基础算法

1.快速排序算法模板

```
void quick_sort(int q[], int l, int r)
{
    if (l >= r) return;

    int i = l - 1, j = r + 1, x = q[l + r >> 1];
    while (i < j)
    {
        do i ++ ; while (q[i] < x);
        do j -- ; while (q[j] > x);
        if (i < j) swap(q[i], q[j]);
    }
    quick_sort(q, l, j), quick_sort(q, j + 1, r);
}
```

2.归并排序算法模板

```
void merge_sort(int q[], int l, int r)
{
    if (l >= r) return;

    int mid = l + r >> 1;
    merge_sort(q, l, mid);
    merge_sort(q, mid + 1, r);

    int k = 0, i = l, j = mid + 1;
    while (i <= mid && j <= r)
        if (q[i] < q[j]) tmp[k ++ ] = q[i ++ ];
        else tmp[k ++ ] = q[j ++ ];

    while (i <= mid) tmp[k ++ ] = q[i ++ ];
    while (j <= r) tmp[k ++ ] = q[j ++ ];

    for (i = l, j = 0; i <= r; i ++, j ++ ) q[i] = tmp[j];
}
```

3.整数二分算法模板

```
bool check(int x) {/* ... */} // 检查x是否满足某种性质

// 区间[l, r]被划分成[l, mid]和[mid + 1, r]时使用:
int bsearch_1(int l, int r)
{
    while (l < r)
    {
        int mid = l + r >> 1;
        if (check(mid)) r = mid;    // check()判断mid是否满足性质
        else l = mid + 1;
    }
    return l;
```

```
}

// 区间[l, r]被划分成[l, mid - 1]和[mid, r]时使用：
int bsearch_2(int l, int r)
{
    while (l < r)
    {
        int mid = l + r + 1 >> 1;
        if (check(mid)) l = mid;
        else r = mid - 1;
    }
    return l;
}
```

4.浮点数二分算法模板

```
bool check(double x) {/* ... */} // 检查x是否满足某种性质

double bsearch_3(double l, double r)
{
    const double eps = 1e-6;   // eps 表示精度，取决于题目对精度的要求
    while (r - l > eps)
    {
        double mid = (l + r) / 2;
        if (check(mid)) r = mid;
        else l = mid;
    }
    return l;
}
```

5.高精度加法

```
// C = A + B, A >= 0, B >= 0
vector<int> add(vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B)
{
    if (A.size() < B.size()) return add(B, A);

    vector<int> C;
    int t = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); i ++ )
    {
        t += A[i];
        if (i < B.size()) t += B[i];
        C.push_back(t % 10);
        t /= 10;
    }

    if (t) C.push_back(t);
    return C;
}
```

6.高精度减法

```
// C = A - B, 满足A >= B, A >= 0, B >= 0
vector<int> sub(vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B)
```

```
{
    vector<int> C;
    for (int i = 0, t = 0; i < A.size(); i ++ )
    {
        t = A[i] - t;
        if (i < B.size()) t -= B[i];
        C.push_back((t + 10) % 10);
        if (t < 0) t = 1;
        else t = 0;
    }

    while (C.size() > 1 && C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
    return C;
}
```

7.高精度乘低精度

```
// C = A * b, A >= 0, b > 0
vector<int> mul(vector<int> &A, int b)
{
    vector<int> C;
    int t = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < A.size() || t; i ++ )
    {
        if (i < A.size()) t += A[i] * b;
        C.push_back(t % 10);
        t /= 10;
    }

    return C;
}
```

8.高精度除以低精度

```
// A / b = C ... r, A >= 0, b > 0
vector<int> div(vector<int> &A, int b, int &r)
{
    vector<int> C;
    r = 0;
    for (int i = A.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- )
    {
        r = r * 10 + A[i];
        C.push_back(r / b);
        r %= b;
    }
    reverse(C.begin(), C.end());
    while (C.size() > 1 && C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
    return C;
}
```

9.一维前缀和

```
S[i] = a[1] + a[2] + ... a[i]
a[l] + ... + a[r] = S[r] - S[l - 1]
```

10.二维前缀和

```
S[i, j] = 第i行j列格子左上部分所有元素的和
以(x1, y1)为左上角，(x2, y2)为右下角的子矩阵的和为：
S[x2, y2] - S[x1 - 1, y2] - S[x2, y1 - 1] + S[x1 - 1, y1 - 1]
```

11.一维差分

```
给区间[l, r]中的每个数加上c：B[l] += c, B[r + 1] -= c
```

12.二维差分

```
给以(x1, y1)为左上角，(x2, y2)为右下角的子矩阵中的所有元素加上c：
S[x1, y1] += c, S[x2 + 1, y1] -= c, S[x1, y2 + 1] -= c, S[x2 + 1, y2 + 1] += c
```

13.位运算

```
求n的第k位数字: n >> k & 1
返回n的最后一位1：lowbit(n) = n & -n
```

14.双指针算法

```
for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < n; i ++ )
{
    while (j < i && check(i, j)) j ++ ;

    // 具体问题的逻辑
}
常见问题分类：
    (1) 对于一个序列，用两个指针维护一段区间
    (2) 对于两个序列，维护某种次序，比如归并排序中合并两个有序序列的操作
```

15.离散化

```
vector<int> alls; // 存储所有待离散化的值
sort(alls.begin(), alls.end()); // 将所有值排序
alls.erase(unique(alls.begin(), alls.end()), alls.end());   // 去掉重复元素

// 二分求出x对应的离散化的值
int find(int x) // 找到第一个大于等于x的位置
{
    int l = 0, r = alls.size() - 1;
    while (l < r)
    {
        int mid = l + r >> 1;
        if (alls[mid] >= x) r = mid;
        else l = mid + 1;
    }
    return r + 1; // 映射到1, 2, ...n
}
```

16.区间合并

```
// 将所有存在交集的区间合并
void merge(vector<PII> &segs)
{
    vector<PII> res;

    sort(segs.begin(), segs.end());

    int st = -2e9, ed = -2e9;
    for (auto seg : segs)
        if (ed < seg.first)
        {
            if (st != -2e9) res.push_back({st, ed});
            st = seg.first, ed = seg.second;
        }
        else ed = max(ed, seg.second);

    if (st != -2e9) res.push_back({st, ed});

    segs = res;
}
```