Mục lục

[1. code.cpp 1](#_Toc119093062)

[2. Dijkstra 1](#_Toc119093063)

[3. Hash 2](#_Toc119093064)

[4. LCA 3](#_Toc119093065)

[5. Number theory 4](#_Toc119093066)

[6. Prim 7](#_Toc119093067)

[7. Lazy SegTree 7](#_Toc119093068)

[8. Tarjan 9](#_Toc119093069)

[9. Z func 10](#_Toc119093070)

[10. KMP 10](#_Toc119093071)

[11. Suffix array 11](#_Toc119093072)

[12. Convex hull and some geometry 11](#_Toc119093073)

[13. Find bridge 12](#_Toc119093074)

[14. Find cut points 12](#_Toc119093075)

[15. Ternary search 13](#_Toc119093076)

[16. Sweep line – closest point 13](#_Toc119093077)

[17. Big prime test 14](#_Toc119093078)

[18. Testing 16](#_Toc119093079)

[19. HLD 17](#_Toc119093080)

[20. Theorems 18](#_Toc119093081)

1. code.cpp

#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

#include <ext/pb\_ds/assoc\_container.hpp>

#include <ext/pb\_ds/tree\_policy.hpp>

using namespace \_\_gnu\_pbds;

#define ordered\_set tree<pair<int, int>, null\_type, less<pair<int, int>>, rb\_tree\_tag, tree\_order\_statistics\_node\_update>

#pragma GCC optimize("O3,unroll-loops")

#pragma GCC target("avx2,bmi,bmi2,lzcnt,popcnt")

inline void debugLocal() {

if (!fopen("input.txt", "r"))

return;

freopen("input.txt", "r", stdin);

freopen("output.txt", "w", stdout);

}

int main() {

ios\_base::sync\_with\_stdio(false);

cin.tie(0); cout.tie(0);

debugLocal();

return 0;

}

1. Dijkstra

const long long INF = 1e18;

int n, m;

vector<vector<pair<int, long long>>> c;

vector<long long> dis, trace;

void dijkstra(int st) {

priority\_queue<pair<long long, int>, vector<pair<long long, int>>, greater<pair<long long, int>>> pq;

trace.assign(n + 1, -1);

dis.assign(n + 1, INF);

dis[st] = 0, trace[st] = st;

pq.push(make\_pair(0, st));

while (pq.size()) {

int u = pq.top().second;

long long du = pq.top().first;

pq.pop();

if (du != dis[u])

continue;

for (int i = 0; i < c[u].size(); i++) {

int v = c[u][i].first;

long long uv = c[u][i].second;

if (dis[v] > du + uv) {

dis[v] = du + uv, trace[v] = u;

pq.push(make\_pair(dis[v], v));

}

}

}

}

vector<int> getPath(int fi) {

int u = fi;

vector<int> path;

path.push\_back(u);

while (u != trace[u] && trace[u] != -1) {

u = trace[u];

path.push\_back(u);

}

reverse(path.begin(), path.end());

return path;

}

int main() {

int u, v, w;

cin >> n >> m;

c.resize(n + 1);

while (m--) {

cin >> u >> v >> w;

c[u].push\_back({v, w});

c[v].push\_back({u, w});

}

dijkstra(1);

for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {

cout << dis[i] << ": ";

vector<int> path = getPath(i);

for (int j = 0; j < path.size(); j++)

cout << path[j] << ' ';

cout << endl;

}

return 0;

}

1. Hash

const int base = 311, maxN = 1e6 + 5;

const long long m1 = 1e9 + 7, m2 = 1e9 + 9;

long long pow\_base1[maxN], pow\_base2[maxN];

void buildPow(int n) {

pow\_base1[0] = pow\_base2[0] = 1;

for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {

pow\_base1[i] = (pow\_base1[i - 1] \* base) % m1;

pow\_base2[i] = (pow\_base2[i - 1] \* base) % m2;

}

}

void buildHash(const string &s, vector<long long> &pf\_hash1, vector<long long> &pf\_hash2) {

pf\_hash1[0] = pf\_hash2[0] = 0;

for (int i = 1; i <= s.length(); i++) {

pf\_hash1[i] = (pf\_hash1[i - 1] \* base + s[i - 1]) % m1;

pf\_hash2[i] = (pf\_hash2[i - 1] \* base + s[i - 1]) % m2;

}

}

//index from 1

pair<long long, long long> getHash(int l, int r, vector<long long> &pf\_hash1, vector<long long> &pf\_hash2) {

pair<long long, long long> ans;

ans.first = (pf\_hash1[r] - pf\_hash1[l - 1] \* pow\_base1[r - l + 1] + m1 \* m1) % m1;

ans.second = (pf\_hash2[r] - pf\_hash2[l - 1] \* pow\_base2[r - l + 1] + m2 \* m2) % m2;

return ans;

}

int main() {

string s1, s2;

cin >> s1;

cin >> s2;

buildPow(max(s1.length(), s2.length()) + 1);

vector<long long> pf\_hashs11(s1.length() + 1), pf\_hashs12(s1.length() + 1), pf\_hashs21(s2.length() + 1), pf\_hashs22(s2.length() + 1);

buildHash(s1, pf\_hashs11, pf\_hashs12);

buildHash(s2, pf\_hashs21, pf\_hashs22);

for (int i = 1; i <= s1.length(); i++) {

int j = i + s2.length() - 1;

if (j > s1.length())

break;

pair<long long, long long> p1 = getHash(i, j, pf\_hashs11, pf\_hashs12), p2 = getHash(1, s2.length(), pf\_hashs21, pf\_hashs22);

//cout << p1.first << '|' << p1.second << ' ' << p2.first << '|' << p2.second << endl;

if (p1 == p2)

cout << i << ' ';

}

cout << endl;

return 0;

}

1. LCA

//2^max\_h >= n

const int max\_h = 20;

vector<vector<int>> c;

vector<vector<int>> up;

vector<int> depth;

void buildBL(int u, int par) {

up[u][0] = par;

for (int i = 1; i < max\_h; i++)

up[u][i] = up[up[u][i - 1]][i - 1];

for (int v : c[u]) {

if (v == par)

continue;

depth[v] = depth[u] + 1;

buildBL(v, u);

}

}

int upByK(int u, int k) {

bitset<max\_h> bs(k);

for (int i = 0; i < max\_h; i++) {

if (bs[i])

u = up[u][i];

}

return u;

}

int getLCA(int u, int v) {

if (depth[u] < depth[v])

swap(u, v);

int depth\_diff = depth[u] - depth[v];

u = upByK(u, depth\_diff);

for (int i = max\_h - 1; i >= 0; i--) {

if (up[u][i] != up[v][i]) {

u = up[u][i];

v = up[v][i];

}

}

if (u != v)

u = up[u][0];

return u;

}

//make long long if need

int dist(int u, int v) {

int lca = getLCA(u, v);

return depth[u] + depth[v] - 2 \* depth[lca];

}

int main() {

int n, q, a, b;

cin >> n >> q;

c.resize(n);

depth.assign(n, 0);

up.assign(n, vector<int>(max\_h));

for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {

cin >> a;

c[i].push\_back(a);

c[a].push\_back(i);

}

buildBL(0, 0);

while (q--) {

cin >> a >> b;

cout << getLCA(a, b) << '\n';

}

return 0;

}

1. Number theory

long long modExpo(long long x, long long n, long long M){

if(n == 0)

return 1;

else if(n % 2 == 0)

return modExpo((x \* x) % M, n / 2, M);

else

return (x \* modExpo((x \* x) % M, (n - 1) / 2, M)) % M;

}

int d,x,y;

void extEuclid(int A, int B) {

if(B == 0) {

d = A;

x = 1;

y = 0;

} else {

extEuclid(B, A % B);

int temp = x;

x = y;

y = temp - (A / B) \* y;

}

}

//gcd(A, M) == 1

int modInvEE(int A, int M) {

extEuclid(A, M);

return (x % M + M) % M;

}

//isPrime(M) == true

int modInvFE(int A,int M) {

return modExpo(A,M-2,M);

}

void sieve(int n, vector<bool> &isPrime) {

isPrime.assign(n + 1, true);

isPrime[0] = false;

isPrime[1] = false;

for(int i = 2; i \* i <= n; ++i) {

if(isPrime[i] == true) {

for(int j = i \* i; j <= n; j += i)

isPrime[j] = false;

}

}

}

void facSieve(int n, vector<int> &minPrime) {

minPrime.assign(n + 1, 0);

for (int i = 2; i \* i <= n; ++i) {

if (minPrime[i] == 0) {

for (int j = i \* i; j <= n; j += i) {

if (minPrime[j] == 0) {

minPrime[j] = i;

}

}

}

}

for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {

if (minPrime[i] == 0) {

minPrime[i] = i;

}

}

}

vector<int> factorize(int n, vector<int> &minPrime) {

vector<int> res;

while (n != 1) {

res.push\_back(minPrime[n]);

n /= minPrime[n];

}

return res;

}

void rangeSieve(int L, int R, vector<bool> &isPrime) {

isPrime.assign(R - L + 1, true);

for (long long i = 2; i \* i <= R; ++i) {

for (long long j = max(i \* i, (L + i - 1) / i \* i); j <= R; j += i) {

isPrime[j - L] = false;

}

}

if (1 >= L) {

isPrime[1 - L] = false;

}

}

int xorOneToN(int n) {

if (n % 4 == 0)

return n;

if (n % 4 == 1)

return 1;

if (n % 4 == 2)

return n + 1;

return 0;

}

int main() {

cout << modExpo(2, 1000, 1e9 + 7) << endl;

cout << modInvEE(2, 1e9 + 7) << endl;

cout << modInvFE(2, 1e9 + 7) << endl;

vector<bool> isPrime;

sieve(1e6, isPrime);

for (int i = 0; i <= 10; i++) {

if (isPrime[i])

cout << i << ' ';

}

cout << endl;

vector<int> minPrime, facs;

facSieve(1e6, minPrime);

facs = factorize(100, minPrime);

for (int i = 0; i < facs.size(); i++)

cout << facs[i] << ' ';

cout << endl;

vector<bool> rgSieve;

int L = 1e7, R = 1e7 + 1e4;

rangeSieve(L, R, rgSieve);

for (long long x = L; x <= R; ++x) {

if (rgSieve[x - L]) {

cout << x << ' ';

}

}

cout << endl;

return 0;

}

1. Prim

const int INF = 1e18;

int n, m;

vector<vector<pair<int, long long>>> c;

vector<long long> dis;

long long prim(int s) {

long long ret = 0;

priority\_queue<pair<long long, int>, vector<pair<long long, int>>, greater<pair<long long, int>>> q;

fill(dis.begin(), dis.end(), INF);

dis[s] = 0;

q.push({0, s});

while (!q.empty()) {

auto top = q.top(); q.pop();

long long curDis = top.first; int u = top.second;

if (curDis != dis[u]) continue;

ret += dis[u]; dis[u] = -INF;

for (auto &e : c[u]) {

int v = e.first; long long cc = e.second;

if (dis[v] > cc) {

dis[v] = cc;

q.push({dis[v], v});

}

}

}

return ret;

}

int main() {

ios\_base::sync\_with\_stdio(0); cin.tie(0); cout.tie(0);

cin >> n >> m;

c.clear();

c.resize(n + 1);

dis.assign(n + 1, INF);

for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {

int u, v, cc;

cin >> u >> v >> cc;

c[u].push\_back({v, cc});

c[v].push\_back({u, cc});

}

cout << prim(1) << '\n';

}

1. Lazy SegTree

struct Node {

int val, lazy;

Node(int dat, int lzy) {

val = dat;

lazy = lzy;

}

};

struct SegTree {

Node SKIP\_VALUE = Node(0, 0);

int ts;

vector<Node> ST;

SegTree(int tsize) {

ts = 1;

while (ts < tsize)

ts \*= 2;

ST.assign(2 \* ts + 2, SKIP\_VALUE);

}

Node mergeN(Node n1, Node n2) {

return Node(max(n1.val, n2.val), 0);

}

void pushDown(int id) {

int lz = ST[id].lazy;

ST[id \* 2].val += lz;

ST[id \* 2].lazy += lz;

ST[id \* 2 + 1].val += lz;

ST[id \* 2 + 1].lazy += lz;

ST[id].lazy = 0;

}

void build(int id, int l, int r, vector<int> &a, int n) {

if (l >= n) {

ST[id] = SKIP\_VALUE;

return;

}

if (l == r) {

ST[id] = Node(a[l], 0);

return;

}

int mid = (l + r) / 2;

build(id \* 2, l, mid, a, n);

build(id \* 2 + 1, mid + 1, r, a, n);

ST[id] = mergeN(ST[id \* 2], ST[id \* 2 + 1]);

}

void build(vector<int> &a, int n) {

build(1, 0, ts, a, n);

}

void update(int id, int l, int r, int u, int v, int val) {

if (v < l || r < u) {

return;

}

if (u <= l && r <= v) {

ST[id].val += val;

ST[id].lazy += val;

return ;

}

pushDown(id);

int mid = (l + r) / 2;

update(id \* 2, l, mid, u, v, val);

update(id \* 2 + 1, mid + 1, r, u, v, val);

ST[id] = mergeN(ST[id \* 2], ST[id \* 2 + 1]);

}

void update(int l, int r, int val) {

update(1, 0, ts, l, r, val);

}

Node get(int id, int l, int r, int u, int v) {

if (v < l || r < u) {

return SKIP\_VALUE;

}

if (u <= l && r <= v) {

return ST[id];

}

pushDown(id);

int mid = (l + r) / 2;

return mergeN(get(id \* 2, l, mid, u, v), get(id \* 2 + 1, mid + 1, r, u, v));

}

int get(int l, int r) {

Node rs = get(1, 0, ts, l, r);

return rs.val;

}

};

//Note: LazySegTree index 0

int main() {

int n, m, t, x, y, k;

cin >> n >> m;

vector<int> arr(n, 0);

SegTree ST = SegTree(n);

ST.build(arr, n);

while (m--) {

cin >> t;

if (t == 0) {

cin >> x >> y >> k;

ST.update(x - 1, y - 1, k);

} else {

cin >> x >> y;

cout << ST.get(x - 1, y - 1) << '\n';

}

}

return 0;

}

1. Tarjan

const int N = 100005;

const int oo = 1e9;

int n, m, Num[N], Low[N], cnt = 0;

vector<int> a[N];

stack<int> st;

int Count = 0;

void visit(int u) {

Low[u] = Num[u] = ++cnt;

st.push(u);

for (int v : a[u])

if (Num[v])

Low[u] = min(Low[u], Num[v]);

else {

visit(v);

Low[u] = min(Low[u], Low[v]);

}

if (Num[u] == Low[u]) { //found

Count++;

int v;

do {

v = st.top();

st.pop();

Num[v] = Low[v] = oo;

} while (v != u);

}

}

int main() {

scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);

for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {

int x, y;

scanf("%d%d", &x, &y);

a[x].push\_back(y);

}

for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)

if (!Num[i]) visit(i);

cout << Count << endl;

}

1. Z func

vector<int> z\_function(string s) {

int n = (int) s.length();

vector<int> z(n);

for (int i = 1, l = 0, r = 0; i < n; ++i) {

if (i <= r)

z[i] = min (r - i + 1, z[i - l]);

while (i + z[i] < n && s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]])

++z[i];

if (i + z[i] - 1 > r)

l = i, r = i + z[i] - 1;

}

return z;

}

1. KMP

vector<int> prefix\_function(string s) {

int n = (int)s.length();

vector<int> pi(n);

for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {

int j = pi[i-1];

while (j > 0 && s[i] != s[j])

j = pi[j-1];

if (s[i] == s[j])

j++;

pi[i] = j;

}

return pi;

}

1. Suffix array

// sorted suffix, ans[i] = x => suffix start at x

vector<int> sort\_cyclic\_shifts(string const& s) {

int n = s.size();

const int alphabet = 256;

vector<int> p(n), c(n), cnt(max(alphabet, n), 0);

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

cnt[s[i]]++;

for (int i = 1; i < alphabet; i++)

cnt[i] += cnt[i-1];

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

p[--cnt[s[i]]] = i;

c[p[0]] = 0;

int classes = 1;

for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {

if (s[p[i]] != s[p[i-1]])

classes++;

c[p[i]] = classes - 1;

}

1. Convex hull and some geometry

//Convex Hull

const int N = 20000;

struct Point {

long long x, y;

bool operator<(const Point &v) const { return x == v.x ? y < v.y : x < v.x; }

long long cross(const Point &p, const Point &q) const { return (p.x - x) \* (q.y - y) - (p.y - y) \* (q.x - x); }

} p[N], poly[N];

int n;

void enter() {

scanf("%d", &n);

for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)

scanf("%lld%lld", &p[i].x, &p[i].y);

}

long long size(Point poly[], int k) {

long long S = (poly[k - 1].x - poly[0].x) \* (poly[k - 1].y + poly[0].y);

for (int i = 1; i < k; ++i)

S += (poly[i - 1].x - poly[i].x) \* (poly[i - 1].y + poly[i].y);

return S;

printf("%lld\n", S);

}

void solve() {

sort(p, p + n);

int k = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {

while (k >= 2 && poly[k - 2].cross(poly[k - 1], p[i]) <= 0) --k;

poly[k++] = p[i];

}

for (int i = n - 2, t = k + 1; i >= 0; --i) {

while (k >= t && poly[k - 2].cross(poly[k - 1], p[i]) <= 0) --k;

poly[k++] = p[i];

}

printf("%lld\n", size(poly, k));

}

//get vector point1->point2 (to check inline without error)

pair<long long, long long> getVector(pair<long long, long long> p1, pair<long long, long long> p2) {

return {p1.first - p2.first, p1.second - p2.second};

}

//check inline point1 point2 point3 with vector point1->point2

bool isInLine(pair<long long, long long> p1, pair<long long, long long> p2, pair<long long, long long> vec) {

return ((p1.first - p2.first) \* vec.second) == ((p1.second - p2.second) \* vec.first);

}

1. Find bridge

int n; // number of nodes

vector<vector<int>> adj; // adjacency list of graph

vector<bool> visited;

vector<int> tin, low;

int timer;

void dfs(int v, int p = -1) {

visited[v] = true;

tin[v] = low[v] = timer++;

for (int to : adj[v]) {

if (to == p) continue;

if (visited[to]) {

low[v] = min(low[v], tin[to]);

} else {

dfs(to, v);

low[v] = min(low[v], low[to]);

if (low[to] > tin[v])

IS\_BRIDGE(v, to);

}

}

}

void find\_bridges() {

timer = 0;

visited.assign(n, false);

tin.assign(n, -1);

low.assign(n, -1);

for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {

if (!visited[i])

dfs(i);

}

}

1. Find cut points

int n; // number of nodes

vector<vector<int>> adj; // adjacency list of graph

vector<bool> visited;

vector<int> tin, low;

int timer;

void dfs(int v, int p = -1) {

visited[v] = true;

tin[v] = low[v] = timer++;

int children=0;

for (int to : adj[v]) {

if (to == p) continue;

if (visited[to]) {

low[v] = min(low[v], tin[to]);

} else {

dfs(to, v);

low[v] = min(low[v], low[to]);

if (low[to] >= tin[v] && p!=-1)

IS\_CUTPOINT(v);

++children;

}

}

if(p == -1 && children > 1)

IS\_CUTPOINT(v);

}

void find\_cutpoints() {

timer = 0;

visited.assign(n, false);

tin.assign(n, -1);

low.assign(n, -1);

for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {

if (!visited[i])

dfs (i);

}

}

1. Ternary search

double max\_f(double left, double right) {

int N\_ITER = 100;

for (int i = 0; i < N\_ITER; i++) {

double x1 = left + (right - left) / 3.0;

double x2 = right - (right - left) / 3.0;

if (f(x1) > f(x2)) right = x2;

else left = x1;

}

return f(left);

}

1. Sweep line – closest point

#define ll long long

struct Point{

ll x, y;

int id;

bool operator < (const Point& other) {

if (x != other.x) return x < other.x;

return y < other.y;

}

};

struct cmp{

bool operator () (const Point& a, const Point& b) const {

if (a.y != b.y) return a.y < b.y;

return a.x < b.x;

}

};

int n;

vector<Point> points; // Vector chứa tất cả các điểm

set<Point, cmp> T;

ll squared\_dist(Point a, Point b) { // Nhận vào hai điểm, trả vể

// bình phương khoảng cách giữa hai điểm

return (a.x - b.x) \* (a.x - b.x) + (a.y - b.y) \* (a.y - b.y);

}

signed main() {

ios\_base::sync\_with\_stdio(false); cin.tie(NULL);

cin >> n;

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

ll x, y;

cin >> x >> y;

points.push\_back({x, y, i});

}

ll squared\_d = squared\_dist(points[0], points[1]); // Lưu bình phương của d

int res\_id1 = 0, res\_id2 = 1;

sort(points.begin(), points.end()); // Sắp xếp các điểm theo hoành độ

for (auto p : points) {

ll x = p.x, y = p.y;

int id = p.id;

ll d = sqrt(squared\_d);

Point cur = {-1000001, y - d, id};

while (1) { // Tìm tất cả các điểm có tung độ trong khoảng [y - d, y + d]

auto it = T.upper\_bound(cur);

if (it == T.end()) break;

cur = \*it;

if (cur.y > y + d) break; // Dừng lại nếu điểm có tung độ lớn hơn y + d

if (cur.x < x - d) {

T.erase(it);

continue;

} // Xóa điểm nếu điểm này có hoành độ bé hơn x - d

if (squared\_dist(p, cur) < squared\_d) {

squared\_d = squared\_dist(p, cur);

res\_id1 = id; res\_id2 = cur.id;

} // Gán đáp án mới nếu tìm được d nhỏ hơn

}

T.insert(p); // Thêm điểm hiện tại vào T

}

if (res\_id1 > res\_id2) swap(res\_id1, res\_id2);

cout << res\_id1 << " " << res\_id2 << " ";

cout << fixed << setprecision(6) << sqrt(squared\_d);

}

1. Big prime test

ll nt[1000010];

ll nhan(ll a, ll b, ll mod)

{

if (b == 0) return 0%mod;

if (b == 1) return a%mod;

ll g = nhan(a,b/2,mod);

if (b%2) return ((g+g)%mod+a)%mod;

return (g+g)%mod;

}

ll modpow(ll a, ll b, ll mod)

{

if (b == 0) return 1%mod;

if (b == 1) return a%mod;

ll g = modpow(a,b/2,mod);

if (b%2) return nhan(nhan(g,g,mod),a,mod);

return nhan(g,g,mod);

}

bool MillerRabin(ll n, ll seed)

{

ll k = 0;

if (n < 2) return false;

if (n == 2) return true;

if (!(n & 1)) return false;

ll m = n - 1;

while (!(m & 1)) m >>= 1, k++;

ll a = seed;

a = modpow(a, m, n);

if (a == 1 || a == n - 1) return true;

for (ll j = 0; j < k - 1; j++)

{

a = modpow(a, 2, n);

if (a == 1) return false;

if (a == n - 1) return true;

}

return false;

}

void Sieve()

{

FOR(i,2,1000000)

if (nt[i] == 0) {

nt[i] = 1;

for (ll j = i\*i; j <= 1000000; j += i) nt[j] = -1;

}

}

bool PrimalityTest(ll n)

{

if (n <= 1000000) return nt[n] == 1;

else return MillerRabin(n, 2) && MillerRabin(n, 13) && MillerRabin(n, 23) && MillerRabin(n, 1662803);

}

int main()

{

ll t, n, k;

ios::sync\_with\_stdio(0);

//freopen("inp.txt", "r", stdin);

//freopen("out.txt", "w", stdout);

Sieve();

cin >> t;

while (t--) {

cin >> n >> k;

if (n < 2\*k) cout << "No\n";

else if (n == 2\*k) cout << "Yes\n";

else if (k == 1) cout << (PrimalityTest(n) ? "Yes" : "No") << endl;

else if (n % 2 == 0) cout << "Yes\n";

else {

if (n == 5) cout << "Yes\n";

else if (k == 2) cout << (PrimalityTest(n-2) ? "Yes" : "No") << endl;

else cout << "Yes\n";

}

}

return 0;

}

1. Testing

// inp.txt (file in), out.txt (file out bai lam), ans.txt (file out trau)

#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

// So test kiem tra

const int NTEST = 100;

// Ham random nay sinh random so trong pham vi long long, so sinh ra >= l và <= h.

long long Rand(long long l, long long h)

{

return l + ((long long)rand() \* (RAND\_MAX + 1) \* (RAND\_MAX + 1) \* (RAND\_MAX + 1) +

(long long)rand() \* (RAND\_MAX + 1) \* (RAND\_MAX + 1) +

(long long)rand() \* (RAND\_MAX + 1) +

rand()) % (h - l + 1);

}

int main()

{

srand(time(NULL));

for(int iTest = 1; iTest <= NTEST; iTest++)

{

ofstream inp("inp.txt");

// Code sinh test

// inp << n << "\n";

//for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)

//{

// inp << MINV + rand() % (MAXV - MINV + 1) << " ";

//}

inp.close();

system("main.exe");

system("trau.exe");

if(system("fc out.txt ans.txt") != 0)

{

cout << "Test " << iTest << ": WRONG!\n";

return 0;

}

cout << "Test " << iTest << ": CORRECT!\n";

}

return 0;

}

1. HLD

vector<int> parent, depth, heavy, head, pos;

int cur\_pos;

int dfs(int v, vector<vector<int>> const& adj) {

int size = 1;

int max\_c\_size = 0;

for (int c : adj[v]) {

if (c != parent[v]) {

parent[c] = v, depth[c] = depth[v] + 1;

int c\_size = dfs(c, adj);

size += c\_size;

if (c\_size > max\_c\_size)

max\_c\_size = c\_size, heavy[v] = c;

}

}

return size;

}

void decompose(int v, int h, vector<vector<int>> const& adj) {

head[v] = h, pos[v] = cur\_pos++;

if (heavy[v] != -1)

decompose(heavy[v], h, adj);

for (int c : adj[v]) {

if (c != parent[v] && c != heavy[v])

decompose(c, c, adj);

}

}

void init(vector<vector<int>> const& adj) {

int n = adj.size();

parent = vector<int>(n);

depth = vector<int>(n);

heavy = vector<int>(n, -1);

head = vector<int>(n);

pos = vector<int>(n);

cur\_pos = 0;

dfs(0, adj);

decompose(0, 0, adj);

}

int query(int a, int b) {

int res = 0;

for (; head[a] != head[b]; b = parent[head[b]]) {

if (depth[head[a]] > depth[head[b]])

swap(a, b);

int cur\_heavy\_path\_max = segment\_tree\_query(pos[head[b]], pos[b]);

res = max(res, cur\_heavy\_path\_max);

}

if (depth[a] > depth[b])

swap(a, b);

int last\_heavy\_path\_max = segment\_tree\_query(pos[a], pos[b]);

res = max(res, last\_heavy\_path\_max);

return res;

}

1. Theorems

Số ước của n=p1^x\*p2\*y.. với p1, p2.. là ước nguyên tố của n => số ước bằng (x+1)\*(y+1)..

Từ 0 tới n có xấp xỉ n / ln(n) số nguyên tố

Cách tính số lượng số nguyên tố cùng nhau với n và nhỏ hơn bằng n: n = p1^x\*p2^y.. => đáp án là: p1^(x-1)\*(p1-1)\*p2^(y-1)\*(p2-1)..

Nim game: Có n hộp, mỗi hộp chứa 1 số lượng sỏi, người chơi lần lượt bốc sỏi trong những hộp còn sỏi, ai không đi được thì thua. VD có n hộp với số lượng sỏi x1,x2..xn. Gọi s = x1^x2^..^xn. Nếu s = 0 thì thua ngược lại thắng.

Chia x viên sỏi vào y hộp => (y+x-1)C(y-1)

Số lương dãy ngược đúng độ dài n: C(n) = (2\*nCn)/(n+1). Số lương cây nhị phân có n nút là C(n), số lương cây n nút là C(n-1)