Standard Code Library

ONGLU

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初始化

数据结构

轻重链剖分

```
void dfs1(int x, int pre) {
        siz[x] = 1; mson[x] = 0;
        dth[x] = dth[pre] + 1;
        fa[x] = pre;
        for(auto y : son[x]) if(y != pre) {
            dfs1(y, x);
            siz[x] += siz[y];
            if(!mson[x] || siz[y] > siz[mson[x]])
                mson[x] = y;
10
        }
    }
11
    void dfs2(int x, int pre, int ntp) {
12
        id[x] = ++idcnt;
13
14
        ltp[x] = ntp;
        if(mson[x]) dfs2(mson[x], x, ntp);
15
        for(auto y : son[x]) {
16
17
            if(y == mson[x] || y == pre) continue;
            dfs2(y, x, y);
18
19
        }
    }
20
21
    void link_modify(int x, int y, int z) {
        z %= mod:
22
        while(ltp[x] != ltp[y]) {
23
            dth[ltp[x]] < dth[ltp[y]] && (x ^= y ^= x ^= y);
24
            modify(1, n, id[ltp[x]], id[x], 1, z);
25
            x = fa[ltp[x]];
27
        dth[x] < dth[y] && (x ^= y ^= x ^= y);
29
        modify(1, n, id[y], id[x], 1, z);
30
31
    int link_query(int x, int y) {
32
        int ans = 0;
        while(ltp[x] != ltp[y]) {
34
            dth[ltp[x]] < dth[ltp[y]] && (x ^= y ^= x ^= y);
35
            ans = (1ll \star ans + query(1, n, id[ltp[x]], id[x], 1)) % mod;
36
            x = fa[ltp[x]];
37
38
        dth[x] < dth[y] && (x ^= y ^= x ^= y);
39
        ans = (111 * ans + query(1, n, id[y], id[x], 1)) % mod;
        return ans;
41
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
void modify(int x, int y, int v) {
    for(int rx = x; rx <= n; rx += rx & -rx) {
        for(int ry = y; ry <= m; ry += ry & -ry) {
            tree[rx][ry][0] += v;
            tree[rx][ry][1] += v * x;
            tree[rx][ry][2] += v * y;
            tree[rx][ry][3] += v * x * y;
}
}
```

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

平衡树

● luogu P3369 【模板】普通平衡树

```
#define val(x) tree[x].val
1
   #define cnt(x) tree[x].cnt
   #define siz(x) tree[x].siz
   #define fa(x) tree[x].fa
   #define son(x, k) tree[x].ch[k]
    struct Tree {
        struct node {
            int val, cnt, siz, fa, ch[2];
        } tree[N];
        int root, tot;
10
11
        int chk(int x) {
            return son(fa(x), 1) == x;
12
13
        void update(int x) {
14
            siz(x) = siz(son(x, 0)) + siz(son(x, 1)) + cnt(x);
15
16
        void rotate(int x) {
17
            int y = fa(x), z = fa(y), k = chk(x), w = son(x, k ^ 1);
18
            son(y, k) = w; fa(w) = y;
19
            son(z, chk(y)) = x; fa(x) = z;
20
21
            son(x, k ^ 1) = y; fa(y) = x;
            update(y); update(x);
22
        void splay(int x, int goal = 0) {
24
25
            while(fa(x) != goal) {
                int y = fa(x), z = fa(y);
26
                if(z != goal) {
27
                     //双旋
                     if(chk(y) == chk(x)) rotate(y);
29
30
                     else rotate(x);
                }
31
                rotate(x);
32
            if(!goal) root = x;
34
35
        int New(int x, int pre) {
36
            tot++;
37
            if(pre) son(pre, x > val(pre)) = tot;
            val(tot) = x; fa(tot) = pre;
39
            siz(tot) = cnt(tot) = 1;
            son(tot, 0) = son(tot, 1) = 0;
41
            return tot;
42
        }
43
```

```
void Insert(int x) {
44
45
            int cur = root, p = 0;
            while(cur && val(cur) != x) {
46
47
                p = cur;
                 cur = son(cur, x > val(cur));
49
50
            if(cur) cnt(cur)++;
            else cur = New(x, p);
51
            splay(cur);
52
53
        void Find(int x) {
54
55
            if(!root) return ;
            int cur = root;
56
            while(val(cur) != x && son(cur, x > val(cur)))
57
                 cur = son(cur, x > val(cur));
58
59
            splay(cur);
60
        int Pre(int x) {
61
            Find(x);
            if(val(root) < x) return root;</pre>
63
            int cur = son(root, 0);
64
65
            while(son(cur, 1))
                cur = son(cur, 1);
66
            return cur;
        }
68
69
        int Succ(int x) {
70
            Find(x);
            if(val(root) > x) return root;
71
            int cur = son(root, 1);
            while(son(cur, 0))
73
                cur = son(cur, 0);
74
            return cur;
75
76
        }
        void Del(int x) {
77
            int lst = Pre(x), nxt = Succ(x);
78
79
            splay(lst); splay(nxt, lst);
            int cur = son(nxt, 0);
80
            if(cnt(cur) > 1) cnt(cur)--, splay(cur);
81
82
            else son(nxt, 0) = 0, splay(nxt);
83
        int Kth(int k) {
84
            int cur = root;
85
            while(1) {
86
87
                 if(son(cur, \theta) && siz(son(cur, \theta)) >= k) cur = son(cur, \theta);
                 else if(siz(son(cur, 0)) + cnt(cur) >= k) return cur;
88
89
                 else k = siz(son(cur, \theta)) + cnt(cur), cur = son(cur, 1);
            }
90
   } T;
    可持久化数据结构
    可持久化 Trie
    namespace Trie {
1
        struct node {
2
            int ch[2], ed, siz;
3
        } tree[N \star 40];
        int tot = 0;
        int _new() {
            tot++;
            tree[tot].ch[0] = 0;
            tree[tot].ch[1] = 0;
            tree[tot].ed = tree[tot].siz = 0;
10
11
            return tot;
12
        void init() {
13
            tot = 0;
14
            rt[0] = _new();
15
16
        int Insert(int x, int t, int i = 15) {
```

17

```
int u = _new(), f = (x >> i) & 1;
18
19
            tree[u] = tree[t];
            if(i == -1) {
20
                ed(u)++;
21
                siz(u)++;
                return u;
23
24
            son(u, f) = Insert(x, son(t, f), i - 1);
25
            siz(u) = siz(son(u, 0)) + siz(son(u, 1));
26
27
            return u;
28
29
        void print(int u, int now) {
            if(u == 0) return ;
30
            for(int i = 1; i <= ed(u); i++) printf("%d ", now);</pre>
31
            if(son(u, \Theta)) print(son(u, \Theta), now * 2);
32
            if(son(u, 1)) print(son(u, 1), now * 2 + 1);
33
34
        int query(int u1, int u2, int x, int i = 15, int now = 0) {
35
            if(i == -1) return now;
            int f = (x >> i) & 1;
37
            if(siz(son(u1, f ^ 1)) - siz(son(u2, f ^ 1)) > 0)
38
                return query(son(u1, f \land 1), son(u2, f \land 1), x, i - 1, now * 2 + (f \land 1));
            else return query(son(u1, f), son(u2, f), x, i - 1, now * 2 + (f));
40
    }
42
    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。
   #include <cstdio>
   #include <algorithm>
    #include <cmath>
    #include <assert.h>
    #define Mid ((l + r) / 2)
    #define lson (rt << 1)</pre>
    #define rson (rt << 1 | 1)
    using namespace std;
    int read() {
10
        char c; int num, f = 1;
11
        while(c = getchar(),!isdigit(c)) if(c == '-') f = -1; num = c - '0';
12
        while(c = getchar(), isdigit(c)) num = num * 10 + c - '0';
13
14
        return f * num;
15
    const int N = 1e7 + 1009;
    const int M = 2e5 + 1009;
17
    struct node {
18
19
        int ls, rs, v;
20
    } tree[N];
    int n, m, tot, a[M], b[M], rt[M];
22
    int _new(int ls, int rs, int v) {
23
        tree[++tot].ls = ls;
24
        tree[tot].rs = rs;
25
        tree[tot].v = v;
        return tot;
27
28
    void update(int rt) {
29
        tree[rt].v = tree[tree[rt].ls].v + tree[tree[rt].rs].v;
30
31
    int build(int l, int r) {
32
33
        if(l == r) return _new(0, 0, 0);
        int x = _new(build(l, Mid), build(Mid + 1, r), 0);
34
        update(x);
35
        return x;
36
37
    }
38
    int add(int l, int r, int p, int rt, int v) {
        int x = ++tot;
39
        tree[x] = tree[rt];
41
        if(l == r) {
```

```
tree[x].v += v;
42
43
            return x;
44
        if(p <= Mid) tree[x].ls = add(l, Mid, p, tree[x].ls, v);</pre>
45
        else tree[x].rs = add(Mid + 1, r, p, tree[x].rs, v);
        update(x);
47
        return x;
48
49
    int query(int l, int r, int rt1, int rt2, int k) {
50
51
        if(l == r) return l;
        if(k <= tree[tree[rt1].ls].v - tree[tree[rt2].ls].v) return query(l, Mid, tree[rt1].ls, tree[rt2].ls, k);</pre>
52
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
    void Debug(int l, int r, int rt) {
55
        printf("%d %d %d\n", l, r, tree[rt].v);
56
57
        if(l == r) return ;
58
        Debug(l, Mid, tree[rt].ls);
        Debug(Mid + 1, r, tree[rt].rs);
59
    signed main()
61
    {
62
63
        n = read(); m = read();
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) a[i] = b[i] = read();</pre>
64
        sort(b + 1, b + 1 + n);
        tb = unique(b + 1, b + 1 + n) - b - 1;
66
        rt[0] = build(1, tb);
67
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
68
            rt[i] = add(1, tb, lower_bound(b + 1, b + 1 + tb, a[i]) - b, rt[i - 1], 1);
69
        for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {</pre>
71
             int l, r, k;
72
            l = read(); r = read(); k = read();
73
            assert(r - l + 1 >= k);
74
            printf("%d\n", b[query(1, tb, rt[r], rt[l - 1], k)]);
        }
76
77
        return 0;
    }
78
```

数学

多项式

结论

1. 自然数幂之和 $s(n) = \sum_{i=0}^n i^k$ 是关于 n 的 k+1 次多项式

拉格朗日插值法

令拉格朗日函数

$$l_i(x) = \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$$

注意到这个函数有一些性质:

- 1. 次数为 n
- 2. 在 $x=x_i$ 位置值为 $1,x=x_j (j \neq i)$ 位置值为 0

于是可以凑出唯一的多项式表达式为:

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} y_i \prod_{j \neq i} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$$

如果要取模的话得求逆元,逆元先求好分母再一起求即可。

```
int interpolation(int *x, int *y, int n) {
    int f = 0;
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
```

```
int s1 = 1, s2 = 1;
             for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {</pre>
                 if(i != j) {
                      s1 = 111 * s1 * (k - x[j] + mod) % mod;
                      s2 = 111 * s2 * (x[i] - x[j] + mod) % mod;
                 }
             f = (f + 1ll * y[i] * s1 % mod * inv(s2) % mod) % mod;
         return f;
    }
14
    FFT
    FFT 的想法是把第 k 号位置变成 f(\omega_n^k),注意到 \omega_n^k = -\omega_n^{k+n/2},于是可以进行变换。
    几条公式:
                                                                 \omega_n^n = 1
                                                                \omega_n^k = \omega_{2n}^{2k}
                                                             \omega_{2n}^{k+n} = -\omega_{2n}^k
    蝴蝶变换: 相邻的位置为二进制的 reverse
    DFT 变换公式 (DFT(f) 为矩阵):
                                                     G(x) = a_0 + a_2 x + a_4 x^2 + \dots
                                                     H(x) = a_1 + a_3 x + a_5 x^3 + \dots
    则有
                                                      f(x) = G(x^2) + x \times H(x^2)
                                      DFT(f(\omega_n^k)) = DFT(G(\omega_{n/2}^k) + \omega_n^k \times DFT(H(\omega_{n/2}^k)))
                                    DFT(f(\omega_n^{k+n/2})) = DFT(G(\omega_{n/2}^k) - \omega_n^k \times DFT(H(\omega_{n/2}^k)))
    DFT(G(\omega_{n/2}^k), DFT(H(\omega_{n/2}^k))) 可递归计算
    struct Complex {double x, y;};
    Complex operator+(const Complex &a, const Complex &b) {return (Complex) {a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y};}
    Complex operator-(const Complex &a, const Complex &b) {return (Complex) {a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y};}
    Complex operator*(const Complex &a, const Complex &b) {return (Complex) {a.x * b.x - a.y * b.y, a.x * b.y + a.y *
    \leftrightarrow b.x};}
    namespace Polynomial {
         const double Pi = acos(-1.0);
         int rev[N];
         void change(Complex *y, int n) {
             for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
                  rev[i] = (rev[i >> 1] >> 1) | ((i & 1) ? (n >> 1) : 0);
11
             for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
                 if(i < rev[i])
13
                      swap(y[i], y[rev[i]]);
14
         void FFT(Complex *A, int n, int type) {
16
             //type = 1 DFT
             //type = -1 IDFT
18
             //确保 n 是 2 的幂次
19
             change(A, n);
             for(int m = 1; m < n; m <<= 1) {</pre>
21
                 Complex Wn = (Complex) {cos(Pi / m), type * sin(Pi / m)};
22
                  for(int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * m) {
23
                      Complex w = (Complex) \{1.0, 0\};
24
                      for(int j = 0; j < m; j++, w = w * Wn) {
25
```

Complex x = A[i + j], y = w * A[i + j + m];

A[i + j] = x + y;

26

27

```
A[i + j + m] = x - y;
28
                       }
29
                  }
30
              }
31
              if(type == -1) {
                   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
33
34
                        A[i].x = A[i].x / n;
              }
35
         }
36
37
    }
38
     //以下代码加在主函数内
    limit = 1;
    while(limit <= n + m) limit <<= 1;</pre>
    Polynomial :: FFT(A, limit, 1);
Polynomial :: FFT(B, limit, 1);
43
    for(int i = 0; i < limit; i++) A[i] = A[i] * B[i];</pre>
    Polynomial :: FFT(A, limit, -1);
```

群论

结论

1. **子群检验法**: 群 G 是群 H 的子群的充分必要条件:对于所有元素 h,g,只需检查 $g^{-1} \cdot h \in H$ 。

图论

树论

树的直径

模板: POJ - 1985

● 两遍 DFS

```
void dfs(int x, int fa) {
2
        for(int i = 0; i < E[x].size(); i++) {</pre>
            int y = E[x][i].ver;
            int w = E[x][i].val;
            if(y == fa) continue;
            d[y] = d[x] + w;
            if(d[y] > d[c]) c = y;
            dfs(y, x);
        }
10
    }
    signed main()
11
12
13
        n = read();
        for(int i = 1; i < n; i++) {</pre>
14
15
            int x = read(), y = read(); w = read();
            E[x].push_back((Edge) {y, w});
16
17
            E[y].push_back((Edge) {x, w});
        }
18
19
        dfs(1, 0);
        d[c] = 0;
20
        dfs(c, 0);
21
        printf("%d\n", d[c]);
22
        return 0;
23
   }
        ● 树形 DP
    void dfs(int x, int fa) {
        d1[x] = d2[x] = 0;
        for(int i = 0; i < E[x].size(); i++) {</pre>
3
            int y = E[x][i].ver;
            int w = E[x][i].val;
```

```
if(y == fa) continue;
7
            dfs(y, x);
            int t = d1[y] + w;
8
            if(t > d1[x]) {
                d2[x] = d1[x];
                d1[x] = t;
11
12
            } else if(t > d2[x]) {
                d2[x] = t;
13
14
15
        d = max(d, d1[x] + d2[x]);
16
17
18
    signed main()
19
20
        n = read();
        for(int i = 1; i < n; i++) {</pre>
21
22
            int x = read(), y = read();
            E[x].push_back((Edge) {y, w});
23
            E[y].push_back((Edge) {x, w});
24
        }
25
        dfs(1, 0);
26
27
        printf("%d\n", d);
        return 0;
28
    }
    求 LCA
       • 树链剖分
    namespace Tree {
1
        int siz[N], mson[N], ltp[N], fa[N], dth[N];
        vector<int> son[N];
3
        void dfs1(int x, int pre) {
            siz[x] = 1;
            mson[x] = 0;
            fa[x] = pre;
            dth[x] = dth[pre] + 1;
            for(auto y : son[x]) if(y != pre) {
                dfsl(y, x);
10
11
                if(mson[x] == 0 \mid \mid siz[y] > siz[mson[x]]) mson[x] = y;
            }
12
13
        void dfs2(int x, int pre, int tp) {
14
            ltp[x] = tp;
15
            if(mson[x]) dfs2(mson[x], x, tp);
            for(auto y : son[x]) if(y != pre && y != mson[x]) {
17
18
                dfs2(y, x, y);
19
20
        }
        void init() {
21
            dfs1(1, 0);
22
            dfs2(1, 0, 1);
23
24
        int LCA(int x, int y) {
25
            while(ltp[x] != ltp[y]) {
26
                if(dth[ltp[x]] > dth[ltp[y]]) x = fa[ltp[x]];
27
                else y = fa[ltp[y]];
29
            return dth[y] > dth[x] ? x : y;
30
        }
31
   }
32
        ● 倍增
    namespace Tree {
        vector<int> son[N];
        int root, fa[N][31], dth[N];
        void dfs(int x, int pre) {
5
            fa[x][0] = pre;
            dth[x] = dth[pre] + 1;
```

```
for(int i = 1; i <= 30; i++)
8
                fa[x][i] = fa[fa[x][i - 1]][i - 1];
            for(auto y : son[x]) if(y != pre)
10
                dfs(y, x);
        void init() {
12
            dfs(root, ⊕);
13
14
        int LCA(int x, int y) {
15
            if(dth[x] > dth[y]) swap(x, y);
            for(int i = 30; ~i; i--)
17
18
                if(dth[fa[y][i]] >= dth[x])
                   y = fa[y][i];
19
            if(x == y) return x;
20
            for(int i = 30; ~i; i--)
21
                if(fa[y][i] != fa[x][i]) {
22
23
                     x = fa[x][i];
                     y = fa[y][i];
24
                }
            return fa[x][0];
26
27
        }
   }
28
```

树上启发式合并

长春站的痛.jpg

- 先递归计算轻儿子的答案
- 计算重儿子的答案, 并且保留重儿子的状态数组
- 把其他所有轻儿子的答案加到状态数组中, 更新当前点的答案

```
void dfs1(int x, int pre) {
        siz[x] = 1;
        mson[x] = 0;
3
        for(auto y : son[x]) if(y != pre) {
            dfs1(y, x);
            siz[x] += siz[y];
            if(!mson[x] || siz[y] > siz[mson[x]]) mson[x] = y;
        }
8
    void add(int x, int pre, int v) {
10
        cnt[col[x]] += v;
11
        if(cnt[col[x]] > Mx) Mx = cnt[col[x]], sum = col[x];
12
        else if(cnt[col[x]] == Mx) sum += col[x];
13
        for(auto y : son[x]) {
            if(y == pre || y == Son) continue;
15
            add(y, x, v);
16
        }
17
    }
18
19
    void dfs2(int x, int pre, int keep) {
        for(auto y : son[x]) {
20
21
            if(y == pre || y == mson[x]) continue;
22
            dfs2(y, x, 0);
23
        if(mson[x]) dfs2(mson[x], x, 1), Son = mson[x];
24
        add(x, pre, 1); Son = 0;
25
        ans[x] = sum;
        if(!keep) add(x, pre, -1), sum = 0, Mx = 0;
27
28
   }
29
```

图论

第k短路

模板: HDU-6351

估值函数: h(x) = f(x) + g(x), 其中 f(x) 为从起点到现在的距离, g(x) 为起点到当前点的最短路。

```
bool operator<(const node &a, const node &b) {</pre>
        return a.f + a.g > b.f + b.g;
2
3
    priority_queue<node> q;
4
5
    signed main()
        n = read(); m = read();
        for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {</pre>
8
             int x, y, w;
             x = read(); y = read(); w = read();
             E[x].push_back((Edge) {y, w});
11
12
             re[y].push_back((Edge) {x, w});
        }
13
        s = read(); t = read(); k = read();
14
15
        memset(dis, 0x3f, sizeof(dis)); dis[t] = 0;
        q.push((node) \{t, 0, 0\});
16
17
        while(q.size()) {
             int x = q.top().x, d = q.top().f;
18
             q.pop();
             if(dis[x] < d) continue;</pre>
20
             for(int i = 0; i < re[x].size(); i++) {</pre>
21
                 int y = re[x][i].y, w = re[x][i].w;
22
                 if(dis[y] > dis[x] + w) {
23
                     dis[y] = dis[x] + w;
                     q.push((node) {y, dis[y], 0});
25
                 }
26
             }
27
28
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) cnt[i] = k;</pre>
        cnt[s]++;
30
        q.push((node) {s, 0, dis[s]});
31
32
        while(q.size()) {
             int x = q.top().x, f = q.top().f, g = q.top().g;
33
             q.pop();
             if(cnt[x] == 0) continue;
35
36
             cnt[x]--;
             if(x == t \&\& cnt[x] == 0) {
37
                 printf("%lld\n", f);
38
39
                 return 0;
40
41
             for(int i = 0; i < E[x].size(); i++) {</pre>
                 int y = E[x][i].y, w = E[x][i].w;
42
                 q.push((node) \{y, f + w, dis[y]\});
43
44
             }
45
46
        printf("-1\n");
        return 0;
47
    }
```

二分图匹配

结论

最大匹配数:最大匹配的匹配边的数目

最小点/边覆盖数:选取最少的点/边,使任意一条边至少有一个点被选择/点至少连有一条边。

最大独立数: 选取最多的点, 使任意所选两点均不相连

最小路径覆盖数:对于一个 DAG (有向无环图),选取最少条路径,使得每个顶点属于且仅属于一条路径。路径长可以为 0 (即单个点)。

- 1. 最大匹配数 = 最小点覆盖数(这是 Konig 定理)
- 2. 最大匹配数 = 最大独立数
- 3. 最小路径覆盖数 = 顶点数 最大匹配数
- 4. 原图的最大团 = 补图的最大独立集原图的最大独立集 = 补图的最大团
- 5. 最小边覆盖 = 顶点数 最大匹配数

在一般图中:

最小不相交路径覆盖: 每个点拆点为 2x-1,2x,那么一条边 (x,y),则连边 (2x-1,2y),答案是 n-maxmatch

最小可相交路径覆盖: 跑一遍传递闭包, 按传递闭包上的边建边之后转化为最小不相交路径覆盖。

二分图最大匹配的必须边:

在完备匹配中:

匹配边从左到右方向,非匹配边从右到左方向,则一条边为必须边当且仅当边在最大匹配中,并且边所连的两个点**不在**同一个强连通分量中。

在非完备匹配中:

匈牙利算法

```
int dfs(int x) {
        for(int i = head[x]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
2
            int y = ver[i];
            if(vis[y]) continue;
            vis[y] = 1;
            if(!match[y] || dfs(match[y])) {
                 match[y] = x;
                 return true;
            }
        }
10
11
        return false;
12
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
13
        memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
14
        if(dfs(i)) ans++;
15
16
   }
```

KM 算法二分图最大权匹配

KM 算法只支持二分图最大权完美匹配, 若图不一定存在完美匹配, 注意补 0 边和补点。

KM 算法引入了顶标的概念,用 la[x] 和 lb[x] 分别保存两侧点的顶标,顶标必须满足大于所有边。每次对每个点进行循环匹配,匹配中统计一个 delta 表示最小的权值使得一条边可以加入。然后修改顶标再继续匹配。

```
int la[N], lb[N], va[N], vb[N], delta, match[N], g[N][N], n;
    int dfs(int x) {
        va[x] = 1;
        for(int y = 1; y \le n; y^{++}) {
             if(!vb[y]) {
                 if(la[x] + lb[y] - g[x][y] == 0) {
                      vb[y] = 1;
                      if(!match[y] || dfs(match[y])) {
                          match[y] = x;
                          return true;
10
11
                 } else delta = min(delta, la[x] + lb[y] - g[x][y]);
12
            }
13
        }
14
        return false;
15
16
    }
    void work() {
17
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
18
            for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++)</pre>
19
                 g[i][j] = read();
20
        memset(match, 0, sizeof(match));
21
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
22
             la[i] = g[i][1];
23
24
             lb[i] = 0;
             for(int j = 2; j <= n; j++)</pre>
25
26
                 la[i] = max(la[i], g[i][j]);
27
28
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
            while(true) {
29
                 memset(va, 0, sizeof(va));
30
31
                 memset(vb, 0, sizeof(vb));
                 delta = 0x3f3f3f3f;
32
```

```
if(dfs(i)) break;
33
34
                 for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {</pre>
                     if(va[j]) la[j] -= delta;
35
                     if(vb[j]) lb[j] += delta;
36
                 }
37
            }
38
39
        long long ans = 0;
40
        for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
41
            ans += g[match[i]][i];
42
        printf("%lld\n", ans);
43
44
   }
    网络流
    Dinic 算法
    const int inf = 0x3f3f3f3f3;
    int bfs() {
3
        memset(d, 0, sizeof(int) * (t + 10)); d[s] = 1;
        while(q.size()) q.pop(); q.push(s);
4
        while(q.size()) {
            int x = q.front(); q.pop();
            for(int i = head[x]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
                 if(d[ver[i]]) continue;
                 if(edge[i] <= 0) continue;</pre>
                 d[ver[i]] = d[x] + 1;
10
                 q.push(ver[i]);
11
            }
12
13
        return d[t];
14
15
    int dinic(int x, int flow) {
16
17
        if(x == t) return flow;
        int k, res = flow;
18
        for(int i = head[x]; i && res; i = nxt[i]) {
19
            if(d[ver[i]] != d[x] + 1 || edge[i] <= 0) continue;</pre>
20
            k = dinic(ver[i], min(res, edge[i]));
21
            if(k == 0) d[ver[i]] = 0;
22
            edge[i] -= k;
23
            edge[i ^ 1] += k;
24
            res -= k;
25
26
        return flow - res;
27
   }
28
    EK 算法费用流
    //反向边 cost 为负数,容量为 0
1
    int SPFA() {
2
        queue<int> q; q.push(s);
3
        memset(dis, 0x3f, sizeof(dis)); dis[s] = 0;
        memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis)); vis[s] = 1;
5
        q.push(s); flow[s] = 0x3f3f3f3f;
        while(q.size()) {
            int x = q.front();
            vis[x] = 0; q.pop();
            for(int i = head[x]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
10
                 if(edge[i] <= 0) continue;</pre>
11
                 if(dis[ver[i]] > dis[x] + cost[i]) {
12
                     dis[ver[i]] = dis[x] + cost[i];
13
14
                     pre[ver[i]] = i;
                     flow[ver[i]] = min(flow[x], edge[i]);
15
16
                     if(!vis[ver[i]]) {
17
                         q.push(ver[i]);
18
                         vis[ver[i]] = 1;
                     }
19
                }
20
            }
21
        }
22
```

```
return dis[t] != 0x3f3f3f3f;
23
24
   }
   void update() {
25
        int x = t;
26
        while(x != s) {
27
           int i = pre[x];
28
            edge[i] -= flow[t];
29
           edge[i ^ 1] += flow[t];
30
           x = ver[i ^ 1];
31
32
        maxflow += flow[t];
33
34
        minncost += dis[t] * flow[t];
35
   }
    Dinic 算法费用流
    int SPFA() {
        while(q.size()) q.pop(); q.push(s);
        memset(d, 0x3f, sizeof(int) * (n + 10)); d[s] = 0;
3
        memset(vis, 0, sizeof(int) * (n + 10)); vis[s] = 1;
        while(q.size()) {
            int x = q.front(); q.pop();
           vis[x] = 0;
            for(int i = head[x]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
                if(edge[i] <= 0) continue;</pre>
                if(d[ver[i]] > d[x] + cost[i]) {
10
                    d[ver[i]] = d[x] + cost[i];
11
12
                    if(!vis[ver[i]]) {
                        vis[ver[i]] = 1;
13
                        q.push(ver[i]);
14
                    }
15
                }
           }
17
18
        return d[t] != 0x3f3f3f3f;
19
20
    int dinic(int x, int flow) {
21
22
        if(x == t) return flow;
        vis[x] = 1;
23
24
        int k, res = flow;
        for(int i = head[x]; i && res; i = nxt[i]) {
25
26
            if(vis[ver[i]]) continue;
            if(d[ver[i]] != d[x] + cost[i] || edge[i] <= 0) continue;</pre>
27
28
            k = dinic(ver[i], min(edge[i], res));
           if(!k) d[ver[i]] = -1;
29
           edge[i] -= k;
30
            edge[i ^ 1] += k;
31
           res -= k;
32
33
            mincost += cost[i] * k;
34
        vis[x] = 0;
35
        return flow - res;
   }
37
   连通性算法
   Tarjan 强连通分量
   dfn[x]: dfs 序。
   low[x]: 追溯值,指 x 的子树内部,通过一条非树边能到达的最小的 dfn 值。
    如果 dfn[x] == low[x],当前栈中,x 以后的元素为一个强连通。
   void tarjan(int x) {
        low[x] = dfn[x] = ++dfncnt;
        s[++t] = x; vis[x] = 1;
        for(int i = head[x]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
            if(!dfn[ver[i]]) {
                tarjan(ver[i]);
                low[x] = min(low[x], low[ver[i]]);
```

```
} else if(vis[ver[i]]) {
8
                 low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[ver[i]]);
10
11
        }
12
        if(dfn[x] == low[x]) {
            int z = -1;
13
14
            ++sc;
            while(z != x) {
15
                 scc[s[t]] = sc;
16
17
                 siz[sc]++;
                vis[s[t]] = 0;
18
19
                 z = s[t];
20
                 t--;
            }
21
        }
22
   }
23
    //从任意点开始跑, 但是注意如果图不连通, 需要每个点跑一次
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
25
        if(!dfn[i])
            tarjan(i);
27
    点双连通
   Tarjan 割点判定
    int cut[N];
    namespace \ v\_dcc \ \{
        int root, low[N], dfn[N], dfntot;
3
        void tarjan(int x) {
            low[x] = dfn[x] = ++dfntot;
            int flag = 0;
            for(int i = head[x]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
                 int y = ver[i];
                 if(!dfn[y]) {
                     tarjan(y);
10
                     low[x] = min(low[x], low[y]);
11
                     if(low[y] >= dfn[x]) {
12
13
                         flag++;
14
                         if(x != root || flag > 1) cut[x] = 1;
15
16
                 } else low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[y]);
17
            }
18
19
        void getcut() {
20
21
            for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
                 if(!dfn[i])
22
                     tarjan(root = i);
23
24
   }
25
```

求点双连通分量

点双连通分量比较复杂,一个点可能存在于多个点双连通分量当中,一个点删除与搜索树中的儿子节点断开时,不能在栈中弹掉父亲点,但是父亲点属于儿子的 v-dcc。

```
int cut[N];
1
    vector<int> dcc[N];
    namespace \  \, \textbf{v\_dcc} \  \, \{
         int s[N], t, root;
         int es[N], et;
5
         void tarjan(int x) {
             dfn[x] = low[x] = ++dfntot;
             s[++t] = x;
             if(x == root \&\& head[x] == 0) {
                  dcc[++dc].clear();
10
11
                  dcc[dc].push_back(x);
12
                  return ;
13
             int flag = 0;
```

```
for(int i = head[x]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
15
16
                 int y = ver[i];
                 if(!dfn[y]) {
17
18
                      tarjan(y);
                      low[x] = min(low[x], low[y]);
19
                      if(low[y] >= dfn[x]) {
20
21
                          flag++;
                          if(x != root || flag > 1) cut[x] = true;
22
                          dcc[++dc].clear();
23
24
                          int z = -1;
                          while(z != y) {
25
26
                               z = s[t--];
27
                              dcc[dc].push_back(z);
                          }
28
                          dcc[dc].push_back(x);
29
30
31
                 } else low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[y]);
            }
32
33
        void get_cut() {
34
             for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
35
36
                 if(!dfn[i])
37
                     tarjan(root = i);
    }
39
```

边双连通

搜索树上的点 x,若它的一个儿子 y,满足严格大于号 low[y] > dfn[x],那么这条边就是桥。注意由于会有重边,不能仅仅考虑他的父亲编号,而应该记录入边编号。

```
namespace e_dcc {
1
        int low[N], dfn[N], dfntot;
2
        vector<int> E[N];
3
        void tarjan(int x, int in_edge) {
            low[x] = dfn[x] = ++dfntot;
             for(int i = head[x]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
                 int y = ver[i];
                 if(!dfn[y]) {
                     tarjan(y, i);
                     low[x] = min(low[x], low[y]);
10
11
                     if(low[y] > dfn[x])
                         bridge[i] = bridge[i ^ 1] = true;
12
                 } else if(i != (in_edge ^ 1))
                 //注意运算优先级
14
15
                     low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[y]);
            }
16
17
        void getbridge() {
            for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
19
                 if(!dfn[i])
20
21
                     tarjan(i, 0);
22
        void dfs(int x) {
23
            dcc[x] = dc;
24
25
            for(int i = head[x]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
                 if(!dcc[ver[i]] && !bridge[i]) {
26
27
                     dfs(ver[i]);
28
                 }
            }
29
30
        void getdcc() {
31
32
            for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
                 if(!dcc[i]) {
33
                     ++dc;
34
35
                     dfs(i);
                 }
36
37
            }
38
        void getgraphic() {
39
```

```
for(int x = 1; x \le n; x++) {
40
41
                 for(int i = head[x]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
                     if(dcc[ver[i]] != dcc[x]) {
42
43
                          E[dcc[x]].push_back(dcc[ver[i]]);
                          E[dcc[ver[i]]].push_back(dcc[x]);
44
                     }
45
                 }
46
            }
47
        }
48
    }
49
```

2-SAT

2-SAT 用于解决每个变量的 01 取值问题,用于判断是否存在一种不冲突取值方法。

建边方法:假如选了A之后,B的取值**确定**,那么就A的这个取值向B的这个取值建边,否则不要建边。

判定方法:如果、 $\exists A$,使得 A 和 $\neg A$ 在同一个强连通分量里面,说明不存在一种合法取值,否则存在。

输出方案: 自底向上确定每个变量的取值,由于 tarjan 求解强连通分量是自底向上,所以编号比较小的强连通是位于 DAG 底部的。 基于 tarjan 的方案输出就变得十分简单了,只要判断一个点和对立节点哪个 scc 的编号小就行了。

例如: A->B->C, 那么 C 的编号最小。

```
for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {</pre>
         int x = read() + 1, y = read() + 1;
         int w = read();
         char c[10];
4
         scanf("%s", c + 1);
5
         if(c[1] == 'A') {
             if(w) {
                  add(2 * x - 0, 2 * x - 1);
8
                  add(2 * y - 0, 2 * y - 1);
             } else {
10
                  add(2 * x - 1, 2 * y - 0);
11
12
                  add(2 * y - 1, 2 * x - 0);
             }
13
14
         if(c[1] == '0') {
15
             if(w) {
16
                  add(2 * x - 0, 2 * y - 1);
17
18
                  add(2 * y - 0, 2 * x - 1);
19
             } else {
                  add(2 * x - 1, 2 * x - 0);
20
                  add(2 * y - 1, 2 * y - 0);
21
             }
22
23
24
         if(c[1] == 'X') {
             if(w) {
25
                  add(2 * x - 0, 2 * y - 1);
                  add(2 * x - 1, 2 * y - 0);
27
                  add(2 * y - 0, 2 * x - 1);
add(2 * y - 1, 2 * x - 0);
28
29
             } else {
30
                  add(2 * x - 0, 2 * y - 0);
                  add(2 * x - 1, 2 * y - 1);
32
                  add(2 * y - 0, 2 * x - 0);
add(2 * y - 1, 2 * x - 1);
33
34
             }
35
         }
    }
37
    for(int i = 1; i <= 2 * n; i++)</pre>
38
         if(!dfn[i])
39
             tarjan(i);
40
41
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
         if(scc[2 * i - 0] == scc[2 * i - 1]) {
42
43
             printf("NO\n");
             return 0;
44
         }
45
    }
46
```

计算几何

字符串

字串哈希

```
namespace String {
        const int x = 135;
2
3
        const int p1 = 1e9 + 7, p2 = 1e9 + 9;
4
        ull xp1[N], xp2[N], xp[N];
        void init_xp() {
5
            xp1[0] = xp2[0] = xp[0] = 1;
            for(int i = 1; i < N; i++) {</pre>
                xp1[i] = xp1[i - 1] * x % p1;
                xp2[i] = xp2[i - 1] * x % p2;
                xp[i] = xp[i - 1] * x;
            }
11
12
        }
        struct HashString {
13
            char s[N];
14
            int length, subsize;
            bool sorted;
16
            ull h[N], hl[N];
17
18
            ull init(const char *t) {
                if(xp[0] != 1) init_xp();
19
                length = strlen(t);
21
                strcpy(s, t);
22
                ull res1 = 0, res2 = 0;
23
                h[length] = 0;
                for(int j = length - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
24
                #ifdef ENABLE_DOUBLE_HASH
                     res1 = (res1 * x + s[j]) % p1;
26
                     res2 = (res2 * x + s[j]) % p2;
27
                     h[j] = (res1 << 32) | res2;
28
                #else
29
                     res1 = res1 * x + s[j];
                     h[j] = res1;
31
                #endif
32
33
                }
                return h[0];
34
35
            //获取子串哈希, 左闭右开
36
37
            ull get_substring_hash(int left, int right) {
                int len = right - left;
38
            #ifdef ENABLE_DOUBLE_HASH
39
40
                unsigned int mask32 = \sim(0u);
                ull left1 = h[left] >> 32, right1 = h[right] >> 32;
41
42
                ull left2 = h[left] & mask32, right2 = h[right] & mask32;
                return (((left1 - right1 * xp1[len] % p1 + p1) % p1) << 32) |</pre>
43
                        (((left2 - right2 * xp2[len] % p2 + p2) % p2));
            #else
45
                return h[left] - h[right] * xp[len];
46
47
            #endif
48
            void get_all_subs_hash(int sublen) {
                subsize = length - sublen + 1;
50
                 for (int i = 0; i < subsize; ++i)</pre>
51
                     hl[i] = get_substring_hash(i, i + sublen);
52
```

```
sorted = 0;
53
54
            }
55
            void sort_substring_hash() {
56
57
                 sort(hl, hl + subsize);
                 sorted = 1;
58
59
60
            bool match(ull key) const {
61
62
                 if (!sorted) assert (0);
                 if (!subsize) return false;
63
64
                 return binary_search(hl, hl + subsize, key);
65
            }
        };
66
   }
67
    Trie
    namespace trie {
2
        int t[N][26], sz, ed[N];
        int _new() {
3
4
            sz++;
            memset(t[sz], 0, sizeof(t[sz]));
5
            return sz;
        void init() {
8
            sz = 0;
            _new();
10
            memset(ed, 0, sizeof(ed));
11
12
        void Insert(char *s, int n) {
13
14
            int u = 1;
            for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
15
                 int c = s[i] - 'a';
17
                 if(!t[u][c]) t[u][c] = _new();
                 u = t[u][c];
18
            }
19
            ed[u]++;
20
21
        int find(char *s, int n) {
22
23
             int u = 1;
             for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
24
                int c = s[i] - 'a';
25
                 if(!t[u][c]) return -1;
27
                 u = t[u][c];
            }
28
29
            return u;
        }
30
   }
    KMP 算法
    namespace KMP {
1
        void get_next(char *t, int m, int *nxt) {
2
3
            int j = nxt[0] = 0;
            for(int i = 1; i < m; i++) {</pre>
4
                 while(j && t[i] != t[j]) j = nxt[j - 1];
                 nxt[i] = j += (t[i] == t[j]);
            }
        vector<int> find(char *t, int m, int *nxt, char *s, int n) {
10
            vector<int> ans;
            int j = 0;
11
            for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
                 while(j && s[i] != t[j]) j = nxt[j - 1];
13
                 j += s[i] == t[j];
14
                 if(j == m) {
15
                     ans.push_back(i - m + 1);
16
17
                     j = nxt[j - 1];
                 }
18
```

```
20
             return ans;
21
   }
22
    manacher 算法
    namespace manacher {
        char s[N];
2
        int p[N], len;
3
        void getp(string tmp) {
4
5
             len = 0;
             for(auto x : tmp) {
                 s[len++] = '#';
                 s[len++] = x;
             }
             s[len++] = '#';
10
             memset(p, 0, sizeof(int) * (len + 10));
             int c = 0, r = 0;
12
             for(int i = 0; i < len; i++) {</pre>
                 if(i <= r) p[i] = min(p[2 * c - i], r - i);</pre>
14
15
                 else p[i] = 1;
                 while(i - p[i] >= 0 \&\& i + p[i] < len \&\& s[i - p[i]] == s[i + p[i]])
16
                     p[i]++;
17
                 if(i + p[i] - 1 > r) {
18
                     r = i + p[i] - 1;
19
                     c = i;
20
                 }
21
22
             for(int i = 0; i < len; i++) p[i]--;</pre>
24
25
        void getp(char *tmp, int n) {
            len = 0;
26
             for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
                 s[len++] = '#';
28
                 s[len++] = tmp[i];
29
            s[len++] = '#';
31
32
             memset(p, 0, sizeof(int) * (len + 10));
             int c = 0, r = 0;
33
34
             for(int i = 0; i < len; i++) {</pre>
                 if(i <= r) p[i] = min(p[2 * c - i], r - i);</pre>
35
                 else p[i] = 1;
36
                 while(i - p[i] \ge 0 \& i + p[i] < len \& s[i - p[i]] == s[i + p[i]])
                     p[i]++;
38
                 if(i + p[i] - 1 > r) {
39
                     r = i + p[i] - 1;
40
                     c = i;
41
                 }
42
43
             for(int i = 0; i < len; i++) p[i]--;</pre>
44
45
        int getlen() {
46
             return *max_element(p, p + len);
47
48
        int getlen(string s) {
50
             getp(s);
             return getlen();
52
        }
53
    }
    AC 自动机
    struct ac_automaton {
        int t[N][26], danger[N], tot, fail[N];
2
        int dp[N][N];
        void init() {
            tot = -1;
             _new();
        }
```

```
int _new() {
8
             tot++;
            memset(t[tot], 0, sizeof(t[tot]));
10
11
            danger[tot] = 0;
            fail[tot] = 0;
            return tot;
13
14
        void Insert(const char *s) {
15
            int u = 0;
16
            for(int i = 0; s[i]; i++) {
17
                 if(!t[u][mp[s[i]]]) t[u][s[i] - 'a'] = _new();
18
19
                 u = t[u][mp[s[i]]];
            }
20
            danger[u] = 1;
21
22
        void build() {
23
            queue<int> q;
24
            for(int i = 0; i < 26; i++) {</pre>
25
                 if(t[0][i]) {
                     fail[i] = 0;
27
                     q.push(t[0][i]);
28
                 }
29
30
            while(q.size()) {
                 int u = q.front(); q.pop();
32
                 danger[u] |= danger[fail[u]];
33
                 for(int i = 0; i < 26; i++) {
34
                     if(t[u][i]) {
35
                          fail[t[u][i]] = t[fail[u]][i];
                         q.push(t[u][i]);
37
                     } else t[u][i] = t[fail[u]][i];
38
                 }
39
            }
40
41
        int query(const char *s) {
42
            memset(dp, 0x3f, sizeof(dp));
43
            int n = strlen(s);
44
            dp[0][0] = 0;
45
            for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
                 for(int j = 0; j <= tot; j++) if(!danger[j]) {</pre>
47
48
                     for(int k = 0; k < 26; k++) if(!danger[t[j][k]]) {</pre>
                         dp[i + 1][t[j][k]] = min(dp[i + 1][t[j][k]], dp[i][j] + (s[i] - 'a' != k));
49
50
51
                 }
52
53
            int ans = 0x3f3f3f3f;
            for(int i = 0; i <= tot; i++) if(!danger[i]) {</pre>
54
                 ans = min(ans, dp[n][i]);
56
57
            return ans == 0x3f3f3f3f ? -1 : ans;
58
   };
59
    杂项
   int128
   typedef __uint128_t u128;
    inline u128 read() {
2
        static char buf[100];
        scanf("%s", buf);
        // std::cin >> buf;
        u128 res = 0;
        for(int i = 0;buf[i];++i) {
            res = res << 4 | (buf[i] <= '9' ? buf[i] - '0' : buf[i] - 'a' + 10);
        }
        return res;
10
   }
11
    inline void output(u128 res) {
12
13
        if(res >= 16)
```

```
output(res / 16);

putchar(res % 16 >= 10 ? 'a' + res % 16 - 10 : '0' + res % 16);

//std::cout.put(res % 16 >= 10 ? 'a' + res % 16 - 10 : '0' + res % 16);

}
```

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)。
- 注意树的深度和节点到根的距离是两个不同的东西,深度是点数,距离是边长,如果求 LCA 时用距离算会出错。
- ullet 连通性专题: 注意判断 dfn[x] 和 low[y] 的关系时是否不小心两个都达成 low 了