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1. block_forest_data_structure [lmj/block_forest_data_stru...

又叫圆方树

这个代码用来构造仙人掌的圆方树,两个点一条边的双联通 分量不会被处理为圆点 + 方点, 而是两个圆点直接相连, kind = 0 为圆点。tot 是圆点 + 方点的数量。注意数组大小要开两倍来维 护方点。

gt 是造好的圆方树, 如果还是从1号点开始遍历树的话, 那 么方点的边表中,就是按照 dfn 顺序的那些点,也就是按照环的 顺序排序的, 开头是与1号点最近的点, 可以方便地处理环。

```
struct node {
     int v , u; node *next;
   } pooln[maxn*4] , *gn[maxn];
 4 struct tree {
     int v; tree *next;
   } poolt[maxn*4] , *gt[maxn*2];
 7 int topt , topn;
8 int n , m , tot;
 9 int kind[maxn*2] , dfn[maxn] , low[maxn] , index
10 stack <node*> st;
11 void add ( int u , int v )
     node *tmp = &pooln[++topn];
12
     tmp \rightarrow v = v; tmp \rightarrow u = u; tmp \rightarrow next = gn[u
13
   ]; gn[u] = tmp;
14
15 void addt ( int u , int v )
     tree *tmp = &poolt[++topt];
17
     tmp \rightarrow v = v; tmp \rightarrow next = gt[u]; gt[u] = tmp
18 }
```

```
19 void tarjan ( int i , int from ) {
20    dfn[i] = low[i] = ++index;
21    for ( node *j = gn[i] ; j ; j = j -> next ) if
      ( j -> v != from ) {
    if ( !dfn[j->v] || dfn[i] > dfn[j->v] ) st.p
      ush(j);
             (j);
if ( !dfn[j->v] ) {
  tarjan ( j -> v , i );
  low[i] = min ( low[i] , low[j->v] );
  if ( low[j->v] >= dfn[i] ) {
    if ( st.top() == j ) {
      addt ( i , j -> v , j -> prob );
      addt ( j -> v , i , j -> prob );
      st.pop();
      lelse {
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
 31
32
                          tot++
33
                          kind[tot] = 1;
                          while ( st.top() != j ) {
  node *k = st.top ();
35
                               st.pop();
                              addt ( tot , k \rightarrow u , k \rightarrow prob );
addt ( k \rightarrow u , tot , k \rightarrow prob );
 37
 38
 39
                          addt ( tot , i , j -> prob );
addt ( i , tot , j -> prob );
40
41
42
                          st.pop();
43
44
              else low[i] = min ( low[i] , dfn[j->v] );
 45 }}
46 void work () {
          int i , u , v , a , b;
scanf ( "%d%d" , &n , &m );
for ( i = 1 ; i <= m ; i++ ) {
    scanf ( "%d%d%d%d" , &u , &v , &a , &b );</pre>
47
48
50
              add ( u , v
51
              add ( u , v );
52
 53
54
          tot = n;
          for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ ) kind[i] = 0;</pre>
55
          tarjan ( 1 , -1 );
57
```

2. blossom algorithm [lmj/blossom algorithm.cpp]

```
1 const int maxn = 510;
    struct node {
       int v;
node *next;
    } pool[maxn*maxn*2] , *g[maxn];
 6 int top,n , m,match[maxn];
7 int kind[maxn] , pre[maxn] , vis[maxn] , c[maxn]
  8 queue < int > q;
  9 int f[maxn],ans;
10 void add ( int u , int v ) {node *tmp = &pool[++ top];tmp -> v = v; tmp -> next = g[u]; g[u] = tm
11 int find ( int x ) {int i , t; for ( i = x ; c[i] > 0 ; i = c[i] ) ; while ( c[x] > 0 ) {t = c[x]; c
[x] = i;x = t;}return i;}
12 void getpath ( int x , int tar , int root ) {
       int t;
13
    while ( x != root ) {t = match[x];match[tar] =
x;match[x] = tar;tar = t;x = pre[t];}
14
       match[tar] = x; match[x] = tar;
15
16
17 int lca ( int u , int v , int root ) {
18    int i; for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ ) f[i] = 0;
19    while ( find ( u ) != root ) {u = find ( u ); f
    [u] = 1; if ( !match[u] ) break; u = pre[match[u]]
       f[root] = 1;
while ( find ( v ) != root ) {v = find ( v );i
20
21
    f ( f[v] = 1 ) return v; if ( !match[v] ) break;
    v = pre[match[v]];
22
       return root;
26
27 void bfs ( int x ) {
```

```
int k , i , z;
for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ ) {</pre>
28
29
30
        kind[i] = pre[i] = vis[i] = 0; c[i] = -1;
31
32
      while (q.size()) q.pop();q.push(x);kind
   [x] = 1; vis[x] = 1;
while (q.size ()) {
33
        k = q.front (); q.pop ();
for ( node *j = g[k]; j; j = j -> next ) {
  if ( !vis[j->v] ) {
34
35
36
              if (!match[j->v]) { getpath (k, j -> v, x);
37
38
39
                return ;
40
41
              else {
42
                kind[j\rightarrow v] = 2;
                kind[match[j->v]] = 1;
                pre[j-v] = k;

vis[j-v] = 1; vis[match[j-v]] = 1;
44
45
46
                q.push ( match[j->v] );
48
           else
             49
   tinue;
50
              if ( kind[find(j->v)] == 1
51
52
                z = lca (k, j \rightarrow v, x blossom (k, j \rightarrow v, z)
53
54 }}}}
                blossom (j \rightarrow v, k, z);
55 void work () {
      int i , u , v;
scanf ( "%d%d"
                         , &n , &m );
      for ( i = 1 ; i <= m ; i++ ) {
    scanf ( "%d%d" , &u , &v );
    add ( u , v ); add ( v , u );</pre>
58
59
60
61
      for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ ) {
62
        if ( !match[i] ) bfs ( i );
63
      for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ ) if ( match[i] ) a</pre>
65
   66
68
```

3. euler_tour [lmj/euler_tour.cpp]

```
1 stack < int > s;
2 void dfs ( int i ) {
3    for ( node *j = g[i] ; j ; j = j -> next ) if
      (!j -> taboo ) {
4         s.push ( j -> f );
5         j -> taboo = 1;
6         dfs ( j -> v );
7         ans[++index] = s.top ();
8         s.pop ();
9     }
10 }
```

4. 仙人掌 DP [xzl/仙人掌 DP,图论.cpp]

重复使用时,只需清空 dfn、fa 和 now。每次扫出的环按一定顺序存放在 a 数组中,a[1] 是环的根。

```
int dfn[NMAX + 10], low[NMAX + 10], now, cnt;
int ed[NMAX + 10], fa[NMAX + 10], a[NMAX + 10];
   void dfs(int x)
     dfn[x] = low[x] = ++now;
     for (int \ v : G[x]) if (v != fa[x]) {
        if (dfn[v])
          ed[v] = x, low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[v]);
          continue;
         fa[v] = x;
       dfs(v);
10
11
        if (low[v] > dfn[x]) ; // 割边
12
       else if (low[v] = dfn[x]) {
13
          a[1] = x;
14
          for (cnt = 1, v = ed[x]; v != x; v = fa[v]
15
            a[++cnt] = v;
          // 环 a[1]̄...a[cnt]
16
17
        } else low[x] = min(low[x], low[v]);
```

5. 倍增lca [sll/lca.cpp]

```
1 int lca(int x,int y) {
2    if(deep[x]<deep[y])swap(x,y);
3    int t=deep[x]-deep[y];
4    for(int i=0;bin[i]<=t;i++);
5    if(t&bin[i])x=fa[x][i];
6    for(int i=16;i>=0;i--);
7    if(fa[x][i]!=fa[y][i]);
8         x=fa[x][i],y=fa[y][i];
9    if(x==y)return x;
10    return fa[x][0];
```

6. 有向图强联通 tarjan [sll/tarjan(SCC).cpp]

```
2 int head[N],pos;
3 struct edge{int to,next;}e[N<<1];</pre>
 4 void add(int a,int b)
   \{pos++;e[pos].to=b,e[pos].next=head[a],head[a]=p
   os;}
   int dfn[N],low[N],SCC;
   bool in[N];
  int st[N],top,T;
 9 vector<int>G[N];
10 void tarjan(int u)
     st[++top]=u;in[u]=1;
     dfn[u]=low[u]=++T
13
     for(int i=head[u];i;i=e[i].next) {
       int v=e[i].to;
14
15
       if(!dfn[ν]) {
16
         tarjan(v);
17
         low[u]=min(low[u],low[v]);
18
19
       else if(in[v])low[u]=min(low[u],dfn[v]);
20
21
     if(low[u] == dfn[u]) {
       int \bar{\nu};
22
       ++SCC;
23
24
       do {
25
         ν=st[top--];
26
         in[v]=false;
         G[SCC].push_back(v);
27
28
       \}while(v!=u);
29
int x,y;
scanf("%d%d",&x,&y);
33
34
35
       add(x,y);
36
37
     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)if(!dfn[i])tarjan(i);</pre>
38 }
```

7. 构造圆方树 [xzl/biconnected.cpp]

G 用于存图, T 是构造的圆方树。只有一个点的点双没有添加方点。

```
static vector<int> G[NMAX + 10], T[NMAX + 10];
   void bcc(int u, int \bar{f} = 0) {
     static stack<Pair> stk;
     static bool marked[NMAX + 10];
     static int in[NMAX + 10], low[NMAX + 10], cur;
     in[u] = low[u] = ++cur;
     for (int v : G[u]) {
   if (v == f) f = 0;
                               // 应对重边
 8
        else if (in[v]) low[u] = min(low[u], in[v]);
 9
10
11
          stk.push(Pair(u, ν)); // stk 内存储 DFS 树
   上的边
12
          bcc(v, u);
          low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
if (low[v] > in[u]) \{ // 割边 u - v
T[u].push_back(v);
13
14
15
16
            T[v].push_back(u);
17
            stk.pop()
18
          } else if (low[v] >= in[u]) { // 可能有点双
19
            int linked = 0, p = n + cnt;
20
                                               // linked
   点数, p 圆方树上的新方点
            auto add = [p, &linked](int x) {
21
               if (!marked[x]) {
   marked[x] = true;
22
23
24
                 T[p].push_back(x);
```

```
25
                  T[x].push_back(p);
26
                  linked++;
27
             while (!stk.empty()) {
28
29
                Pair x = stk.top();
                stk.pop();
30
                add(x.u);
31
32
                add(x.v);
33
                if (x.u == u \&\& x.v == v) break;
34
             for (int v : T[p]) marked[v] = false; if (linked == 0) cnt--; // 假点双
35
36
37 }}}}
```

8. 点双联通 tarjan [sll/点双连通分量.cpp]

```
void tarjan(int u, int fa)
      pre[u] = low[u] = ++dfs\_clock;
      for (int i = 0; i < (int)G[u].size(); i++) {
         int v = G[u][i];
 5
         if (!pre[v])
           S.push(Edge(u, v));
 6
           tarjan(v, u)
           low[u] = min(pre[v], low[u]);
if (low[v] >= pre[u]) {
 8
 9
10
              bcc cnt++;
              bcc[bcc_cnt].clear();
11
12
              for(;;) {
13
                Edge x = S.top(); S.pop();
                if (bccno[x.u] != bcc_cnt) {
  bcc[bcc_cnt].push_back(x.u);
14
15
                   bccno[x.u] = bcc\_cnt;
17
                if (bccno[x.v] != bcc_cnt) {
  bcc[bcc_cnt].push_back(x.v);
18
19
20
                   bccno[x.v] = bcc\_cnt;
21
22
23
                if (x.u == u \&\& x.v == v) break;
        else if (pre[v] < pre[u] && v != fa) {
   S.push(Edge(u, v));</pre>
24
25
           low[u] = min(low[u], pre[v]);
26
27 }}}
```

9. 边双联通 tarjan [sll/边双连通分量.cpp]

```
const int N = 5010; // 3352只用1010即可
 2 struct node{
      int v,w,id;
      node(int \ v = 0, int \ w = 0, int \ id = 0): v(v), w(w)
    id(id){};
 6 vector<node>G[N];
   int pre[N];
8 int low[N];
 9 int dfs_num;int ans ;int n,m;
10 void init()
     mem(pre, 0); mem(low, 0);
11
      for(int i=0;i<=n;i++) G[i].clear();</pre>
12
13
      dfs_num = 0;ans = INF;
14
15 int dfs(int u,int fa){
     low[u] = pre[u] = ++dfs_num;
for(int i=0;i<G[u].size();i++){</pre>
16
17
        int v = G[u][i].v;
int id = G[u][i].id;
18
19
20
        if(id == fa) continue;
21
        if(!pre[v]){
          dfs(v,id);//注意这里 第二个参数是 id low[u] = min(low[u],low[v]);//用后代的low更新
23
   当前的
24
25
        else
26
           low[u] = min(low[u], pre[v]); // 利用后代v的反向
   边更新low
27
28 int main(){
29
     int t;
      while(scanf("%d%d",&n,&m)!=EOF&& (n | | m)){
30
31
        int a,b,c;
32
33
        init()
        for(int i=1;i<=m;i++) {
    scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);</pre>
34
           G[a].push_back(node(b,0,i));
35
36
          G[b].push_back(node(a,0,i));
37
```

```
38
         for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
39
            if(!pre[i])
40
               dfs(i,0);
41
             //cout<<i<<endl;</pre>
42
         int degree[N]; mem(degree,0);
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
   for(int j=0;j<G[i].size();j++){</pre>
43
44
45
               int v = G[i][j].v;
if(low[i] != low[v]){
46
47
48
                  degree[low[v]]++; degree[low[i]]++;
49
50
          int l = 0;
          for(int i=1;i<=dfs_num;i++)</pre>
51
52
            if(degree[i] == 2)
53
54
         printf("%d\n",(l+1)/2);
55
56
      return 0:
57 }
```

10. 最小树形图: 朴素算法 [xzl/mdst-nm.cpp]

给定一张 n 个点 m 条边的带权有向图,求以 r 为根的最小树 形图上的边权总和,如果不存在输出 -1。时间复杂度为 O(nm)。 调用 mdst(r) 获得答案,调用前需清空 id 数组。如要求不定根的 最小树形图,可以额外添加一个节点,向原图中的每个点连接-条边权为 ∞ 的边。

```
1 static int n, m, G[NMAX + 10], nxt[MMAX + 10];
 2 static struct Edge { int u, v, w; } E[MMAX + 10]
      *in[NMAX + 10]
 3 static int id[NMAX + 10], mark[NMAX + 10];
 4 int find(int x) { return id[x] ? id[x] = find(id
    \lceil x \rceil) : x;
 5 int dfs(int x)
     mark[x] = 1; int ret = 1;
      for (int i = G[x]; i; i = nxt[i])
        if (!mark[E[i].v]) ret += dfs(E[i].v);
      return ret;
10
11 inline int detect(int x) {
     mark[x] = x;
12
     for (int y = in[x]->u; in[y]; y = in[y]->u)
  if (mark[y]) return mark[y] == x ? y : 0;
  else mark[y] = x;
13
14
15
      return 0;
16
17
if (df\dot{s}(r) < n) return -1;
19
20
      int ret = 0;
21
22
23
      while (true)
        memset(in, 0, sizeof(in));
memset(mark, 0, sizeof(mark));
24
25
        for (auto *e = E + 1; e <= E + m; e++)
if (e->u != e->v && e->v != r && (!in[e->v
   ] \mid | e \rightarrow w < in[e \rightarrow v] \rightarrow w)
             in[e->v] = e;
26
        int p = 0, t = 0;
27
28
        for (int x = 1; x <= n; x++, t |= p) if (!ma
  rk[x] & in[x]  {
    if (!(p) = detect(x)) continue;
29
30
           ret += in[p]->w;
31
           for (int x = \inf[p] \rightarrow u; x != p; x = \inf[x] \rightarrow
   u)
32
             id[find(x)] = p, ret += in[x]->w;
           for (auto *e = E + 1; e <= E + m; e++) {
33
             int u = find(e->u), v = find(e->v);
34
35
             if (u != p \&\& v == p) e->w -= in[e->v]->
   W;
36
             e - > u = u; e - > v = v;
37
38
        if (!t) break;
39
40
      for (int x = 1; x <= n; x++) if (in[x]) ret +=
   in[x]->w;
41
     return ret;
42 }
```

11. 最小树形图: Tarjan 算法 [xzl/最小树形图: Tarjan 算法... ■

使用可并堆优化的 Chu-Liu 算法,这里使用左偏树。in 存储 原图的入边。contract 会生成一棵 contraction 树,树根为 n。 Contraction 树上每个节点的所有儿子构成一个环,环上每个点的

入边存放在 ed 内。使用 expand(r, n) 从节点 r 处展开以 r 为根的最小树形图,如果返回 INF 则表示不存在树形图。contract 过程会增加节点并且改动边权,故使用 w0 保存原始边权。注意点数 n 应该开到两倍。重复使用时注意收缩完后 fa[n] 和 nxt[n] 应置 0。contract 时间复杂度为 $O(m\log n)$,expand 时间复杂度为 O(n),实测随机数据下只有边数 m 达到 5×10^5 级别时才比朴素算法快。

```
1 #define INF 0x3f3f3f3f
 2 struct Edge { int u, v, w, w0; };
 3 struct Heap
      \begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Heap}(\mbox{Edge} & \mbox{$\stackrel{*}{*}$} = \mbox{$e$} & : & e(\mbox{$e$}), & \mbox{$rk(1)$}, & \mbox{sum}(0), & \mbox{$lch(NUL)$}, & \mbox{$rch(NULL)$} & \mbox{$\{\}$} \end{array}
       Edge *e; int rk, sum;
      Heap *lch, void push()
                      *rch;
         if (lch) lch->sum += sum;
         if (rch) rch->sum += sum;
10
         e \rightarrow w += sum; sum = 0;
11
12 inline Heap *meld(Heap *x, Heap *y) {
      if (!x) return y;
if (!y) return x;
13
14
15
      if (x->e->w + x->sum > y->e->w + y->sum)
         swap(x, y);
16
17
      x->push();
18
       x->rch = meld(x->rch, y);
      if (!x\rightarrow lch | | x\rightarrow lch\rightarrow rk < x\rightarrow rch\rightarrow rk)
19
20
      swap(x->lch, x->rch);
x->rk = x->rch ? x->rch->rk + 1 : 1;
21
22
      return x;
23
24 inline Edge *extract(Heap *&x) {
25
      Edge *r = x \rightarrow e;
26
      x->push();
      x = meld(x->lch, x->rch);
27
28
      return r;
29 1
30 static vector<Edge> in[NMAX + 10];
31 static int n, m, fa[2 * NMAX + 10], nxt[2 * NMAX
    + 10]
32 static Edge *ed[2 * NMAX + 10];
33 static Heap *Q[2 * NMAX + 10];
34 static UnionFind id; // id[] & id.fa
35 void contract()
      static bool mark[2 * NMAX + 10];
       //memset(mark + 1, 0, 2 * n);
//id.clear(2 * n);
38
39
       for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
         queue<Heap*> q;
for (int j = 0; j < in[i].size(); j++)
    q.push(new Heap(&in[i][j]));</pre>
40
41
42
43
         while (q.size() > 1)
            Heap *u = q.front(); q.pop();
Heap *v = q.front(); q.pop();
44
45
            q.push(meld(u, v));
46
47
          } Q[i] = q.front();
       } mark[1] = true;
48
49
      for (int u = 1, u0 = 1, p; Q[u]; mark[u0 = u]
      true) {
         do u = id[(ed[u] = extract(Q[u])) \rightarrow u];
50
         while (u == u0 \&\& Q[u]);
51
         if (u == u0) break;
if (!mark[u]) continue;
52
53
         for (u0 = u, n++; u != n; u = p) {
  id.fa[u] = fa[u] = n;
  if (Q[u]) Q[u]->sum -= ed[u]->w;
56
57
            Q[n]
                   = meld(Q[n], Q[u]);
            p = id[ed[u] -> u];
            nxt[p == n ? u0 : p] = u;
59
60 }}}
61 i64 expand(int, int);
62 i64 _expand(int x) {
      i6\overline{4} r = 0;
63
64
       for (int u = nxt[x]; u != x; u = nxt[u])
             `(ed[u]->w0 >= INF) return INF;
65
         else r \leftarrow \exp(ed[u] \rightarrow v, u) + ed[u] \rightarrow w0;
      return r;
67
68
69 i64 expand(int x, int t) {
      i64 r = 0;
70
       for (; x != t; x = fa[x])
71
```

```
output.html
```

12. 最小圆覆盖 [lmj/minimal_circle_cover.cpp]

```
1 const int maxn = 120000;
 2 struct point
      double x , y;
     a[maxn] , c , tmp1 , tmp2;
   int n;
 5
 6 double r
 7 double tmp;
 8 double dis ( point x1 , point x2 ) {return sqrt
      (x1.x-x2.x)*(x1.x-x2.x) + (x1.y-x2.y)*(x1.y-x2.y)
 9 double det ( point x1 , point x2 , point x3 ) {r eturn (x2.x-x1.x) * (x3.y-x1.y) - (x3.x-x1.x) *
    (x2.y-x1.y);
10 double abs ( double x ) {if ( x < 0 ) return -x;
   return x;}
11 point getcen ( point x1 , point x2 , point x3 )
      double A , B , C , D , E , F;point ret;
if ( x1.x == x2.x ) A = 0.0, B = 1.0, C = (x1.x)
13
   y+x2.y)/2.0;
14
      else {
15
         A = 1.0/((x1.y-x2.y) / (x1.x-x2.x)); B = 1.0; C = -(x1.y+x2.y)/2.0 - A * (x1.x+x2.x)/2.0;
16
17
18
      if (x1.x == x3.x) D = 0.0, E = 1.0, F = (x1.
   y+x3.y)/2.0;
19
      else {
20
         D = 1.0/((x1.y-x3.y) / (x1.x-x3.x));E = 1.0;
21
         F = -(x1.y+x3.y)/2.0 - D * (x1.x+x3.x)/2.0;
22
23
      ret.x = (B * F - C * E) / (A * E - B * D);
ret.y = (A * F - C * D) / (B * D - A * E);
24
25
      return ret;
26
27 void work () {
28 int i , j ,
      int i , j , k
srand(67890);
29
      scanf ( "%d" , &n );
for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ ) scanf ( "%lf%lf"</pre>
30
31
      &a[i].x , &a[i].y );
      random_shuffle ( a + 1 , a + 1 + n );
if ( n == 2 ) {
33
         printf ( "%.3lf\n" , dis ( a[1] , a[2] ) /
34
   2.0
35
         return ;
36
      for ( i = 2 ; i <= n ; i++ ) {
  if ( dis ( c , a[i] ) - r > 1e-9 )
37
38
39
40
            c.x = a[i].x; c.y = a[i].y; r = 0.0;
            for ( j = 1 ; j < i ; j++ ) {
   if ( dis ( c , a[j] ) - r > 1e-9 ) {
      c.x = (a[i].x + a[j].x) / 2.0;
      c.y = (a[i].y + a[j].y) / 2.0;
}
41
42
43
44
                 r = dis (a[i], a[j]) / 2.0;

tmp = r; tmp1 = c;
45
46
                 for ( k = 1 ; k <= j - 1 ; k++ ) { if ( dis ( tmp1 , a[k] ) - tmp > 1e-
47
48
    9){
49
                       if ( abs(det ( a[i] , a[j] , a[k]
    )) < 1e-9 ) continue;
50
                       tmp2 = getcen (a[i], a[j], a[k]
    );
51
                       tmp = dis (tmp2, a[i]);
52
53
                       tmp1 = tmp2;
                  }}
54
                 c = tmp1; r = tmp;
55
      }}}
56
      printf ( "%.31f\n" , r );
57 }
```

13. Pohlig-Hellman 离散对数 [xzl/Pohlig-Hellman 离散对数... ■

Pohlig-Hellman 离散对数算法, 求解同余方程 $a^x \equiv b \pmod{m}$ 的最小解 x 或者报告无解, 要求 m 为质数。ord 用于求出 a 关于 m 的阶数。算法需要实现快速幂 qpow(a, k, m)、快速乘 qmul(a, b, m)、素数判定 isprime(n) 和使用扩展 Euclid 算法

output.html

求出的逆元 inv(x, m)。p0、k0、c0 存放的是 m-1 的质因数分解,p1、k1、c1 存放的是 a 关于 m 的阶数的质因数分解。factor 是 Pollard- ρ 质 因 数 分 解 算 法 。 设 阶 数 的 质 因 数 分 解 为 $p_1^{k_1}p_2^{k_2}\cdots p_n^{k_n}$,则时间复杂度为 O $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n k_i(\log m + \sqrt{p_i})\right)$ 。

```
1 #define KMAX 64
 2 static i64 p0[KMAX], p1[KMAX];
3 static int k0[KMAX], k1[KMAX], c0, c1;
4 inline i64 _f(i64 x, i64 m) {
5 i64 r = qmul(x, x, m) + 1;
      if (r >= m) r -= m;
      return r;
9 inline void factor(i64 n) {
10   if (n == 2 || isprime(n)) p0[c0++] = n;
11   else if (!(n & 1)) factor(2), factor(n >> 1);
10
12
      else {
         for (int i = 1; ; i++)
13
14
            i64 x = i, y = f(x, n), p = gcd(y - x)
   n);
           while (p == 1) {
x = _f(x, n);
y = _f(_f(y, n), n);
p = _gcd((y - x + n) \% n, n) \% n;
15
16
17
19
            if (p != 0 && p != n)
20
21
              factor(p), factor(n / p);
              return;
23 }}}
24 inline void psort(i64 *p, int *k, int &c) {
      sort(p, p + c);
int t = 0;
26
      for (int i = 0, j; i < c; i = j) {
  for (j = i; j < c && p[i] == p[j]; j++);
  p[t] = p[i];</pre>
27
         k[t++] = j - i;
30
31
32 }
33 void ord(i64 a, i64 m, int p = 0, i64 cur = 1) {
      static i64 tmp[KMAX + 10], mi;
35
      static int t;
      if (p == 0) mi = LLONG_MAX;
if (p == c0 \&\& qpow(a, cur, m) == 1 \&\& cur < m
37
38
         mi = cur;
39
         memcpy(p1, tmp, sizeof(i64) * t);
40
         c1 =
      } else if (p != c0) {
41
42
         int t0 = t;
43
         for (int k = 0; k \le k0[p] && cur < mi; k++,
         *= p0[p]) {
   cur
44
            if (k) tmp[t++] = p0[p];
45
            ord(a, m, p + 1, cur);
46
         } t = t0;
47
48 inline i64 log(i64 a, i64 b, i64 m, i64 p, int k
49
      typedef unordered_map<i64, i64> Map;
50
      static Map tb;
      i64 pw = 1, bc, bt = 1, s = 1;

for (int i = 1; i < k; i++) pw *= p;

i64 g = qpow(a, pw, m), ai = inv(a, m), x = 0;

for (bc = g; s * s <= p; s++) bc = qmul(bc, g,
53
54
55
      tb.clear();
      for (i64 i = 1, t = bc; i \le s; i++, t = qmul(
56
   t, bc, m))
      tb.insert(make_pair(t, i));
for (int i = 0; i < k; i++, pw /= p, bt *= p)
57
58
59
         i64 b0 = qpow(qmul(b, qpow(ai, x, m), m), pw
   , m), d = -1;
         for (i64^{\circ}j = 0, t = b0; j < s; j++, t = qmul
60
   (t, g, m)
61
            Map::iterator it = tb.find(t);
            if (it != tb.end()) {
    d = it->second * s - j;
62
              if (d >= p) d -= p;
64
              break;
66
         if (d == -1) return -1;
67
         x += bt * d;
68
      } return x;
69
70 }
```

```
71 inline i64 log(i64 a, i64 b, i64 m)
      if (a == 1) return b == 1? 0 : -1;
      i64 m0 = 1, x = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < c1; i++)
73
74
      for (int j = 0; j < k1[i]; j++) m0 *= p1[i];
for (int i = 0; i < c1; i++) {</pre>
75
76
77
         i64 pw = p1[i];
78
         for (int j = 1; j < k1[i]; j++) pw *= p1[i];
   i64 mi = m0 / pw, r = log(qpow(a, mi, m), qp

ow(b, mi, m), m, p1[i], k1[i]);

if (r == -1) return -1;
79
80
81
         x = (x + qmul(qmul(r, mi, m0), inv(mi, pw),
   m0)) % m0;
      } return x < 0 ? x + m0 : x;
82
83 }
84 //factor(m - 1);
85 //psort(p0, k0, c0);
86 //ord(a, m);
87 //psort(p1, k1, c1);
88 //i64 \text{ ans} = log(a, b, m);
```

$\mathbf{14.}\ \ \mathbf{Pohlig_Hellman}\ [\mathrm{lmj/Pohlig_Hellman.cpp}]$

用来对 smooth 的模数 p 求离散对数。如果 p-1 的质因数分解中最大的素因子比较小可以使用。getlog 用来取对数,getroot 算原根,枚举时,只需要判断这个数的 (p-1)/prime factor 次幂是不是全部都不是 1 就可以。考虑 $n=p^e$ 阶循环群,原根 g 是生成元,现在要找 $g^x=h$ 。

- $1. \diamondsuit x_0 = 0$
- 2. 计算 $r=g^{p^{e-1}}$,这个元素阶数为 p
- 3. 对 k = 0...e 1 计算
 - 1. $h_k = (g^{-x_k}h)^{p^{e^{-1-k}}}$,这个元素同样是 p 阶的,在 $\langle r \rangle$ 中
 - 2. 用 BSGS(或者暴力)求出 $d_k \in \{0, ..., p-1\}$ 满足 $r^{d_k} = h_k$
 - $3. \diamondsuit x_{k+1} = x_k + p^k d_k$
- 4. 返回 x_e

即设 $x = c_0 + c_1 p + c_2 p^2 + \dots + c_{e-1} p^{e-1}$,每一次进行的 p^{e-1-k} 次方可以令之后的数都是 p^e 的倍数,从而都是 1,只留下 $g^{c_k p^{e-1}}$ 这一项(之前的项被 3.1. 中的逆元消去了),然后计算这一项。如果 $n = p_1^{e_1} p_2^{e_2}$ 这样,考虑对每个质因数,调用一次 $g_i = g^{n/p_i^{e_i}}$, $h_i = h^{n/p_i^{e_i}}$,得到 $x \equiv x_i \pmod{p_i^{e_i}}$,CRT 求解就可以了。这一步同样是把其他无关的素因子的阶通过高次幂消去。ExGCD 似乎过程是不会爆 long long 的(?)。复杂度

```
O\left(\sum e_i(\log n + \sqrt{p_i})\right)
   typedef long long LL;
LL pfactor[1200] , totf;
 3 LL gene[1200];
 4 void exgcd(LL a,LL b,LL &x,LL &y) {
      if(b==0) \{ x=1; y=0; return; \}
      exgcd(b,a\%b,x,y);
      LL tp=x:
      x=y; y=tp-a/b*y;
 9
10 LL inv ( LL a , LL mod ) \{
11
     LL x
      LL x, y; exgcd (a, mod, x, y);
12
      return (x%mod+mod)%mod;
13
14
15 LL qmul ( LL a , LL b , LL m ) \{
16
      a \% = m; b \% = m;
17
      LL r = a*b, s = (long double)(a)*b/m;
      return ((r-m*s)\%m+m)\%m;
18
19
20 LL fast_mul ( LL a , LL b , LL c , LL mod ) {
21
22 }
      return qmul(qmul(a,b,mod),c,mod);
23 pair<LL,LL> crt ( pair<LL,LL> a , pair<LL,LL> b
24
      if ( a.first == -1 ) return b;
   a. first = fast_mul(a. first, b. second, inv(b. second, a. second), a. second*b. second) + fast_mul(b. fir
   st, a. second, inv(a. second, b. second), a. second*b. se
   cond);
26
      a.second *= b.second;
27
      a.first %= a.second;
```

```
28
     return a;
29 }
30 LL mpow ( LL f , LL x , LL mod ) {
      LL s = 1;
      while ( x ) {
  if ( x % 2 ) s = qmul(s,f,mod);
  f = qmul(f,f,mod); x >>= 1;
34
35
x = 0, hh;
39
      LL ret = 0 , nowp = mod / prime , pp = 1;
       gene[0] = 1;
40
41
       for (k = 1; k \le prime - 1; k++)  {
         gene[k] = qmul (gene[k-1], r, p);
42
43
       for (k = 0; k \le e - 1; k++) {
         h = qmul(h,inv(mpow(g,x,p),p),p);
hh = mpow(h, nowp, p);
for(j = 0; j <= prime - 1; j++) {
  if(gene[j] == hh) break;
45
46
47
48
49
         nowp = nowp / prime;
50
         nowp = nowp / pr

x = j * pp;

ret += x;

pp = pp * prime;
51
52
      } return make_pair(ret,mod);
55 }
56 LL getlog ( LL a , LL root , LL p ) {
57         LL i , j , tp , tmp;
58         pair<LL,LL> ret , rem;
59
       tp = p - 1;
      rem.first = -1;
      for ( i = 2 ; tp != 1 ; i++ ) {
  if ( tp % i == 0 ) {
61
62
63
            tmp = 1; j = 0;
            while ( tp % i == 0 ) {
  tmp = tmp * i;
65
              j++; tp /= i;
67
      ret = solve ( mpow ( root , p / tmp , p )
mpow ( a , p / tmp , p ) , tmp , i , j , p );
rem = crt ( rem , ret );
      }} return rem.first;
70
71 }
72 \acute{L}L getroot ( LL p ) {
      LL i , j , tp = p - 1;
totf = 0;
       for ( i = 2 ; tp != 1 ; i++ ) {
         if ( tp % i == 0 ) {
   pfactor[++totf] = i;
78
            while ( tp % i == 0 ) tp /= i;
79
      80
81
82
    1 ) break;
83
         if ( j == totf + 1 ) return i;
      } return -1;
85
86 }
87 LL work ( LL p , LL a , LL b ) { // return x, s uch that a^x = b (mod p)
      LL i , j , rt , la , lb , x , y , g;
rt = getroot ( p );
88
89
90
      la = getlog(a, rt, p); // rt^la = a (mod
   p)
91
      lb = getlog ( b , rt , p );
      // x*la = lb (mod p-1)
92
      g = gcd (la, p-1);

exgcd (la, p-1, x, y);

if (lb % g != 0) return -1;

x = (x\%(p-1)+(p-1))\%(p-1);
95
      return qmul (x, (1b/g), (p-1)/_gcd(1a,p-1)
98 }
```

$15. \ continued_fraction \ [{\rm lmj/continued_fraction.cpp}]$

连分数相关/最佳分数逼近

这个代码用来处理 $\frac{a}{b} < \frac{x}{y} < \frac{c}{a}$,给出一组 x, y 最小的解,注意,x 最小就对应了 y 最小,二者是等价的。(请自行保证 $\frac{a}{b} <$

结果为 num/dom,过程中,dec 保存了两个分数的连分数展开,len 是两个数组的长度。例如 [4; 1, 2] 表示的分数是 $4+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{2}}$

连分数的一些性质 [4; 1, 4, 3] = [4; 1, 4, 2, 1] = [4; 1, 4, 3, ∞],可以在最后加一个1上去(只能有一个,因为1不能再减1了),完成了之后,后面可以认为有无穷个 ∞ 。

求一个分数的连分数展开: 把整数部分减掉, 放到答案数组里, 然后把剩下的真分数去倒数, 重复做到 $\frac{0}{x}$ 就是结果。无理数类似, 但是要想办法存数值。

代码中求的是两个公共前缀, 在第一个不同处取 $\min\{a_i, b_i\}+1$ 就是分子分母最小的解。复杂度和辗转相除类似, $O(\log n)$ 。

如果要求的是和一个分数最接近的数,即限制了分子,分母有一个界,那么同样求出这个分数的连分数表示,然后考虑每一个前缀截断一下,并且把最后一个数字 -1, +0, +1 分别求一下看看哪个最接近。复杂度 $O(\log^2 n)$,卡时间的话可以尝试二分一下,变成 $O(\log n \log \log n)$ 。(此段的代码没实现过,不保证正确性)(理论大概是连分数展开是最优的分数逼近,所以可以这样搞(不会证,不记得对不对))

```
long long dec1[1200] , dec2[1200] , len1 , len2;
 2 Long Long num , dom;
3 void getfrac ( Long Long *d , Long Long &L , Long
    g lon g a , lon g lon g b ) {
      L = 1;
      d\lceil 1\rceil = a / b;
      a %= b;
while ( a != 0 ) {
swap ( a , b );
d[++L] = a / b;
 8
 9
10
         a \% = b;
11 }}
12 void work () {
13
      Long Long i;
14
      getfrac ( dec1 , len1 , a , b );
      getfrac ( dec2 , len2 , c , d );
dec1[len1+1] = 2147483647777777711;
15
16
17
      dec2[len2+1] = 21474836477777777711;
      for ( i = 1 ; i <= len1 && i <= len2 ; i++ ) {
   if ( dec1[i] != dec2[i] ) break;</pre>
18
19
20
21
22
      dec1[i] = min ( dec1[i] , dec2[i] ) + 1;
      num = dec1[i]; dom = 1;
      for ( i-- ; i >= 1 ; i-- ) {
23
         swap ( núm , dom );
num = num + dom * dec1[i];
24
25
26
27
      printf ( "%lld %lld\n" , num , dom );
28 }
```

16. min_25_sieve [lmj/min_25_sieve.cpp]

记号同 whzzt18 年集训队论文。f(x) 表示被求和的积性函数,并且在质数点值是是一个低阶多项式。

$$h(n) = \sum_{\substack{2 \leqslant p \leqslant n \ p ext{ prime}}} f(p) \ h_{n,\,m} = \sum_{\substack{x ext{ T} ext{$lpha$} \leqslant m ext{ bn} ext{bm} ext{BB}}} x^k \ g_{n,\,m} = \sum_{\substack{2 \leqslant x \leqslant n \ x ext{ F} ext{BB}}} f(x)$$

注意从 2 开始。考虑线性筛的过程,每次筛掉一个最小的质数。对于 h(n,m) 和 g(n,m) 进行筛法时,考虑枚举 i 的最小质因子,并且合数的最小质因子不超过 \sqrt{n} 。其中 h(n)=h(n,0),h(n,m) 是筛 h(n) 的过程, g(n,0) 就是答案。从而写出递推式(假设质数点值 $f(p)=p^k$)

$$h(n,\ j) = h(n,\ j-1) - p_j^k \left\lceil h\left(\left\lfloor rac{n}{p_j}
ight
vert,\ j-1
ight) - h(p_{j-1})
ight
vert$$

其中 $p_{j-1} \leq \sqrt{n}$ 可以把 $h(p_{j-1})$ 打表,扣掉是要把最小质因子小的去掉,并且只有 $p_j^2 \leq n$ 时转移不为 0。从小到大按层转

$$egin{aligned} g(n,\ i) &= g(n,\ i+1) + \ \sum_{\substack{e\geqslant 1 \ p^{e+1}\leqslant n}} \left[f(p^e_i) \left[g\left(\left\lfloor rac{n}{p^e_i}
ight
floor,\ i+1
ight) - h(p_i)
ight] + f(p^{e+1}_i)
ight] \end{aligned}$$

同样的,只有 $p_i^2 \le n$ 时存在转移,分层计算即可。初值 $h(n, 0) = \sum_{i=1}^n i^k$ 全都算上,然后把不是质数的点值筛出去,g(n, m) = h(n),先只计算质数上的点值,然后把合数的点值逐个加入到 g 中。最后的答案是 g(n, 0) + f(1)。

```
1 typedef long long LL;
    2 const LL NN = 420000
    3 const LL block = 100000
    4 const LL mod = 1000000007
    5 const LL inv2 = 5000000004
    6 LL n, p[1200000] , prime[NN] , tot;
   7 LL value[NN] , cnt , limit , pos[NN 8 LL sumh[NN] , h0[NN] , h1[NN]; 9 LL h[NN]; // sum of h[1..value[x]]
                                                                                                                            pos[NN];
 10 LL g[NN];
 11 LL getpos ( LL x ) { return x<=limit?x:pos[n/x];
12 void predo () {
                 LL i , j;

for ( i = 2 ; i <= block ; i++ ) {

   if ( !p[i] )
13
15
                                   prime[++tot] = i;
16
          for ( j = 1 ; j <= tot && i * prime[j] <= bl
ock ; j++ ) {</pre>
17
 18
                                   p[i*prime[j]] = 1;
                                    if ( i % prime[j] == 0 ) break;
 19
 20
 21
                    cnt = 0;
 22
                   for ( i = 1 ; i * i <= n ; i++ ) value[++cnt]</pre>
 23
                    i--; limit = i;
 24
                   for ( ; i >= 1 ; i-- ) if ( n / i != value[cnt
 25
                           value[++cnt] = n / i;
 26
                           pos[i] = cnt;
 28
                   for ( i = 1 ; i <= tot ; i++ )
  sumh[i] = (sumh[i-1] + prime[i]) % mod;</pre>
 29
                    for ( i = 1 ; i <= cnt ; i++ ) {//cal h from 2
 30
 31
                           h0[i] = ((value[i]-1)\%mod*((value[i]+2)\%mod)
           %mod*inv2) % mod;//modulo before multiply
                           h1[i] = (value[i] - 1) % mod;
 32
 33
 34
                    for ( i = 1 ; i <= tot ;
                           for ( j = cnt ; prime[i] * prime[i] <= value</pre>
 35
           [j]; j--) {
    h0[j] = ((h0[j] - prime[i] * (h0[getpos(v
 36
           | The content of the 
 37
 38
 39
                                    if ( h1[j] < 0 ) h1[j] += mod;</pre>
 40
                    for ( i = 1 ; i <= cnt ; i++ )//f(p)=p-1
h[i] = ( h0[i] - h1[i] + mod ) % mod;</pre>
 41
 42
 44 LL getf (_LL p , LL e ) { return p ^ e; }
45 void min25 () {
                  LL i , j , e , now , tmp; for ( j = cnt ; j >= 1 ; j-- ) g[j] = h[j]; for ( i = tot ; i >= 1 ; i-- )
48
49
                           for ( j = cnt ; prime[i] * prime[i] <= value</pre>
50
                                    for ( e = 1 , now = prime[i] ; now * prime
           [i] <= value[j] ; e++ , now = now * prime[i] g[j] = (g[j] + getf(prime[i],e) * (g[j] + getf(prime[
           tpos(value[j]/now)]-h[prime[i]]+mod) + getf(prim
           e[i],e+1) ) % mod;
printf ( "%lld\n" , (g[cnt] + 1) % mod );
 53 }
54 void work () {
55    scanf ( "%11d" , &n );
56
                   predo ();
```

```
output.html
```

```
57 min25 ();
58 }
```

17. 幂级数前缀和 [xzl/power-series.cpp]

KMAX 表示插值多项式次数最大值,MOD 为模数,要求为质数。qpow 是快速幂,add 是取模加法。f[0] 到 f[K+1] 存放的是前缀和函数的取值,下面的预处理是暴力快速幂求出的,如果要线性复杂度请换成线性筛。插值方法为 Lagrange 插值法,单次计算复杂度为 $\Theta(K)$ 。注意计算结果可能为负数。使用时可以开一个 PowerSeries 的数组。

```
1 static bool initialized;
   static int cnt;
 3 static i64 fi[KMAX + 10], _tmp[KMAX + 10];
 4 struct PowerSeries
      static void init() {
     _fi[0] = 1;
for (int i = 2; i <= KMAX + 1; i++) _fi[0] =
_fi[0] * i % MOD;
   10
          initialized = true;
11
      int K; i64 *f;
PowerSeries() : PowerSeries(cnt++) {}
PowerSeries(int _K) : K(_K) {
12
13
14
      if (!_initialized) init();
  f = new i64[K + 2]; f[0] = 0;
  for (int i = 1; i <= K + 1; i++) f[i] = (f[i
1] + qpow(i, K)) % MOD;</pre>
15
16
17
18
19
       ~PowerSeries() { delete[] f;
      i64 operator()(i64 n) const {
    n %= MOD; _tmp[K + 2] = 1;
    for (int i = K + 1; i >= 1; i--) _tmp[i] = _
20
21
22
   23
24
         for (int i = 0, b = K & 1 ? 1 : -1; i <= K +
   1; i++, b = -b) {
    add(ret, b * f[i] * pre % MOD * _tmp[i + 1
] % MOD * _fi[i] % MOD * _fi[K + 1 - i] % MOD);
    pre = pre * (n - i) % MOD;
25
26
27
         } return ret;
28
29
      i64 eval(i64 n) const { return (*this)(n); }
30 };
```

18. 类 Euclid 算法 [xzl/sim-euclid.cpp]

类 Euclid 算法在模意义下计算:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} k^{p} \left\lfloor \frac{ak+b}{c} \right\rfloor^{q}$$

其中所有参数非负,在计算过程中始终保证 K=p+q 不增, $a,c\geqslant 1$ 且 $b\geqslant 0$ 。需要 Bernoulli 数 $(B_1=+1/2)$ 来计算自然数幂前缀和 $S_p(x)=\sum_{k=1}^x k^p=\sum_{k=1}^{p+1} a_k^{(p)}x^k$,其中 $a_k^{(p)}=\frac{1}{p+1}\binom{p+1}{k}B_{p+1-k}$ 。代码中 has 为访问标记数组,每次使用前需清空,val 为记忆化使用的数组,qpow 是快速幂,S 是自然数幂前缀和,A 记录了 $a_k^{(p)}$,C 是组合数。时空复杂度为 $O(K^3\log\max\{a,c\})$ 。注意参数的范围防止整数溢出。如果只是计算直线下整点数量,则主算法部分只用被注释掉的四句话。

算法主要分为三个情况,其中 $a \ge c$ 和 $b \ge c$ 的情况比较简单。当 a, b < c 时,用 $j = \lfloor (ak+b)/c \rfloor$ 进行代换,注意最终要转化为 $\lfloor (c(j-1)+c-b-1)/a \rfloor < k \le \lfloor (cj+c-b-1)/a \rfloor$,再进行一次分部求和即可。注意处理 $k \le n$ 这个条件。

n	0	1	2	4	6	8
B_n	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{42}$	$-\frac{1}{30}$
n	10	12	14	16	18	20
B_n	$\frac{5}{66}$	$-\frac{691}{2730}$	$\frac{7}{6}$	$-\frac{3617}{510}$	$\frac{43867}{798}$	$-\frac{174611}{330}$

1 i64 F(i64 n, i64 a, i64 b, i64 c, int p, int q, int d = 0) {
2 if (n < 0) return 0;

```
if (has[d][p][q]) return val[d][p][q];
      has[d][p][q] = true;
      i64 &ret = val[d++][p][q] = 0; // 后面的 d 均加
 6
      if (!q) ret = S(n, p) + (!p); // 注意 p = 0 的边
      else if (!a)
         ret = qpow(b / c, q) * (S(n, p) + (!p)) % MO
 8
   D;
 9
         //return b / c * (n + 1) % MOD;
      } else if (a >= c) {
   i64 m = a / c, r = a % c, mp = 1;
10
11
         for (int j = 0; j <= q; j++, mp = mp * m % M
   OD)
            \mathsf{add}(\mathsf{ret},\ \mathsf{C}[q][\mathsf{j}]\ *\ \mathsf{mp}\ \%\ \mathsf{MOD}\ *\ \mathsf{F}(\mathsf{n},\ r,\ b,\ c
13
   , p + j, q - j, d) % MOD);
    //return (F(n, a % c, b, c)
D * (n + 1) % MOD * INV2) % MOD;
14
                                       b, c) + a / c * n % MO
   D
15
      \} else if (b >= c) {
         i64 \text{ m} = b / c, r = b \% c, \text{ mp} = 1;
         for (int j = 0; j \leftarrow q; j++, mp = mp * m % M
17
   OD)
   add(ret, C[q][j] * mp % MOD * F(n, a, r, c, p, q - j, d) % MOD);
//return (F(n, a, b % c, c) + b / c * (n +
18
     1)) % MOD;
20
      } else {
21
22
         i64 m = (a * n + b) / c;
         for (int k = 0; k < q; k++) {
23
            i64 s = 0;
            for (int i = 1; i <= p + 1; i++)
24
   add(s, A[p][i] * F(m - 1, c, c - b - 1, a, k, i, d) % MOD);
           add(ret, C[q][k] * s % MOD);
27
         ret = (qpow(m, q) * S(n, p) - ret) % MOD;
//return (m * n - F(m - 1, c, c - b - 1, a))
28
   % MOD;
30
      } return ret;
31 }
```

19. 线性筛 & 杜教筛 [xzl/dyh.cpp]

计算积性函数 f(n) 的前缀和 $F(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k)$: 先选定辅助函数 g(n) 进行 Dirichlet 卷积,得到递推公式:

$$F(n) = rac{1}{g(1)} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n (f imes g)(k) - \sum_{k=2}^n g(k) F\left(\left\lfloor rac{n}{k}
ight
floor
ight)
ight)$$

对于 Euler 函数 $\varphi(n)$,选定 g(n) = 1,得:

$$\Phi(n) = rac{n(n+1)}{2} - \sum_{k=2}^n \Phi\left(\left\lfloorrac{n}{k}
ight
floor
ight)$$

对于 Mobius 函数 $\mu(n)$, 选定 g(n) = 1, 得:

$$\mathrm{M}(n) = 1 - \sum_{k=2}^n \mathrm{M}\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{k} \right
floor
ight)$$

如果没有预处理,时间复杂度为 $\Theta(n^{3/4})$,空间复杂度为 $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$ 。如果预处理前 $\Theta(n^{2/3})$ 项前缀和,则时空复杂度均变为 $\Theta(n^{2/3})$ 。下面的代码以 Euler 函数为例,能够在 1s 内计算 10^{10} 内的数据。可以多次调用。

```
1 #define S 17000000
                              // for F(10^10)
 2 static int pc, pr[S + 10];
3 static i64 phi[S + 10];
   static unordered map<i64,
                                     i64> dat;
 5 inline void sub(\overline{1}64^{\circ} \& a, 164^{\circ} b) { a = b; if (a < b = b)
   0) a += MOD;
 6 inline i64 c2(i64 n) { n %= MOD; return n * (n +
   1) % MOD * INV2 % MOD;
   i64 F(i64 n) { // 杜教筛 if (n <= S) return phi[n]; if (dat.count(n)) return dat[n];
      i64 \& r = dat[n] = c2(n);
for (i64 i = 2, l; i <= n; i = l + 1) {
11
         i64 p = n / i;
12
         l = n / p;

sub(r, (l - i + 1) * F(p) % MOD); // (1 - i)
13
        sub(r,
14
   + 1) % MOD?
15
      return r;
17
18 phi[1] = 1; // 线性筛
19 for (int i = 2; i <= S; i++) {
```

```
if (!phi[i])
20
21
       pr[pc++] = i;
22
       phi[i] = i - 1;
23
24
     for (int j = 0; pr[j] * i <= S; j++) {
25
       int p = pr[j]
26
       if (i % p) phi[i * p] = phi[i] * (p - 1);
         phi[i * p] = phi[i] * p;
28
29
         break;
30 }}}
31 for (int i = 2; i <= S; i++) add(phi[i], phi[i -
   1]);
```

```
20. \ dinic \ [\mathrm{lmj/dinic.cpp}]
```

```
1 void add ( int u , int v , int f ) {
       node *tmp1 = &pool[++top] , *tmp2 = &pool[++top]
       tmp1 \rightarrow v = v; tmp1 \rightarrow f = f; tmp1 \rightarrow next = g
    [u]; g[u] = tmp1; tmp1 -> rev = tmp2;

tmp2 -> v = u; tmp2 -> f = 0; tmp2 -> next = g
     [v]; g[v] = tmp2; tmp2 \rightarrow rev = tmp1;
 6 bool makelevel () {
       int i , k;
       queue < int > q;
for ( i = 1 ; i <= 1 + n + n + 1 ; i++ ) level</pre>
    [i] = -1;
       left = -1,
level[1] = 1; q.push ( 1 );
while ( q.size () != 0 ) {
    k = q.front (); q.pop ();
    for ( node *j = g[k] ; j ; j = j -> next )
        if ( j -> f && level[j->v] == -1 ) {
10
11
13
                level[j->\nu] = level[k] + 1;
q.push ( j -> \nu );
15
16
17
                 if ( j -> v == 1 + n + n + 1 ) return tr
   ue;
18
       return false;
19
20
21 int find ( int k , int key ) {
       if (k == 1 + n + n + 1) return key;
int i , s = 0;
23
       for ( node *j = g[k] ; j ; j = j -> next )

if ( j -> f && level[j->\nu] == level[k] + 1 &
24
25
    & s < key
26
             i = find (j \rightarrow v, min (key - s, j \rightarrow f)
             j -> f -= i;
28
             j \rightarrow rev \rightarrow f += i;
29
       if ( s == 0 ) level[k] = -1;
31
       return s;
33 }
34 void dinic () {
35
       int ans = 0;
36
       while ( makelevel () == true ) ans += find ( 1
       //printf ( "%d\n" , ans );
if ( ans == sum ) printf ( "^_^\n" );
else printf ( "T_T\n" );
38
39
40 }
```

21. 费用流 [lmj/min_cost_max_flow.cpp]

```
14
             if (j \rightarrow f \&\& dis[j\rightarrow v] > dis[k] + j \rightarrow c
    ) {
15
                dis[j\rightarrow v] = dis[k] + j \rightarrow c;
                from [j-\nu] = dis[k] + j - \nu c,
from [j-\nu] = j;
if (f[j-\nu] == 0) q. push (j - \nu);
f[j-\nu] = 1;
16
17
19
20
21
        if ( dis[1+n*m*3+1] != 9999999 ) return true;
22
       return false;
23
24 int find ()
    int i ; f = 999999 , s = 0;
for ( i = 1+n*m*3+1 ; i != 1 ; i = from[i] ->
rev -> v ) f = min ( f , from[i] -> f );
25
26
27
        flow += f;
    for ( i = 1+n*m*3+1 ; i != 1 ; i = from[i] -> rev -> \nu ) from[i] -> f -= f, from[i] -> rev ->
       += f:
29
       return f * dis[1+n*m*3+1];
30 }
31 void dinic () {
        int ans = 0;
       while ( spfa () == true ) ans += find ();
//printf ( "%d\n" , flow );
       if ( flow == sum && sum == sum1 ) printf ( "%d
    \n"
            ans );
       else printf ( "-1\n" );
37 }
```

22. 三分_上凸函数 [sll/三分_上凸函数.cpp]

23. 单纯型 [xzl/simplex.cpp]

```
1 #define EPS 1e-10
 2 #define INF 1e100
 4 class Simplex {
     public:
      void initialize()
  scanf("%d%d%d",
                              , &n, &m, &t);
         memset(A, 0, sizeof(A));
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
 8
            idx[i] = i;
scanf("%Lf", A[0] + i);
10
11
12
          for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
13
            idy[i] = n + i;
for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
    scanf("%Lf", A[i] + j);
    A[i][j] *= -1;</pre>
14
15
16
17
18
             scanf("%Lf", A[i]);
19
20
21
       void solve()
          srand(time(\tilde{0}));
22
23
          while (true) {
             int \dot{x} = 0, \dot{y} = 0;
for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
24
25
               if^{(A[i][0] \leftarrow -EPS \&\& (!y'|| (rand() \& 1))}
26
   ))) y = i;
27
            if (!y) break;
28
             for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
               if (A[y][i] > EPS && (!x | | (rand() & 1)
29
            if (!x) {
  puts("Infeasible");
30
31
32
               return;
33
34
            pivot(x, y);
35
         while (true) {
    double k = INF;
36
37
         int x, y;
for (x = 1; x <= n; x++)
if (A[0][x] > EPS) break;
38
39
40
41
             if (x > n) break;
```

```
for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
  double d = A[i][x] > -EPS ? INF : -A[i][
43
   44
45
                  k = d;
46
                  y = i;
47
            if (k >= INF) {
  puts("Unbounded");
48
49
50
               return;
51
52
            pivot(x, y);
53
54
          printf("%.10Lf\n", A[0][0]);
55
         if (t)
56
            static double ans[NMAX + 10];
57
            for (int i = 1; i <= m;
                                               i++
            if (idy[i] <= n) ans[idy[i]] = A[i][0];
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    printf("%.10Lf ", ans[i]);</pre>
58
59
60
            printf("\n");
61
62
63
     private:
64
      void pivot(int x, int y) {
         swap(idx[x], idy[y]);

double r = -A[y][x];

A[y][x] = -1;
65
66
67
         for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) A[y][i] /= r;
for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++) {</pre>
68
69
70
71
            if (i == y) continue;
            r = A[i][x];
            A[i][x] = 0;

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

A[i][j] += r * A[y][j];
72
73
74
75
      int n, m, t;

double A[NMAX + 10][NMAX + 10];
76
78
      int idx[NMAX + 10], idy[NMAX + 10];
79 };
```

24. 线性空间求交 [xzl/vector-space-intersect.cpp]

设两个线性空间 U、V 的基分别为 $u_1, u_2, ..., u_n$ 和 $v_1, v_2, ..., v_m$ 。考虑同时求出 U+V 和 $U\cap V$ 的基:逐次将 u_i 加入。设当前扩展到 $v_1, ..., v_m, u'_1, ..., u'_j$,若 u_i 不能被它们线性表出,则令 $u'_{j+1}=u_i$ 。否则 $u_i=\sum a_ju'_j+\sum b_jv_j$,即 $u_i-\sum a_ju'_j=\sum b_jv_j$,那么等式左边可以直接加入交空间。时间复杂度 $\Theta(nm)$ 。代码是异或线性空间的求交。

```
1 #define SMAX 32
  typedef unsigned int u32;
 3 struct Basis
     u32 \nu[SMAX]
     auto operator[](const size_t i) -> u32& {
       return ν[i];
  }};
 8 auto intersect(Basis &u, Basis v) → Basis {
     Basis z, r;
for (int i = 0; i < SMAX; i++) if (u[i]) {
10
       u32 x = u[i], y = u[i]
11
       for (int j = 0; j < SMAX; j++) if ((x >> j)
12
   & 1) {
         if (v[j]) x ^= v[j], y ^= r[j];
13
14
           v[j] = x, r[j] = y;
15
16
           break:
17
18
       if (!x) z.add(y);
19
     } return z;
20 }
```

25. AC 自动机 [xzl/ac-automaton.cpp]

时间复杂度 $O(n+m+z+n|\Sigma|)$,n 是模板串总长度,m 是目标串长度,z 是总匹配次数, Σ 是字符集。如果想移掉 $n|\Sigma|$ 这一项,需要使用哈希表。传入的字符串下标从 0 开始。

```
1 struct Node {
2   Node() : mark(false), suf(NULL), nxt(NULL) {
3       memset(ch, 0, sizeof(ch));
4   }
5   bool mark;
6   Node *suf, *nxt, *ch[SIGMA];
7 };
```

```
8 void insert(Node *x, char *s) {
9     for (int i = 0; s[i]; i++) {
10         int c = s[i] - 'a';
11         if (!x->ch[c]) x->ch[c] = new Node;
10
11
           x = x \rightarrow ch[c];
12
13
14
       x->mark = true;
15 }
16 void build automaton(Node *r) {
       queue<No\overline{d}e *> q;
17
       if (!nt c = 0; c < SIGMA; c++) {
   if (!r->ch[c]) continue;
   r->ch[c]->suf = r;
18
19
20
           q.push(\bar{r}->ch[c]);
21
22
       while (!q.empty()) {
  Node *x = q.front();
23
24
25
           q.pop();
           for (int c = 0; c < SIGMA; c++) {
26
              Node *v = x - ch[c]; if (!v) continue;
27
28
              Node *y = x - su\bar{f};
              while (y != r \&\& !y -> ch[c]) y = y -> suf;
29
              if (y - \operatorname{ch}[c]) y = y - \operatorname{ch}[c];
30
31
              v - > suf = y
32
              if (y-\text{smark}) v-\text{snxt} = y;
33
              else v->nxt = y->nxt;
34
              q.push(v);
35
36 void search(Node *x, char *s) {
37     for (int i = 0; s[i]; i++) {
38     int c = s[i] - 'a';
           while (x-) suf && !x->ch[c]) x = x->suf;
39
           if (x->ch[c]) x = x->ch[c];
if (x->mark) print(i + 1, x->data);
40
41
           for (Node *y = x->nxt; y; y = y->nxt) print(
42
    i + 1, y->data);
43
    }}
```

26. KMP [sll/KMP.cpp]

```
int p[101];
    int main()
       string a, b;
       cin>>a>>b;
       int n=a.length(),m=b.length();
a=" "+a;b=" "+b;
       int j=0;
       for(int i=2;i<=m;i++) {</pre>
          while(j>0&&b[j+1]!=b[i])j=p[j];
if(b[j+1]==b[i])j++;
10
11
12
13
       j=0;
14
       for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) {</pre>
          while(j>0&b[j+1]!=a[i])j=p[j];
if(b[j+1]==a[i])j++;
if(j==m){printf("%d",i-m+1);break;}
15
17
18
19
       return 0;
20 }
```

27. PAM_sll [sll/PAM_sll,字符串.cpp]

```
#define N 500020
 2 int val[N], head[N], pos;
 3 struct edge{int to,next;}e[N<<1];</pre>
 4 void add(int a,int b) {pos++;e[pos].to=b,e[pos].
next=head[a],head[a]=pos;}
   struct Tree
      char ch[N]
 6
      int now,cnt,odd,even;
 8
      int fail[N],len[N],go[N][26];
      void init()
10
        now=cnt=0:
        odd=++cnt, even=++cnt;
11
12
        len[odd]=-1,len[even]=0;
        fail[odd]=fail[even]=odd;
13
        now=even; add(odd, even);
14
15
      void insert(int pos,char c) {
16
         \begin{tabular}{ll} while (ch[pos-1-len[now]]!=c) now=fail[now]; \\ if (!go[now][c-'a']) \{ \end{tabular} 
17
18
           go[now][c-'a']=++cnt;
19
           l̃en[cnt]=len[now]+2;
20
21
           if(now==odd)fail[cnt]=even;
22
           else {
```

```
int t=fail[now];
24
              while(ch[pos-1-len[t]]!=c)t=fail[t];
25
              fail[cnt]=go[t][c-'a'];
26
27
           add(fail[cnt],cnt);
28
29
        now=go[now][c-'a'];
30
        val[now]++;
31
32
      void dfs(int u) {
         for(int i=head[u];i;i=e[i].next) {
33
34
           int v=e[i].to;
35
           dfs(v);
36
           val[u]+=val[v];
37
38
      long Long cal()
        long long ret=0;
for(int i=3;i<=cnt;i++)
  ret=max(ret,1ll*len[i]*val[i]);
39
40
41
42
         return ret:
43
   }} tree;
44 int main()
45
      tree.init();
scanf("%s",tree.ch+1);
46
      int len=strlen(tree.ch+1);
for(int i=1;i<=len;i++)</pre>
48
49
        tree.insert(i,tree.ch[i]);
50
      tree.dfs(1);
printf("%lld\n",tree.cal());
51
52 }
```

28. SA_sll [sll/SA_sll,字符串.cpp]

```
#define N 200020
   \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} \ \ wa[N], wb[N], ws[N], wv[N], sa[N], rank[N]; \\ \textbf{void} \ \ cal\_sa(\textbf{int} \ *r, \textbf{int} \ n, \textbf{int} \ m) \ \ \{ \end{array}
      int *x=wa,*y=wb,*t;
      for(int i=0;i<m;i++)ws[i]=0;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)ws[x[i]=r[i]]++;</pre>
 5
      for(int i=1;i<m;i++)ws[i]+=ws[i-1];</pre>
      for(int i=n-1;i>=0;i--)sa[--ws[x[i]]]=i;
      for(int j=1,p=1;p<n;j<<=1,m=p) {
        10
11
         for (int i=0; i<n; i++) if (sa[i]>=j)y[p++]=sa[i]
12
13
         for(int i=0;i<n;i++)wv[i]=x[y[i]];</pre>
14
         for(int i=0;i<m;i++)ws[i]=0;</pre>
         for(int i=0;i<n;i++)ws[wv[i]]++;
for(int i=1;i<m;i++)ws[i]+=ws[i-1];</pre>
15
16
         for(int i=n-1;i>=0;i--)sa[--ws[wv[i]]]=y[i];
17
18
         t=x, x=y, y=t, p=1; x[sa[0]]=\bar{0};
         for(int i=1;i<n;i++)</pre>
19
           x[sa[i]] = (y[sa[i-1]] == y[sa[i]] & y[sa[i-1] +
20
   j]==y[sa[i]+j])?p-1:p++;
21
22 ínt height[N]
23 void cal_h(int *r,int *sa,int n) {
24
      int k=\overline{0};
25
26
      for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)rank[sa[i]]=i;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {</pre>
         int j=sa[rank[i]-1]; if (k)k--;
27
28
         while (r[j+k]==r[i+k])k++;
29
         height[rank[i]]=k;
30
   char ch[N]; int r[N];
31
32
   int main() {
33
      std::cin>>ch;
34
      int n=strlen(ch);
35
      for(int i=0;i<n;i++)r[i]=ch[i];r[n]=0;
      cal\_sa(r,n+1,128);

cal\_h(r,sa,n);
36
37
38
      for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)printf("%d ",sa[i]+1);put</pre>
39
      for(int i=2;i<=n;i++)printf("%d ",height[i]);</pre>
40
```

29. manacher [sll/manacher.cpp]

```
for(int i=1;i<=m;i++)
      if(mx>i)p[i]=min(p[2*id-i],mx-i);
       while (c[p[i]+i]==c[i-p[i]])p[i]++;
       if(i+p[i]>mx)mx=i+p[i],id=i;
10
11 }}
```

```
30. pam [lmj/pam.cpp]
```

```
1 const int NN = 310000;
 2 struct node {
     int len , cnt,ch[30] , fail;
   } p[NN];
 5 int top,n,last;
 6 char z[NN];
 7 Long Long ans;
 8 void work ()
     int i , tmp;
scanf ( "%s"
                   , z + 1);
10
     n = strlen (z + 1);
12
     top = 2
     p[1].fail = 2; p[2].fail = 1;
13
     p[1].len = 0; p[2].len = -1; z[0] = '$';
     last = 1;
for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
16
17
       while (z[i] != z[i-p[last].len-1]) last =
18
   p[last] fail
19
       if ( !p[last].ch[z[i]-'a'+1] ) {
         p[last].ch[z[i]-[a]+1] = ++top;
20
21
         p[top].len = p[last].len + 2;
22
          tmp = p[last].fail;
23
         while (z[i] != z[i-p[tmp].len-1]) tmp =
   p[tmp].fail;
24
          if ( p[top].len > 1 && p[tmp].ch[z[i]-'a'+
      ) p[top].fail = p[tmp].ch[z[i]-[a+1];
25
          else p[top].fail = 1;
26
       last = p[last].ch[z[i]-'a'+1];
28
       p[last].cnt++;
29
30
     for
           i = top ; i >= 1 ; i-- ) p[p[i].fail].cn
  t += p[i].cnt;
for ( i = 1 ; i <= top ; i++ ) {
   //printf ( "%d %d\n" , p[i].le
31
                               , p[i].len , p[i].cnt
32
33
       ans = max ( ans , (long \ long)p[i].len * p[i]
   .cnt );
34
35
     printf ( "%lld\n" , ans );
36 }
```

31. 回文自动机 [sll/回文自动机.cpp]

```
1 int val[N];
 2 int head[N],pos;
 3 struct edge{int to,next;}e[N<<1];</pre>
 4 void add(int a,int b)
 5 {pos++; e[pos].to=b, e[pos].next=head[a], head[a]=p
   os;
 6 struct Tree
      char ch[N];
      int now,cnt,odd,even;
int fail[N],len[N],go[N][26];
10
      void init()
11
         now=cnt=0;
12
         odd=++cnt, even=++cnt;
13
         len[odd]=-1,len[even]=0;
14
         fail[odd]=fail[even]=odd;
         now=even; add(odd, even);
15
16
      void insert(int pos, char c) {
17
         while(ch[pos-1-len[now]]!=c)now=fail[now];
if(!go[now][c-'a']) {
    go[now][c-'a']=++cnt;
18
19
20
            Ĭen[cnt]=len[now]+2;
21
22
            if(now==odd)fail[cnt]=even;
23
            else {
              \begin{array}{ll} & \text{int } t = \text{fail}[\text{now}];\\ & \text{while}(\text{ch}[\text{pos-1-len}[t]]! = c)t = \text{fail}[t]; \end{array}
24
25
26
               fail[cnt]=go[t][c-'a'];
28
            add(fail[cnt],cnt);
29
         now=go[now][c-'a'];
30
31
         val[now]++;
32
```

```
133
     void dfs(int u) {
34
       for(int i=head[u];i;i=e[i].next) {
         int v=e[i].to;
35
         dfs(v);
36
37
          val[u]+=val[v];
38
39
     long long cal()
40
       long long ret=0;
41
       for(int i=3;i<=cnt;i++)</pre>
42
         ret=max(ret,1ll*len[i]*val[i]);
43
       return ret;
44
45 }tree;
```

32. 后缀排序:倍增算法 [xzl/sa-nlogn.cpp]

倍增法后缀排序,时间复杂度为 $\Theta(n \log n)$ 。 suffix sort 是本 体, 结果输出到 sa 数组和 rk 数组(排名数组)。参数 s 是字符 串,下标从0开始, n 是字符串长度(包括末尾添加的保留字符 \$), m 是字符集大小(一般为 255, 字符集为 Σ = $\{0, 1, 2, ..., m\}$,0 是保留的 \$ 字符)。算法运行完毕后 sa 数组 里面存的是从 0 开始的下标, rk 数组里面存的是从 1 开始的排名 值,两个数组均从0开始索引。如果要多次使用请注意清空 cnt 数组。

另外附带一个线性求 lcp 数组的代码。lcp 数组下标从 1 开 始. 实际上只有在 2 到 n 范围内的才是有效值。参数意义与 suff. x sort 相同。

```
1 static int sa[NMAX + 10], rk[NMAX + 10], lcp[NMA
   X + 10]
   void suffix_sort(const char *s, int n, int m)
     static int x[NMAX + 10], y[NMAX + 10], cnt[NMA
   X + 10], i;
     //memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(int) * (m + for (i = 0; i < n; i++) cnt[s[i]]++;
     for (i = 1; i <= m; i++) cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1];
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) sa[--cnt[s[i]]] = i;
for (i = 1, m = 1, rk[sa[0]] = 1; i < n; i++)
 8
 9
        if (s[sa[i - 1]] != s[sa[i]]) m++;
10
        rk[sa[i]] = m;
11
12
     for (int l = 1; l < n; l <<= 1) {
        memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(int) * (m + 1));
13
   for (i = 0; i < ? rk[i + l] : 0]++;
14
                      i < n; i++) cnt[y[i] = i + l < n
15
        for (i = 1; i \le m; i++) cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1]
   ];
16
        for (i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) x[--cnt[y[i]]]
   = i;
17
        memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(int) * (m + 1));
18
        for (i = 0; i < n; i++) cnt[rk[i]]++;
19
        for (i = 1; i <= m; i++) cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1</pre>
   ];
20
        for (i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) sa[--cnt[rk[x[i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)]]
   ]]]] = x[i];
21
        for (i = 1, m = 1, x[sa[0]] = 1; i < n; i++)
   {
22
          if (rk[sa[i - 1]] != rk[sa[i]] || y[sa[i -
   1]] != y[sa[i]]) m++;
23
          x[sa[i]] = m;
24
25
        memcpy(rk, x, sizeof(int) * n);
26 }}
27 void compute_lcp(const char *s, int n) {
     int j = 0, p;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++, j = max(0, j - 1))</pre>
28
29
30
        if (rk[i] == 1) {
31
          j = 0;
32
          continue;
33
34
        p = sa[rk[i] - 2]
35
        while (p + j < n & i + j < n & s[p + j] ==
   s[i + j]) j++;
lcp[rk[i]] = j;
36
37 }}
```

33. 后缀排序: DC3 [xzl/dc3.cpp]

output.html

DC3 后缀排序算法,时空复杂度 $\Theta(n)$ 。字符串本体 s 数组、sa 数组和 rk 数组都要求 3 倍空间。下标从 0 开始,字符串长度为 n,字符集 Σ 为 [0,m]。 partial_sum 需要标准头文件 numeric。

```
1 #define CH(i, n) i < n ? s[i] : 0
2 static int ch[NMAX + 10][3], seq[NMAX + 10];
 3 static int arr[NMAX + 10], tmp[NMAX + 10], cnt[N
   MAX + 10];
4 inline bool cmp(int i, int j) {
5   return ch[i][0] == ch[j][0] && ch[i][1] == ch[
   j][1] && ch[i][2] == ch[j][2];
 6
 7 inline bool sufcmp(int *s, int *rk, int n, int i
     if (s[i] != s[j]) return s[i] < s[j];
     if ((i + 1) \% 3 \% (j + 1) \% 3) return rk[i +
      < rk[j + 1];
   1]
10
     if (s[i+1] != s[j+1]) return s[i+1] < s[
   j + 1]
11
     return rk[i + 2] < rk[j + 2];
12 }
13 void radix_sort(int n, int m, int K, bool init =
   true)
     if (init) for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) arr[i] =</pre>
14
     int *a = arr, *b = tmp;
for (int k = 0; k < K; k++)
15
                                      * (m + 1))
16
        memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(int)
18
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) cnt[ch[a[i]][k]]</pre>
19
        partial_sum(cnt, cnt + m + 1, cnt);
   for (in\overline{t} i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) b[--cnt[ch[a[i]][k]]] = a[i];
20
        swap(a, b);
22
23
     if (a != arr) memcpy(arr, tmp, sizeof(int) * n
24
25 void suffix_sort(int *s, int n, int m, int *sa,
   int *rk)
26
     s[n] = 0; n++;
     int p = 0, q = 0;
for (int i = 1; i < n; i += 3, p++) for (int j
27
28
     0; j < 3; j++)
ch[p][2 - j] = CH(i + j, n);
for (int i = 2; i < n; i += 3, p++) for (int j
29
30
        j < 3; j++)
ch[p][2 - j] = CH(i + j, n);
31
     radix_sort(p, m, 3);
for (int i = 0; i < p; i++) {
32
33
        if (!q || (q && !cmp(arr[i - 1], arr[i]))) q
34
35
        s[n + arr[i]] = q;
36
37
     if (q < p) suffix_sort(s + n, p, q, sa + n, rk)
   + n);
38
     else {
        for (int i = 0; i < p; i++) sa[n + s[n + i]
39
40
        for (int i = 0; i < p; i++) rk[n + sa[n + i]]
   ] = i + 1;
41
     m = max(m, p);
     p = q = 0
43
     for (int i = 1; i < n; i += 3, p++) rk[i] = rk
44
   [n +
45
     for (int i = 2; i < n; i += 3, p++) rk[i] = rk
   [n + p]
46
          (int i = 0; i < n; i++) if (i % 3) seq[rk[
     for
       - 1] = i;
     for (int \ i = 0; \ i < n; \ i += 3, \ q++)  { ch[i][0] = i + 1 < n ? \ rk[i + 1] : 0;
48
49
        ch[i][1] = s[i];
50
        arr[q] = i;
51
     52
53
        if (i == p) sa[k] = arr[j++];
else if (j == q) sa[k] = seq[i++];
54
55
        else if (sufcmp(s, rk, n, seq[i], arr[j])) s
   a[k] = seq[i++];
57
        else sa[k] = arr[j++];
```

```
58  }
59  for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) rk[sa[i]] = i + 1;
60 }
```

34. 后缀排序: SA-IS [xzl/sais.cpp]

SA-IS 后缀数组排序。字符串存在 str 中,下标从 1 开始,长度为 n,并且 str[n+1] 为哨兵字符,编号为 1。后缀数组放在 sa 中,下标从 1 开始。时空复杂度为 $\Theta(n)$ 。其中使用了 vector
boo l>来优化缓存命中率。

```
1 #define rep(i, l, r) for (register int i = (l);
    i <= (r): ++i
 2 #define rrep(i, r, l) for (register int i = (r);
   i >= (l);
 3 #define PUTS(x) sa[cur[str[x]]-
 4 #define PUTL(x) sa[cur[str[x]]++] = x
5 #define LMS(x) (!type[x - 1] && type[x])
 6 #define RESET memset(sa + 1, 0, sizeof(int) * (n
    + 1));
      memcpy(cur + 1, cnt + 1, sizeof(int) * m);
 8 #define INDUCE rep(i, 1, m) cur[i] = cnt[i - 1]
   + 1:
      \label{eq:continuous_section} rep(\texttt{i}, \texttt{1}, \texttt{n} + \texttt{1}) \text{ if } (\mathsf{sa}[\texttt{i}] \ > \ \texttt{1} \text{ \&\& !type}[\mathsf{sa}[\texttt{i}]
   - 1]) PUTL(sa[i] - 1);
memcpy(cur + 1, cnt + 1, sizeof(int) * m);
10
     rrep(i, n + 1, 1) if (sa[i] > 1 && type[sa[i]
1]) PUTS(sa[i] - 1);
12 void sais(int n
                         int m, int *str, int *sa) {
      static int id[NMAX + 10];
13
14
      vector<bool> type(n + 2);
      type[n + 1] = true;
15
      rrep(i, n, 1) type[i] = str[i] == str[i + 1] ?
16
   type[i + 1] : str[i] < str[i + 1];
     int cnt[m + 1], cur[m + 1], idx = 1, y = 0, rt lrt, *ns = str + n + 2, *nsa = sa + n + 2;
17
18
      memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(int) * (m + 1));
      rep(i, 1, n + 1) cnt[str[i]]++;
19
      rep(i, 1, m) cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1];
RESET rep(i, 2, n + 1) if (LMS(i)) PUTS(i); IN
20
21
   DUCE
      memset(id + 1, 0, sizeof(int) * n);
rep(i, 2, n + 1) if (LMS(sa[i])) {
23
24
25
        register int x = sa[i];
         for (rt = x + 1; !LMS(rt); rt++)
        id[x] = y \&\& rt + y = 1rt + x \&\& !memcmp(st)
26
   r + x, str + y, sizeof(int) * (rt - x + 1)) ? id
   x : ++idx;
27
        y = x, lrt = rt;
28
      int len = 0, pos[(n >> 1) + 1];
rep(i, 1, n) if (id[i]) {
29
30
31
        ns[++len] = id[i];
32
        pos[len] = i;
34
      ns[len + 1] = 1, pos[len + 1] = n + 1;
      if (len == idx - 1) rep(i, 1, len + 1) nsa[ns[
35
   i]] = i;
36
      else sais(len, idx, ns, nsa)
      RESET rrep(i, len + 1, 1) PUTS(pos[nsa[i]]); I
   NDUCE
38
39 static int str[NMAX * 3 + 10], sa[NMAX * 3 + 10]
```

35. 后缀树 [xzl/后缀树,字符串.cpp]

Ukkonen 在线添加尾部字符的后缀树构建算法。后缀树即后缀 Trie 的虚树,树上节点数不超过两倍的字符串总长。State 是后缀树上的节点。Trans 是后缀树的边,记录了一个区间 [l,r] 表示边所对应的子串。根节点没有 fail 指针。原字符串 str 的下标从 1 开始,字符串的最后一个字符是 EOFC,该字符不一定要字典序最大。注意 n 比原长多 1。字符集的第一个字母为 0,字符集 Σ 大小由 SIGMA 确定。添加字符串前需调用 _append::reset。时间复杂度为 $\Theta(n)$,空间复杂度为 $\Theta(n|\Sigma|)$ 。大字符集请使用 unor dered _map。

```
1 #define SIGMA 27
2 #define EOFC (SIGMA - 1)
3 struct State {
4 struct Trans {
```

```
10
      State() : fail(NULL) { memset(ch, 0, sizeof(ch
11
     State *fail; Trans *ch[SIGMA];
12
13 typedef State::Trans Trans;
14 static State *rt;
|15 static char str[NMAX + 10];
16 static int n;
17 namespace _append {
18 static char dir;
19 static int len, cnt, cur;
20 static State *ap;
21 void reset() {
22
     dir = -1; ap = rt;
23
      len = cnt = cur = 0;
25 inline void append(char c) {
     using namespace _append;
     cnt++; cur++;

State *x, *y = NULL;

while (cnt) {
27
28
29
        if (cnt <= len + 1) {
30
31
          len = cnt - 1;
          dir = len ? str[cur - len] : -1;
32
33
34
        while (dir >= 0 && len >= ap->ch[dir]->len()
   ) {
35
          len -= ap->ch[dir]->len();
36
           ap = ap->ch[dir]->nxt;
37
           dir = len ? str[cur - len] : -1;
38
39
        if ((dir >= 0 && str[ap->ch[dir]->l + len] =
40
           (dir < 0 && ap->ch[c])) {
          if (dir < 0) dir = c;
if (y) y->fail = ap;
len++; return;
41
42
43
45
        if (dir < 0) {
          ap->ch[c] = new Trans(cur, n, new State);
46
47
          x = ap;
        } else {
  Trans *t = ap->ch[dir];
48
49
          x = new State;
50
51
          x->ch[c] = new Trans(cur, n, new State);
52
          x \rightarrow ch[str[t \rightarrow l + len]] = new Trans(t \rightarrow l + len]
   len, t \rightarrow r, t \rightarrow nxt);

t \rightarrow r = t \rightarrow l + len - 1;
53
54
          t \rightarrow nxt = x;
55
        if (y) y->fail = x;
if (ap != rt) ap = ap->fail;
56
        y = x; cnt--;
58
59 }
60 inline void initialize() {
61
     rt = new State;
62
      _append::reset();
     n = strlen(str + 1) + 1;
for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
   str[i] -= 'a';</pre>
63
64
65
        appēnd(str[i]);
66
67
     str[n] = EOFC;
68
     append(EOFC);
69
70 }
36. fft [lmj/fft.cpp]
```

```
1 const int maxn = 120000;
2 const double pi = acos(-1);
3 struct complex {
  double r , i;
} a[maxn*4] , b[maxn*4] , c[maxn*4] , d[maxn*4];
6 complex operator + ( complex x1 , complex x2 )
  complex y; y.r = x1.r + x2.r; y.i = x1.i + x2.i; re
7 complex operator - ( complex x1 , complex x2 ) {
  complex y;y.r = x1.r - x2.r;y.i = x1.i - x2.i;re
  turn y;}
8 complex operator * ( complex x1 , complex x2 ) {
  complex y; y \cdot r = x1 \cdot r * x2 \cdot r - x1 \cdot i * x2 \cdot i; y \cdot i' =
```

37

```
x1.r * x2.i + x1.i * x2.r; return y;}
 9 int n , m , N;
10 int rev ( int x ) {int i , y;i = 1; y = 0;while ( i < N ) {y = y * 2 + (x%2);x >>= 1; i <<= 1;}r
   eturn y;}
11 void br ( complex *x ) {int i; for ( i = 0 ; i <
    N ; i++ ) d[rev(i)] = x[i]; for ( i = 0 ; i < N ;</pre>
   i++ ) x[i] = d[i];}
12 void FFT ( complex *x , int f ) {
13     int i , j , s , k;
     complex_{w}, wm, u, t;
14
15
     br ( x );
     for (s'=2; s \leftarrow N; s = 2)
17
        k = s / 2;
18
        wm.r = cos(2*pi/s); wm.i = sin(2*pi/s) * f;
        for ( i = 0 ; i < N ; i += s ) {
    w.r = 1.0; w.i = 0.0;
19
20
21
          for (j = 1;
                           j <= k ;
            u = x[i+j-1]; t = x[i+j-1+k] * w;
22
23
            x[i+j-1] = u + t;
24
            x[i+j-1+k] = u - t;
25
            w = w * wm;
26
   if(f == -1) for (i = 0; i < N; i++) x[i].r = x[i].r / N;
27
28
30
     int i;
     scanf´( "%d%d" , &n , &m );
31
32
33
     while (N < n + m + 2) N = N * 2;
     for ( i = 0 ; i <= n ; i++ ) scanf ( "%lf" , &</pre>
34
   a[i].r
     [i].r )
for (
            i = 0 ; i <= m ; i++ ) scanf ( "%lf" , &
35
     i].r);

FFT (a, 1); FFT (b, 1);

for (i = 0; i < N; i++) c[i] = a[i] * b[i]
   b[i].r
36
37
     38
39
      , int (c[i].r + 0.5) , i=n+m?' \n':
40
```

```
37. lct [lmj/lct.cpp]
 1 struct node {
      long long x;
      long long lm , lp , rev;
      Long Long s , siz;
Long Long ch[4] , fa;
 10
      update (x);
11 }
12 void down ( Long Long x ) {
13 if ( p[x].fa > 0 ) down ( p[x].fa );
13
14
      pushdown ( x );
15
16 void rotate ( long long x , long long kind ) {
17
      Long Long y = p[x].fa;
   if (p[y].fa > 0) p[p[y].fa].ch[y==p[p[y].fa]
.ch[1]] = x;
19
      p[x].fa = p[y].fa;
      if (p[x].ch[kind^1]) p[p[x].ch[kind^1]].fa =
20
      p[y].ch[kind] = p[x].ch[kind^1];
p[y].fa = x;
21
22
23
      p[x] \cdot ch[kind^1] = y
      update ( y ); update ( x );
25
26 void splay ( long long x ) {
      down (x)
for (p)
27
28
              ; p[x].fa > 0 ; rotate ( x , x==p[p[x].f
   a].ch[1]) )

if ( p[p[x].fa].fa > 0 && (x==p[p[x].fa].ch[
1]) == (p[x].fa==p[p[p[x].fa].fa].ch[1]) )

rotate ( p[x].fa , x==p[p[x].fa].ch[1] );
30
31 }
32 void access ( long long x ) {
      splay ( x );
cut ( x , 1 );
33
34
      for (; p[x].fa != 0;) {
  splay ( -p[x].fa );
  cut ( -p[x].fa , 1 );
35
36
```

```
38
        p[-p[x].fa].ch[1] = x;
        update ( -p[x].fa );
p[x].fa *= -1;
39
40
        splay ( x );
41
42 }}
43 void makeroot ( long long x ) {
     access ( x );
p[x].rev ^= 1;
44
45
      swap ( p[x].ch[0] , p[x].ch[1] );
46
48 void link ( Long Long x , Long Long y ) { 49 makeroot ( y );
      p[y].fa = -x;
51 }
```

```
38. ntt [lmj/ntt.cpp]
```

```
1 const Long Long maxn = 120000;
2 const Long Long mod = 998244353;
3 const Long Long omega = 3;
 4 long long a[maxn*4], b[maxn*4], c[maxn*4], d[
     maxn*4];
 Maxif 4], 5 Long Long n , m , N , in; 6 Long Long pow ( Long Long f , Long Long x ) {Long Long s = 1; while ( x ) {if ( x % 2 ) s = (s*f) % mod; f = (f*f) % mod; x >>= 1;} return s;} 7 Long Long inv ( Long Long x ) {return pow ( x , mod = 2 ):
    mod - 2 );}
 8 Long Long rev ( Long Long x ) {Long Long i , y;i = 1; y = 0; while ( i < N ) {y = y * 2 + (x%2);i <<= 1; x >>= 1;} return y;}
9 void br ( Long Long *x ) {Long Long i; for ( i = 0 ; i < N ; i++ ) d[rev(i)] = x[i]; for ( i = 0 ; i < N ; i++ ) x[i] = d[i];}
10 void FFT ( Long long *x , long long f ) { 11 long long i , j , s , k;
         Long Long w , wm , u , t;
        br (x);
for (s = 2; s <= N; s *= 2) {
13
14
            k = s / 2;
15
            wm = pow ( omega , (mod-1) / s ); if ( f == -1 ) wm = inv ( wm );
16
17
            for ( i = 0 ; i < N ; i += s )
18
19
                w = 1;
                for (j = 1; j <= k; j++) \{
u = x[i+j-1]; t = (x[i+j-1+k]*w) \% \text{ mod};
20
21
22
                   x[i+j-1] = (u + t) \% \text{ mod};
                   x[i+j-1+k] = (u - t + mod) \% mod;
23
                   w = (w*wm) \% mod;
24
25
     if'(f == -1) for (i = 0; i < N; i++) x[i] = (x[i] * in) % mod;
26
27 }
28 void work () {
        long long i;
scanf ( "%11d%11d" , &n , &m );
29
        N = 1;
31
        while (N < n + m + 2) N = N * 2;
32
33
        for ( i = 0 ; i <= n ; i++ ) scanf ( "%lld" ,</pre>
     &a[i]
34
        for ( i = 0 ; i <= m ; i++ ) scanf ( "%lld" ,</pre>
    &b[i] )
        in = inv ( N );

FFT ( a , 1 ); FFT ( b , 1 );

for ( i = 0 ; i < N ; i++ ) c[i] = (a[i]*b[i])
36
37
        FFT ( c , -1 );
for ( i = 0 ; i <= n + m ; i++ ) printf ( "%ll
6c" , c[i] , i==n+m?'\n':' );</pre>
39
    d%c"
40
```

39. 左偏树 [lmj/leftist_tree.cpp]

核心操作split和merge, merge时候让小的当堆顶,继续合并 右子树和另外一棵树,之后维护左偏性质。

```
1 struct node {
2    int x , i , dist;
3    node *11 , *rr;
4 } pool[maxn] , *t[maxn];
5    int n , m;
6    int a[maxn];
7    int c[maxn] , f[maxn];
8    int getdist ( node *id ) {
9        if ( id == NULL ) return -1;
10        return id -> dist;
11 }
```

```
12 node *merge ( node *id1 , node *id2 ) {
        if ( id1 == NULL ) return id2;
if ( id2 == NULL ) return id1;
if ( id1 -> x > id2 -> x ) swap ( id1 , id2 );
13
14
15
        id1 -> rr = merge ( id1 -> rr , id2 );

if ( getdist ( id1 -> ll ) < getdist ( id1 ->

r ) ) swap ( id1 -> ll , id1 -> rr );

id1 -> dist = getdist ( id1 -> rr ) + 1;
16
18
19
        return id1;
20 }
21 int find ( int x ) { 22  int i , t;
        int i , t;
for ( i = x ; c[i] > 0 ; i = c[i] ) ;
while ( x != i ) {
23
24
25
            t = c[x];
26
            c[x] = i;
27
           x = t;
28
29
        return i;
30 }
31 void Union ( int x , int y )
        t[x] = merge (t[x], t[y]);

c[x] += c[y];
32
       c[y] = x;
34
35 }
```

40. 序列splay [sll/区间splay.cpp]

```
1 int n,m,sz,rt;
   char ch[10]
   int tr[N][2],fa[N],v[N],sum[N];
 4 int mx[N],lx[N],rx[N];
5 int st[N],size[N],top,tag[N];
 6 bool rev[N];
 7 void pushup(int u) {
      size[u]=1, sum[u]=v[u]; int l=tr[u][0], r=tr[u][1]
      \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{if}(l) \\ \mathbf{size}[u] + = \\ \mathbf{size}[l], \\ \mathbf{sum}[u] + = \\ \mathbf{sum}[l]; \\ \mathbf{if}(r) \\ \mathbf{size}[u] + = \\ \mathbf{size}[r], \\ \mathbf{sum}[u] + = \\ \mathbf{sum}[r]; \\ \end{array}
10
      mx[u]=v[u]; if(l)mx[u]=max(mx[u], mx[l]); if(r)mx
11
    [u]=\max(\max[u],\max[r]);
12
      if(L\&\&r)mx[u]=max(mx[u],rx[L]+v[u]+lx[r]);
13
      else if(l)mx[u]=max(mx[u],rx[l]+v[u]);
      else if(r)mx[u]=max(mx[u],v[u]+lx[r]
14
15
      1x[u]=0; \mathbf{if}(t)1x[u]=1x[t]; rx[u]=0; \mathbf{if}(r)rx[u]=rx
      if(!l)lx[u]=max(lx[u],v[u]);if(!r)rx[u]=max(rx)
16
    [u],v[u]);
   18
      if(l)lx[u]=max(lx[u],sum[l]+v[u]);if(r)rx[u]=m
   ax(rx[u],sum[r]+v[u]
      \mathbf{if}(\tilde{l}\&\&r)\mathbf{l}x[u]=\max(\hat{l}x[u],\sup[l]+v[u]+\mathbf{l}x[r]),rx[
   u]=max(rx[u],sum[r]+v[u]+rx[t]);
20
21 void work(int k,int c)
      tag[k]=c,v[k]=c,sum[k]=size[k]*c;
mx[k]=(c>0?c*size[k]:c),lx[k]=rx[k]=(c>0?c*siz
22
23
   e[k]:0);
24
25 void rve(int k) { 26  rev[k]^=1;
      swap(lx[k],rx[k]);
swap(tr[k][0],tr[k][1]);
27
28
29 }
30 void pushdown(int u) {
      int L=tr[u][0],r=tr[u][1];
if(tag[u]!=12345) {
31
32
33
         if(\bar{l})work(l,tag[u]); if(r)work(r,tag[u]);
34
         tag[u]=12345;
35
36
      if(rev[u])
         if(l)rve(l);if(r)rve(r);
37
         rev[u]^=1;
39 }}
40 void rotate(int x,int &k) {
      int y=fa[x],z=fa[y];
int l=(tr[y][1]==x),r=l^1;
41
      if(y==k)k=x;
else tr[z][tr[z][1]==y]=x;
43
44
      fa[x]=z,fa[y]=x,fa[tr[x][r]]=y;
tr[y][l]=tr[x][r],tr[x][r]=y;
45
46
47
      pushup(y);pushup(x);
48
49 void splay(int x,int &k) {
50
      while (x!=k) {
```

```
51
                                 int y=fa[x],z=fa[y];
52
                                 if(y' = k)
 53
                                          if(tr[y][0]==x^tr[z][0]==y)
54
                                                 rotate(x,k);
55
                                          else rotate(y,k);
 56
 57
                                rotate(x,k):
58 }}
 59
             int find(int k,int rk) {
60
                      pushdown(k)
                      int l=tr[k][0],r=tr[k][1];
if(size[l]>=rk)return find(l,rk);
61
62
63
                       else if(size[l]+1==rk)return k;
64
                       else return find(r,rk-size[l]-1);
65
66 int split(int l,int r) {
67    int x=find(rt,l),y=find(rt,r+2);
68    splay(x,rt),splay(y,tr[x][1]);
69    return tr[y][0];
  70
  71 int a[N];
  72 void newnode(int k,int c)
             \{v[k] = sum[k] = c, mx[k] = c, tag[k] = 12345, 1x[k] = rx[k] = c, tag[k] = c
  (c>0?c:0),size[k]=1,rev[k]=0;}
74 int build(int l,int r) {
  75
                      if(l>r)return 0; int mid=(l+r)>>1, now;
  76
                       now=++sz; newnode(now, a[mid-1]);
                       tr[now][0]=build(l,mid-1); if(tr[now][0])fa[tr[
             now][0]]=now;
             \label{eq:continuity} \begin{split} &\texttt{tr}[\texttt{now}][\texttt{1}] \dot= \texttt{build}(\texttt{mid+1},r)\,; \\ &\texttt{if}(\texttt{tr}[\texttt{now}][\texttt{1}]) \texttt{fa}[\texttt{tr}[\texttt{now}][\texttt{1}]) \\ &\texttt{fa}[\texttt{tr}[\texttt{now}][\texttt{1}]] \\ &\texttt{fa}[\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now}][\texttt{now
  78
                       pushup(now); return now;
 80
81 int Build(int l,int r)
82
                      if (l>r) return 0; int mid=(l+r)>>1, now;
 83
                       if(top)now=st[top--];else now=++sz;newnode(now
              ,a[mid])
84
                       tr[now][0]=Build(L,mid-1);if(tr[now][0])fa[tr[
             now][0]]=now;
 85
                       tr[now][1]=Build(mid+1,r); if(tr[now][1])fa[tr[
             now][1]]=now;
86
                      pushup(now); return now;
87
88 void insert(int x,int tot) {
89     for(int i=0;i<=tot+2;i++)a[i]=0;
90
                       for(int i=1;i<=tot;i++)a[i]=read();</pre>
                      int l=find(rt,x+1),r=find(rt,x+2);
splay(l,rt),splay(r,tr[l][1]);
tr[r][0]=Build(1,tot),fa[tr[r][0]]=r;
 91
92
93
94
                      pushup(r), splay(r, rt);
95 }
a[k]=rev[k]=v[k]=sum[k]=mx[k]=1x[k]=rx[k]=size[k]
               1=0:}
97 void rec(int k) {
98 if(!k)return;
99
                       rec(tr[k][0]); rec(tr[k][1]);
                      st[++top]=k,clr(k);
 100
 101}
102void del(int x,int tot)
                      int l=x,r=x+tot-1,k=split(l,r);
int fk=fa[k];tr[fk][0]=fa[k]=0;rec(k);
105
                      splay(fk,rt);
 106
 107void make_same(int x,int tot,int c)
 108{int l=x, \overline{r}=x+tot-1, k=split(l,r); work(k,c); if(fa)
             k])splay(fa[k],rt);
  109void rever(int x, int tot)
 110{int l=x, r=x+tot-1, k=split(l,r); rve(k); if(fa[k])
             splay(fa[k],rt);]
 111int get_sum(int x,int tot)
                      int l=x, r=x+tot-1, k=split(l,r);
113 return sum[k];
114}
```

41. 权值splay [sll/权值splay.cpp]

```
11 n,kind,rt,sz,fa[N],num[N];
2 ll tr[N][2],size[N],\vec{v}[N],ans;
3 void pushup(ll k){size[k]=size[tr[k][0]]+size[tr
  [k][1]]+num[k];
  void rotate(11x,11 &k) {
    11 y=fa[x],z=fa[y],l,r;
l=tr[y][1]==x;r=l^1;
     if(y==k)k=x
     else tr[z][tr[z][1]==y]=x;
```

```
fa[x]=z,fa[tr[x][r]]=y,fa[y]=x;
tr[y][l]=tr[x][r],tr[x][r]=y;
10
11
     pushup(y);pushup(x);
12
13 void splay(ll x,ll &k) {
     while (x!=k) {
15
       ll y=fa[x], z=fa[y];
       if(y|=k)
16
17
         if(tr[y][0]==x^tr[z][0]==y)
18
           rotate(x,k);
19
         else rotate(y,k);
20
       }rotate(x,k);
21 }}
st;splay(k,rt);return ;}
     if(x==v[k])num[k]++
       else if(x)v[k])insert(tr[k][1],x,k);
25
26
     else insert(tr[k][0],x,k);
27
28 ĺl t1,t2;
29 ll find(ll x,ll k) {
30
     if(!k)return 0;
31
     if(x==v[k])return k;
32
     else if(x>v[k])return find(x,tr[k][1]);
33
     else return find(x,tr[k][0]);
34 }
35 void ask_before(ll x,ll k) {
36    if(!k)return ;
37
     if(v[k]<x){t1=k;ask_before(x,tr[k][1]);}
38
     else ask_before(x,tr[k][0]);
39
if(v[k]>x)\{t2=k;ask_after(x,tr[k][0]);\}
43 //
       else if(v[k]==x)return
44
     else ask_after(x,tr[k][1]);
45
46 void del(ll x,ll k) {
     if(num[k]>1)
47
48
       num[k]--,size[k]--;
49
       splay(k,rt);return;
50
51
52
     t1=t2=-1;
     ask_before(x,rt);
53
54
     ask_after(x,rt);
     if(\overline{t}1==-1\&\&t2==-1)
55
       if(num[rt]==1)rt=0;
56
       else size[rt]--,num[rt]--;
57
58
     else if(t1==-1) {
59
       splay(t2,rt);
tr[rt][0]=0;
60
61
       pushup(rt);
62
63
     else if(t2==-1) {
64
       splay(t1,rt);
65
       tr[rt][1]=0;
66
       pushup(rt);
67
68
     else {
69
       splay(t1,rt);
       splay(t2,tr[t1][1]);
tr[t2][0]=0;
70
71
72
       pushup(t2);pushup(t1);
73 }}
```

。sll/扩展网络流.md

无源汇有上下界可行流:

建图:

M[i]=流入i点的下界流量-流出i点的下界流量

S->i,c=M[i] (M[i]>=0)

i->T,c=-M[i]

流程:

S->T跑最大流,当S连出去的边满流是存在可行流 有源汇上下界最大流:

建图:

T->S,流量限制为(0, 无穷大),转化成无源汇 增设ST和SD,像无源汇那样连边

流程:

- 1. ST->SD跑最大流,判断是否满流,不满流则无解
- 2. 去掉ST,SD,从S->T跑最大流,两遍流量和为有源汇最大流量 有源汇上下界最小流:

建图: 同最大流

流程: 1. 同最大流

1. 去掉ST,SD,T->S跑最大流,两次流量之差为有源汇最小流最大权闭合子图:

问题描述: 求最大权值和的点集,使得这个点集里的任一点的后继 也在该点集中

建图: 原图中的(u->v),建边(u->v,inf)

对于c[u]>0 建边(s->u,c[u])

对于c[u]<0 建边(u->t,-c[u])

流程: 建图后跑s->t的最小割, $\sum c[u](c[u]>0)$ -最小割即为答案

• xzl/manhattan.md

Manhattan 距离最小生成树:每45°一个象限,对每个点找到每个象限中离它最近的点连边,然后做最小生成树。

优化: 只用写找直线 y=x 与直线 x=0之间的最近点的代码, 然后依次交换 x 和 y、取反 y、交换 x 和 y 一共做 4 次扫描线即可。

o xzl/maxdn.md

表格内的数据表示最坏情况。

$\log_{10} n$	1	2	3	4	5	6
$\omega(n)$	2	3	4	5	6	7
d(n)	4	12	32	64	128	240
$\log_{10} n$	7	8	9	10	11	12
$\omega(n)$	8	9	9	10	10	11
d(n)	448	768	1344	2304	4032	6720
$\log_{10} n$	13	14	15	16	17	18
$\omega(n)$	12	12	13	13	14	15
d(n)	10752	17280	26880	41472	64512	103680

• xzl/spfa-opt.md

SPFA 优化。均为玄学,该卡掉的都可以卡掉。费用流时可以考虑一下。

- SLF: 如果入队元素 dist 小于队首元素 dist,则加入队首。 使用 deque。
- SLF-swap: 如果入队后发现队尾元素 dist 小于队首元素 di st,则交换队首和队尾。避免使用双端队列。
- LLL: 入队时与队内 dist 平均值做比较来决定是进队首或者队尾。使用 deque。(效果甚微)
- xzl/fwt.md

FWT 算法: 分治 $A \to A_1, A_2$,线性变换 T,合并时 $A = T[A_1, A_2]^T$ 。逆变换时取 T 的逆矩阵即可。

卷积类型	变换
异或卷积	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$
或卷积	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
和卷积	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

或卷积就是子集和变换。通过按子集大小分类可在 $O(n \log^2 n)$ 时间内计算子集卷积:

output.html

• lmj/treehash.md

$$\operatorname{hash}[x] = A \cdot \prod_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} (\operatorname{hash}[v] \oplus B) \pmod{C}$$

• lmj/matrix_tree_theorem.md

K=度数矩阵-邻接矩阵, K的任意代数余子式(一般删最后 一行一列, 取正号)即为生成树数量。

lmj/virtual tree.md

把需要的点按照dfs序排序,把相邻的lca求出来,塞进去重新排序,之后按照顺序维护当前的链,如果不是链就pop当前的点,在虚树上面加边。

lmj/dominator_tree.md
lmj/sam.md
lmj/cdq.md
lmj/tree_divide_and_conquer(edge_and_node).md
lmj/number_theory.md
反演/筛
lmj/bounded_flow.md

无源汇可行流

建模方法:

首先建立一个源ss和一个汇tt,一般称为附加源和附加汇。

对于图中的每条弧,假设它容量上界为c,下界b,那么把这条边拆为三条只有上界的弧。

- 一条为、容量为b;
- 一条为,容量为b;
- 一条为,容量为c-b。

其中前两条弧一般称为附加弧。

然后对这张图跑最大流,以ss为源,以tt为汇,如果所有的 附加弧都满流,则原图有可行流。

这时,每条非附加弧的流量加上它的容量下界,就是原图中 这条弧应该有的流量。

理解方法:

对于原图中的每条弧, 我们把c-b

称为它的自由流量, 意思就是只要它流满了下界, 这些流多 少都没问题。

既然如此,对于每条弧,我们强制给v提供b单位的流量,并 且强制从u那里拿走b单位的流量,这一步对应着两条附加弧。

如果这一系列强制操作能完成的话,也就是有一组可行流了。

注意: 这张图的最大流只是对应着原图的一组可行流,而不 是原图的最大或最小流。

有源汇可行流

建模方法:

建立弧,容量下界为0,上界为∞。

然后对这个新图(实际上只是比原图多了一条边)按照无源 汇可行流的方法建模,如果所有附加弧满流,则存在可行流。

求原图中每条边对应的实际流量的方法,同无源汇可行流,只是忽略掉弧

就好。

而且这时候弧的流量就是原图的总流量。

理解方法:

有源汇相比无源汇的不同就在于,源和汇是不满足流量平衡的,那么连接

之后,源和汇也满足了流量平衡,就可以直接按照无源汇的方式建模。

注意:这张图的最大流只是对应着原图的一组可行流,而不 是原图的最大或最小流。

有源汇最大流

建模方法:

首先按照有源汇可行流的方法建模,如果不存在可行流,更 别提什么最大流了。

如果存在可行流,那么在运行过有源汇可行流的图上(就是已经存在流量的那张图,流量不要清零),跑一遍从s到t的最大流(这里的s和t是原图的源和汇,不是附加源和附加汇),就是原图的最大流。

理解方法:

为什么要在那个已经有了流量的图上跑最大流?因为那张图保证了每条弧的容量下界,在这张图上跑最大流,实际上就是在容量下界全部满足的前提下尽量多得获得"自由流量"。

注意,在这张已经存在流量的图上,弧也是存在流量的,千万不要忽略这条弧。因为它的相反弧的流量为的流量的相反数,且的容量为0,所以这部分的流量也是会被算上的。

有源汇最小流

有源汇最小流的常见建模方法比较多, 我就只说我常用的一种。

建模方法:

output.html

首先按照有源汇可行流的方法建模,但是不要建立这条弧。然后在这个图上,跑从附加源ss到附加汇tt的最大流。这时候再添加弧,下界为0,上界为 ∞ 。

在现在的这张图上,从ss到tt的最大流,就是原图的最小流。

理解方法:

我们前面提到过,有源汇可行流的流量只是对应一组可行流,并不是最大或者最小流。

并且在跑完有源汇可行流之后,弧的流量就是原图的流量。

从这个角度入手,我们想让弧的流量尽量小,就要尽量多的 消耗掉那些"本来不需要经过"的流量。

于是我们在添加之前,跑一遍从ss到tt的最大流,就能尽量 多的消耗那些流量啦QwQ。

 $https://www.cnblogs.com/mlystdcall/p/6734852.html \\ \circ lmj/Mo's_algorithm.md$

带修莫队: 把时间当成一维, 排序时左右端点的块和时间一起排序, 模拟时间。

树上莫队:按照欧拉序,如果询问x,y,若lca(x,y)=x,则查询st[x]到st[y],否则ed[x],st[y],再加上lca,出现两次的点不算。

• lmj/game.md

各种游戏题

n数码问题,考虑把 0 去掉之后的逆序对数量,如果是 $n \times n$,n 为偶数的话,还要加上每个数到正确的行需要的步数和。是偶数就可以恢复。

• lmj/idea.md

启发式合并

离线

hash

数据结构上跑图论算法