

1 Algorithm

1.1 LIS

```

1 // Longest increasing subsequence
2 int LIS(const vector<int>& s) {
3     // use binary search to update the smallest
4     // element
5     // that ends in a subsequence of length d
6     vector<int> v{};
7     v.push_back(s[0]);
8     for (int i{1}; i < s.size(); ++i)
9         if (s[i] > v.back()) v.push_back(s[i]);
10        else *lower_bound(v.begin(), v.end(),
11                          s[i]) = s[i];
12    return v.size();
13 }

```

1.2 LCS

```

1 // Longest common subsequence
2 int LCS(const vector<int>& a, const vector<
3         int>& b) {
4     vector<vector<int>>> dp(a.size() + 1,
5                             vector<int>(b.size() + 1));
6     for (int i{1}; i <= a.size(); ++i)
7         for (int j{1}; j <= b.size(); ++j) {
8             dp[i][j] = max(dp[i][j], max(dp[i - 1][j], dp[i][j - 1]));
9             if (a[i - 1] == b[j - 1]) dp[i][j] = max(dp[i][j], dp[i - 1][j - 1] + 1);
10        }
11    return dp[a.size()][b.size()];
12 }

```

2 Basic

2.1 mod helper function

```

1 int add(int i, int j) {
2     if ((i += j) >= MOD)
3         i -= MOD;
4     return i;
5 }
6
7 int sub(int i, int j) {
8     if ((i -= j) < 0)
9         i += MOD;
10    return i;
11 }

```

2.2 self-defined-pq-operator

```

1 auto cmp = [](int a, int b) {
2     return a > b;
3 };
4 priority_queue<int, vector<int>, decltype(
5     cmp)> pq(cmp);

```

2.3 generating all subsets

```

1 for (int b = 0; b < (1<<n); b++) {
2     vector<int> subset;
3     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
4         if (b & (1<<i)) subset.push_back(v[i]);
5     }
6 }

```

2.4 memset

```

1 memset(a, 0, sizeof(a)); // 0
2 memset(a, 0x3f3f3f3f, sizeof(a)); // INF

```

2.5 submask enumeration

```

1 // O(3^n)
2
3 int m = 0b10110; // binary: 10110, decimal:
4 22
5 cout << "Mask: " << bitset<5>(m) << " (" <<
6     m << ")\n";
7
8 // Enumerate all submasks
9 for (int s = m; s; s = (s - 1) & m) {
10    cout << bitset<5>(s) << " (" << s << ")\n";
11 }
12
13 // Optionally include the empty submask
14 cout << bitset<5>(0) << " (0)\n";

```

2.6 custom-hash

```

1 struct custom_hash {
2     static uint64_t splitmix64(uint64_t x) {
3         // <http://xorshift.di.unimi.it/splitmix64.c>
4         x += 0x9e3779b97f4a7c15;
5         x = (x ^ (x >> 30)) * 0
6             xbf58476d1ce4e5b9;
7         x = (x ^ (x >> 27)) * 0
8             x94d049bb133111eb;
9     }
10 }

```

```

7     return x ^ (x >> 31);
8 }
9
10 size_t operator()(uint64_t x) const {
11     static const uint64_t FIXED_RANDOM =
12         chrono::steady_clock::now().
13         time_since_epoch().count();
14     return splitmix64(x + FIXED_RANDOM);
15 }
16
17 unordered_map<long long, int, custom_hash>
18     safe_map;
19 gp_hash_table<long long, int, custom_hash>
20     safe_hash_table;

```

2.7 stringstream split by comma

```

1 while (std::getline(ss, segment, ',')) {
2     segments.push_back(segment);
3 }

```

3 DP

3.1 deque

```

1 /*
2 遊戲 DP - O(N^2)
3 A 與 B 將進行以下的遊戲。
4 最初，他們會得到一個序列 a = (a1, a2, ...,
5     aN)。在 a 尚未為空時，兩位玩家輪流進行以
6     下操作，從 A 開始：
7     從 a 的開頭或結尾移除一個元素。玩家會獲得 x
8     分，其中 x 為被移除的元素。
9     設 X 與 Y 分別為遊戲結束時 A 與 B 的總得分。
10    A 會嘗試最大化 X-Y，而 B 會嘗試最小化 X-Y。
11
12    假設兩位玩家都採取最優策略，請求出最後的 X-Y
13    值。
14
15    定義 dp[i][j] 為在區間 [i, j] 上，對於 B 來
16    說的最優分數 (X-Y)。
17 */
18
19 void solve() {
20     int n;
21     cin >> n;
22     vector<int> a(n);
23     vector<vector<int>>> dp(n + 1, vector<int>
24         (n + 1, 0));
25
26     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
27         cin >> a[i];
28     }

```

```

23     dp[i][i] = a[i];
24 }
25
26 for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
27     for (int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j) {
28         dp[i][j] = max(a[i] - dp[i + 1][j],
29                         a[j] - dp[i][j - 1]);
30     }
31 }
32 cout << dp[0][n - 1] << "\n";
33 }

```

3.2 walk

```

1 /*
2 DP on graphs - O(N^3 Log K)
3 給定一個簡單的有向圖 G，具有 N 個頂點，編號
4     為 1, 2, ..., N。
5 對於任意 i, j (1 ≤ i, j ≤ N)，給定整數 a_{i,j}，
6     表示是否存在從頂點 i 指向頂點 j 的有
7     向邊。若 a_{i,j} = 1，則存在邊；若 a_{i,j} = 0，
8     則不存在。
9 求圖中長度為 K 的不同有向路徑數目，對 10^9+7
10    取模。路徑可重複通過相同邊（即允許重複
11    邊）。
12
13 注意：當我們將鄰接矩陣 m 與 m 相乘時，得到的
14    是長度為 2 的路徑數；若取 m 的 p 次方 m^p，
15    則其 (i, j) 元素表示從 i 到 j 的長度
16    為 p 的路徑數。
17 */
18
19 void solve() {
20     int n, k;
21     cin >> n >> k;
22     vector<vector<int>>> m(n, vector<int>(n));
23
24     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
25         for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
26             cin >> m[i][j];
27         }
28     }
29
30     Matrix<int> mat(m);
31     mat = power(mat, k);
32     int ans = 0;
33     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
34         for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
35             ans += mat[i][j];
36             ans %= MOD;
37         }
38     }
39     cout << ans << "\n";
40 }

```

3.3 grouping

```

1  /*
2  狀態  $DP = O(3^N * 2^N * N^2)$ 
3  有  $N$  隻兔子，編號為  $1, 2, \dots, N$ 。
4
5  對於每一對  $i, j$  ( $1 \leq i, j \leq N$ )，兔子  $i$  與  $j$  的相容
   度由整數  $a_{i,j}$  描述。這裡  $a_{i,i} = 0$  對於
   每個  $i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq N$ )，且  $a_{i,j} = a_{j,i}$  對於任
   意  $i$  與  $j$  ( $1 \leq i, j \leq N$ )。
6
7  A 將  $N$  隻兔子分成若干個群組。每隻兔子必須且
   僅屬於一個群組。分群後，對於每一對  $i$  與
    $j$  ( $1 \leq i < j \leq N$ )，若兔子  $i$  與  $j$  屬於同一群
   組，A 即可獲得  $a_{i,j}$  分。
8
9  求 A 能獲得的最大總分。
10
11 令  $cost[S]$  表示將集合  $S$  中的所有兔子放在同一
   群組時所得到的分數。此值可在  $O(2^N * N^2)$ 
   時間內計算。
12
13 接著我們計算  $dp[S]$ ，表示對集合  $S$  中的兔子進
   行分群時所能得到的最大分數。
14
15 */
16 void solve() {
17     int n;
18     cin >> n;
19     vector<vector<int>>> a(n, vector<int>(n));
20     ;
21     vector<int> cost(1<<n, 0);
22     vector<int> dp(1<<n, 0);
23
24     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
25         for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
26             cin >> a[i][j];
27         }
28     }
29
30     // backtrack all subset
31     for (int b = 0; b < (1<<n); ++b) {
32         vector<int> subset;
33         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
34             if (b & (1<<i)) {
35                 for (const int& j : subset) {
36                     cost[b] += a[i][j];
37                 }
38             }
39         }
40     }
41
42     // dp
43     for (int i = 0; i < (1<<n); ++i) {
44         int j = ((1<<n) - 1) ^ i;
45         for (int s = j; s != 0; s = (s - 1)
46             & j) {
47             dp[i ^ s] = max(dp[i ^ s], dp[i]
48                 + cost[s]);
49         }
50     }

```

3.4 matching

```

48     }
49     cout << dp[(1<<n) - 1] << "\n";
50 }

```

```

1  /*
2  Bitmask DP -  $O(N * 2^N)$ 
3  有  $N$  個男人和  $N$  個女人，分別編號為  $1, 2, \dots, N$ 。
4
5  對於每個  $i, j$  ( $1 \leq i, j \leq N$ )，男人  $i$  和女人
    $j$  的相容性由整數  $a[i][j]$  給出。
6  如果  $a[i][j] = 1$ ，則男人  $i$  和女人  $j$  是相容
   的；
7  如果  $a[i][j] = 0$ ，則不是。
8
9  A 正在嘗試組成  $N$  對，每對由一個相容的男人和
   女人組成。在這裡，每個男人和每個女人必須
   恰好屬於一對。
10
11 求 A 可以組成  $N$  對的方法數，結果對  $10^9 + 7$ 
   取模。
12
13 定義  $dp[S]$  為將集合  $S$  中的女性與前  $|S|$  個男
   性配對的方法數。
14
15 */
16 const int maxn = 21;
17 const int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
18 int n;
19 int grid[maxn][maxn];
20 int dp[1<<maxn];
21
22 void solve() {
23     cin >> n;
24     memset(dp, 0, sizeof(dp));
25
26     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
27         for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
28             cin >> grid[i][j];
29         }
30     }
31
32     dp[0] = 1;
33     for (int s = 0; s < (1<<n); ++s) {
34         int ps = __builtin_popcount(s);
35         for (int w = 0; w < n; ++w) {
36             if ((s & (1<<w)) || !grid[ps][w]) {
37                 continue;
38             }
39
40             dp[s | (1<<w)] += dp[s];
41             dp[s | (1<<w)] %= MOD;
42         }
43     }
44     cout << dp[(1<<n) - 1] << "\n";
45 }

```

3.5 projects

```

1  /*
2  LIS DP -  $O(N \log N)$ 
3  有  $n$  個你可以參加的專案。對於每個專案，你知
   道其開始與結束天數以及可獲得的報酬金額。
4  在同一天你最多只能參加一個專案。
5  問：你最多可以賺到多少金額？
6
7   $dp[i]$  = 在第  $i$  天之前我們可以賺到的最大金
   額。
8
9  */
10 void solve() {
11     int n;
12     cin >> n;
13     vector<array<int, 3>> vc(n);
14     map<int, int> days;
15
16     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
17         int a, b, p;
18         cin >> a >> b >> p;
19         days[a] = days[b] = 1;
20         vc[i] = {a, b, p};
21     }
22     int idx = 1;
23     for (auto& x : days) {
24         x.second = idx++;
25     }
26     vector<int> dp(idx, 0);
27
28     sort(vc.begin(), vc.end(), [](const
29         array<int, 3>& va, const array<int,
30         3>& vb) {
31         if (va[1] != vb[1]) return va[1] <
32             vb[1];
33         if (va[0] != vb[0]) return va[0] <
34             vb[0];
35         return va[2] > vb[2];
36     });
37
38     int i = 0;
39     for (int d = 1; d < idx; ++d) {
40         dp[d] = dp[d - 1];
41         while (i < n && days[vc[i][1]] == d) {
42             dp[d] = max(dp[d], dp[days[vc[i]
43                 ][0]] - 1 + vc[i][2]);
44             i++;
45         }
46     }
47     cout << dp[idx - 1] << "\n";
48 }

```

3.6 stones

```

1  /*
2  遊戲  $DP = O(N^2)$ 
3  有一個集合  $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N\}$ ，包含  $N$  個正整
   數。太郎和次郎將進行以下的遊戲。
4

```

```

5 一開始有一堆  $K$  顆石頭。兩位玩家輪流進行以下
   操作，從太郎開始：
6
7 選擇集合  $A$  中的一個元素  $x$ ，並從石堆中移除恰
   好  $x$  顆石頭。
8 當某位玩家無法進行操作時即輸掉比賽。假設兩位
   玩家都採取最優策略，請判斷誰會獲勝。
9
10 定義  $dp[i]$  表示當剩下  $i$  顆石頭時，是否有可能
   獲勝。
11
12 */
13 void solve() {
14     int n, k;
15     cin >> n >> k;
16     vector<int> a(n);
17     vector<bool> dp(k + 1, 0);
18
19     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
20         cin >> a[i];
21     }
22
23     for (int i = 1; i <= k; ++i) {
24         for (int x : a) {
25             if (i >= x && !dp[i - x]) {
26                 dp[i] = 1;
27             }
28         }
29     }
30     cout << (dp[k] ? "First" : "Second") <<
31         "\n";
32 }

```

3.7 coins

```

1  /*
2  機率  $DP = O(N^2)$ 
3  給定一個正奇數  $N$ 
4  有  $N$  枚編號為  $1, 2, \dots, N$  的硬幣，第  $i$  枚出現正
   面的機率為  $p$ ，反面為  $1 - p$ 。
5  已經拋擲所有硬幣，求正面數大於反面的機率。
6
7  定義  $dp[i][j]$  為拋完前  $i$  枚硬幣後，得到  $j$  次
   正面的機率。
8
9  */
10 void solve() {
11     int n;
12     cin >> n;
13     vector<double> a(n);
14     vector<vector<double>> dp(n + 1, vector<
15         double>(n + 1, 0.0));
16
17     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
18         cin >> a[i];
19     }
20
21     for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) {
22         dp[i][0] = 1.0;
23     }

```

```

24 int least = n / 2 + 1;
25
26 for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
27     for (int j = 1; j <= least; ++j) {
28         // head
29         dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j - 1] * a[
30             i - 1];
31         // tail
32         dp[i][j] += dp[i - 1][j] * (1 -
33             a[i - 1]);
34     }
35 }
36 cout << fixed << setprecision(10) << dp[
37     n][least] << "\n";

```

3.8 elevator rides

```

1 /*
2 狀態 DP -  $O(2^N)$ 
3 有  $n$  個人想要搭電梯到樓頂。建築物只有一部電
4 梯。你知道每個人的體重以及電梯的最大允許
5 載重。最少需要搭乘多少次電梯？
6 */
7
8 void solve() {
9     int n, x;
10    cin >> n >> x;
11    vector<int> w(n);
12    vector<pii> dp(1<n, {INF, INF});
13
14    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
15        cin >> w[i];
16    }
17
18    dp[0] = {1, 0};
19    for (int b = 1; b < (1<n); ++b) {
20        for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
21            if (b & (1<i)) {
22                auto [r_prev, w_prev] = dp[b
23                    ^ (1<i)];
24                pii can;
25                if (w_prev + w[i] <= x) {
26                    can = {r_prev, w_prev +
27                        w[i]};
28                }
29                else {
30                    can = {r_prev + 1, w[i
31                        ]};
32                }
33                dp[b] = min(dp[b], can);
34            }
35        }
36    }
37    cout << dp[(1<n) - 1].first << "\n";
38 }

```

3.9 slimes

```

1 /*
2 Range DP -  $O(N^3)$ 
3 有  $N$  個史萊姆排成一列。最初，從左邊數來第  $i$ 
4 個史萊姆的大小為  $a_i$ 。
5 A 想要把所有史萊姆合併成一個更大的史萊姆。他
6 會重複執行以下操作，直到只剩下一個史萊姆
7 為止：
8 選擇兩個相鄰的史萊姆，將它們合併成一個新的史
9 萊姆。新史萊姆的大小為  $x+y$ ，其中  $x$  和  $y$ 
10 是合併前兩個史萊姆的大小。
11 這時會產生  $x+y$  的花費。合併時，史萊姆的相對
12 位置不會改變。
13 請求出合併所有史萊姆所需的最小總花費。
14
15 令  $dp[i][j]$  表示將第  $i$  個到第  $j$  個史萊姆合併
16 成一個史萊姆的最小花費。
17 */
18
19 const int maxn = 401;
20 const int INF = 1e18;
21 int dp[maxn][maxn];
22 int a[maxn];
23 int prefix[maxn + 1];
24
25 int f(int i, int j) {
26     if (i + 1 == j) {
27         return a[i] + a[j];
28     }
29     if (i == j) {
30         return 0;
31     }
32     if (dp[i][j] != INF) {
33         return dp[i][j];
34     }
35     //cerr << i << " " << j << "\n";
36
37     int ans = INF;
38     for (int k = i; k < j; ++k) {
39         ans = min(ans, f(i, k) + f(k + 1, j)
40             );
41     }
42     return dp[i][j] = ans + (prefix[j + 1] -
43         prefix[i]);
44 }

```

3.10 digit sum

```

1 /*
2 Digit DP -  $O(|K| * D)$ 
3 計算在  $1$  到  $K$  (含) 之間，滿足其十進位數字和
4 為  $D$  的倍數的整數數量。答案對  $10^9+7$  取
5 模。
6
7 令  $dp[i][j]$  表示在已確定前  $i$  位數字的情況
8 下，構成長度為  $|K|$  的數字且目前數字和

```

```

1 mod  $D$  等於  $j$  的方法數。
2 */
3
4 const int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
5 int dp[10001][101][2];
6
7 void solve() {
8     string K;
9     int D;
10    cin >> K >> D;
11    int len = K.size();
12    memset(dp, 0, sizeof(dp));
13    dp[0][0][1] = 1;
14
15    for (int i = 1; i <= len; ++i) {
16        int limit = K[i - 1] - '0';
17        for (int s = 0; s < D; ++s) {
18            for (int flag = 0; flag <= 1; ++
19                flag) {
20                int ways = dp[i - 1][s][flag
21                    ];
22                if (ways == 0) continue;
23                int max_d = (flag ? limit :
24                    9);
25                for (int d = 0; d <= max_d;
26                    ++d) {
27                    int rs = (s + d) % D;
28                    int rflag = (flag && d
29                        == max_d ? 1 : 0);
30                    dp[i][rs][rflag] += ways
31                        ;
32                    dp[i][rs][rflag] %= MOD;
33                }
34            }
35        }
36    }
37
38    int ans = (dp[len][0][0] + dp[len
39        ][0][1]) % MOD;
40    ans = (ans - 1 + MOD) % MOD;
41    cout << ans << "\n";
42 }

```

3.11 sushi

```

1 /*
2 期望值 DP -  $O(N^3)$ 
3 有  $N$  盤壽司，編號從  $1$  到  $N$ 。第  $i$  盤最初有  $a_i$ 
4 ( $1 \leq a_i \leq 3$ ) 塊壽司。
5 太郎不斷擲一顆編號  $1$  到  $N$  的骰子。如果結果是
6 第  $i$  盤且該盤還有壽司，他就吃掉一塊；否
7 則什麼也不做。
8
9 請求出吃完所有壽司所需擲骰子的期望次數。
10
11  $dp[x][y][z]$  代表還有
12  $x$  盤剩 1 塊壽司、
13  $y$  盤剩 2 塊壽司、
14  $z$  盤剩 3 塊壽司時的期望擲骰次數。
15 */

```

```

14 const int maxn = 301;
15 double dp[maxn][maxn][maxn];
16 int n;
17
18 double dfs(int x, int y, int z) {
19     if (x < 0 || y < 0 || z < 0) return 0;
20     if (x == 0 && y == 0 && z == 0) return
21         0;
22     if (dp[x][y][z] > 0) return dp[x][y][z];
23     double ans = n + x * dfs(x - 1, y, z)
24         + y * dfs(x + 1, y - 1, z)
25         + z * dfs(x, y + 1, z -
26             1);
27     return dp[x][y][z] = ans / (x + y + z);
28 }
29
30 void solve() {
31     cin >> n;
32     vector<int> a(n);
33     memset(dp, -1, sizeof(dp));
34     vector<int> freq(4, 0);
35
36     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
37         cin >> a[i];
38         freq[a[i]]++;
39     }
40
41     cout << fixed << setprecision(10) << dfs
42         (freq[1], freq[2], freq[3]) << "\n";
43 }

```

3.12 candies

```

1 /*
2 組合 DP -  $O(NK)$ 
3 有  $N$  個小孩，編號為  $1, 2, \dots, N$ 。
4
5 他們決定將  $K$  顆糖果分給自己。對於每個  $i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq N$ )，第  $i$  個小孩最多可以拿到  $a_i$  顆糖果
6 (包含 0 顆)。所有糖果都必須分完，不能
7 剩下。
8
9 請問有多少種分配糖果的方法？請將答案對
10  $10^9+7$  取模。若存在某個小孩分到的糖果數
11 不同，則視為不同的分配方式。
12
13 令  $dp[i][j]$  表示將  $j$  顆糖果分給前  $i$  個小孩的
14 方法數。
15 */
16
17 void solve() {
18     int n, k;
19     cin >> n >> k;
20     vector<int> a(n);
21     vector<int> dp(k + 1, 0), S(k + 1, 0);
22
23     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
24         cin >> a[i];
25     }
26 }

```

```

21
22 dp[0] = 1;
23 for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
24     vector<int> new_dp(k + 1, 0);
25     S[0] = dp[0];
26     for (int j = 1; j <= k; ++j) {
27         S[j] = (S[j - 1] + dp[j]) % MOD;
28     }
29     for (int j = 0; j <= k; ++j) {
30         if (j - a[i] - 1 >= 0) {
31             new_dp[j] = (S[j] - S[j - a[i] - 1] + MOD) % MOD;
32         }
33         else {
34             new_dp[j] = S[j] % MOD;
35         }
36     }
37     dp = new_dp;
38 }
39 cout << dp[k] << "\n";
40 }

```

3.13 permutation

```

1  /*
2  抽象 DP -  $O(N^2)$ 
3  設  $N$  為正整數。給定一個長度為  $N-1$  的字串  $s$ ，
4  字元僅包含 ' $<$ ' 與 ' $>$ '。
5  求滿足條件的排列 ( $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_N$ ) (即 1 到  $N$ 
6  的排列) 數量。答案對  $10^9+7$  取模：
7  對於每個  $i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq N-1$ )，若  $s$  的第  $i$  個字
8  元為 ' $<$ '，則要求  $p_i < p_{i+1}$ ；若為 ' $>$ '，
9  則要求  $p_i > p_{i+1}$ 。
10 */
11 void solve() {
12     int n;
13     string s;
14     cin >> n >> s;
15     vector<vector<int>> dp(n + 1, vector<int>
16         >(n + 1, 0));
17     vector<int> prefix(n + 1, 0);
18     dp[1][0] = 1;
19
20     for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
21         for (int k = 0; k < n; ++k) {
22             prefix[k + 1] = prefix[k] + dp[i - 1][k];
23         }
24         for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) {
25             if (s[i - 2] == '>') {
26                 dp[i][j] += prefix[i - 1] - prefix[j];
27                 dp[i][j] %= MOD;
28             }
29             /*
30             for (int k = j; k < i - 1;
31                 ++k) {
32                 dp[i][j] += dp[i - 1][k]
33             };
34             */
35         }
36         else {
37             dp[i][j] += prefix[j];
38             dp[i][j] %= MOD;
39         }
40     }
41     int ans = 0;
42     for (int j = 0; j < n; ++j) {
43         ans += dp[n][j];
44         ans %= MOD;
45     }
46     cout << ans << "\n";
47 }

```

3.14 Knasack2

```

1  // 01 背包，背包承重大 ( $1e9$ )，物品價值和較小
2  // ( $1e5$ )
3  const int maxn = 101;
4  const int maxv = 100001;
5  int weight[maxn];
6  int cost[maxn];
7  int dp[maxv];
8
9  void solve() {
10     int n, w;
11     cin >> n >> w;
12
13     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
14         cin >> weight[i] >> cost[i];
15     }
16     fill(dp, dp + maxv, 1e18);
17
18     dp[0] = 0;
19     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
20         for (int j = maxv - 1; j >= 0; --j) {
21             if (dp[j] + weight[i] <= w) {
22                 dp[j + cost[i]] = min(dp[j] + cost[i], dp[j] + weight[i]);
23             }
24         }
25     }
26
27     for (int i = maxv - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
28         if (dp[i] != 1e18) {
29             cout << i << "\n";
30         }
31     }
32 }

```

```

30         return;
31     }
32 }
33 }

```

3.15 flowers

```

1  /*
2  LIS DP + Segment Tree -  $O(N \log N)$ 
3  有  $N$  朵花排成一列。對於每個  $i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq N$ )，
4  第  $i$  朵花的高度與美麗分別為  $h_i$  與  $a_i$ 。
5  此處  $h_1, h_2, \dots, h_N$  兩兩互異。
6
7  A 會拔掉一些花，使得剩下的花從左到右的高度為
8  單調遞增 (嚴格遞增)。
9
10 求剩下花的美麗值總和的最大可能值。
11
12 令  $dp[i]$  表示以第  $i$  朵花為結尾的遞增子序列所
13 能取得的最大美麗值。
14 */
15 void solve() {
16     int n;
17     cin >> n;
18     SGT<int, MergeMax> tree(n + 1, 0);
19     vector<int> h(n), b(n);
20
21     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
22         cin >> h[i];
23     }
24     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
25         cin >> b[i];
26     }
27
28     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
29         int mx = tree.query(0, h[i]);
30         tree.modify(h[i], mx + b[i]);
31     }
32
33     cout << tree.query(0, n + 1) << "\n";
34 }

```

3.16 independent set

```

1  /*
2  DP on Trees -  $O(N)$ 
3  有一棵含  $N$  個頂點的樹，頂點編號為  $1, 2, \dots, N$ 。
4  對於每個  $i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq N-1$ )，第  $i$  條邊連接
5  頂點  $x_i$  和  $y_i$ 。
6
7  A 決定將每個頂點塗成白色或黑色，但不允許兩個
8  相鄰的頂點同時為黑色。
9
10 求將頂點塗色的方案數，對  $10^9+7$  取模。

```

```

9  設  $dp[i][j]$  表示以節點  $i$  為根的子樹中，在節
10 點  $i$  顏色為  $j$  時的塗色方案數 (例如  $j=0$ 
11 表示白色， $j=1$  表示黑色)。
12
13  /*
14  const int maxn = 100001;
15  vector<int> adj[maxn];
16  int f[maxn][2];
17  const int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
18
19  void dp(int u, int p) {
20     for (int v : adj[u]) {
21         if (v != p) {
22             dp(v, u);
23             f[u][0] = (f[v][0] + f[v][1]) % MOD;
24             f[u][1] = f[v][0] * f[u][1] % MOD;
25         }
26     }
27 }
28 void solve() {
29     int n;
30     cin >> n;
31
32     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
33         f[i][0] = f[i][1] = 1;
34     }
35
36     for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) {
37         int u, v;
38         cin >> u >> v;
39         u--, v--;
40         adj[u].pb(v);
41         adj[v].pb(u);
42     }
43
44     dp(0, -1);
45
46     cout << (f[0][0] + f[0][1]) % MOD << "\n";
47 }

```

3.17 counting tower

```

1  /*
2  狀態機 DP -  $O(N)$ 
3  你的任務是建造一座寬度為 2、高度為  $n$  的塔。
4  你有無限數量寬度與高度為整數的方塊。
5
6   $dp[i][0]$  = 高度為  $i$  的塔中，頂層為一個寬度為
7  2 的方塊 (即該層由跨越兩欄的單一方塊覆
8  蓋) 的塔的数量。
9   $dp[i][1]$  = 高度為  $i$  的塔中，頂層在該層有兩個
10 寬度為 1 的方塊 (每欄各一個) 的塔的数量。
11
12  /*
13  void solve() {

```

```

10 long long n;
11 cin >> n;
12 dp[1][0] = 1;
13 dp[1][1] = 1;
14 for(int i = 2; i <= n; i++){
15     dp[i][0] = (4 * dp[i-1][0] + dp[i-1][1]) % mod;
16     dp[i][1] = (dp[i-1][0] + 2 * dp[i-1][1]) % mod;
17 }
18 cout << (dp[n][0] + dp[n][1]) % mod << endl;
19 }

```

4 Data Structure

4.1 undo disjoint set

```

1 struct DisjointSet {
2     // save() is like recursive
3     // undo() is like return
4     int n, fa[MXN], sz[MXN];
5     vector<pair<int*,int*>> h;
6     vector<int> sp;
7     void init(int tn) {
8         n=tn;
9         for (int i=0; i<n; i++) sz[fa[i]=i]=1;
10        sp.clear(); h.clear();
11    }
12    void assign(int *k, int v) {
13        h.PB({k, *k});
14        *k=v;
15    }
16    void save() { sp.PB(SZ(h)); }
17    void undo() {
18        assert(!sp.empty());
19        int last=sp.back(); sp.pop_back();
20        while (SZ(h)!=last) {
21            auto x=h.back(); h.pop_back();
22            *x.F=x.S;
23        }
24    }
25    int f(int x) {
26        while (fa[x]!=x) x=fa[x];
27        return x;
28    }
29    void uni(int x, int y) {
30        x=f(x); y=f(y);
31        if (x==y) return;
32        if (sz[x]<sz[y]) swap(x, y);
33        assign(&sz[x], sz[x]+sz[y]);
34        assign(&fa[y], x);
35    }
36 } djs;

```

4.2 segment tree range update (lazy propagation)

```

1 // segment tree
2 // range query & range modify
3 class SGT {
4     using value_t = int;
5     using node_t = pair<value_t, int>;
6
7     int n;
8     vector<node_t> t;
9     vector<optional<value_t>> lz;
10    // [ tv+1 : tv+2*(tm-tl) ) -> left subtree
11    int left(int tv) { return tv + 1; }
12    int right(int tv, int tl, int tm) {
13        return tv + 2 * (tm - tl); }
14    /** differ from case to case **/
15    // query is "max" and modify is "add" here
16    node_t merge(const node_t& x, const node_t& y) { // associative function
17        return max(x, y);
18    }
19    void update(int tv, int len, const value_t& x) {
20        if (!lz[tv]) lz[tv] = x;
21        else lz[tv] = lz[tv].value() + x;
22        t[tv].fi = t[tv].fi + x;
23    }
24    //*****
25    void build(const vector<value_t>& v, int tv, int tl, int tr) {
26        if (tr - tl > 1) {
27            int tm{(tl + tr) / 2};
28            build(v, left(tv), tl, tm);
29            build(v, right(tv, tl, tm), tm, tr);
30            t[tv] = merge(t[left(tv)], t[right(tv, tl, tm)]);
31        } else t[tv] = {v[tl], tl};
32    }
33    void push(int tv, int tl, int tr) { // lazy propagation
34        if (!lz[tv]) return;
35        int tm{(tl + tr) / 2};
36        update(left(tv), tm - tl, lz[tv].value());
37        update(right(tv, tl, tm), tr - tm, lz[tv].value());
38        lz[tv].reset();
39    }
40    void set(int p, const value_t& x, int tv, int tl, int tr) {
41        if (tr - tl > 1) {
42            push(tv, tl, tr);
43            int tm{(tl + tr) / 2};
44            if (p < tm) set(p, x, left(tv), tl, tm);
45            else set(p, x, right(tv, tl, tm), tm, tr);
46            t[tv] = merge(t[left(tv)], t[right(tv, tl, tm)]);
47        } else t[tv].fi = x;
48    }
49    void rmodify(int l, int r, const value_t& x, int tv, int tl, int tr) {
50        if (!(l == tl && r == tr)) {
51            push(tv, tl, tr);
52        }
53    }

```

```

54    int tm{(tl + tr) / 2};
55    if (r <= tm) rmodify(l, r, x, left(tv), tl, tm);
56    else if (l >= tm) rmodify(l, r, x, right(tv, tl, tm), tm, tr);
57    else rmodify(l, tm, x, left(tv), tl, tm), rmodify(tm, r, x, right(tv, tl, tm), tm, tr);
58    t[tv] = merge(t[left(tv)], t[right(tv, tl, tm)]);
59    } else update(tv, tr - tl, x);
60    }
61    node_t rquery(int l, int r, int tv, int tl, int tr) {
62        if (l == tl && r == tr) return t[tv];
63        push(tv, tl, tr);
64        int tm{(tl + tr) / 2};
65        if (r <= tm) return rquery(l, r, left(tv), tl, tm);
66        else if (l >= tm) return rquery(l, r, right(tv, tl, tm), tm, tr);
67        else return merge(rquery(l, tm, left(tv), tl, tm), rquery(tm, r, right(tv, tl, tm), tm, tr));
68    }
69    public:
70    explicit SGT(const vector<value_t>& v) : n{v.size()}, t(2 * n - 1), lz(2 * n - 1) { build(v, 0, 0, n); }
71    void set(int p, const value_t& x) { set(p, x, 0, 0, n); }
72    void rmodify(int l, int r, const value_t& x) { rmodify(l, r, x, 0, 0, n); } // [l:r]
73    node_t rquery(int l, int r) { return rquery(l, r, 0, 0, n); } // [l:r]
74    };
75    int main() {
76        vector<long long> a = {1, 5, 2, 4, 3};
77        SGT st(a);
78
79        auto [val, idx] = st.rquery(0, 5);
80        cout << "Initial max: " << val << " at " << idx << "\n"; // (5, 1)
81
82        st.rmodify(1, 4, 3); // add 3 to indices 1..3
83        tie(val, idx) = st.rquery(0, 5);
84        cout << "After add: " << val << " at " << idx << "\n"; // (8, 1)
85
86        st.set(2, 10); // set a[2] = 10
87        tie(val, idx) = st.rquery(0, 5);
88        cout << "After set: " << val << " at " << idx << "\n"; // (10, 2)
89    }

```

4.3 segment tree prefix sum lower bound

```

1 class SGT {
2     int n;
3     vector<long long> t;
4     int left(int tv) { return tv + 1; }
5     int right(int tv, int tl, int tm) {
6         return tv + 2 * (tm - tl); }
7     void modify(int p, long long x, int tv, int tl, int tr) {
8         if (tr - tl > 1) {
9             int tm{(tl + tr) / 2};
10            if (p < tm) modify(p, x, left(tv), tl, tm);
11            else modify(p, x, right(tv, tl, tm), tm, tr);
12            t[tv] = t[left(tv)] + t[right(tv, tl, tm)];
13        } else t[tv] = x;
14    }
15    long long query(int l, int r, int tv, int tl, int tr) {
16        if (l == tl && r == tr) return t[tv];
17        int tm{(tl + tr) / 2};
18        if (r <= tm) return query(l, r, left(tv), tl, tm);
19        else if (l >= tm) return query(l, r, right(tv, tl, tm), tm, tr);
20        else return query(l, tm, left(tv), tl, tm) + query(tm, r, right(tv, tl, tm), tm, tr);
21    }
22    public:
23    explicit SGT(int _n) : n{_n}, t(2 * n - 1) {}
24    void modify(int p, long long x) { modify(p, x, 0, 0, n); }
25    long long query(int l, int r) { return query(l, r, 0, 0, n); }
26    int ps_lower_bound(long long ps) { // prefix sum lower bound
27        if (ps > t[0]) return n;
28        int tv{0}, tl{0}, tr{n};
29        while (tr - tl > 1) {
30            int tm{(tl + tr) / 2};
31            if (t[left(tv)] >= ps) tv = left(tv), tr = tm;
32            else ps -= t[left(tv)], tv = right(tv, tl, tm), tl = tm;
33        }
34        return tl;
35    }
36 };

```

4.4 Fenwick tree (BIT)

```

1 // 1-based
2 struct Fenwick {

```



```

3 int n;
4 vector<int> bit;
5 Fenwick(int _n=0): n(_n), bit(n+1, 0) {}
6 void update(int idx, int val) {
7     for (; idx <= n; idx += idx & -idx)
8         bit[idx] += val;
9 }
10 int query(int idx) {
11     int res = 0;
12     for (; idx > 0; idx -= idx & -idx)
13         res += bit[idx];
14     return res;
15 }
16 int query(int l, int r) {
17     return query(r) - query(l-1);
18 }
19 };
20 int main() {
21     Fenwick fw(n);
22     for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
23         fw.update(i, a[i]);
24     }
25     cout << fw.query(3, 7) << "\\n"; //
26     // range sum [3..7]
27     int current = ...; // old value at idx
28     int newVal = ...; // new value you want
29     fw.update(idx, newVal - current);
30 }

```

4.5 Trie (Prefix tree)

```

1 struct trie {
2     int n = 0;
3     trie *a[2];
4     trie() {
5         a[0] = a[1] = nullptr;
6     }
7     void insert(int k) {
8         trie *curr = this;
9         for (int i = 63; i >= 0; --i) {
10             bool bit = (k & (1LL << i)) > 0;
11             if (curr->a[bit] == nullptr) {
12                 curr->a[bit] = new trie();
13             }
14             curr = curr->a[bit];
15             curr->n++;
16         }
17     }
18     void erase(int k) {
19         trie *curr = this;
20         for (int i = 63; i >= 0; --i) {
21             bool bit = (k & (1LL << i)) > 0;
22             curr = curr->a[bit];
23             curr->n--;
24         }
25     }
26     int query(int k) {
27         trie *curr = this;
28         int x = 0;
29     }
30 }

```

```

32 for (int i = 63; i >= 0; --i) {
33     x ^= (1LL << i) & k;
34     x ^= 1LL << i;
35     bool bit = (k & (1LL << i)) ==
36         0;
37     if (curr->a[bit] == nullptr ||
38         curr->a[bit]->n == 0)
39         x ^= 1LL << i, bit ^= 1;
40     curr = curr->a[bit];
41 }
42 return x;
43 };

```

4.6 segment tree

```

1 // Segment tree
2 template<typename value_t, class merge_t>
3 class SGT {
4     int n;
5     vector<value_t> t;
6     value_t defa;
7     merge_t merge;
8 public:
9     explicit SGT(int _n, value_t _defa,
10         const merge_t& _merge = merge_t{})
11         : n(_n), t(2 * n), defa(_defa),
12         merge{_merge} {}
13     void modify(int p, const value_t& x) {
14         for (t[p += n] = x; p > 1; p >>= 1)
15             t[p >> 1] = merge(t[p], t[p ^
16                 1]);
17     }
18     value_t query(int l, int r) { return
19         query(l, r, defa); }
20     value_t query(int l, int r, value_t init)
21     {
22         for (l += n, r += n; l < r; l >>= 1,
23             r >>= 1) {
24             if (l & 1) init = merge(init, t[
25                 l++]);
26             if (r & 1) init = merge(init, t[
27                 --r]);
28         }
29         return init;
30     }
31 };
32 // Custom merge for range minimum + index
33 struct MergeMin {
34     pair<int, int> operator()(const pair<int
35         , int>& a, const pair<int
36         , int>& b) const {
37         if (a.first != b.first) return {a.
38             first < b.first ? a : b};
39         return {a.second < b.second ? a : b
40             }; // tie-break on index
41     }
42 };

```

```

35 };
36 int main() {
37     int n = 6;
38     SGT<pair<int, int>, MergeMin> tree(n, {
39         INT_MAX, -1});
40     vector<int> a = {5, 3, 6, 1, 4, 2};
41     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
42         tree.modify(i, {a[i], i});
43     auto [min_val, min_idx] = tree.query(1,
44         5); // range [1, 5]
45     cout << "Min value in [1, 5): " <<
46         min_val << ", at index " << min_idx
47         << "\\n";
48     return 0;
49 }

```

4.7 BIT range update point query

```

1 // Fenwick Tree (Binary Indexed Tree) for
2 // Range Updates and Point Queries
3 template<typename T>
4 class BIT {
5     #define ALL(x) begin(x), end(x)
6 private:
7     vector<T> arr;
8     int n;
9     inline int lowbit(int x) { return x & (-
10         x); }
11     void addInternal(int s, T v) {
12         while (s > 0) {
13             arr[s] += v;
14             s -= lowbit(s);
15         }
16 public:
17     void init(int n_) {
18         n = n_;
19         arr.resize(n + 1);
20         fill(ALL(arr), 0);
21     }
22     void add(int l, int r, T v) {
23         // add v to interval (l, r], 1-based
24         addInternal(l, -v);
25         addInternal(r, v);
26     }
27     T query(int x) {
28         // value at index x
29         T res = 0;
30         while (x <= n) {
31             res += arr[x];
32             x -= lowbit(x);
33         }
34         return res;
35     }
36     #undef ALL
37 };
38 int main() {

```

```

40     BIT<int> bit;
41     bit.init(5);
42     // add +3 to indices 1..3
43     bit.add(0, 3, 3);
44     // add +2 to indices 3..5
45     bit.add(2, 5, 2);
46     cout << "Value at 1 = " << bit.query(1)
47         << "\\n"; // expect 3
48     cout << "Value at 3 = " << bit.query(3)
49         << "\\n"; // expect 3+2=5
50     cout << "Value at 5 = " << bit.query(5)
51         << "\\n"; // expect 2
52 }

```

4.8 DSU remove node find prev next one

```

1 // previous/next one
2 class PnNx {
3     vector<int> pa, sz, mn, mx;
4     int find(int x) { // collapsing find
5         return pa[x] == -1 ? x : pa[x] =
6             find(pa[x]);
7     }
8     void unionn(int x, int y) { // weighted
9         union
10         auto rx{find(x)}, ry{find(y)};
11         if (rx == ry) return;
12         if (sz[rx] < sz[ry]) swap(rx, ry);
13         pa[ry] = rx, sz[rx] += sz[ry], mn[rx]
14             = min(mn[rx], mn[ry]), mx[rx]
15             = max(mx[rx], mx[ry]);
16     }
17 public:
18     explicit PnNx(int n) : pa(n + 1, -1), sz
19         (n + 1, 1), mn(n + 1) { iota(mn.
20             begin(), mn.end(), 0), mx = mn; }
21     void remove(int i) { unionn(i, i + 1); }
22     int prev(int i) { return mn[find(i)] -
23         1; }
24     int next(int i) {
25         int j{mx[find(i)]};
26         if (i == j) j = mx[find(j + 1)];
27         return j;
28     }
29     bool exist(int i) { return i == mx[find(
30         i)]; }
31 };

```

4.9 DSU

```

1 // fast disjoint set union
2 class DSU {
3     vector<int> pa, sz;
4 public:

```

```

5  explicit DSU(int n) : pa(n, -1), sz(n,
6  1) {}
7  int find(int x) { // collapsing find
8      return pa[x] == -1 ? x : pa[x] =
9          find(pa[x]);
10 }
11 void unite(int x, int y) { // weighted
12     union
13     auto rx{find(x)}, ry{find(y)};
14     if (rx == ry) return;
15     if (sz[rx] < sz[ry]) swap(rx, ry);
16     pa[ry] = rx, sz[rx] += sz[ry];
17 }
18 };

```

5 Graph

5.1 Euler tour+RMQ

```

1 // Euler Tour Technique
2 class LCA {
3     const vector<vector<int>>& adj;
4     int n;
5     vector<int> d, first, euler{}, log2{};
6     vector<vector<int>> st{};
7     void dfs(int u, int w = -1, int dep = 0)
8     {
9         d[u] = dep;
10        first[u] = euler.size();
11        euler.push_back(u);
12        for (auto& v : adj[u]) {
13            if (v == w) continue;
14            dfs(v, u, dep + 1);
15            euler.push_back(u);
16        }
17    public:
18        LCA(const vector<vector<int>>& _adj, int
19            root) : adj{_adj}, n{adj.size()}, d
20            (n), first(n) {
21            dfs(root);
22
23            int tn{euler.size()};
24            log2.resize(tn + 1);
25            log2[1] = 0;
26            for (int i{2}; i <= tn; ++i) log2[i]
27                = log2[i / 2] + 1;
28
29            st.assign(tn, vector<int>(log2[tn] +
30                1));
31            for (int i{tn - 1}; i >= 0; --i) {
32                st[i][0] = euler[i];
33                for (int j{1}; i + (1 << j) <=
34                    tn; ++j) {
35                    auto& x{st[i][j - 1]};
36                    auto& y{st[i + (1 << (j - 1))][j - 1]};
37                    st[i][j] = d[x] <= d[y] ? x
38                        : y;
39                }
40            }
41        }
42    };

```

```

35 }
36 int operator()(int u, int v) {
37     int l{first[u]}, r{first[v]};
38     if (l > r) swap(l, r);
39     ++r; // make the interval left
40         closed right open
41
42     int j{log2[r - l]};
43     auto& x{st[l][j]};
44     auto& y{st[r - (1 << j)][j]};
45     return d[x] <= d[y] ? x : y;
46 }
47
48 int main() {
49     int n, q;
50     cin >> n >> q;
51     vector<vector<int>> adj(n);
52
53     for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
54         int u;
55         cin >> u;
56         u--;
57         adj[u].pb(i);
58         adj[i].pb(u);
59     }
60
61     LCA lca(adj, 0);
62
63     while (q--) {
64         int u, v;
65         cin >> u >> v;
66         u--, v--;
67         cout << lca(u, v) + 1 << "\\n";
68     }
69     return 0;
70 }

```

5.2 Prim

```

1 // Prim's algorithm
2 vector<tuple<int, int, long long>> Prim(
3     const vector<vector<pair<int, long long>
4     >>& adj) {
5     const auto& n = adj.size();
6     vector<tuple<int, int, long long>> mst
7     {};
8
9     vector<bool> found(n, false);
10    using ti = tuple<long long, int, int>;
11    priority_queue<ti, vector<ti>, greater<
12        ti>> pq{};
13    found[0] = true;
14    for (auto& [v, w] : adj[0]) pq.emplace(w
15        , 0, v);
16
17    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) {
18        int mn, u, v;
19        do {
20            tie(mn, u, v) = pq.top(), pq.pop
21                ();
22        } while (found[v]);
23    }
24 }

```

```

17 found[v] = true, mst.emplace_back(u,
18     v, mn);
19 for (auto& [x, w] : adj[v]) pq.
20     emplace(w, v, x);
21 }
22 return mst;
23 }

```

5.3 Eulerian cycle

```

1 // Eulerian cycle in an undirected graph
2
3 vector<int> euler_cycle(vector<vector<pair<
4     int, int>>& adj, int w = 0) {
5     int n{adj.size()}, m{};
6     for (int v{0}; v < n; ++v) m += adj[v].
7         size();
8     m /= 2;
9
10    vector<int> res{};
11    stack<pair<int, int>> stk{};
12    stk.emplace(w, -1);
13    vector<int> nxt(n);
14    vector<bool> usd(m);
15    while (!stk.empty()) {
16        auto [u, i]{stk.top()};
17        while (nxt[u] < adj[u].size() && usd
18            [adj[u][nxt[u]].second]) ++nxt[u]
19            ;
20        if (nxt[u] < adj[u].size()) {
21            auto [v, j]{adj[u][nxt[u]]};
22            ++nxt[u], usd[j] = true, stk.
23                emplace(v, j);
24        } else {
25            if (i != -1) res.push_back(i);
26            stk.pop();
27        }
28    }
29    return res;
30 }
31
32 int main() {
33     int n = 4; // number of vertices
34     vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> adj(n);
35
36     // Add edges with edge IDs
37     int eid = 0;
38     auto add_edge = [&](int u, int v) {
39         adj[u].push_back({v, eid});
40         adj[v].push_back({u, eid});
41         ++eid;
42     };
43
44     add_edge(0, 1);
45     add_edge(1, 2);
46     add_edge(2, 3);
47     add_edge(3, 0);
48
49     vector<int> cycle = euler_cycle(adj, 0);
50
51     cout << "Euler cycle (edge IDs in order)
52         : ";
53     for (int id : cycle) cout << id << " ";
54 }

```

5.4 Floyd-Warshall

```

1 // Floyd-Warshall algorithm
2 template<typename T>
3 vector<vector<optional<T>>> Floyd_Warshall(
4     const vector<vector<optional<T>>>& adj)
5 {
6     const auto& n{adj.size()};
7     auto d{adj};
8
9     for (int i{0}; i < n; ++i) d[i][i] = 0;
10    for (int k{0}; k < n; ++k)
11        for (int i{0}; i < n; ++i)
12            for (int j{0}; j < n; ++j) {
13                if (!d[i][k] || !d[k][j])
14                    continue; // no value
15                if (!d[i][j] || d[i][j] > d[
16                    i][k].value() + d[k][j].
17                    value())
18                    d[i][j] = d[i][k].value
19                        () + d[k][j].value()
20                        ;
21            }
22    return d;
23 }

```

5.5 MST

```

1 // Kruskal's algorithm
2 vector<tuple<int, int, long long>> Kruskal(
3     int n, vector<tuple<long long, int, int>
4     >>& edges) {
5     vector<tuple<int, int, long long>> mst
6     {};
7     DSU dsu{n};
8
9     sort(edges.begin(), edges.end());
10    for (auto& [w, u, v] : edges)
11        if (dsu.find(u) != dsu.find(v))
12            dsu.unionn(u, v), mst.
13                emplace_back(u, v, w);
14    return mst;
15 }

```

5.6 all longest path dfs

```

1 // all longest path (generalization of the
2     tree diameter problem)
3 vector<tuple<int, int, int>> dp{};
4 // [mx1, x, mx2] the path of mx1 goes
5     through x

```

```

4 int dfs1(int u, int w = -1) {
5     int mx{0};
6     for (auto& v : adj[u])
7         if (v != w) {
8             auto l{1 + dfs1(v, u)};
9             mx = max(mx, l);
10
11             auto& [mx1, x, mx2]{dp[u]};
12             if (1 >= mx1) mx2 = mx1, mx1 = 1
13                 , x = v;
14             else if (1 > mx2) mx2 = 1;
15         }
16     return mx;
17 }
18 void dfs2(int u, int w = -1) {
19     if (w != -1) {
20         int tmx;
21         { // calculate the longest path
22             through parent
23             auto& [mx1, x, mx2]{dp[w]};
24             if (x != u) tmx = mx1 + 1;
25             else tmx = mx2 + 1;
26         }
27         { // update the path
28             auto& [mx1, x, mx2]{dp[u]};
29             if (tmx >= mx1) mx2 = mx1, mx1 =
30                 tmx, x = w;
31             else if (tmx > mx2) mx2 = tmx;
32         }
33     }
34     for (auto& v : adj[u])
35         if (v != w) dfs2(v, u);
36 }
37 void all_longest_path() {
38     dfs1(0), dfs2(0);
39 }

```

5.7 all longest path top sort

```

1 // all Longest path in DAG
2 // 1. topological sort
3 vector<int> in(n, 0);
4 for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
5     int a, b, w;
6     cin >> a >> b >> w;
7     adj[a].emplace_back(b, w);
8     in[b]++;
9 }
10 vector<int> topo; // sequence of top sort
11 queue<int> q;
12 for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
13     if (in[i] == 0) {
14         q.push(i);
15     }
16 }
17 while (!q.empty()) {
18     int pa = q.front();
19     q.pop();
20     topo.push_back(pa);
21     for (auto& [child, w] : adj[pa]) {
22         in[child]--;
23         if (in[child] == 0) {
24

```

```

25         q.push(child);
26     }
27 }
28 }
29 // all Longest path
30 vector<int> dist(n, INT_MIN);
31 vector<vector<int>> parents(n);
32 dist[0] = process[0];
33
34 for (int u : topo) {
35     for (auto& [v, w] : adj[u]) {
36         if (dist[v] < dist[u] + process[v] +
37             w) {
38             dist[v] = dist[u] + process[v] +
39                 w;
40             parents[v] = {u};
41         }
42         else if (dist[v] == dist[u] +
43             process[v] + w) {
44             parents[v].push_back(u);
45         }
46     }
47 }
48 cout << dist[n - 1];

```

5.8 Dijkstra

```

1 // Dijkstra algorithm
2 template<typename T>
3 vector<optional<T>> Dijkstra(const vector<
4     vector<pair<int, T>>& adj, int s) {
5     const auto& n{adj.size()};
6     vector<optional<T>> d(n, nullopt);
7     d[s] = 0;
8
9     vector<bool> found(n, false);
10    using pq_t = pair<T, int>;
11    priority_queue<pq_t, vector<pq_t>,
12        greater<pq_t>> pq{};
13    pq.emplace(0, s);
14    while (!pq.empty()) {
15        auto [_, u]{pq.top()}; pq.pop();
16        if (found[u]) continue;
17        found[u] = true;
18        for (auto& [v, w] : adj[u])
19            if (!d[v] || d[v] > d[u].value()
20                + w) {
21                d[v] = d[u].value() + w;
22                pq.emplace(d[v].value(), v);
23            }
24    }
25    return d;
26 }

```

5.9 binary lifting

```

1 // binary lifting
2 class LCA {
3     const vector<vector<int>>& adj;
4     int n;
5     vector<int> d;
6     vector<int> log2;
7     vector<vector<int>> an{};
8     void dfs(int u, int w = -1, int dep = 0)
9     {
10         d[u] = dep;
11         an[u][0] = w;
12         for (int i{1}; i <= log2[n - 1] &&
13             an[u][i - 1] != -1; ++i)
14             an[u][i] = an[an[u][i - 1]][i -
15                 1]; // 走 2^(i-1) 再走 2^(i
16                 -1) 步
17
18         // 因為計算 an 會用到祖先的資訊，所
19         // 以先計算再繼續往下
20         for (auto& v : adj[u]) {
21             if (v == w) continue; // parent
22             dfs(v, u, dep + 1);
23         }
24     }
25 public:
26     LCA(const vector<vector<int>>& _adj, int
27         root)
28         : adj{_adj}, n{adj.size()}, d(n, log2(n
29             )) {
30             log2[1] = 0;
31             for (int i{2}; i < log2.size(); ++i)
32                 log2[i] = log2[i / 2] + 1;
33             an.assign(n, vector<int>(log2[n - 1]
34                 + 1, -1));
35             dfs(root);
36         }
37     int operator()(int u, int v) {
38         if (d[u] > d[v]) swap(u, v);
39
40         for (int i{log2[d[v] - d[u]]}; i >=
41             0; --i)
42             if (d[v] - d[u] >= (1 << i)) v =
43                 an[v][i];
44         // v 先走到跟 u 同高度
45         if (u == v) return u;
46
47         for (int i{log2[d[u]]}; i >= 0; --i)
48             if (an[u][i] != an[v][i]) u = an
49                 [u][i], v = an[v][i];
50         // u, v 一起走到 Lca(u, v) 的下方
51         return an[u][0];
52         // 回傳 Lca(u, v)
53     }
54 };
55 int main() {
56     int n, q;
57     cin >> n >> q;
58     vector<vector<int>> adj(n);
59
60     for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
61         int u;
62         cin >> u;
63         u--;

```

```

54         adj[u].pb(i);
55         adj[i].pb(u);
56     }
57
58     // adj, root
59     LCA lca(adj, 0);
60
61     while (q--) {
62         int u, v;
63         cin >> u >> v;
64         u--, v--;
65         cout << lca(u, v) + 1 << "\\n";
66     }
67     return 0;
68 }

```

5.10 topological sort

```

1 // topological sort 1
2 optional<vector<int>> top_sort(vector<vector
3     <int>>& adj) {
4     vector<int> res{};
5     int n{static_cast<int>(adj.size())};
6     vector<int> cnt(n, 0); // predecessor
7     count
8     for (int u = 0; u < n; ++u)
9         for (auto& v : adj[u]) ++cnt[v];
10
11     queue<int> qu{};
12     for (int u = 0; u < n; ++u) if (!cnt[u])
13         qu.push(u);
14     while (!qu.empty()) {
15         auto u = qu.front();
16         qu.pop();
17         res.push_back(u);
18         for (auto& v : adj[u])
19             if (!--cnt[v]) qu.push(v);
20     }
21     if (res.size() != adj.size()) return
22         nullopt;
23     return res;
24 }

```

5.11 tree diameter

```

1 int diam = 0;
2
3 int dfs(int u, int p = -1) {
4     int mx = 0;
5     for (int v : adj[u]) {
6         if (v != p) {
7             int len = 1 + dfs(v, u);
8             diam = max(diam, mx + len);
9             mx = max(mx, len);
10         }
11     }
12     return mx;
13 }

```


5.12 all longest path

```

1 int fir[maxn]; // Length of the longest
  downward path from u into its subtree.
2 int sec[maxn]; // Length of the second
  longest downward path from u
3 int res[maxn];
4
5 void dfs1(int u, int p) {
6     for (int v : adj[u]) {
7         if (v != p) {
8             dfs1(v, u);
9             if (fir[v] + 1 > fir[u]) {
10                 sec[u] = fir[u];
11                 fir[u] = fir[v] + 1;
12             }
13             else if (fir[v] + 1 > sec[u]) {
14                 sec[u] = fir[v] + 1;
15             }
16         }
17     }
18 }
19
20 // to_p: the best path length that comes
  from the parent's side
21 void dfs2(int u, int p, int to_p) {
22     res[u] = max(to_p, fir[u]);
23
24     for (int v : adj[u]) {
25         if (v != p) {
26             if (fir[v] + 1 == fir[u]) {
27                 dfs2(v, u, max(to_p, sec[u])
28                     + 1);
29             }
30             else {
31                 dfs2(v, u, res[u] + 1);
32             }
33         }
34     }
35 }
36
37 // usage
38 dfs1(1, 0);
39 dfs2(1, 0, 0);
40 // Now res[i] is the maximum distance from
  node i to any other node
41 for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
42     cout << res[i] << " ";
43 }

```

5.13 tree diameter (len,end)

```

1 array<int, 2> dfs(int u, int w = -1) {
2     array<int, 2> mx{0, u}; // {length,
  farthest leaf}
3     for (auto& v : adj[u]) {
4         if (v == w) continue;
5         auto [len, leaf]{dfs(v, u)};
6         mx = max(mx, {len + 1, leaf});
7     }
8     return mx;
9 }

```

```

10 array<int, 3> tree_diameter(int a = 0) {
11     auto b{dfs(a)[1]}; // farthest node
  from 'a'
12     auto [l, c]{dfs(b)}; // farthest node
  from 'b'
13     return {l, b, c}; // {diameter
  length, endpoint1, endpoint2}
14 }
15 }

```

5.14 Bellman-Ford

```

1 // Bellman-Ford algorithm
2 template<typename T>
3 optional<vector<optional<T>>> Bellman_Ford(
  const vector<vector<pair<int, T>>& adj,
  int s) {
4     const auto& n{adj.size()};
5     vector<optional<T>> d(n, nullopt);
6     d[s] = 0;
7
8     queue<int> qu{1}, qu2{};
9     vector<bool> in(n, false), in2(n, false);
10
11     qu.push(s), in[s] = true;
12     for (int i{0}; i < n; ++i) { // at most
  n-1 edges
13         while (!qu.empty()) {
14             int u{qu.front()};
15             qu.pop(), in[u] = false;
16             for (auto& [v, w] : adj[u])
17                 if (!d[v] || d[v] > d[u].
18                     value() + w) { // relax
19                     d[v] = d[u].value() + w;
20                     if (!in2[v]) qu2.push(v);
21                     in2[v] = true;
22                 }
23             qu.swap(qu2), in.swap(in2);
24         }
25     }
26     if (qu.empty()) return d;
27     return nullopt; // if negative cycle
28 }

```

6 Language

6.1 CNF

```

1 #define MAXN 55
2 struct CNF{
3     int s,x,y; //s->xy | s->x, if y==-1
4     int cost;
5     CNF(){}
6     CNF(int s,int x,int y,int c):s(s),x(x),y(y)
  ,cost(c){}
7 };
8 int state; //規則數量

```

```

9 map<char,int> rule; //每個字元對應到的規則
  小寫字母為終端字符
10 vector<CNF> cnf;
11 void init(){
12     state=0;
13     rule.clear();
14     cnf.clear();
15 }
16 void add_to_cnf(char s,const string &p,int
  cost){
17     //加入一個s -> <p>的文法，代價為cost
18     if(rule.find(s)==rule.end())rule[s]=state
  ++;
19     for(auto c:p){if(rule.find(c)==rule.end())
  rule[c]=state++;
20     if(p.size()==1){
21         cnf.push_back(CNF(rule[s],rule[p[0]],-1,
  cost));
22     }else{
23         int left=rule[s];
24         int sz=p.size();
25         for(int i=0;i<sz-2;++i){
26             cnf.push_back(CNF(left,rule[p[i]],
  state,0));
27             left=state++;
28         }
29         cnf.push_back(CNF(left,rule[p[sz-2]],
  rule[p[sz-1]],cost));
30     }
31 }
32 vector<long long> dp[MAXN][MAXN];
33 vector<bool> neg_INF[MAXN][MAXN]; //如果花費
  是真的可能有無限小的情形
34 void relax(int l,int r,const CNF &c,long
  long cost,bool neg_c=0){
35     if(!neg_INF[l][r][c.s]&&(neg_INF[l][r][c.x]
  ||cost<dp[l][r][c.s])){
36         if(neg_c||neg_INF[l][r][c.x]){
37             dp[l][r][c.s]=0;
38             neg_INF[l][r][c.s]=true;
39         }else dp[l][r][c.s]=cost;
40     }
41 }
42 void bellman(int l,int r,int n){
43     for(int k=1;k<=state;++k)
44         for(auto c:cnf)
45             if(c.y==-1)relax(l,r,c,dp[l][r][c.x]+
  c.cost,k==n);
46 }
47 void cyk(const vector<int> &tok){
48     for(int i=0;i<(int)tok.size();++i){
49         for(int j=0;j<(int)tok.size();++j){
50             dp[i][j]=vector<long long>(state+1,
  INT_MAX);
51             neg_INF[i][j]=vector<bool>(state+1,
  false);
52         }
53         dp[i][i][tok[i]]=0;
54         bellman(i,i,tok.size());
55     }
56     for(int r=1;r<(int)tok.size();++r){
57         for(int l=r-1;l=0;--l){
58             for(int k=1;k<r;++k)
59                 for(auto c:cnf)

```

```

60         if(~c.y)relax(l,r,c,dp[l][k][c.x]+
  dp[k+1][r][c.y]+c.cost);
61         bellman(l,r,tok.size());
62     }
63 }
64 }

```

7 Number Theory

7.1 Linear Sieve

```

1 // Calculate the smallest divisor of
  integers in [2, maxn] in O(maxn)
2 vector<int> min_div{} {
3     constexpr int maxn = 400000 + 10;
4
5     vector<int> v(maxn), p;
6
7     for (int i = 2; i < maxn; ++i) {
8         if (!v[i]) {
9             v[i] = i;
10            p.push_back(i);
11        }
12        for (int j = 0; p[j] * i < maxn; ++j)
13            {
14                v[p[j] * i] = p[j];
15                if (p[j] == v[i]) break;
16            }
17    }
18    return v;
19 }()};

```

7.2 C(n,m)

```

1 ll Cnm(ll n, ll m) {
2     if (m > n / 2) m = n - m;
3     ll r{1};
4     for (ll i{1}, j{n}; i <= m; ++i, --j) r
  *= j, r /= i;
5     return r;
6 }

```

7.3 derangement (Principle of Inclusion-Exclusion)

```

1 // 1. Principle of Inclusion-Exclusion
2 // n! = n! * Σ (from k=0 to n) [((-1)^k) / (
  k!)]
3
4 mint c = 1;
5 for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
6     c = (c * i) + (i % 2 == 1 ? -1 : 1);
7     cout << c.val() << ' ';
8 }

```

7.4 matrix template (with fast power)

```

1 template<class T> struct Matrix {
2     T **mat; int a, b;
3
4     Matrix() : a(0), b(0) {}
5     Matrix(int a_, int b_) : a(a_), b(b_) {
6         int i, j;
7         mat = new T*[a];
8         for (i = 0; i < a; ++i) {
9             mat[i] = new T[b];
10            for (j = 0; j < b; ++j) {
11                mat[i][j] = 0;
12            }
13        }
14    }
15    Matrix(const vector<vector<T>>& vt) {
16        int i, j;
17
18        *this = Matrix((int)vt.size(), (int)
19            vt[0].size());
20        for (i = 0; i < a; ++i) {
21            for (j = 0; j < b; ++j) {
22                mat[i][j] = vt[i][j];
23            }
24        }
25    }
26    Matrix operator*(const Matrix& m) {
27        int i, j, k;
28
29        assert(b == m.a);
30        Matrix r(a, m.b);
31        for (i = 0; i < a; ++i) {
32            for (j = 0; j < m.b; ++j) {
33                for (k = 0; k < b; ++k) {
34                    r.mat[i][j] += mul(mat[i][k], m.mat[k][j]);
35                }
36            }
37        }
38        return r;
39    }
40    Matrix& operator*=(const Matrix& m) {
41        return *this = (*this) * m;
42    }
43    friend Matrix power(Matrix m, long long
44        p) {
45        int i;
46
47        assert(m.a == m.b);
48        Matrix r(m.a, m.b);
49        for (i = 0; i < m.a; ++i) {
50            r.mat[i][i] = 1;
51        }
52        for (; p > 0; p >>= 1, m *= m) {
53            if (p & 1) {
54                r *= m;
55            }
56        }
57        return r;
58    }
59 };

```

7.5 Sieve of Eratosthenes (with big num)

```

1 const int MX = 100000;
2 bool np[MX + 1];
3 vector<int> prime_numbers;
4
5 int init = []() {
6     np[0] = np[1] = true;
7     for (int i = 2; i <= MX; i++) {
8         if (!np[i]) {
9             prime_numbers.push_back(i);
10            for (int j = i; j <= MX / i; j
11                ++i) { // 避免溢出的写法
12                np[i * j] = true;
13            }
14        }
15    }
16    return 0;
17 }();
18 bool is_prime(long long n) {
19     if (n <= MX) {
20         return !np[n];
21     }
22     for (long long p : prime_numbers) {
23         if (p * p > n) {
24             break;
25         }
26         if (n % p == 0) {
27             return false;
28         }
29     }
30     return true;
31 }

```

7.6 mod inv

```

1 // Modular inverse when mod is prime
2 long long mod_inverse(long long a, long long
3     mod) {
4     return power_mod(a, mod - 2, mod); //
5     Fermat's Little Theorem
6 }

```

7.7 derangement (DP)

```

1 // 2. DP
2 // !n = (n - 1) * (! (n - 1) + ! (n - 2)),
3 // with !0 = 1, !1 = 0
4 mint a = 1, b = 0;
5 cout << 0 << ' ';
6
7 for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
8     mint c = (i - 1) * (a + b);
9     cout << c.val() << ' ';
10    a = b;
11    b = c;
12 }

```

7.8 fast power

```

1 /* Iterative Function to calculate (a^b) %
2     mod in O(Log b) */
3 long long power_mod(long long a, long long b
4     , long long mod) {
5     long long res{1};
6     while (b > 0) {
7         if (b & 1) res = res * a % mod;
8         b >>= 1;
9         a = (a * a) % mod;
10    }
11    return res;
12 }

```

7.9 first and second mex

```

1 // Calculate first and second MEX
2 pair<int, int> calculate_mexes(vector<int>&
3     nums) {
4     int n = nums.size();
5     vector<bool> seen(n + 2, false);
6
7     for (int num : nums) {
8         if (num >= 0 && num < seen.size()) {
9             seen[num] = true;
10        }
11    }
12
13    int first_mex = -1;
14    int second_mex = -1;
15
16    for (int i = 0; i < seen.size(); ++i) {
17        if (!seen[i]) {
18            if (first_mex == -1) {
19                first_mex = i;
20            } else {
21                second_mex = i;
22                break;
23            }
24        }
25    }
26
27    return {first_mex, second_mex};
28 }

```

7.10 Chinese Remainder Theorem

```

1 // coprime (p^k)
2 pair<ll, ll> CRT(const vector<pair<ll, ll>>&
3     congruences) {
4     ll M{1}, sol{0};
5     for (auto& [m, a] : congruences) M *= m;
6     for (auto& [m, a] : congruences) {
7         ll x{M / m}, y{MI(x, m)};
8         sol = MA(sol, MM(MM(a, x, M), y, M),
9             M);
10    }
11    return {M, sol};
12 }

```

7.11 mod inv (not prime)

```

1 /* exists when a and mod are coprime */
2 /* but mod is not prime */
3 long long MI(long long a, long long mod) {
4     return power_mod(a, euler_phi(mod) - 1,
5         mod);
6 }

```

7.12 Euler Totient precompute

```

1 constexpr int maxn{100000};
2 vector<int> phi{[] {
3     vector<int> v(maxn + 1); v[1] = 1;
4     for (int i{2}; i <= maxn; ++i) {
5         if (v[i]) continue;
6         v[i] = i;
7         for (int j{i}; j <= maxn; j += i) {
8             if (!v[j]) v[j] = j;
9             v[j] = v[j] / i * (i - 1);
10        }
11    }
12    return v;
13 }()};

```

7.13 mod inv (not coprime)

```

1 /* a and mod are not coprime */
2 long long MI(long long a, long long mod) {
3     long long d, x, y;
4     extEcu(a, mod, d, x, y);
5     return d == 1 ? (x + mod) % mod : -1;
6 }

```

7.14 Euler Totient

```

1 int euler_phi(int n) {
2     int res=n;
3     for (int i{2}; i * i <= n; ++i) {
4         if (n % i) continue;
5         while (n % i == 0) n /= i;
6         res = res / i * (i - 1);
7     }
8     if (n > 1) res = res / n * (n - 1);
9     return res;
10 }

```

7.15 C(n,k) mod inverse

```

1 fac[0] = 1;
2 for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
3     fac[i] = fac[i - 1] * i % MOD;
4 }
5 inv_fac[n] = power_mod(fac[n], MOD - 2, MOD);
6 for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
7     inv_fac[i] = inv_fac[i + 1] * (i + 1) % MOD;
8 }
9 // C(n, k) = fac[n] * inv_fac[k] * inv_fac[n - k];

```

7.16 擴展歐基里德

```

1 /* solve x, y for ax + by = gcd(a, b) = g */
2 template<typename T>
3 void extEcu(T a, T b, T &g, T &x, T &y) {
4     if (b) extEcu(b, a % b, g, y, x), y -= x * (a / b);
5     else g = a, x = 1, y = 0;
6 }

```

7.17 Sieve of Eratosthenes

```

1 void sieve(vector<int>& primes) {
2     vector<int> is_prime(INF + 1, 0);
3     is_prime[0] = 1;
4     is_prime[1] = 1;
5
6     int sq = sqrt(INF);
7
8     for (int i = 2; i <= sq; ++i) {
9         if (!is_prime[i]) {
10             primes.push_back(i);
11             for (int j = i * i; j <= INF; j += i) {
12                 is_prime[j] = 1;
13             }
14         }
15     }
16 }

```

```

14     }
15 }
16 }

```

7.18 C(n,k) DP

```

1 long long binomial(long long n, long long k,
2     long long p) {
3     // dp[i][j] = iCj
4     vector<vector<long long>> dp(n + 1,
5         vector<long long>(k + 1, 0));
6
7     for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) {
8         dp[i][0] = 1;
9         if (i <= k) dp[i][i] = 1;
10    }
11
12    for (int i = 0; i <= n; ++i) {
13        for (int j = 1; j <= min(i, k); ++j) {
14            if (i != j) {
15                dp[i][j] = (dp[i - 1][j - 1] + dp[i - 1][j]) % p;
16            }
17        }
18    }
19    return dp[n][k];
20 }

```

8 String

8.1 Z

```

1 // 计算并返回 z 数组，其中 z[i] = |LCP(s[i:], s)|
2 vector<int> calc_z(const string& s) {
3     int n = s.size();
4     vector<int> z(n);
5     int box_l = 0, box_r = 0;
6     for (int i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
7         if (i <= box_r) {
8             z[i] = min(z[i - box_l], box_r - i + 1);
9         }
10        while (i + z[i] < n && s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]]) {
11            z[i]++;
12        }
13        box_l = i;
14        box_r = i + z[i];
15    }
16    z[0] = n;
17    return z;
18 }

```

8.2 manacher

```

1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     int countSubstrings(string s) {
4         int l1 = s.size(), l2 = l1 * 2 + 1;
5         string ch = "#";
6         for(char c: s) {
7             ch = ch + c + "#";
8         }
9
10        int c = 0, r = 0, cnt = 0;
11        vector<int> p(l2);
12        for(int i = 0; i < l2; i++) {
13            p[i] = (i < r)? min(p[2 * c - i], r - i): 1;
14            while(i + p[i] < l2 && i - p[i] >= 0 && ch[i + p[i]] == ch[i - p[i]]) p[i]++;
15            if(i + p[i] > r) {
16                r = i + p[i];
17                c = i;
18            }
19            int l = p[i] - 1;
20            if(l % 2 == 0) cnt += 1 / 2;
21            else cnt += 1 / 2 + 1;
22        }
23        return cnt;
24    }
25 };

```

8.3 AC 自動機

```

1 template<char L='a',char R='z'>
2 class ac_automaton{
3     struct joe{
4         int next[R-L+1], fail, efl, ed, cnt_dp, vis;
5         joe():ed(0), cnt_dp(0), vis(0){
6             for(int i=0; i<=R-L; ++i) next[i]=0;
7         }
8     };
9     public:
10        std::vector<joe> S;
11        std::vector<int> q;
12        int qs, qe, vt;
13        ac_automaton():S(1), qs(0), qe(0), vt(0){}
14        void clear(){
15            q.clear();
16            S.resize(1);
17            for(int i=0; i<=R-L; ++i) S[0].next[i]=0;
18            S[0].cnt_dp=S[0].vis=qs=qe=vt=0;
19        }
20        void insert(const char *s){
21            int o=0;
22            for(int i=0; i<=s[i]; ++i){
23                id=s[i]-L;
24                if(!S[o].next[id]){
25                    S.push_back(joe());
26                    S[o].next[id]=S.size()-1;
27                }
28                o=S[o].next[id];
29            }
30        }
31    };

```

```

30 ++S[o].ed;
31 }
32 void build_fail(){
33     S[0].fail=S[0].efl=-1;
34     q.clear();
35     q.push_back(0);
36     ++qe;
37     while(qs!=qe){
38         int pa=q[qs++], id, t;
39         for(int i=0; i<=R-L; ++i){
40             t=S[pa].next[i];
41             if(!t) continue;
42             id=S[pa].fail;
43             while(~id && !S[id].next[i]) id=S[id].fail;
44             S[t].fail=~id?S[id].next[i]:0;
45             S[t].efl=S[S[t].fail].ed?S[t].fail:S[t].fail;
46             q.push_back(t);
47             ++qe;
48         }
49     }
50 }
51 /*DP出每個前綴在字串s出現的次數並傳回所有字串被s匹配成功的次數O(N*M)*/
52 int match_0(const char *s){
53     int ans=0, id, p=0, i;
54     for(i=0; s[i]; ++i){
55         id=s[i]-L;
56         while(!S[p].next[id] && p) p=S[p].fail;
57         if(!S[p].next[id]) continue;
58         p=S[p].next[id];
59         ++S[p].cnt_dp; /*匹配成功則它所有後綴都可以被匹配(DP計算)*/
60     }
61     for(i=qe-1; i>=0; --i){
62         ans+=S[q[i]].cnt_dp*S[q[i]].ed;
63         if(~S[q[i]].fail) S[q[i]].fail;
64         cnt_dp+=S[q[i]].cnt_dp;
65     }
66     return ans;
67 }
68 /*多串匹配走efl邊並傳回所有字串被s匹配成功的次數O(N*M^1.5)*/
69 int match_1(const char *s) const {
70     int ans=0, id, p=0, t;
71     for(int i=0; s[i]; ++i){
72         id=s[i]-L;
73         while(!S[p].next[id] && p) p=S[p].fail;
74         if(!S[p].next[id]) continue;
75         p=S[p].next[id];
76         if(S[p].ed) ans+=S[p].ed;
77         for(t=S[p].efl; ~t; t=S[t].efl){
78             ans+=S[t].ed; /*因為都走efl邊所以保證匹配成功*/
79         }
80     }
81     return ans;
82 }
83 /*枚舉(s的子字串nA)的所有相異字串各恰一次並傳回次數O(N*M^(1/3))*/
84 int match_2(const char *s){
85     int ans=0, id, p=0, t;
86     ++vt;
87 }

```

```

86  /*把戳記 vt+=1，只要 vt 沒溢位，所有 S[p].
    vis==vt 就會變成 false
87  這種利用 vt 的方法可以 O(1) 歸零 vis 陣列*/
88  for(int i=0; s[i]; ++i){
89      id=s[i]-L;
90      while(!S[p].next[id]&&p)=S[p].fail;
91      if(!S[p].next[id])continue;
92      p=S[p].next[id];
93      if(S[p].ed&&S[p].vis!=vt){
94          S[p].vis=vt;
95          ans+=S[p].ed;
96      }
97      for(t=S[p].efl; ~t&&S[t].vis!=vt; t=S[t]
          .efl){
98          S[t].vis=vt;
99          ans+=S[t].ed; /*因為都走 efl 邊所以保證
              匹配成功*/
100      }
101  }
102  return ans;
103  }
104  /*把 AC 自動機變成真的自動機*/
105  void evolution(){
106      for(qs=1; qs!=qe;){
107          int p=q[qs++];
108          for(int i=0; i<=R-L; ++i)
109              if(S[p].next[i]==0) S[p].next[i]=S[S[p]
                  .fail].next[i];
110      }
111  }
112  };

```

8.4 KMP

```

1  // 在文本串 text 中查找模式串 pattern，返回
   所有成功匹配的位置 (pattern[0] 在 text
   中的下标)
2  vector<int> kmp(const string& text, const
   string& pattern) {
3      int m = pattern.size();
4      vector<int> pi(m);
5      int cnt = 0;
6      for (int i = 1; i < m; i++) {
7          char b = pattern[i];
8          while (cnt && pattern[cnt] != b) {
9              cnt = pi[cnt - 1];
10         }
11         if (pattern[cnt] == b) {
12             cnt++;
13         }
14         pi[i] = cnt;
15     }
16
17     vector<int> pos;
18     cnt = 0;
19     for (int i = 0; i < text.size(); i++) {
20         char b = text[i];
21         while (cnt && pattern[cnt] != b) {
22             cnt = pi[cnt - 1];
23         }
24         if (pattern[cnt] == b) {
25             cnt++;

```

```

26     }
27     if (cnt == m) {
28         pos.push_back(i - m + 1);
29         cnt = pi[cnt - 1];
30     }
31     }
32     return pos;
33 }

```

8.5 suffix array lcp

```

1  #define radix_sort(x,y){\
2      for(i=0; i<A; ++i) c[i]=0;\
3      for(i=0; i<n; ++i) c[x[y[i]]]++; \
4      for(i=1; i<A; ++i) c[i]+=c[i-1]; \
5      for(i=n-1; ~i; --i) sa[--c[x[y[i]]]]=y[i]; \
6  }
7  #define AC(r,a,b)\
8      r[a]!r[b]||a+k>n||r[a+k]!r[b+k]
9  void suffix_array(const char *s, int n, int *
   sa, int *rank, int *tmp, int *c){
10     int A='z'+1, i, k, id=0;
11     for(i=0; i<n; ++i) rank[tmp[i]=i]=s[i];
12     radix_sort(rank, tmp);
13     for(k=1; id<n-1; k<=1){
14         for(id=0, i=n-k; i<n; ++i) tmp[id++] = i;
15         for(i=0; i<n; ++i)
16             if(sa[i]>=k) tmp[id++] = sa[i]-k;
17         radix_sort(rank, tmp);
18         swap(rank, tmp);
19         for(rank[sa[0]]=id=0, i=1; i<n; ++i)
20             rank[sa[i]]=id+=AC(tmp, sa[i-1], sa[i]);
21         A=id+1;
22     }
23 }
24 //h:高度數組 sa:後綴數組 rank:排名
25 void suffix_array_lcp(const char *s, int len,
   int *h, int *sa, int *rank){
26     for(int i=0; i<len; ++i) rank[sa[i]]=i;
27     for(int i=0, k=0; i<len; ++i){
28         if(rank[i]==0)continue;
29         if(k--<0)
30             while(s[i+k]==s[sa[rank[i]-1]+k]) ++k;
31         h[rank[i]]=k;
32     }
33     h[0]=0; // h[k]=Lcp(sa[k], sa[k-1]);
34 }

```

8.6 hash

```

1  #define MAXN 1000000
2  #define mod 1073676287
3  /*mod 必須要是質數*/
4  typedef long long T;
5  char s[MAXN+5];
6  T h[MAXN+5]; /*hash 陣列*/
7  T h_base[MAXN+5]; /*h_base[n]=(prime^n)%mod*/
8  void hash_init(int len, T prime){
9      h_base[0]=1;

```

```

10     for(int i=1; i<=len; ++i){
11         h[i]=(h[i-1]*prime+s[i-1])%mod;
12         h_base[i]=(h_base[i-1]*prime)%mod;
13     }
14 }
15 T get_hash(int l, int r){/*閉區間寫法，設編號
   為 0 ~ Len-1*/
16     return (h[r+1]-(h[l]*h_base[r-l+1])%mod+
   mod)%mod;
17 }

```

8.7 minimal string rotation

```

1  int min_string_rotation(const string &s){
2      int n=s.size(), i=0, j=1, k=0;
3      while(i<n&&j<n&&k<n){
4          int t=s[(i+k)%n]-s[(j+k)%n];
5          ++k;
6          if(t){
7              if(t>0)i+=k;
8              else j+=k;
9              if(i==j)++j;
10             k=0;
11         }
12     }
13     return min(i, j); //最小循環表示法起始位置
14 }

```

8.8 reverseBWT

```

1  const int MAXN = 305, MAXC = 'Z';
2  int ranks[MAXN], tots[MAXC], first[MAXC];
3  void rankBWT(const string &bw){
4      memset(ranks, 0, sizeof(int)*bw.size());
5      memset(tots, 0, sizeof(tots));
6      for(size_t i=0; i<bw.size(); ++i)
7          ranks[i] = tots[int(bw[i])]++;
8  }
9  void firstCol(){
10     memset(first, 0, sizeof(first));
11     int totc = 0;
12     for(int c='A'; c<='Z'; ++c){
13         if(!tots[c]) continue;
14         first[c] = totc;
15         totc += tots[c];
16     }
17 }
18 string reverseBwt(string bw, int begin){
19     rankBWT(bw, firstCol());
20     int i = begin; //原字串最後一個元素的位置
21     string res;
22     do{
23         char c = bw[i];
24         res = c + res;
25         i = first[int(c)] + ranks[i];
26     }while( i != begin );
27     return res;
28 }

```

9 default

9.1 debug

```

1  #ifndef DEBUG
2  #define dbg(...) {\
3      fprintf(stderr, "%s - %d : (%s) = ",
         __PRETTY_FUNCTION__, __LINE__, #
         __VA_ARGS__); \
4      _DO(__VA_ARGS__); \
5  }
6  template<typename I> void _DO(I&&x){cerr<<x
   <<endl;}
7  template<typename I, typename...T> void _DO(I
   &&x, T&&...tail){cerr<<x<<" "; _DO(tail
   ...);}
8  #else
9  #define dbg(...)
10 #endif

```

9.2 template

```

1  // alias g++='g++ -std=c++14 -fsanitize=
   undefined -Wall -Wextra -Wshadow -D
   LOCAL'
2
3  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
4  using namespace std;
5
6  #ifdef LOCAL
7  void dbg() { cerr << '\n'; }
8  template<class T, class...U> void dbg(T a,
   U...b) { cerr << a << ' ', dbg(b...); }
9  template<class T> void org(T l, T r) { while
   (l != r) cerr << *l++ << ' '; cerr << '\n'; }
10 #define debug(args...) (dbg("#> (" + string
   (#args) + ") = (" + args, ")"))
11 #define orange(args...) (cerr << "#> [" +
   string(#args) + ") = ", org(args))
12 #else
13 #pragma GCC optimize("O3,unroll-loops")
14 #pragma GCC target("avx2,bmi,bmi2,lzcnt,
   popcnt")
15 #define debug(...) ((void)0)
16 #define orange(...) ((void)0)
17 #endif
18
19 #define int long long
20 #define pii pair<int, int>
21 #define ff first
22 #define ss second
23 #define pb push_back
24 #define SPEEDY ios_base::sync_with_stdio(
   false); cin.tie(0); cout.tie(0);
25
26 void solve() {
27
28 }
29

```

```

30 signed main() {
31     SPEEDY;
32
33     return 0;
34 }

```

10 other

10.1 Nim game

```
1 a1^a2^a3^...^an != 0 ? A win : B win
```

10.2 找小於 n 所有出現的 1 數量

```

1 current == 0 higher * factor
2 current == 1 higher * factor + lower + 1
3 other current (higher + 1) * factor

```

11 other language

11.1 python heap

```

1 import heapq
2
3 heap = [7,1,2,2]
4 heapq.heapify(heap)
5 print(heap) # [1, 2, 2, 7]
6 heapq.heappush(heap, 5)
7 print(heap) # [1, 2, 2, 7, 5]
8 print(heapq.heappop(heap)) # 1
9 print(heap) # [2, 2, 5, 7]

```

11.2 java

11.2.1 文件操作

```

1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3 import java.math.*;
4 import java.text.*;
5
6 public class Main{
7
8     public static void main(String args[]){
9         throws FileNotFoundException,
10         IOException
11         Scanner sc = new Scanner(new FileReader(
12             "a.in"));
13
14

```

```

10     PrintWriter pw = new PrintWriter(new
11         FileWriter("a.out"));
12     int n,m;
13     n=sc.nextInt();//讀入下一個INT
14     m=sc.nextInt();
15
16     for(ci=1; ci<=c; ++ci){
17         pw.println("Case #" + ci + ": easy for
18             output");
19     }
20
21     pw.close();//關閉流並釋放，這個很重要，
22     否則是有輸出的
23     sc.close();//關閉流並釋放
24 }

```

11.2.2 優先队列

```

1 PriorityQueue queue = new PriorityQueue( 1,
2     new Comparator(){
3         public int compare( Point a, Point b ){
4             if( a.x < b.x || a.x == b.x && a.y < b.y )
5                 return -1;
6             else if( a.x == b.x && a.y == b.y )
7                 return 0;
8             else return 1;
9         }
10    });

```

11.2.3 Map

```

1 Map map = new HashMap();
2 map.put("sa", "dd");
3 String str = map.get("sa").toString();
4
5 for(Object obj : map.keySet()){
6     Object value = map.get(obj);
7 }

```

11.2.4 sort

```

1 static class cmp implements Comparator{
2     public int compare(Object o1, Object o2){
3         BigInteger b1=(BigInteger)o1;
4         BigInteger b2=(BigInteger)o2;
5         return b1.compareTo(b2);
6     }
7 }
8 public static void main(String[] args)
9     throws IOException{
10     Scanner cin = new Scanner(System.in);
11     int n;
12     n=cin.nextInt();
13     BigInteger[] seg = new BigInteger[n];
14     for (int i=0;i<n;i++)
15         seg[i]=cin.nextBigInteger();

```

```

15 Arrays.sort(seg,new cmp());
16 }

```

11.3 python output

```

1 hello = 'Hello'
2 world = 7122
3 print(f'{hello} {world}') # Hello 7122
4
5 import math
6 print(f'PI is approximately {math.pi:.3f}.')
7 # PI is approximately 3.142.
8
9 print('AAA {} BBB {}'.format('Jin', 'Kela'))
10 # AAA Jin BBB "Kela!"
11
12 hello = 'hello, world\n'
13 hellos = repr(hello)
14 print(hellos) # 'hello, world\n'
15
16 x = 32.5
17 y = 40000
18 print(repr((x, y, ('spam', 'eggs'))))
19 # "(32.5, 40000, ('spam', 'eggs'))"
20
21 x = 7
22 print(eval('3 * x')) # 21

```

11.4 python 大數因數分解

```

1 # 大數因數分解 (使用 Pollard's Rho 與 Miller
2   -Rabin)
3 import sys, random
4 from math import gcd
5
6 # Miller-Rabin 檢定 (機率性質判定)
7 def is_probable_prime(n, k=12):
8     if n < 2:
9         return False
10    # 先檢查一些小質數
11    small_primes =
12    [2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29]
13    for p in small_primes:
14        if n % p == 0:
15            return n == p
16    # 把 n-1 寫成 d * 2^s
17    d = n - 1
18    s = 0
19    while d % 2 == 0:
20        d //= 2
21        s += 1
22
23    # 重複 k 次隨機測試
24    for _ in range(k):
25        a = random.randrange(2, n - 1) # 隨
26        機挑一個測試基數
27        x = pow(a, d, n)
28        if x == 1 or x == n - 1:
29            continue

```

```

26 composite = True
27 for _ in range(s - 1):
28     x = pow(x, 2, n)
29     if x == n - 1:
30         composite = False
31         break
32 if composite:
33     return False
34 return True
35
36 # Pollard's Rho 演算法 (找非平凡因數)
37 def pollards_rho(n):
38     if n % 2 == 0:
39         return 2
40     if n % 3 == 0:
41         return 3
42     # 隨機多項式 (x^2 + c) mod n
43     while True:
44         c = random.randrange(1, n-1) #
45         隨機挑選常數 c
46         x = random.randrange(2, n-1) #
47         起始點
48         y = x
49         d = 1
50         while d == 1:
51             x = (pow(x, 2, n) + c) % n # x
52             -> f(x)
53             y = (pow(y, 2, n) + c) % n # y
54             -> f(f(y)) · 走兩步
55             y = (pow(y, 2, n) + c) % n
56             d = gcd(abs(x - y), n) #
57             計算兩者差的 gcd
58             if d == n:
59                 # 失敗就重試
60                 break
61         if d > 1 and d < n:
62             # 找到非平凡因數
63             return d
64
65 # 遞迴分解
66 def factor(n, out):
67     if n == 1:
68         return
69     if is_probable_prime(n):
70         out.append(n)
71     else:
72         d = pollards_rho(n)
73         while d is None or d == n: # 偶爾失
74             敗就重試
75             d = pollards_rho(n)
76         factor(d, out)
77         factor(n // d, out)
78
79 def main():
80     data = sys.stdin.read().strip().split()
81     if not data:
82         return
83     # 每個 token 當作一個數字
84     for token in data:
85         try:
86             n = int(token)
87         except:
88             continue
89         if n <= 1:

```



```

82         print(n)
83         continue
84     facs = []
85     factor(n, facs)
86     facs.sort()
87     # 輸出因數
88     print(" ".join(str(x) for x in facs)
89           )
90 if __name__ == "__main__":
91     random.seed() # 使用系統時間作為隨機種子
92     main()

```

11.5 decimal

```

1 # 使用 decimal 模組來處理高精度小數運算
2 from decimal import *
3 setcontext(Context(prec=MAX_PREC, Emax=
4   MAX_EMAX, rounding=ROUND_FLOOR))
5 print(Decimal(input()) * Decimal(input()))
6 # 將小數轉成分數，方便做近似或理論分析，且可
7   以限制分母大小。
8 from fractions import Fraction
9 Fraction('3.14159').limit_denominator(10).
10  numerator # 22
11 # 設定精確度
12 from decimal import Decimal, getcontext
13 # 精確位數設定
14 getcontext().prec = 70
15 n = 100
16 # 指定n為高精確度的物件
17 n = Decimal(n)
18 n /= 7
19 print(n)
20
21 # 將小數轉成分數
22 from fractions import Fraction
23 n = 1.5654
24 # 建立一個轉換物件
25 n = Fraction(n)
26 # 輸出
27 print(n)

```

11.6 python 大數排序

```

1 # 大數排序
2 # line one n : 多少數字
3 # next line : 依序輸入每行一個
4 # sort : sort + lambda
5 from sys import stdin
6
7 data = stdin.read().splitlines()

```

```

8
9 i = 0
10
11 while(i < len(data)):
12     T = int(data[i].strip())
13     i += 1
14     temp = [int(data[i + index].strip()) for
15             index in range(T)]
16     i += T
17     temp = sorted(temp, key = lambda x : (x)
18                 )
19     for ele in temp:
20         print(ele)

```

11.7 python 大數計算 2

```

1 # 單行輸入
2 # format : n1, operation, n2
3 from sys import stdin
4
5 data = stdin.read().splitlines()
6
7 limit = len(data)
8 i = 0
9
10 while(i < limit):
11     a, operation, b = map(str, data[i].split
12                           ())
13     a, b = int(a), int(b)
14     i += 1
15     if(operation == '+'):
16         print(int(a + b))
17     elif(operation == '-'):
18         print(int(a - b))
19     elif(operation == '*'):
20         print(int(a * b))
21     else:
22         print(int(a // b))

```

11.8 python input

```

1 ans = sum(map(float, input().split()))
2 # input: 1.1 2.2 3.3 4.4 5.5
3 print(ans) # 16.5
4
5 (n, m) = map(int, input().split()) # 300 200
6 print(n * m) # 60000
7
8 Arr = list(map(int, input().split()))
9 # input: 1 2 3 4 5
10 print(Arr) # [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

```

11.9 python 大數計算

```

1 # 讀取多行輸入
2 # line one first number

```

```

3 # line two operation
4 # line three second number
5 from sys import stdin
6
7 data = stdin.read().splitlines()
8
9 limit = len(data)
10 i = 0
11 while(i < limit):
12     a = int(data[i].strip())
13     i += 1
14     operation = data[i].strip()
15     i += 1
16     b = int(data[i].strip())
17     i += 1
18     if(operation == '*'):
19         print(int(a * b))
20     else:
21         print(int(a / b))

```

12 zformula

12.1 formula

12.1.1 Pick 公式

給定頂點坐標均是整點的簡單多邊形，面積 = 內部格點數 + 邊上格點數/2-1

12.1.2 圖論

- 對於平面圖， $F = E - V + C + 1$ ， C 是連通分量數
- 對於平面圖， $E < 3V - 6$
- 對於連通圖 G ，最大獨立點集的大小設為 $I(G)$ ，最大匹配大小設為 $M(G)$ ，最小點覆蓋設為 $Cv(G)$ ，最小邊覆蓋設為 $Ce(G)$ 。對於任意連通圖：

- $I(G) + Cv(G) = |V|$
- $M(G) + Ce(G) = |V|$

- 對於連通二分圖：

- $I(G) = Cv(G)$
- $M(G) = Ce(G)$

- 最大權閉合圖：

- $C(u, v) = \infty, (u, v) \in E$
- $C(S, v) = W_v, W_v > 0$
- $C(v, T) = -W_v, W_v < 0$
- $ans = \sum_{W_v > 0} W_v - flow(S, T)$

- 最大密度子圖：

- 求 $\max \left(\frac{W_e + W_v}{|V|} \right), e \in E', v \in V'$
- $U = \sum_{v \in V} 2W_v + \sum_{e \in E} W_e$
- $C(u, v) = W_{(u, v)}, (u, v) \in E$ ，雙向邊
- $C(S, v) = U, v \in V$
- $D_u = \sum_{(u, v) \in E} W_{(u, v)}$
- $C(v, T) = U + 2g - D_v - 2W_v, v \in V$

- 二分搜 g ：
 $l = 0, r = U, eps = 1/n^2$
 if $((U \times |V| - flow(S, T))/2 > 0) l = mid$
 else $r = mid$
- $ans = min_cut(S, T)$
- $|E| = 0$ 要特殊判斷

7. 弦圖：

- 點數大於 3 的環都要有一條弦
- 完美消除序列從後往前依次給每個點染色，給每個點染上可以染的最小顏色
- 最大團大小 = 色數
- 最大獨立集：完美消除序列從前往後能選就選
- 最小團覆蓋：最大獨立集的點和他延伸的邊構成
- 區間圖是弦圖
- 區間圖的完美消除序列：將區間按造又端點由小到大排序
- 區間圖染色：用線段樹做

12.1.3 dinic 特殊圖複雜度

- 單位流： $O \left(\min \left(V^{3/2}, E^{1/2} \right) E \right)$
- 二分圖： $O \left(V^{1/2} E \right)$

12.1.4 0-1 分數規劃

$x_i = \{0, 1\}$ ， x_i 可能會有其他限制，求 $\max \left(\frac{\sum B_i x_i}{\sum C_i x_i} \right)$

- $D(i, g) = B_i - g \times C_i$
- $f(g) = \sum D(i, g) x_i$
- $f(g) = 0$ 時 g 為最佳解， $f(g) < 0$ 沒有意義
- 因為 $f(g)$ 單調可以二分搜 g
- 或用 Dinkelbach 通常比較快

```

1 binary_search(){
2     while(r-l>eps){
3         g=(l+r)/2;
4         for(i:所有元素)D[i]=B[i]-g*C[i];//D(i,g)
5         找出一組合法x[i]使f(g)最大;
6         if(f(g)>0) l=g;
7         else r=g;
8     }
9     Ans = r;
10 }
11 Dinkelbach(){
12     g=任意狀態(通常設為0);
13     do{
14         Ans=g;
15         for(i:所有元素)D[i]=B[i]-g*C[i];//D(i,g)
16         找出一組合法x[i]使f(g)最大;
17         p=0,q=0;
18         for(i:所有元素)
19             if(x[i])p+=B[i],q+=C[i];
20         g=p/q;//更新解，注意q=0的情況
21     }while(abs(Ans-g)>EPS);
22     return Ans;
23 }

```

12.1.5 學長公式

1. $\sum_{d|n} \phi(n) = n$
2. $g(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d) \Rightarrow f(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \times g(n/d)$
3. Harmonic series $H_n = \ln(n) + \gamma + 1/(2n) - 1/(12n^2) + 1/(120n^4)$
4. $\gamma = 0.57721566490153286060651209008240243104215$
5. 格雷碼 $= n \oplus (n >> 1)$
6. $SG(A + B) = SG(A) \oplus SG(B)$
7. 選轉矩陣 $M(\theta) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{array} \right)$

12.1.6 基本數論

1. $\sum_{d|n} \mu(n) = [n == 1]$
2. $g(m) = \sum_{d|m} f(d) \Leftrightarrow f(m) = \sum_{d|m} \mu(d) \times g(m/d)$
3. $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \text{互質數量} = \sum \mu(d) \lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor \lfloor \frac{m}{d} \rfloor$
4. $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n lcm(i, j) = n \sum_{d|n} d \times \phi(d)$

12.1.7 排組公式

1. k 卡特蘭 $\frac{C_n^{kn}}{n(k-1)+1} \cdot C_m^m = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$
2. $H(n, m) \cong x_1 + x_2 \dots + x_n = k, num = C_k^{n+k-1}$
3. Stirling number of $2^{nd}, n$ 人分 k 組方法數目
 - $S(0, 0) = S(n, n) = 1$
 - $S(n, 0) = 0$
 - $S(n, k) = kS(n - 1, k) + S(n - 1, k - 1)$
4. Bell number, n 人分任意多組方法數目
 - $B_0 = 1$
 - $B_n = \sum_{i=0}^n S(n, i)$
 - $B_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_k^n B_k$
 - $B_{p+n} \equiv B_n + B_{n+1} \bmod p$, p is prime
 - $B_{p^m+n} \equiv mB_n + B_{n+1} \bmod p$, p is prime
 - From $B_0 : 1, 1, 2, 5, 15, 52, 203, 877, 4140, 21147, 115975$
5. Derangement, 錯排, 沒有人在自己位置上
 - $D_n = n!(1 - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!})$
 - $D_n = (n - 1)(D_{n-1} + D_{n-2}), D_0 = 1, D_1 = 0$
 - From $D_0 : 1, 0, 1, 2, 9, 44, 265, 1854, 14833, 133496$
6. Binomial Equality
 - $\sum_k \binom{r}{m+k} \binom{s}{n-k} = \binom{r+s}{m+n}$
 - $\sum_k \binom{l}{m+k} \binom{s}{n+k} = \binom{l+s}{l-m+n}$
 - $\sum_k \binom{l}{m+k} \binom{s+k}{n} (-1)^k = (-1)^{l+m} \binom{s-m}{n-l}$
 - $\sum_{k \leq l} \binom{l-k}{m} \binom{s}{k-n} (-1)^k = (-1)^{l+m} \binom{s-m-1}{l-n-m}$
 - $\sum_{0 \leq k \leq l} \binom{l-k}{m} \binom{q+k}{n} = \binom{l+q+1}{m+n+1}$
 - $\binom{r}{k} = (-1)^k \binom{k-r-1}{k}$

- (g) $\binom{r}{m} \binom{m}{k} = \binom{r}{k} \binom{r-k}{m-k}$
- (h) $\sum_{k \leq n} \binom{r+k}{k} = \binom{r+n+1}{n}$
- (i) $\sum_{0 \leq k \leq n} \binom{k}{m} = \binom{n+1}{m+1}$
- (j) $\sum_{k \leq m} \binom{m+r}{m+k} x^k y^{m-k} = \sum_{k \leq m} \binom{-r}{k} (-x)^k (x+y)^{m-k}$

12.1.8 幕次, 幕次和

1. $a^{b \% P} = a^{b \% \varphi(P) + \varphi(P)}, b \geq \varphi(P)$
2. $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^4}{4} + \frac{n^3}{2} + \frac{n^2}{4}$
3. $1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \dots + n^4 = \frac{n^5}{5} + \frac{n^4}{2} + \frac{n^3}{3} - \frac{n}{30}$
4. $1^5 + 2^5 + 3^5 + \dots + n^5 = \frac{n^6}{6} + \frac{n^5}{2} + \frac{5n^4}{12} - \frac{n^2}{12}$
5. $0^k + 1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k = P(k), P(k) = \frac{(n+1)^{k+1} - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} C_i^{k+1} P(i)}{k+1}, P(0) = n + 1$
6. $\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} k^n = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^m C_k^{n+1} B_k m^{n+1-k}$
7. $\sum_{j=0}^m C_j^{m+1} B_j = 0, B_0 = 1$
8. 除了 $B_1 = -1/2$ · 剩下的奇數項都是 0
9. $B_2 = 1/6, B_4 = -1/30, B_6 = 1/42, B_8 = -1/30, B_{10} = 5/66, B_{12} = -691/2730, B_{14} = 7/6, B_{16} = -3617/510, B_{18} = 43867/798, B_{20} = -174611/330,$

12.1.9 Burnside’s lemma

1. $|X/G| = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |X^g|$
2. $X^g = t^{c(g)}$
3. G 表示有幾種轉法 · X^g 表示在那種轉法下 · 有幾種是會保持對稱的 · t 是顏色數 · $c(g)$ 是循環節不動的面數 ·
4. 正立方體塗三顏色 · 轉 0 有 3^6 個元素不變 · 轉 90 有 6 種 · 每種有 3^3 不變 · 180 有 $3 \times 3^4 \cdot 120(\text{角})$ 有 $8 \times 3^2 \cdot 180(\text{邊})$ 有 $6 \times 3^3 \cdot$ 全部 $\frac{1}{24} (3^6 + 6 \times 3^3 + 3 \times 3^4 + 8 \times 3^2 + 6 \times 3^3) = 57$

12.1.10 Count on a tree

1. Rooted tree: $s_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (i \times a_i \times \sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor n/i \rfloor} a_{n+1-i \times j})$
2. Unrooted tree:
 - Odd: $a_n - \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} a_i a_{n-i}$
 - Even: $Odd + \frac{1}{2} a_{n/2} (a_{n/2} + 1)$
3. Spanning Tree
 - 完全圖 $n^n - 2$
 - 一般圖 (Kirchhoff’s theorem) $M[i][i] = degree(V_i), M[i][j] = -1, \text{if have } E(i, j), 0 \text{ if no edge. delete any one row and col in } A, ans = det(A)$

12.1.11 循環小數轉分數

1. 若 $x = 0.\overline{a}$ · 則

$$x = \frac{a}{\underbrace{99 \dots 9}_{k \text{ digits}}}$$

其中 a 為循環節 · k 為循環節的位數 ·

2. 例子：

$$0.\overline{37} = \frac{37}{99}$$

$$0.\overline{5} = \frac{5}{9}$$

12.1.12 循環小數轉分數

1. 純循環小數：若 $x = 0.\overline{a}$ · 其中 a 為循環節、長度為 k ·

$$x = \frac{a}{\underbrace{99 \dots 9}_{k \text{ digits}}}$$

例：

$$0.\overline{37} = \frac{37}{99}, \quad 0.\overline{5} = \frac{5}{9}$$

2. 混循環小數：若 $x = 0.b\overline{a}$ · 其中 b 為前綴、長度 m · a 為循環節、長度 k ·

$$x = \frac{(b \cdot 10^k + a) - b}{10^m (10^k - 1)}$$

例：

$$0.12\overline{3} = \frac{(12 \cdot 10^1 + 3) - 12}{10^2 (10^1 - 1)} = \frac{123 - 12}{100 \cdot 9} = \frac{111}{900} = \frac{37}{300}$$

12.1.13 常見級數與組合公式

1. 平方和公式：

$$1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$4^2 + 6^2 + \dots + (2n)^2 = \frac{(2n)(n+1)(2n+1)}{3}$$

$$1^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (2n+1)^2 = \frac{n(2n-1)(2n+1)}{3}$$

2. 立方和公式：

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^4 + 2n^3 + n^2}{4}$$

3. 四次方和公式：

$$1^4 + 2^4 + \dots + n^4 = \frac{6n^5 + 15n^4 + 10n^3 - n}{30}$$

4. 五次方和公式：

$$1^5 + 2^5 + \dots + n^5 = \frac{2n^6 + 6n^5 + 5n^4 - n^2}{12}$$

5. 六次方和公式：

$$1^6 + 2^6 + \dots + n^6 = \frac{6n^7 + 21n^6 + 21n^5 - 7n^3 + n}{42}$$

6. 七次方和公式：

$$1^7 + 2^7 + \dots + n^7 = \frac{3n^8 + 12n^7 + 14n^6 - 7n^4 + 2n^2}{24}$$

7. 八次方和公式：

$$\begin{aligned} &1^8 + 2^8 + \dots + n^8 \\ &= \frac{10n^9 + 45n^8 + 60n^7 - 42n^5 + 20n^3 - 3n}{90} \end{aligned}$$

8. 九次方和公式：

$$\begin{aligned} &1^9 + 2^9 + \dots + n^9 \\ &= \frac{2n^{10} + 10n^9 + 15n^8 - 14n^6 + 10n^4 - 3n^2}{20} \end{aligned}$$

9. 十次方和公式：

$$\begin{aligned} &1^{10} + 2^{10} + \dots + n^{10} \\ &= \frac{6n^{11} + 33n^{10} + 55n^9 - 66n^7 + 66n^5 - 33n^3 + 5n}{66} \end{aligned}$$

10. 等比級數：

$$S = a \cdot \frac{r^n - 1}{r - 1}$$

11. 二項式係數恆等式：

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = 2^n$$

$$\binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = 2^n - 1$$

$$\binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{3} + \dots + \binom{n}{n-k} = 2^{n-1}$$

12. 分配問題 (玩具分給小孩)：

(a) n 個玩具 · k 位小孩 · 可以有人沒拿到：

$$\binom{n+k-1}{n} = \binom{n+k-1}{k-1}$$

(b) n 個玩具 · k 位小孩 · 每個人至少一個：

$$\binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

ACM ICPC Team Reference - BogoSort

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ACM ICPC Judge Test - BogoSort

C++ Resource Test

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 namespace system_test {
5
6     const size_t KB = 1024;
7     const size_t MB = KB * 1024;
8     const size_t GB = MB * 1024;
9
10    size_t block_size, bound;
11    void stack_size_dfs(size_t depth = 1) {

```

```

12        if (depth >= bound)
13            return;
14        int8_t ptr[block_size]; // 若無法編譯將
15            block_size 改成常數
16        memset(ptr, 'a', block_size);
17        cout << depth << endl;
18        stack_size_dfs(depth + 1);
19    }
20    void stack_size_and_runtime_error(size_t
21        block_size, size_t bound = 1024) {
22        system_test::block_size = block_size;
23        system_test::bound = bound;
24        stack_size_dfs();
25    }
26    double speed(int iter_num) {
27        const int block_size = 1024;
28        volatile int A[block_size];
29        auto begin = chrono::high_resolution_clock
30            ::now();
31        while (iter_num--)
32            for (int j = 0; j < block_size; ++j)
33                A[j] += j;
34        auto end = chrono::high_resolution_clock::
35            now();
36        chrono::duration<double> diff = end -
37            begin;

```

```

38        return diff.count();
39    }
40    void runtime_error_1() {
41        // Segmentation fault
42        int *ptr = nullptr;
43        *(ptr + 7122) = 7122;
44    }
45    void runtime_error_2() {
46        // Segmentation fault
47        int *ptr = (int *)memset;
48        *ptr = 7122;
49    }
50    void runtime_error_3() {
51        // munmap_chunk(): invalid pointer
52        int *ptr = (int *)memset;
53        delete ptr;
54    }
55    void runtime_error_4() {
56        // free(): invalid pointer
57        int *ptr = new int[7122];
58        ptr += 1;
59        delete[] ptr;
60    }
61    }
62

```

```

63    void runtime_error_5() {
64        // maybe illegal instruction
65        int a = 7122, b = 0;
66        cout << (a / b) << endl;
67    }
68    void runtime_error_6() {
69        // floating point exception
70        volatile int a = 7122, b = 0;
71        cout << (a / b) << endl;
72    }
73    void runtime_error_7() {
74        // call to abort.
75        assert(false);
76    }
77    } // namespace system_test
78
79    #include <sys/resource.h>
80    void print_stack_limit() { // only work in
81        Linux
82        struct rlimit l;
83        getrlimit(RLIMIT_STACK, &l);
84        cout << "stack_size = " << l.rlim_cur << "
85            byte" << endl;
86    }
87

```