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1. 构造圆方树

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。

```
1 static vector<int> G[NMAX + 10], T[NMAX + 10];
2 void bcc(int u, int 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]) {
 8
           if (v == f) f = 0; // 应对重边
9
           else if (in[v]) low[u] = min(low[u], in[v]);
10
               stk.push(Pair(u, v)); // stk 内存储 DFS 树上的边
11
12
               bcc(v, u);
               low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
13
               if (low[v] > in[u]) { // 割边 u - v
14
15
                   T[u].push back(v);
16
                   T[v].push back(u);
17
                   stk.pop();
18
               } else if (low[v] >= in[u]) { // 可能有点双了
19
20
                   int linked = 0, p = n + cnt; // linked 点数, p 圆方树
   上的新方点
21
                   auto add = [p, &linked](int x) {
22
                       if (!marked[x]) {
23
                           marked[x] = true;
24
                           T[p].push back(x);
25
                           T[x].push back(p);
26
                           linked++;
27
                   while (!stk.empty()) {
28
                       Pair x = stk.top();
29
30
                       stk.pop();
31
                       add(x.u);
32
                       add(x.v):
33
                       if (x.u == u \&\& x.v == v) break;
34
35
                   for (int v : T[p]) marked[v] = false;
36
                   if (linked == 0) cnt--; // 假点双
37 }}}}
```

2. 最小树形图: 朴素算法

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一条边权为 ∞ 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 \bar{x}) { return id[x]? id[x] = find(id[x]) : x; }
 5 int dfs(int x) {
       mark[x] = 1; int ret = 1;
       for (int i = G[x]; i; i = nxt[i])
           if (!mark[\bar{E}[i].v]) ret +=\bar{dfs}(E[i].v);
 8
 9
       return ret:
10 }
11 inline int detect(int x) {
12
       mark[x] = x;
13
       for (int y = in[x]->u; in[y]; y = in[y]->u)
14
           if (mark[y]) return mark[y] == x ? y : 0;
15
           else mark[y] = x;
```

```
16
       return 0;
17 }
18 int mdst(int r) {
19
       if (dfs(r) < n) return -1;
20
       int ret = 0:
21
       while (true) {
22
           memset(in, 0, sizeof(in));
23
           memset(mark, 0, sizeof(mark));
24
           for (auto *e = E + 1; e <= E + m; e++)
25
               if (e->u != e->v \&\& e->v != r \&\& (!in[e->v] || e->w < in
   [e->v]->w))
26
                   in[e->v] = e;
27
           int p = 0, t = 0;
28
           for (int x = 1; x <= n; x++, t |= p) if (!mark[x] && in[x])
29
               if (!(p = detect(x))) continue:
30
               ret += in[p]->w;
31
               for (int x = in[p]->u; x != p; x = in[x]->u)
32
                   id[find(x)] = p, ret += in[x]->w;
33
               for (auto *e = E + 1; e <= E + m; e++) {
34
                   int u = find(e->u), v = find(e->v);
35
                   if (u != p \&\& v == p) e->w -= in[e->v]->w;
36
                   e->u = u; e->v = v;
37
           }}
if (!t) break;
38
39
40
       for (int x = 1; x <= n; x++) if (in[x]) ret += in[x]->w;
41
       return ret;
42 }
```

3. blossom algorithm

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
 2 #include <algorithm>
 3 #include <queue>
 4 using namespace std;
 5 const int maxn = 510;
 6 struct node {
 7
       int \vee;
       node *next;
 9 } pool[maxn*maxn*2] , *g[maxn];
10 int top, n , m, match[maxn];
11 int kind[maxn], pre[maxn], vis[maxn], c[maxn];
12 queue < int > q;
13 int f[maxn],ans;
14 void add ( int u , int v ) {node *tmp = &pool[++top];tmp -> v = v; t
   mp \rightarrow next = g[u]; g[u] = tmp;
15 int find ( int x ) {int i , t; for ( i = x ; c[i] > 0 ; i = c[i] ) ;w
   hile ( c[x] > 0 ) {t = c[x]; c[x] = i; x = t; } return i; }
16 void getpath ( int x , int tar , int root ) {
17
       int t:
18
       while ( x != root ) {t = match[x];match[tar] = x;match[x] = tar;
   tar = t;x = pre[t];
19
       match[tar] = x;match[x] = tar;
21 int lca ( int u , int v , int root ) {
       int i; for (i = 1; i \le n; i++) f[i] = 0;
23
       while (find (u)!= root) \{u = find (u); f[u] = 1; if (!matc)\}
   h[u] ) break;u = pre[match[u]];}
       f[root] = 1;
```

```
while (find (v)!= root) \{v = find (v); if (f[v] == 1)\} re
   turn v;if ( !match[v] ) break;v = pre[match[v]];}
       return root;
27 }
28 void blossom ( int x , int y , int l ) {
       while (find (x) !=1) {pre[x] = y;y = match[x];if (kind[mat
   ch[x] == 2) {kind[match[x]] = 1;q.push (match[x]);}if (find (x
   ) == x ) c[find(x)] = 1; if ( find ( <math>match[x] ) == match[x] ) c[find(
   match[x])] = 1;x = pre[v];
30 }
31 void bfs ( int x ) {
32
       int k , i , z;
33
       for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ ) {
34
           kind[i] = pre[i] = vis[i] = 0;c[i] = -1;
35
36
       while (q.size ()) q.pop ();q.push (x);kind[x] = 1; vis[x] =
  1;
37
       while ( q.size () ) {
38
           k = q.front(); q.pop();
39
           for ( node *j = g[k] ; j ; j = j -> next ) {
               if (!vis[j->v]) {
40
41
                   if ( !match[i->v] ) {
                        getpath (k, j \rightarrow v, x);
42
43
                        return :
44
45
                   else {
46
                        kind[i->v] = 2;
47
                        kind[match[i->v]] = 1;
48
                        pre[j->v] = k;
49
                        vis[i->v] = 1; vis[match[i->v]] = 1;
50
                        q.push ( match[j->v] );
51
52
53
               else {
54
                   if ( find ( k ) == find ( j -> v ) ) continue;
55
                   if ( kind[find(j->v)] == 1 ) {
                        z = 1\bar{c}a (k, j \rightarrow v, x);
56
57
                        blossom (k, j \rightarrow v, z);
58
                        blossom (j \rightarrow v, k, z);
59
60
61
62
63 }
64 void work () {
65
       scanf ( "%d%d" , &n , &m );
66
67
       for ( i = 1 ; i <= m ; i++ ) {
68
           scanf ( "%d%d" , &u , &v );
69
           add ( u , v ); add ( v , u );
70
71
       for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ ) {
72
           if ( !match[i] ) bfs ( i );
73
74
       for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ ) if ( match[i] ) ans++;</pre>
75
       printf ( "%d\n" , ans / 2 );
       for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ ) printf ( "%d%c" , match[i] , i==n?</pre>
   '\n':' ');
77 }
```

```
78 int main () {
79 work ();
80 return 0;
81 }
```

4. euler tour

```
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 }
```

5. 最小圆覆盖

```
2 #include <stdio.h>
 3 #include <algorithm>
 4 #include <math.h>
 6 using namespace std;
 8 const int maxn = 120000;
 9 struct point {
       double x , y;
11 } a[maxn] , c , tmp1 , tmp2;
12 int n;
13 double r;
14 double tmp;
15 double dis (point x1, point x2) {return sqrt (x1.x-x2.x)*(x1.x-x2.x)*
   x2.x) + (x1.y-x2.y)*(x1.y-x2.y));}
16 double det ( point x1 , point x2 , point x3 ) {return (x2.x-x1.x) *
   (x3.y-x1.y) - (x3.x-x1.x) * (x2.y-x1.y);
17 double abs ( double x ) {if ( x < 0 ) return -x; return x;}
18 point getcen ( point x1 , point x2 , point x3 ) {
19
       double A , B , C , D , E , F;point ret;
20
       if (x1.x == x2.x) A = 0.0, B = 1.0, C = (x1.y+x2.y)/2.0;
21
       else {
22
           A = 1.0/((x1.y-x2.y) / (x1.x-x2.x)); B = 1.0;
23
           C = -(x1.y+x2.y)/2.0 - A * (x1.x+x2.x)/2.0;
24
25
       if (x1.x == x3.x) D = 0.0, E = 1.0, F = (x1.y+x3.y)/2.0;
26
       else {
27
           D = 1.0/((x1.y-x3.y) / (x1.x-x3.x)); E = 1.0;
28
           F = -(x1.y+x3.y)/2.0 - D * (x1.x+x3.x)/2.0;
29
30
       ret.x = (B * F - C * E) / (A * E - B * D);
       ret.v = (A * F - C * D) / (B * D - A * E);
31
32
       return ret:
33 }
34 void work () {
       int i , j , k;
35
36
       srand(67890);
37
       scanf ( "%d" , &n );
38
       for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ ) scanf ( "%lf%lf" , &a[i].x , &a[i].
  y );
```

```
39
       random shuffle (a + 1, a + 1 + n);
40
       if ( n == 2 ) {
41
           printf ( "%.31f\n" , dis ( a[1] , a[2] ) / 2.0 );
42
           return :
43
44
       c.x = a[1].x; c.y = a[1].y; r = 0.0;
45
       for ( i = 2 ; i <= n ; i++ ) {
46
           if ( dis ( c , a[i] ) - r > 1e-9 ) {
               `c.x =`a[iĵ.x;c.y´= a[i].y;r =´0.0;
47
48
               for (j = 1; j < i; j++) {
49
                   if ( dis ( c , a[j] ) - r > 1e-9 ) {
                       c.x = (a[i].x + á[j].x) / 2.0;
50
51
                        c.y = (a[i].y + a[j].y) / 2.0;
52
                        r = dis (a[i], a[j]) / 2.0;
53
                        tmp = r; tmp1 = c;
54
                       for (k = 1; k \le j - 1; k++) {
55
                            if ( dis ( tmp1 , a[k] ) - tmp > 1e-9 ) {
56
                                if ( abs(det ( a[i] , a[j] , a[k] )) < 1</pre>
   e-9 ) continue;
57
                                tmp2 = getcen ( a[i] , a[j] , a[k] );
58
                                tmp = dis ( tmp2 , a[i] );
59
                                tmp1 = tmp2;
60
                            }
61
62
                        c = tmp1; r = tmp;
63
64
65
66
       printf ( "%.31f\n" , r );
67
68
69 int main () {
       work ();
70
71
       return 0:
72 }
```

6. 线性筛 & 杜教筛

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:

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

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];
```

```
4 static unordered map<i64, i64> dat;
 5 inline void sub(\overline{1}64 &a, 164 b) { a -= b; if (a < 0) a += MOD; }
 6 inline i64 c2(i64 n) { n %= MOD; return n * (n + 1) % MOD * INV2 % M
   OD; }
7 i64 F(i64 n) { // 杜教筛
       if (n <= S) return phi[n];</pre>
       if (dat.count(n)) return dat[n];
10
       i64 &r = dat[n] = c2(n);
       for (i64 i = 2, 1; i <= n; i = 1 + 1) {
11
12
           i64 p = n / i:
           1 = n / p;
13
14
           sub(r, (l-i+1) * F(p) % MOD); // (l-i+1) % MOD?
15
16
       return r;
17 }
18 phi[1] = 1; // 线性筛
19 for (int i = 2; i \le S; i++) {
       if (!phi[i]) {
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);
27
           else {
28
               phi[i * p] = phi[i] * p;
29
               break:
30 }}}
31 for (int i = 2; i <= S; i++) add(phi[i], phi[i - 1]);
```

7. 类 Euclid 算法

类 Euclid 算法在模意义下计算:

$$\sum_{k=0}^n k^p \left\lfloor rac{ak+b}{c}
ight
floor^q$$

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 $O(K^3\log\max\{a,c\})$ 。

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。

```
1 i64 F(i64 n, i64 a, i64 b, i64 c, int p, int q, int d = 0) {
       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 1
       if (!q) ret = S(n, p) + (!p); // 注意 p = 0 的边界情况
7
       else if (!a) ret = qpow(b / c, q) * (S(n, p) + (!p)) % MOD;
 8
       else if (a >= c) {
9
           i64 m = a / c, r = a % c, mp = 1;
           for (int j = 0; j <= q; j++, mp = mp * m % MOD)</pre>
10
               add(ret, C[q][j] * mp % MOD * F(n, r, b, c, p + j, q - j)
11
     d) % MOD);
```

```
12
       } else if (b >= c) {
13
           i64 m = b / c, r = b \% c, mp = 1;
14
           for (int j = 0; j <= q; j++, mp = mp * m % MOD)
               add(ret, C[q][j] * mp % MOD * F(n, a, r, c, p, q - j, d)
15
   % MOD):
16
       } else {
17
           i64 m = (a * n + b) / c;
           for (int k = 0; k < q; k++) {
18
19
               i64 s = 0;
20
               for (int i = 1; i <= p + 1; i++)
21
                   add(s, A[p][i] * F(m - 1, c, c - b - 1, a, k, i, d)
   % MOD):
               add(ret, C[q][k] * s % MOD);
22
23
24
           ret = (qpow(m, q) * S(n, p) - ret) % MOD;
25
       } return ret:
26 }
```

8. dinic

```
1 void add ( int u , int v , int f ) {
       node *tmp1 = &pool[++top], *tmp2 = &pool[++top];
       tmp1 -> v = v; tmp1 -> f = f; tmp1 -> next = g[u]; g[u] = tmp1;
   tmp1 \rightarrow 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 \le 1 + n + n + 1; i++) level[i] = -1;
10
       level[1] = 1; q.push ( 1 );
11
       while ( q.size () != 0 ) {
           k = q.front (); q.pop ();
for ( node *j = g[k] ; j ; j = j -> next )
12
13
                if ( j -> f && level[j->v] == -1 ) {
14
15
                    level[i->v] = level[k] + 1;
16
                    q.push (j \rightarrow v);
17
                    if (i \rightarrow v == 1 + n + n + 1) return true;
18
19
20
       return false;
21 }
22 int find ( int k , int key ) {
23
       if ( k == 1 + n + n + 1 ) return key;
24
       int i , s = 0;
25
       for ( node *j = g[k]; j : j = j \rightarrow next )
            if ( j \rightarrow f \&\& level[j\rightarrow v] == level[k] + 1 \&\& s < key ) {
26
                i = find ( j -> v , min ( key - s , j -> f ) );
27
28
                i -> f -= i;
29
                i -> rev -> f += i;
30
                s += i;
31
       if ('s == 0 ) level[k] = -1;
33
       return s;
34 }
35 void dinic () {
36
       int ans = 0;
37
       while ( makelevel () == true ) ans += find ( 1 , 99999 );
38
       //printf ( "%d\n" , ans );
```

```
39    if ( ans == sum ) printf ( "^_^\n" );
40    else printf ( "T_T\n" );
41 }
```

9. 费用流

```
1 void add (int u , int v , int f , int c ) {
       node *tmp1 = &pool[++top], *tmp2 = &pool[++top];
       tmp1 -> v = v; tmp1 -> f = f; tmp1 -> c = c; tmp1 -> next = g[u]
     g[u] = tmp1; tmp1 -> rev = tmp2;
       tmp2 -> v = u; tmp2 -> f = 0; tmp2 -> c = -c; tmp2 -> next = g[v]
   ]; g[v] = tmp2; tmp2 \rightarrow rev = tmp1;
 5 }
 6 bool spfa () {
7
       int i , k;
 8
       queue \langle int \rangle q;
 9
       for (i = 1; i < 1 + n*m*3 + 1; i++) dis[i] = 9999999, f[i]
   = 0:
10
       dis[1] = 0; f[1] = 1; q.push (1);
11
       while ( q.size () != 0 ) {
12
           k = q.front(); q.pop(); f[k] = 0;
13
           for ( node *j = g[k] ; j ; j = j -> next )
14
               if ( j -> f && dis[j->v] > dis[k] + j -> c ) {
15
                   dis[j->v] = dis[k] + j -> c;
                   from[i->v] = i;
16
17
                   if ( f[j->v] == 0 ) q.push ( j -> v );
18
                   f[j->v] = 1;
19
20
21
       if ( dis[1+n*m*3+1] != 9999999 ) return true;
22
       return false;
23 }
24 int find () {
25
       int i , f = 9999999 , s = 0;
       for ( i = 1+n*m*3+1; i != 1; i = from[i] -> rev -> v ) f = min
26
   ( f , from[i] -> f );
27
       flow += f;
       for ( i = 1+n*m*3+1 ; i != 1 ; i = from[i] -> rev -> v ) from[i]
   -> f -= f, from[i] -> rev -> f += f;
29
       return f * dis[1+n*m*3+1];
30 }
31 void dinic () {
32
       int ans = 0;
33
       while ( spfa () == true ) ans += find ();
       //printf ( "%d\n" , flow );
34
35
       if ( flow == sum && sum == sum1 ) printf ( "%d\n" , ans );
36
       else printf ( "-1\n" );
37 }
```

10. 后缀排序: DC3

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[NMAX + 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]</pre>
```

```
== ch[i][2];
 6 }
 7 inline bool sufcmp(int *s, int *rk, int n, int i, int j) {
       if (s[i] != s[j]) return s[i] < s[j];
       if ((i + 1) % 3 && (j + 1) % 3) return rk[i + 1] < rk[j + 1];</pre>
10
       if (s[i+1] != s[j+1]) return s[i+1] < s[j+1];
11
       return rk[i + 2] < rk[i + 2]:
12 }
13 void radix sort(int n, int m, int K, bool init = true) {
14
       if (init) for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) arr[i] = i;
15
       int *a = arr, *b = tmp;
16
       for (int k = 0; k < K; k++) {
17
           memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(int) * (m + 1));
18
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) cnt[ch[a[i]][k]]++;</pre>
           partial sum(cnt, cnt + m + 1, cnt);
19
20
           for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) b[--cnt[ch[a[i]][k]]] = a[i]
   1;
21
           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++;
27
       int p = 0, q = 0;
28
       for (int i = 1; i < n; i += 3, p++) for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++)
29
           ch[p][2 - j] = CH(i + j, n);
30
       for (int i = 2; i < n; i += 3, p++) for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++)
31
           ch[p][2 - i] = CH(i + i, n);
32
       radix sort(p, m, 3);
33
       for (int i = 0; i < p; i++)
34
           if (!q || (q && !cmp(arr[i - 1], arr[i]))) q++;
35
           s[n + arr[i]] = q;
36
37
       if (q < p) suffix sort(s + n, p, q, sa + n, rk + n);
38
       else {
39
           for (int i = 0; i < p; i++) sa[n + s[n + i] - 1] = i;
40
           for (int i = 0; i < p; i++) rk[n + sa[n + i]] = i + 1;
41
42
       m = max(m, p);
43
       p = q = 0;
44
       for (int i = 1; i < n; i += 3, p++) rk[i] = rk[n + p];
45
       for (int i = 2; i < n; i += 3, p++) rk[i] = rk[n + p];
46
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) if (i \% 3) seq[rk[i] - 1] = i;
47
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 3, q++) {
48
           ch[i][0] = i + 1 < n ? rk[i + 1] : 0;
49
           ch[i][1] = s[i];
50
           arr[q] = i;
51
52
       radix sort(q, m, 2, false);
53
       for (int i = seq[0] == n - 1, j = arr[0] == n - 1, k = 0; i < p
    | j < q; k++) {
54
           if (i == p) sa[k] = arr[j++];
55
           else if (j == q) sa[k] = seq[i++];
56
           else if (sufcmp(s, rk, n, seq[i], arr[j])) sa[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 }
```

11. AC 自动机

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 {
       Node(): mark(false), suf(NULL), nxt(NULL) {
 3
           memset(ch, 0, sizeof(ch));
 4
       bool mark:
       Node *suf, *nxt, *ch[SIGMA];
 6
7 };
 8 void insert(Node *x, char *s) {
       for (int i = 0; s[i]; i++) {
10
           int c = s[i] - 'a';
11
           if (!x->ch[c]) x->ch[c] = new Node;
12
           x = x - ch[c]
13
14
       x->mark = true;
15 }
16 void build automaton(Node *r) {
17
       queue<Node *> a;
       for (int c = 0; c < SIGMA; c++) {
18
           if (!r->ch[c]) continue;
19
20
           r->ch[c]->suf = r;
21
           q.push(r->ch[c]);
22
23
       while (!q.empty()) {
24
           Node *x = q.front();
25
           a.pop();
26
           for (int c = 0; c < SIGMA; c++) {
27
                Node v = x - ch[c]; if (!v) continue;
28
                Node *v = x - > suf;
29
                while (y != r \&\& !y->ch[c]) y = y->suf;
30
                if (v\rightarrow ch[c]) v = v\rightarrow ch[c];
31
                v \rightarrow suf = \bar{y};
32
                if (y->mark) v->nxt = y;
33
                else v->nxt = v->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-5suf && !x->ch[c]) x = x->suf;
39
           if (x->ch[c]) x = x->ch[c];
40
41
           if (x->mark) print(i + 1, x->data);
42
           for (Node *y = x->nxt; y; y = y->nxt) print(i + 1, y->data);
43 }}
```

12. 后缀排序: 倍增算法

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,m 是字符集大小(一般为 255,字符集为 $\Sigma = \{0, 1, 2, ..., m\}$,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。

另外附带一个线性求 1cp 数组的代码。1cp 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 suffix sort 相同。

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

13. 后缀排序: SA-IS

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<bool> 来优化缓存命中率。

```
1 #define rep(i, 1, r) for (register int i = (1); i <= (r); ++i)
 2 #define rrep(i, r, 1) for (register int i = (r); i >= (1); --i)
 3 #define PUTS(x) sa[cur[str[x]]--] = 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;
       rep(i, 1, n + 1) if (sa[i] > 1 && !type[sa[i] - 1]) PUTL(sa[i] -
  1);
10
       memcpy(cur + 1, cnt + 1, sizeof(int) * m);
11
       rrep(i, n + 1, 1) if (sa[i] > 1 && type[sa[i] - 1]) PUTS(sa[i] -
12 void sais(int n, int m, int *str, int *sa) {
       static int id[NMAX + 10];
```

```
14
       vector<br/>type(n + 2);
15
       type[n + 1] = true;
       rrep(i, n, 1) type[i] = str[i] = str[i + 1] ? type[i + 1] : str
16
   [i] < str[i + 1];
17
       int cnt[m + 1], cur[m + 1], idx = 1, y = 0, rt, lrt, *ns = str + 1
   n + 2, *nsa = sa + n + 2;
       memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(int) * (m + 1));
18
19
       rep(i, 1, n + 1) cnt[str[i]]++;
20
       rep(i, 1, m) cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1]
21
       RESET rep(i, 2, n + 1) if (LMS(i)) PUTS(i); INDUCE
22
       memset(id + 1, 0, sizeof(int) * n);
23
       rep(i, 2, n + 1) if (LMS(sa[i])) {
24
           register int x = sa[i];
25
           for (rt = x + 1; !LMS(rt); rt++);
26
           id[x] = y \& rt + y == 1rt + x \& !memcmp(str + x, str + y,
   sizeof(int) * (rt - x + 1)) ? idx : ++idx;
27
           y = x, 1rt = rt;
28
29
       int len = 0, pos[(n >> 1) + 1];
30
       rep(i, 1, n) if (id[i]) {
31
           ns[++len] = id[i];
32
           pos[len] = i;
33
34
       ns[len + 1] = 1, pos[len + 1] = n + 1;
35
       if (len == idx - 1) rep(i, 1, len + 1) nsa[ns[i]] = i;
36
       else sais(len, idx, ns, nsa);
37
       RESET rrep(i, len + 1, 1) PUTS(pos[nsa[i]]); INDUCE
38 }
39 static int str[NMAX * 3 + 10], sa[NMAX * 3 + 10];
```

14. pam

```
2 #include <stdio.h>
 3 #include <algorithm>
 4 #include <string.h>
 5 using namespace std;
 6 const int NN = 310000:
7 struct node {
       int len , cnt,ch[30] , fail;
 9 } p[NN];
10 int top,n,last;
11 char z[NN];
12 Long Long ans;
13 void work () {
14
       int i , tmp;
       scanf ( "%s" , z + 1 );
15
16
       n = strlen (z + 1);
17
       top = 2;
18
       p[1].fail = 2; p[2].fail = 1;
19
       p[1].len = 0; p[2].len = -1;
20
       z[0] = '$';
21
       last = 1:
22
       for ( i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ ) {
23
           while ( z[i] != z[i-p[last].len-1] ) last = p[last].fail;
24
           if ( !p[last].ch[z[i]-'a'+1] ) {
25
               p[last].ch[z[i]-'a'+1] = ++top;
26
               p[top].len = p[last].len + 2;
27
               tmp = p[last].fail;
28
               while (z[i] != z[i-p[tmp].len-1]) tmp = p[tmp].fail;
```

```
if (p[top].len > 1 && p[tmp].ch[z[i]-'a'+1]) p[top].fa
  il = p[tmp].ch[z[i]-'a'+1];
30
               else p[top].fail = 1;
31
32
           last = p[last].ch[z[i]-'a'+1];
33
           p[last].cnt++;
34
35
      for ( i = top ; i >= 1 ; i-- ) p[p[i].fail].cnt += p[i].cnt;
36
      for (i = 1; i <= top; i++)
37
           //printf ( "%d %d\n" , p[i].len , p[i].cnt );
38
           ans = max ( ans , (long long)p[i].len * p[i].cnt );
39
40
      printf ( "%lld\n" , ans );
41 }
42 int main () {
43
       work ():
44
       return 0;
45 }
```

15. ntt

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
 2 #include <algorithm>
 3 using namespace std;
 4 const long long maxn = 120000;
 5 const long long mod = 998244353;
 6 const long long omega = 3;
 7 Long Long a[maxn*4] , b[maxn*4] , c[maxn*4] , d[maxn*4];
 8 Long Long n , m , N , in;
 9 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
10 long long inv (long long x) {return pow (x, mod - 2);}
11 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;}
12 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];}
13 void FFT ( Long Long *x , Long Long f ) {
       long long i , j , s , k;
15
       long long w , wm , u , t;
16
       br (x);
17
       for (s = 2; s \leftarrow N; s *= 2)
18
           k = s / 2;
19
           wm = pow (omega, (mod-1) / s);
20
           if ( f == -1 ) wm = inv ( wm );
21
           for (i = 0; i < N; i += s) {
22
               w = 1;
23
               for (j = 1; j \leftarrow k; j++) {
24
                   u = x[i+j-1]; t = (x[i+j-1+k]*w) \% mod;
25
                   x[i+j-1] = (u + t) \% mod;
26
                   x[i+j-1+k] = (u - t + mod) \% mod;
27
                   w = (w*wm) \% mod;
28
29
           }
30
31
       if ( f == -1 ) for ( i = 0 ; i < N ; i++ ) x[i] = (x[i] * in) %
   mod;
32 }
33 void work () {
       long long i;
```

```
scanf ( "%11d%11d" , &n , &m );
35
36
       N = 1:
37
      while (N < n + m + 2) N = N * 2;
      for ( i = 0 ; i <= n ; i++ ) scanf ( "%lld" , &a[i] );</pre>
38
      for ( i = 0; i <= m; i++) scanf ( "%11d", &b[i]);
39
40
       in = inv (N);
      FFT (a, 1); FFT (b, 1);
41
42
       for (i = 0; i < N; i++) c[i] = (a[i]*b[i]) % mod;
       FFT ( c , -1 );
43
       for ( i = 0 ; i <= n + m ; i++ ) printf ( "%lld%c" , c[i] , i==n</pre>
  +m?'\n':' ');
45 }
46 int main () {
47
      work ();
48
       return 0;
49 }
```

16. fft

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
 2 #include <algorithm>
 3 #include <math.h>
 4 using namespace std;
 5 const int maxn = 120000;
 6 const double pi = acos(-1);
 7 struct complex {
       double r , i;
 9 } a[maxn*4] , b[maxn*4] , c[maxn*4] , d[maxn*4];
10 complex operator + ( complex x1 , complex x2 ) {complex y;y.r = x1.r
   + x2.r; y.i = x1.i + x2.i; return y; 
11 complex operator - ( complex x1 , complex x2 ) {complex y;y.r = x1.r
   - x2.r; y.i = x1.i - x2.i; return y; 
12 complex operator * ( complex x1 , complex x2 ) {complex y;y.r = x1.r
   * x2.r - x1.i * x2.i;y.i = x1.r * x2.i + x1.i * x2.r;return y;}
13 int n , m , N;
14 int rev ( int x ) {int i , y; i = 1; y = 0; while ( i < N ) {y = y * 2
   + (x\%2);x >>= 1; i <<= 1;}return y;}
15 void br ( complex *x ) { int i; for ( i = 0 ; i < N ; i++ ) d[rev(i)]
   = x[i]; for (i = 0; i < N; i++) x[i] = d[i];
16 void FFT ( complex *x , int f ) {
17
       int i , j , s , k;
18
       complex w , wm , u , t;
19
       br (x);
20
       for (s = 2; s \leftarrow N; s *= 2)
21
           k = s / 2;
22
           wm.r = cos(2*pi/s); wm.i = sin(2*pi/s) * f;
23
           for ( i = 0 ; i < N ; i += s ) {
               w.r = 1.0; w.i = 0.0;
24
25
               for ( j = 1 ; j <= k ; j++ ) {
26
                   u = x[i+j-1]; t = x[i+j-1+k] * w;
27
                   x[i+j-1] = u + t;
28
                   x[i+j-1+k] = u - t;
29
                   W = W * Wm:
30
31
32
33
       if ( f == -1 ) for ( i = 0 ; i < N ; i++ ) x[i].r = x[i].r / N;
34 }
35 void work () {
36
       int i;
```

```
scanf ( "%d%d" , &n , &m );
37
38
       N = 1:
39
       while (N < n + m + 2) N = N * 2;
40
       for ( i = 0 ; i <= n ; i++ ) scanf ( "%lf" , &a[i].r );</pre>
       for ( i = 0 ; i <= m ; i++ ) scanf ( "%lf" , &b[i].r );</pre>
41
42
       FFT (a, 1); FFT (b, 1);
43
       for (i = 0; i < N; i++) c[i] = a[i] * b[i];
44
       FFT ( c , -1 );
       for ( i = 0 ; i <= n + m ; i++ ) printf ( "%d%c" , int (c[i].r +
  0.5), i=n+m?'\setminus n':'');
46
47 int main () {
48
       work ();
       return 0;
50 }
```

17. lct

```
1 struct node {
       Long Long x;
       long long lm , lp , rev;
 4
       long long s , siz;
       long long ch[4] , fa;
 6 } p[maxn];
 7 void cut ( long long x , long long kind ) {
       p[p[x].ch[kind]].fa *= -1;
       p[x].ch[kind] = 0;
10
      update (x);
11 }
12 void down ( long long x ) {
13
       if ( p[x].fa > 0 ) down ( p[x].fa );
14
       pushdown ( x );
15 }
16 void rotate ( long long x , long long kind ) {
17
       long long y = p[x].fa;
18
      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;
20
      if (p[x].ch[kind^1]) p[p[x].ch[kind^1]].fa = y;
21
       p[y].ch[kind] = p[x].ch[kind^1];
22
       p[y].fa = x;
23
       p[x].ch[kind^1] = y;
24
       update ( y ); update ( x );
25 }
26 void splay ( long long x ) {
27
       down (x):
28
       for (; p[x].fa > 0; rotate (x, x==p[p[x].fa].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]) )
30
               rotate (p[x].fa, x==p[p[x].fa].ch[1]);
31 }
32 void access ( long long x ) {
33
       splay (x);
34
       cut ( x , 1 );
35
       for (; p[x].fa != 0;) {
36
           splay ( -p[x].fa );
37
           cut ( -p[x].fa , 1 );
38
           p[-p[x].fa].ch[1] = x;
39
           update ( -p[x].fa );
40
           p[x].fa *= -1;
41
           splay (x);
```

```
42
43 }
44 void makeroot ( long long x ) {
45
       access (x);
46
       p[x].rev ^= 1;
       swap ( p[x].ch[0] , p[x].ch[1] );
47
48 }
49 void link ( long long x , long long y ) {
50
       makeroot ( v );
51
       p[y].fa = -x;
52 }
```

18. 左偏树

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 {
       int x , i , dist;
       node *ll , *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 ) {
       if ( id == NULL ) return -1;
10
       return id -> dist;
11 }
12 node *merge ( node *id1 , node *id2 ) {
13
       if ( id1 == NULL ) return id2;
14
       if ( id2 == NULL ) return id1;
15
       if ( id1 -> x > id2 -> x ) swap ( id1 , id2 );
16
       id1 -> rr = merge ( id1 -> rr , id2 );
17
       if ( getdist ( id1 -> ll ) < getdist ( id1 -> rr ) ) swap ( id1
   -> ll , id1 -> rr );
18
       id1 -> dist = getdist ( id1 -> rr ) + 1;
19
       return id1;
20 }
21 int find ( int x ) {
       int i , t;
22
23
       for (i = x ; c[i] > 0 ; i = c[i]);
       while (x != i) {
24
25
           t = c[x];
26
           c[x] = i;
27
           x = t;
28
29
       return i;
30 }
31 void Union ( int x , int y ) {
32
       t[x] = merge ( t[x] , t[y] );
33
       c[x] += c[y];
34
       c[y] = x;
35 }
```

19. 单纯型

```
1 #define EPS 1e-10
2 #define INF 1e100
3
4 class Simplex {
5 public:
```

```
void initialize() {
 6
 7
            scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &t);
 8
 9
            memset(A, 0, sizeof(A));
10
            for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
11
                idx[i] = i;
12
                scanf("%Lf", A[0] + i);
13
14
15
            for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
16
                idy[i] = n + i;
                for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
    scanf("%Lf", A[i] + j);</pre>
17
18
19
                    A[i][j] *= -1;
20
21
22
                scanf("%Lf", A[i]);
23
24
       }
25
26
       void solve() {
27
            srand(time(0));
28
29
            while (true) {
30
                int x = 0, y = 0;
31
                for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
32
                    if (A[i][0] < -EPS && (!y || (rand() & 1)))
33
                        v = i;
34
                }
35
36
                if (!y)
37
                    break;
38
39
                for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
40
                    if (A[y][i] > EPS && (!x [| (rand() & 1)))
41
42
43
44
                if (!x) {
                    puts("Infeasible");
45
46
                    return;
47
48
49
                pivot(x, y);
50
51
52
            while (true) {
53
                double k = INF;
54
                int x, y;
55
                for (x = 1; x <= n; x++) {
56
                    if (A[0][x] > EPS)
57
                         break;
58
59
60
                if (x > n)
61
                    break;
62
63
                for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
64
                    double d = A[i][x] > -EPS ? INF : -A[i][0] / A[i][x]
```

```
65
                     if (d < k) {
                          k = d;
 66
 67
                         y = i;
 68
 69
 70
 71
                 if (k >= INF) {
                     puts("Unbounded");
 72
 73
                     return:
 74
 75
 76
                 pivot(x, y);
 77
 78
 79
             printf("%.10Lf\n", A[0][0]);
 80
 81
             if (t) {
 82
                 static double ans[NMAX + 10];
 83
                 for (int i = 1; i \le m; i++) {
                     if (idy[i] <= n)
 84
 85
                          ans[idy[i]] = A[i][0];
 86
 87
 88
                 for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
                     printf("%.10Lf ", ans[i]);
 89
 90
 91
                 printf("\n");
 92
 93
 94
 95
     private:
        void pivot(int x, int y) {
    swap(idx[x], idy[y]);
 96
 97
 98
             double r = -A[y][x];
             A[y][x] = -1;
 99
100
             for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
                 A[y][i] /= r;
101
102
103
104
             for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++) {
105
                 if (i == y)
106
                     continue;
107
108
                 r = A[i][x];
109
                 A[i][x] = 0;
                 for (int j = 0; j <= n; j++) {
110
111
                     A[i][i] += r * A[y][i];
112
113
114
115
116
        int n, m, t;
117
        double A[NMAX + 10][NMAX + 10];
        int idx[NMAX + 10], idv[NMAX + 10];
118
119 };
```

• 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:
- lmi/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。

[•] lmj/treehash.md:

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:

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

• 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/idea.md:

启发式合并

离线

hash 数据结构上跑图论算法