Template For ICPC	
	——lovekdl

FFT

多项式

分治NTT

类欧几里得

拉格朗日插值

exgcd

合并两个同余方程(CRT)

BSGS

莫比乌斯反演

求积性函数

 $\mathrm{O}(\sqrt{n})$ $\Re\sum_{i=1}^n gcd(i,n)$

Pollard rho

线性基

虚树

LCT维护最大生成树(边的消失时间)

lct维护子树大小

树上背包

斯坦纳树

区间合并、区间求交

子集反演

子集dp

And卷积

矩形面积并

李超线段树

min25筛

杜教筛

FWT

卢卡斯定理

扩展卢卡斯定理

第一类斯特林数-行

卡特兰数

prufer序列

矩阵树定理

二项式反演(3个形式)

第一类斯特林数

第一类斯特林数列

第二类斯特林数

第二类斯特林数列

下降幂

贝尔数

莫比乌斯反演非卷积形式

常用泰勒展开

FFT

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
   #define rint register int
 4
   #define ll long long
 5
   #define rll register long long
   #define db long double
 6
    const int N=1<<21;
 8
    const db pi=acosl(-1);
9
    struct cp{
10
        db x, y;
11
        cp operator + (const cp&A)const{return (cp) {x+A.x,y+A.y};}
12
        cp operator - (const cp&A) const{return (cp) \{x-A.x, y-A.y\}_{;}\}
13
        cp operator * (const cp&A) const{return (cp) {x*A.x-
    y*A.y,x*A.y+y*A.x};}
14
        cp operator / (const db&A) const{return (cp) {x/A,y/A};}
15
   }w[N],t;
16
    int r[N],pd;
    void fft(rint n, vector<cp> &a, rint typ) {
17
18
        if (pd!=n) {
19
             for (rint i=0; i< n; i++)
20
                 r[i] = (r[i>>1]>>1) | ((i&1)?n>>1:0);
21
             pd=n;
22
23
        a.resize(n);
24
        for (rint i=0; i< n; i++)
25
             if(i<r[i])swap(a[i],a[r[i]]);
26
        for(rint mid=1; mid<n; mid<<=1)</pre>
        for (rint i=0; i<n; i+=mid<<1)
28
        for (rint j=0; j < mid; j++)
29
             t=w[mid+j]*a[i+j+mid], a[i+j+mid]=a[i+j]-t, a[i+j]=a[i+j]+t;
        if(~typ)return;
31
        reverse(a.begin()+1,a.end());
32
        for (rint i=0; i< n; i++)
33
             a[i]=a[i]/n;
34
    void init(){
35
        w[N/2] = (cp) \{1.0, 0.0\}; w[N/2+1] = t = (cp) \{cosl(2*pi/N), sinl(2*pi/N)\};
36
37
        for (rint i=N/2+2; i<N; i++) w[i]=w[i-1]*t;
38
        for (rint i=N/2-1; i; i--) w[i]=w[i<<1];
39
40
    vector<cp> Mul (vector<cp> a, vector<cp> b) {
41
        int n=1;
        while (n \le a.size() + b.size()) n \le =1;
42
43
        fft(n,a,1); fft(n,b,1);
44
        for (rint i=0; i< n; i++)
```

```
45
             a[i]=a[i]*b[i];
46
        fft(n,a,-1);
47
        return a;
48
49
   inline int read() {
        int x=0,f=1;char ch=getchar();
50
        while (ch<'0'||ch>'9') {if (ch=='-') f=-1; ch=getchar();}
51
52
        while (ch \le '9'\&\&ch \ge '0') \{x = x*10 + ch - '0'; ch = getchar(); \}
53
        return x*f;
54
    int main(){
55
56
        init();
57
        rint n=read(), m=read();
58
        ++n;++m;
59
        vector<cp> f,g;
60
        f.resize(n);q.resize(m);
        for(rint i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
61
             f[i].x=read();
62
63
        for (rint i=0; i < m; i++)
64
             g[i].x=read();
65
        f=Mul(f,g);
        for(rint i=0;i<n+m-1;i++)</pre>
66
             printf("%d ",int(f[i].x+0.3));
67
        return 0;
68
69
```

多项式

```
#include < bits / stdc++.h>
   #define int long long
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 3e5+10;
 4
   const int mod = 998244353, g = 3, gi = 332748118;
   //const int mod = 4179340454199820289, g = 3, gi =
    1393113484733273430;
   int n, m;
8
   int a[N], b[N];
   int re[N];
9
10
11
12
   int ksm(int a, int b) {
13
       int ret = 1;
14
       while(b) {
15
           if(b & 1) ret = ret * a %mod;
16
           a = a * a % mod;
17
           b >>= 1;
       }
18
19
       return ret;
20
21
   int inv(int x) {
22
      return ksm(x, mod - 2);
23
   }
24
   void ntt(int *a, int lim, int opt) {
25
26
       for (int i = 0; i < lim; ++i)
27
            if(i < re[i]) swap(a[i], a[re[i]]);</pre>
28
       for(int len = 1; len < lim; len <<= 1) {
29
            int wn = ksm(opt == 1 ? g : gi, (mod - 1) / (len << 1));
            for (int i = 0; i < \lim; i += (len << 1)) {
31
                int w = 1;
32
                for (int j = 0; j < len; ++j) {
33
                    int x = a[i + j], y = w * a[i + j + len] % mod;
34
                    a[i + j] = (x + y) % mod;
35
                    a[i + j + len] = (x - y + mod) % mod;
36
                    w = w * wn % mod;
37
38
           }
39
40
       if(opt == 1) return;
41
       int limv = inv(lim);
       for(int i = 0; i < lim; ++i) {
42
          a[i] = a[i] * limv % mod;
43
44
       }
45
```

```
46
   //n次多项式和m次多项式卷积
47
48
   void mul(int *F, int n, int *G, int m) {
   // if (n+m < 128) {
49
   //
          for(int i = 0; i \le n + m; ++i) {
50
   //
               H[i] = 0;
51
52
   //
53
   //
            for (int i = 0; i \le n; ++i) {
54
   //
                for (int j = 0; j \le m; ++j) {
55
   //
                   H[i+j] = (H[i+j] + F[i] * G[j] % mod) % mod;
56
   //
               }
57
   //
                F[i] = H[i];
58
   //
59
   //
           for (int i = n + 1; i \le n + m; ++i) {
60
   //
               F[i] = H[i];
   //
61
           }
62
   //
           return;
   // }
63
        int \lim = 1, \operatorname{ti} = 0;
64
65
       while (\lim \le n + m) {
66
           lim <<= 1;
           ti++;
67
68
        for (int i = n + 1; i < lim; ++i) F[i] = 0;
69
70
        for (int j = m + 1; j < lim; ++j) G[j] = 0;
71
        for (int i = 0; i < lim; ++i) {
72
           re[i] = (re[i >> 1] >> 1) | ((i & 1) << (ti - 1));
73
74
        ntt(F, lim, 1);
75
       ntt(G, lim, 1);
76
        for (int i = 0; i < lim; ++i) {
77
           F[i] = F[i] * G[i] % mod;
78
79
        ntt(F, lim, -1);
       for (int i = n + m + 1; i < lim; ++i) assert (F[i] == 0);
80
81
82
   //n-1次多项式求逆
83
84
85
   int H[N];
   void inv(int *F, int *G, int n) {
86
87
       if(n == 1) \{G[0] = inv(F[0]); return; \}
88
        inv(F, G, (n+1) >> 1);
        int ti = 0, \lim = 1;
89
        while (\lim < n < 1) {
90
91
           lim <<= 1;
           ti++;
92
93
94
        for (int i = 1; i < lim; ++i) {
```

```
95
             re[i] = (re[i >> 1] >> 1) | ((i & 1) << (ti - 1));
 96
 97
         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) H[i] = F[i];
98
         for (int i = n; i < \lim; ++i) H[i] = G[i] = 0;
99
        ntt(H, lim, 1);
100
        ntt(G, lim, 1);
101
        for (int i = 0; i < lim; ++i) {
102
             G[i] = G[i] * (211-H[i] *G[i] % mod + mod) % mod;
103
104
        ntt(G, lim, -1);
        for (int i = n; i < lim; ++i) G[i] = 0;
105
106
    //求导, F->G
107
    void diff(int *F, int *G, int n) {
108
109
        for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) G[i-1] = F[i] * i % mod;
110
        G[n-1] = 0;
111
    //积分, F->G
112
    void integral(int *F, int *G, int n) {
113
114
        for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) G[i] = F[i - 1] * inv(i) % mod;
115
         G[0] = 0;
116
    }
117
    //多项式ln
118
119
    int Fi[N], Fd[N];
    void ln(int *F, int *G, int n) {
121
        for (int i = 0; i < (n << 2); ++i) G[i] = 0;
122
        inv(F, Fi, n);
        diff(F, Fd, n);
123
124
        mul(Fi, n-1, Fd, n-1);
125
        integral(Fi, G, n);
126
127
    //多项式exp
    int lnG[N];
128
    void exp(int *F, int *G, int n) {
129
130
        if(n == 1) \{G[0] = 1; return; \}
131
        \exp(F, G, n + 1 >> 1);
132
        assert(G[0] == 1);
         ln(G, lnG, n);
133
134
        assert(lnG[0] == 0);
135
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) lnG[i] = (F[i] - lnG[i] + mod) % mod;
136
137
        lnG[0]++;lnG[0] %= mod;
138
        mul(G, n - 1, lnG, n - 1);
139
140
141
    int G2[N], GG[N], G2i[N];
142
    void sqrt(int *F, int *G, int n) {
143
         if(n == 1) {
```

```
144
           G[0] = 1;
145
           return;
146
       }
147
148
        sqrt(F, G, n + 1 >> 1);
149
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
150
             G2[i] = G[i] * 2 % mod;
151
            GG[i] = G[i];
152
            G2i[i] = 0;
153
154
        inv(G2, G2i, n);
155
156
        mul(G, n - 1, GG, n - 1);
157
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
158
             G[i] = (G[i] + F[i]) % mod;
159
160
        mul(G, n - 1, G2i, n - 1);
161
        return;
162
163
164
    void solve() {
165
166
        int n;
167
        cin>>n;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
168
169
            cin>>a[i];
170
171
        int sum = 1;
172
        while (sum \leq n) sum \leq 1;
173
        sqrt(a, b, sum);
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
174
175
            cout<<b[i]<<" ";
176
        }
177
178
179
180
181
    signed main() {
182
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
183
        cin.tie(nullptr);
184
        solve();
185
        return 0;
186 }
```

分治NTT

```
1 /*
   分治ntt
   | 计算f[i] = sum(f[i-j] * q[j])
4
5
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
6
   using namespace std;
   #define int long long
8
   const int maxn = 2e6+10;
9
   const int mod = 998244353, G = 3, Gi = (mod+1)/3;
10
11
   int r[maxn], a[maxn], b[maxn], f[maxn], g[maxn],n;
12
   int qpow(int a, int b) {
13
       int ret = 1;
14
       while(b) {
15
            if (b \& 1) ret = ret * a % mod;
16
            a = a * a % mod;
17
            b >>= 1;
18
19
        return ret;
20
   void NTT(int *a,int limit,int type) {
21
22
        for (int i = 0; i < limit; i++)
23
            if(i < r[i]) swap(a[i], a[r[i]]);
24
        for(int mid = 1; mid < limit; mid <<= 1) {</pre>
25
            int wn = qpow((type == 1 ? G : Gi), (mod - 1) / (mid << 1));
26
            for (int R = mid \ll 1, i = 0; i \ll limit; i += R)
            for (int k = 0, w = 1; k < mid; k++, w = w * wn % mod) {
27
28
                int x = a[i+k], y = a[i+k+mid] * w % mod;
29
                a[i+k] = (x + y) % mod, a[i+k+mid] = (x - y + mod) % mod;
30
           }
31
32
        if(type == 1)
                       return;
        int inv = qpow(limit, mod-2);
33
        for (int i = 0; i < limit; i++) a[i] = a[i] * inv % mod;
34
35
   void mul(int *a, int *b, int limit) {
36
37
        for (int i = 0; i < limit; i++)
            r[i] = (r[i >> 1] >> 1) | ((i & 1) ? limit >> 1 : 0);
38
        NTT(a, limit, 1); NTT(b, limit, 1);
39
        for (int i = 0; i < limit; i++) a[i] = a[i] * b[i] % mod;
40
        NTT(a, limit, -1);
41
42
43
    void solve(int 1, int r) {
       if(l == r) return;
44
        int mid = 1 + r \gg 1;
45
        solve(1, mid);
46
```

```
47
       int limit = 1;
48
        while (limit \leq mid - 1 + r - 1) limit \leq 1;
49
        for (int i = 0; i < limit; i++) a[i] = b[i] = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i \le mid; i++) a[i - 1] = f[i];
50
51
       for (int i = 1; i \le r - 1; i++) b[i] = g[i];
52
        mul(a, b, limit);
        for (int i = mid + 1; i \le r; i++) f[i] = (f[i] + a[i - 1]) %mod;
53
54
        solve(mid+1, r);
55
56
   signed main() {
57
        cin >> n;
58
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) scanf("%lld", &g[i]);
        f[0] = 1;
59
60
        solve(0, n-1);
61
        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) printf("%lld ", f[i]);</pre>
62
```

类欧几里得

$$f(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor$$
$$g(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} i \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor$$
$$h(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor^{2}$$
$$m = \lfloor \frac{an+b}{c} \rfloor$$

$$a \ge c$$
或 $b \ge c$ 时: $f(a,b,c,n) = \frac{a}{c} * \frac{n*(n+1)}{2} + \frac{b}{c} * (n+1) + f(a\%c,b\%c,c,n)$ 否则: $f(a,b,c,n) = nm - f(c,c-b-1,a,m-1)$

$$a \ge c$$
或 $b \ge c$ 时: $g(a,b,c,n) = \frac{a}{c} * \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{b}{c} * \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + g(a\%c,b\%c,c,n)$ 否则: $g(a,b,c,n) = \frac{nm*(n+1) - f(c,c-b-1,a,m-1) - h(c,c-b-1,a,m-1)}{2}$

$$a \ge c 或b \ge c 时: \ h(a,b,c,n) = (\frac{a}{c})^2 * \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + (\frac{b}{c})^2 * (n+1) + (\frac{a}{c})(\frac{b}{c}) * n(n+1)$$

$$+ h(a\%c,b\%c,c,n) + 2*(\frac{a}{c}) * g(a\%c,b\%c,c,n) + 2*(\frac{b}{c}) * f(a\%c,b\%c,c,n)$$
 否则:
$$h(a,b,c,n) = nm(m+1) - 2g(c,c-b-1,a,m-1) + 2f(c,c+b+1,a,m-1) + f(a,b,c,n)$$

```
1  LL S(LL k)
2  {
3     return (k*(k+1)/211)%MOD;
4  }
5  LL f(LL a, LL b, LL c, LL n)
6  {
7     if(!a)return (n+1)*(b/c)%MOD;
8     if(a>=c || b>=c)
9        return ((a/c)*S(n)%MOD+(n+1)*(b/c)%MOD+f(a%c,b%c,c,n))%MOD;
10  LL m=(a*n+b)/c;
11     return (m*n%MOD-f(c,c-b-1,a,m-1)+MOD)%MOD;
12  }
```

```
1 #include <cstdio>
2 #include <cstring>
3 #include <algorithm>
4 #include <cmath>
5
6 using namespace std;
```

```
8
    const int mo=1e9+7, inv2=500000004, inv6=166666668;
 9
10
    typedef long long LL;
11
12
   int a,b,c,l,r;
13
14
    struct data
15
        int f,g,h;
16
17
   };
18
19
    data calc(int a,int b,int c,LL n)
20
21
        data tmp;
        if (!a)
22
23
24
            tmp.f=tmp.g=tmp.h=0;
25
            return tmp;
26
27
        if (a>=c | b>=c)
28
29
            tmp=calc(a%c,b%c,c,n);
            n\%=mo;
31
            tmp.h = (tmp.h +
                     n*(n+1) %mo*(2*n+1) %mo*inv6%mo*(a/c) %mo*(a/c) %mo
32
                       +(n+1)*(b/c)%mo*(b/c)%mo
34
                         +(LL)2*(a/c)*tmp.g%mo
35
                           +(LL)2*(b/c)*tmp.f%mo
36
                              +n*(n+1)%mo*(a/c)%mo*(b/c)%mo;
37
            tmp.f = (tmp.f
38
                     +n*(n+1)/2%mo*(a/c)
39
                         +(n+1)*(b/c))%mo;
40
            tmp.g=(tmp.g
41
                     +n*(n+1)%mo*(2*n+1)%mo*inv6%mo*(a/c)
42
                         +n*(n+1)/2%mo*(b/c))%mo;
43
            return tmp;
44
        LL m=((LL)a*n+b)/c;
45
        data nxt=calc(c,c-b-1,a,m-1);
46
47
        n%=mo; m%=mo;
48
        tmp.f=((n*m-nxt.f)%mo+mo)%mo;
49
        tmp.g=(LL)((n*(n+1)%mo*m-nxt.f-nxt.h)%mo+mo)*inv2%mo;
50
        tmp.h = ((m*(m+1)%mo*n-(LL)2*(nxt.g+nxt.f)%mo-tmp.f)%mo+mo)%mo;
51
        return tmp;
52
53
54
   int main()
55
56
        freopen("task.in","r",stdin); freopen("task.out","w",stdout);
```

```
57 | scanf("%d%d%d%d",&a,&c,&b,&l,&r);
58 | printf("%d\n",(calc(a,b,c,r).g-calc(a,b,c,l-1).g+mo)%mo);
59 | return 0;
60 |}
```

拉格朗日插值

$$f(k) = \sum_{i=0}^n y_i \prod_{i
eq j} rac{k - x[j]}{x[i] - x[j]}$$

对于分子来说,我们维护出关于k的前缀积和后缀积,也就是

$$pre_i = \prod_{j=0}^i k - j$$

$$suf_i = \prod_{j=i}^n k - j$$

对于分母来说,观察发现这其实就是阶乘的形式,我们用fac[i]来表示i!

那么式子就变成了

$$f(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} y_i \frac{pre_{i-1} * suf_{i+1}}{fac[i-1] * fac[N-i]}$$

```
1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
  #define int long long
3 using namespace std;
   const int N = 1e4+10;
   const int mod = 998244353;
6 int T;
   int n, k;
   int x[N], y[N];
   int qpow(int a, int b) {//...}
10
   int lagrange(int k) {
       int ans = 0;
       for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
12
13
           int now = y[i];
            for (int j = 1; j \le n; ++j) {
14
                if(j == i) continue;
15
                now = now * (k - x[j]) % mod * qpow(x[i] - x[j], mod - 2)
16
    %mod;
17
           ans = (ans + now) % mod;
18
19
       if(ans < 0) ans += mod;
20
21
       return ans;
22
```

exgcd

```
int exgcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y) {
       if (b == 0) {
3
           x = 1;
4
           y = 0;
5
           return a;
6
7
       int d = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
8
       y = (a / b) * x;
9
      return d;
10 }
```

合并两个同余方程(CRT)

```
1 //x = a \mod b
   //x = c \mod d
3
   void merge(ll &a, ll &b, ll c, ll d) {
       if (a == -1 &  b == -1) return;
4
5
       ll x, y;
 6
        ll g = exgcd(b, d, x, y);
7
       if ((c - a) % g != 0) {
8
           a = b = -1;
9
           return;
10
       }
       d /= g;
11
12
       11 t0 = ((c - a) / g) % d * x % d;
13
       if (t0 < 0) t0 += d;
14
       a = b * t0 + a;
15
       b = b * d;
16 }
```

BSGS

```
//ad * a^x = b \pmod{p} return x(-1 \text{ is no solution})
   int bsgs(int a, int b, int p, int ad = 1) {
3
        int m = sqrt(p) + 1;
4
        unordered map<int, int> mp;
5
        int s = 1;
6
        for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i, s = s * a % p) {
            int x = s * b % p;
7
8
            mp[x] = i;
9
10
        int ans = inf;
11
        for (int i = 0, tmp = s, s = ad; i \le m; ++i, s = s * tmp % p) {
12
13
            if(mp.count(s)) {
14
                if(i*m - mp[s] >= 0) return i*m - mp[s];
15
           }
16
17
        return -1;
18
   int exbsgs(int a, int b, int p) {
19
20
        a %= p;
       b %= p;
21
22
        if(b == 1 || p == 1) return 0;
23
        int cnt = 0, d = 0, ad = 1;
       while ((d = gcd(a, p))^1)
24
            if(b%d) return -1;
25
           cnt++; b/=d; p/=d;
26
27
           ad = a/d *ad % p;
28
            if(ad == b) {return cnt;}
29
30
        int ans = bsgs(a,b,p,ad);
       if (ans == -1) return -1;
31
32
        return ans + cnt;
33
```

莫比乌斯反演

$$f[n] = \sum_{d|n} g(d)$$
求 $g(n)$

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
 1
   #define uint unsigned int
   using namespace std;
   typedef long long 11;
   const int N = 1e6+101;
   uint f[N];
7
   int n;
   int p[N], pr[N], pe[N];
   int cnt;
   uint mu[N];
10
11
   uint g[N];
12
   unsigned int A,B,C;
   |void solve() {
13
14
       scanf("%d", &n);
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
15
           cin>>f[i];
16
17
        p[1] = 1; mu[1] = 1;
        for (int i = 2; i \le n; ++i) {
18
19
            if(!p[i]) {
20
                p[i] = i;
21
                pr[++cnt] = i;
22
                mu[i] = (uint)-1;
23
24
            for (int j = 1; j \le cnt && i * pr[j] \le n; ++j) {
25
                p[i * pr[j]] = pr[j];
26
                if(p[i] == pr[j]) {
                    mu[i * pr[j]] = 0;
27
28
                    break;
29
                else mu[i * pr[j]] = (uint) - mu[i];
31
32
33
        for (int d1 = 1; d1 \le n; ++d1)
34
            for (int d2 = 1; d2 * d1 <= n; ++d2)
35
                g[d1 * d2] += f[d1] * mu[d2];
36
37
   int main() {
38
        solve();
39
       return 0;
40
```

求积性函数

```
void compute(function<void(int)> calc) {
 2
        f[1] = 1;
        uint ans = 0;
 3
 4
        for (int i = 2; i \le n; ++i) {
            if(i == pe[i]) calc(i);
 5
            else f[i] = f[i / pe[i]] * f[pe[i]];
 6
 7
            ans = ans ^(a * i * f[i] + b);
 8
 9
        ans = ans ^(a + b);
        printf("%u\n", ans);
10
11
12
13
   void solve() {
14
        scanf("%d%u%u", &n, &a, &b);
        for (int i = 2; i \le n; ++i) {
15
16
            if(!p[i]) {
17
                p[i] = i;
18
                pe[i] = i;
19
                pr[++cnt] = i;
20
            for(int j = 1; j <= cnt && i * pr[j] <= n; ++j) {</pre>
21
22
                p[i * pr[j]] = pr[j];
23
                if(p[i] == pr[j]) {
24
                    pe[i * pr[j]] = pe[i] * pr[j];
                    break;
25
26
                }
27
                else {
28
                    pe[i * pr[j]] = pr[j];
29
            }
30
31
```

O(\sqrt{n})求 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} gcd(i,n)$

积性函数, $g(p^a) = (a+1)p^a - ap^{a-1}$

```
1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
   #define int long long
   using namespace std;
   int g(int n) {
      int ans = 1;
 6
      for(int i=2;i*i<=n;++i){
7
           if(n%i) continue;
8
           int a=0;
           int p=1;
9
            while (n\%i==0) {
10
11
                p *= i;
12
               ++a;
13
                n /= i;
14
           ans *= (a+1)*p - p/i*a;
15
16
17
       if(n>1){
            ans \star = n+n-1;
18
19
        return ans;
20
21
22
   signed main() {
23
24
      int n;
       cin >> n;
25
       cout << g(n) << endl;
26
27
      return 0;
28
```

Pollard rho

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
   #define int long long
   using namespace std;
 4
   typedef int128 i128;
 5
   const int N = 1010;
 6
    int n;
8
   int ans[N], tot;
9
   int randint(int 1, int r) {
10
11
        static mt19937 Rand(time(NULL));
       uniform int distribution<int> dis(l, r);
12
13
       return dis(Rand);
14
   }
15
16 | int ksm(int a, int b, int p) {
17
       int ret = 1;
18
       while(b) {
19
           if(b \& 1) ret = (i128) ret * a % p;
20
           a = (i128) a * a % p;
21
           b >>= 1;
22
23
       return ret;
24 }
25
26 bool miller rabin(int n) {
27
       if (n < 3 \mid \mid n % 2 == 0) return n == 2;
       int a = n - 1, b = 0;
28
       while (a \% 2 == 0) {
29
           a /= 2;
30
           b++;
31
32
33
       for (int i = 1, j; i \le 10; ++i) {
34
           int x = randint(2, n - 1);
35
           int v = ksm(x, a, n);
36
            if(v == 1) continue;
37
38
            for (j = 0; j < b; ++j)  { //\tilde{A} \gg \hat{O} \rightarrow Dint
39
               if(v == n - 1) break;
40
                v = (i128) v * v % n;
41
            if(j == b) return 0;
42
43
44
       return 1;
45
46
```

```
47
   int pollard rho(int n) {
48
        int s = 0, t = 0;
        int c = randint(1, n - 1);
49
50
        int step = 0, goal = 1;
51
        int value = 1;
52
        auto f = [\&] (int x) {
53
            return ((i128)x*x+c)%n;
54
        } ;
55
        for(goal = 1; ; goal <<= 1, s = t, value = 1) {</pre>
             for(step = 1; step <= goal; step++) {</pre>
56
57
                 t = f(t);
58
                 value = ((i128) \text{ value * abs}(t - s)) % n;
59
                 if(step % 127 == 0) {
60
                     int d = __gcd(value, n);
                     if(d > 1) return d;
61
62
                 }
63
64
            int d = __gcd(value, n);
            if(d > 1) return d;
65
66
67
        return 0;
68
69
70
   void get fac(int n) {
71
        if(n == 1) return;
72
        if(miller_rabin(n)) {
73
            ans[++tot] = n;
74
            return;
75
76
        int p = n;
77
        while (p == n) p = pollard rho(n);
78
        while ((n % p) == 0) n /= p;
79
        get_fac(n);
80
        get fac(p);
81
82
83
   void solve() {
84
        cin>>n;
85
        tot = 0;
86
        get_fac(n);
87
88
        sort(ans + 1, ans + 1 + tot);
89
        tot = unique(ans + 1, ans + 1 + tot) - ans - 1;
        if(ans[tot] == n) cout<<"Prime\n";</pre>
90
91
        else cout<<ans[tot]<<"\n";</pre>
92
93
94
   signed main() {
95
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
```

```
96
    cin.tie(nullptr);
97
98
      int t = 1;
99
       cin>>t;
      while(t--) {
100
101
         solve();
102
      }
103
104 return 0;
105 }
```

线性基

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   #define int long long
   const int maxn = 2e5 + 10;
 4
 5
   const int B = 60;
 6
 7
8
9
   struct LinearBasis {
10
       vector<int> a = vector<int>(B, 0);
11
12
13
14
       bool insert(int x) {
            for (int i = B - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
15
16
                if(x & (1LL << i)) {
17
                    if(a[i] == 0) { a[i] = x; return true; }
18
                    x ^= a[i];
19
                }
20
            }
21
            return false;
22
23
24
        int queryMin(int x) {
25
26
            for (int i = B - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
27
               x = min(x, x ^ a[i]);
28
29
            return x;
30
31
        int queryMax(int x) {
32
            for (int i = B - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
33
                x = max(x, x ^ a[i]);
34
35
            return x;
36
       }
37
   };
38
39
   void work() {
40
       int n, k;
41
       cin >> n >> k;
42
       vector\langle int \rangle a (n + 1);
43
44
       for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) cin >> a[i];
45
46
       LinearBasis b;
```

```
47
       int cnt0 = 0;
48
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
49
            if(!b.insert(a[i])) {
50
               cnt0++;
51
           }
52
        }
53
        // 为什么是向下取整呢? 因为有第0小的数, 所以是向下取整
54
       k = k / (1LL \ll cnt0);
55
56
       // k >>= cnt0;
57
       int ans = 0;
58
59
        int cnt = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < B; i++) {
60
61
           if(b.a[i] == 0) continue;
           cnt++;
62
63
       }
        cnt--;
64
65
        for (int i = B - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
           if(b.a[i] == 0) continue;
66
            if(k >= (1LL << cnt)) 
67
68
                k -= 1LL << cnt;
                ans = max(ans, ans ^b.a[i]);
69
70
            } else {
71
               ans = min(ans, ans ^ b.a[i]);
72
73
           cnt--;
74
75
      cout << ans << endl;</pre>
76
77
78
79
80
   signed main() {
81
        ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
        cin.tie(0);
82
83
84
       int t = 1;
85
       // cin >> t;
86
       while(t--) {
87
           work();
88
       }
89
90
       return 0;
91 }
```

虚树

```
1 #include < bits / stdc++.h>
   #define int long long
   #define PII pair<int, int>
 4
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 3e5 + 1010;
 5
   const int inf = 111<< 60;
 6
   int n, m, k;
   int x[N], tot;
8
9
   int w[N], va[N], dep[N], minp[N], dfn[N], cnt;
10
   int lc[N][19];
   vector<PII> e[N];
11
12
   vector<int> e1[N];
13
   void dfs1(int x, int fa) {
14
15
       dfn[x] = ++tot;
16
        dep[x] = dep[fa] + 1;
17
        lc[x][0] = fa;
18
       for(auto t : e[x]) {
19
           int v = t.first;
20
            if (v == fa) continue;
21
            minp[v] = min(minp[x], t.second);
22
            dfs1(v, x);
23
24
25
   |bool cmp(int a, int b) {
26
       return dfn[a] < dfn[b];</pre>
27
28
   int lca(int x, int y) {
29
       int flag = 0;
30
        if(x == 8 &  y == 3) {
31
            flag = 1;
32
33
        if(dep[x] < dep[y]) swap(x, y);
34
       for(int j = 18; j >= 0; --j) {
35
            if(dep[lc[x][j]] >= dep[y]) {
36
                x = lc[x][j];
37
            }
38
        }
39
40
       if(x == y) return x;
41
        for (int j = 18; j >= 0; --j) {
42
            if(lc[x][j] == lc[y][j]) continue;
43
            x = lc[x][j];
44
            y = lc[y][j];
45
46
        return lc[x][0];
```

```
47
   void con(int x, int y) {
48
49
       el[x].push back(y);
50
        e1[y].push back(x);
51
52
   int stac[N], top = 0;
   //建树
53
54
   void build() {
55
       sort(w + 1, w + 1 + k, cmp);
56
       top = 0;
57
       stac[++top] = w[1];
58
       for (int i = 2; i \le k; ++i) {
59
            int lc = lca(stac[top], w[i]);
60
            while(dep[stac[top - 1]] >= dep[lc])
61
                con(stac[top], stac[top - 1]);
62
                top--;
63
64
            if(stac[top] != lc) {
65
                con(lc, stac[top]);
66
               stac[top] = lc;
67
68
            stac[++top] = w[i];
69
70
        for (int i = top; i >= 2; --i) {
71
          con(stac[i], stac[i - 1]);
72
       }
73
74
   //dp
   int dfs(int x, int fa) {
75
76
       int now = 0;
77
       for (auto v : e1[x]) {
78
           if(v == fa) continue;
79
           now += dfs(v, x);
80
       //记得清除虚树
81
82
       e1[x].clear();
83
       if(va[x]) {
           va[x] = 0;
84
85
            return minp[x];
86
87
        else return min(now, minp[x]);
88
   void solve() {
89
90
91
       for (int i = 1, u, v, d; i < n; ++i) {
92
           cin>>u>>v>>d;
93
            e[u].push back({v, d});
94
            e[v].push_back({u, d});
95
```

```
96
 97
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) minp[i] = inf;
 98
        minp[1] = inf;
        dfs1(1, 0);
99
100
        for (int j = 1; j \le 18; ++j) {
101
             for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
                 lc[i][j] = lc[lc[i][j-1]][j-1];
102
103
104
        }
105
        cin>>m;
106
        for (int i = 1; i \le m; ++i) {
            cin>>k;
107
108
             for (int i = 1; i \le k; ++i) {
109
                cin>>w[i];
110
                va[w[i]] = 1;
111
            }
112
            build();
113
            cout<<dfs(stac[1], 0)<<endl;</pre>
114
115 }
116
117 | signed main() {
118
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
119
        cin.tie(nullptr);
120
121
        solve();
122
       return 0;
123 }
```

LCT维护最大生成树(边的消失时间)

输入格式

第一行三个整数 n, m, k。

接下来 m 行,每行四个整数 x,y,l,r,表示有一条连接 x,y 的边在 l 时刻出现 r 时刻消失。

输出格式

k 行,第i 行一个字符串 Yes 或 No ,表示在第i 时间段内这个图是否是二分图。

```
1 #include < bits / stdc++.h>
   #define int long long
 3
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 5e5 + 1010;
   const int inf = 111 << 60;
 7
   int n, m, k;
   int a[N];
8
 9
   int stac[N];
10
11
   vector<int> in[N];
   vector<int> out[N];
12
13
   int mark[N];
14 struct ED {
15
       int u, v, l, r;
16
   }edge[N];
17
18
   struct node{
19
       int son[2], fa, val, sum;
20
       int st;
       int mint, minid;
21
22
       int flag;
23
   }t[N];
24
25
   void update(int x) {
26
        //t[x].sum = t[t[x].son[0]].sum ^ t[t[x].son[1]].sum ^ t[x].val;
27
        t[x].sum = t[t[x].son[0]].sum + t[t[x].son[1]].sum + t[x].val;
28
       t[x].mint = t[x].st;
29
       t[x].minid = x;
       if(t[x].son[0] && t[t[x].son[0]].mint < t[x].mint) {
31
            t[x].mint = t[t[x].son[0]].mint;
32
           t[x].minid = t[t[x].son[0]].minid;
33
34
       if(t[x].son[1] && t[t[x].son[1]].mint < t[x].mint) 
35
            t[x].mint = t[t[x].son[1]].mint;
36
            t[x].minid = t[t[x].son[1]].minid;
```

```
37 }
38
39
40
   void lazy(int x) {
       swap(t[x].son[0], t[x].son[1]);
41
       t[x].flag ^= 1;
42
43
44
45
   void pushdown(int x) {
46
       if(!t[x].flag) return;
47
       lazy(t[x].son[0]);
48
       lazy(t[x].son[1]);
49
       t[x].flag = 0;
50
51
52
   |bool isroot(int x) {
53
       return (t[t[x].fa].son[0] != x && t[t[x].fa].son[1] != x);
54
55
56
   void rotate(int x) {
57
       int y = t[x].fa, z = t[y].fa;
58
       int tag = (t[y].son[1] == x);
        if(!isroot(y)) t[z].son[t[z].son[1]==y] = x;
59
60
        t[x].fa = z;
61
       t[y].son[tag] = t[x].son[tag^1];
62
       t[t[x].son[tag^1]].fa = y;
63
       t[x].son[tag^1] = y;
64
       t[y].fa = x;
       update(y); update(x);
65
66
67
68
   void splay(int x) {
69
       int ptr = 0, y = x;
70
       stac[ptr++] = y;
71
       while(!isroot(y)) {
72
            stac[ptr++] = t[y].fa;
73
           y = t[y].fa;
74
75
       while(ptr--) pushdown(stac[ptr]);
76
       while(!isroot(x)) {
77
            int y = t[x].fa, z = t[y].fa;
78
            if(!isroot(y)) {
79
               (t[y].son[0] == x) ^ (t[z].son[0] == y) ? rotate(x) :
    rotate(y);
80
81
           rotate(x);
82
83
       update(x);
84
```

```
85
 86
 87
    void access(int x) {
88
        int tp = x, y = 0;
 89
        while(x) {
90
            splay(x);
91
            t[x].son[1] = y;
 92
            update(x);
93
            y = x;
 94
           x = t[x].fa;
95
        }
96
        splay(tp);
97
98
99 | void makeroot(int x) {
100
        access(x);
101
        lazy(x);
102
103
104 int findroot(int x) {
105
        access(x);
106
        while (t[x].son[0]) {
107
           pushdown(x);
            x = t[x].son[0];
108
109
110
        splay(x);
111
       return x;
112
113
114 | void split(int x, int y) {
115
       makeroot(x);
116
       access(y);
117
118
119 | void link(int x, int y) {
120
        makeroot(x);
121
        if(findroot(y) != x) {
122
           t[x].fa = y;
123
           access(y);
124
       }
125
126
    void cut(int x, int y) {
        if(findroot(x) != findroot(y)) return;
127
128
        split(x, y);
129
        if(t[y].son[0] == x && t[x].son[1] == 0) {
130
           t[y].son[0] = 0;
131
           t[x].fa = 0;
132
           update(y);
133
```

```
134
135
    void solve() {
136
         cin>>n>>m>>k;
137
138
         for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) {
139
             t[i].st = t[i].mint = inf;
140
             t[i].minid = i;
141
             t[i].val = t[i].sum = 0;
142
         for (int i = 1, x, y, l, r; i \le m; ++i) {
143
             cin>>x>>y>>l>>r;
144
145
             edge[i].u = x;
146
             edge[i].v = y;
147
             edge[i].l = l;
148
             edge[i].r = r;
149
             in[l].push back(i);
150
             out[r].push back(i);
151
             t[i + n].mint = r;
152
             t[i + n].st = r;
153
             t[i + n].minid = i + n;
154
             t[i + n].val = t[i + n].sum = 1;
155
156
         int ans = 0;
         for (int i = 0; i < k; ++i) {
157
158
159
             for(auto j : in[i]) {
160
                 int u = edge[j].u, v = edge[j].v;
                 if(findroot(u) == findroot(v)) {
161
162
                      split(u, v);
163
                      int mid = t[v].minid, mint = t[v].mint;
164
                      int sum = t[v].sum;
165
                      if(edge[j].r <= mint) {</pre>
166
                          if(sum % 2 == 0) {ans++; mark[j] = 1;}
167
                          continue;
168
                          //mark
169
                      }
170
                      if(sum %2 == 0) {
171
                          mark[mid - n] = 1;
172
                          ans++;
173
174
                      cut(edge[mid - n].u, mid);
175
                      cut(edge[mid - n].v, mid);
176
177
                 link(u, j + n);
178
                 link(v, j + n);
179
180
             for(auto j : out[i]) {
181
                 int u = edge[j].u, v = edge[j].v;
182
                 cut(u, j + n);
```

```
183
               cut(v, j + n);
184
                if(mark[j]) ans--;
185
186
           if(ans) {
187
               cout<<"No\n";
188
189
           else cout<<"Yes\n";</pre>
190
191
        return;
192
193
    signed main() {
194
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
195
        cin.tie(nullptr);
196
197
       int t = 1;
198
       //cin>>t;
199
       while(t--) {
200
            solve();
201
202
       return 0;
203 }
```

lct维护子树大小

现在, 你的任务就是随着边的添加, 动态的回答小强对于某些边的负载的询问。

输入格式

第一行包含两个整数 N,Q,表示星球的数量和操作的数量。星球从 1 开始编号。

接下来的Q行,每行是如下两种格式之一:

- $A \times y$ 表示在 x 和 y 之间连一条边。保证之前 x 和 y 是不联通的。
- $Q \times y$ 表示询问 (x,y) 这条边上的负载。保证 x 和 y 之间有一条边。

```
1 | #include < bits / stdc++.h >
   #define lson t[x].son[0]
   #define rson t[x].son[1]
 4 #define int long long
   using namespace std;
 7 const int N = 2e5 + 1010;
   const int inf = 111 << 60;
8
9
   int n, q;
   int a[N];
10
11
   int stac[N];
12
13 | int mark[N];
14 | struct ED {
     int u, v, l, r;
15
16
   }edge[N];
17
18 | struct node{
19
      int son[2], fa;
20
       int st;
       int sz, sz2;
21
      int flag;
23 }t[N];
24
25
   void update(int x) {
       t[x].sz = t[lson].sz + t[rson].sz + t[x].sz2 + 1;
26
27
28
29
   void lazy(int x) {
       swap(t[x].son[0], t[x].son[1]);
31
       t[x].flag ^= 1;
```

```
32
33
34
   void pushdown(int x) {
35
       if(!t[x].flag) return;
36
       lazy(t[x].son[0]);
37
       lazy(t[x].son[1]);
38
       t[x].flag = 0;
39
40
41
   |bool isroot(int x) {
       return (t[t[x].fa].son[0] != x && t[t[x].fa].son[1] != x);
42
43
44
45
   void rotate(int x) {
46
       int y = t[x].fa, z = t[y].fa;
47
        int tag = (t[y].son[1] == x);
48
       if(!isroot(y)) t[z].son[t[z].son[1]==y] = x;
49
       t[x].fa = z;
50
        t[y].son[tag] = t[x].son[tag^1];
51
       t[t[x].son[tag^1]].fa = y;
52
       t[x].son[tag^1] = y;
53
       t[y].fa = x;
       update(y);update(x);
54
55
56
57
   void splay(int x) {
       int ptr = 0, y = x;
58
59
       stac[ptr++] = y;
60
       while(!isroot(y)) {
61
           stac[ptr++] = t[y].fa;
62
            y = t[y].fa;
63
64
       while(ptr--) pushdown(stac[ptr]);
65
       while(!isroot(x)) {
           int y = t[x].fa, z = t[y].fa;
66
67
            if(!isroot(y)) {
               (t[y].son[0] == x) ^ (t[z].son[0] == y) ? rotate(x) :
68
    rotate(y);
69
70
          rotate(x);
71
72
       update(x);
73
74
75
76
   void access(int x) {
77
       int tp = x, y = 0;
78
       while(x) {
79
            splay(x);
```

```
80
            t[x].sz2 += t[rson].sz - t[y].sz;
 81
            t[x].son[1] = y;
 82
            update(x);
 83
            y = x;
 84
            x = t[x].fa;
 85
86
        splay(tp);
 87
 88
 89
    void makeroot(int x) {
 90
        access(x);
 91
        lazy(x);
 92
 93
 94 | int findroot(int x) {
95
        access(x);
96
        while (t[x].son[0]) {
 97
           pushdown(x);
98
            x = t[x].son[0];
99
100
        splay(x);
101
       return x;
102
103
104 | void split(int x, int y) {
105
        makeroot(x);
106
        access(y);
107
108
109 void link(int x, int y) {
110
        makeroot(x);
111
        if(findroot(y) != x) {
112
            t[x].fa = y;
113
            t[y].sz2 += t[x].sz;
114
            //update(y);
115
           access(y);
116
       }
117
118
119
120
    void cut(int x, int y) {
121
        if(findroot(x) != findroot(y)) return;
122
        split(x, y);
123
        if(t[y].son[0] == x && t[x].son[1] == 0) {
124
            t[y].son[0] = 0;
125
            t[x].fa = 0;
126
            update(y);
127
        }
128
```

```
129
130 void solve() {
131
        cin>>n>>q;
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
132
133
           t[i].sz = 1;
134
135
       for (int i = 1; i \le q; ++i) {
136
            char op;
137
            int x, y;
138
            cin>>op>>x>>y;
139
            if(op == 'A') {
                link(x, y);
140
141
142
            else {
143
               split(x, y);
144
               cout << (t[x].sz2+1) * (t[y].sz2 + 1) << "\n";
145
146
147
148
       return;
149
150
151 | signed main() {
152
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
153
        cin.tie(nullptr);
154
155
       int t = 1;
       //cin>>t;
156
157
       while(t--) {
158
           solve();
159
       }
160
161
       return 0;
162 }
```

树上背包

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
 3
   typedef long long 11;
   const int N = 3030;
 4
   const ll inf = 1<<29;
 5
   int n, q;
 6
   int fa[N], a[N], sz[N];
 8
   ll f[N][N], tmp[N];
9
   vector<int> e[N];
10
11
   void dfs(int x) {
12
        sz[x] = 1;
13
        for (auto v : e[x])
14
            dfs(v);
15
        f[x][1] = a[x];
16
        for (auto v : e[x]) {
17
            for (int i = 1; i \le sz[x] + sz[v]; ++i) tmp[i] = -inf;
18
            for(int i = 1; i \le sz[x]; ++i)
                for(int j = 0; j \leq sz[v]; ++j)
19
20
                     tmp[i + j] = max(tmp[i + j], f[x][i] + f[v][j]);
            for (int i = 1; i \le sz[x] + sz[v]; ++i)
21
22
                f[x][i] = tmp[i];
23
            sz[x] += sz[v];
24
25
    int main() {
26
27
        scanf("%d%d", &n, &q);
        for (int i = 2; i \le n; ++i) {
28
29
            scanf("%d", &fa[i]);
30
            e[fa[i]].push back(i);
31
32
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) scanf("%d", &a[i]);
33
        dfs(1);
34
        for (int i = 1, u, m; i \le q; ++i) {
            scanf("%d%d", &u, &m);
35
            printf("%lld\n", f[u][m]);
36
37
        return 0;
38
39
```

斯坦纳树

n=100 m=500 k=10

给定一个包含 n 个结点和 m 条带权边的无向连通图 G=(V,E)。

再给定包含 k 个结点的点集 S , 选出 G 的子图 G'=(V',E') , 使得:

- 1. $S \subseteq V'$;
- 2. G' 为连诵图;
- 3.E' 中所有边的权值和最小。

你只需要求出E'中所有边的权值和。

对于i的度数为1的情况,可以考虑枚举树上与i相邻的点j,则:

$$dp(j,S) + w(j,i) \rightarrow dp(i,S)$$

对于i的度数大于1的情况,可以划分成几个子树考虑,即:

$$dp(i,T) + dp(i,S-T) \rightarrow dp(i,S) \ (T \subseteq S)$$

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
   #define int long long
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 105;
   const int inf = 111 << 60;
   int n, m, k;
   int po[N];
   vector<array<int, 2>> e[N];
   int dp[N][2020];
10
   int vis[N];
   priority queue<pair<int, int>> q;
11
   void dij(int state) {
12
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) vis[i] = 0;
13
14
        while(!q.empty()) {
15
            int x = q.top().second;
16
            q.pop();
17
            if(vis[x]) continue;
18
            vis[x] = 1;
19
            for(auto item : e[x]) {
20
                int v = item[0], w = item[1];
                if(dp[v][state] > dp[x][state] + w) {
21
22
                    dp[v][state] = dp[x][state] + w;
23
                    q.push({-dp[v][state], v});
24
25
            }
```

```
26
27
28
    void solve() {
29
        cin>>n>>m>>k;
        for (int i = 1, u, v, w; i \le m; ++i) {
            cin>>u>>v>>w;
31
32
            e[u].push back({v, w});
33
            e[v].push back({u, w});
34
35
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) {
            for (int j = 0; j \le ((111 \le k) - 1); ++j) {
36
37
                dp[i][j] = inf;
38
39
40
        for (int i = 1; i \le k; ++i) {
41
            cin>>po[i];
42
            dp[po[i]][111 << i-1] = 0;
43
44
        for (int j = 0; j \le ((111 \le k) - 1); ++j) {
45
            for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) {
                 for(int k = ((j - 1) \& j); k; k = (k - 1) \& j) {
46
47
                     dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][j], dp[i][k] + dp[i][j ^ k]);
48
49
                 if(dp[i][j] != inf) q.push({-dp[i][j], i});
50
            }
            dij(j);
51
52
53
        int ans = inf;
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) ans = min(ans, dp[i][((111 << k) -
54
    1)]);
55
        cout<<ans;
56
57
    signed main() {
58
        ios::sync with stdio(false);
59
        cin.tie(nullptr);
        int T = 1;
60
        //cin>>T;
61
        while(T--) {
62
63
            solve();
64
65
66
        return 0;
67
68
```

区间合并、区间求交

```
void merge(vector<PII> &segs) {
 1
 2
        if (segs.empty()) return;
 3
        vector<PII> res;
 4
        sort(segs.begin(), segs.end());
        int st = segs[0].1, ed = segs[0].r;
 5
        for (auto seg : segs) {
 6
 7
            if (seg.1 > ed) {
 8
                res.push back({st, ed});
 9
                st = seg.l, ed = seg.r;
10
11
            else ed = max(ed, seg.r);
12
13
        res.push back({st, ed});
14
        segs = res;
15
16
    vector<PII> intersection(vector<PII> a, vector<PII> b) {
17
18
        vector<PII> res;
19
        int i = 0, j = 0;
        while (i < a.size() && j < b.size()) {</pre>
20
            int 1 = \max(a[i].1, b[j].1);
21
22
            int r = min(a[i].r, b[j].r);
23
            if (l \le r) res.push back(\{l, r\});
            if (a[i].r < b[j].r) i++;
24
            else j++;
25
26
27
        return res;
28
```

子集反演

$$g(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} f(T)$$

由子集反演可得:

$$f(S) = \sum_{T \subseteq S} (-1)^{|S|-|T|} g(T)$$

#include<bits/stdc++.h> #define int long long using namespace std; const int N = 520;const int mod = 1e9 + 7;int n; int a[N][N]; int sum[1 << 20]; vector<pair<int, int>> road[N]; 10 int po[N], cnt; 11 12 void clear() { for (int i = 1; $i \le n + 1$; ++i) 13 14 for (int j = 1; $j \le n + 1$; ++j) a[i][j] = 0; 15 void con(int u, int v) { 16 17 a[u][u]++; 18 a[v][v]++; 19 a[u][v]--; 20 a[v][u]--; 21 void add() { 23 for (int i = 1; $i \le cnt; ++i$) { 24 for(auto x : road[po[i]]) { con(x.first, x.second); 26 2.7 28 29 int work() { int w = n;int ret = 1;/*31 32 for(int i = 1; i <= w; ++i) { for(int j = 1; j <= w; ++j) cout<<a[i][j]<<" "; 33 34 cout << endl; 35 36 cout << endl; */

```
37
       for(int i = 1; i <= w; ++i) {
            for (int j = i + 1; j \le w; ++j) {
38
39
                while (a[j][i]) {
40
                    int l = a[i][i] / a[j][i];
41
                    for (int k = i; k \le w; ++k)
42
                         a[i][k] = (a[i][k] - 1 * a[j][k] % mod + mod) %
   mod;
43
                    for (int k = i; k \le w; ++k)
44
                         swap(a[i][k], a[j][k]);
45
                    ret = ret * -1;
               }
46
47
            }
48
49
        for (int i = 1; i \le w; ++i) {
50
           ret = (ret * a[i][i] % mod + mod) % mod;
51
52
53
       return ret;
54
55
   void solve() {
56
57
        cin>>n;
58
        for (int i = 1, x; i < n; ++i) {
59
            cin>>x;
            for (int j = 1, u, v; j \le x; ++j) {
60
61
                cin>>u>>v;
62
                road[i].push back({u, v});
63
           }
64
65
66
        n--;
        int maxn = (1 << n) - 1;
67
68
        int ans = 0;
69
        for (int i = 0; i \le maxn; ++i) {
70
            sum[i] = sum[i>>1] + (i & 1);
71
            cnt = 0;
72
            for(int j = 0; j \le 20; ++j) {
                if (i & (1 << j)) po[++cnt] = j + 1;
73
74
75
            clear();
76
            add();
            int f = work();
77
            //cout<<((n - sum[i]) % 2 ? -1 : 1) * f<<endl;
78
79
            ans = (ans + ((n - sum[i]) % 2 ? -1 : 1) * f % mod + mod) %
   mod;
80
81
      cout<<ans;
82
83
```

```
84 | signed main() {
85          ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
86          cin.tie(NULL);
87          solve();
88          return 0;
89          }
```

子集dp

```
1 for(int i=0;i<w;++i)//依次枚举每个维度{
2 for(int j=0;j<(1<<w);++j)//求每个维度的前缀和{
3 if(j&(1<<i))s[j]+=s[j^(1<<i)];
4 }
5 }
```

And卷积

```
给两个长度为2^n的数组f_0,f_1,\ldots,f_{2^n-1},g_0,g_1,\ldots,g_{2^n-1}。 求h_0,h_1,\ldots,h_{2^n-1},满足
```

$$h_i = \left(\sum_{j\&k=i} f_j \cdot g_k
ight) mod 10^9 + 7$$

```
1
   #include<bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   const int N = 2e7 + 1010;
   const int inf = 111 << 60;
   const int mod = 1e9 + 7;
   int n, m, k, cnt, len, p, q;
 7
   int a[N], b[N];
    string s;
   long long f[N], g[N], F[N], G[N], H[N];
 9
   unsigned int A,B,C;
10
11
   inline unsigned int rng61() {
12
       A ^= A << 16;
        A ^= A >> 5;
13
        A ^= A << 1;
14
       unsigned int t = A;
15
16
       A = B;
17
       B = C;
       C \stackrel{\wedge}{=} t \stackrel{\wedge}{A};
18
        return C;
19
20
21
22
   void solve() {
23
24
        cin>>n>>A>>B>>C;
25
        for (int i = 0; i < (1 << n); i++)
```

```
26
            F[i] = f[i] = rng61() %mod;
27
        for (int i = 0; i < (1 << n); i++)
28
            G[i] = g[i] = rng61() % mod;
29
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
            for (int j = 0; j < (111 << n); ++j) {
                if((j & (111 << i)) == 0) {
31
32
                     F[j] = F[j] + F[j + (111 << i)];
33
                     G[j] = G[j] + G[j + (111 << i)];
34
35
            }
36
37
        for (int j = 0; j < (111 << n); ++j) {
38
            F[j] %= mod;
39
            G[j] %= mod;
40
            H[j] = F[j] * G[j] % mod;
            //if(H[j]) cout<<j<<" "<<F[j]<<endl;
41
42
        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
43
            //for(int j = (111 << n) - 1; j >= 0; --j) {
44
            for (int j = 0; j < (111 << n); ++j) {
45
                if((j \& (111 << i)) == 0) {
46
                     H[j] -= H[j + (111 << i)];
47
48
                     H[j] %= mod;
49
                     if(H[j] < 0) H[j] += mod;
50
                }
51
            }
52
53
        long long ans = 0;
        for (int j = 0; j < (111 << n); ++j) {
54
55
            ans ^= H[j];
56
        cout<<ans;
57
58
59
60
    signed main() {
61
        ios::sync with stdio(false);
        cin.tie(nullptr);
62
        int T = 1;
63
        //cin>>T;
64
65
        while (T--) {
            solve();
66
67
68
69
70
        return 0;
71
```

矩形面积并

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
   #define int long long
   using namespace std;
 4
   const int N = 2e5 + 1010;
 5
   const int inf = 111 << 60;
 6
8
   int n;
9
   vector<array<int, 4>> event;
10
   vector<int> vx;
11
12
13
   struct node {
14
       int mincnt, minv;
15
       int flag, tag;
16
   }t[N << 4];
17
18
   void update(int p) {
19
       if(t[p << 1].minv == t[p << 1 | 1].minv) {
20
           t[p].mincnt = t[p << 1].mincnt + t[p << 1 | 1].mincnt;
21
           t[p].minv = t[p << 1].minv;
22
23
       else if(t[p << 1].minv < t[p << 1 | 1].minv) {
24
           t[p].minv = t[p << 1].minv;
25
            t[p].mincnt = t[p << 1].mincnt;
26
27
       else {
28
          t[p].minv = t[p << 1 | 1].minv;
29
           t[p].mincnt = t[p << 1 | 1].mincnt;
30
       }
31
32
   void settag(int p, int val) {
33
       t[p].tag += val;
34
       t[p].minv += val;
35
36
   void pushdown(int p) {
37
       int val = t[p].tag;
38
       settag(p << 1, val);</pre>
       settag(p << 1 | 1, val);
39
       t[p].tag = 0;
40
41
42
43
44
   void build(int p, int l, int r) {
45
       if(l == r) {
46
```

```
47
            t[p].minv = t[p].flag = 0;
48
            t[p].mincnt = vx[r] - vx[r - 1];
49
            return;
50
51
        int mid = 1 + r \gg 1;
52
        build(p << 1, 1, mid);
53
        build(p << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r);
54
        update(p);
55
56
57
    void insert(int p, int l, int r, int ql, int qr, int val){
58
        if(ql <= l && r <= qr) {
59
            settag(p, val);
60
            return;
61
        }
62
        pushdown(p);
63
        int mid = 1 + r \gg 1;
64
        if(ql <= mid) insert(p << 1, 1, mid, ql, qr, val);</pre>
        if(qr > mid) insert(p << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r, ql, qr, val);
65
66
        update(p);
67
68
69
   void solve() {
70
        cin>>n;
71
        for (int i = 1, x1, x2, y11, y2; i \le n; ++i) {
72
            cin>>x1>>x2>>y11>>y2;
73
            vx.push back(x1);
74
            vx.push back(x2);
75
            event.push back({y11, 1, x1, x2});
76
            event.push back(\{y2, -1, x1, x2\});
77
        sort(event.begin(), event.end());
78
79
        sort(vx.begin(), vx.end());
80
        vx.erase(unique(vx.begin(), vx.end()), vx.end());
81
        int m = vx.size() - 1;
82
        build(1, 1, m);
83
        int ans = 0, prey = 0;
84
        int totlen = t[1].mincnt;//0
85
        for(auto evt : event) {
86
            int cov = totlen;
87
            if(t[1].minv == 0) {
88
                cov -= t[1].mincnt;
89
90
            ans += cov * (evt[0] - prey);
91
            prey = evt[0];
92
            int x1 = lower bound(vx.begin(), vx.end(), evt[2]) -
    vx.begin() + 1;
93
            int x2 = lower bound(vx.begin(), vx.end(), evt[3]) -
    vx.begin();
```

```
94
           if(x1 > x2) continue;
            insert(1, 1, m, x1, x2, evt[1]);
 95
 96
 97
       cout<<ans<<"\n";
98
    }
99
100 | signed main() {
101
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
102
        cin.tie(nullptr);
103
104
       int t = 1;
105
       //cin>>t;
106
       while(t--) {
107
           solve();
108
       }
109
110
     return 0;
111 }
```

李超线段树

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
   #define int long long
   using namespace std;
 4
   const int N = 1e5 + 1010;
5
   const int inf = 111 << 60;
   const int sc = 5e4;
   const double eps = 1e-5;
8
   int n;
9
10
   struct node{
11
12
       double k, b;
13
       int flag = 0;
14
   }t[N<<3];
15
16 | double calc(node line, int x) {
17
      return line.k * x + line.b;
18
19
20
   double cross (node 11, node 12) {
      return (11.b - 12.b) / (12.k - 11.k);
21
22
23
24
   void insert(int p, int l, int r, int ql, int qr, node line) {
25
       if(ql \le l \&\& r \le qr)  {
26
            if(!t[p].flag) {
27
               t[p] = line;
28
                return;
29
            }
30
            double del1 = calc(line, 1) - calc(t[p], 1);
31
            double del2 = calc(line, r) - calc(t[p], r);
32
            if(del1 > eps &del2 > eps) {
33
               t[p] = line;
               return;
34
35
36
            if (del1 < eps && del2 < eps) return;
37
            int mid = 1 + r >> 1;
38
39
            if(calc(line, mid) - calc(t[p], mid) > eps) {
40
                swap(t[p], line);
41
42
            double cr = cross(t[p], line);
43
            if ((double) mid - cr > eps) {
               insert(p << 1, 1, mid, ql, qr, line);</pre>
44
45
            }
46
            else {
```

```
47
                insert(p << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r, ql, qr, line);
48
49
            return;
50
51
        int mid = 1 + r >> 1;
52
        if(ql <= mid) insert(p << 1, 1, mid, ql, qr, line);</pre>
53
        if(qr > mid) insert(p << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r, ql, qr, line);
54
        return;
55
56
57
58
   double query(int p, int l, int r, int qx) {
59
        if(1 == r) {
60
            return calc(t[p], qx);
61
        int mid = 1 + r \gg 1;
62
63
        double ret = calc(t[p], qx);
64
        if(qx \le mid) ret = max(ret, query(p \le 1, 1, mid, qx));
        else ret = max(ret, query(p << 1 | 1, mid + 1, r, qx));
65
66
       return ret;
67
68
69
   void solve() {
70
        cin>>n;
71
       string op;
        double s, p;
72
73
        int t;
74
        for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i) {
75
            cin>>op;
            //cout<<i<" "<<op<<endl;
76
77
            if(op[0] == 'Q') {
78
                cin>>t;
79
                cout<<(int) (query(1, 1, sc, t) / 100)<<"\n";</pre>
80
            else {
81
82
                cin>>s>>p;
83
                s -= p;
84
                node newline;
85
                newline.b = s;
86
                newline.k = p;
87
                newline.flag = 1;
88
                insert(1, 1, sc, 1, sc, newline);
89
            }
90
91
92
93
   signed main() {
94
        ios::sync with stdio(false);
95
        cin.tie(nullptr);
```

```
96

97    int t = 1;

98    //cin>>t;

99    while(t--) {

100        solve();

101    }

102

103    return 0;

104 }
```

min25筛

定义积性函数f(x),且 $f(p^k)=p^k(p^k-1)$ (p是一个质数),求

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(i)$$

 $g(n,j) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} F(i) [i \in p \mid i \text{ 的最小质因子大于第j个素数}]$

$$g(n,j) = \begin{cases} g(n,j-1) & p_j^2 > n \\ g(n,j-1) - F(p_j) \cdot \left(g\left(\left| \frac{n}{p_j} \right|, j-1 \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} F(p_j) \right) & p_j^2 \le n \end{cases}$$

 $S(n,j) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(i) [i$ 的最小质因子大于第j个质数] $S(n,j) = g(n,|P|) - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} f(p_i) + \sum_{k=j+1}^{p_k^2 \le n} \sum_{e=1}^{p_k^e \le n} f(p_k^e) \left(S\left(\left|\frac{n}{p_k^e}\right|, k\right) + [e > 1] \right)$

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
using namespace std;
typedef long long ll;
const int N = le6 + 1010, mod = le9 + 7;
int n;

int ksm(int a, int b) {
   int ret = 1;
   while(b) {
      if(b & 1) ret = ret * a % mod;
      a = a * a % mod;
      b >>= 1;
}
```

```
15
      return ret;
16
17
18
19
   namespace min25 {
20
        int sq;
21
        int g1[N], g2[N], w[N], id1[N], id2[N], tot;
22
        int p[N], pr[N], cnt;
23
        int sp1[N], sp2[N];
        int inv2, inv6;
24
25
        void init() {
26
            sq = sqrt(n);
27
            cnt = 0;
28
            inv2 = ksm(2, mod - 2), inv6 = ksm(6, mod - 2);
29
            for(int i = 2; i \le sq; ++i) {
                if(!p[i]) {
31
                    p[i] = pr[++cnt] = i;
32
                     sp1[cnt] = (sp1[cnt - 1] + i) % mod;
33
                     sp2[cnt] = (sp2[cnt - 1] + i*i*mod) % mod;
34
                for (int j = 1; j \le cnt && i * pr[j] \le sq; ++j) {
36
                    p[i * pr[j]] = pr[j];
37
                    if(p[i] == pr[j]) break;
38
39
            }
40
        void getG() {
41
42
            for (ll l = 1, r; l \le n; l = r + 1) {
43
                r = n / (n / 1);
44
                int x = n / 1 ;
45
                w[++tot] = x;
                x \% = mod;
46
                g1[tot] = (x * (x + 1) %mod * inv2 % mod - 1+ mod) % mod;
47
                q2[tot] = (x * (x + 1) % mod * (x * 2 + 1) % mod * inv6 % mod -
48
    1 + mod) % mod;
49
50
                w[tot] \le sq ? id1[w[tot]] = tot : id2[n / w[tot]] = tot;
51
            for (int j = 1; j \le cnt; ++j) {
52
53
                for (int i = 1; i \le tot && pr[j] * pr[j] <= w[i]; ++i) {
54
                    int tmp = w[i] / pr[j];
55
                    int p = tmp \le sq? id1[tmp] : id2[n / tmp];
56
                    g1[i] = (g1[i] - pr[j] * (g1[p] - sp1[j - 1] + mod) %
   mod + mod) % mod;
57
                    g2[i] = (g2[i] - pr[j] * pr[j] % mod * (g2[p] - sp2[j -
    1] + mod) % mod + mod) % mod;
58
                }
59
            }
60
```

```
61
      int getS(int i, int j) {
62
           if(pr[j] >= i) return 0;
63
            int p = i \le sq? id1[i] : id2[n / i];
64
            int ans = ((g2[p] - g1[p] + mod) % mod - (sp2[j] - sp1[j] +
   mod) % mod + mod) % mod;
65
            for (int k = j + 1; pr[k] * pr[k] <= i && k <= cnt; ++k) {
66
                int pe = pr[k];
67
                for (int e = 1; pe \le i; ++e, pe = pe * pr[k]) {
68
                    int x = pe % mod;
69
                   ans = (ans + x * (x - 1) % mod * (getS(i / pe, k) + (e))
   > 1)) % mod) % mod;
70
71
72
           return ans;
73
74
       int getans(ll n) {
75
           init();
           getG();
76
77
78
           return getS(n, 0) + 1;
79
       }
80
81
82
   signed main() {
      scanf("%lld", &n);
83
       printf("%lld", min25::getans(n));
84
85
      return 0;
86
```

杜教筛

$$ans_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(i)$$

$$ans_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(i)$$

$$g(1)S(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f * g)(i) - \sum_{i=2}^{n} g(i)S(\lfloor \frac{n}{i} \rfloor)$$

1.
$$\mu * I = \epsilon$$

2.
$$\varphi * I = id$$

3.
$$\mu * id = \varphi$$

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
   #define int long long
   using namespace std;
   typedef long long 11;
   const int N = 5e6 + 1010;
   11 T;
   ll sphi[N], smu[N];
   int p[N], pr[N], cnt;
   int mu[N], phi[N];
   map<11, 11> mpphi;
   map<11, 11> mpmu;
12
    void init() {
        for (int i = 2; i < N; ++i) {
14
15
            if(!p[i]) {
                p[i] = i;
16
17
                pr[++cnt] = i;
18
                mu[i] = -1;
                phi[i] = i - 1;
19
20
            for (int j = 1; j \le cnt && i * pr[j] < N; ++j) {
22
                p[i * pr[j]] = pr[j];
23
                if(p[i] == pr[j]) {
```

```
24
                     mu[i * pr[j]] = 0;
25
                     phi[i * pr[j]] = phi[i] * pr[j];
26
                     break;
27
                 }
28
                 else {
29
                     mu[i * pr[j]] = -mu[i];
30
                     phi[i * pr[j]] = phi[i] * (pr[j] - 1);
31
32
            }
33
34
        mu[1] = 1;
35
        phi[1] = 1;
36
        for (int i = 1; i < N; ++i) {
37
            smu[i] = smu[i - 1] + mu[i];
            sphi[i] = sphi[i - 1] + phi[i];
38
39
        }
40
41
    ll getphi(int n) {
42
        if(n < N) return sphi[n];</pre>
43
        if(mpphi.count(n)) return mpphi[n];
44
        11 \text{ sum} = (11)(1 + n) * n / 2;
        for (int 1 = 2; 1 \le n; ++1) {
45
46
            int r = n / (n / 1);
47
            sum = (11)(r - 1 + 1) * getphi(n / 1);
48
            1 = r;
49
50
        return mpphi[n] = sum;
51
52
    11 getmu(int n) {
53
        if(n < N) return smu[n];</pre>
54
        if(mpmu.count(n)) return mpmu[n];
55
        ll sum = 1;
56
        for (int 1 = 2; 1 \le n; ++1) {
57
            int r = n / (n / 1);
58
            sum = (11)(r - 1 + 1) * getmu(n / 1);
59
            1 = r;
60
61
        return mpmu[n] = sum;
62
63
    signed main() {
64
        init();
65
        scanf("%lld", &T);
66
        while (T--) {
            scanf("%lld", &n);
            printf("%lld %lld\n", getphi(n), getmu(n));
68
69
70
        return 0;
71
```

求莫比乌斯函数值平方前缀和

$$\Leftrightarrow S(n) = \sum\limits_{i=1}^n (\mu(i))^2 \quad (n < 2^{31})$$

这个题和之前的就有所不同了。我们令 $f(i)=\mu(i)^2$,但是要找一个方便计算的 g 才行。

我们选取函数 $g(x)=[x=k^2\quad k\in N^+]$ 。我们来算一下 g 和 f 的狄利克雷卷积。我们会发现 f*g=1? ! 简要证明一下: $(f*g)(n)=\sum_{d\mid n}g(d)\cdot f(\frac{n}{d})$ 。 首先分类讨论,如果 d 是一个完全平方数,只有当 d 是 n 的所有约数中最大的完全平方数 时,乘积为 1,否则 $\mu(\frac{n}{d})=0$ 。如果 d 不是完全平方数,那么 g(d)=0。得证。

那我们的计算就简化了不少。

$$egin{align} g(1)\cdot S(n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (fst g)(i) - \sum_{i=2}^n g(i)\cdot S(\lfloorrac{n}{i}
floor) \ &1\cdot S(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n 1 - \sum_{i=2}^{\sqrt{n}} 1\cdot S(\lfloorrac{n}{i^2}
floor) \ &S(n) = n - \sum_{i=2}^{\sqrt{n}} S(\lfloorrac{n}{i^2}
floor) \ \end{cases}$$

FWT

```
const int N = 1 << 17 | 1;
   int n, m;
3
   modint A[N], B[N], a[N], b[N];
4
5
   inline void in() {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) a[i] = A[i], b[i] = B[i];
6
7
8
   inline void get() {
9
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) a[i] *= b[i];
10
11
12
13
   inline void out() {
14
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) print(a[i], "\n"[i==n-1]);
15
16
17
   inline void OR (modint *f, modint x = 1) {
       for (int o = 2, k = 1; o \le n; o \le 1, k \le 1)
18
19
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 0)
20
                for (int j = 0; j < k; j++)
21
                    f[i+j+k] += f[i+j] * x;
22
23
    inline void AND (modint *f, modint x = 1) {
24
        for (int o = 2, k = 1; o \le n; o \le 1, k \le 1)
25
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 0)
                for (int j = 0; j < k; j++)
26
27
                    f[i+j] += f[i+j+k] * x;
28
29
   inline void XOR (modint *f, modint x = 1) {
30
        for (int o = 2, k = 1; o \le n; o \le 1, k \le 1)
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 0)
31
32
                for (int j = 0; j < k; j++)
33
                    f[i+j] += f[i+j+k],
34
                    f[i+j+k] = f[i+j] - f[i+j+k] - f[i+j+k],
35
                    f[i+j] *= x, f[i+j+k] *= x;
36
37
    int main() {
        rd(m), n = 1 << m;
38
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) rd(A[i]);
39
40
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) rd(B[i]);
        in(), OR(a), OR(b), get(), OR(a, P - 1), out();
41
42
        in(), AND(a), AND(b), get(), AND(a, P - 1), out();
43
        in(), XOR(a), XOR(b), get(), XOR(a, (modint)1 / 2), out();
        return 0;
44
45
```

卢卡斯定理

扩展卢卡斯定理

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
 3 #define 11 long long
   const int N = 2e6+100;
 5
   ll a[N], p[N], pe[N];
   ll fac[N];
6
   int cnt = 0;
   ll T, n, m;
8
   ll mod;
10 int now;
11
   void exgcd(ll a, ll b, ll &x, ll &y) {
12
       if(!b){
13
          x = 1;
14
          y = 0;
15
          return;
16
      }
17
       exgcd(b, a%b, y, x);
18
       y = (a / b) * x;
19
20
   ll qpow(ll a,ll b,ll p) {
21
       11 c=1;
22
       while(b){
23
          if (b\&1) c= (c*a) p;
24
          a = (a*a) %p;
25
          b>>=1;
26
      }
27
       return c;
28
29
   ll inv(ll a,ll p) {
       11 x, y;
31
       exgcd(a, p, x, y);
       x %= p;
32
       if(x < 0) x += p;
33
34
       return x;
35
   }
36
37
   void init() {
38
       int pp = mod;
39
       for (int i = 2; i * i \le pp; ++i) {
```

```
40
           if(pp%i) continue;
41
            11 tmp=1;
42
            p[++cnt] = i;
43
            pe[cnt] = 1;
44
            while(pp % i == 0){
45
               pp/=i;
46
               pe[cnt] *= i;
47
48
49
       if(pp > 1) {
50
           p[++cnt] = pp;
51
           pe[cnt] = pp;
52
53
54
   }
55
56
57
   ll facdiv(ll n, ll p, ll pk) {
58
       if(!n) return 1;
59
       ll ans=1;
60
        for (ll i = 1; i < pk; ++i) {
61
           if (i % p) ans = (ans * i) % pk;
62
63
       ans = qpow(ans, n / pk, pk);
64
       for(ll i = 1; i \le n \% pk; ++i){
65
           if(i % p) ans = (ans * i) % pk;
66
       return ans * facdiv(n / p, p, pk) % pk;
67
68
69
    ll C(ll n, ll m, ll p, ll pk) {
70
       if (n < m) return 0;
71
       ll f1 = facdiv(n, p, pk), f2 = facdiv(m, p, pk), f3 = facdiv(n -
   m, p, pk), cnt=0;
72
        11 t1 = n, t2 = m, t3 = n - m;
73
       for(; t1; t1/=p) cnt += t1/p;
74
       for (; t2; t2/=p) cnt -= t2/p;
75
       for(; t3; t3/=p) cnt -= t3/p;
76
       return ((f1*inv(f2,pk) % pk)*inv(f3,pk)%pk)*qpow(p,cnt,pk)%pk;
77
78
79
80
   | ll exlucas(ll n,ll m,int pp) {
81
       11 x;
        ll ret = 0;
82
       for(int i = 1; i <= cnt; ++i) {
83
84
           x = C(n, m, p[i], pe[i]);
85
           ret = (ret + ((mod / pe[i] * x) % mod * inv(mod / pe[i],
    pe[i]) % mod))%mod;
86
```

```
87
         return ret;
 88
 89
    int main(){
 90
         //scanf("%lld%lld", &mod, &T);
 91
         //T = 1;
 92
         scanf("%lld%lld%lld",&n,&m, &mod);
 93
         init();
 94
         printf("%lld\n", exlucas(n, m, mod));
 95
 96
         // while (T--) {
 97
         // scanf("%lld%lld",&n,&m);
 98
         // printf("%lld\n", exlucas(n, m, mod));
 99
         // }
100
         return 0;
101
```

第一类斯特林数-行

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
 1
 2
   using namespace std;
   #define int long long
   typedef long long 11;
 4
   const ll mod=167772161;
   11 G=3, invG;
 6
    const int N=1200000;
 7
    11 ksm(ll b,int n) {
 8
9
       ll res=1;
10
        while(n){
11
            if(n&1) res=res*b%mod;
12
            b=b*b%mod; n>>=1;
14
       return res;
15
   int read() {
16
17
        int x=0;char ch=getchar();
18
        while(!isdigit(ch))ch=getchar();
19
        while (isdigit (ch)) x=(x*10+(ch-'0')) % mod, ch=getchar();
20
        return x;
21
22
   int tr[N];
23
    void NTT(ll *f,int n,int fl) {
24
        for (int i=0; i< n; ++i)
25
            if(i<tr[i]) swap(f[i],f[tr[i]]);</pre>
        for(int p=2;p<=n;p<<=1) {
26
27
            int len=(p>>1);
            11 \text{ w=ksm}((fl==0)?G:invG, (mod-1)/p);
28
29
             for (int st=0; st<n; st+=p) {
                 11 buf=1, tmp;
31
                 for(int i=st;i<st+len;++i)</pre>
```

```
32
                       tmp=buf*f[i+len]%mod,
33
                      f[i+len] = (f[i]-tmp+mod) %mod,
34
                      f[i] = (f[i] + tmp) % mod,
35
                      buf=buf*w%mod;
36
37
38
         if(fl==1){
39
             11 invN=ksm(n,mod-2);
40
             for (int i=0; i< n; ++i)
41
                  f[i] = (f[i] * invN) %mod;
42
43
44
    void Mul(ll *f,ll *g,int n,int m) {
45
        m+=n; n=1;
46
         while (n < m) n < < =1;
         for (int i=0; i< n; ++i)
47
48
             tr[i] = (tr[i>>1]>>1) | ((i&1)?(n>>1):0);
49
         NTT(f,n,0);
50
         NTT(g,n,0);
51
         for (int i=0; i< n; ++i) f[i]=f[i]*q[i]%mod;
52
         NTT(f,n,1);
53
54
    ll inv[N], fac[N];
55
    11 w[N],a[N],b[N],g[N];
56
    void Solve(ll *f,int m) {
57
         if (m==1) return f[1]=1, void (0);
58
         if(m&1){
59
             Solve(f, m-1);
60
             for (int i=m; i>=1; --i)
61
                  f[i] = (f[i-1] + f[i] * (m-1) % mod) % mod;
62
             f[0]=f[0]*(m-1)%mod;
63
64
         else{
65
             int n=m/2;11 res=1;
66
             Solve(f,n);
67
             for (int i=0; i \le n; ++i)
                  a[i]=f[i]*fac[i]%mod,b[i]=res*inv[i]%mod,res=res*n%mod;
68
69
             reverse (a, a+n+1);
70
             Mul(a,b,n+1,n+1);
71
             for (int i=0; i \le n; ++i)
72
                  q[i]=inv[i]*a[n-i]%mod;
73
             Mul(f,g,n+1,n+1);
74
             int limit=1;
             while (limit < (n+1) << 1) limit << =1;
75
76
             for(int i=n+1;i<limit;++i) a[i]=b[i]=g[i]=0;
77
             for(int i=m+1;i<limit;++i) f[i]=0;</pre>
78
79
80
    11 f[N];
```

```
void init(int n) {
81
        fac[0]=1;
82
        for(int i=1;i<=n;++i)</pre>
83
84
             fac[i]=111*fac[i-1]*i%mod;
        inv[n] = ksm(fac[n], mod-2);
85
        for (int i=n-1; i>=0; --i)
86
             inv[i]=111*inv[i+1]*(i+1)%mod;
87
88
89
    signed main() {
        invG=ksm(G,mod-2);
90
        int n, k=0;
91
        cin>>n;
92
93
        init(n+n);
        Solve(f,n);
94
95
       for (int i=0; i \le n; ++i)
             printf("%lld ",f[i]);
96
        return 0;
97
98
```

卡特兰数

卡特兰数,一个特殊的数列。通项公式为:

$$Cat_n = \frac{C_{2n}^n}{n+1}$$

从0开始的前几项为: $1,1,2,5,14,42,132,\cdots$, 所以有的题可以直接打个表看看 (比如这个)

然后是它是怎么推出来的,最主要的就是从(0,0)到(n,n)不穿过直线y=x的路径计数(不想上图了,可以手画一个)。首先我们随便走的走法就是2n步里面选n步向上剩下n步向右,就是 C^n_{2n} 。

然后减去不合法的方案数。我们发现,如果穿过直线y=x,那必然接触直线y=x+1。然后我们把第一个接触点之后向右和向上的走法反转,那么它就会走到(n-1,n+1),走法数显然是 C_{2n}^{n+1} 。于是一个公式就是

$$Cat_n = C_{2n}^n - C_{2n}^{n+1}$$

还有一些其他的公式:

$$Cat_n = \frac{Cat_{n-1}(4n-2)}{n+1}$$

$$Cat_n = \sum_{i=1}^n Cat_{i-1}Cat_{n-i} (n \geq 2)$$

最后是一些常用的卡特兰数模型:

- 1. 一个01串,n个0n个1。使任意前缀中0的个数不小于1的个数的方案数为 Cat_n 。
- 2. n个点的有标号二叉树的个数为 Cat_n 。
- 3. 一个栈的进栈序列为 $1, 2, \cdots n$,则不同的出栈序列个数为 Cat_n 。
- 4. 圆上2n个点,用n条线段成对连接,不相交的方案数为 Cat_n 。
- 5. 将一个凸多边形剖分成n个三角形的方案数为 Cat_n 。

prufer序列

一个长度为n-2的Prufer序列,唯一对应一棵n个点固定形态的无根树。

性质:

- 1. prufer序列中,点u出现的次数,等于点u在树中的度数-1
- 2. n个点的无根树, 唯一对应长度为n-2的prufer序列, 序列每个数都在1到n的范围内。
- 3. Cayley定理: \mathbf{n} 个点的无向完全图的生成树的计数: n^{n-2} ,即 \mathbf{n} 个点的有标号无根树的计数
- 4. n个节点的度依次为 $d1, d2, \ldots, dn$ 的无根树共有 $\frac{(n-2)!}{\prod_{i=1}^n (d_i-1)!}$ 个,因为此时Prufer编码中的数字i恰好出现di-1次,(n-2)!是总排列数
- 5. n个点的有标号有根树的计数: $n^{n-2} * n = n^{n-1}$

矩阵树定理

给出一个无向无权图,设 A 为邻接矩阵, D 为度数矩阵(D[i][i] =节点 i 的度数,其他的无值)。

则基尔霍夫(Kirchhoff)矩阵即为: K = D - A

然后令 K' 为 K 去掉**第k行与第k列**(k任意)的结果(n-1阶主子式),

det(K') 即为该图的生成树个数。

• 有向扩展

前面都是无向图,神奇的是有向图的情况也是可以做的。

(邻接矩阵 A 的意义同有向图邻接矩阵)

那么现在的矩阵 D 就要变一下了。

若
$$D[i][i] = \sum\limits_{j=1}^n A[j][i]$$
 ,即**到该点的边权总和(入)。**

此时求的就是外向树 (从根向外)

若
$$D[i][i] = \sum_{j=1}^n A[i][j]$$
 ,即从**从该点出发的边权总和(出)**。

此时求的就是内向树 (从外向根)

(如果考场上不小心忘掉了,可以手玩小样例)

(同样可以加权!)

此外,既然是有向的,那么就需要指定根。

前面提过要任意去掉第 k 行与第 k 列,是因为无向图所以不用在意谁为根。

在有向树的时候需要理解为指定根,结论是:去掉哪一行就是那一个元素为根。

二项式反演(3个形式)

$$f(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (-1)^{i} \binom{n}{i} g(i)$$

$$g(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (-1)^{i} \binom{n}{i} f(i)$$

$$f(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \binom{n}{i} h(i) \Leftrightarrow \frac{h(n)}{(-1)^n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} f(i)$$

$$f(n) = \sum_{i=n}^{m} \binom{i}{n} g(i) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \sum_{i=n}^{m} (-1)^{i-n} \binom{i}{n} f(i)$$

第一类斯特林数

n个不同元素构成m个圆的排列方案数

$$s_u(n,m) = s_u(n-1,m-1) + s_u(n-1,m) * (n-1)$$

第一类斯特林数列

思路

首先,我们可以对k = 1的情况构造指数级生成函数,即:

$$S(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (i-1)! \frac{x^{i}}{i!}$$

因为很显然
$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = (n-1)!$$
。

那么,我们就可以得到,对于k为任意数情况的指数级生成函数就是:

$$\frac{S(x)^k}{k!}$$

除以k!的主要原因是我们用指数级生成函数的环排列其实是有顺序。就比如[2,3,1][1,2]和[1,2][2,3,1]是等价的,但是我们算重了。

上面这个式子如果要美观一点就是:

$$\frac{(\ln\frac{1}{1-x})^k}{k!}$$

这个可以通过泰勒展开得到。

不过不管用哪种表达方式都可以,直接多项式快速幂就好了。不过我的 $\Theta(n\log^2 n)$ 的朴素版似乎卡不过去。看来需要练习卡常技巧了,这里就只给出\Theta(n\logn)的代码。

第二类斯特林数

n个不同元素构成m个集合的排列方案数

$$S(n,m) = S(n-1,m-1) + m \times S(n-1,m)$$

$$s_u(n,m) = s_u(n-1,m-1) + s_u(n-1,m) * (n-1)$$

$$S(n,m) = \frac{1}{m!} \sum_{k=0}^{m} (-1)^k \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} (m-k)^n$$

$$S(n,m) = \frac{1}{m!} \sum_{k=0}^{m} m! \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \frac{(m-k)^n}{(m-k)!}$$

$$S(n,m) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \frac{(m-k)^n}{(m-k)!}$$

第二类斯特林数列

$$\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} \left\{ {n \atop k} \right\} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \frac{(e^x - 1)^k}{k!}$$

斯特林反演:
$$f(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ k \end{Bmatrix} g(k) \Longleftrightarrow g(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{n-k} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} f(k)$$

下降幂

下降幂:

 $x^{\underline{m}}=x(x-1)\cdots(x-m+1)=m!inom{x}{m}=rac{x!}{(x-m)!}$

下降幂的差分:

 $(x+1)^{\underline{m}} - x^{\underline{m}} = mx^{\underline{m-1}}$

下降幂的定和式:

$$\sum_{a \leq x < b} x^{\underline{m}} = \frac{b^{\underline{m+1}} - a^{\underline{m+1}}}{m+1}$$

贝尔数

 $exp(e^x-1)$

贝尔数 B_n 是基数(元素个数)为n的集合的划分方法的数目。集合S的一个划分是定义为S的两两不相交的非空子集的族,它们的并是S。

正文

首先根据贝尔数的定义,有

$$B_n = \sum_{m=0}^n S(n, m)$$

其中S(n,m)是第二类斯特林数。 那么再由第二类斯特林数的展开式可得

原式 =
$$\sum_{m=0}^{n} \frac{1}{m!} \sum_{k=0}^{m} (-1)^{k} C(m, k) (m - k)^{n}$$

= $\sum_{m=0}^{n} \sum_{k=0}^{m} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{k!} \frac{(m - k)^{n}}{(m - k)!}$

这样子,设 $A_i=rac{(-1)^i}{i!}$, $B_i=rac{i^n}{i!}$,这样子就是

原式 =
$$\sum_{m=0}^{n} \sum_{k=0}^{m} A_k B_{m-k}$$

可以NTT,但是太麻烦,我们注意到对于 A_i 这一项,它只会与 B_0 , B_1 , $B_2...B_{n-i}$ 相乘,就是一个前缀和的形式,所以 A_i 这一项的贡献就算了出来,这样子的话,<mark>预处理 $^{\mathbf{Q}}A_i$ </mark>,B以及其前缀和,然后for一遍,把每一项 A_i 的贡献算出来加上去就可以了,这样子是O(nlogn)的(要算快速幂)。

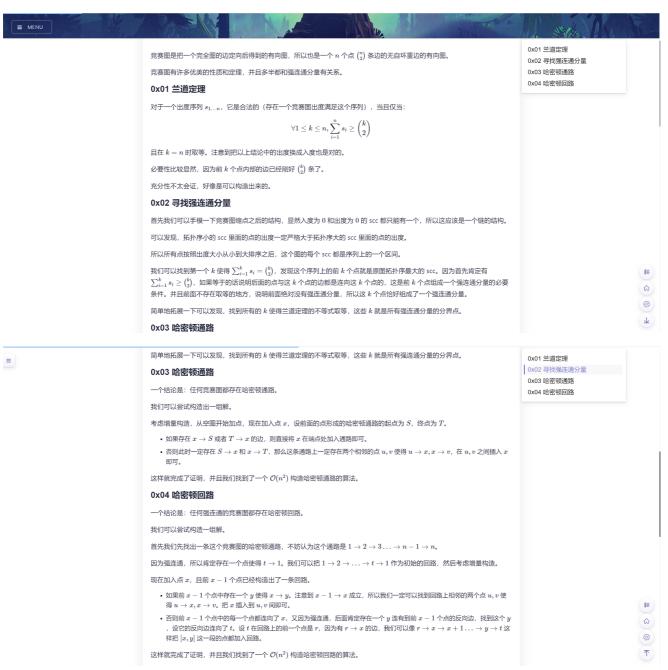
$$B_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} B_i$$

$$B_{p+n} \equiv B_n + B_{n+1} \pmod{p}$$

$$B_{p^m+n} \equiv mB_n + B_{n+1} \pmod{p}$$

```
1  void init()
2  {
3     vis.clear();
4     b.clear();
5     a[1][1]=1;
6     for(int i=2;i<=p;++i) for(int j=1;j<=i;++j) {
7         if(j==1) a[i][j]=a[i-1][i-1];
8         else {
9            a[i][j]=(a[i][j-1]+a[i-1][j-1])%p;
10         }
11     }
12  }
13  int get_ans(int x)
15  {
16     if(x<=p) {</pre>
```

```
17          return a[x][0];
18          }
19          if(vis[x]) return b[x];
20          vis[x]=1;
21          return b[x]=(get_ans(x-p)+get_ans(x-p+1))%p;
22
```



有一个多项式函数 f(x),最高次幂为 x^m ,定义变换 Q:

$$Q(f, n, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} f(k) \binom{n}{k} x^{k} (1-x)^{n-k}$$

现在给定函数 f 和 n, x, 求 Q(f, n, x) mod 998244353。

出于某种原因,函数 f 由点值形式给出,即给定 a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m 共 m+1 个数, $f(x)=a_x$ 。可以证明该函数唯一。

众所周知这题可以用斯特林数 m^2 求,但是要快速插值斯特林数等一堆东西估计过不了。

令
$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} {x \choose i} s_i$$
。 ${x \choose i}$ 是 i 次多项式,因此存在这样的 s 。

二项式反演:
$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{x} {x \choose i} s_i \Leftrightarrow s_x = \sum_{i=0}^{x} {x \choose i} (-1)^{x-i} f(i)$$

通过卷积可以快速得到s数组。

通过这个我们可以快速得到一个点的点值。

(知道这个这题就不难了)

推式子:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \sum_{i=0}^{m} s_{i} \binom{k}{i} \binom{n}{k} x^{k} (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \sum_{i=0}^{m} s_{i} \binom{k}{i} \binom{n}{k} x^{k} (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \sum_{i=0}^{m} s_{i} \binom{n}{i} \binom{n-i}{k-i} x^{k} (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m} s_{i} \binom{n}{i} \sum_{k=i}^{n} \binom{n-i}{k-i} x^{k} (1-x)^{n-k}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} s_{i} \binom{n}{i} \sum_{k=0}^{n-i} \binom{n-i}{k} x^{k+i} (1-x)^{n-k-i}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} s_{i} \binom{n}{i} x^{i} \sum_{k=0}^{n-i} \binom{n-i}{k} x^{k} (1-x)^{n-i-k}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} s_{i} \binom{n}{i} x^{i} (x+1-x)^{n-i}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m} s_{i} \binom{n}{i} x^{i}$$

这样就可以很方便地做了。

```
1   int fac[N], ifac[N];
2   void minit(int x) {
3     fac[0] = 1;
4     L(i, 1, x) fac[i] = (ll) fac[i - 1] * i % mod;
5     ifac[x] = qpow(fac[x]);
6     R(i, x, 1) ifac[i - 1] = (ll) ifac[i] * i % mod;
7   }
8   int fpow(int x) {
9     return x % 2 == 0 ? 1 : mod - 1;
10   }
11   int n, m, x, f[N], g[N], ans;
```

```
int main() {
        n = read(), m = read(), x = read();
        minit(m), init(m << 1);
15
       L(i, 0, m) f[i] = (ll) ifac[i] * fpow(i) % mod;
      L(i, 0, m) g[i] = (ll) ifac[i] * read() % mod;
       Mul(f, g, s, m + 1, m + 1);
17
      L(i, 0, m) s[i] = (ll) s[i] * fac[i] % mod;
18
        int now = 1;
        L(i, 0, m) (ans += (11) now * s[i] % mod * ifac[i] % mod) %= mod,
    now = (11) now * x % mod * (n - i) % mod;
        cout << ans << endl;</pre>
21
22
        return 0;
23
```

莫比乌斯反演非卷积形式

$$f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n t(i)g(\lfloor rac{n}{i}
floor)$$

$$g(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu(i) t(i) f(\lfloor rac{n}{i}
floor)$$

要求t是完全积性函数, t(1) = 1

常用泰勒展开

1、指数函数

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \ldots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \ldots$$

$$a^x=e^{xlna}=1+xlna+rac{(xlna)^2}{2!}+\ldots+rac{(xlna)^n}{n!}+\ldots$$

2、(反)三角函数

$$sin(x) = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \ldots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} + \ldots$$

$$cos(x) = 1 - rac{1}{2!}x^2 + rac{1}{4!}x^4 - \ldots + rac{(-1)^n}{2n!}x^{2n} + \ldots$$

$$tan(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \frac{17x^7}{315} + \dots$$

$$arcsin(x) = x + rac{1}{2}rac{x^3}{3} + rac{1 imes 3}{2 imes 4}rac{x^5}{5} + rac{1 imes 3 imes 5}{2 imes 4 imes 6}rac{x^7}{7} + \ldots + rac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}rac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \ldots$$

$$arctan(x) = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \ldots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + \ldots$$

4、对数函数

$$egin{aligned} &ln(1+x) = x - rac{1}{2}x^2 + rac{1}{3}x^3 - \ldots + rac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}x^n + \ldots (-1 < x \le 1) \ &ln(x) = (x-1) - rac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + rac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 - \ldots + rac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}(x-1)^n + \ldots (0 < x \le 2) \ &ln(rac{1+x}{1-x}) = 2(x + rac{x^3}{3} + rac{x^5}{5} + \ldots + rac{x^n}{n} + \ldots)(-1 < x < 1) \end{aligned}$$