

Standard Code Library

ONGLU

North Eastern University

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初始化

数据结构

轻重链剖分

```
1 void dfs1(int x, int pre) {
2     siz[x] = 1; mson[x] = 0;
3     dth[x] = dth[pre] + 1;
4     fa[x] = pre;
5     for(auto y : son[x]) if(y != pre) {
6         dfs1(y, x);
7         siz[x] += siz[y];
8         if(!mson[x] || siz[y] > siz[mson[x]])
9             mson[x] = y;
10    }
11 }
12 void dfs2(int x, int pre, int ntp) {
13     id[x] = ++idcnt;
14     ltp[x] = ntp;
15     if(mson[x]) dfs2(mson[x], x, ntp);
16     for(auto y : son[x]) {
17         if(y == mson[x] || y == pre) continue;
18         dfs2(y, x, y);
19     }
20 }
21 void link_modify(int x, int y, int z) {
22     z %= mod;
23     while(ltp[x] != ltp[y]) {
24         dth[ltp[x]] < dth[ltp[y]] && (x ^= y ^= x ^= y);
25         modify(1, n, id[ltp[x]], id[x], 1, z);
26         x = fa[ltp[x]];
27     }
28     dth[x] < dth[y] && (x ^= y ^= x ^= y);
29     modify(1, n, id[y], id[x], 1, z);
30 }
31 }
32 int link_query(int x, int y) {
33     int ans = 0;
34     while(ltp[x] != ltp[y]) {
35         dth[ltp[x]] < dth[ltp[y]] && (x ^= y ^= x ^= y);
36         ans = (1ll * ans + query(1, n, id[ltp[x]], id[x], 1)) % mod;
37         x = fa[ltp[x]];
38     }
39     dth[x] < dth[y] && (x ^= y ^= x ^= y);
40     ans = (1ll * ans + query(1, n, id[y], id[x], 1)) % mod;
41     return ans;
42 }
```

二维树状数组

- 矩阵修改，矩阵查询

查询前缀和公式：

令 $d[i][j]$ 为差分数组，定义 $d[i][j] = a[i][j] - (a[i-1][j] - a[i][j-1] - a[i-1][j])$

$$\sum_{i=1}^x \sum_{j=1}^y a[i][j] = (x+1) * (y+1) * d[i][j] - (y+1) * i * d[i][j] + d[i][j] * i * j$$

```
1 void modify(int x, int y, int v) {
2     for(int rx = x; rx <= n; rx += rx & -rx) {
3         for(int ry = y; ry <= m; ry += ry & -ry) {
4             tree[rx][ry][0] += v;
5             tree[rx][ry][1] += v * x;
6             tree[rx][ry][2] += v * y;
7             tree[rx][ry][3] += v * x * y;
8         }
9     }
10 }
```

```

11 void range_modify(int x, int y, int xx, int yy, int v) {
12     modify(xx + 1, yy + 1, v);
13     modify(x, yy + 1, -v);
14     modify(xx + 1, y, -v);
15     modify(x, y, v);
16 }
17 int query(int x, int y) {
18     int ans = 0;
19     for(int rx = x; rx; rx -= rx & -rx) {
20         for(int ry = y; ry; ry -= ry & -ry) {
21             ans += (x + 1) * (y + 1) * tree[rx][ry][0]
22                 - tree[rx][ry][1] * (y + 1) - tree[rx][ry][2] * (x + 1)
23                 + tree[rx][ry][3];
24         }
25     }
26     return ans;
27 }
28 int range_query(int x, int y, int xx, int yy) {
29     return query(xx, yy) + query(x - 1, y - 1)
30         - query(x - 1, yy) - query(xx, y - 1);
31 }

```

主席树（静态第 k 小）

建立权值树，那么 $[l, r]$ 的区间权值树就是第 r 个版本减去第 $l - 1$ 个版本的树。

```

1  #include <iostream>
2  #include <cstdio>
3  #include <algorithm>
4  #include <cmath>
5  #include <assert.h>
6  #define Mid ((l + r) / 2)
7  #define lson (rt << 1)
8  #define rson (rt << 1 | 1)
9  using namespace std;
10 int read() {
11     char c; int num, f = 1;
12     while(c = getchar(), !isdigit(c)) if(c == '-') f = -1; num = c - '0';
13     while(c = getchar(), isdigit(c)) num = num * 10 + c - '0';
14     return f * num;
15 }
16 const int N = 1e7 + 1009;
17 const int M = 2e5 + 1009;
18 struct node {
19     int ls, rs, v;
20 } tree[N];
21 int tb;
22 int n, m, tot, a[M], b[M], rt[M];
23 int _new(int ls, int rs, int v) {
24     tree[++tot].ls = ls;
25     tree[tot].rs = rs;
26     tree[tot].v = v;
27     return tot;
28 }
29 void update(int rt) {
30     tree[rt].v = tree[tree[rt].ls].v + tree[tree[rt].rs].v;
31 }
32 int build(int l, int r) {
33     if(l == r) return _new(0, 0, 0);
34     int x = _new(build(l, Mid), build(Mid + 1, r), 0);
35     update(x);
36     return x;
37 }
38 int add(int l, int r, int p, int rt, int v) {
39     int x = ++tot;
40     tree[x] = tree[rt];
41     if(l == r) {
42         tree[x].v += v;
43         return x;
44     }
45     if(p <= Mid) tree[x].ls = add(l, Mid, p, tree[x].ls, v);

```

```

46     else tree[x].rs = add(Mid + 1, r, p, tree[x].rs, v);
47     update(x);
48     return x;
49 }
50 int query(int l, int r, int rt1, int rt2, int k) {
51     if(l == r) return l;
52     if(k <= tree[tree[rt1].ls].v - tree[tree[rt2].ls].v) return query(l, Mid, tree[rt1].ls, tree[rt2].ls, k);
53     else return query(Mid + 1, r, tree[rt1].rs, tree[rt2].rs, k - (tree[tree[rt1].ls].v - tree[tree[rt2].ls].v));
54 }
55 void Debug(int l, int r, int rt) {
56     printf("%d %d %d\n", l, r, tree[rt].v);
57     if(l == r) return;
58     Debug(l, Mid, tree[rt].ls);
59     Debug(Mid + 1, r, tree[rt].rs);
60 }
61 signed main()
62 {
63     n = read(); m = read();
64     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) a[i] = b[i] = read();
65     sort(b + 1, b + 1 + n);
66     tb = unique(b + 1, b + 1 + n) - b - 1;
67     rt[0] = build(1, tb);
68     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
69         rt[i] = add(1, tb, lower_bound(b + 1, b + 1 + tb, a[i]) - b, rt[i - 1], 1);
70     }
71     for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
72         int l, r, k;
73         l = read(); r = read(); k = read();
74         assert(r - l + 1 >= k);
75         printf("%d\n", b[query(1, tb, rt[r], rt[l - 1], k)]);
76     }
77     return 0;
78 }

```

平衡树

- luogu P3369 【模板】普通平衡树

```

1 struct Tree {
2     struct node {
3         int val, cnt, siz, fa, ch[2];
4     } tree[N];
5     int root, tot;
6     int chk(int x) {
7         return son(fa(x), 1) == x;
8     }
9     void update(int x) {
10         siz(x) = siz(son(x, 0)) + siz(son(x, 1)) + cnt(x);
11     }
12     void rotate(int x) {
13         int y = fa(x), z = fa(y), k = chk(x), w = son(x, k ^ 1);
14         son(y, k) = w; fa(w) = y;
15         son(z, chk(y)) = x; fa(x) = z;
16         son(x, k ^ 1) = y; fa(y) = x;
17         update(y); update(x);
18     }
19     void splay(int x, int goal = 0) {
20         while(fa(x) != goal) {
21             int y = fa(x), z = fa(y);
22             if(z != goal) {
23                 //双旋
24                 if(chk(y) == chk(x)) rotate(y);
25                 else rotate(x);
26             }
27             rotate(x);
28         }
29         if(!goal) root = x;
30     }
31     int New(int x, int pre) {

```

```

32     tot++;
33     if(pre) son(pre, x > val(pre)) = tot;
34     val(tot) = x; fa(tot) = pre;
35     siz(tot) = cnt(tot) = 1;
36     son(tot, 0) = son(tot, 1) = 0;
37     return tot;
38 }
39 void Insert(int x) {
40     int cur = root, p = 0;
41     while(cur && val(cur) != x) {
42         p = cur;
43         cur = son(cur, x > val(cur));
44     }
45     if(cur) cnt(cur)++;
46     else cur = New(x, p);
47     splay(cur);
48 }
49 void Find(int x) {
50     if(!root) return ;
51     int cur = root;
52     while(val(cur) != x && son(cur, x > val(cur)))
53         cur = son(cur, x > val(cur));
54     splay(cur);
55 }
56 int Pre(int x) {
57     Find(x);
58     if(val(root) < x) return root;
59     int cur = son(root, 0);
60     while(son(cur, 1))
61         cur = son(cur, 1);
62     return cur;
63 }
64 int Succ(int x) {
65     Find(x);
66     if(val(root) > x) return root;
67     int cur = son(root, 1);
68     while(son(cur, 0))
69         cur = son(cur, 0);
70     return cur;
71 }
72 void Del(int x) {
73     int lst = Pre(x), nxt = Succ(x);
74     splay(lst); splay(nxt, lst);
75     int cur = son(nxt, 0);
76     if(cnt(cur) > 1) cnt(cur)--, splay(cur);
77     else son(nxt, 0) = 0, splay(nxt);
78 }
79 int Kth(int k) {
80     int cur = root;
81     while(1) {
82         if(son(cur, 0) && siz(son(cur, 0)) >= k) cur = son(cur, 0);
83         else if(siz(son(cur, 0)) + cnt(cur) >= k) return cur;
84         else k -= siz(son(cur, 0)) + cnt(cur), cur = son(cur, 1);
85     }
86 }
87 } T;

```

数学

图论

树上问题

求 LCA

```

1 namespace Tree {
2     int siz[N], mson[N], ltp[N], fa[N], dth[N];
3     vector<int> son[N];
4     void dfs1(int x, int pre) {

```

```

5         siz[x] = 1;
6         mson[x] = 0;
7         fa[x] = pre;
8         dth[x] = dth[pre] + 1;
9         for(auto y : son[x]) if(y != pre) {
10             dfs1(y, x);
11             if(mson[x] == 0 || siz[y] > siz[mson[x]]) mson[x] = y;
12         }
13     }
14     void dfs2(int x, int pre, int tp) {
15         ltp[x] = tp;
16         if(mson[x]) dfs2(mson[x], x, tp);
17         for(auto y : son[x]) if(y != pre && y != mson[x]) {
18             dfs2(y, x, y);
19         }
20     }
21     void init() {
22         dfs1(1, 0);
23         dfs2(1, 0, 1);
24     }
25     int LCA(int x, int y) {
26         while(ltp[x] != ltp[y]) {
27             if(dth[ltp[x]] > dth[ltp[y]]) x = fa[ltp[x]];
28             else y = fa[ltp[y]];
29         }
30         return dth[y] > dth[x] ? x : y;
31     }
32 }

```

计算几何

字符串

字串哈希

```

1 namespace String {
2     const int x = 135;
3     const int p1 = 1e9 + 7, p2 = 1e9 + 9;
4     ull xp1[N], xp2[N], xp[N];
5     void init_xp() {
6         xp1[0] = xp2[0] = xp[0] = 1;
7         for(int i = 1; i < N; i++) {
8             xp1[i] = xp1[i - 1] * x % p1;
9             xp2[i] = xp2[i - 1] * x % p2;
10            xp[i] = xp[i - 1] * x;
11        }
12    }
13    struct HashString {
14        char s[N];
15        int length, subsize;
16        bool sorted;
17        ull h[N], hl[N];
18        ull init(const char *t) {
19            if(xp[0] != 1) init_xp();
20            length = strlen(t);
21            strcpy(s, t);
22            ull res1 = 0, res2 = 0;
23            h[length] = 0;
24            for(int j = length - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
25                #ifdef ENABLE_DOUBLE_HASH
26                    res1 = (res1 * x + s[j]) % p1;
27                    res2 = (res2 * x + s[j]) % p2;
28                    h[j] = (res1 << 32) | res2;
29                #else
30                    res1 = res1 * x + s[j];
31                    h[j] = res1;
32                #endif
33            }
34            return h[0];

```

```

35     }
36     //获取子串哈希, 左闭右开
37     ull get_substring_hash(int left, int right) {
38         int len = right - left;
39         #ifdef ENABLE_DOUBLE_HASH
40             unsigned int mask32 = ~(0u);
41             ull left1 = h[left] >> 32, right1 = h[right] >> 32;
42             ull left2 = h[left] & mask32, right2 = h[right] & mask32;
43             return (((left1 - right1 * xp1[len] % p1 + p1) % p1) << 32) |
44                 (((left2 - right2 * xp2[len] % p2 + p2) % p2));
45         #else
46             return h[left] - h[right] * xp[len];
47         #endif
48     }
49     void get_all_subs_hash(int sublen) {
50         subsize = length - sublen + 1;
51         for (int i = 0; i < subsize; ++i)
52             hl[i] = get_substring_hash(i, i + sublen);
53         sorted = 0;
54     }
55
56     void sort_substring_hash() {
57         sort(hl, hl + subsize);
58         sorted = 1;
59     }
60
61     bool match(ull key) const {
62         if (!sorted) assert (0);
63         if (!subsize) return false;
64         return binary_search(hl, hl + subsize, key);
65     }
66 };
67 }

```

Trie

```

1  namespace trie {
2      int t[N][26], sz, ed[N];
3      int _new() {
4          sz++;
5          memset(t[sz], 0, sizeof(t[sz]));
6          return sz;
7      }
8      void init() {
9          sz = 0;
10         _new();
11         memset(ed, 0, sizeof(ed));
12     }
13     void Insert(char *s, int n) {
14         int u = 1;
15         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
16             int c = s[i] - 'a';
17             if(!t[u][c]) t[u][c] = _new();
18             u = t[u][c];
19         }
20         ed[u]++;
21     }
22     int find(char *s, int n) {
23         int u = 1;
24         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
25             int c = s[i] - 'a';
26             if(!t[u][c]) return -1;
27             u = t[u][c];
28         }
29         return u;
30     }
31 }

```


KMP 算法

```
1 namespace KMP {
2     void get_next(char *t, int m, int *nxt) {
3         int j = nxt[0] = 0;
4         for(int i = 1; i < m; i++) {
5             while(j && t[i] != t[j]) j = nxt[j - 1];
6             nxt[i] = j += (t[i] == t[j]);
7         }
8     }
9     vector<int> find(char *t, int m, int *nxt, char *s, int n) {
10        vector<int> ans;
11        int j = 0;
12        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
13            while(j && s[i] != t[j]) j = nxt[j - 1];
14            j += s[i] == t[j];
15            if(j == m) {
16                ans.push_back(i - m + 1);
17                j = nxt[j - 1];
18            }
19        }
20        return ans;
21    }
22 }
```

manacher 算法

```
1 namespace manacher {
2     char s[N];
3     int p[N], len;
4     void getp(string tmp) {
5         len = 0;
6         for(auto x : tmp) {
7             s[len++] = '#';
8             s[len++] = x;
9         }
10        s[len++] = '#';
11        memset(p, 0, sizeof(int) * (len + 10));
12        int c = 0, r = 0;
13        for(int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
14            if(i <= r) p[i] = min(p[2 * c - i], r - i);
15            else p[i] = 1;
16            while(i - p[i] >= 0 && i + p[i] < len && s[i - p[i]] == s[i + p[i]])
17                p[i]++;
18            if(i + p[i] - 1 > r) {
19                r = i + p[i] - 1;
20                c = i;
21            }
22        }
23        for(int i = 0; i < len; i++) p[i]--;
24    }
25    void getp(char *tmp, int n) {
26        len = 0;
27        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
28            s[len++] = '#';
29            s[len++] = tmp[i];
30        }
31        s[len++] = '#';
32        memset(p, 0, sizeof(int) * (len + 10));
33        int c = 0, r = 0;
34        for(int i = 0; i < len; i++) {
35            if(i <= r) p[i] = min(p[2 * c - i], r - i);
36            else p[i] = 1;
37            while(i - p[i] >= 0 && i + p[i] < len && s[i - p[i]] == s[i + p[i]])
38                p[i]++;
39            if(i + p[i] - 1 > r) {
40                r = i + p[i] - 1;
41                c = i;
42            }
43        }
44        for(int i = 0; i < len; i++) p[i]--;
```

```

45     }
46     int getlen() {
47         return *max_element(p, p + len);
48     }
49     int getlen(string s) {
50         getp(s);
51         return getlen();
52     }
53 }

```

AC 自动机

```

1  struct ac_automaton {
2      int t[N][26], danger[N], tot, fail[N];
3      int dp[N][N];
4      void init() {
5          tot = -1;
6          _new();
7      }
8      int _new() {
9          tot++;
10         memset(t[tot], 0, sizeof(t[tot]));
11         danger[tot] = 0;
12         fail[tot] = 0;
13         return tot;
14     }
15     void Insert(const char *s) {
16         int u = 0;
17         for(int i = 0; s[i]; i++) {
18             if(!t[u][mp[s[i]]]) t[u][s[i] - 'a'] = _new();
19             u = t[u][mp[s[i]]];
20         }
21         danger[u] = 1;
22     }
23     void build() {
24         queue<int> q;
25         for(int i = 0; i < 26; i++) {
26             if(t[0][i]) {
27                 fail[i] = 0;
28                 q.push(t[0][i]);
29             }
30         }
31         while(q.size()) {
32             int u = q.front(); q.pop();
33             danger[u] |= danger[fail[u]];
34             for(int i = 0; i < 26; i++) {
35                 if(t[u][i]) {
36                     fail[t[u][i]] = t[fail[u]][i];
37                     q.push(t[u][i]);
38                 } else t[u][i] = t[fail[u]][i];
39             }
40         }
41     }
42     int query(const char *s) {
43         memset(dp, 0x3f, sizeof(dp));
44         int n = strlen(s);
45         dp[0][0] = 0;
46         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
47             for(int j = 0; j <= tot; j++) if(!danger[j]) {
48                 for(int k = 0; k < 26; k++) if(!danger[t[j][k]]) {
49                     dp[i + 1][t[j][k]] = min(dp[i + 1][t[j][k]], dp[i][j] + (s[i] - 'a' != k));
50                 }
51             }
52         }
53         int ans = 0x3f3f3f3f;
54         for(int i = 0; i <= tot; i++) if(!danger[i]) {
55             ans = min(ans, dp[n][i]);
56         }
57         return ans == 0x3f3f3f3f ? -1 : ans;
58     }
59 };

```

杂项

int128

```
1  typedef __uint128_t u128;
2  inline u128 read() {
3      static char buf[100];
4      scanf("%s", buf);
5      // std::cin >> buf;
6      u128 res = 0;
7      for(int i = 0; buf[i]; ++i) {
8          res = res << 4 | (buf[i] <= '9' ? buf[i] - '0' : buf[i] - 'a' + 10);
9      }
10     return res;
11 }
12 inline void output(u128 res) {
13     if(res >= 16)
14         output(res / 16);
15     putchar(res % 16 >= 10 ? 'a' + res % 16 - 10 : '0' + res % 16);
16     //std::cout.put(res % 16 >= 10 ? 'a' + res % 16 - 10 : '0' + res % 16);
17 }
```

tips:

- 如果使用 sort 比较两个函数，不能出现 $a < b$ 和 $a > b$ 同时为真的情况，否则会运行错误。
- 多组数据清空线段树的时候，不要忘记清空全部数组（比如说 lazytag 数组）。