
14         return parent[x] = find(parent[x]);
15     }
16 }
17 void unite(int a, int b){

```

```

18 a = find(a);
19 b = find(b);
20
21 if(a != b){
22     if(parent[a] < parent[b]){
23         parent[a] += parent[b];
24         parent[b] = a;
25     }
26     else{
27         parent[b] += parent[a];
28         parent[a] = b;
29     }
30 }
31 }
32 void kruskal(){
33     memset(parent, -1, sizeof(parent));
34     sort(edge, edge + m);
35     int i, j;
36     for(i = 0, j = 0; i < n - 1 && j < m; i++){
37         // 如果 u 和 v 的祖先相同, 則 j++
38         // (祖先相同代表會產生環 所以不要)
39         while(find(edge[j].u) == find(edge[j].v)) j++;
40         // 若部會產生環 則讓兩點之間產生橋
41         // (連接兩顆子生成樹)
42         unite(edge[j].u, edge[j].v);
43         j++;
44     }
45 }

```

6.5 KM

```

1 const int X = 50; // x的點數, 等於y的點數
2 const int Y = 50; // y的點數
3 int adj[X][Y]; // 精簡過的adjacency matrix
4 int lx[X], ly[Y]; // vertex labeling
5 int mx[X], my[Y]; //
6 // x各點的配對對象、y各點的配對對象
7 int q[X], *qf, *qb; // BFS queue
8 int p[X]; // BFS
9 // parent, 交錯樹之偶點, 指向上一個偶點
10 bool vx[X], vy[Y]; // 記錄是否在交錯樹上
11 int dy[Y], pdy[Y]; // 表格
12
13 void relax(int x){ // relaxation
14     for (int y=0; y<Y; ++y)
15         if (adj[x][y] != 1e9)
16             if (lx[x] + ly[y] - adj[x][y] < dy[y]){
17                 dy[y] = lx[x] + ly[y] - adj[x][y];
18                 pdy[y] = x; //
19                 // 記錄好是從哪個樹葉連出去的
20             }
21 }
22
23 void reweight(){ // 調整權重、調整表格
24     int d = 1e9;
25     for (int y=0; y<Y; ++y) if (!vy[y]) d = min(d, dy[y]);
26     for (int x=0; x<X; ++x) if (vx[x]) lx[x] -= d;
27     for (int y=0; y<Y; ++y) if (vy[y]) ly[y] += d;
28     for (int y=0; y<Y; ++y) if (!vy[y]) dy[y] -= d;
29 }
30
31 void augment(int x, int y){ // 擴充路徑
32     for (int ty; x != -1; x = p[x], y = ty){
33         ty = mx[x]; my[y] = x; mx[x] = y;
34     }
35 }
36
37 bool branch1(){ // 延展交錯樹：使用既有的等邊
38     while (qf < qb)
39         for (int x=*qf++, y=0; y<Y; ++y)
40             if (!vy[y] && lx[x] + ly[y] == adj[x][y]){
41                 vy[y] = true;
42                 if (my[y] == -1){
43                     augment(x, y);
44                     return true;
45                 }
46             }
47 }

```

```

48 int z = my[y];
49 *qb++ = z; p[z] = x; vx[z] = true;
50 relax(z);
51 }
52 return false;
53 }
54 bool branch2(){ // 延展交錯樹：使用新添的等邊
55     for (int y=0; y<Y; ++y){
56         if (!vy[y] && dy[y] == 0){
57             vy[y] = true;
58             if (my[y] == -1){
59                 augment(pdy[y], y);
60                 return true;
61             }
62             int z = my[y];
63             *qb++ = z; p[z] = pdy[y]; vx[z] = true;
64             relax(z);
65         }
66     }
67     return false;
68 }
69 int Hungarian(){
70     // 初始化vertex labeling
71     // memset(lx, 0, sizeof(lx)); // 任意值皆可
72     memset(ly, 0, sizeof(ly));
73     for (int x=0; x<X; ++x)
74         for (int y=0; y<Y; ++y)
75             lx[x] = max(lx[x], adj[x][y]);
76
77     // x側每一個點, 分別建立等邊交錯樹。
78     memset(mx, -1, sizeof(mx));
79     memset(my, -1, sizeof(my));
80     for (int x=0; x<X; ++x){
81         memset(vx, false, sizeof(vx));
82         memset(vy, false, sizeof(vy));
83         memset(dy, 0x7f, sizeof(dy));
84         qf = qb = q;
85         *qb++ = x; p[x] = -1; vx[x] = true; relax(x);
86         while (true){
87             if (branch1()) break;
88             reweight();
89             if (branch2()) break;
90         }
91     }
92
93     // 計算最大權完美匹配的權重
94     int weight = 0;
95     for (int x=0; x<X; ++x)
96         weight += adj[x][mx[x]];
97     return weight;
98 }

```

6.6 Dinic

```

1 // Maximum Flow
2 const int V = 100, E = 1000;
3 int adj[V]; // adjacency lists, 初始化為-1。
4 struct Element {int b, r, next;} e[E*2];
5 int en = 0;
6 void addedge(int a, int b, int c){
7     e[en] = (Element){b, c, adj[a]}; adj[a] = en++;
8     e[en] = (Element){a, 0, adj[b]}; adj[b] = en++;
9 }
10 int d[V]; // 最短距離
11 bool visit[V]; // BFS/DFS visit record
12 int q[V]; // queue
13 int BFS(int s, int t){ // 計算最短路徑, 求出容許圖
14     memset(d, 0x7f, sizeof(d));
15     memset(visit, false, sizeof(visit));
16     int qn = 0;
17     d[s] = 0;
18     visit[s] = true;
19     q[qn++] = s;
20
21     for (int qf=0; qf<qn; ++qf){
22         int a = q[qf];

```

```

23     for (int i = adj[a]; i != -1; i = e[i].next){
24         int b = e[i].b;
25         if (e[i].r > 0 && !visit[b]){
26             d[b] = d[a] + 1;
27             visit[b] = true;
28             q[qn++] = b;
29             if (b == t) return d[t];
30         }
31     }
32 }
33 return V;
34 }
35 int DFS(int a, int df, int s, int t){ //
    求出一條最短擴充路徑，並擴充流量
36     if (a == t) return df;
37     if (visit[a]) return 0;
38     visit[a] = true;
39     for (int i = adj[a]; i != -1; i = e[i].next){
40         int b = e[i].b;
41         if (e[i].r > 0 && d[a] + 1 == d[b]){
42             int f = DFS(b, min(df, e[i].r), s, t);
43             if (f){
44                 e[i].r -= f;
45                 e[i^1].r += f;
46                 return f;
47             }
48         }
49     }
50     return 0;
51 }
52 int dinitz(int s, int t){
53     int flow = 0;
54     while (BFS(s, t) < V)
55         while (true){
56             memset(visit, false, sizeof(visit));
57             int f = DFS(s, 1e9, s, t);
58             if (!f) break;
59             flow += f;
60         }
61     return flow;
62 }

```

6.7 Bipatirate

```

1  const int maxn = 300 + 5;
2  int n, color[maxn];
3  vector<vector<int>> v(maxn);
4  bool dfs(int s){
5      for(auto it : v[s]){
6          if(color[it] == -1){
7              color[it] = 3 - color[s];
8              if(!dfs(it)){
9                  return false;
10             }
11         }
12         if(color[s] == color[it]){
13             return false;
14         }
15     }
16     return true;
17 }
18 void isBipatirate(){
19     bool flag = true;
20     for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i){
21         if(color[i] == -1){
22             color[i] = 1;
23             flag &= dfs(i);
24         }
25     }
26     if(flag){
27         cout << "YES" << endl;
28     }
29     else{
30         cout << "NO" << endl;
31     }

```

```

32 }
33 int main(){
34     while(cin >> n && n){
35         for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) v[i].clear();
36         memset(color, -1, sizeof(color));
37         int a, b;
38         while(cin >> a >> b && (a || b)){
39             v[a].emplace_back(b);
40             v[b].emplace_back(a);
41         }
42         isBipatirate();
43     }
44 }

```

6.8 Hungarian algorithm

```

1  const int maxn = 500+5;
2  int t, N, bn, gn, match[maxn];
3  bool visited[maxn];
4  vector<vector<int>> G(maxn);
5  struct People{
6      int h;
7      string music, sport;
8      People(){}
9      People(int h, string music, string sport){
10         this->h = h;
11         this->music = music;
12         this->sport = sport;
13     }
14 }lef[maxn], rig[maxn];
15 bool check(People boy, People girl){
16     if(abs(boy.h - girl.h) <= 40 && boy.music ==
    girl.music && boy.sport != girl.sport) return
    true;
17     return false;
18 }
19 bool dfs(int s){
20     for(int i = 0; i < G[s].size(); ++i){
21         int v = G[s][i];
22         if(visited[v]) continue;
23         visited[v] = true;
24         if(match[v] == -1 || dfs(match[v])){
25             match[v] = s;
26             return true;
27         }
28     }
29     return false;
30 }
31 int Hungarian(){
32     int cnt = 0;
33     memset(match, -1, sizeof(match));
34     for(int i = 0; i < bn; ++i){
35         memset(visited, false, sizeof(visited));
36         if(dfs(i)) cnt++;
37     }
38     return cnt;
39 }
40 int main(){
41     cin >> t;
42     while(t--){
43         cin >> N;
44         bn = 0, gn = 0;
45         for(int i = 0; i <= N; ++i) G[i].clear();
46         int h;
47         string sex, music, sport;
48         for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i){
49             cin >> h >> sex >> music >> sport;
50             if(sex == "M") lef[bn++] = People(h, music, sport);
51             else rig[gn++] = People(h, music, sport);
52         }
53         for(int i = 0; i < bn; ++i){
54             for(int j = 0; j < gn; ++j)
55                 if(check(lef[i], rig[j]))
56                     G[i].emplace_back(j);

```

```

57     cout << N - Hungarian() << endl;
58 }
59 }

```

6.9 LCA

```

1  /*最低共同祖先*/
2  // 此 node 下有機類 node
3  int dfs(int node, int dep){
4      depth[node] = dep + 1;
5      if(G[node].empty()){
6          siz[node] = 1;
7          return 1;
8      }
9      int total = 1;
10     for(auto i : G[node])
11         total += dfs(i.v, dep + 1);
12     siz[node] = total;
13     return siz[node];
14 }
15 // 找出每個節點的 2^i 倍祖先
16 // 2^20 = 1e6 > 200000
17 void find_parent(){
18     for(int i = 1; i < 20; i++){
19         for (int j = 0; j < N; j++){
20             parent[j][i] =
                parent[parent[j][i-1]][i-1];
21 }
22 // 求兩點的LCA (利用倍增法)
23 int LCA(int a, int b){
24     if (depth[b] < depth[a]) swap(a, b);
25     if (depth[a] != depth[b]){
26         int dif = depth[b] - depth[a];
27         for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++){
28             if (dif & 1) b = parent[b][i];
29             dif >>= 1;
30         }
31     }
32     if (a == b) return a;
33     for (int i = 19; i >= 0; i--){
34         if (parent[a][i] != parent[b][i]){
35             a = parent[a][i];
36             b = parent[b][i];
37         }
38     }
39     return parent[a][0];
40 }

```

7 Other

7.1 Ants Colony

```

1  /* LCA 最低共同祖先 */
2  const int maxn = 1e5 + 5;
3  struct Edge{
4      int v;
5      int w;
6  };
7  int N;
8  vector<Edge> G[maxn];
9  int parent[maxn][20+5];
10 int depth[maxn], siz[maxn];
11 // 此 node 下有機類 node
12 int dfs(int node, int dep){
13     depth[node] = dep + 1;
14     if(G[node].empty()){
15         siz[node] = 1;
16         return 1;
17     }
18     int total = 1;
19     for(auto i : G[node])
20         total += dfs(i.v, dep + 1);

```

```

21     siz[node] = total;
22     return siz[node];
23 }
24 // 找出每個節點的 2^i 倍祖先
25 // 2^20 = 1e6 > 200000
26 void find_parent(){
27     for(int i = 1; i < 20; i++){
28         for (int j = 0; j < N; j++){
29             parent[j][i] =
                parent[parent[j][i-1]][i-1];
30 }
31 // 求兩點的LCA (利用倍增法)
32 int LCA(int a, int b){
33     if (depth[b] < depth[a]) swap(a, b);
34     if (depth[a] != depth[b]){
35         int dif = depth[b] - depth[a];
36         for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++){
37             if (dif & 1) b = parent[b][i];
38             dif >>= 1;
39         }
40     }
41     if (a == b) return a;
42     for (int i = 19; i >= 0; i--){
43         if (parent[a][i] != parent[b][i]){
44             a = parent[a][i];
45             b = parent[b][i];
46         }
47     }
48     return parent[a][0];
49 }
50 long long int dist[maxn];
51 // 從 0 開始到每個點的距離
52 void distance(){
53     for (int u = 0; u < N; ++u){
54         for(int i = 0; i < G[u].size(); ++i){
55             dist[G[u][i].v] = dist[u] + G[u][i].w;
56         }
57     }
58 int main(){
59     while(cin >> N && N){
60         memset(dist, 0, sizeof(dist));
61         memset(parent, 0, sizeof(parent));
62         memset(depth, 0, sizeof(depth));
63         memset(siz, 0, sizeof(siz));
64         for(int i = 0; i <= N; ++i){
65             G[i].clear();
66         }
67         for(int i = 1; i < N; ++i){
68             int u, w;
69             cin >> u >> w;
70             G[u].push_back({i, w});
71             parent[i][0] = u;
72         }
73         find_parent();
74         dfs(0, 0);
75         distance();
76         int s; cin >> s;
77         bool space = false;
78         for(int i = 0; i < s; ++i){
79             int a, b;
80             cin >> a >> b;
81             int lca = LCA(a, b);
82             if(space) cout << " ";
83             space = true;
84             cout << (dist[a] + dist[b]) - (dist[lca]
                * 2);
85         }
86         cout << endl;
87     }
}

```

7.2 Binary codes

```

1  /* BWT 資料轉換演算法 */
2  void BWT(){
3      for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){

```

```

4     if(back[i] == 0){
5         mini[zero++] = i;
6     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
7         if(back[i] == 1){
8             mini[zero++] = i;
9         int ptr = mini[0];
10        for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
11            cout << back[ptr] << " ";
12            ptr = mini[ptr];
13        }
14        cout << endl;
15    }
16    int main(){
17        cin >> n;
18        for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
19            cin >> back[i];
20            zero = 0;
21            BWT();
22    }

```

8 DP

8.1 Crested Ibis vs Monster

```

1  /* dp 背包 - 重量/價值/可重複使用
2  9 3
3  8 3
4  4 2
5  2 1
6  0 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 6
7  0 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 5
8  0 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4
9  因為這題可以重複使用同一條魔法
10 所以可以這樣 dp */
11 int a[10000+5], b[10000+5];
12 int dp[10000+5][10000+5];
13 int main(){
14     int h, n;
15     cin >> h >> n;
16     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
17         cin >> a[i] >> b[i];
18         memset(dp, 0x3f3f3f3f, sizeof(dp));
19         dp[0][0] = 0;
20         for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
21             for(int j = 0; j <= h; j++){
22                 dp[i][j] = min(dp[i-1][j], dp[i][max(0, j
23                     - a[i])]) + b[i];
24             cout << dp[n][h] << endl;
25         }

```

8.2 dpd Knapsack 1

```

1  /* dp 背包 - 時間/數量/價值 - 第幾分鐘符合
2  w[i]: 3
3  陣列每一格代表的意義是最大上限為 index
4  時可以放入的最大 value
5  0 0 0 30 30 30 30 30 30
6  w[i]: 4
7  0 0 0 30 50 50 50 80 80
8  w[i]: 5
9  0 0 0 30 50 60 60 80 90 */
10 int main(){
11     int N, W;
12     cin >> N >> W;
13     int w[100000+5], v[100000+5];
14     for(int i = 0; i < N; i++){
15         cin >> w[i] >> v[i];
16     long long int dp[100000+5];
17     memset(dp, 0, sizeof(dp));
18     for(int i = 0; i < N; i++){
19         for(int j = W; j >= w[i]; j--){
20             dp[j] = max(dp[j], dp[j - w[i]] + v[i]);
21         }

```

```

20     cout << dp[W] << endl;
21 }

```

8.3 Homer Simpson

```

1  /* dp 背包 - 時間/數量 - 漢堡
2  3 5 54
3  吃 3 分鐘漢堡時
4  0 -1 -1 1 -1 -1 2 -1 -1 3 -1 -1 4 -1 -1 5 -1 -1 6 -1
   -1 7 -1 -1 8 -1 -1 9 -1 -1 10 -1 -1 11 -1 -1 12
   -1 -1 13 -1 -1 14 -1 -1 15 -1 -1 16 -1 -1 17 -1
   -1 18
5  吃 5 分鐘漢堡時 (更新)
6  0 -1 -1 1 -1 1 2 -1 2 3 2 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 6 5 6 7 6 7 8
   7 8 9 8 9 10 9 10 11 10 11 12 11 12 13 12 13 14
   13 14 15 14 15 16 15 16 17 16 17 18
7  只有當該時間可剛好吃滿漢堡時會更新
8  全部初始設 -1，用以判斷 譬如當 1 分鐘時
   吃不了任何漢堡*/
9  int main(){
10     int m, n, t;
11     while(cin >> m >> n >> t){
12         int dp[10000+5];
13         memset(dp, -1, sizeof(dp));
14         dp[0] = 0;
15         for(int i = m; i <= t; i++){
16             if(dp[i - m] != -1)
17                 dp[i] = max(dp[i], dp[i - m] + 1);
18         for(int i = n; i <= t; i++){
19             if(dp[i - n] != -1)
20                 dp[i] = max(dp[i], dp[i - n] + 1);
21         // 時間無法剛好吃滿的時候
22         if(dp[t] == -1){
23             for(int i = t; i >= 0; i--){
24                 if(dp[i] != -1){
25                     cout << dp[i] << " " << t - i <<
26                         endl;
27                     break;
28                 }
29             }
30         } else cout << dp[t] << endl;
31     }

```

8.4 Let Me Count The Ways

```

1  /* dp - 時間/數量 - 硬幣排序
2  要湊出 17
3  1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 6 6 */
4  int main(){
5     long long int n;
6     long long int dp[30000+5];
7     int coin[] = {1, 5, 10, 25, 50};
8     memset(dp, 0, sizeof(dp));
9     // 直接把 dp 做好
10    dp[0] = 1;
11    for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++){
12        for(int j = coin[i]; j < 30000+5; j++){
13            if(dp[j - coin[i]] != -1)
14                dp[j] += dp[j - coin[i]];
15    while(cin >> n){
16        if(dp[n] == 1)
17            cout << "There is only " << dp[n] << "
18                way to produce " << n << " cents
19                change." << endl;
20        else
21            cout << "There are " << dp[n] << " ways
22                to produce " << n << " cents change."
23                << endl;
24    }
25 }

```


8.5 Luggage

```

1  /* dp 背包 - 重量/是否成立
2  7 7 13 1
3  1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
4  Note: dp[0] = true */
5  int main(){
6      int t;
7      cin >> t;
8      cin.ignore();
9      while(t--){
10         string str;
11         getline(cin, str);
12         vector<int> v;
13         stringstream ss;
14         int num, cnt = 0, sum = 0;;
15         bool dp[4000+5];
16         memset(dp, false, sizeof(dp));
17         ss << str;
18         while(ss >> num){
19             cnt++;
20             sum += num;
21             v.emplace_back(num);
22         }
23         if(sum & 1){
24             cout << "NO" << endl;
25             continue;
26         }
27         dp[0] = true;
28         for(int i = 0; i < v.size(); i++){
29             for(int j = sum; j >= v[i]; j--){
30                 if(dp[j - v[i]])
31                     dp[j] = true;
32             }
33             cout << (dp[sum/2] ? "YES" : "NO") << endl;
34         }
35     }

```

8.6 Partitioning by Palindromes

```

1  /* string & dp - 字串長度判斷迴文
2  r a c e c a r
3  i = 0, j = 0
4  -> r = r, dp[1] = dp[0] + 1 = 1
5  i = 1, j = 0
6  -> 因 a != r, dp[2] = 0x3f3f3f3f
7  i = 1, j = 1
8  -> 因 a = a, dp[2] = dp[1] + 1 = 2 */
9  bool check_palindromes(int lef, int rig){
10     // 比較字串兩端都是迴文
11     while(lef < rig){
12         if(str[lef] != str[rig]) return 0;
13         lef++;
14         rig--;
15     }
16     return 1;
17 }
18 int main(){
19     int t;
20     cin >> t;
21     while(t--){
22         cin >> str;
23         memset(dp, 0x3f3f3f3f, sizeof(dp));
24         dp[0] = 0;
25         for(int i = 0; i < str.size(); ++i)
26             for(int j = 0; j <= i; ++j)
27                 if(str[i] == str[j])
28                     if(check_palindromes(j, i))
29                         if(dp[i+1] > dp[j] + 1)
30                             dp[i+1] = dp[j] + 1;
31         cout << dp[str.size()] << endl;
32     }
33 }

```

8.7 SuperSale

```

1  /* dp 背包 - 重量/價值/不可重複使用
2  第一個人的負重: 23
3  0 0 0 0 52 52 52 52 52 54 54 54 54 106 106 106 106
4  106 106 106 106 106 151 151
5  第二個人的負重: 20
6  0 0 0 0 52 52 52 52 52 54 54 54 54 106 106 106 106
7  106 106 106 106
8  第三個人的負重: 20
9  0 0 0 0 52 52 52 52 52 54 54 54 54 106 106 106 106
10 106 106 106 106
11 第四個人的負重: 26
12 0 0 0 0 52 52 52 52 52 54 54 54 54 106 106 106 106
13 106 106 106 106 106 151 151 151 151 151 */
14 struct Edge{
15     int p;
16     int w;
17 }edge[1000+5];
18 int main(){
19     int t;
20     cin >> t;
21     while(t--){
22         int n; cin >> n;
23         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
24             cin >> edge[i].p >> edge[i].w;
25         }
26         int g, total = 0;
27         cin >> g;
28         for(int i = 0; i < g; i++){
29             int pw; in >> pw;
30             int dp[30+5];
31             memset(dp, 0, sizeof(dp));
32             for(int j = 0; j < n; j++){
33                 for(int k = pw; k >= edge[j].w; k--){
34                     dp[k] = max(dp[k], dp[k - edge[j].w] + edge[j].p);
35                 }
36                 total += dp[pw];
37             }
38             cout << total << endl;
39         }
40     }
41 }

```

8.8 Walking on the Safe Side

```

1  /* dp - 地圖更新
2  更新地圖
3  一張如下的地圖 其 dp 更新方法為加上和加左的路
4  0 0 0 0 0
5  0 1 0 0 0
6  0 0 1 0 1
7  0 0 0 0 0
8  1 1 1 1 1
9  1 0 1 2 3
10 1 1 0 2 0
11 1 2 2 4 4 */
12 bool mp[100+5][100+5];
13 long long int dp[100+5][100+5];
14 int main(){
15     int t; cin >> t;
16     bool space = false;
17     while(t--){
18         if(space) cout << endl;
19         else space = true;
20         int r, c; cin >> r >> c;
21         cin.ignore();
22         memset(mp, false, sizeof(mp));
23         memset(dp, 0, sizeof(dp));
24         string str;
25         for(int i = 0; i < r; i++){
26             getline(cin, str);
27             int n, num;
28             stringstream ss(str);
29             ss >> n;
30             while(ss >> num)

```



```

31         mp[n][num] = true;
32     }
33     dp[1][1] = 1;
34     for(int i = 1; i <= r; i++){
35         for(int j = 1; j <= c; j++){
36             if(mp[i][j]) continue;
37             if(i > 1)
38                 dp[i][j] += dp[i-1][j];
39             if(j > 1)
40                 dp[i][j] += dp[i][j-1];
41         }
42     }
43     cout << dp[r][c] << endl;
44 }
45 }

```

8.9 Cutting Sticks

```

1  /* dp - 動態切割取最小
2  100
3  3
4  25 50 75
5  dp:
6  0 0 50 125 200
7  0 0 0 50 125
8  0 0 0 0 50
9  0 0 0 0 0
10 0 0 0 0 0 */
11 int main(){
12     int l;
13     while(cin >> l && l){
14         int n;
15         cin >> n;
16         vector<int> s(n+2);
17         s[0] = 0;
18         for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
19             cin >> s[i];
20         // 從現在開始 n 的數量變為 n + 1
21         s[++n] = l;
22         int dp[n+5][n+5];
23         memset(dp, 0, sizeof(dp));
24         // r: 切幾段 b: 起點 c: 中間點 e: 終點
25         for(int r = 2; r <= n; ++r){
26             for(int b = 0; b < n; ++b){
27                 // 如果從 b 開始切 r 刀會超出長度就
28                 // break
29                 if(b + r > n) break;
30                 // e: 從 b 開始切 r 刀
31                 int e = b + r;
32                 dp[b][e] = 0x3f3f3f3f;
33                 // c: 遍歷所有從 b 開始到 e
34                 // 結束的中間點
35                 for(int c = b + 1; c < e; ++c){
36                     // dp[b][c] 從 b 到 c 最少 cost +
37                     // dp[c][e] 從 c 到 e 最少 cost
38                     // s[e] - s[b] 兩段之間的 cost
39                     dp[b][e] = min(dp[b][e], dp[b][c]
40                                     + dp[c][e] + s[e] - s[b]);
41                 }
42             }
43         }
44         cout << "The minimum cutting is " << dp[0][n]
45             << "." << endl;
46     }
47 }

```

8.10 Race to 1

```

1  /* dp - 數量
2  期望值、質數、dfs */
3  const int N = 1000000;
4  bool sieve[N+5];

```

```

5  vector<int> pri;
6  double dp[N+5];
7  // 線性篩
8  void Linear_Sieve(){
9      for (int i = 2; i < N; i++){
10         if (!sieve[i])
11             pri.push_back(i);
12         for (int p: pri){
13             if (i * p >= N) break;
14             sieve[i * p] = true;
15             if (i % p == 0) break;
16         }
17     }
18 }
19 double dfs(int n){
20     if(dp[n] != -1) return dp[n];
21     dp[n] = 0;
22     if(n == 1) return dp[n];
23     int total = 0, prime = 0;
24     for(int i = 0; i < pri.size() && pri[i] <= n;
25         i++){
26         total++;
27         if(n % pri[i]) continue;
28         prime++;
29         dp[n] += dfs(n/pri[i]);
30     }
31     // 算期望值
32     dp[n] = (dp[n] + total)/prime;
33     return dp[n];
34 }
35 int main(){
36     int t, num, ca = 1;
37     for(int i = 0; i <= N; i++)
38         dp[i] = -1;
39     Linear_Sieve();
40     cin >> t;
41     while(t--){
42         cin >> num;
43         cout << "Case " << ca++ << ": " << fixed <<
44             setprecision(10) << dfs(num) << endl;
45     }
46 }

```

9 Math

9.1 Big Mod

```

1  '''
2  Mod
3  pow(x, y, z) = x^y % z
4  '''
5  # python 如何讀取直到 EOF 用 try except
6  try:
7      while True:
8          # input().split() 用空格切開讀取一整行
9          # map (型態, input().split()) 才能把值全讀成
10             int
11             B, P, M = map(int, input().split())
12             print(pow(B, P, M))
13 except EOFError:
14     exit

```

9.2 Bubble Sort Expect Value

```

1  /* 數論 期望值算法:
2  擲一枚公平的六面骰子, 其每次「點數」的期望值是 3.5
3  E(x) = 1 * 1/6 + 2 * 1/6 + 3 * 1/6 + 4 * 1/6 + 5 *
4          1/6 + 6 * 1/6
5  = (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6)/6 = 3.5
6  bubble sort 每兩兩之間交換機率是 1/2
7  總共會做 C(n, 2) 次

```

```

7 E(x) = C(n, 2) * 1/2 = (n * (n - 1))/2 * 1/2 */
8 int t, ca = 1;
9 cin >> t;
10 while(t--){
11     long long int n;
12     cin >> n;
13     cout << "Case " << ca++ << ": ";
14     // 如果 (n * (n - 1)) 可以被 4 整除
15     // 代表最後答案會是整數，否則會是分數
16     if((n * (n - 1)) % 4){
17         cout << ( (n * (n - 1)) / 2 ) << "/" << endl;
18     }
19     else{
20         cout << ( (n * (n - 1)) / 2 ) / 2 << endl;
21     }
22 }

```

9.3 Fraction Floor Sum

```

1 /* 數論
2 [N/i] == M
3 -> M <= N/i < M + 1
4 -> N/(M+1) < i <= N/M */
5 int main(){
6     long long int N;
7     cin >> N;
8     long long int ans = 0;
9     for(long long int i = 1; i <= N; i++){
10         long long int M = N / i, n = N / M;
11         // 總共會有 n - i 個的 [N/i] 值都是 M
12         ans += (n - i + 1) * M;
13         // 更新跳過 以免重複計算
14         i = n;
15     }
16     cout << ans << endl;
17 }

```

9.4 How Many 0s

```

1 /* 數論 */
2 int main(){
3     long long int n, m;
4     while(cin >> n >> m && (n >= 0) && (m >= 0)){
5         long long int total1 = 0, total2 = 0;
6         long long int ten = 1, tmp = n-1;
7         while(tmp >= 10){
8             if(tmp % 10 == 0){
9                 tmp /= 10;
10                total1 += (tmp - 1) * ten + ((n-1) %
11                    ten) + 1;
12            }
13            else{
14                tmp /= 10;
15                total1 += tmp * ten;
16            }
17            ten *= 10;
18        }
19        ten = 1; tmp = m;
20        while(tmp >= 10){
21            if(tmp % 10 == 0){
22                tmp /= 10;
23                total2 += (tmp - 1) * ten + (m % ten)
24                    + 1;
25            }
26            else{
27                tmp /= 10;
28                total2 += tmp * ten;
29            }
30            ten *= 10;
31        }
32        if(n == 0) total1--;
33        cout << total2 - total1 << endl;
34    }
35 }

```

9.5 Number of Pairs

```

1 /* 數論
2 upper_bound ex:
3 10 20 30 30 40 50
4 upper_bound for element 30 is at index 4
5 lower_bound ex:
6 10 20 30 40 50
7 lower_bound for element 30 at index 2 */
8 int main(){
9     int t;
10    cin >> t;
11    while(t--){
12        int n, l, r;
13        vector<int> v;
14        cin >> n >> l >> r;
15        int num;
16        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
17            cin >> num;
18            v.emplace_back(num);
19        }
20        sort(v.begin(), v.end());
21        long long int ans = 0;
22        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
23            ans += (upper_bound(v.begin() + i + 1,
24                v.end(), r - v[i]) -
25                lower_bound(v.begin() + i + 1,
26                v.end(), l - v[i]));
27        }
28        cout << ans << endl;
29    }
30 }

```

9.6 ORXOR

```

1 /* bitwise operator 二進位制數論
2 如何切區段，之所以要 1 <= n 是為了可以跑 000~111
3 i = 0, binary i = 000
4 0 : 1 5 7
5 i = 1, binary i = 001
6 1 : 1 5 7
7 i = 2, binary i = 010, 看得出來切了一刀
8 2 : 1 | 5 7
9 i = 3, binary i = 011
10 3 : 1 | 5 7
11 i = 4, binary i = 100, 為了要切在 index=2, 所以才要 1 <= j
12 4 : 1 5 | 7
13 i = 5, binary i = 101
14 5 : 1 5 | 7
15 i = 6, binary i = 110
16 6 : 1 | 5 | 7
17 i = 7, binary i = 111
18 7 : 1 | 5 | 7
19 可以觀察出來，前兩位 bit 是 1 時代表的意義是切在哪裡
20 */
21 int main(){
22     int n; cin >> n;
23     int num[20+7];
24     memset(num, 0, sizeof(num));
25     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
26         cin >> num[i];
27     }
28     // 不知道為甚麼只有 2147483647 給過
29     int mini = 2147483647;
30     // 1 <= n = n * 2
31     for(int i = 0; i < (1 <= n); i++){
32         int XOR = 0, OR = 0;
33         for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++){
34             OR |= num[j];
35             if((i & (1 <= j))){
36                 XOR ^= OR;
37                 OR = 0;
38             }
39         }
40     }
41 }

```

```

37     }
38     XOR ^= OR;
39     mini = min(mini, XOR);
40 }
41 cout << mini << endl;
42 }

```

9.7 X drawing

```

1  /* 數論畫圖 */
2  int main(){
3      long long int n;
4      long long int a, b;
5      long long int p, q, r, s;
6      cin >> n >> a >> b;
7      cin >> p >> q >> r >> s;
8      for(long long int i = p; i <= q; i++){
9          for(long long int j = r; j <= s; j++){
10             if(abs(i - a) == abs(j - b)) cout << '#';
11             else cout << '.';
12             cout << endl;
13         }
14     }

```

10 Binary Search

10.1 Fill the Containers

```

1  /*binary search 變形*/
2  int binary_search(int arr[maxn], int lef, int rig,
3      int mini){
4      if(lef > rig) return mini;
5      int amount = 1, fill = 0;
6      int mid = (lef + rig) >> 1;
7      for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
8          if(amount > m) break;
9          fill += arr[i];
10         if(fill > mid){
11             fill = arr[i];
12             amount++;
13         }
14         if(!flag && amount <= m) mini = mid;
15         if(flag && amount == m) mini = mid;
16         if(amount == m){
17             flag = true;
18             return binary_search(arr, lef, mid - 1, mid);
19         }
20         else if(amount < m){
21             return binary_search(arr, lef, mid - 1, mini);
22         }
23         else{
24             return binary_search(arr, mid + 1, rig, mini);
25         }
26     }
27 int main(){
28     int ca = 1;
29     while(cin >> n >> m){
30         flag = false;
31         int arr[maxn];
32         int maxi = 0, sum = 0;
33         for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
34             cin >> arr[i];
35             sum += arr[i];
36             maxi = max(maxi, arr[i]);
37         }
38         cout << binary_search(arr, maxi, sum, maxi)
39             << endl;
40     }

```

10.2 Where is the marble

```

1  /*upper_bound & lower_bound*/
2  int main(){
3      int N, Q;
4      int ca = 1;
5      while(cin >> N >> Q && N && Q){
6          vector<int> v(N);
7          for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) cin >> v[i];
8          sort(v.begin(), v.end());
9          cout << "CASE# " << ca++ << " " << endl;
10         int marble;
11         for(int i = 0; i < Q; ++i){
12             cin >> marble;
13             int lef = lower_bound(v.begin(), v.end(),
14                 marble) - v.begin();
15             int rig = upper_bound(v.begin(), v.end(),
16                 marble) - v.begin();
17             if(lef == rig) cout << marble << " not
18                 found" << endl;
19             else{
20                 cout << marble << " found at " << lef
21                     + 1 << endl;
22             }
23         }
24     }
25 }

```

11 Segement Tree

11.1 Frequent values

```

1  /* Segement Tree & RMQ (Range Sum Query)
2  idx:  1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10
3  num: -1  -1   1   1   1   1   3  10  10  10
4  fre:  2   2   4   4   4   4   1   3   3   3
5  border
6  left: 1   1   3   3   3   3   7   8   8   8
7  right:2   2   6   6   6   6   7  10  10  10 */
8  # define Lson(x) x << 1
9  # define Rson(x) (x << 1) + 1
10 const int maxn = 1e5+5;
11 struct Tree{
12     int lef, rig, value;
13 }tree[4 * maxn];
14 struct Num{
15     int lef, rig, value, fre;
16 }num[maxn];
17 // 建立 segement tree
18 void build(int lef, int rig, int x){
19     tree[x].lef = lef;
20     tree[x].rig = rig;
21     // 區塊有多長，題目詢問的重點
22     if(lef == rig){
23         tree[x].value = num[lef].fre;
24         return;
25     }
26     int mid = (lef + rig) >> 1;
27     build(lef, mid, Lson(x));
28     build(mid + 1, rig, Rson(x));
29     tree[x].value = max(tree[Lson(x)].value,
30         tree[Rson(x)].value);
31 }
32 // 查詢 segement tree
33 int query(int lef, int rig, int x){
34     // 題目所查詢的區間剛好落在同個區塊上，num[lef].v
35     // == num[rig].v
36     if(num[lef].value == num[rig].value) return rig -
37         lef + 1;
38     int ans = 0;
39     // 查詢的左區間邊界切到區塊，且此區間有數個區塊
40     if(lef > num[lef].lef){
41         // 計算切到的區間大小

```

```

39     ans = num[lef].rig - lef + 1;
40     // 更新左邊界至被切區塊的右邊界加一，就不會切到區
41     lef = num[lef].rig + 1;
42 }
43 // 查詢的右區間邊界切到區塊，且此區間有數個區塊
44 if(rig < num[rig].rig){
45     // 計算切到的區間大小，並找出最大
46     ans = max(ans, rig - num[rig].lef + 1);
47     // 更新右邊界
48     rig = num[rig].lef - 1;
49 }
50 // 如果左邊界大於右邊界，表示不需要再進行查詢直接回傳
51 if(lef > rig) return ans;
52 if(tree[x].lef >= lef && tree[x].rig <= rig)
53     return tree[x].value;
54 int mid = (tree[x].lef + tree[x].rig) >> 1;
55 if(lef <= mid) ans = max(ans, query(lef, rig,
56     Lson(x)));
57 if(mid < rig) ans = max(ans, query(lef, rig,
58     Rson(x)));
59 return ans;
60 }
61 int main(){
62     int n, q;
63     while(cin >> n && n){
64         cin >> q;
65         int start = 1;
66         for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i){
67             cin >> num[i].value;
68             if(num[i].value != num[i-1].value){
69                 for(int j = start; j < i; ++j){
70                     num[j].rig = i - 1;
71                     num[j].fre = i - start;
72                 }
73                 start = num[i].lef = i;
74             }
75             else num[i].lef = start;
76         }
77         // 最後一段 [start, n]
78         for(int j = start; j <= n; ++j){
79             num[j].rig = n;
80             num[j].fre = n - start + 1;
81         }
82         build(1, n, 1);
83         int lef, rig;
84         for(int i = 0; i < q; ++i){
85             cin >> lef >> rig;
86             cout << query(lef, rig, 1) << endl;
87         }
88     }
89 }

```

12 Bipartite Graph

12.1 Claw Decomposition

```

1  /*二分圖 Bipatirate*/
2  const int maxn = 300+5;
3  int n;
4  int color[maxn];
5  vector<vector<int>> v(maxn);
6  bool dfs(int s){
7      for(auto it : v[s]){
8          if(color[it] == -1){
9              // 如果與點相連又還未填色，填塞成與原點不同的
10             color[it] = 3 - color[s];
11             // 同樣對此點去判定與此點相連的點的填色
12             if(!dfs(it)) return false;
13         }
14         if(color[s] == color[it]){

```

```

15             // 如果相鄰兩點同色，回傳 false
16             return false;
17         }
18     }
19     return true;
20 }
21 void isBipatirate(){
22     bool flag = true;
23     for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i){
24         if(color[i] == -1){
25             // 如果還未填色過，就先填色成
26             // 1，並對與此點相連的點都 dfs 判定填色
27             color[i] = 1;
28             flag &= dfs(i);
29         }
30     }
31     if(flag) cout << "YES" << endl;
32     else cout << "NO" << endl;
33 }
34 int main(){
35     while(cin >> n && n){
36         for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) v[i].clear();
37         memset(color, -1, sizeof(color));
38         int a, b;
39         while(cin >> a >> b && (a || b)){
40             v[a].emplace_back(b);
41             v[b].emplace_back(a);
42         }
43         isBipatirate();
44     }
45 }

```

12.2 Guardian of Decency

```

1  /* 二分圖最大匹配
2  匈牙利演算法 Hungarian algorithm*/
3  const int maxn = 500+5;
4  int bn, gn;
5  int match[maxn];
6  bool visited[maxn];
7  vector<vector<int>> G(maxn);
8  struct People{
9      int h;
10     string music, sport;
11     // constructor
12     People(){}
13     People(int h, string music, string sport){
14         this->h = h;
15         this->music = music;
16         this->sport = sport;
17     }
18 }lef[maxn], rig[maxn];
19 bool check(People boy, People girl){
20     if(abs(boy.h - girl.h) <= 40 && boy.music ==
21         girl.music && boy.sport != girl.sport) return
22         true;
23     return false;
24 }
25 bool dfs(int s){
26     for(int i = 0; i < G[s].size(); ++i){
27         int v = G[s][i];
28         if(visited[v]) continue;
29         visited[v] = true;
30         // 如果這個女生還沒被配對過，直接匹配
31         // 如果已經被配對，則根據這個女生所配對的對象
32         // dfs 重新匹配所有人的對象
33         if(match[v] == -1 || dfs(match[v])){
34             match[v] = s;
35             return true;
36         }
37     }
38     return false;
39 }
40 int Hungarian(){
41     int cnt = 0;

```

```

39     memset(match, -1, sizeof(match));
40     for(int i = 0; i < bn; ++i){
41         memset(visited, false, sizeof(visited));
42         if(dfs(i)) cnt++;
43     }
44     return cnt;
45 }
46 int main(){
47     int t;
48     cin >> t;
49     while(t--){
50         int N;
51         cin >> N;
52         bn = 0, gn = 0;
53         for(int i = 0; i <= N; ++i) G[i].clear();
54         int h;
55         string sex, music, sport;
56         for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i){
57             cin >> h >> sex >> music >> sport;
58             if(sex == "M")
59                 lef[bn++] = People(h, music, sport);
60             else
61                 rig[gn++] = People(h, music, sport);
62         }
63         for(int i = 0; i < bn; ++i)
64             for(int j = 0; j < gn; ++j)
65                 if(check(lef[i], rig[j]))
66                     G[i].emplace_back(j);
67         cout << N - Hungarian() << endl;
68     }
69 }

```

13 Function

13.1 strstr

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3
4 int main(){
5     char * c;
6     char str1[1005], str2[1005];
7     scanf("%s %s", str1, str2);
8     c = strstr(str1, str2);
9     if (c != NULL){
10         printf("Yes\n");
11     }
12     else printf("No\n");
13 }
14 // Input : Hello eLl
15 // Output : No

```

13.2 substr

```

1 int main(){
2     string str; //abcdef
3     cin >> str;
4     string tmp;
5     tmp = str.substr(0, 2); //ab
6     str = str.substr(2); //cdef
7     cout << tmp << " " << str;
8     return 0;
9 }

```

13.3 map set

```

1 .begin( ) // Return iterator to beginning
2 .end( ) // Return iterator to end
3 .empty( ) // 檢查是否為空
4 .size( ) // 回傳大小

```

```

5 mp.insert(pair<char, int>('a', 100))
6 st.insert(100) // 插入key、value
7 .erase( ) // 刪掉指定key和他的value
8 .clear( ) // 清空整個 map
9 m.find( )
10 cout << "a ==> " << mymap.find('a')->second << endl;
11 // 找出 map 裡 key
12 // 有沒有在裡面，如果有會回傳元素所在的iterator，否則傳end
13 s.count() // 返回某個值元素在set的個數
14 while( !mymap.empty()){
15     cout << mymap.begin()->first << " ==> " <<
16         mymap.begin()->second << endl;
17     mymap.erase(mymap.begin());
18 }
19 for (auto it = mymap.begin(); it != mymap.end(); ++it)
20     cout << it->first << " ==> " << it->second << endl;

```

13.4 vector

```

1 v.erase(v.begin() + 5) //拿掉第六個數
2 v.erase (v.begin(), v.begin() + 3); //拿掉前三個數

```

13.5 setprecision

```

1 // 將數字的小數部分設定為固定長度
2 cnt = 3.5555;
3 cout << fixed << setprecision(3) << cnt ;
4 // output : 3.555

```

13.6 GCD LCM

```

1 int gcd(int a, int b){
2     return (b == 0 ? a : gcd(b, a % b));
3 }
4 int lcm(int a, int b){
5     return a * b / gcd(a, b);
6 }
7
8 /* 輾轉相除法 - 求兩數是否互質
9 如果兩數互質 最終結果其中一方為0時 另一方必為1
10 若兩數有公因數 最終結果其中一方為0時 另一方必不為1 */
11 while ( ( num1 % num2 ) != 0 && ( num2 % num1 ) != 0 );

```

13.7 reverse

```

1 int a[10] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
2 reverse(a, a+5) // 轉換0~5
3
4 vector<int> v;
5 reverse(v.begin(), v.end());
6
7 string str = "123";
8 reverse(str.begin(), str.end());
9 cout << str << endl; //321

```

13.8 CHAR

```

1 isdigit()
2 isalnum() //判斷字母 // 數字
3 isalpha()
4 islower()
5 isupper()
6 isblank() //判斷是否為空格，或者 tab 健制表符，即
7     space 和 \t
8 toupper()
9 tolower()

```

13.9 sort

```

1 priority_queue<int, vector<int>, less<int>> //大到小
2 priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>>
   //小到大
3
4 int arr[] = {4, 5, 8, 3, 7, 1, 2, 6, 10, 9};
5 sort(arr, arr+10);
6
7 vector<int> v;
8 sort(v.begin(), v.end()); //小到大
9
10 int cmp(int a, int b){
11     return a > b;
12 }
13 sort(v.begin(), v.end(), cmp); //大到小

```

```

26 # e 次 x 幂 math.exp(x)
27 except EOFError:
28     pass

```

13.10 struct

```

1 struct area{
2     int a, b;
3     bool operator<(const area rhs) const{
4         return a > rhs.a || (a == rhs.a && b > rhs.b);
5     }
6     bool operator!=(const area rhs) const{
7         return a != rhs.a || b != rhs.b;
8     }
9 };

```

13.11 deque

```

1 deque<int> que;
2 que.push_back(10);
3 que.push_front(20);
4 que.front()
5 que.back()
6 que.pop_front()
7 que.pop_back()
8 cout << "Element at position 2 : " << que.at(2) <<
   endl;

```

13.12 python template

```

1 import math
2 import operator
3
4 try:
5     while(1):
6         listx = []
7         listx.append("...")
8         list_s = sorted(listx) # 小到大
9         list_s = sorted(listx, reverse = True) #
            大到小
10        # max(listx)
11        # min(listx)
12        # sum(listx)
13        # len(listx)
14        dicty = {}
15        dicty[key] = "value"
16        dicty= sorted(dicty.items()) # by key
17        dicty= sorted(dicty.items(),
            key=operator.itemgetter(1)) # by value
18        # EOF寫法
19        # 階層 math.factorial(3) == 6
20        # 絕對值 math.fabs(x)
21        # 無條件進位 math.ceil(3.1) == 3
22        # 無條件捨去 math.floor(2.9) == 2
23        # C n 取 k math.comb(n, k)
24        # math.gcd
25        # math.lcm

```