Contents

1 Sync

1.1 Sync

```cpp
int main(){
    std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    // 開始寫程式
}
```

2 Data Structure

2.1 Binary Search

```cpp
int binary_search(int arr[maxn], int lef, int rig,
    int target){
    if(lef > rig) return 0x3f3f3f3f;
    int mid = (lef + rig) >> 1;
    if(arr[mid] == target) return mid;
    else if(arr[mid] > target){
        return binary_search(arr, lef, mid - 1,
            target);
    }
    else{
        return binary_search(arr, mid + 1, rig,
            target);
    }
}
```

2.2 BIT

```cpp
/* BIT Binary Index Tree */
#define lowbit(k) (k & -k)
void add(vector<int> &tr, int id, int val) {
  for (; id <= n; id += lowbit(id)) {
    tr[id] += val;
  }
}
int sum(vector<int> &tr, int id) {
  int ret = 0;
  for (; id >= 1; id -= lowbit(id)) {
    ret += tr[id];
  }
  return ret;
}
```

2.3 BWT

```cpp
/* BWT 資料轉換演算法 */
void BWT(){
    for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
        if(back[i] == 0)
            mini[zero++] = i;
    for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        if(back[i] == 1)
            mini[zero++] = i;
    int ptr = mini[0];
    for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
        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) +
             count_inversions(mid, rig);
7      int i = lef, j = mid, k = lef;
8      while(i < mid || j < rig){
9          if(i >= mid) buf[k] = arr[j++];
10         else if(j >= rig) buf[k] = arr[i++];
11         else{
12             if(arr[i] <= arr[j]) buf[k] = arr[i++];
13             else{
14                 buf[k] = arr[j++];
15                 ans += mid - i;
16             }
17         }
18         k++;
19     }
20     for(int k = lef; k < rig; ++k) arr[k] = buf[k];
21     return ans;
22 }
```

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

4.2 LCS

```
1  /* Longest Common Subsequence */
2  int LCS(string s1, string s2) {
3      int n1 = s1.size(), n2 = s2.size();
4      int dp[n1+1][n2+1] = {0};
5      // dp[i][j] = s1的前i個字元和s2的前j個字元
6      for (int i = 1; i <= n1; i++) {
7          for (int j = 1; j <= n2; j++) {
8              if (s1[i - 1] == s2[j - 1]) {
9                  dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j - 1] + 1;
10             } else {
11                 dp[i][j] = max(dp[i - 1][j], dp[i][j - 1]);
12             }
13         }
14     }
15     return dp[n1][n2];
16 }
```

4.3 LIS

```
1  /* Longest Increasing Subsequence */
2  int LIS(vector<int> &a) {
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 }
```

4.4 LIS 2

```
1  int LIS(vector<int> &a){
2      int len[a.size()];
3      for(int i = 0; i < a.size(); ++i) len[i] = 1;
4      int maxi = -1;
5      for(int i = 0; i < a.size(); ++i)
6          for(int j = i + 1; j < a.size(); ++j)
7              if(a[i] <= a[j]) len[j] = max(len[j],
                     len[i] + 1);
8
9      for(int i = 0; i < a.size(); ++i)
10         maxi = max(maxi, len[i]);
11     return maxi;
12 }
```

5 Enumerate

5.1 Halfcut Enumerate

```
1  /* 折半枚舉 */
2  void dfs(set<long long int> &s, int depth, int T,
       long long int sum){
3      if(depth >= T){
4          s.insert(sum);
5          return;
6      }
7      dfs(s, depth + 1, T, sum); // 取或不取的概念
8      dfs(s, depth + 1, T, sum + A[depth]);
9  }
10 int main(){
11     int N, T;
12     set<long long int> s1, s2;
13     cin >> N >> T;
```

```
14      for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) cin >> A[i];
15      dfs(s1, 0, N/2, 0); // 折半枚舉
16      dfs(s2, N/2, N, 0);
17      long long int ans = 0;
18      // 題目:枚舉集合 Sx 的數字 Sxi，找出 Sy
           集合內小於等於 T-Sxi 中最大的數 Syj
19      for(auto &x : s1){
20          auto it = s2.upper_bound(T - x);
21          long long int y = *(--it);
22          if(x + y <= T) ans = max(ans, x + y);
23      }
24      cout << ans << endl;
25  }
```

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  /* Dijkstra 最短路徑 */
2  struct Item{
3      int u, dis;
4      // 取路徑最短
5      bool operator < (const Item &other) const{
6          return dis > other.dis;
7      }
8  };
9  int dis[maxn];
10 vector<Edge> G[maxn];
11 void dijkstra(int s){
12     for(int i = 0; i <= n; i++){
13         dis[i] = inf;
14     }
15     dis[s] = 0;
16     priority_queue<Item> pq;
17     pq.push({s, 0});
18     while(!pq.empty()){
19         // 取路徑最短的點
```

```
20         Item now = pq.top();
21         pq.pop();
22         if(now.dis > dis[now.u]){
23             continue;
24         }
25         // 鬆弛更新，把與 now.u 相連的點都跑一遍
26         for(Edge e : G[now.u]){
27             if(dis[e.v] > now.dis + e.w){
28                 dis[e.v] = now.dis + e.w;
29                 pq.push({e.v, dis[e.v]});
30             }
31         }
32     }
33  }
```

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   if(a != b){
21     if(parent[a] < parent[b]){
22       parent[a] += parent[b];
23       parent[b] = a;
24     }
25     else{
26       parent[b] += parent[a];
27       parent[a] = b;
28     }
29   }
30 }
31 void kruskal(){
32     memset(parent, -1, sizeof(parent));
33     sort(edge, edge + m);
34     int i, j;
35     for(i = 0, j = 0; i < n - 1 && j < m; i++){
```

```
36            // 如果 u 和 v 的祖先相同，則 j++
              （祖先相同代表會產生環 所以不要）
37            while(find(edge[j].u) == find(edge[j].v)) j++;
38            // 若部會產生環 則讓兩點之間產生橋
              （連接兩顆子生成樹）
39            unite(edge[j].u, edge[j].v);
40            j++;
41        }
42 }
```

6.5 Disjoint set Kruskal 2

```
 1 struct Edge{
 2     int u, v;
 3     double w;
 4     bool operator < (const Edge &rhs) const{
 5         return w < rhs.w;
 6     }
 7 }edge[maxn * maxn];
 8 vector<Edge> G[maxn]; // 紀錄有哪些邊在 MST 上
 9 int parent[maxn];
10 // disjoint set
11 int find(int x){
12     return x == parent[x] ? x : parent[x] =
           find(parent[x]);
13 }
14 bool unite(int a, int b){
15     int x = find(a);
16     int y = find(b);
17     if(x == y) return false;
18     parent[x] = y;
19     return true;
20 }
21 double kruskal(){
22     m = 0; // m: 邊的數量
23     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
24         for(int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j)
25             edge[m++] = (Edge){i, j, dist(i, j)};
26     sort(edge, edge + m);
27     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
28         parent[i] = i;
29         G[i].clear();
30     }
31     double total = 0.0;
32     int edge_cnt = 0;
33     for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i){
34         int u = edge[i].u, v = edge[i].v;
35         double cnt = edge[i].w;
36         if(unite(u, v)){
37             G[u].push_back((Edge){u, v, cnt});
38             G[v].push_back((Edge){v, u, cnt});
39             total += cnt;
40             if(++edge_cnt == n-1) break;
41         }
42     }
43     return total;
44 }
```

6.6 Bipatirate

```
 1 /* 二分圖 */
 2 const int maxn = 300 + 5;
 3 int n, color[maxn];
 4 vector<vector<int>> v(maxn);
 5 bool dfs(int s){
 6     for(auto it : v[s]){
 7         if(color[it] == -1){
 8             color[it] = 3 - color[s];
 9             if(!dfs(it)){
10                 return false;
11             }
12         }
13         if(color[s] == color[it]){
14             return false;
15         }
16     }
17     return true;
18 }
19 void isBipatirate(){
20     bool flag = true;
21     for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i){
22         if(color[i] == -1){
23             color[i] = 1;
24             flag &= dfs(i);
25         }
26     }
27     if(flag){
28         cout << "YES" << endl;
29     }
30     else{
31         cout << "NO" << endl;
32     }
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 }
```

6.7 Hungarian algorithm

```
 1 /* 匈牙利演算法 */
 2 const int maxn = 500+5;
 3 int t, N, bn, gn, match[maxn];
 4 bool visited[maxn];
 5 vector<vector<int>> G(maxn);
 6 struct People{
 7     int h;
 8     string music, sport;
 9     People(){}
10     People(int h, string music, string sport){
11         this->h = h;
12         this->music = music;
13         this->sport = sport;
14     }
15 }lef[maxn], rig[maxn];
16 bool check(People boy, People girl){
17     if(abs(boy.h - girl.h) <= 40 && boy.music ==
           girl.music && boy.sport != girl.sport) return
           true;
18     return false;
19 }
20 bool dfs(int s){
21     for(int i = 0; i < G[s].size(); ++i){
22         int v = G[s][i];
23         if(visited[v]) continue;
24         visited[v] = true;
25         if(match[v] == -1 || dfs(match[v])){
26             match[v] = s;
27             return true;
28         }
29     }
30     return false;
31 }
32 int Hungarian(){
33     int cnt = 0;
34     memset(match, -1, sizeof(match));
35     for(int i = 0; i < bn; ++i){
36         memset(visited, false, sizeof(visited));
37         if(dfs(i)) cnt++;
38     }
39     return cnt;
```

```
40 }
41 int main(){
42     cin >> t;
43     while(t--){
44         cin >> N;
45         bn = 0, gn = 0;
46         for(int i = 0; i <= N; ++i) G[i].clear();
47         int h;
48         string sex, music, sport;
49         for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i){
50             cin >> h >> sex >> music >> sport;
51             if(sex == "M") lef[bn++] = People(h,
                 music, sport);
52             else rig[gn++] = People(h, music, sport);
53         }
54         for(int i = 0; i < bn; ++i){
55             for(int j = 0; j < gn; ++j){
56                 if(check(lef[i], rig[j]))
57                     G[i].emplace_back(j);
58             }
59         }
60         cout << N - Hungarian() << endl;
   }
}
```

6.8 LCA

```
1  /*最低共同祖先*/
2  // 此 node 下有機顆 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 }
```

6.9 Trie

```
1  /* Trie 字典樹 */
2  struct Tire{
3      int path;
```

```
4      map<string, int> G[maxn];
5      void init(){
6          path = 1;
7          G[0].clear();
8      }
9      void insert(string str){
10         int u = 0;
11         string word = "";
12         for(int i = 0; i < str.size(); ++i){
13             if(str[i] == '\\'){
14                 if(!G[u].count(word)){
15                     G[path].clear();
16                     G[u][word] = path++;
17                 }
18                 u = G[u][word];
19                 word = "";
20             }
21             else word += str[i];
22         }
23     }
24     void put(int u, int space){
25         for(auto i = G[u].begin(); i != G[u].end();
             ++i){
26             for(int j = 0; j < space; ++j){
27                 cout << " ";
28             }
29             cout << i->first << endl;
30             put(i->second, space + 1);
31         }
32     }
33 }tree;
```

7 Math

7.1 Hash

```
1  /* 建議搭配 Other - Stammering_Aliens 食用 */
2  #define ull unsigned long long int
3  const int maxn = 40000+5;
4  const ull seed = 131;
5  ull pw[maxn], hhash[maxn], hhash2[maxn];
6  char str[maxn];
7  void init(){
8      hhash[0] = 0;
9      for(int i = len-1; i >= 0; --i)
10         hhash[i] = (hhash[i+1] * seed + str[i]);
11 }
```

8 Other

8.1 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 下有機顆 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] =
30                    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   int main(){
58        while(cin >> N && N){
59            memset(dist, 0, sizeof(dist));
60            memset(parent, 0, sizeof(parent));
61            memset(depth, 0, sizeof(depth));
62            memset(siz, 0, sizeof(siz));
63            for(int i = 0; i <= N; ++i){
64                G[i].clear();
65            }
66            for(int i = 1; i < N; ++i){
67                int u, w;
68                cin >> u >> w;
69                G[u].push_back({i, w});
70                parent[i][0] = u;
71            }
72            find_parent();
73            dfs(0, 0);
74            distance();
75            int s; cin >> s;
76            bool space = false;
77            for(int i = 0; i < s; ++i){
78                int a, b;
79                cin >> a >> b;
80                int lca = LCA(a, b);
81                if(space) cout << " ";
82                space = true;
83                cout << (dist[a] + dist[b]) - (dist[lca]
                     * 2);
84            }
85            cout << endl;
86        }
87   }
```

8.2 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   }
```

8.3 Fire Fire Fire

```
1   /* dfs
2   只要我有一個小孩不是防火牆，我就必須是防火牆 */
3   const int maxn = 1000+5;
4   int cnt = 0;
5   vector<int> G[maxn];
6   bool exi[maxn], visited[maxn];
7   void dfs(int node, int parent){
8        if(G[node].size() == 1 && G[node][0] == parent)
9            return;
9        for(int i = 0; i < G[node].size(); ++i){
10           int now = G[node][i];
11           if(visited[now]) continue;
12           visited[now] = true;
13           dfs(G[node][i], node);
14       }
15       bool flag = false;
16       for(int j = 0; j < G[node].size(); ++j){
17           if(exi[G[node][j]] != true && G[node][j] !=
                 parent){
18               flag = true;
19               break;
20           }
21       }
22       if(flag && exi[node] != true){
23           exi[node] = true;
24           cnt++;
25       }
26       return;
27   }
28   int main(){
29       int n;
30       while(cin >> n && n){
31           for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) G[i].clear();
32           memset(exi, false, sizeof(exi));
33           memset(visited, false, sizeof(visited));
34           for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i){
35               int siz; cin >> siz;
36               for(int j = 0; j < siz; ++j){
37                   int num; cin >> num;
38                   G[i].emplace_back(num);
39               }
40           }
41           cnt = 0;
42           dfs(1, 1);
43           if(n == 1) cnt++;
44           cout << cnt << endl;
45       }
46   }
```

8.4 Disk Tree

```
1  /* Trie 字典樹 */
2  const int maxn = 50000+5;
3  struct Tire{
4      int path;
5      map<string, int> G[maxn];
6      void init(){
7          path = 1;
8          G[0].clear();
9      }
10     void insert(string str){
11         int u = 0;
12         string word = "";
13         for(int i = 0; i < str.size(); ++i){
14             if(str[i] == '\\'){
15                 if(!G[u].count(word)){
16                     G[path].clear();
17                     G[u][word] = path++;
18                 }
19                 u = G[u][word];
20                 word = "";
21             }
22             else word += str[i];
23         }
24     }
25     void put(int u, int space){
26         for(auto i = G[u].begin(); i != G[u].end();
               ++i){
27             for(int j = 0; j < space; ++j)
28                 cout << " ";
29             cout << i->first << endl;
30             put(i->second, space + 1);
31         }
32     }
33 }tree;
34 int main(){
35     int n;
36     string str;
37     while(cin >> n && n){
38         tree.init();
39         for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
40             cin >> str;
41             str += '\\';
42             tree.insert(str);
43         }
44         tree.put(0, 0);
45         cout << endl;
46     }
47 }
```

8.5 Stammering Aliens

```
1  /* hash 字串 + 二分搜尋 */
2  #define ull unsigned long long int
3  const int maxn = 40000+5;
4  const ull seed = 131;
5  ull pw[maxn], hhash[maxn], hhash2[maxn];
6  int m, len;
7  char str[maxn];
8  map<ull, int> mp;
9  void init(){
10     hhash[0] = 0;
11     for(int i = len-1; i >= 0; --i){
12         hhash[i] = (hhash[i+1] * seed + str[i]);
13     }
14 }
15 int check(int x){
16     for(int i = 0; i + x - 1 < len; ++i){
17         ull tmp = hhash[i] - (hhash[i + x] * pw[x]);
18         hhash2[i] = tmp;
19     }
20     sort(hhash2, hhash2 + len - x + 1);
21     int cnt = 0;
22     for(int i = 0; i < len - x + 1; ++i){
23         if(i && hhash2[i] == hhash2[i-1])
24             cnt++;
25         else{
```

```
26             if(cnt >= m) return 1;
27             cnt = 1;
28         }
29     }
30     if(cnt >= m) return 1;
31     return 0;
32 }
33 int main(){
34     pw[0] = 1;
35     for(int i = 1; i < maxn; ++i)
36         pw[i] = (pw[i-1] * seed);
37     while(scanf("%d", &m) && m){
38         scanf("%s", str);
39         len = strlen(str);
40         init();
41         int lef = 1, rig = len + 1;
42         while(lef < rig){
43             int mid = (lef + rig) >> 1;
44             if(check(mid))
45                 lef = mid + 1;
46             else rig = mid;
47         }
48         int ans = rig - 1;
49         if(!ans){
50             puts("none");
51             continue;
52         }
53         int pos;
54         mp.clear();
55         for(int i = 0; i + ans - 1 < len; ++i){
56             ull tmp = hhash[i] - hhash[i + ans] *
                   pw[ans];
57             mp[tmp]++;
58             if(mp[tmp] >= m) pos = i;
59         }
60         printf("%d %d\n", ans, pos);
61     }
62     return 0;
63 }
```

8.6 Fabled Rooks

```
1  /* 特定排序後放入格子
2  以右邊大小排序 要從左邊開始放
3  以左邊大小排序 要從右邊開始放 */
4  int n;
5  const int maxn = 5000+5;
6  struct Edge{
7      int lef, rig, pos, idx;
8      bool operator < (const Edge &rhs) const{
9          if(rig != rhs.rig)
10             return rig < rhs.rig;
11         else
12             return lef < rhs.lef;
13     }
14 }x[maxn], y[maxn];
15 bool used[maxn];
16 bool solve_x(){
17     memset(used, false, sizeof(used));
18     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
19         x[i].pos = 0;
20         for(int j = x[i].lef; j <= x[i].rig; ++j){
21             if(!used[j]){
22                 x[i].pos = j;
23                 used[j] = true;
24                 break;
25             }
26         }
27         if(x[i].pos == 0) return false;
28     }
29     return true;
30 }
31 bool solve_y(){
32     memset(used, false, sizeof(used));
33     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
```

```
34          y[i].pos = 0;
35          for(int j = y[i].lef; j <= y[i].rig; ++j){
36              if(!used[j]){
37                  y[i].pos = j;
38                  used[j] = true;
39                  break;
40              }
41          }
42          if(y[i].pos == 0) return false;
43      }
44      return true;
45  }
46  int main(){
47      while(cin >> n && n){
48          int x1, y1, x2, y2;
49          for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
50              cin >> x1 >> y1 >> x2 >> y2;
51              x[i].lef = min(x1, x2);
52              x[i].rig = max(x1, x2);
53              y[i].lef = min(y1, y2);
54              y[i].rig = max(y2, y2);
55              x[i].idx = y[i].idx = i;
56              x[i].pos = y[i].pos = 0;
57          }
58          sort(x, x + n);
59          sort(y, y + n);
60          if(!solve_x() || !solve_y()) cout <<
                  "IMPOSSIBLE" << endl;
61          else{
62              int ans_x[maxn], ans_y[maxn];
63              for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
64                  ans_x[x[i].idx] = x[i].pos;
65                  ans_y[y[i].idx] = y[i].pos;
66              }
67              for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
68                  cout << ans_x[i] << " " << ans_y[i]
                      << endl;
69          }
70      }
71  }
```

9 DP

9.1 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 3 6
7   0 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 5
8   0 1 1 2 2 3 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
                      - a[i])] + b[i]);
23      cout << dp[n][h] << endl;
24  }
```

9.2 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
        時可以放入的最大 value
4   0 0 0 30 30 30 30 30 30
5   w[i]: 4
6   0 0 0 30 50 50 50 80 80
7   w[i]: 5
8   0 0 0 30 50 60 60 80 90  */
9   int main(){
10      int N, W;
11      cin >> N >> W;
12      int w[100000+5], v[100000+5];
13      for(int i = 0; i < N; i++)
14          cin >> w[i] >> v[i];
15      long long int dp[100000+5];
16      memset(dp, 0, sizeof(dp));
17      for(int i = 0; i < N; i++)
18          for(int j = W; j >= w[i]; j--)
19              dp[j] = max(dp[j], dp[j - w[i]] + v[i]);
20      cout << dp[W] << endl;
21  }
```

9.3 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 <<
                              endl;
26                      break;
27                  }
28          }
29          else cout << dp[t] << endl;
30      }
31  }
```

9.4 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];
```

```cpp
 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] << "
                     way to produce " << n << " cents
                     change." << endl;
18          else
19              cout << "There are " << dp[n] << " ways
                     to produce " << n << " cents change."
                     << endl;
20      }
21  }
```

9.5 Luggage

```cpp
 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
     1
 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          cout << (dp[sum/2] ? "YES" : "NO") << endl;
33      }
34  }
```

9.6 Partitioning by Palindromes

```cpp
 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++;
```

```cpp
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  }
```

9.7 SuperSale

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

9.8 Walking on the Safe Side

```cpp
 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  }
```

9.9 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
                        break
28                  if(b + r > n) break;
29                  // e: 從 b 開始切 r 刀
30                  int e = b + r;
31                  dp[b][e] = 0x3f3f3f3f;
32                  // c: 遍歷所有從 b 開始到 e
                        結束的中間點
33                  for(int c = b + 1; c < e; ++c){
```

```
34                      // dp[b][c] 從 b 到 c 最少 cost +
                            dp[c][e] 從 c 到 e 最少 cost
35                      // s[e] - s[b] 兩段之間的 cost
36                      dp[b][e] = min(dp[b][e], dp[b][c]
                            + dp[c][e] + s[e] - s[b]);
37                  }
38              }
39          }
40          cout << "The minimum cutting is " << dp[0][n]
                << "." << endl;
41      }
42  }
```

9.10 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;
            i++){
25          total++;
26          if(n % pri[i]) continue;
27          prime++;
28          dp[n] += dfs(n/pri[i]);
29      }
30      // 算期望值
31      dp[n] = (dp[n] + total)/prime;
32      return dp[n];
33  }
34  int main(){
35      int t, num, ca = 1;
36      for(int i = 0; i <= N; i++)
37          dp[i] = -1;
38      Linear_Sieve();
39      cin >> t;
40      while(t--){
41          cin >> num;
42          cout << "Case " << ca++ << ": " << fixed <<
                setprecision(10) << dfs(num) << endl;
43      }
44  }
```

9.11 Apple

```
1   /* dp - 數量
2   col = 蘋果 n
3   row = 盤子 m
4   * 0 1 2 3 4
5   1 1 1 1 1 1
6   2 1 1 2 2 3
7   3 1 1 2 3 4 */
8   int dp[10+5];
9   int main(){
```

```
10    int t; cin >> t;
11    while(t--){
12      int n, m;
13      cin >> m >> n;
14      memset(dp, 0, sizeof(dp));
15      dp[0] = 1;
16      for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
17        for(int j = i; j <= m; ++j)
18          dp[j] += dp[j - i];
19      cout << dp[m] << endl;
20    }
21 }
```

9.12   Stamps

```
1  /* dp - dfs/分配可能性並更新 */
2  const int maxn = 100+5;
3  int h, k, r, maxi = 0;
4  int x[maxn], y[maxn];
5  int ans[maxn]; // 存可貼出最大郵票值的面額
6  void dfs(int i){
7      // 若 x[i] 的 i 多於可貼的郵票數量
8      if(i >= k){
9          if(r > maxi){
10              maxi = max(maxi, r);
11              for(int i = 0; i < k; ++i)
12                  ans[i] = x[i];
13          }
14          return;
15      }
16      // 存此層尚未更新前的 r、y 值，因為 dfs
              完要回去上一層
17      int r_before_this_layer = r;
18      int y_before_this_layer[maxn];
19      for(int j = 0; j < maxn; ++j)
20          y_before_this_layer[j] = y[j];
21      // next: 下一可考慮的郵票面額
22      // postage: 貼完郵票的總面額(y的idx)
23      // num: 要貼幾張
24      // x[i-1] 要 -1 是因為 x 從 0 開始存第一種面額
25      for(int next = x[i-1] + 1; next <= r + 1; ++next){
26          x[i] = next;
27          for(int postage = 0; postage < x[i-1] * h;
                  ++postage){
28              if(y[postage] >= h) continue;
29              for(int num = 1; num <= h - y[postage];
                      ++num)
30                  if(y[postage] + num < y[postage + num
                          * next] && (postage + num * next
                          < maxn))
31                      y[postage + num * next] =
                              y[postage] + num;
32          }
33          // 更新現在連續最大值到多少
34          while(y[r+1] < 0x3f3f3f) r++;
35          // x 可貼面額種類多 1
36          dfs(i+1);
37          // 還原 r、y 值
38          r = r_before_this_layer;
39          for(int j = 0; j < maxn; ++j)
40              y[j] = y_before_this_layer[j];
41      }
42 }
43 int main(){
44     while(cin >> h >> k && h && k){
45         memset(x, 0, sizeof(x));
46         memset(y, 0x3f3f3f3f, sizeof(y));
47         x[0] = 1;
48         r = h;
49         // x[0] = 1，1 張郵票可貼到的最大值
50         for(int i = 0; i <= r; ++i)
51             y[i] = i;
52         maxi = 0;
53         dfs(1);
```

```
54             for(int i = 0; i < k; ++i)
55                 printf("%3d", ans[i]);
56             printf(" ->%3d\n", maxi);
57     }
58 }
```

9.13   Evacuation Plan

```
1  /* dp - 路徑/隊伍分配救難所 */
2  const int maxn = 4000+5;
3  int path[maxn][maxn];
4  long long int dp[maxn][maxn];
5  struct Edge{
6      int idx, position;
7      bool operator < (const Edge &rhs) const{
8          return position < rhs.position;
9      }
10 }team[maxn], shelter[maxn];
11 int main(){
12     int n;
13     while(cin >> n){
14         for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i){
15             cin >> team[i].position;
16             team[i].idx = i;
17         }
18         sort(team + 1, team + n + 1);
19         int m; cin >> m;
20         for(int i = 1; i <= m; ++i){
21             cin >> shelter[i].position;
22             shelter[i].idx = i;
23         }
24         sort(shelter + 1, shelter + m + 1);
25         memset(dp, 0x3f3f3f3f, sizeof(dp));
26         dp[1][0] = 0;
27         for(int i = 1; i <= m; ++i){
28             for(int j = i; j <= n; ++j){
29                 // dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][j-1],
                        dp[i-1][j-1]) +
                        abs(team[j].position -
                        shelter[i].position);
30                 if(dp[i][j-1] <= dp[i-1][j-1]){
31                     dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][j-1],
                            dp[i-1][j-1]) +
                            abs(team[j].position -
                            shelter[i].position);
32                     path[i][j] = 0; //
                            從左邊來，前面的 teams 有人來
                            j shelter
33                 }
34                 else{
35                     dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][j-1],
                            dp[i-1][j-1]) +
                            abs(team[j].position -
                            shelter[i].position);
36                     path[i][j] = 1; //
                            從左上來，前面的 teams 不會來
                            j shelter
37                 }
38             }
39         }
40         int now_shelter = m;
41         int ans[maxn];
42         //
              紀錄路徑，若從左邊來，上一隊也來此；若從右邊來，上隊
43         for(int i = n; i > 0; --i){
44             ans[team[i].idx] =
                    shelter[now_shelter].idx;
45             now_shelter -= path[now_shelter][i];
46         }
47         cout << dp[m][n] << endl;
48         for(int i = 1; i < n; ++i)
49             cout << ans[i] << " ";
50         cout << ans[n] << endl;
51     }
52 }
```

9.14   Ladies Choice

```cpp
/* dp - ladies & men */
const int maxn = 1000+5;
int n;
int man[maxn][maxn], manidx[maxn], lady[maxn][maxn],
    ladyidx[maxn];
int dp[maxn];
deque<int> dq;
void dp_func(){
    while(!dq.empty()){
        int man_now = dq.front();
        dq.pop_front();
        // manidx 現在指著的 lady
        int lady1 = manidx[man_now];
        // man 目前最想要的 lady
        int lady_first = man[man_now][lady1];
        // ladyidx 現在指著的 man
        int man1 = ladyidx[lady_first];
        if(man1 == 0){
            dp[man_now] = lady_first;
            ladyidx[lady_first] = man_now;
        }
        else if(lady[lady_first][man1] >
                lady[lady_first][man_now]){
            dp[man_now] = lady_first;
            manidx[man1]++;
            dq.emplace_back(man1);
            ladyidx[lady_first] = man_now;
        }
        else{
            dq.emplace_back(man_now);
            manidx[man_now]++;
        }
    }
}
int main(){
    int t; cin >> t;
    bool space = false;
    while(t--){
        cin >> n;
        if(space) cout << endl;
        space = true;
        memset(man, 0, sizeof(man));
        memset(lady, 0, sizeof(lady));
        memset(manidx, 0, sizeof(manidx));
        memset(ladyidx, 0, sizeof(ladyidx));
        dq.clear();
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i){
            for(int j = 1; j <= n; ++j)
                cin >> man[i][j];
            dq.emplace_back(i);
            manidx[i] = 1;
        }
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i){
            for(int j = 1; j <= n; ++j){
                int man_lady;
                cin >> man_lady;
                lady[i][man_lady] = j;
            }
        }
        dp_func();
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
            cout << dp[i] << endl;
    }
}
```

10   LIS

10.1   Wavio Sequence

```cpp
/* LIS、LDS */
int N;
const int maxn = 10000 + 5;
int length[maxn];
int seq[maxn], revseq[maxn];
void LIS(vector<int> &s){
    if(s.size() == 0) return;
    vector<int> v;
    v.emplace_back(s[0]);
    seq[0] = 1;
    for(int i = 1; i < s.size(); ++i){
        int n = s[i];
        if(n > v.back())
            v.push_back(n);
        else
            *lower_bound(v.begin(), v.end(), n) = n;
        seq[i] = v.size();
    }
    return;
}
void LDS(vector<int> &s){
    if(s.size() == 0) return;
    vector<int> v;
    v.emplace_back(s[0]);
    revseq[0] = 1;
    for(int i = 1; i < s.size(); ++i){
        int n = s[i];
        if(n > v.back())
            v.push_back(n);
        else
            *lower_bound(v.begin(), v.end(), n) = n;
        revseq[i] = v.size();
    }
    return;
}
int main(){
    while(cin >> N){
        vector<int> s(N), revs(N);
        for(int i = 0; i < N; i++){
            cin >> s[i];
            revs[i] = s[i];
        }
        reverse(revs.begin(), revs.end());
        LIS(s);
        LDS(revs);
        reverse(revseq, revseq + N);
        int maxi = -1;
        for(int i = 0; i < N; i++)
            if(min(seq[i], revseq[i]) > maxi)
                maxi = min(seq[i], revseq[i]);
        cout << maxi * 2 - 1 << endl;
    }
}
```

10.2   Robots II

```cpp
/* LIS
No.:   2  4 11 13 25 28 41 42
LIS:   1  2  3  4  4  5  5  5
num:   1  1  1  1  1  2  2  4
path: -1  0  1  2  2  3  3  5 */
const int maxn = 100+5;
int r, c;
vector<int> G;
int LIS[maxn * maxn], num[maxn * maxn], path[maxn *
    maxn];
bool garbage[maxn][maxn];
void show_path(int n){
    if(path[n] != -1) show_path(path[n]);
    if((n != G.size() - 1) || garbage[r][c]) cout <<
        " " << G[n];
}
int main(){
    int ca = 1;
    while(cin >> r >> c && (r != -1) && (c != -1)){
        memset(garbage, false, sizeof(garbage));
        G.clear();
        int x, y;
```

```cpp
21            while(cin >> x >> y && x && y){
22                garbage[x][y] = true;
23            }
24            // 紀錄有垃圾的點的編號
25            for(int i = 1; i <= r; ++i){
26                for(int j = 1; j <= c; ++j){
27                    if(garbage[i][j]) G.emplace_back((i -
                          1) * c + j);
28                }
29            }
30            // 如果終點沒有垃圾，假設他有
31            if(!garbage[r][c]) G.emplace_back(r * c);
32            G.emplace_back(0);
33            // i 和 j
                  是按照編號大小順序由小排到大的垃圾編號
34            for(int i = 0; i < G.size(); ++i){
35                LIS[i] = 1;
36                num[i] = 1;
37                path[i] = -1;
38                for(int j = 0; j < i; ++j){
39                    // 判斷垃圾的 col 前後
40                    if(((G[j] - 1) % c) <= ((G[i] - 1) %
                          c)){
41                        // num 是經過的路徑數量。path
                              是從誰來
42                        if(LIS[i] == LIS[j] + 1){
43                            num[i] += num[j];
44                        }
45                        else if(LIS[i] < LIS[j] + 1){
46                            LIS[i] = LIS[j] + 1;
47                            num[i] = num[j];
48                            path[i] = j;
49                        }
50                    }
51                }
52            }
53            G.pop_back();
54            // 要把假設還回去
55            if(!garbage[r][c]) LIS[G.size() - 1]--;
56            cout << "CASE#" << ca++ << ": " <<
                  LIS[G.size() - 1] << " " << num[G.size()
                  - 1];
57            show_path(G.size() - 1);
58            cout << endl;
59        }
60    }
```

11   Math

11.1   Big Mod

```python
'''
Mod
pow(x, y, z) = x^y % z
'''
# python 如何讀取直到 EOF 用 try except
try:
    while True:
        # input().split() 用空格切開讀取一整行
        # map（型態，input().split()) 才能把值全讀成
              int
        B, P, M = map(int, input().split())
        print(pow(B, P, M))
except EOFError:
    exit
```

11.2   Bubble Sort Expect Value

```cpp
/* 數論 期望值算法:
擲一枚公平的六面骰子，其每次「點數」的期望值是 3.5
```
```cpp
E(x) = 1 * 1/6 + 2 * 1/6 + 3 * 1/6 + 4 * 1/6 + 5 *
    1/6 + 6 * 1/6
= (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6)/6 = 3.5
bubble sort 每兩兩之間交換機率是 1/2
總共會做 C(n, 2) 次
E(x) = C(n, 2) * 1/2 = (n * (n - 1))/2 * 1/2 */
int t, ca = 1;
cin >> t;
while(t--){
    long long int n;
    cin >> n;
    cout << "Case " << ca++ << ": ";
    // 如果 (n * (n - 1)) 可以被 4 整除
          代表最後答案會是整數，否則會是分數
    if((n * (n - 1)) % 4){
        cout << ( (n * (n - 1)) / 2 ) << "/2"<< endl;
    }
    else{
        cout << ( (n * (n - 1)) / 2 ) / 2 << endl;
    }
}
```

11.3   Fraction Floor Sum

```cpp
/* 數論
[N/i] == M
-> M <= N/i < M + 1
-> N/(M+1) < i <= N/M */
int main(){
    long long int N;
    cin >> N;
    long long int ans = 0;
    for(long long int i = 1; i <= N; i++){
        long long int M = N / i, n = N / M;
        // 總共會有 n - i 個的 [N/i] 值都是 M
        ans += (n - i + 1) * M;
        // 更新跳過 以免重複計算
        i = n;
    }
    cout << ans << endl;
}
```

11.4   How Many 0s

```cpp
/* 數論 */
int main(){
    long long int n, m;
    while(cin >> n >> m && (n >= 0) && (m >= 0)){
        long long int total1 = 0, total2 = 0;
        long long int ten = 1, tmp = n-1;
        while(tmp >= 10){
            if(tmp % 10 == 0){
                tmp /= 10;
                total1 += (tmp - 1) * ten + ((n-1) %
                      ten) + 1;
            }
            else{
                tmp /= 10;
                total1 += tmp * ten;
            }
            ten *= 10;
        }
        ten = 1; tmp = m;
        while(tmp >= 10){
            if(tmp % 10 == 0){
                tmp /= 10;
                total2 += (tmp - 1) * ten + (m % ten)
                      + 1;
            }
            else{
                tmp /= 10;
                total2 += tmp * ten;
            }
```

```
28              ten *= 10;
29          }
30          if(n == 0) total1--;
31          cout << total2 - total1 << endl;
32      }
33 }
```

11.5 Number of Pairs

```
1  /* 數論
2  uper_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,
                        v.end(), r - v[i]) -
                        lower_bound(v.begin() + i + 1,
                        v.end(), l - v[i]));
24         cout << ans << endl;
25     }
26 }
```

11.6 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 int main(){
21     int n; cin >> n;
22     int num[20+7];
23     memset(num, 0, sizeof(num));
24     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
25         cin >> num[i];
26     // 不知道為甚麼只有 2147483647 給過
27     int mini = 2147483647;
28     // 1 << n = n * 2
29     for(int i = 0; i < (1 << n); i++){
30         int XOR = 0, OR = 0;
31         for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++){
```

```
32             OR |= num[j];
33             if((i & (1 << j))){
34                 XOR ^= OR;
35                 OR = 0;
36             }
37         }
38         XOR ^= OR;
39         mini = min(mini, XOR);
40     }
41     cout << mini << endl;
42 }
```

11.7 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 }
```

11.8 Playing With Stones

```
1  /* Nim Game - SG 函數 */
2  long long int SG(long long int n){
3      return n % 2 == 0 ? n/2 : SG(n/2);
4  }
5  int main(){
6      int t;
7      cin >> t;
8      while(t--){
9          int n;
10         cin >> n;
11         long long int a, v = 0;
12         for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
13             cin >> a;
14             v ^= SG(a);
15         }
16         if(v) cout << "YES" << endl;
17         else cout << "NO" << endl;
18     }
19 }
```

12 Binary Search

12.1 Fill the Containers

```
1  /*binary search 變形*/
2  int binary_search(int arr[maxn], int lef, int rig,
       int mini){
3      if(lef > rig) return mini;
4      int amount = 1, fill = 0;
5      int mid = (lef + rig) >> 1;
6      for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
7          if(amount > m) break;
8          fill += arr[i];
9          if(fill > mid){
10             fill = arr[i];
11             amount++;
12         }
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)
                 << endl;
39     }
40 }
```

12.2 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(),
                  marble) - v.begin();
14            int rig = upper_bound(v.begin(), v.end(),
                  marble) - v.begin();
15            if(lef == rig) cout << marble << " not
                  found" << endl;
16            else{
17                cout << marble << " found at " << lef
                      + 1 << endl;
18            }
19        }
20    }
21 }
```

13 Graph

13.1 Maximum sum on a torus

```
1 /* Prefix sum in Graph*/
2 const int maxn = 80;
3 const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f;
4 int arr[maxn*2 + 5][maxn*2 + 5];
5 int prefix_sum[maxn*2 + 5][maxn*2 + 5];
6 int ans[maxn*2];
7 int n;
8 int maxSub(int start){
9     int maxi, dp;
10    maxi = dp = ans[start];
11    for(int i = start + 1; i < start + n; ++i){
12        dp += ans[i];
```

```
13        maxi = max(maxi, dp);
14    }
15    return maxi;
16 }
17 int main(){
18     int t;
19     cin >> t;
20     while(t--){
21         memset(arr, 0, sizeof(arr));
22         cin >> n;
23         for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
24             for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j){
25                 cin >> arr[i][j];
26                 arr[n+i][j] = arr[i][n+j] =
                       arr[n+i][n+j] = arr[i][j];
27             }
28         int len = 2*n;
29         memset(prefix_sum, 0, sizeof(prefix_sum));
30         for(int i = 0; i < len; ++i)
31             for(int j = 0; j < len; ++j){
32                 if(i == 0) prefix_sum[i][j] =
                       arr[i][j];
33                 else prefix_sum[i][j] =
                       prefix_sum[i-1][j] + arr[i][j];
34             }
35         int maxi = -inf;
36         for(int i = 0; i < len; ++i){
37             for(int j = i; j < i + n && j < len; ++j){
38                 for(int k = 0; k < len; ++k){
39                     if(i == 0) ans[k] =
                           prefix_sum[j][k];
40                     else ans[k] = prefix_sum[j][k] -
                           prefix_sum[i-1][k];
41                 }
42                 for(int k = 0; k < n; ++k){
43                     int answer = maxSub(k);
44                     maxi = max(maxi, answer);
45                 }
46             }
47         }
48         cout << maxi << endl;
49     }
50 }
```

14 Segement Tree

14.1 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,
            tree[Rson(x)].value);
30  }
31  // 查詢 segement tree
32  int query(int lef, int rig, int x){
33      // 題目所查詢的區間剛好在同個區塊上，num[lef].v
            == num[rig].v
34      if(num[lef].value == num[rig].value) return rig -
            lef + 1;
35      int ans = 0;
36      // 查詢的左區間邊界切到區塊，且此區間有數個區塊
37      if(lef > num[lef].lef){
38          // 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)
            return tree[x].value;
53      int mid = (tree[x].lef + tree[x].rig) >> 1;
54      if(lef <= mid) ans = max(ans, query(lef, rig,
            Lson(x)));
55      if(mid < rig) ans = max(ans, query(lef, rig,
            Rson(x)));
56      return ans;
57  }
58  int main(){
59      int n, q;
60      while(cin >> n && n){
61          cin >> q;
62          int start = 1;
63          for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i){
64              cin >> num[i].value;
65              if(num[i].value != num[i-1].value){
66                  for(int j = start; j < i; ++j){
67                      num[j].rig = i - 1;
68                      num[j].fre = i - start;
69                  }
70                  start = num[i].lef = i;
71              }
72              else num[i].lef = start;
73          }
74          // 最後一段 [start, n]
75          for(int j = start; j <= n; ++j){
76              num[j].rig = n;
77              num[j].fre = n - start + 1;
78          }
79          build(1, n, 1);
80          int lef, rig;
81          for(int i = 0; i < q; ++i){
82              cin >> lef >> rig;
83              cout << query(lef, rig, 1) << endl;
84          }
85      }
86  }
```

15 Kruskal

15.1 Qin Shi Huang Road System

```
1   /* kruskal disjoint set dfs */
2   const int maxn = 1000 + 5;
3   int n, m;
4   int x[maxn], y[maxn], p[maxn];
5   struct Edge{
6       int u, v;
7       double w;
8       bool operator < (const Edge &rhs) const{
9           return w < rhs.w;
10      }
11  }edge[maxn * maxn];
12  vector<Edge> G[maxn];
13  int parent[maxn];
14  // 計算兩點之間的距離
15  double dist(int a, int b){
16      double x2 = (x[a] - x[b]) * (x[a] - x[b]);
17      double y2 = (y[a] - y[b]) * (y[a] - y[b]);
18      return sqrt(x2 + y2);
19  }
20  // disjoint set
21  int find(int x){
22      return x == parent[x] ? x : parent[x] =
            find(parent[x]);
23  }
24  bool unite(int a, int b){
25      int x = find(a);
26      int y = find(b);
27      if(x == y) return false;
28      parent[x] = y;
29      return true;
30  }
31  double kruskal(){
32      m = 0; // m: 邊的數量
33      for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
34          for(int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j)
35              edge[m++] = (Edge){i, j, dist(i, j)};
36      sort(edge, edge + m);
37      for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
38          parent[i] = i;
39          G[i].clear();
40      }
41      double total = 0.0;
42      int edge_cnt = 0;
43      for(int i = 0; i < m; ++i){
44          int u = edge[i].u, v = edge[i].v;
45          double cnt = edge[i].w;
46          if(unite(u, v)){
47              G[u].push_back((Edge){u, v, cnt});
48              G[v].push_back((Edge){v, u, cnt});
49              total += cnt;
50              if(++edge_cnt == n-1) break;
51          }
52      }
53      return total;
54  }
55  double maxcost[maxn][maxn];
56  bool visited[maxn];
57  void dfs(int u){
58      visited[u] = true;
59      for(int i = 0; i < G[u].size(); ++i){
60          int v = G[u][i].v;
61          if(visited[v]) continue;
62          double cost = G[u][i].w;
63          maxcost[u][v] = maxcost[v][u] = cost;
64          // 更新 MST 樹上的點到 v 點的距離
65          for(int j = 0; j < n; ++j)
66              if(visited[j])
67                  maxcost[j][v] = maxcost[v][j] =
                        max(maxcost[j][u], cost);
68          dfs(v);
69      }
70  }
71  void solve(){
72      double total = kruskal();
73      memset(maxcost, 0, sizeof(maxcost));
74      memset(visited, false, sizeof(visited));
75      dfs(0);
```

```
76        double ans = -1;
77        // 把所有點都遍歷一次
78        for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
79            for(int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j)
80                ans = max(ans, (p[i] + p[j]) / (total -
                    maxcost[i][j]));
81        printf("%.2lf\n", ans);
82 }
83 int main(){
84    int t;
85    scanf("%d", &t);
86    while(t--){
87        scanf("%d", &n);
88        for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
89            scanf("%d%d%d", &x[i], &y[i], &p[i]);
90        solve();
91    }
92    return 0;
93 }
```

16   Bipartite Graph

16.1   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，填塞成與原點不同色
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
                1，並對與此點相連的點都 dfs 判定填色
26             color[i] = 1;
27             flag &= dfs(i);
28         }
29     }
30     if(flag) cout << "YES" << endl;
31     else cout << "NO" << endl;
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 }
```

16.2   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 ==
           girl.music && boy.sport != girl.sport) return
           true;
21     return false;
22 }
23 bool dfs(int s){
24     for(int i = 0; i < G[s].size(); ++i){
25         int v = G[s][i];
26         if(visited[v]) continue;
27         visited[v] = true;
28         // 如果這個女生還沒被配對過，直接匹配
29         // 如果已經被配對，則根據這個女生所配對的對象
               dfs 重新匹配所有人的對象
30         if(match[v] == -1 || dfs(match[v])){
31             match[v] = s;
32             return true;
33         }
34     }
35     return false;
36 }
37 int Hungarian(){
38     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 }
```

16.3   Taxi Cab Scheme

```
/* 二分圖最大匹配
匈牙利演算法 Hungarian algorithm */
const int maxn = 500+5;
int n;
int match[maxn];
bool visited[maxn];
vector<int> G[maxn];
struct People{
    int s, x1, y1, x2, y2;
    bool operator < (const People & rhs) const {
        return s < rhs.s;
    }
}p[maxn];
bool check(People boy, People girl){
    int tmp = boy.s + abs(boy.x2 - boy.x1) +
        abs(boy.y2 - boy.y1) + abs(boy.x2 - girl.x1)
        + abs(boy.y2 - girl.y1);
    if(tmp < girl.s) return true;
    return false;
}
bool dfs(int s){
    for(int i = 0; i < G[s].size(); ++i){
        int v = G[s][i];
        if(visited[v]) continue;
        visited[v] = true;
        if(match[v] == -1 || dfs(match[v])){
            match[v] = s;
            return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}
int Hungarian(){
    int cnt = 0;
    meset(match, -1, sizeof(match));
    for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
        memset(visited, false, sizeof(visited));
        if(dfs(i)) cnt++;
    }
    return cnt;
}
int main(){
    int t;
    scanf("%d", &t);
    while(t--){
        scanf("%d", &n);
        for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i) G[i].clear();
        for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
            int h, m;
            scanf("%d:%d", &h, &m);
            p[i].s = h * 60 + m;
            scanf("%d%d%d%d", &p[i].x1, &p[i].y1,
                &p[i].x2, &p[i].y2);
        }
        sort(p, p + n);
        for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            for(int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j)
                if(check(p[i], p[j]))
                    G[i].push_back(j);
        printf("%d\n", n - Hungarian());
    }
}
```

17   Function

17.1   CHAR

```
isdigit()
isalnum() // 判斷字母 || 數字
isalpha()
islower()
isupper()
isblank() // 判斷 即 space 和 \t
toupper()
tolower()
```

17.2   string

```
int main(){
    string str;
    while(cin >> str){
        // substr 取 str idx 2~4 的值
        cout << str.substr(2, 4) << endl;
        // substr 取 str idx 2 以後的所有值
        cout << str.substr(2) << endl;

        string subst;
        cin >> subst;
        // str.append 連接字串
        cout << str.append(subst) << endl;

        char s[100], ss[100];
        cin >> s >> ss;

        char *p;
        // strstr 回傳在s裡找到ss後的整個字串(從 ss
            idx 0 到結束)
        p = strstr(s, ss);
        cout << p << endl;
        // strstr 也可以單純用來找字串
        if(p != NULL) cout << "yes" << endl;
        else cout << "no" << enld;
    }
}
```

17.3   setprecision

```
double cnt = 3.5555;
cout << fixed << setprecision(3) << cnt ;
```

17.4   GCD LCM

```
int gcd(int a, int b){
    return (b == 0 ? a : gcd(b, a % b));
}
int lcm(int a, int b){
    return a * b / gcd(a, b);
}

/* 輾轉相除法 - 求兩數是否互質
如果兩數互質 最終結果其中一方為0時 另一方必為1
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 */
while ( ( num1 %= num2 ) != 0 && ( num2 %= num1 ) !=
    0 );
```

17.5   reverse

```
int a[10] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
reverse(a, a + 5);

vector<int> v;
reverse(v.begin(), v.end());

string str = "123";
reverse(str.begin(), str.end());
cout << str << endl; //321
```

17.6 sort

```
priority_queue<int, vector<int>, less<int>> // 大到小
priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>> //
    小到大

int arr[] = {4, 5, 8, 3, 7, 1, 2, 6, 10, 9};
sort(arr, arr+10);

vector<int> v;
sort(v.begin(), v.end()); //小到大

int cmp(int a, int b){
    return a > b;
}
sort(v.begin(), v.end(), cmp); //大到小
```

17.7 map

```
int main(){
    map<string, string> mp;
    map<string, string>::iterator iter;
    map<string, string>::reverse_iterator iter_r;

    mp.insert(pair<string, string>("r000", "zero"));

    mp["r123"] = "first";

    for(iter = mp.begin(); iter != mp.end(); iter++)
        cout<<iter->first<<" "<<iter->second<<endl;
    for(iter_r = mp.rbegin(); iter_r != mp.rend();
        iter_r++)
        cout<<iter_r->first<<"
            "<<iter_r->second<<endl;

    iter = mp.find("r123");
    mp.erase(iter);

    iter = mp.find("r123");
    if(iter != mp.end())
        cout<<"Find, the value is
            "<<iter->second<<endl;
    else
        cout<<"Do not Find"<<endl;

    mp.clear();
    mp.erase(mp.begin(), mp.end());
}
```

17.8 set

```
int main(){
    set<int> st {1, 6, 8}; // 直接初始化的寫法
    st.insert(1); // 也可以這樣寫就好
    set<int>::iterator iter;

    // 如果有找到，就會傳回正確的 iterator，否則傳回
        st.end()
    if (iter != st.end()) {
        cout << "Found: " << *iter << endl;
    } else {
        cout << "Not found." << endl;
    }
    // cout: Found: 6

    // 取值：使用iterator
    x = *st.begin(); // set 中的第一個元素(最小的元素)
    x = *st.rbegin(); // set
        中的最後一個元素(最大的元素)

    // search
    iter = st.find(6);
    auto it = st.find(x); // binary search, O(log(N))
    auto it = st.lower_bound(x); // binary search,
        O(log(N))
    auto it = st.upper_bound(x); // binary search,
        O(log(N))

    st.clear();
}
```