常用算法 & 数据结构模板

大部分参考 Acwing 提供的模板,细节处有修改。

1 快速排序

```
void qsort(std::vector<int>& a, int 1, int r) {
 2
         if (1 \ge r)
 3
            return;
 4
 5
        int i = 1 - 1, j = r + 1, x = a[1 + r >> 1];
 6
         while (i < j) {
 7
             do i ++; while (a[i] < x);
 8
             do j --; while (a[j] > x);
 9
             if (i < j) std::swap(a[i], a[j]);</pre>
10
         }
11
12
        qsort(a, 1, j), qsort(a, j + 1, r);
13 }
```

2 归并排序

```
void merge_sort(int 1, int r) {
 1
        if (1 \ge r)
 3
             return;
 4
 5
        int mid = 1 + r >> 1;
 6
        merge_sort(1, mid), merge_sort(mid + 1, r);
 7
 8
        int i = 1, j = mid + 1, k = 0;
 9
         while (i <= mid && j <= r) {
             if (a[i] <= a[j]) tmp[k ++] = a[i ++];</pre>
10
11
             else tmp[k ++] = a[j ++];
12
         }
13
14
        while (i \leq mid) tmp[k ++] = a[i ++];
15
         while (j \le r) tmp[k ++] = a[j ++];
16
17
         for (int i = 1; i \le r; ++ i)
18
             a[i] = tmp[i - 1];
19 }
```

3 整数二分

```
1 while (1 < r) {
       int mid = 1 + r + 1 >> 1;
 3
        if (a[mid] \le x) l = mid;
 4
       else r = mid - 1
 5
   }
 6
   while (1 < r) {
 7
       int mid = 1 + r >> 1;
 8
 9
       if (a[mid] >= x) r = mid;
10
       else l = mid + 1;
11 }
```

4 高精度加法

```
1 | std::vector<int> add(std::vector<int> &A, std::vector<int> &B) {
       std::vector<int> res;
 3
 4
       int t = 0;
 5
        for (int i = 0; i < A.size() || i < B.size(); ++ i) {
 6
            t += (i < A.size() ? A[i] : 0) + (i < B.size() ? B[i] : 0);
 7
            res.push_back(t % 10);
 8
            t /= 10;
 9
        }
10
11
       while (t) {
12
           res.push_back(t % 10);
            t /= 10;
13
14
15
16
        while (res.size() > 1 && res.back() == 0) {
17
           res.pop_back();
18
        }
19
20
        return res;
21 }
22
23 // e.g.
24 auto C = add(A, B);
25
26 std::reverse(C.begin(), C.end());
27 for (auto &x : C) {
28
        std::cout << x;
29 }
```

5 高精度减法

```
1 std::vector<int> sub(std::vector<int>& A, std::vector<int>& B) {
 2
       std::vector<int> res;
 3
4
        int t = 0;
 5
        for (int i = 0; i < A.size() || i < B.size(); ++ i) {
            t = (i < A.size() ? A[i] : 0) - (i < B.size() ? B[i] : 0) - t;</pre>
 6
 7
            res.push_back((t + 10) % 10);
8
            t = t < 0;
9
        }
10
```

```
11
        while (res.size() > 1 && res.back() == 0) {
12
            res.pop_back();
13
        }
14
15
        return res;
16
17
18
    bool cmp(std::vector<int>& A, std::vector<int>& B) {
19
        if (A.size() != B.size()) {
20
            return A.size() > B.size();
21
        } else {
22
            for (int i = A.size() - 1; i >= 0; -- i)
23
                if (A[i] != B[i])
                    return A[i] > B[i];
24
25
        }
26
27
        return true;
28
29
30
    // e.g.
    bool flag = cmp(A, B);
31
32
33
    std::vector<int> C;
34
35 if (flag) C = sub(A, B);
    else C = sub(B, A);
36
37
38
   std::reverse(C.begin(), C.end());
39
40 if (!flag) std::cout << '-';
41 for (auto &x : C) {
42
        std::cout << x;
43 }
```

6 高精度乘法

```
1 | std::vector<int> mul(std::vector<int> &A, int b) {
 2
       std::vector<int> res;
 3
 4
        int t = 0;
 5
        for (auto &x : A) {
 6
            t += x * b;
 7
            res.push_back(t % 10);
 8
            t /= 10;
 9
        }
10
11
        while (t) {
12
            res.push_back(t % 10);
13
            t /= 10;
14
15
        while (res.size() > 1 && res.back() == 0) {
16
17
            res.pop_back();
18
        }
19
20
        return res;
```

```
21  }
22
23  // e.g.
24  auto C = mul(A, b);
25
26  std::reverse(C.begin(), C.end());
27  for (auto &x : C) {
    std::cout << x;
29  }</pre>
```

7 高精度除法

```
1 PVI div(std::vector<int>& A, int b) {
 2
        std::vector<int> res;
 3
 4
        int t = 0;
 5
        for (int i = A.size() - 1; i >= 0; -- i) {
 6
            t = t * 10 + A[i];
 7
            res.push_back(t / b);
 8
            t %= b;
 9
        }
10
        std::reverse(res.begin(), res.end());
11
12
13
        while (res.size() > 1 && res.back() == 0) {
14
            res.pop_back();
15
        }
16
17
        return std::make_pair(res, t);
18
19
20 // e.g.
21 auto [C, r] = div(A, b);
22
23 std::reverse(C.begin(), C.end());
24
   for (auto &x : C) {
25
        std::cout << x;
26 }
27
    std::cout << '\n';
28 | std::cout << r << '\n';
```

8 离散化

```
1 std::vector<int> all;
2 std::sort(all.begin(), all.end());
3 all.erase(std::unique(all.begin(), all.end()), all.end());
```

9 模拟链表

```
1  int h = -1, e[N], ne[N], idx;
2
3  void insert(int a) {
4    e[idx] = a, ne[idx] = h, h = idx ++;
5  }
6
7  void remove() {
8    h = ne[h];
9  }
```

10 模拟栈

```
1 | int stk[N], tt = 0;
 2
 3
   // insert
   stk[++ tt] = x;
 5
 6
   // pop
 7
    -- tt
9
   // if empty then ...
   if (tt > 0) {
10
11
       // ...
12
13
14
   // pop and query
15 | std::cout << stk[tt --] << '\n';
```

11 模拟队列

```
1 int q[N], hh = 0, tt = -1;
 2
 3 // insert to front
    q[++ tt] = x;
 6 // pop front
 7
    ++ hh;
    // query front
10
   std::cout << q[hh] << '\n';
11
12 // if empty then ...
13
   if (hh <= tt) {
        // ...
14
15 }
```

12 单调栈

```
1 std::stack<int> stack;
 3
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i) {
 4
        while (stack.size() && stack.top() >= a[i]) {
 5
             stack.pop();
 6
        }
 7
 8
        std::cout << (stack.size() ? stack.top() : -1) << ' ';</pre>
 9
10
        stack.push(a[i]);
11 }
```

13 单调队列

```
1
    std::deque<int> q;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i) {
 3
        if (q.size() && q.front() + len - 1 < i)
 4
             q.pop_front();
 5
 6
        while (q.size() \&\& a[q.back()] >= a[i])
 7
            q.pop_back();
 8
 9
        q.push_back(i);
10
11
        if (i \ge len - 1)
             std::cout << a[q.front()] << ' ';
12
13 }
```

14 KMP **算法**

```
void init() {
1
 2
       int i = 1, j = 0;
3
 4
       while (i \le m) {
5
           if (j == 0 || s[i] == s[j])
6
               next[++ i] = ++ j;
 7
           else
8
               j = next[j];
9
10
    }
11
12
   // usage:
    // 此处假设字符串的下标从 1 开始。当在待查文本的第 1 位,模式串的第 j 位失配时,令 j =
13
    next[j],即将模式串中下一个要比较的字符对齐 i。
14
15
    // e.g.
16
    i = 1, j = 1;
    while (i <= n \&\& j <= m) {
17
18
       if (i == 0 || p[i] == s[j]) {
19
           ++ i, ++ j;
20
       } else {
21
           i = next[i];
22
       }
23
24
       if (i == n + 1) {
25
           std::cout << j - i << ' ';
```

```
26 | i = next[i];
27 | }
28 }
```

15 Trie 树

```
int son[26][N], cnt[N], idx;
 3
    void insert(const std::string& s) {
 4
        int p = 0;
 5
        for (auto &c : s) {
 6
            if (son[c - 'a'][p])
 7
                p = son[c - 'a'][p];
 8
            else
 9
                p = son[c - 'a'][p] = ++ idx;
10
11
        ++ cnt[p];
12
13
14
    int query(const std::string& s) {
15
        int p = 0;
16
        for (auto &c : s) {
            if (son[c - 'a'][p])
17
18
                p = son[c - 'a'][p];
19
20
                return 0;
21
        }
22
        return cnt[p];
23 }
```

16 并查集

```
int find(int x) {
    return p[x] == x ? p[x] : p[x] = find(p[x]);

// init
for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++ i) {
    p[i] = i;
}</pre>
```

17 Hash

17.1 一般 Hash

```
1 // N \in primes
 3
    int find(int x)
 4
        int t = (x \% N + N) \% N;
 5
 6
        while (h[t] != null && h[t] != x)
 7
 8
            t ++ ;
 9
            if (t == N) t = 0;
10
        }
11
        return t;
12 }
```

17.2 字符串 Hash

```
constexpr u64 N = 1e5 + 10, P = 13331;
 2
 3
    u64 h[N], p[N] = { 1 };
 4
    int get(int 1, int r) {
 6
        return h[r] - h[l - 1] * p[r - l + 1];
 7
 8
 9
    // usage
10
    char c;
11
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++ i) {
12
        std::cin >> c;
13
14
        h[i] = h[i - 1] * P + c;
15
        p[i] = p[i - 1] * P;
16 }
```

18 链式前向星

```
1
   int h[N], e[N], ne[N], idx;
 2
 3
    void add(int a, int b) {
 4
        e[idx] = b, ne[idx] = h[a], h[a] = idx ++;
 5
 6
 7
    // init
    memset(h, -1, sizeof h)
 8
9
10
    // usage
    void dfs(int u) {
11
12
        if (st[u]) return;
13
        st[u] = true;
14
15
        std::cout << u << '\n';
16
17
        for (int i = h[u]; i != -1; i = ne[i]) {
18
            int v = e[i];
19
20
            dfs(v);
21
        }
22 }
```

19 拓扑排序

```
1
    std::queue<int> q;
    std::vector<int> topo;
 3
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++ i) {
 4
        if (in[i] == 0) {
 5
 6
            q.push(i);
 7
        }
 8
    }
 9
10
    while (q.size()) {
11
        auto t = q.front();
12
        q.pop();
13
14
        topo.push_back(t);
15
16
        for (int i = h[t]; i != -1; i = ne[i]) {
17
            int j = e[i];
18
            if (-- in[j] == 0) {
19
20
                 q.push(j);
21
22
        }
23
    }
24
25
    if (topo.size() == n) {
26
        for (auto &x : topo) {
27
            std::cout << x << ' ';
28
        }
29
    } else {
30
        std::cout << -1 << '\n';
31
```

20 单源最短路经算法

正确性的证明可参考 单源最短路径算法正确性的证明。

20.1 Dijkstra 算法

此处给出堆优化版的 Dijkstra 算法

20.1.1 伪代码

```
\begin{array}{ll} \text{DIJKSTRA}(G,w,s) \\ 1 & \text{INITIALIZE\_SINGLE\_SOURCE}(G,s) \\ 2 & S = \varnothing \\ 3 & Q = G.V \\ 4 & \textbf{while } Q \neq \varnothing \\ 5 & u = \text{EXTRACT\_MIN}(Q) \\ 6 & S = S \, \cup \, \{u\} \\ 7 & \textbf{for each vertex } v \, \in \, G. \, \text{Adj}[u] \\ 8 & \text{RELAX}(u,v,w) \end{array}
```

20.1.2 代码实现

```
auto dijkstra = [&] () {
 2
        memset(dist, 0x3f, sizeof dist);
 3
        dist[1] = 0;
 4
 5
        std::priority_queue<std::pair<int, int>> q;
 6
        q.push({ 0, 1 });
 7
 8
        while (q.size()) {
 9
            auto [_, t] = q.top();
10
            q.pop();
11
12
            if (st[t])
13
                continue;
14
15
            st[t] = true;
16
17
            for (int i = h[t]; i != -1; i = ne[i]) {
18
                int j = e[i];
19
20
                if (dist[j] > dist[t] + w[i]) {
21
                     dist[j] = dist[t] + w[i];
22
23
                    q.push({ -dist[j], j });
24
                }
25
            }
26
        }
27
        return dist[n];
28
29 };
```

20.2 Bellman-Ford 算法以及 SPFA 算法

20.2.1 伪代码

```
\begin{array}{lll} \operatorname{BELLMAN-FORD}(G,w,s) \\ 1 & \operatorname{INITIALIZE\_SINGLE\_SOURCE}(G,s) \\ 2 & \operatorname{\textbf{for}} i = 1 \operatorname{\textbf{to}} |G.V| - 1 \\ 3 & \operatorname{\textbf{for}} \operatorname{each} \operatorname{edge}(u,v) \in G.E \\ 4 & \operatorname{RELAX}(u,v,w) \\ 5 & \operatorname{\textbf{for}} \operatorname{each} \operatorname{edge}(u,v) \in G.E \\ 6 & \operatorname{\textbf{if}} v.\, d > u.\, d + w(u,v) \\ 7 & \operatorname{\textbf{return}} \operatorname{FALSE} \\ 8 & \operatorname{\textbf{return}} \operatorname{TRUE} \end{array}
```

```
SHORTEST-PATH-FAST-ALGORITHM(G, w, s)
                    INITIALIZE\_SINGLE\_SOURCE(G, s)
              2
                   Q = \langle v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_k \rangle // |v_i| \in G. |V|
              3
                   COUNT = []
              4
                   // COUNT is an array used to store the number of nodes on a certain shortest path
              5
                   // to determine whether the graph has a negative cycle.
              6
                   while Q \neq \emptyset
                       u = \mathtt{EXTRACT\_FRONT}(Q)
              7
              8
                        for each vertex v \in G. Adj[u]
              9
                            if RELAX(u, v, w) = \text{TRUE}
              10
                                 COUNT[v] = COUNT[u] + 1
              11
                                 if COUNT[v] \ge |G.V|
              12
                                     {\bf return}~{\rm FALSE}
              13
                                 if v \notin Q
              14
                                     Q = Q push v
              15
                    return TRUE
20.2.2 代码实现
      auto bellman_ford = [&] () {
          memset(dist, 0x3f, sizeof dist);
          dist[1] = 0;
          for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++ i) {
               for (auto &[a, b, w] : edge) {
                   if (dist[b] > bak[a] + w) {
                        dist[b] = bak[a] + w;
               }
          return dist[n];
      auto spfa = [&] () {
          memset(dist, 0x3f, sizeof dist);
          dist[1] = 0;
          std::queue<int> q;
          for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++ i) {
               q.push(i), st[i] = true;
          while (q.size()) {
               int t = q.front();
               q.pop(), st[t] = false;
               for (int i = h[t]; i != -1; i = ne[i]) {
                   int j = e[i];
                   if (dist[j] > dist[t] + w[i]) {
                        dist[j] = dist[t] + w[i];
```

1 2

3

4 5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12 13

14 };

1

2

3

4 5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14 15

16 17 18

19

20 21 }

cnt[j] = cnt[t] + 1;

}

```
22
                    if (cnt[j] >= n) {
23
                        return false;
24
25
26
                    if (!st[j]) {
27
                        q.push(j), st[j] = true;
                    }
28
29
                }
30
            }
31
        }
32
33
        return true;
34 };
```

21 最小生成树

21.1 Prim 算法

```
1
    auto prim = [&] () {
 2
        memset(dist, 0x3f, sizeof dist);
 3
 4
        int res = 0;
 5
 6
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++ i) {
 7
             int t = -1;
 8
 9
             for (int j = 1; j \le n; ++ j)
                 if (!st[j] && (t == -1 || dist[j] < dist[t]))</pre>
10
11
                     t = j;
12
13
             if (t > 1 && dist[t] == INF)
14
                 return 0;
15
16
             if (t > 1)
17
                 res += dist[t];
18
19
            st[t] = true;
20
21
             for (int j = 1; j \le n; ++ j)
22
                 dist[j] = std::min(dist[j], g[t][j]);
23
        }
24
25
        return res;
26 };
```

21.2 Kruskal **算法**

```
1    using Edge = std::array<int, 3>;
2    std::vector<Edge> edge(m);
3
4    for (auto &[a, b, w] : edge) {
5        std::cin >> a >> b >> w;
6    }
7
8    std::sort(edge.begin(), edge.end(), [] (Edge a, Edge b) {
```

```
9 return a.at(2) < b.at(2);
10 });
11
12
   int res = 0, cnt = 0;
13
14
    for (auto &[a, b, w] : edge) {
15
        a = find(a), b = find(b);
16
17
        if (a != b) {
18
           res += w, ++ cnt;
19
           p[a] = b;
20
        }
21 }
```

22 筛质数

22.1 试除法 $O(\sqrt{n})$

```
bool is_prime(int x) {
   if (x < 2) return false;

for (int i = 2; i <= x / i; ++ i) {
    if (x % i == 0)
        return false;

}

return true;

}</pre>
```

22.2 埃氏筛法 $O(n \log \log n)$

```
for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++ i) {
   if (!st[i]) {
      primes.push_back(i);
      for (int j = i; j <= n / i; ++ j) {
        st[i * j] = true;
      }
   }
}</pre>
```

22.3 线性筛法 O(n)

```
1
   std::vector<int> primes;
 2
 3
    for (int i = 2; i \le n; ++ i) {
 4
        if (!st[i])
 5
            primes.push_back(i);
 6
 7
        for (auto &p : primes) {
 8
            if (p * i > n) break;
 9
            st[p * i] = true;
10
            if (i % p == 0) break;
        }
11
12 }
```

23 欧几里得算法

```
1 int gcd(int a, int b) {
2    return b ? gcd(b, a % b) : a;
3 }
```

24 欧拉函数

24.1 性质

```
积性函数: 若 \gcd(a,b)=1 则有 \varphi(ab)=\varphi(a)\varphi(b)。

对 p\mid n 有 \varphi(n\cdot p)=p\cdot \varphi(n)。

对 p\nmid n 有 \varphi(n\cdot p)=(p-1)\cdot \varphi(n)。
```

24.2 证明

对于 $p \in primes$ 易有 $\varphi(p) = p - 1$ 。

又有对于 p^k ,除了 p 的倍数的所有数都与 p^k 互质,而 p 的倍数有 p^{k-1} 个,所以有 $\varphi(p^k)=p^k-p^{k-1}=p^{k-1}(p-1)$

对于一般的自然数,有

$$\begin{split} \varphi(n) &= \prod \varphi(p_i^{k_i}) \\ &= \prod p_i^{k_i-1}(p-1) \\ &= \prod p_i^{k_i}(1-\frac{1}{p}) \\ &= \prod p_i^{k_i} \prod \frac{p-1}{p} \\ &= n \prod \frac{p-1}{p} \end{split}$$

24.3 推广

欧拉定理: 对 gcd(n, m) = 1 有 $n^{\varphi(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$.

特殊情况下有 **费马小定理**: $p \in primes$, $n^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ 。常用于求乘法逆元。

24.3.1 证明

```
对于 m 的一个简化剩余系 r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_{\varphi(m)},由于 \gcd(n, m) = 1,容易想到其与 nr_1, nr_2, \ldots, nr_{\varphi(m)} 等价。
所以有 n^{\varphi(m)} \cdot r_1 \cdot r_2 \cdot \cdots \cdot r_{\varphi(m)} \equiv r_1 \cdot r_2 \cdot \cdots \cdot r_{\varphi(m)} \pmod{m}。
化简有 \varphi^{(m)} \equiv 1 \pmod{m}。
```

25 快速幂

26 扩展欧几里得算法

26.1 Bézout 定理

存在 $ax + by = \gcd(a, b)$ 。

26.1.1 证明

- 1. 对于 gcd(a,0), 存在 x = 1, y = 0。
- 2. 对于 $\gcd(a,b)$, 假设对 $\gcd(b,a \bmod b)$, 有 $b \cdot x' + (a \lfloor \frac{a}{b} \rfloor b) \cdot y' = \gcd(b,a \bmod b)$ 。

则有

$$b \cdot x' + (a - \lfloor \frac{a}{b} \rfloor b) \cdot y' = a \cdot y' + b \cdot (x' - \lfloor \frac{a}{b} \rfloor y')$$

= $\gcd(b, a \mod b)$
= $\gcd(a, b)$

其中 $x = y', y = x' - \lfloor \frac{a}{h} \rfloor y'$ 。

26.2 代码

```
用于求解 ax + by = \gcd(a, b)。
     int exgcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y) {
  2
         if (b == 0) {
  3
             x = 1, y = 0;
  4
             return a;
  5
         }
  6
  7
         int gcd = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
  8
  9
         y = (a / b) * x;
10
11
         return gcd;
12 }
```

27 高斯消元

```
1
    int main() {
 2
        std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
 3
        std::cin.tie(nullptr);
 4
 5
        int n;
 6
        std::cin >> n;
 7
 8
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i)
 9
             for (int j = 0; j \le n; ++ j)
10
                 std::cin >> g[i][j];
11
12
        auto gauss = [&] () {
13
             int col = 0, row = 0;
14
15
             for (; col < n; ++ col) {
16
                 int t = row;
17
18
                 for (int i = t + 1; i < n; ++ i)
19
                     if (std::abs(g[i][col]) > std::abs(g[t][col]))
20
                         t = i;
21
22
                 if (std::abs(g[t][col]) < eps)</pre>
23
                     continue;
24
25
                 for (int i = col; i \le n; ++ i)
26
                     std::swap(g[t][i], g[row][i]);
27
28
                 for (int i = n; i \ge col; --i)
29
                     g[row][i] /= g[row][col];
30
31
                 for (int i = row + 1; i < n; ++ i)
32
                     for (int j = n; j \ge col; -- j)
33
                         g[i][j] -= g[row][j] * g[i][col];
34
```

```
35
                 ++ row;
36
             }
37
38
             if (row < n) {
39
                 for (int i = row; i < n; ++ i)
40
                      if (std::abs(g[i][n]) > eps)
41
                          return 0;
42
                 return 2;
43
             }
44
45
             for (int i = row - 1; i >= 0; -- i)
46
                 for (int j = n - 1; j > i; -- j)
47
                      g[i][n] -= g[i][j] * g[j][n];
48
49
             return 1;
50
         };
51
52
         int flag = gauss();
53
54
         if (flag == 0) {
55
             std::cout << "No solution" << '\n';</pre>
56
         } else if (flag == 2) {
             std::cout << "Infinite group solutions" << '\n';</pre>
57
58
         } else {
59
             for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i)
                 std::cout << std::fixed << std::setprecision(2) << g[i][n] << '\n';</pre>
60
61
         }
62
63
         return 0;
64
65
```

28 Lucas 定理

对 $p \in primes, \ C_n^m = C_{n \bmod p}^{m \bmod p} \cdot C_{\lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{p} \rfloor} \ (ext{mod } p)_\circ$

28.1 证明

将 m, n 看作 p 进制数,有 $m = m_k p^k + m_{k-1} p^{k-1} + \cdots + m_0 p_o$, $n = n_k p^k + n_{k-1} p^{k-1} + \cdots + n_0 p_o$ 。

我们使用类似生成函数的思想,对 $(1+x)^p$ 二项式展开,有

$$(1+x)^p = C_p^0 x^0 + C_p^1 x^1 + \dots + C_p^p x^p$$

 $\equiv 1 + x^p \pmod{p}$

所以对 $(1+x)^n$,有

$$(1+x)^n \equiv (1+x)^{n_0p^0} \cdot (1+x)^{n_1p^1} \cdot \dots \cdot (1+x)^{n_kp^k} \pmod{p} \ \equiv (1+x^{p_0})^{n_0} \cdot (1+x^{p_1})^{n_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (1+x^{p_k})^{n_k} \pmod{p}$$

由二项式和组合数的性质,要构造出 $(1+x)^m$ 的展开式,需要从 $(1+x^{p_0})^{n_0}$ 中选出 x^{p_0} 项的 m_0 次方,从 $(1+x^{p_1})^{n_1}$ 中选出 x^{p_1} 项的 m_1 次方……其中系数分别为 $C_{n_0}^{m_0}, C_{n_1}^{m_1}, \dots, C_{n_k}^{m_k}$ 。

由此我们得出 $C_n^m \equiv C_{n_0}^{m_0} \cdot C_{n_1}^{m_1} \cdot \cdots \cdot C_{n_k}^{m_k} \pmod{p}$ 。由进制转换的性质表示成递归形式也即

$$C_n^m = C_{n \bmod p}^{m \bmod p} \cdot C_{\lfloor \frac{n}{p} \rfloor}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{p} \rfloor} \pmod p$$

29 线性同余方程组的求解

29.1 中国剩余定理

$$\left\{egin{array}{ll} x &\equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1} \ x &\equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2} \ &dots \ x &\equiv a_n \pmod{m_n} \end{array}
ight.$$

29.1.1 证明

对于 m_i 两两互质的情况, 令

$$m = \prod_{i=1}^n m_i$$
 $M_i = rac{m}{m_i}$ $M_i t_i \equiv 1 \pmod{m_i}$

 $a_i M_i t_i$ 是 $\forall k \neq i, m_k$ 的倍数。

$$\left\{egin{array}{ll} a_i M_i t_i &\equiv 0 \pmod{m_k} \ a_i M_i t_i &\equiv a_i \pmod{m_i} \end{array}
ight.$$

有

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i M_i t_i$$

29.2 对于一般的线性同余方程组的求解

对于 m_i 不两两互质的情况,我们考虑分别求解单个线性同余方程,并将各个线性同余方程的解联系起来。

假设已求出前 k-1 项的一个解 x,我们令 $m=\lim_{i=1}^{k-1}m_i$,则前 k-1 项的通解为 $x+m\cdot i$ $(i\in\mathbb{Z})$ 。

对式 k, 我们需要找到一个正整数 t, 使得 $x+mt\equiv a_k\pmod{m_k}$, 也即 $m\cdot t\equiv a_k-x\pmod{m_k}$, 则对前 k 项有 x'=x+mt,在代码实现中需注意右式 a_k-x 需大于零,且在 C 语言 中随时使用 (x % p + p) % p 来保证为最小整数解。

具体来说,原式可以化为 $m \cdot t + m_k \cdot y = a_k - x$,我们用扩展欧几里得算法可以求出 $m \cdot t + m_k \cdot y = \gcd(m, m_k)$ 的解,我们知道原式存在解当且仅当 $\gcd(m, m_k) \mid (a_k - x)$ 。

30 Nim 博弈

对于 a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n , 若

- 1. $a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus a_n = 0$, 则先手必败。
- $2. a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus a_n \neq 0$, 则先手必胜

30.1 证明

- 1. $0 \oplus 0 \oplus \cdots \oplus 0 = 0$
- 2. 当 $a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus a_n = x \neq 0$ 时,一定能操作到等于零:
 - 一定存在一个 a_i 的第 k 位为 1,我们知道 $a_i \oplus x < a_i$,若令 a_i 减少 $a_i a_i \oplus x$,则 a_i 变为 $a_i \oplus x$:

```
a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus a_i \oplus x \oplus \cdots \oplus a_n = x \oplus x = 0
```

3. 当 $a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus a_n = x = 0$ 时,无论怎么操作都不能令新的式子保持为 0:

```
若原式变为 a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus a_i' \oplus \cdots \oplus a_n = 0,而原式 a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus a_i \oplus \cdots \oplus a_n = 0,则 a_i \oplus a_i' = 0,有 a_i = a_i',矛盾。
```

换句话说,若先手面对的情况为 $a_1 \oplus a_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus a_n = x \neq 0$,那么后面面对的情况一定是先手不等于零而后手等于零的状态,即先手必胜。

30.2 SG 函数

在一个有向无环图中,终点为 0,函数 SG(x)表示不在节点 x 的后继集合中的最小非负整数。

性质 若 SG(x) = 0, 则必败, 反之必胜。

由于 SG(x) 能操作成任何小于 SG(x) 的非负整数,类比前面的证明,容易得出

$$SG(x_1) \oplus SG(x_2) \oplus \cdots \oplus SG(x_n) = 0$$

时, 先手必败, 反之必胜。

31 ST 算法

用于解决区间最值问题。

```
template <typename T>
    class SparseTable {
 3
        std::vector<std::vector<T>> ST;
 4
 5
    public:
 6
        SparseTable (const std::vector<T> &v) {
            int n = v.size(), t = std::log(n) / std::log(2) + 1;
 7
 8
            ST.assign(n, std::vector<T>(t, 0));
 9
10
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i) {
11
                ST[i][0] = v[i];
12
            }
13
14
            for (int j = 1; j < t; ++ j)
15
                for (int i = 0; i + (1 << (j - 1)) < n; ++ i)
                    ST[i][j] = std::max(ST[i][j-1], ST[i+(1 << (j-1))][j-1]);
16
17
        }
18
19
        T query(int 1, int r) {
20
            if (1 == r)
21
                return ST[1][0];
22
23
            int k = std::log(r - l + 1) / std::log(2);
            return std::max(ST[1][k], ST[r - (1 << k) + 1][k]);
24
25
        }
26 };
```

32 树状数组

```
1 | template <typename T>
    class BIT {
 3
    private:
 4
        std::vector<T> bit;
 5
        int n;
 6
 7
        int lowbit(int x) {
 8
           return x & -x;
 9
        }
10
    public:
11
12
        BIT (int n) : n(n) {
13
            bit.assign(n, 0);
14
15
16
        T ask(int r) {
17
           int res = 0;
18
            for (; r > 0; r \rightarrow lowbit(r))
19
                res += bit[r];
20
            return res;
21
        }
22
23
        T ask(int 1, int r) {
            if (1 > r)
24
25
                std::swap(l, r);
26
            return ask(r) - ask(l - 1);
27
        }
28
29
        void add(int i, int v) {
30
            for (; i < n; i += lowbit(i))
31
                bit[i] += v;
32
        }
33 };
```

33 线段树

```
1
    struct Seg {
 2
        i64 l, r, dat, sum, add;
 3
    };
 4
 5
    #define sum(x) tree[x].sum
 6
    #define add(x) tree[x].add
    #define l(x) tree[x].l
 7
    #define r(x) tree[x].r
 9
10
    const int N = 1e5+10;
11
12
    Seg tree[N * 4];
13
    i64 a[N];
14
15
    void build(int p, int 1, int r) {
16
        1(p) = 1, r(p) = r;
```

```
17
18
         if (1 == r) {
19
             sum(p) = a[1];
20
             return;
21
         }
22
23
         int mid = 1 + r >> 1;
24
         build(p * 2, 1, mid), build(p * 2 + 1, mid + 1, r);
25
         sum(p) = sum(p * 2) + sum(p * 2 + 1);
26
27
28
     void spread(int p) {
29
         if (add(p)) {
30
             sum(p * 2) += add(p) * (r(p * 2) - 1(p * 2) + 1);
31
             sum(p * 2 + 1) += add(p) * (r(p * 2 + 1) - 1(p * 2 + 1) + 1);
32
             add(p * 2) += add(p);
33
             add(p * 2 + 1) += add(p);
34
             add(p) = 0;
35
         }
36
37
38
     void change(int p, int 1, int r, i64 v) {
39
         if (1 \le 1(p) \&\& r \ge r(p)) {
             sum(p) += v * (r(p) - 1(p) + 1), add(p) += v;
40
41
             return;
42
         }
43
44
         spread(p);
45
46
         int mid = l(p) + r(p) >> 1;
47
         if (1 <= mid) change(p * 2, 1, r, v);
48
         if (r > mid) change(p * 2 + 1, 1, r, v);
49
         sum(p) = sum(p * 2) + sum(p * 2 + 1);
50
    }
51
52
    i64 ask(int p, int 1, int r) {
53
         if (1 \le 1(p) \&\& r \ge r(p))
54
             return sum(p);
55
56
         spread(p);
57
58
         int mid = 1(p) + r(p) >> 1;
59
60
         i64 \text{ res} = 0;
61
         if (1 \le mid) res += ask(p * 2, 1, r);
62
         if (r > mid) res += ask(p * 2 + 1, 1, r);
63
         return res;
64
```

34 Treap 树

```
1  struct item {
2    int key, prior, cnt, size;
3    item *1, *r;
4    item () { }
```

```
item (int key) : key(key), prior(std::rand()), l(nullptr), r(nullptr), cnt(1),
     size(1) { }
 6
    };
 7
 8
    using pitem = item*;
 9
10
    pitem root = nullptr;
11
12
    void update(pitem& x) {
13
         x->size = x->cnt + (x->l ? x->l->size : 0) + (x->r ? x->r->size : 0);
14
15
16
    void zig(pitem& x) {
17
         pitem y = x->1;
18
         x->1 = y->r, y->r = x, x = y;
19
         update(x), update(x->r);
20
    }
21
22
    void zag(pitem& x) {
23
        pitem y = x->r;
24
         x->r = y->1, y->1 = x, x = y;
25
         update(x), update(x->1);
26
    }
27
28
    void insert(pitem& x, int y) {
29
        if (!x)
30
             return x = new item(y), void();
31
         if (x->key == y)
32
             return ++ x->cnt, update(x), void();
33
         if (y < x->key) {
34
             insert(x->1, y);
35
             if (x->l->prior > x->prior) zig(x);
36
         } else {
37
             insert(x->r, y);
38
             if (x\rightarrow r\rightarrow prior > x\rightarrow prior) zag(x);
39
40
         update(x);
41
    }
42
43
    void remove(pitem& x, int y) {
44
         if (y < x\rightarrow key) remove(x\rightarrow 1, y);
45
         else if (y > x->key) remove(x->r, y);
46
         else {
            if (x->cnt > 1) -- x->cnt;
47
48
             else if (!x->1) x = x->r;
49
            else if (!x->r) x = x->1;
50
            else {
51
                 zag(x);
52
                 remove(x\rightarrow1, y);
                 if (x->1 && x->l->prior > x->prior)
53
54
                     zig(x);
55
             }
56
57
         if (x) update(x);
58
    }
59
```

```
60
      pitem getPre(int v) {
 61
          pitem x = root, ans = new item(-1e9);
 62
          while (x) {
 63
              if (v == x->key)
 64
                   if (x->1) {
 65
                       x = x \rightarrow 1;
 66
                       while (x->r) x = x->r;
 67
                       ans = x;
 68
                   }
 69
              if (x->key < v \&\& x->key > ans->key)
 70
                   ans = x;
 71
              x = v < x -> key ? x -> 1 : x -> r;
 72
          7
 73
          return ans;
 74
 75
 76
      pitem getNxt(int v) {
 77
          pitem x = root, ans = new item(1e9);
 78
          while (x) {
 79
              if (v == x -> key)
 80
                   if (x->r) {
 81
                       x = x->r;
 82
                       while (x->1) x = x->1;
 83
 84
              if (x->key > v && x->key < ans->key)
 85
                   ans = x;
 86
              x = v > x->key ? x->r : x->1;
 87
 88
          return ans;
 89
 90
 91
      int getValByRank(pitem& x, int rank) {
 92
          if (!x) return 1e9;
 93
          if ((x->1 ? x->1->size : 0) >= rank)
 94
              return getValByRank(x->1, rank);
 95
          if ((x->1 ? x->1->size : 0) + x->cnt >= rank)
 96
               return x->key;
 97
          return getValByRank(x\rightarrow r, rank - (x\rightarrow l ? x\rightarrow l\rightarrow size : 0) - x\rightarrow cnt);
 98
      }
 99
100
      int getRankByVal(pitem& x, int v) {
101
          if (!x) return 0;
102
          if (v == x->key) return (x->l ? x->l->size : 0) + 1;
103
          if (v < x->key) return getRankByVal(x->1, v);
104
          return getRankByVal(x->r, v) + (x->l ? x->l->size : 0) + x->cnt;
105 }
```

35 快读快输

```
1    namespace IO {
2        template <typename T> inline T read() {
3             char ch = getchar();
4             T ret = 0, sig = 1;
5             while(ch < '0' || ch > '9') { if(ch == '-') sig = -1; ch = getchar(); }
6             while(ch >= '0' && ch <= '9') ret *= 10, ret += ch - 48, ch = getchar();
7             return ret * sig;</pre>
```

```
8
        }
 9
         template <typename T> inline void write(T out) {
             if(!out) { putchar('0'), putchar(' '); return; }
10
11
             int stk[100], tt = 0;
12
             if(out < 0) out = -out, putchar('-');</pre>
13
             while(out) stk[tt++] = out % 10, out /= 10;
14
             for(register int i = --tt; i>=0; --i) putchar(stk[i] + 48);
15
             putchar(' ');
16
        }
17
        template <typename T> inline void read(T& ret) { ret = IO::read<T>(); }
18
         template <typename T, typename... Args> inline void read(T& x, Args&... args) {
     IO::read(x), IO::read(args...); }
19
         template <typename T, typename... Args> inline void write(T x, Args... args) {
     IO::write(x), IO::write(args...); }
20
```

36 封装的高精度

```
const int BASE = 1e4, WEIGHT = 4;
 1
 2
 3
     struct Bigint {
 4
         std::vector<int> num;
 5
 6
         Bigint() {}
 7
 8
         Bigint(const char* x) {
 9
             int len = strlen(x), tmp = 0;
10
             for (int i = 0, w = 1; i < len; w *= 10, ++ i) {
                 if (w == BASE) w = 1, num.emplace_back(tmp), tmp = 0;
11
12
                 tmp += w * (x[len - i - 1] - 48);
13
             7
14
             if (tmp) num.emplace_back(tmp);
15
16
17
         Bigint(const int x) {
             char tmp[100];
18
19
             sprintf(tmp, "%d", x);
20
             *this = tmp;
21
         }
22
23
         friend std::ostream& operator << (std::ostream& os, const Bigint x) {</pre>
24
             if (!x.num.size()) {
25
                 os << 0;
26
                 return os;
27
28
             for (int i = (int) \times num.size() - 1; i >= 0; -- i)
29
                 if (i != (int) x.num.size() - 1) os << std::setfill('0') << std::setw(WEIGHT)
     << x.num[i];</pre>
30
                 else os << x.num[i];</pre>
31
             return os;
32
         }
33
34
         friend std::istream& operator >> (std::istream& is, Bigint& x) {
35
             std::string str;
36
             is >> str;
37
             x = str.c_str();
```

```
38
39
             return is;
40
41
42
         template <typename T>
43
         Bigint operator + (const T rst) {
44
             Bigint ret = 0, x = rst;
45
             int t = 0;
46
             for (int i = 0; i < (int) num.size() || i < (int) x.num.size() || t; ++ i) {
47
                 if (i < (int) num.size()) t += num[i];</pre>
48
                 if (i < (int) x.num.size()) t += x.num[i];</pre>
49
                 ret.num.emplace_back(t % BASE);
50
                 t /= BASE;
51
52
             return ret;
53
         }
54
55
         Bigint operator * (const int rst) {
56
             if (!num.size()) return (Bigint) 0;
57
             Bigint ret = 0;
58
             int t = 0;
59
             for (int i = 0; i < (int) num.size() || t; ++ i) {</pre>
                 if (i < (int) num.size()) t += num[i] * rst;</pre>
60
61
                 ret.num.emplace_back(t % BASE);
                 t /= BASE;
62
63
             }
64
             while (ret.num.back() == 0 && (int) ret.num.size() > 1) ret.num.pop_back();
65
             return ret;
66
         }
67
68
         template <typename T>
69
         Bigint operator * (const T rst) {
70
             Bigint ret = 0, x = rst;
71
             std::reverse(x.num.begin(), x.num.end());
72
             for (auto i : x.num) ret = ret * 10 + *this * i;
73
             return ret;
74
         }
75
76
         template <typename T>
77
         Bigint operator *= (const T rst) {
78
             *this = *this * rst;
79
             return *this;
80
         }
81
82
         template <typename T>
83
         Bigint operator += (const T rst) {
84
             *this = *this + rst;
85
             return *this;
86
         }
87
88
         template <typename T>
89
         bool operator < (T rst) {</pre>
90
             Bigint x = rst;
91
             if(num.size() > x.num.size()) return false;
92
             else if(num.size() < x.num.size()) return true;</pre>
93
             else {
```

```
94
                 for(int i = num.size() - 1; i >= 0; -- i)
 95
                      if(num[i] < x.num[i]) return true;</pre>
 96
                  return false;
 97
              }
 98
             return false;
 99
100
101
          template <typename T>
102
          bool operator == (T rst) {
103
             Bigint x = rst;
104
              return num == x.num;
105
          }
106
107
          template <typename T>
          bool operator > (T rst) {
108
109
             Bigint x = rst;
110
             return !(*this == x || *this < x);
111
          }
112
113
          template <typename T>
114
          bool operator <= (T rst) {</pre>
115
             return *this == rst || *this < rst;</pre>
116
117
118
          template <typename T>
          bool operator >= (T rst) {
119
120
             return *this == rst || !(*this < rst);</pre>
121
122 };
```