# STANDARD CODE LIBRARY OF HUST Affiliated Kindergarten

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# 计算几何

#### 平面几何通用

```
/// 计算几何专用. 按需选用.
 1
2
3
    db eps = 1e-12; // 线性误差范围; long double : 1e-16;
    db eps2 = 1e-6; // 平方级误差范围; long double: 1e-8;
4
    bool\ eq(db\ a,\ db\ b)\ \{\ return\ abs(a\!-\!b) < eps;\ \}
5
6
7
                       ------ 点和向量 -----
8
    struct point;
9
    struct point
10
    {
11
        db x, y;
12
        point():x(0),y(0) \{ \}
13
        point(db a, db b):x(a),y(b) \{ \}
14
        point(point const& f):x(f.x),y(f.y) { }
        point operator=(point const& f) { x=f.x; y=f.y; return *this; }
16
        point operator+(point const& b) const { return point(x + b.x, y + b.y); }
17
18
        point operator-(point const& b) const { return point(x - b.x, y - b.y); }
19
        point operator()(point const& b) const { return b - *this; } // 从本顶点出发,指向另一个点的向量.
20
21
        db len2() const { return x*x+y*y; } // 模的平方.
        db len() const { return sqrt(len2()); } // 向量的模.
22
        point norm() const { db l = len(); return point(x/l, y/l); } // 标准化.
23
25
        // 把向量旋转f个弧度.
26
        point rot(double const& f) const
27
        { return point(x^*\cos(f) - y^*\sin(f), x^*\sin(f) + y^*\cos(f)); }
28
29
        // 极角, +x轴为0, 弧度制, (- , ].
30
        db pangle() const { if (y \ge 0) return acos(x / len()); else return -acos(x / len()); }
31
32
        void out() const { printf("(%.2f, \_%.2f)", x, y); } // 输出.
33
    };
34
35
    // 数乘.
36
    point operator*(point const& a, db const& b) { return point(a.x * b, a.y * b); }
37
    point operator*(db const& b, point const& a) { return point(a.x * b, a.y * b); }
38
39
    // 叉积.
    db operator*(point const& a, point const& b) { return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x; }
40
41
42
    db operator&(point const& a, point const& b) { return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y; }
43
44
    bool operator==(point const& a, point const& b) { return eq(a.x, b.x) && eq(a.y, b.y); }
45
    // 判断本向量在另一个向量的顺时针方向. 注意选用eps或0.
46
    bool\ operator >> (point\ const\&\ a,\ point\ const\&\ b)\ \{\ return\ a*b>eps;\ \}
47
    // 判断本向量在另一个向量的顺时针方向或同向. 注意选用eps或0.
48
49
    bool operator>>=(point const& a, point const& b) { return a*b > -eps; }
50
51
                              ------ 线段 =
    struct segment
53
    {
54
        point from, to;
        segment(point const& a = point(), point const& b = point()) : from(a), to(b) { }
```

```
56
57
       point dir() const { return to - from; } // 方向向量,未标准化.
58
59
       db len() const { return dir().len(); } // 长度.
60
61
       // 点在线段上.
       bool overlap(point const& v) const
62
       { return eq(from(to).len(), v(from).len() + v(to).len()); }
63
64
65
       point projection(point const& p) const // 点到直线上的投影.
66
67
           db h = abs(dir() * from(p)) / len();
68
           db r = sqrt(from(p).len2() - h*h);
           if(eq(r, 0)) return from;
70
           if((from(to) \& from(p)) < 0) return from + from(to).norm() * (-r);
71
           else return from + from(to).norm() * r;
72
       }
73
74
       point nearest (point const& p) const // 点到线段的最近点.
75
76
           point g = projection(p);
           if(overlap(g)) return g;
77
78
           if(g(from).len() < g(to).len()) return from;
79
           return to;
80
81
    };
82
83
    bool operator/(segment const& a, segment const& b) // 平行 (零向量平行于任意向量).
84
       return eq(a.dir() * b.dir(), 0);
85
86
   }
87
   // 相交. 不计线段端点则删掉 eq(..., 0) 的所有判断.
88
   bool operator*(segment const& A, segment const& B)
89
90
91
       point dia = A.from(A.to);
92
       point dib = B.from(B.to);
93
       db a = dia * A.from(B.from);
       db b = dia * A.from(B.to);
94
95
       db c = dib * B.from(A.from);
       db d = dib * B.from(A.to);
96
       97
           ((c < 0 \&\& d > 0) \mid | (c > 0 \&\& d < 0) \mid | B. overlap(A. from) \mid | B. overlap(A. to));
98
99
```

# 立体几何通用

```
db eps = 1e-12; // 线性误差范围; long double : 1e-16;
2
   db eps2 = 1e-6; // 平方级误差范围; long double: 1e-8;
3
   bool eq(db a, db b) { return abs(a-b) < eps; }
4
                       6
   struct point;
7
   struct point
8
9
       db x, y, z;
10
       point():x(0),y(0),z(0) { }
11
        point(db \ a, db \ b, db \ c): x(a), y(b), z(c) \ \{ \ \}
12
       point(point const& f):x(f.x),y(f.y),z(f.z) \{ \}
```

```
13
        point operator=(point const& f) { x=f.x; y=f.y; z=f.z; return *this; }
14
        point operator+(point const& b) const { return point(x + b.x, y + b.y, z + b.z); }
16
        point operator-(point const& b) const { return point(x - b.x, y - b.y, z - b.z); }
17
        point operator()(point const& b) const { return b - *this; } // 从本顶点出发,指向另一个点的向量.
18
19
        db len2() const { return x*x+y*y+z*z; } // 模的平方.
20
        db len() const { return sqrt(len2()); } // 向量的模.
        point norm() const { db l = len(); return point(x/l, y/l, z/l); } // 标准化.
21
22
        void out(const char* c) const { printf("(%.2f, \_%.2f, \_%.2f)\%s", x, y, z, c); } // 输出.
23
24
    };
25
    // 数乘.
26
    point operator*(point const& a, db const& b) { return point(a.x * b, a.y * b, a.z * b); }
27
    point operator*(db const& b, point const& a) { return point(a.x * b, a.y * b, a.z * b); }
28
29
    // 叉积.
30
31
    point operator*(point const& a, point const& b)
32
    \{ \text{ return point}(a.y*b.z - a.z*b.y, a.z*b.x - a.x*b.z, a.x*b.y - a.y*b.x); \}
33
34
    db operator&(point const& a, point const& b)
35
    \{ \text{ return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y + a.z * b.z; } \}
36
37
38
    bool operator == (point const& a, point const& b)
39
    \{ \text{ return } eq(a.x, b.x) \&\& eq(a.y, b.y) \&\& eq(a.z, b.z); \}
40
41
                        ------ 线段 ------
42
43
    struct segment
44
45
        point from, to;
46
        segment() : from(), to() { }
47
        segment(point const& a, point const& b) : from(a), to(b) { }
48
49
        point dir() const { return to - from; } // 方向向量,未标准化.
50
        db len() const { return dir().len(); } // 长度.
        db len2() const { return dir().len2(); }
53
        // 点在线段上.
54
        bool overlap (point const& v) const
        { return eq(from(to).len(), v(from).len() + v(to).len()); }
56
57
        point projection(point const& p) const // 点到直线上的投影.
58
        {
59
            db h2 = abs((dir() * from(p)).len2()) / len2();
60
            db\ r\ =\ sqrt\left(from\left(p\right).len2\left(\right)\ -\ h2\right);
61
            if(eq(r, 0)) return from;
            if((from(to) \& from(p)) < 0) return from + from(to).norm() * (-r);
62
            else return from + from(to).norm() * r;
64
        }
65
66
        point nearest(point const& p) const // 点到线段的最近点.
67
        {
68
            point g = projection(p);
69
            if(overlap(g)) return g;
            if(g(from).len() < g(to).len()) return from;</pre>
71
            return to;
72
        }
```

```
73
        point nearest (segment const& x) const // 线段x上的离本线段最近的点.
74
76
            db l = 0.0, r = 1.0;
            while(r - l > eps)
78
                db \ delta = r - l;
79
80
                db lmid = 1 + 0.4 * delta;
                db \text{ rmid} = 1 + 0.6 * delta;
81
82
                point lp = x.interpolate(lmid);
                point rp = x.interpolate(rmid);
83
84
                point lnear = nearest(lp);
85
                point rnear = nearest(rp);
86
                if(lp(lnear).len2() > rp(rnear).len2()) l = lmid;
87
                else r = rmid;
88
            }
89
            return x.interpolate(l);
90
        }
91
92
        point interpolate(db const& p) const { return from + p * dir(); }
93
    };
94
    bool operator/(segment const& a, segment const& b) // 平行 (零向量平行于任意向量).
95
96
        return eq((a.dir() * b.dir()).len(), 0);
97
98
```

#### 判断点在凸多边形内

```
/// 在线, 单次询问O(logn), st为凸包点数,包括多边形上顶点和边界.
 2
    /// 要求凸包上没有相同点, 仅包含顶点.
3
 4
    bool agcmp(point const& a, point const& b) { return sp(a) * sp(b) < 0; }
    bool PointInside (point target)
5
6
7
        sp = stk[0];
8
        point vt = sp(stk[1]);
9
        point vb = sp(stk[st-2]);
        db mt = vt * sp(target);
11
        db mb = vb * sp(target);
12
        bool able = (eq(mt, 0) \&\& eq(mb, 0))
             (\,\mathrm{eq}\,(\mathrm{mt}\,,\ 0)\ \&\&\ \mathrm{mb}\,>\,0)\ \mid\,\mid\ (\,\mathrm{eq}\,(\mathrm{mb},\ 0)\ \&\&\ \mathrm{mt}\,<\,0)\ \mid\,\mid
             (mt < 0 \&\& mb > 0);
14
        if (able)
16
17
             int xp = (int)(lower\_bound(stk+1, stk+st-2, target, agcmp) - stk);
18
             able &= !(segment(sp, target) * segment(stk[xp], stk[xp-1]));
19
             able = segment(stk[xp], stk[xp-1]).overlap(target);
20
21
        return able;
22
23
    /// 在线,单次询问O(logn), st为凸包点数, **不**包括多边形上顶点和边界.
24
25
    bool agcmp(point const& a, point const& b) { return sp(a) * sp(b) < 0; }
26
27
    bool PointInside(point target)
28
    {
29
        sp = stk[0];
30
        point vt = sp(stk[1]);
```

```
31
          point vb = sp(stk[st-2]);
          db mt = vt * sp(target);
32
33
          db mb = vb * sp(target);
          bool able = mt < 0 \&\& mb > 0;
35
          if (able)
36
          {
               int \ xp = (int)(lower\_bound(stk+1, \ stk+st-2, \ target \, , \ agcmp) \, - \ stk);
38
               able \ \&= \ !(segment(sp\,,\ target) \ * \ segment(stk\left[xp\right], \ stk\left[xp-1\right]));
39
40
          return able;
41
     }
```

#### 凸包

```
/// 凸包
   /// 去除输入中重复顶点,保留头尾重复,顺时针顺序.
2
   /// a: 输入点.
4
   /// stk: 用来存凸包上的点的栈.
5
   /// st: 栈顶下标, 指向最后一个元素的下一个位置.
   /// stk [0]: 凸包上 y 值最小的点中, x值最小的点.
9
10
11
   int n;
12
   point a[105000];
13
   point stk[105000]; int st;
14
15
   bool operator < (point const& a, point const& b) { return eq(a.y, b.y) ? a.x < b.x : a.y < b.y; }
   // 使用 >> 则取凸包上的点.
16
17
   // 使用 >>= 不取凸包上的点.
   void Graham()
18
19
20
      sort(a,a+n);
21
      int g = (int)(unique(a, a+n) - a);
22
      st=0;
24
      for (int i=0; i < g; i++)
25
      {
         26
27
         stk[st++]=a[i];
28
      }
29
      int p=st;
30
      for (int i=g-2; i>=0; i--)
31
         32
33
         stk[st++]=a[i];
34
      }
35
36
37
   /// [.] AC HDU 1392
```

# 旋转卡壳

```
int GetmaxDistance()
5
6
7
      int res=0;
8
      int p=2;
9
      for (int i=1; i < st; i++)
10
11
         12
13
         // 此时stk[i]的对踵点是stk[p].
         if (p=st) break;
14
         // 修改至想要的部分.
16
         res = max(res, stk[i-1](stk[p]).dist2());
         res=max(res, stk[i](stk[p]).dist2());
17
18
      }
19
      return res;
20
```

#### 最小覆盖圆

```
/// 最小覆盖圆.
 1
 2
 3
     /// n: 点数.
     /// a: 输入点的数组.
 6
 7
     const db eps = 1e-12;
 8
     const db eps2 = 1e-8;
9
11
     /// 过三点的圆的圆心.
12
     point CC(point const& a, point const& b, point const& c)
13
14
          point ret;
          db\ a1\ =\ b.x-a.x\,,\ b1\ =\ b.y-a.y\,,\ c1\ =\ (a1*a1+b1*b1)*0.5;
15
          db \ a2 = c.x-a.x, \ b2 = c.y-a.y, \ c2 = (a2*a2+b2*b2)*0.5;
16
          db d = a1*b2 - a2*b1;
17
18
          if (abs(d) < eps) return (b+c)*0.5;
19
          ret.x=a.x+(c1*b2-c2*b1)/d;
20
          ret.y=a.y+(a1*c2-a2*c1)/d;
21
          return ret;
22
23
24
     int n;
25
     point a[1005000];
26
27
     struct Resault{ db x,y,r; };
28
     Resault MCC()
29
30
          if (n==0) return {0, 0, 0};
           \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{if} \, (n \! = \! \! = \! \! 1) \  \, \textbf{return} \  \, \{ a \, [ \, 0 \, ] \, . \, x \, , \  \, a \, [ \, 0 \, ] \, . \, y \, , \  \, 0 \}; \\ \end{array} 
31
32
          if \, (n =\! =\! 2) \ return \ \{(a[0]+a[1]) \, .x*0.5 \, , \ (a[0]+a[1]) \, .y*0.5 \, , \ dist \, (a[0]\,,a[1]) \, *0.5\};
33
34
          for(int i=0;i<n;i++) swap(a[i], a[rand()%n]); // 随机交换.
35
          point O; db R = 0.0;
36
37
          for (int i=2; i< n; i++) if (O(a[i]).len() >= R+eps2)
38
          {
39
               O=a[i];
```

```
40
             R = 0.0;
41
42
             for (int j=0; j<i; j++) if (O(a[j]).len() >= R+eps2)
43
44
                 O=(a[i] + a[j]) * 0.5;
45
                 R=a[i](a[j]).len() * 0.5;
46
47
                 for (int k=0; k< j; k++) if (O(a[k]).len() >= R+eps2)
48
49
                     O = CC(a[i], a[j], a[k]);
50
                     R = O(a[i]) . len();
51
52
             }
        }
54
        return {O.x, O.y, R};
56
```

# 数据结构

#### KD 树

```
/// KD 树.
2
   /// 最近邻点查询.
   /// 维度越少剪枝优化效率越高. 4维时是1/10倍运行时间,8维时是1/3倍运行时间.
   /// 板子使用欧几里得距离.
   /// 可以把距离修改成曼哈顿距离之类的, **剪枝一般不会出错**.
6
9
   const int mxnc = 105000; // 最大的所有树节点数总量.
10
11
   const int dem = 4; // 维度数量.
12
   const db INF = 1e20;
13
14
   /// 空间中的点.
15
   struct point
16
17
      db v[dem]; // 维度坐标.
18
               // 注意你有可能用到每个维度坐标是不同的*类型*的点.
19
20
               // 此时需要写两个点对于第k个维度坐标的比较函数.
      point() { }
22
      point(db* coord) { memcpy(v, coord, sizeof(v)); }
23
      point(point const& x) { memcpy(v, x.v, sizeof(v)); }
24
25
      point& operator=(point const& x)
26
      { memcpy(v, x.v, sizeof(v)); return *this; }
27
      db& operator[](int const& k) { return v[k]; }
28
29
      db const& operator[](int const& k) const { return v[k]; }
30
   };
31
32
   db dist(point const& x, point const& y)
33
34
      db \ a = 0.0;
35
      36
      return sqrt(a);
```

```
37
38
     /// 树中的节点.
39
40
     struct node
41
42
         point loc; // 节点坐标点.
                        // 该节点的下层节点从哪个维度切割. 切割坐标值由该节点坐标值给出.
43
         int d;
44
         node* s[2]; // 左右子节点.
45
46
         int sep(point const& x) const { return x[d] >= loc[d]; }
47
     };
48
     node pool[mxnc]; node* curn = pool;
49
     // 这个数组用来分配唯独切割顺序. 可以改用别的维度选择方式.
50
     int flc[] = \{3, 0, 2, 1\};
51
     {\tt node*\ newnode(point\ const\&\ p,\ int\ dep)}
53
54
         curn \rightarrow loc = p;
         \operatorname{curn} \rightarrow \operatorname{d} = \operatorname{flc} [\operatorname{dep} \% \operatorname{dem}];
56
         \operatorname{curn} \rightarrow \operatorname{s} [0] = \operatorname{curn} \rightarrow \operatorname{s} [1] = \operatorname{NULL};
57
         return curn++;
58
     }
60
     /// KD树.
     struct KDTree
61
62
         node* root;
63
64
65
         KDTree() { root = NULL; }
66
67
         node* insert(point const& x)
68
              node* cf = NULL;
69
              node* cur = root;
70
              int dep = 0;
71
72
              while (cur != NULL)
73
              {
74
                   dep++;
75
                   cf = cur:
76
                   cur = cur \rightarrow s[cur \rightarrow sep(x)];
77
              if(cf = NULL) return root = newnode(x, dep);
78
79
              return cf \rightarrow s[cf \rightarrow sep(x)] = newnode(x, dep);
80
         }
81
         // 求最近点的距离,以及最近点.
82
83
         pair < db, point *> nearest (point const& p, node* x)
84
               if(x == NULL) return make_pair(INF, (point*)NULL);
85
86
              int k = x - sep(p);
87
88
89
              // 拿到点 p 从属子区域的结果.
90
              pair < db, point* > sol = nearest(p, x -> s[k]);
91
              // 用当前区域存储的点更新答案.
92
              db cd = dist(x->loc, p);
93
              if(sol.first > cd)
94
95
                   \mathtt{sol.first} \, = \, \mathtt{cd} \, ;
96
```

```
97
                  sol.second = &(x->loc);
98
             }
99
                 如果当前结果半径和另一个子区域相交, 询问子区域并更新答案.
100
101
             db \ div Dist = abs(p[x-\!\!>\!\!d] - x-\!\!>\!\!loc[x-\!\!>\!\!d]);
102
             if(sol.first >= divDist)
104
                  pair < db, point *> solx = nearest(p, x->s[!k]);
                  if(sol.first > solx.first) sol = solx;
106
             }
107
108
             return sol;
109
         }
110
         db nearestDist(point const& p) { return nearest(p, root).first; }
111
112
     };
113
     /// 初始化节点列表,会清除**所有树**的信息.
114
     void Init()
115
116
     {
117
         \operatorname{curn} = \operatorname{pool};
118
     }
```

#### Splay

```
/// Splay.
    /// 没有特殊功能的平衡树. 预留了一个自底向上更新的update函数.
    /// pool: 点的池子. Splay数据结构本身只保存根节点指针.
    /// 重新初始化: nt = pool + 1; 不要更改nil.
4
5
    /// mxn: 节点池子大小.
7
    const int mxn = 205000;
9
10
11
    struct node* nil;
    struct node
12
13
14
       int v;
15
       int cnt;
16
       node*s[2];
17
       node*f;
       void update()
18
19
20
           cnt=1;
           if(s[0]!=nil) cnt+=s[0]->cnt;
21
22
           if(s[1]!=nil) cnt+=s[1]->cnt;
23
       }
24
25
    pool[mxn]; node* nt=pool;
26
27
    node*newnode(int v, node*f)
28
29
       nt \! - \! \! > \! \! v \! \! = \! \! v \, ;
30
       nt->cnt=1:
       nt -> s[0] = nt -> s[1] = nil;
31
32
       nt \rightarrow f = f;
33
       return nt++;
34 }
```

```
35
36
37
       struct SplayTree
38
39
              node*root;
40
              SplayTree():root(nil){}
41
42
              void rot(node*x)
43
44
                    node*y=x->f;
45
                    int k=(x=y-s[0]);
46
47
                    y->s[k^1]=x->s[k];
                    if(x->s[k]!=nil) x->s[k]->f=y;
48
49
50
                    x->f=y->f;
51
                    if(y->f!=nil) y->f->s[y=y->f->s[1]]=x;
52
                    y -> f = x; x -> s[k] = y;
54
                    y->update();
56
             }
57
58
              node* splay(node*x,node*t=nil)
59
60
                     while(x->f!=t)
                    {
61
                           {\tt node*y\!\!=\!\!x\!\!-\!\!\!>} f;
62
63
                            if(y \rightarrow f! = t)
                             \hspace{-0.2cm} \begin{array}{l} \hspace{-0.2cm} \text{if} \hspace{0.5cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} x \hspace{-0.1cm} = \hspace{-0.1cm} y \hspace{-0.1cm} - \hspace{-0.1cm} > \hspace{-0.1cm} s \hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} 0\hspace{0.1cm}] \hspace{0.1cm}) \hspace{0.1cm} \wedge \hspace{-0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} y \hspace{-0.1cm} - \hspace{-0.1cm} > \hspace{-0.1cm} s \hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} 0\hspace{0.1cm}] \hspace{0.1cm}) \hspace{0.1cm} \rangle 
64
65
                                   rot(x); else rot(y);
66
                           rot(x);
                    }
67
68
                    x\rightarrow update();
                    if(t==nil) root=x;
69
                    return x;
70
71
             }
72
73
74
              void Insert(int v)
75
76
77
                     if(root==nil) { root=newnode(v, nil); return; }
                    {\tt node} \ {\tt *x=root} \ , \ {\tt *y=root} \ ;
78
79
                     while (x!=nil) \{ y=x; x=x->s[x->v <= v]; \}
80
                    splay(y->s[y->v<=v] = newnode(v, y));
81
             }
82
83
              node*Find(int v) // 查找值相等的节点. 找不到会返回nil.
84
85
86
                    node *x=root , *y=root ;
                    {\tt node \ *r=nil} \, ;
87
88
                     while (x!=nil)
89
                    {
90
                           y=x;
91
                           if (x->v==v) r=x;
                           x\!\!=\!\!x\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,[\,x\!\!-\!\!>\!\!v\,<\,v\,]\,;
92
93
94
                    splay(y);
```

```
95
                return r;
 96
           }
 97
           node* FindRank(int k) // 查找排名为 k 的节点.
98
99
100
                node *x=root, *y=root;
                while(x!=nil)
101
102
                {
103
                     y\!\!=\!\!x\,;
                     if(k=x->s[0]->cnt+1) break;
104
                     if(k < x - > s[0] - > cnt + 1) x = x - > s[0];
105
106
                     else { k=x>s[0]->cnt+1; x=x>s[1]; }
107
                splay(y);
108
109
                return x;
110
           }
111
           // 排名从1开始.
112
           int GetRank(node*x) \{ return splay(x) -> s[0] -> cnt +1; \}
113
114
115
           node*Delete(node*x)
116
           {
117
                int k=GetRank(x);
118
                node*L=FindRank(k-1);
119
                node*{R\!\!=\!\!FindRank(k+1);}
120
                if(L!=nil) splay(L);
121
                if (R!=nil) splay(R,L);
122
123
124
                if(L=nil && R=nil) root=nil;
125
                else if (R = nil) L->s[1]=nil;
                \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{else} & R \!\!\!\! - \!\!\!\! > \!\! s \left[ 0 \right] \! = \! n \, i \, l \; ; \end{array}
126
127
                if (R!=nil) R->update();
128
                if(L!=nil) L->update();
129
130
131
                return x;
132
           }
133
           node*Prefix(int v) // 前驱.
134
135
                {\tt node \ *x=root}\;,\;\; {\tt *y=root}\;;
136
137
                node*r=nil;
                while(x!=nil)
138
139
                {
140
                     y=x;
141
                     if(x\rightarrow v < v) r=x;
142
                     x=x->s[x->v< v];
143
144
                splay(y);
                return r;
145
146
          }
147
           node*Suffix(int v) // 后继.
148
149
           {
                {\tt node \ *x=root}\;,\;\; {\tt *y=root}\;;
150
                node*r=nil;
151
                while (x!=nil)
152
153
154
                     y=x;
```

```
155
                        if(x\rightarrow v>v) r=x;
156
                       x=x->s[x->v<=v];
                  }
157
158
                  splay(y);
159
                  return r;
160
            }
161
162
            \begin{tabular}{ll} \bf void \ output() \ \{ \ output(root); \ printf(``s\n",root=nil \ ? \ "empty$$$_$ltree!" : ""); \ $$ \end{tabular}
163
164
            void output(node*x)
165
            {
166
                  if(x=nil)return ;
                  output\left(x\!\!-\!\!\!>\!\!s\left[\,0\,\right]\,\right)\,;
167
                  printf("%d_{\sqcup}", x=>v);
168
169
                  output(x->s[1]);
170
            }
171
            void test() { test(root); printf("%s\n",root=nil ? "empty_tree!" : ""); }
172
            void test(node*x)
173
174
            {
175
                  if(x=nil)return ;
176
                  test(x->s[0]);
                  printf("\%p_{\sqcup}[_{\sqcup}v:\%d_{\sqcup}f:\%p_{\sqcup}L:\%p_{\sqcup}R:\%p_{\sqcup}cnt:\%d_{\sqcup}]_{\sqcup}\backslash n"\;,x\;,x\to v\;,x\to f\;,x\to s\;[0]\;,x\to s\;[1]\;,x\to cnt\;)\;;
177
178
                  test(x->s[1]);
            }
179
180
181
       };
182
183
184
       int n;
185
186
       int main()
187
188
           nil=newnode(-1, nullptr);
189
           nil \rightarrow cnt = 0;
           nil \rightarrow f=nil \rightarrow s[0] = nil \rightarrow s[1] = nil;
190
191
192
           n=getint();
193
           {\bf SplayTree\ st}\;;
194
           for (int i=0;i<n;i++)
195
196
           {
197
                int c;
                c=getint();
198
199
                switch(c)
200
201
                      case 1: //Insert
202
                            c=getint();
203
                            st.Insert(c);
204
                      break;
                      case 2: //Delete
205
206
                            c=getint();
207
                            \operatorname{st}. Delete (\operatorname{st}.\operatorname{Find}(c));
208
                      break;
                      case 3: //Rank
209
210
211
                            printf("%d\n", st.GetRank(st.Find(c)));
212
                      break;
213
                      case 4: //FindRank
214
                            c=getint();
```

```
215
                      printf("%d\n", st.FindRank(c)->v);
216
                 break;
217
                 case 5: //prefix
218
                     c=getint();
219
                      printf("%d\n", st.Prefix(c)->v);
220
                 break;
                 case 6: //suffix
221
222
                       c=getint();
                       printf("%d\n", st.Suffix(c)->v);
223
224
                 break;
225
                 case 7: //test
226
                     st.test();
227
                 break;
                 default: break;
228
229
             }
230
231
232
        return 0;
233
     }
```

#### 表达式解析

```
/// 表达式解析
1
   /// 线性扫描,直接计算.
   /// 不支持三元运算符.
3
4
   /// 一元运算符经过特殊处理. 它们不会(也不应)与二元运算符共用一种符号.
5
   /// prio: 字符优先级. 在没有括号的约束下, 优先级高的优先计算.
6
   /// pref: 结合顺序. pref[i] == true 表示从左到右结合, false 则为从右到左结合.
7
   /// 圆括号运算符会特别对待.
8
9
   /// 如果需要建树,直接改Calc和Push函数.
10
11
   /// ctt: 字符集编号下界.
12
   /// ctf: 字符集编号上界.
13
   /// ctx: 字符集大小.
14
   const int ctf = -128;
15
16
   const int ctt = 127;
   const int ctx = ctt - ctf;
17
18
   /// 表达式字符总数.
19
20
   const int mxn = 1005000;
21
   /// inp: 输入的表达式; 已经去掉了空格.
22
23
   /// inpt: 输入的表达式的长度.
   /// sx, aval: 由Destruct设定的外部变量数组. 无需改动.
24
25
   /// 用法:
26
   int len = Destruct(inp, inpt);
27
   Evaluate(sx, len, aval);
28
29
30
   /// 重新初始化: 调用Destruct即可.
31
32
33
   int _prio[ctx]; int* prio = _prio - ctf;
34
35
   bool _pref[ctx]; bool* pref = _pref - ctf;
36
  // 设置一个运算符的优先级和结合顺序.
37
```

```
void SetProp(char x, int a, int b) { prio[x] = a; pref[x] = b; }
38
39
40
    stack<int> ap; // 变量栈.
    stack<char> op; // 符号栈.
41
42
43
    int Fetch() { int x = ap.top(); ap.pop(); return x; }
    void Push(int x) { ap.push(x); }
44
45
    /// 这个函数定义了如何处理栈内的实际元素.
46
47
    void Calc()
48
49
       char cop = op.top(); op.pop();
50
       switch(cop)
52
           case '+': { int b = Fetch(); int a = Fetch(); Push(a + b); } return;
           case '-': { int b = Fetch(); int a = Fetch(); Push(a - b); } return;
           case '*': { int b = Fetch(); int a = Fetch(); Push(a * b); } return;
54
55
           case '/': { int b = Fetch(); int a = Fetch(); Push(a / b); } return;
56
           case '|': { int b = Fetch(); int a = Fetch(); Push(a | b); } return;
           case '&': { int b = Fetch(); int a = Fetch(); Push(a & b); } return;
58
           case '^': { int b = Fetch(); int a = Fetch(); Push(a ^ b); } return;
59
           case '!': { int a = Fetch(); Push(a); } return;
                                                           // '+'的一元算符
           case \sim: { int a = Fetch(); Push(-a); } return;
                                                            // '-'的一元算符.
60
           default: return;
61
62
       }
63
64
    /// s: 转化后的表达式, 其中0表示变量, 其它表示相应运算符. len: 表达式长度.
66
    /// g: 变量索引序列,表示表达式从左到右的变量分别是哪个.
    void Evaluate(char* s, int len, int* g)
67
68
69
       int gc = 0;
70
       for(int i=0; i< len; i++)
71
           if(s[i] == 0) // 输入是一个变量. 一般可以直接按需求改掉, 例如 if(IsVar(s[i])).
73
           {
               Push(g[gc++]); // 第gc个变量的**值**入栈.
74
75
           else // 输入是一个运算符s[i].
76
77
               if(s[i] = f'(f') \text{ op.push}(s[i]);
78
79
               else if (s[i] = ')'
80
81
                   while (op.top() != '(') Calc();
82
                   op.pop();
83
               }
84
               else
85
               {
86
                   while (\text{prio}[s[i]] < \text{prio}[\text{op.top}()] | |
                       (prio[s[i]] = prio[op.top()] && pref[s[i]] = true))
87
88
                       Calc();
89
                   op.push(s[i]);
90
               }
91
           }
92
       }
93
94
    /// 解析一个字符串,得到能够被上面的函数处理的格式.
95
    /// 对于这个函数而言, "变量"是某个十进制整数.
96
97
    /// 有些时候输入本身就是这样的格式,就不需要过多处理.
```

```
98
    /// 支持的二元运算符: +, -, *, /, |, &, ^. 支持的一元运算符: +, -.
99
    char sx[mxn]; // 表达式序列.
    int aval[mxn]; // 数字. 这些是扔到变量栈里面的东西.
100
                  // 可以直接写成某种place holder, 如果不关心这些变量之间的区别的话.
101
102
    /// 返回: 表达式序列长度.
103
    int Destruct(char* s, int len)
104
105
        int xlen = 0;
106
        sx[xlen++] = '(';
107
        bool cvr = false;
108
        int x = 0;
109
        int vt = 0;
110
        for(int i=0; i<len; i++)
111
            if('0' <= s[i] && s[i] <= '9')
112
113
114
               if(!cvr) sx[xlen++] = 0;
115
               cvr = true;
               if(cvr) x = x * 10 + s[i] - '0';
116
117
            }
118
            else
119
            {
               if(cvr) \{ aval[vt++] = x; x = 0; \}
120
121
               cvr = false;
               sx[xlen++] = s[i];
122
123
124
        if(cvr) \{ aval[vt++] = x; x = 0; \}
125
126
127
        for(int i=xlen; i>=1; i--) // 一元运算符特判, 修改成不同于二元运算符的符号.
128
            sx[i] = sx[i] = '+' ? '!' : '~';
129
130
        sx[xlen++] = ')';
131
        return xlen;
132
133
134
135
    char c[mxn];
136
137
    char inp[mxn]; int inpt;
138
    int main()
139
    {
140
        SetProp('(', 0, true);
        SetProp(')', 0, true);
141
142
143
        SetProp('+', 10, true);
144
        SetProp('-', 10, true);
145
        SetProp('*', 100, true);
146
        SetProp('/', 100, true);
147
148
149
        SetProp('|', 1000, true);
150
        SetProp('&', 1001, true);
        SetProp('^', 1002, true);
151
152
        SetProp('!', 10000, false);
153
        SetProp('~', 10000, false);
154
155
        inpt = 0;
156
157
        char c;
```

```
158
         while ((c = getchar()) != EOF && c != '\n' && c!= '\r') if (c != '\_') inp[inpt++] = c;
         // 输入.
         printf("%s\n", inp);
160
161
         // 表达式符号.
162
         int len = Destruct(inp, inpt);
163
         for (int i=0; i<len; i++) if (sx[i] = 0) printf("."); else printf("%c", sx[i]); printf("\n");
164
165
         int t = 0; for (int i=0; i < len; i++) if (sx[i] = 0) printf("%d_", aval[t++]); printf("\n");
         Evaluate(sx, len, aval);
166
167
         // 结果.
         printf("%d\n", ap.top());
168
169
170
         return 0;
171
172
173
     // (123+---213-+--321)+4*--57^6 = -159 correct!
```

#### 并查

```
/// 并查集
 1
 2
3
4
   /// 简易的集合合并并查集,带路径压缩.
    /// 重新初始化:
   memset(f, 0, sizeof(int) * (n+1));
6
8
   int f[mxn];
    int fidnf(int x) \{ return f[x] == x ? x : f[x] = findf(f[x]); \}
9
10
    int connect(int a, int b){ f[findf(a)]=findf(b); }
11
12
   /// 集合并查集,带路径压缩和按秩合并.
13
    /// c[i]: 点i作为集合表头时,该集合大小.
14
    /// 重新初始化:
15
   memset(f, 0, sizeof(int) * (n+1));
16
   memset(c, 0, sizeof(int) * (n+1));
17
18
19
    int f [mxn];
    int c[mxn];
20
21
    int connect(int a, int b)
22
23
       if(c[findf(a)]>c[findf(b)]) // 把b接到a中.
       { c[findf(a)]+=c[findf(b)]; f[findf(b)] = findf(a); } // 执行顺序不可对调.
24
        else // 把a接到b中.
25
26
       \{c[findf(b)]+=c[findf(a)]; f[findf(a)] = findf(b); \}
27
    }
28
29
   /// 集合并查集,带路径压缩,非递归.
30
31
   /// 重新初始化:
   memset(f, 0, sizeof(int) * (n+1));
32
33
    int f[mxn];
34
35
    int findf(int x) // 传入参数x不可为引用.
36
37
       stack<int> q;
38
        while (f[x]!=x) q.push(x), x=f[x];
39
        while (!q.empty()) f [q.top()]=x, q.pop();
40 }
```

```
41 | void connect(int a, int b) { f[findf(a)]=findf(b); } //*可以换成按秩合并版本*.
```

#### 可持久化并查集

```
int n,m,sz;
   2
                 int root[200005], ls[2000005], rs[2000005], v[2000005], deep[2000005];
                 void build(int &k, int l, int r){
   4
                                 if(!k)k=++sz;
                                 if (l==r) {v[k]=l; return;}
   6
                                 int mid=(l+r)>>1;
                                build(ls[k],l,mid);
   8
                                build(rs[k],mid+1,r);
   9
                }
10
                 void modify(int l, int r, int x, int &y, int pos, int val){
11
                                y=++sz;
                                 if (l==r) {v[y]=val; return;}
                                ls[y]=ls[x]; rs[y]=rs[x];
                                 int mid=(l+r)>>1;
14
15
                                 if(pos \leq mid)
16
                                                 modify (l, mid, ls[x], ls[y], pos, val);\\
17
                                 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{else}} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{modify} \hspace{0.05cm} (\textbf{mid+1}, \textbf{r} \hspace{0.05cm}, \textbf{rs} \hspace{0.05cm} [\hspace{0.05cm} \textbf{x} \hspace{0.05cm}] \hspace{0.05cm}, \textbf{rs} \hspace{0.05cm} [\hspace{0.05cm} \textbf{y} \hspace{0.05cm}] \hspace{0.05cm}, \textbf{pos} \hspace{0.05cm}, \textbf{val} \hspace{0.05cm} ) \hspace{0.05cm} ;
18
19
                 int query(int k, int l, int r, int pos){
20
                                 if(l=r)return k;
                                \begin{array}{ll} {\color{red} int \ mid = (\,l + r\,) > > 1;} \end{array}
21
22
                                 if(pos<=mid)return query(ls[k],l,mid,pos);</pre>
23
                                 else return query (rs[k], mid+1, r, pos);
24
25
                 void add(int k,int l,int r,int pos){
26
                                 \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace
27
                                 int mid=(l+r)>>1;
28
                                 if(pos = mid)add(ls[k], l, mid, pos);
29
                                 else add(rs[k], mid+1, r, pos);
30
31
                 int find(int k,int x){
32
                                int p=query(k,1,n,x);
33
                                 if(x=v[p])return p;
34
                                return find(k,v[p]);
35
                }
36
                 int la=0;
37
                 int main(){
38
                                n=read(); m=read();
39
                                build (root [0], 1, n);
40
                                int f,k,a,b;
                                 for (int i=1; i < m; i++){
41
42
                                                 f=read();
43
                                                 if (f==1){//合并
                                                                 root[i]=root[i-1];
44
45
                                                                 a=read()^la;b=read()^la;
46
                                                                 int p = find(root[i],a),q = find(root[i],b);
                                                                 if(v[p]==v[q]) continue;
47
                                                                 _{\mbox{if}}\left(\operatorname{deep}\left[\,p\right]\!>\!\operatorname{deep}\left[\,q\,\right]\right)\operatorname{swap}\left(\,p\,,q\,\right);
48
                                                                 modify\left(1\,,n\,,root\,[\,i\,-1],root\,[\,i\,]\,\,,v\,[\,p\,]\,\,,v\,[\,q\,]\right)\,;
49
50
                                                                 if(deep[p]==deep[q])add(root[i],1,n,v[q]);
                                                 if(f==2)//返回第k次的状态
                                                 {k=read()^la;root[i]=root[k];}
54
                                                 if (f==3){//询问
55
                                                                 root[i]=root[i-1];
```

#### 可持久化线段树

```
/// 可持久化线段树.
 1
 2
    /// 动态开点的权值线段树; 查询区间k大;
3
    /// 线段树节点记录区间内打上了标记的节点有多少个; 只支持插入; 不带懒标记.
    /// 如果要打tag和推tag,参考普通线段树.注意这样做以后基本就不能支持两棵树相减.
5
6
7
    /// 池子大小.
    const int pg = 4000000;
9
    /// 树根数量.
10
11
    const int mxn = 105000;
12
    /// 权值的最大值. 默认线段树的插入范围是 [0, INF].
13
    const int INF=(1<<30)-1;
14
15
    /// 重新初始化:
16
    nt = 0;
17
18
19
    SegmentTreeInit(n);
20
21
22
23
    struct node
24
25
       int t;
       node*l\;,*\,r\;;
26
27
       node() \{ t=0; l=r=NULL; \}
       void update() \{ t=l->t+r->t; \}
28
29
    }pool[pg];
30
31
    int nt;
32
    node* newnode() { return &pool[nt++]; }
33
34
    node* nil;
35
36
    node* root [mxn];
37
    void SegmentTreeInit(int size = 0)
38
39
40
        nil = newnode();
41
        nil \rightarrow l = nil \rightarrow r = nil;
42
       nil \rightarrow t = 0;
43
        for(int i=0; i \le size; i++) root[i] = nil;
44
    }
45
    /// 在( 子) 树y 的基础上新建( 子) 树x,修改树中位置为cp 的值.
46
47
    int cp;
   | \text{node*Change(node*x, node*y, int } l = 0, int r = INF) |
48
```

```
49
 50
             if(cp<l || r<cp) return y;</pre>
 51
            x=newnode();
             if(l=r) { x->t = 1 + y->t; return x; }
 53
            int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
 54
            x->l = Change(x->l, y->l, l, mid);
            x\!\!\to\!\! r \;=\; \mathrm{Change}\,(\,x\!\!-\!\!>\!\! r\;,\;\; y\!\!\to\!\!>\!\! r\;,\;\; \mathrm{mid}\!+\!1,\;\; r\;)\;;
 56
            x->update();
            return x;
 57
 58
       }
 59
       /// 查询树r减去树l的线段树中的第k大.
 60
 61
       int Query(int ql,int qr,int k)
 62
 63
            node*x=root[ql],*y=root[qr];
            int l=0, r=INF;
 64
 65
             while(l != r)
 66
 67
                  int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
                  if(k \le x->l->t - y->l->t)
 68
 69
                          r \ = \ mid \, , \ \ x \ = \ x\!\! - \!\! > \!\! l \; , y \ = \ y \!\! - \!\! > \!\! l \; ;
 70
                  else
 71
 72
                        k \mathrel{-}\!\!= x\!\!-\!\!>\!\! l \!-\!\!>\!\! t \!-\!\! y \!\!-\!\!>\!\! l \!-\!\!>\!\! t ;
                        l = mid+1, x = x->r, y = y->r;
 73
 74
 75
 76
            return 1;
 77
       }
 78
 79
       int n;
 80
 81
       int main()
 82
 83
 84
             int q;
 85
             scanf("%d",&n);
 86
             scanf("%d",&q);
 87
 88
             SegmentTreeInit(n);
 89
 90
 91
            for (int i=0; i< n; i++)
 92
 93
                  int c;
                  scanf("%d",&c);
 94
 95
 96
                  \mathtt{root}\,[\:i+1] \hspace{-0.5mm}=\hspace{-0.5mm} \mathtt{Change}\,(\:\mathtt{root}\,[\:i+1]\,,\mathtt{root}\,[\:i\:]\:,0\:,\mathtt{INF})\:;
            }
 97
98
99
100
            for (int i=0; i < q; i++)
101
            {
102
                   int a,b,k;
                   scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b,&k);
                   printf("%d\n",Query(b,a-1,k));\\
104
105
            }
106
107
            return 0;
108
```

#### 轻重边剖分

```
/// 轻重边剖分+dfs序.
 1
 2
    const int mxn = 105000; // 最大节点数.
3
 4
    /// n: 实际点数.
    /// c[i]: 顶点i属于的链的编号.
5
   /// f[i]: 顶点i的父节点.
7
   /// mxi[i]: 记录点i的重边应该连向哪个子节点. 用于dfs序构建.
    /// sz[i]: 子树i的节点个数.
9
    int n;
   int c[mxn];
10
   int f[mxn];
11
   int mxi[mxn];
12
13
    int sz[mxn];
   /// ct: 链数.
14
   |/// ch[i]: 链头节点编号.
15
16
   int ct;
   int ch[mxn];
17
    /// loc[i]: 节点i在dfs序中的位置.
18
    /// til[i]: 子树i在dfs序中的末尾位置.
19
20
    int loc[mxn];
21
   int til[mxn];
22
    /// 操作子树i的信息 <=> 操作线段树上闭区间 loc[i], til[i].
23
   /// 操作路径信息 <=> 按照LCA访问方式访问线段树上的点.
24
25
    /// 重新初始化:
26
27
    et = pool;
    for (int i=0; i< n; i++) eds[i] = NULL;
28
29
30
31
32
33
    struct edge{ int in; edge*nxt; } pool[mxn<<1];</pre>
34
    edge*eds[mxn]; edge*et=pool;
    void addedge(int a, int b){ et \rightarrow in=b; et \rightarrow nxt=eds[a]; eds[a]=et++; }
35
36
    #define FOREACH_EDGE(e,x) for (edge*e=eds[x];e;e=e->nxt)
37
   \#define FOREACH_SON(e,x) for (edge*e=eds[x]; e; e=e->nxt) if (f[x]!=e->in)
38
39
    int q[mxn]; int qh,qt;
40
    void BuildChain(int root) /// 拓扑序搜索(逆向广搜). 防爆栈.
41
42
       f[root]=-1; // 不要修改! 用于在走链时判断是否走到头了.
43
       q[qt++]=root;
44
       for (int i=n-1; i>=0; i--)
45
46
47
           int x = q[i];
48
           sz[x] = 0;
49
           if(!eds[x]) \{ sz[x] = 1; ch[ct] = x; c[x] = ct++; continue; \}
50
           int mxp = eds[x] -> in;
51
           FOREACH\_SON(e, x)
           {
               sz[x] += sz[e->in];
               if(sz[e->in] > sz[mxp]) mxp = e->in;
55
56
           c\,[\,x\,] \,=\, c\,[\,mxi\,[\,x\,] \,=\, mxp\,]\,;\ ch\,[\,c\,[\,x\,]\,] \,=\, x\,;
57
       }
58 }
```

```
59
      // 如果不需要dfs序,只需要节点所在链的信息,该函数可以放空.
 60
 61
      int curl;
 62
      void BuildDFSOrder(int x)
 63
 64
          loc[x] = curl++;
          if(eds[x]) BuildDFSOrder(mxi[x]); // dfs序按照重边优先顺序构造,可以保证所有重边在dfs序上连续.
 65
 66
          FOREACH\_SON(e,x) if (e\rightarrow in != mxi[x]) BuildDFSOrder(e\rightarrow in);
           \mathrm{til}\,[\,\mathrm{x}\,] \;=\; \mathrm{curl}\,{-}1;
 67
 68
      }
 69
 70
      void HLD(int root)
 71
 72
          ct = 0;
          BuildChain(root);
 73
 74
           curl = 0;
 75
          BuildDFSOrder(root);
 76
 77
 78
      /// 线段树.
 79
     \#define L (x<<1)
 80
     #define R (x << 1|1)
      int t [mxn<<3];
 81
 82
      int tag [mxn<<3];
 83
 84
      inline void pushtag(int x, int l, int r)
 85
 86
          if(tag[x]==0) return;
 87
          tag[L] = tag[R] = tag[x];
          int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
 88
 89
           if(tag[x]==-1) \{ t[L]=t[R]=0; \}
          \begin{array}{ll} {\bf else} & {\bf if} \; (\, {\rm tag} \, [\, {\rm x}] {=} {=} 1) \;\; \{ \;\; t \, [L] {=} mid {-} l \, {+} 1; \;\; t \, [R] {=} r {-} mid \, ; \;\; \} \\ \end{array}
 90
 91
          tag[x]=0;
 92
      inline void Update(int x, int l, int r)
 93
94
      \{ t[x] = t[L] + t[R]; \}
 95
 96
      int cl, cr, cv;
 97
      void Change(int x=1, int l=0, int r=n-1)
 98
99
           if(cr<l || r<cl) return;</pre>
           if (cl<=l && r<=cr)
100
               \{ tag[x] = cv; t[x] = (tag[x] = -1 ? 0 : r-l+1); return; \}
101
          pushtag(x,l,r);
          int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
          Change(L,l,mid)\,;\ Change(R,mid+1,r)\,;\ Update(x,l,r)\,;
105
106
      void Modify(int l, int r, int v) { cl=l; cr=r; cv=v; Change(); }
107
      int ql,qr;
108
      int Query(int x=1, int l=0, int r=n-1)
109
110
111
          pushtag(x,l,r);
112
           if(qr<l || r<ql) return 0;</pre>
113
            if(cl <\!\!=\! l \&\& r <\!\!=\! cr) \ return \ t[x]; \\
114
          int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
115
          return Query(L,l,mid) + Query(R,mid+1,r);
116
117
      int GetTotalSum() { return t[1]; }
118
```

```
119
     /// 修改到根的路径上的信息. 按需更改.
120
     void Install(int p)
121
     {
122
         do{
123
             Modify(loc[ch[c[p]]], loc[p], 1);
124
             p\!\!=\!\!f\,[\,ch\,[\,c\,[\,p\,]\,]\,]\,;
125
126
         while (p!=-1);
127
128
129
     /// 修改子树信息. 按需更改.
130
     void Remove(int p)
131
         Modify(loc[p], til[p], -1);
132
133
     }
```

#### 手写 bitset

```
2
          预处理p[i] = 2<sup>^</sup>i
          保留N位
 3
 4
          get(d)获取d位
 5
          set(d,x)将d位设为x
 6
          count()返回1的个数
          zero()返回是不是0
 8
          print()输出
 9
10
     #define lsix(x) ((x)<<6)
11
     #define rsix(x) ((x)>>6)
12
     #define msix(x) ((x)-(((x)>>6)<<6))
13
     ull p[64] = \{1\};
14
     struct BitSet{
          ull s[rsix(N-1)+1];
15
16
          int cnt;
          void resize(int n){
17
               if (n>N)n=N;
18
               int t = rsix(n-1)+1;
19
20
               if (cnt<t)
21
                    memset(s+cnt, 0, sizeof(ull)*(t-cnt));
22
               cnt = t;
23
          }
          BitSet(int n){
24
25
               SET(s,0);
               cnt=1;
26
27
               resize(n);
28
29
          BitSet() \{cnt=1; SET(s,0); \}
30
          BitSet operator & (BitSet &that){
31
               int len = \min(\text{that.cnt}, \text{this} \rightarrow \text{cnt});
32
               BitSet ans(lsix(len));
33
               Repr(i\,,len\,)\,ans\,.\,s\,[\,i\,]\,\,=\,\,this\,\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,[\,i\,]\,\,\&\,\,that\,.\,s\,[\,i\,]\,;
34
               ans.maintain();
               return ans;
35
36
37
          BitSet operator | (BitSet &that){
               int len = max(that.cnt, this \rightarrow cnt);
38
39
               BitSet ans(lsix(len));
40
               Repr(i\,,len\,)\,ans\,.\,s\,[\,i\,]\,\,=\,\,t\,h\,i\,s\,-\!\!>\!\!s\,[\,i\,]\,\,\mid\,\,t\,h\,at\,.\,s\,[\,i\,]\,;
41
               ans.maintain();
```

```
42
               return ans;
 43
          }
          BitSet operator ^ (BitSet &that){
 44
 45
               int len = max(that.cnt, this->cnt);
 46
               BitSet ans(lsix(len));
 47
              Repr(i, len)ans.s[i] = this->s[i] ^ that.s[i];
 48
              ans.maintain();
 49
              return ans;
 50
          }
 51
          BitSet operator << (int x){
 52
              int c = rsix(x), r = msix(x);
               BitSet ans(lsix(cnt+c+(r!=0)));
 54
               for (int i = min(ans.cnt-1, cnt+c); i-c >= 0; -i)
                   if (i-c<cnt)</pre>
 56
                        ans\,.\,s\,[\;i\;]\;=\;s\,[\;i\!-\!c\;]\;<\!<\;r\;;
                    if \ (r \&\& i-c-1>= 0) \ ans.s\,[\,i\,] \ |= \ s\,[\,i-c-1]>> (64-r\,)\,; \\
 57
 58
 59
              ans.maintain();
 60
              return ans;
 61
          }
 62
          BitSet operator \gg (int x){
 63
               int c = rsix(x), r = msix(x);
               BitSet ans(lsix(cnt));
 64
 65
               if(c>=cnt)return ans;
              Rep(i,cnt-c){
 66
                   ans.s[i] = s[i+c] >> r;
 67
 68
                   if (r \&\& i+c+1 < cnt) ans.s[i] = s[i+c+1] << (64-r);
 69
              }
 70
              ans.maintain();
 71
              return ans;
 72
          }
          int get(int d){
 73
 74
               int c = rsix(d), r = msix(d);
 75
               if(c>=cnt)return 0;
              return (s[c] & p[r]);
 76
 77
          }
 78
          void set(int d, int x){
 79
               if (d>N) return;
 80
              int c = rsix(d), r = msix(d);
 81
               if(c>=cnt)
 82
                   resize(lsix(c+1));
               if(x&&(s[c] & p[r]))return;
 83
 84
              if (!x&&!(s[c] & p[r]))return;
              s[c] = p[r];
 85
 86
          int count(){
 87
 88
              int res = 0;
 89
              \mathrm{Rep}(\,\mathrm{i}\,\,,\mathrm{cnt}\,)\,\{
 90
                   ull x = s[i];
91
                   while(x){
92
                        res++;
 93
                        x\&=x-1;
94
 95
96
              return res;
97
98
          void maintain(){
99
               while (s [cnt-1]==0\&\&cnt>1)
100
                   cnt --;
101
               if(lsix(cnt)>N){
```

```
102
                      while (lsix(cnt)>N)cnt--;
                      if (lsix (cnt)<N){
104
                            cnt++;
105
                            for (int i = 63; i>N-lsix(cnt-1)-1;--i)
106
                                 if(p[i]&s[cnt-1])s[cnt-1]=p[i];
107
                      }
                 }
108
109
           }
           bool zero(){
110
111
                 Rep(i,cnt)if(s[i])return 0;
112
                 return 1;
113
           }
114
           void print(){
                 if(lsix(cnt) \leq N){
115
116
                      rep(i,N-lsix(cnt))putchar('0');
                      Repr(\,j\,,64\,)\,putchar(\,p\,[\,j\,]\,\,\&\,\,s\,[\,cnt\,-1\,]?\,\,{}^{,}1\,\,{}^{,}:\,{}^{,}0\,\,{}^{,})\,;
117
118
                 }else{
119
                      Repr(i, N-lsix(cnt-1)-1)
                            putchar(p[i] & s[cnt-1]?'1':'0');
120
121
                 }
122
                 Repr(i, cnt-2){
123
                      ull x = s[i];
124
                      Repr(\,j\,,64\,)\,putchar(\,p\,[\,j\,]\,\,\&\,\,x?\,\,{}^{,1}\,{}^{,:}\,\,{}^{,0}\,{}^{,}\,)\,;
125
126
                 putchar( '\n');
127
128
      };
```

#### 树状数组

```
inline int lowbit(int x){return x&-x;}
    //前缀和,可改前缀最值
2
3
    void update(int d, int x=1){
4
        if (!d) return;
5
        while (d<=n) {
6
            T[d]+=x;
            d+=lowbit(d);
8
        }
9
    }
    int ask(int d){
10
11
        int res(0);
        while(d>0){
12
13
            res+=T[d];
14
            d=lowbit(d);
15
16
        return res;
17
    }
```

# 线段树

```
1 /// 线段树.
2 /// 带乘法和加法标记.
3 /// 只作为样例解释.
4 /// mxn: 区间节点数. 线段树点数是它的四倍.
6 const int mxn = 105000;
7 /// n: 实际节点数.
```

```
/// a: 初始化列表.
    /// 重新初始化:
10
11
    build(); // 可以不使用初始化数组A.
12
13
14
15
    11 a [mxn];
    int n,m;
16
17
    11 MOD;
18
19
   \#define L (x<<1)
20
   #define R (x << 1|1)
    ll t[mxn<<2]; // 当前真实值.
21
    ll tagm[mxn<<2]; // 乘法标记.
22
    ll taga[mxn<<2]; // 加法标记. 在乘法之后应用.
23
24
    void pushtag(int x, int l, int r)
25
        if(tagm[x]==1 \&\& taga[x]==0) return;
26
27
        11 \& m = tagm[x]; 11 \& a = taga[x];
28
        // 向下合并标记.
29
        (tagm[L] *= m) \% = MOD;
        (tagm[R] *= m) \% = MOD;
30
31
       taga[L] = (taga[L] * m % MOD + a) % MOD;
       taga[R] = (taga[R] * m % MOD + a) % MOD;
32
       // 修改子节点真实值.
33
34
       int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
       t[L] = (t[L] * m \% MOD + (mid-l+1) * a) \% MOD;
35
36
       t[R] = (t[R] * m \% MOD + (r-mid) * a) \% MOD;
        // 清理当前标记.
38
       tagm[x] = 1;
       taga[x] = 0;
39
40
41
    /// 从子节点更新当前节点真实值.
42
    /// 以下程序可以保证在Update之前该节点已经没有标记.
43
44
    void update(int x) { t[x] = (t[L] + t[R]) \% MOD; }
45
46
    void build(int x=1,int l=1,int r=n) // 初始化.
47
48
       taga[x] = 0; tagm[x] = 1;
        if(l=r) \{ t[x] = a[l] \% MOD; return; \}
49
50
       int mid=(l+r)>>1;
       build(L,l,mid); build(R,mid+1,r);
52
       update(x);
53
    }
54
    int cl, cr; ll cv; int ct;
    void Change(int x=1,int l=1,int r=n)
56
57
        if(cr<l || r<cl) return;</pre>
58
59
        if(cl<=1 && r<=cr) // 是最终访问节点,修改真实值并打上标记.
60
       {
61
            if (ct == 1)
62
           {
                (tagm[x] *= cv) \%= MOD;
63
                (taga[x] *= cv) %= MOD;
64
                (t[x] *= cv) %= MOD;
65
66
67
           else if (ct = 2)
```

```
68
                                                  {
   69
                                                                   (taga[x] += cv) %= MOD;
   70
                                                                   (t[x] += (r-l+1) * cv) \% = MOD;
   71
                                                  }
    72
                                                  return;
   73
                                  pushtag(x,l,r); // 注意不要更改推标记操作的位置.
   74
   75
                                    int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
                                  Change(L,l\,,mid)\,;\ Change(R,mid+1,r)\,;\ update(x)\,;
   76
   77
                   }
   78
    79
                    void Modify(int l, int r, ll v, int type)
   80
                   \{ cl=l; cr=r; cv=v; ct=type; Change(); \}
   81
   82
                   int ql,qr;
                   ll Query(int x=1,int l=1,int r=n)
   83
   84
   85
                                    \quad \text{if} \, (\operatorname{qr} < l \ || \ r < \operatorname{ql}) \ \operatorname{return} \ 0; \\
   86
                                    if (ql<=l && r<=qr) return t[x];
   87
                                  pushtag(x,l,r); // 注意不要更改推标记操作的位置.
   88
                                   int mid=(l+r)>>1;
   89
                                  90
   91
                    11 Getsum(int 1, int r)
   92
                    { ql=l; qr=r; return Query(); }
   93
   94
                    void Output(int x=1,int l=1,int r=n,int depth=0)
   95
   96
                                   printf("[%d]_[%d,%d]_t:%lld_m:%lld_a:%lld\n",x,l,r,t[x],taga[x],tagm[x]);
   97
                                    if(l==r) return;
   98
                                    int mid=(l+r)>>1;
                                  Output\left(L,l\;,mid\right);\;\;Output\left(R,mid{+}1,r\right);
  99
100
                   }
                    int main()
103
                                  n \hspace{-0.1cm}=\hspace{-0.1cm} g\hspace{-0.1cm}=\hspace{-0.1cm} t\hspace{-0.1cm}:\hspace{0.1cm} t
105
                                   for (int i=1;i<=n;i++) a[i]=getint();
106
                                  build();
107
                                  m=getint();
                                  for (int i=0; i<m; i++)
108
109
                                                  int type = getint();
111
                                                   if(type==3)
                                                  {
113
                                                                   int l = getint();
114
                                                                   int r = getint();
115
                                                                   \texttt{printf("\%lld} \setminus \texttt{n"}, \texttt{Getsum(l,r))};
116
                                                  }
117
                                                   else
118
119
                                                                   int l = getint();
120
                                                                   int r = getint();
121
                                                                   int v = getint();
122
                                                                   Modify(\,l\,\,,r\,\,,v\,,type\,)\,;
123
                                                  }
124
                                  }
                                  return 0;
126
```

#### 左偏树

```
int n,m,root,add;
  1
  2
           struct node{
  3
                      int key, l, r, fa, add;
  4
           heap1 [maxn*2+1], heap2 [maxn*2+1];
  5
           void down(int x){
  6
                     heap1[heap1[x].l].key+=heap1[x].add;
  7
                     heap1 [heap1 [x]. l]. add+=heap1 [x]. add;
  8
                     heap1[heap1[x].r].key+=heap1[x].add;
  9
                     heap1[heap1[x].r].add+=heap1[x].add;
                     heap1[x].add=0;
11
           int fa(int x){
12
13
                     int tmp=x;
14
                      while (heap1[tmp].fa) tmp=heap1[tmp].fa;
                     return tmp;
16
           }
17
           int sum(int x){
18
                     int tmp=x, sum=0;
19
                      20
                     return sum;
21
22
           int merge1(int x, int y){
23
                      if (!x || !y) return x?x:y;
24
                     if (heap1[x].key < heap1[y].key) swap(x,y);
25
                     down(x);
26
                     heap1[x].r=merge1(heap1[x].r,y);
27
                     heap1[heap1[x].r].fa=x;
28
                     swap(heap1[x].l,heap1[x].r);
29
                     return x;
30
31
           int merge2(int x, int y){
32
                      if (!x || !y) return x?x:y;
33
                      if \hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} heap2\hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} x\hspace{0.1cm}] \hspace{0.1cm} .\hspace{0.1cm} key {<} heap2\hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} y\hspace{0.1cm}] \hspace{0.1cm} .\hspace{0.1cm} key) \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} swap\hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} x\hspace{0.1cm},\hspace{0.1cm} y\hspace{0.1cm}) \hspace{0.1cm} ;
34
                     heap2[x].r=merge2(heap2[x].r,y);
                     heap2[heap2[x].r].fa=x;
35
36
                     swap(heap2[x].l,heap2[x].r);
37
                     return x;
38
39
           int del1(int x){
40
                     down(x);
41
                     int y=merge1(heap1[x].l,heap1[x].r);
42
                      43
                     heap1[y].fa=heap1[x].fa;
44
                     return fa(y);
45
           void del2(int x){
46
47
                     int y=merge2(heap2[x].l,heap2[x].r);
48
                      if (root==x) root=y;
49
                       if (x = heap2[heap2[x].fa].1) heap2[heap2[x].fa].l = y; \\ else heap2[heap2[x].fa].r = y; \\ else 
50
                     heap2[y].fa=heap2[x].fa;
51
           void renew1(int x, int v){
52
                     heap1[x].key=v;
                     heap1[x].fa=heap1[x].l=heap1[x].r=0;
55
           }
           void renew2(int x,int v){
56
57
                     heap2[x].key=v;
58
                     heap2\left[ \, x \, \right].\;fa\!=\!heap2\left[ \, x \, \right].\;l\!=\!heap2\left[ \, x \, \right].\;r\!=\!0;
```

```
59
     }
     //建树
 60
 61
     int heapify(){
 62
         queue<int> Q;
 63
          for (int i=1;i<=n;++i) Q.push(i);</pre>
 64
         while (Q. size()>1){
 65
              int x=Q.front();Q.pop();
 66
              int y=Q.front();Q.pop();
 67
              Q.push(merge2(x,y));
 68
         }
         return Q. front();
 69
 70
     //合并两棵树
 71
     void U(){
 72
         int x,y; scanf("%d%d",&x,&y);
 73
 74
         int fx=fa(x), fy=fa(y);
 75
          if (fx!=fy) if (merge1(fx,fy)=fx) del2(fy); else del2(fx);
 76
     //单点修改
 77
 78
     void A1(){
 79
         int x, v; scanf("%d%d",&x,&v);
 80
         del2(fa(x));
 81
         int y=del1(x);
 82
         renew1(x, heap1[x]. key+v+sum(x));
 83
         int z=merge1(y,x);
 84
         renew2(z, heap1[z].key);
 85
         root=merge2(root,z);
 86
 87
     //联通块修改
     void A2(){
 88
 89
          int x,v,y;scanf("%d%d",&x,&v);
 90
         del2(y=fa(x));
 91
         heap1[y].key+=v;
 92
         heap1[y].add+=v;
 93
         renew2(y, heap1[y].key);
 94
         root=merge2(root,y);
95
 96
     //全局修改
     void A3(){
 97
 98
         int v; scanf("%d",&v);
         \operatorname{add}\!\!+\!\!=\!\!\!v\,;
99
100
     //单点查询
101
     void F1(){
102
         int x; scanf("%d",&x);
          printf("%d\n", heap1[x].key+sum(x)+add);
105
     //联通块最大值
106
107
     void F2() {
108
         int x; scanf("%d",&x);
          printf("%d\n", heap1[fa(x)]. key+add);
110
111
     //全局最大值
112
     void F3(){
113
          printf(``\%d\n'',heap2[root].key\!+\!add);
114
115
     int main(){
          scanf("%d",&n);
116
117
         for (int i=1; i \le n; ++i)
              \verb|scanf("%d",\&heap1[i].key)|, heap2[i].key = heap1[i].key;|
118
```

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```
119
         root=heapify();
120
         scanf("%d",&m);
         for (int i=1;i<=m;++i){
121
122
             scanf("%s",s);
123
              if (s[0]=='U') U();
124
              if (s[0]=='A'){
                  if (s[1]=='1') A1();
125
126
                  if (s[1]== '2') A2();
                  if (s[1]=='3') A3();
127
128
             }
             if (s[0]=='F'){
129
130
                  if (s[1]=='1') F1();
131
                  if (s[1]=='2') F2();
                  if (s[1]=='3') F3();
132
133
             }
134
135
         return 0;
136
     }
```

# 动态规划

#### 插头 DP

```
//POJ 2411
 1
 2
     //一个row*col的矩阵,希望用2*1或者1*2的矩形来填充满,求填充的总方案数
 3
     //输入为长和宽
     #include <cstdio>
 4
     #include <cstring>
5
6
     #include <algorithm>
 7
8
     using namespace std;
     #define LL long long
9
10
     const int maxn=2053;
11
12
     struct Node
13
14
          int H[maxn];
          int S[maxn];
15
16
         LL N[maxn];
17
          int size;
          void init()
18
19
          {
               size=0;
20
21
               \operatorname{memset}\left(\mathbf{H},-1\,,\operatorname{\mathtt{sizeof}}\left(\mathbf{H}\right)\right);
22
23
          void push(int SS,LL num)
24
          {
               int s=SS%maxn;
25
26
               while ( \simH[s] && S[H[s]]!=SS )
                    s=(s+1)\%maxn;
27
28
29
               _{i\,f}\left( \text{~}\text{H}[\,s\,]\,\right)
30
31
                    N[H[\,s\,]] + = num\,;
32
33
               else
34
35
                    S[size]=SS;
```

```
36
                     N[size]=num;
37
                     H[s] = size ++;
               }
38
39
40
          LL get(int SS)
41
                int s=SS%maxn;
42
43
                while ( \simH[s] && S[H[s]]!=SS )
                     s=(s+1)\%maxn;
44
45
                if (~H[s])
46
47
               {
48
                     return N[H[s]];
49
               }
50
               else
51
52
                     return 0;
53
54
          }
55
     } dp[2];
56
     _{\hbox{\scriptsize int}}\ \operatorname{now},\operatorname{pre};
57
     int get(int S,int p,int l=1)
58
59
           if (p<0) return 0;
60
          return (S>>(p*l))&((1<<l)-1);
61
     void set(int &S,int p,int v,int l=1)
62
63
     {
64
          S=get(S,p,l)<<(p*l);
65
          S^{\hat{}} = (v\&((1<< l\ )-1))<<(p*l\ )\ ;
66
     }
67
     int main()
68
     {
69
          int n,m;
           while ( scanf ( "%d%d",&n,&m), n | | m )
70
71
72
                if(n%2 && m%2) {puts("0");continue;}
73
               int now=1,pre=0;
74
               dp[now].init();
75
               dp[now].push(0,1);
                for (int i=0; i< n; i++) for (int j=0; j< m; j++)
76
77
               {
78
                     swap(now, pre);
                     dp[now].init();
79
80
                     for (int s=0;s<dp[pre].size;s++)
81
                     {
82
                          int S=dp[pre].S[s];
83
                           LL \ num\!\!=\!\!dp \, [\, pre \, ] \, . \, N[\, s \, ] \, ; 
                          int p=get(S,j);
84
85
                          int q=get(S, j-1);
                          int nS=S;
86
87
                          set(nS, j, 1-p);
88
                          dp[now].push(nS,num);
89
                          if(p==0 \&\& q==1)
90
                          {
                                \operatorname{set}\left(S,j-1,0\right);
91
92
                               dp \left[\, now\, \right].\; push \left(\, S\,, num\, \right)\,;
93
94
                     }
95
               }
```

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```
96 | printf("%lld\n",dp[now].get(0));
97 | }
98 |}
```

#### 概率 DP

```
2
   POJ 2096
3
   一个软件有s个子系统,会产生n种bug
4
   某人一天发现一个bug,这个bug属于一个子系统,属于一个分类
   每个bug属于某个子系统的概率是1/s,属于某种分类的概率是1/n
6
   问发现n种bug,每个子系统都发现bug的天数的期望。
8
   dp[i][j]表示已经找到i种bug,j个系统的bug,达到目标状态的天数的期望
9
10
   dp[n][s]=0;要求的答案是dp[0][0];
11
   dp[i][j]可以转化成以下四种状态:
12
       dp[i][j],发现一个bug属于已经有的i个分类和j个系统。概率为(i/n)*(j/s);
       dp[i][j+1],发现一个bug属于已有的分类,不属于已有的系统.概率为 (i/n)*(1-j/s);
13
       dp[i+1][j],发现一个bug属于已有的系统,不属于已有的分类,概率为 (1-i/n)*(j/s);
14
       dp[i+1][j+1],发现一个bug不属于已有的系统,不属于已有的分类,概率为 (1-i/n)*(1-j/s);
   整理便得到转移方程
16
17
18
19
   #include<stdio.h>
20
   #include<iostream>
21
   #include < algorithm >
22
   #include<string.h>
23
   using namespace std;
24
   const int MAXN = 1010;
25
   double dp [MAXN] [MAXN];
26
27
   int main()
28
29
      int n, s;
      while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &s) != EOF)
30
31
32
          dp[n][s] = 0;
33
          for (int i = n; i >= 0; i--)
34
             for (int j = s; j >= 0; j--)
35
36
                 if (i = n \&\& j = s) continue;
                 dp[i][j] = (i * (s - j) * dp[i][j + 1] + (n - i) * j * dp[i + 1][j] + (n - i) * (s - j) * dp[i][j]
37
                     +1][j+1]+n*s)/(n*s-i*j);
38
          printf("\%.4lf\n", dp[0][0]);
39
40
41
      return 0;
42
```

#### 数位 DP

```
1 //HDU-2089 输出不包含4和62的数字的个数
2 int dp[10][10];
int k = 0;
int dig[100];
```

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```
6
 7
     void init()
 8
9
         dp[0][0] = 1;
10
         for (int i = 1; i \le 7; i++){
11
              for (int j = 0; j < 10; j++){
                   for (int k = 0; k < 10; k++){
12
13
                        if (j != 4 \&\& !(j == 6 \&\& k == 2)){
                             dp\,[\,i\,]\,[\,j\,] \; +\!\!= dp\,[\,i\,-\,1\,]\,[\,k\,]\,;
14
15
                        }
16
                   }
17
              }
18
         }
19
20
21
         solve (int num)
     int
22
23
         int ret = num, ans = 0;
24
         memset(dig, 0, sizeof(dig));
25
         k = 1;
26
         while (ret > 0)
27
         {
              \mathrm{dig}\,[\,k++]\,=\,\mathrm{ret}\,\,\%\,\,10\,;
28
29
              ret /= 10;
30
31
         for (int i = k; i > 0; i--)
32
33
              for (int j = 0; j < dig[i]; j++)
34
              {
35
                   if (!(j = 2 \&\& dig[i + 1] = 6) \&\& j != 4)
36
                   {
37
                        \mathrm{ans}\; +\!\!=\; \mathrm{dp}\left[\;i\;\right]\left[\;j\;\right];
38
39
              if (dig[i] = 4 \mid | (dig[i] = 2 \&\& dig[i + 1] = 6))
40
41
42
                   break;
43
              }
44
45
         return ans;
46
     }
47
48
     int main() {
49
         int n, m;
50
         init();
51
         52
              int ans = solve(m + 1) - solve(n);
54
              cout << ans << endl;
55
         }
56
         return 0;
57
```

#### 四边形 DP

```
1 /*HDOJ2829
2 题目大意:给定一个长度为n的序列,至多将序列分成m段,每段序列都有权值,权值为序列内两个数两两相乘之和。m<=n
<=1000. 令权值最小。
3 状态转移方程:
```

```
dp\,[\,c\,]\,[\,i\,]{=}\min(dp\,[\,c\,]\,[\,i\,]\,,dp\,[\,c\,-1][\,j\,]{+}w[\,j\,+1][\,i\,])
5
     url \rightarrow :http://blog.csdn.net/bnmjmz/article/details/41308919
 6
 7
     #include <iostream>
9
    #include <cstdio>
     #include <cstring>
11
     using namespace std;
12
     const int INF = 1 \ll 30;
13
     const int MAXN = 1000 + 10;
14
     typedef long long LL;
     LL dp [MAXN] [MAXN]; //dp [ c ] [ j ] 表示前j 个点切了c次后的最小权值
15
16
     int val[MAXN];
     int w[MAXN] [MAXN]; //w[i][j]表示i到j无切割的权值
17
     int s [MAXN] [MAXN]; //s [c][j]表示前j个点切的第c次的位置
18
     int sum [MAXN];
19
20
     int main()
21
22
          int n, m;
23
          while (~scanf("%d%d", &n, &m))
24
25
               if (n = 0 \&\& m = 0) break;
26
               memset(s, 0, sizeof(s));
               memset(w, 0, sizeof(w));
27
28
               memset(dp, 0, sizeof(dp));
29
               memset(sum, 0, sizeof(sum));
30
               for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)
32
                    scanf("%d", &val[i]);
                    sum\,[\,i\,\,] \,\,+\!\!=\, sum\,[\,i\,\,-\,\,1\,] \,\,+\,\,val\,[\,i\,\,]\,;
34
35
               \  \  \, \text{for}\  \, (\, \text{int}\  \, i\, =\, 1\, ;\  \, i\, <\!\! =\, n\, ;\  \, +\!\!\!\! +\!\!\! i\, )
36
37
                    w[i][i] = 0;
38
                    for (int j = i + 1; j \le n; +++j)
39
                    {
40
                         w[\,i\,][\,j\,] \,=\, w[\,i\,][\,j\,-\,1] \,+\, val\,[\,j\,] \,\, * \,\, (sum\,[\,j\,-\,1] \,-\, sum\,[\,i\,-\,1])\,;
41
42
43
               for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)
44
45
                    for (int j = 1; j \ll m; ++j)
46
                    {
47
                         \mathrm{dp}\,[\,j\,\,]\,[\,i\,\,]\,\,=\,\mathrm{INF}\,;
48
49
50
               for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)
                    dp[0][i] = w[1][i];
52
53
                    s[0][i] = 0;
54
               for (int c = 1; c \le m; ++c)
56
57
                    s[c][n + 1] = n; //设置边界
58
                    for (int i = n; i > c; --i)
59
                    {
60
                         int tmp = INF, k;
                         for (int j = s[c - 1][i]; j \le s[c][i + 1]; ++j)
61
62
63
                               if \ (dp[c-1][j] + w[j+1][i] < tmp) \\
```

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```
64
                               {
                                    tmp = dp[c - 1][j] + w[j + 1][i]; //状态转移方程,j之前切了c-1次,第c次切j到j+1间的
65
66
                               }
67
68
69
                          {\rm d} p \, [\, c \, ] \, [\, i \, ] \ = \ {\rm tm} p \, ;
                          s\,[\,c\,]\,[\,i\,]\,=\,k\,;
70
71
72
73
               printf("%d\n", dp[m][n]);
74
          }
          return 0;
76
```

#### 完全背包

```
for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++){
    for (int v = weight[i]; v <= V; v++){
        f[v] = max(f[v], f[v - weight[i]] + Value[i]);
}
</pre>
```

### 斜率 DP

```
//HDU 3507
    //给出n,m,求在n个数中分成任意段,每段的花销是(sigma(a[l],a[r])+m)^2,求最小值
    //\,http://\,acm.\,hdu.\,edu.\,cn/showproblem.\,php?\,pid{=}3507
3
 4
5
    #include <stdio.h>
6
    #include <iostream>
    #include <string.h>
8
    #include <queue>
9
    using namespace std;
    const int MAXN = 500010;
10
11
12
    int dp [MAXN];
13
    int q [MAXN];
14
    int sum [MAXN];
15
16
    int head, tail, n, m;
17
    int \ getDP(int \ i \ , \ int \ j \,)
18
19
        return dp[j] + m + (sum[i] - sum[j]) * (sum[i] - sum[j]);
20
21
22
    int getUP(int j, int k)
23
24
    {
        25
26
    \verb|int| getDOWN(\verb|int| j , \verb|int| k)
27
28
29
        return 2 * (sum[j] - sum[k]);
30
31
32
    int main()
33
   {
```

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```
34
                                     while (\operatorname{scanf}("\%d\%d", \&n, \&m) == 2)
35
                                                      for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
36
37
                                                                       scanf("%d", &sum[i]);
38
                                                     sum[0] = dp[0] = 0;
39
                                                     for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
                                                                       sum[i] += sum[i - 1];
40
41
                                                     head = tail = 0;
                                                     q\,[\,\,t\,a\,i\,l\,+\!+]\,=\,0\,;
42
43
                                                     for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
44
45
                                                                       46
                                                                                         head++;
                                                                       dp\left[\,i\,\right] \,=\, getDP\left(\,i\,\,,\,\, q\left[\,head\,\right]\,\right)\,;
47
                                                                        \begin{tabular}{ll} while (head + 1 < tail & decorate decorated by the decorate decorated by the decorated decorated by the decorated decorated
48
                                                                                          -1], q[tail - 2])*getDOWN(i, q[tail - 1]))
 49
                                                                                         tail --;
50
                                                                       q\,[\,\,t\,a\,i\,l\,+\!+]\,=\,i\;;
51
                                                     printf("%d\n", dp[n]);
54
                                   return 0;
```

#### 状压 DP

```
//CF 580D
    //有n种菜,选m种。每道菜有一个权值,有些两个菜按顺序挨在一起会有combo的权值加成。求最大权值
3
4
    #include <bits/stdc++.h>
5
    using namespace std;
    const int maxn = 20;
6
    typedef long long LL;
8
    int a[maxn];
9
    int comb[maxn][maxn];
10
    LL dp[(1 \ll 18) + 10][maxn];
11
12
    LL ans = 0;
    int n, m, k;
14
15
    int Cnt(int st)
16
17
        int res = 0;
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
18
19
             if (st & (1 << i))
20
21
             {
22
                 res++;
23
24
        }
25
        return res;
26
    }
27
28
    int main()
29
30
        memset(comb, 0, size of comb);
31
         scanf("%d%d%d", &n, &m, &k);
32
         \  \  \, \text{for}\  \, (\, int\  \, i\, =\, 0\, ;\  \, i\, <\, n\, ;\  \, i+\!\!\!\!+)
33
        {
```

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```
34
                scanf("%d", &a[i]);
35
           }
           for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
36
37
38
                int x, y, c;
39
                scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &c);
40
41
42
                {\rm comb}\,[\,x\,]\,[\,y\,] \;=\; c\;;
43
           }
44
           int end = (1 \ll n);
45
           memset(dp, 0, sizeof dp);
46
           for (int st = 0; st < end; st++)
47
48
                 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
49
50
                      if (st & (1 << i))
51
                      {
52
                            bool has = false;
                            for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
54
55
                                  if (j != i && (st & (1 << j)))</pre>
56
                                  {
57
                                       has = true;
                                       dp\,[\,st\,]\,[\,i\,] \,=\, max(dp\,[\,st\,]\,[\,i\,]\,,\ dp\,[\,st\,\,\widehat{}\ \ (\,1\,<\!\!<\,i\,)\,]\,[\,j\,] \,+\, a\,[\,i\,] \,+\, comb\,[\,j\,]\,[\,i\,]\,)\,;
58
59
60
                            }
                            if (!has)
61
62
                            {
                                 dp\,[\,s\,t\,]\,[\,i\,] \;=\; a\,[\,i\,]\,;
63
64
65
                      }
                      if (Cnt(st) = m)
66
67
68
                            ans = max(ans, dp[st][i]);
69
70
                }
71
72
73
           \operatorname{cout} << \operatorname{ans} << \operatorname{endl};
74
           return 0;
75
```

### 最长上升子序列

```
//使用lisDP查找,a为待查找串,b用于返回结果串,n为a的长度
2
    int dpSearch(int num, int low, int high)
3
    {
4
        int mid;
5
        while (low <= high)</pre>
6
            mid = (low + high) / 2;
             if \ (num >= b [mid]) \ low = mid + 1; \\
8
9
            else high = mid - 1;
10
        }
11
        return low;
12
13
   int lisDP(int* a, int* b, int n)
14
```

```
15
16
         int i, len, pos;
17
         b[1] = a[1];
18
         len = 1;
19
         for (i = 2; i \le n; i++)
20
21
              if\ (a\,[\,i\,]\,>=\,b\,[\,len\,]\,)
22
              {
23
                   len = len + 1;
24
                   b[len] = a[i];
25
              }
26
              else
27
              {
                   pos = dpSearch(a[i], 1, len);
28
29
                   b[pos] = a[i];
30
31
         return len;
32
33
    }
```

# 图论

#### best's therom

```
1
 2
        以某个点为起点的欧拉回路数=该点为根的树形图数*(所有点出度-1)的乘积
        从1出发的欧拉回路的数量
 3
         重边当作多种方案
 4
    #include <algorithm>
 7
    #include <cmath>
    #include <cstdio>
9
    #include <cstring>
    #include <iostream>
10
    #include <map>
11
    #include <queue>
12
13
    #include <set>
    #include <stack>
14
15
    #include <string>
16
    #include <vector>
17
    #define each(i, n) for (int(i) = 0; (i) < (n); (i)++)
18
    #define reach(i, n) for (int(i) = n - 1; (i) >= 0; (i)--)
19
20
    #define range(i, st, en) for (int(i) = (st); (i) \leq (en); (i)++)
    #define rrange(i, st, en) for (int(i) = (en); (i) >= (st); (i)--)
21
22
    #define fill(ary, num) memset((ary), (num), sizeof(ary))
23
24
    using namespace std;
25
    typedef long long ll;
26
27
    const int maxn = 410;
    const int mod = 998244353;
28
29
30
    \quad \text{int} \ d\left[\max \right]\left[\max \right], \ g\left[\max \right]\left[\max \right];
31
    ll c [maxn] [maxn];
32
    int in [maxn], mul[(int)2e5 + 10], out [maxn];
33
34
   int n;
```



```
35
36
     ll getDet(ll a[][maxn], int n)
37
38
           range\,(\,i\,,\,\,1\,,\,\,n\,)\  \  \, range\,(\,j\,,\,\,1\,,\,\,n\,)\  \  \, a\,[\,i\,]\,[\,j\,]\,\,=\,\,(\,a\,[\,i\,]\,[\,j\,]\,\,+\,\,mod\,)\,\,\,\%\,\,mod\,;
39
           ll ret = 1;
40
           range(i, 2, n)
41
42
                range(j, i + 1, n) while (a[j][i])
43
44
                      11 t = a[i][i] / a[j][i];
45
                      {\rm range}\,(k\,,\ i\,,\ n)\ a\,[\,i\,]\,[\,k\,]\,=\,(a\,[\,i\,]\,[\,k\,]\,-\,a\,[\,j\,]\,[\,k\,]\ *\ t\ \%\ mod\ +\ mod)\ \%\ mod\,;
46
                      range(k, i, n) swap(a[i][k], a[j][k]);
47
                      ret = -ret;
48
49
                if (a[i][i] == 0)
50
                      return 0;
51
                ret = ret * a[i][i] % mod;
52
           return (ret + mod) % mod;
54
     }
55
56
     ll fastPow(ll n, ll m)
57
58
           11 \text{ ans} = 1;
           while (m) {
60
                if (m & 1)
                      ans = ans * n \% mod;
61
                n = n * n \% mod;
63
                m >>= 1;
           }
64
65
           return ans;
66
     }
67
68
     bool judgeEuler()
69
70
           range(i, 1, n) if (in[i] != out[i]) return false;
71
           return true;
72
     }
73
74
     int main()
75
76
           int cas = 0;
77
           mul[0] = mul[1] = 1;
           range \left( \, i \; , \; \, 2 \, , \; \, (\, int \, ) \, (2 \, e5 \; + \; 5) \, \right) \; \, mul \left[ \, i \, \, \right] \; = \; \left( \, mul \left[ \, i \; - \; 1 \, \right] \; * \; 1 LL \; * \; i \, \right) \; \% \; \, mod;
78
79
           while (scanf("%d", &n) != EOF) {
                80
81
                range(i, 1, n) range(j, 1, n)
82
                {
                      scanf("%d", &g[i][j]);
83
                      d\,[\,j\,]\,[\,j\,] \; +\!\!=\; g\,[\,i\,]\,[\,j\,]\,;
84
                      in[j] += g[i][j];
85
86
                      out[i] += g[i][j];
87
88
                if (!judgeEuler()) {
89
                      printf("Case \#\%d: 0\n", ++cas);
90
                      continue;
91
                else if (n = 1) {
                      printf("Case \#\%d: \#\%d \cdot n", ++cas, mul[g[1][1]]);
92
93
                      continue;
94
                }
```

```
95
          range(i, 1, n) range(j, 1, n) c[i][j] = d[i][j] - g[i][j];
          ll trees = getDet(c, n) \% mod * mul[in[1]] \% mod;
96
          range(i, 2, n) trees = trees * mul[in[i] - 1] % mod;
97
98
          range(i,\ 1,\ n)\ range(j,\ 1,\ n)\ trees = trees\ *\ fastPow(mul[g[i][j]],\ mod-2)\ \%\ mod;
99
          printf("Case_#%d:_%lld\n", ++cas, trees);
100
       return 0;
102
104
       欧拉回路: 每条边恰走一次的回路
105
       欧拉通路:每条边恰走一次的路径
106
       欧拉图: 存在欧拉回路的图
       半欧拉图:存在欧拉通路的图
       有向欧拉图:每个点入度=出度
108
       无向欧拉图:每个点度数为偶数
109
       有向半欧拉图:一个点入度=出度+1,一个点入度=出度-1,其他点入度=出度
110
111
       无向半欧拉图:两个点度数为奇数,其他点度数为偶数
112
```

#### k 短路可持久化堆

```
2
        s到t的k短路
 3
        G为原边
        E为反向边
 4
 5
        预处理t的单源最短路
 6
         调用kth()返回k短路
    const ll INF = 1e18;
8
9
    namespace Leftist_Tree{
10
        struct Node{
11
             int 1, r, x, h;
12
             ll val;
        }T[N*40];
        int Root[N];
14
15
        int node_num;
         int newnode(const Node& o){
16
17
             T[node\_num] = o;
             return node_num++;
18
19
        }
20
        void init(){
21
             node_num = 1;
22
             T[0].1 = T[0].r = T[0].x = T[0].h = 0;
             T[0].val = INF;
24
25
         int merge(int x, int y){
26
             if(!x)return y;
27
             if(T[x].val > T[y].val)swap(x, y);
28
             int o = newnode(T[x]);
29
             T[o].r = merge(T[o].r, y);
             i\,f\,(T[T[\,o\,]\,.\,l\,]\,.\,h\,<\,T[T[\,o\,]\,.\,r\,]\,.\,h)\\swap(T[\,o\,]\,.\,l\,,\,\,T[\,o\,]\,.\,r\,)\,;
30
31
             T[o].h = T[T[o].r].h + 1;
             return o;
32
33
34
        void insert(int& x, ll val, int v){
             int o = newnode(T[0]);
35
36
             T[o].val = val, T[o].x = v;
37
             x = merge(x, o);
38
        }
```



```
39
          void show(int o){
40
                printf("%d_%I64d_%I64d_%I64d\n", o, T[o].val, T[T[o].l].val, T[T[o].r].val);
41
                if (T[o].1)show(T[o].1);
42
                if(T[o].r)show(T[o].r);
43
          }
44
45
     using namespace Leftist_Tree;
46
     vector < pii > G[N], E[N];
     _{\hbox{\scriptsize int}}\ vis\left[ N\right] ;
47
48
     int in[N], p[N];
49
     11 d[N];
50
     int s, t;
51
     int n, m, k;
     void addedge(int u, int v, int c){
52
          G[u].push\_back(pii(v, c));
53
          E[v].push\_back(pii(u, c));
54
55
          in[u]++;
56
57
     void dfs(int u){
58
          if(vis[u])return;
59
           vis[u] = 1;
60
           if(p[u])Root[u] = Root[p[u]];
          int flag = 1;
61
62
          Rep(i,G[u].size()){
                \  \  \, int \ v = G[u][i].\,st;
63
64
                if (d[v] = INF) continue;
65
                if (p[u] = v \&\& d[u] = G[u][i].ed + d[v] \&\& flag){
66
                     flag = 0;
67
                     continue;
               }
68
69
                ll\ val = d[v] - d[u] + G[u][i].ed;
               insert\left(Root\left[u\right],\ val\,,\ v\right);
70
71
72
          Rep(i,E[u].size()){
                if (p[E[u][i].st] = u)dfs(E[u][i].st);
74
          }
75
76
     ll kth(){
77
           if(d[s] = INF){
78
               return -1;
79
          }
          i\,f\,(\,s\ !=\ t\,)\!\!-\!\!\!-\!\!k\,;
80
           if (!k){
81
82
               return d[s];
83
          }
          init();
84
85
          Root[t] = 0;
86
          dfs(t);
          priority_queue<pli, vector<pli>, greater<pli>>q;//升序
87
88
           if (Root[s])q.push(pli(d[s] + T[Root[s]].val, Root[s]));
          while (k--){
89
90
                if (q.empty()){
                     return -1;
91
92
93
               pli u = q.top();
94
               q.pop();
95
               if (!k){
96
                     return u.st;
97
98
               \label{eq:int_x} \begin{array}{ll} \mbox{int} \  \, x \, = \, T[\, u \, . \, \mathrm{ed} \,] \, . \, 1 \, , \  \, y \, = \, T[\, u \, . \, \mathrm{ed} \,] \, . \, r \, , \  \, v \, = \, T[\, u \, . \, \mathrm{ed} \,] \, . \, x \, ; \end{array}
```

### spfa 费用流

```
2
           调用minCostMaxflow(s,t,cost)返回s到t的最大流,cost保存费用
3
           多组数据调用Ginit()
 4
 5
     struct E{
 6
          int v,n,F,f,cost;
     G[M];
     int point [N], cnt;
9
     int pre[N];
     int dis[N];
10
11
     bool vis [N];
12
     void Ginit(){
13
          cnt=1;
14
          SET(point,0);
15
16
     void addedge(int u, int v, int F, int cost){
          G\![+\!+\!\mathrm{cnt}\,]\!=\!(E)\left\{v\,,\,\mathrm{point}\,[\,u\,]\,\,,F,0\,,\,\mathrm{cost}\,\right\},\\ \mathrm{point}\,[\,u]\!=\!\mathrm{cnt}\,;
17
18
          G[++cnt]=(E)\{u, point[v], 0, 0, -cost\}, point[v]=cnt;
19
     bool spfa(int s,int t){
20
21
          queue<int>q;
22
          SET(vis, 0);
23
          SET(pre,0);
24
          \operatorname{repab}\left(\left.i\right.,s\right.,t\left.\right)
25
                dis[i]=infi;
26
          dis[s]=0;
          vis\,[\,s\,]\!=\!1;
27
28
          q.push(s);
29
           while (!q.empty()) {
30
                int u=q.front();q.pop();
31
               vis[u]=0;
32
                for(int i=point[u]; i; i=G[i].n){
33
                     int v=G[i].v;
34
                     if(G[i].FxG[i].fxxdis[v]-dis[u]-G[i].cost>0){
35
                          dis[v]=dis[u]+G[i].cost;
                          \operatorname{pre}\left[\,v\right]\!=\!i\;;
36
                          if (! vis [v]) {
37
38
                               vis[v]=1;
39
                               q.push(v);
40
                          }
41
                     }
42
               }
43
44
          return pre[t];
45
46
     int minCostMaxflow(int s,int t,int &cost){
47
          int f=0;
48
           cost = 0;
49
           while(spfa(s,t)){
50
               int Min=infi;
                \quad \  \  for(int\ i{=}pre[t];i;i{=}pre[G[i^1].v])\{
51
```

```
52
                    if(Min>G[i].F-G[i].f)
                         Min=G[i].F-G[i].f;
54
              for(int i=pre[t]; i; i=pre[G[i^1].v]){
56
                   G[i]. f+=Min;
57
                   G[i^1].f=Min;
                    cost+=G[i].cost*Min;
58
59
60
              f +\!\!=\!\!\! \operatorname{Min};
61
         }
62
         return f;
63
```

## Tarjan 有向图强连通分量

```
2
          调用SCC()得到强连通分量,调用suodian()缩点
         belong[i]为所在scc编号,sccnum为scc数量
 3
          原图用addedge,存在G,缩点后的图用addedge2,存在G1
          多组数据时调用Ginit()
 5
 6
     int n, m;
     int point [N], cnt;
     int low[N], dfn[N], belong[N], Stack[N];
     bool instack [N];
10
11
     int dfsnow, Stop, sccnum;
12
     struct E{
13
         \quad \quad \text{int} \ u, \ v, \ \text{nex}; \\
     G[M], G1[M];
14
15
     void tarjan(int u){
16
17
         dfn\left[ u\right] \,=\, low\left[ u\right] \,=\, +\!\!\!+\!\!\! dfsnow\,;
         instack[u] = 1;
18
19
         Stack[++Stop] = u;
         \quad \text{for (int } i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].nex) \{
20
21
              v = G[i].v;
              if (!dfn[v]){
22
23
                   tarjan(v);
24
                   low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
25
              }
26
              else
27
                   if (instack[v])
28
                        low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
29
30
          31
              sccnum++;
32
              do{
33
                   v = Stack[Stop--];
34
                   instack[v] = 0;
35
                   belong[v] = sccnum;
                   \label{eq:num_sccnum} \begin{aligned} & num[\,sccnum\,][\,++num[\,sccnum\,]\,[\,0\,]\,] \ = \ v\,; \end{aligned}
36
37
              while (v != u);
38
39
         }
40
     void Ginit(){
41
42
         cnt = 0;
         SET(point,0);
43
44
   }
```

```
45
   void SCC(){
46
       Stop \, = \, sccnum \, = \, dfsnow \, = \, 0 \, ;
47
       SET(dfn, 0);
48
       rep(i,n)
49
           if (!dfn[i])
50
              tarjan(i);
52
   void addedge(int a, int b){
53
       G[++cnt] = (E)\{a,b,point[a]\}, point[a] = cnt;
54
   }
   void addedge2(int a, int b){
56
       G1[++cnt] = (E)\{a,b,point[a]\}, point[a] = cnt;
57
   }
   int degre [N];
58
   void suodian(){
59
       Ginit();
60
61
       SET(degre,0);
62
       rep(i,m)
           if (belong[G[i].u] != belong[G[i].v]){
63
64
              addedge2(belong[G[i].u], belong[G[i].v]);
65
              degre[belong[G[i].v]]++;
66
          }
67
   }
68
       割点和桥
69
       割点:删除后使图不连通
70
71
       桥(割边):删除后使图不连通
       对图深度优先搜索,定义DFS(u)为u在搜索树(以下简称为树)中被遍历到的次序号。定义Low(u)为u或u的子树中能通过
           非树边追溯到的DFS序号最小的节点。
73
          ( )= { ( ); ( ),( , )为非树边; ( ),( , )为树边}
74
       一个顶点u是割点,当且仅当满足(1)或(2)
       (1) u为树根,且u有多于一个子树。 (2) u不为树根,且满足存在(u,v)为树边,使得DFS(u)<=Low(v)。
75
       一条无向边(u,v)是桥,当且仅当(u,v)为树边,且满足DFS(u)<Low(v)。
76
77
```

## zkw 费用流

```
2
        调用zkw(s,t,cost)返回s到t的最大流,cost保存费用
3
        多组数据调用Ginit()
    */
4
    struct E{
        int v,n,F,f,c;
6
    G[M];
    int point [N], cnt;
    int dis[N];
9
10
    bool vis [N];
11
    void Ginit(){
12
        cnt=1;
13
        SET(point,0);
14
15
    void addedge(int u, int v, int F, int cost){
        G[++cnt]=(E)\{v, point[u], F, 0, cost\}, point[u]=cnt;
16
17
        G[++cnt]=(E)\{u, point[v], 0, 0, -cost\}, point[v]=cnt;
18
    bool spfa(int s,int t){
19
20
        queue<int>q;
21
        SET(vis, 0);
22
        repab(i, s, t)
```

```
23
                   dis[i]=infi;
24
            dis[s]=0;
25
            vis[s]=1;
26
            q.push(s);
27
            while (!q.empty()) {
28
                  _{\hbox{\scriptsize int}} \ u\!\!=\!\!q.\, front\,(\,)\,; q.\, pop\,(\,)\,;
29
                  vis[u]=0;
30
                  for(int i=point[u]; i; i=G[i].n){
                         int v=G[i].v;
31
32
                         if(G[i].FG[i].f\&dis[v]-dis[u]-G[i].c>0){
33
                               \mathrm{dis}\left[\,v\right]\!=\!\mathrm{dis}\left[\,u\right]\!+\!\!\mathrm{G}\left[\,i\,\,\right].\,c\,;
34
                               if (! vis [v]) {
35
                                     vis[v]=1;
                                     q.push(v);
36
37
                               }
38
                        }
39
                  }
40
41
            return dis[t]!=infi;
42
43
      bool mark[N];
44
      int dfs(int u,int t,int f,int &ans){
45
            \max[\,u\,]\!=\!1;
46
            if(u=t)return f;
47
            double w;
48
            int used=0;
49
            for(int i=point[u]; i; i=G[i].n){
                  if\left(G[\:i\:]\:.\:F\!>\!\!G[\:i\:]\:.\:f\&\&!mark\left[G[\:i\:]\:.\:v\right]\&\&dis\left[\:u\right]+G[\:i\:]\:.\:c-dis\left[G[\:i\:]\:.\:v\right]==0)\{
50
51
                        w\!\!=\!\!dfs\left(G[\:i\:]\:.\:v\:,\:t\:,min\left(G[\:i\:]\:.\:F\!\!-\!\!G[\:i\:]\:.\:f\:,\:f\!-\!used\:\right)\:,ans\:\right);
52
                        G[i].f+=w;
53
                        G[i^1].f=w;
                        ans\!\!+\!\!=\!\!G[\;i\;]\,.\;c^*\!w;
54
55
                         used\!\!+\!\!=\!\!w;
56
                         if(used==f)return f;
57
                  }
58
            return used;
60
61
      int zkw(int s,int t,int &ans){
62
            int tmp=0;
63
            ans=0;
            while(spfa(s,t)){
64
65
                  mark[t]=1;
                  \mathbf{while}\,(\,\mathrm{mark}\,[\,t\,]\,)\,\{
66
67
                        SET(mark,0);
                        tmp+=dfs(s,t,infi,ans);
68
69
                  }
70
            }
71
            return tmp;
72
```

### 倍增 LCA

```
      1
      /*

      2
      调用init(),且处理出dep数组后

      3
      调用lca(x,y)得到x,y的lca

      4
      */

      5
      int p[M], f[N][M];

      6
      void init(){
```

48

```
7
          p[0] = 1;
8
          rep(i,M-1){
9
               p[i] = p[i-1] << 1;
10
               rep(j,n)
11
                    if (f [j] [i−1])
12
                         f\,[\,j\,\,]\,[\,i\,\,] \ = \ f\,[\,f\,[\,j\,\,]\,[\,i\,-1]][\,i\,-1]
13
          }
14
15
     int lca(int x,int y){
16
          if(dep[x] > dep[y])
17
               swap(x, y);
18
          if(dep[x] < dep[y])
19
               Rep(i,M)
20
                    if((dep[y] - dep[x]) & p[i])
21
                         y = f[y][i];
22
          \operatorname{Repr}\left(i,M\right)
               if(f[x][i] != f[y][i]){
23
24
                    x = f[x][i];
25
                    y = f[y][i];
26
               }
27
          if(x != y)
28
               return f[x][0];
29
          return x;
30
     }
```

### 点分治

```
2
         问有多少对点它们两者间的距离小于等于K
3
 4
    #include <algorithm>
    #include <cstring>
5
 6
     #include <cstdio>
     #include <bitset>
    #include <queue>
9
     using namespace std;
     #define N 40002
10
11
     int n, K, dis[N], point[N], cnt, siz[N], maxs[N], r, son[N], ans;
     bitset<№ vis;
12
13
     struct E
14
     {
15
         int v, w, next;
16
     G[N < 1];
     inline void add(int u, int v, int w)
17
18
19
         G[++cnt] = (E)\{v, w, point[u]\}, point[u] = cnt;
20
         G[++cnt] = (E)\{u, w, point[v]\}, point[v] = cnt;
21
     }
22
     inline void getroot(int u, int f)
23
24
         siz[u] = 1, maxs[u] = 0;
25
         \quad \text{for (int } i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
26
         {
27
              if (G[i].v = f \mid\mid vis[G[i].v]) continue;
28
              getroot(G[i].v, u);
29
              \operatorname{siz}[\mathbf{u}] += \operatorname{siz}[G[\mathbf{i}].\mathbf{v}];
30
              \max[\,u\,] \,=\, \max(\max[\,u\,]\,\,,\  \, \text{siz}\,[\,G[\,i\,]\,.\,v\,]\,)\,\,;
31
32
         \max[u] = \max(\max[u], n-siz[u]);
```



```
33
           if\ (\max[\,r\,]\,>\,\max[\,u\,]\,)
34
                r = u;
35
36
     queue<int> Q;
37
     bitset<N> hh;
38
     inline void bfs(int u)
39
40
          hh.reset();
41
          Q. push(u);
42
          hh[u] = 1;
43
          while (!Q.empty())
44
                int i = Q.front(); Q.pop();
45
                \quad \text{for (int } p = point[i]; p; p = G[p].next)
46
47
                {
                      if \ (hh[G[p].v] \ || \ vis[G[p].v]) \\ continue;
48
49
                      son[++son[0]] = dis[G[p].v] = dis[i] + G[p].w;
50
                     hh\,[G[\,p\,]\,.\,v\,] \;=\; 1;
51
                     Q. push(G[p].v);
                }
          }
54
     /*inline void dfs(int u, int f)
56
          for (int i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
57
58
          {
59
                if (G[i].v = f \mid\mid vis[G[i].v]) continue;
                son[++son\,[\,0\,]\,] \;=\; dis\,[G[\,i\,]\,.\,v\,] \;=\; dis\,[\,u\,] \;+\; G[\,i\,]\,.\,w;
60
61
                dfs(G[i].v, u);
          }
62
63
     }*/
     in line \ int \ calc(int \ u)
64
65
     {
66
          int res(0), i;
67
          son[son[0]=1] = dis[u], bfs(u);
68
           sort(son+1, son+son[0]+1);
69
          son[++son[0]] = 1 << 30;
70
          for (i = 1; i \le son[0]; ++i)
71
72
                if (son[i] > K) continue;
73
                int x = upper\_bound(son+1, son+1+son[0], K-son[i])-(son);
74
                res += x-1;
                if (son[i] << 1 <= K) res --;
75
76
77
          return res;
78
79
     inline void solve(int u)
80
81
           dis[u] = 0, vis[u] = 1;
82
          ans += calc(u);
          \quad \  \  for \ (\,int\ i\,=\,point\,[\,u\,]\,;\,i\,;i\,=\,G[\,i\,]\,.\,next\,)
83
84
85
                if \ (\,vis\,[G[\,i\,]\,.\,v\,]\,)\,\\ continue\,;
86
                dis\,[G[\,i\,]\,.\,v\,] \,\,=\, G[\,i\,]\,.\,w,\  \, ans\,\,-\!\!=\,\,calc\,(G[\,i\,]\,.\,v\,)\,;
87
                n \, = \, \, s \, i \, z \, \left[ G[ \, i \, ] \, . \, v \, \right];
                \max[\,r\!=\!0]\,=\,N,\ \ \text{getroot}\,(G[\,i\,\,]\,.\,v\,,\ \ 0)\,;
88
89
                solve(r);
90
          }
91
92
    int main()
```



```
93
94
         95
         scanf("%d", &n);
96
         memset(point, 0, sizeof(point));
 97
         vis.reset();
98
         for (i = 1; i < n; ++i)
99
100
             scanf("%d_%d_%d", &u, &v, &w);
             \mathrm{add}\left(u\,,\ v\,,\ w\right);
         }
103
         scanf("%d", &K);
104
         \max[r=0]=n+1;
105
         getroot(1, 0);
106
         solve(r);
         printf("%d\n", ans>>1);
107
108
         ans = 0;
109
         return 0;
110
     }
111
         给一棵树,每条边有权.求一条简单路径,权值和等于K,且边的数量最小
112
113
114
     #include <cstdio>
115
     #include <cstring>
116
     #include <bitset>
117
     #include <algorithm>
118
     using namespace std;
119
     #define N 200005
     #define Max (N<<1)
120
121
     bitset<№ vis;
122
     struct hh
123
124
         int i, x;
125
         bool operator < (const hh &nb) const
126
             return x < nb.x;
128
129
     son[N];
130
     int n, K, siz [N], maxs [N], dfn [N], point [N], belong [N], dis [N], dep [N], cnt, r, ans (Max);
131
132
     inline void read(int &x)
133
         for (c = getchar(); c > '9' || c < '0'; c = getchar());
134
         for (x = 0; c >= '0') \& c <= '9'; c = getchar())
135
             x = (x << 3) + (x << 1) + c - '0';
136
137
138
     struct E
139
140
         int v, w, next;
141
     G[N < 1];
142
     inline void add(int u, int v, int w)
143
144
         G[++cnt] = (E)\{v, w, point[u]\}, point[u] = cnt;
145
         G[++cnt] = (E)\{u, w, point[v]\}, point[v] = cnt;
146
147
     inline void getroot(int u, int f)
148
149
         siz[u] = 1, maxs[u] = 0;
         for (int i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
150
151
152
             int v = G[i].v;
```



```
153
                if (v = f \mid \mid vis[v]) continue;
154
                getroot(v, u);
                siz[u] += siz[v], maxs[u] = max(maxs[u], siz[v]);
156
           }
157
           \max[u] = \max(\max[u], n-siz[u]);
158
           if (\max[u] < \max[r])r = u;
160
      inline void dfs(int u, int f)
161
162
           if (f != r)belong[u] = belong[f];
163
           for (int i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
164
165
                int v = G[i].v;
                if (v = f \mid \mid vis[v]) continue;
166
                dep[v] = dep[u]+1;
167
                son[++son\,[\,0\,]\,.\,i\,]\,.\,x\,=\,dis\,[\,v\,]\,=\,dis\,[\,u\,]\,+\,G[\,i\,]\,.w;
168
169
                son[son[0].i].i = v;
170
                dfs(v, u);
171
172
           dfn\left[ u\right] \;=+\!\!\!\!\!+cnt\,;
173
174
      inline int calc(int u)
175
176
           int res(Max);
           son[++son\,[\,0\,]\,.\,i\,\,]\,.\,x\,=\,d\,i\,s\,[\,u\,]\,;
177
           son[1].i = u;
178
179
           belong[u] = u;
           \quad \text{for (int } i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
180
181
           {
                int v = G[i].v;
182
183
                if (vis[v]) continue;
                belong[v] = v;
184
185
           }
186
           dfs(u, 0);
           sort(son+1, son+1+son[0].i);
187
188
           son[++son[0].i].x = K << 1;
189
           for (int i = 1; i \le son[0].i; ++i)
190
           {
191
                son\,[\;i\;]\,.\,x\,=\,K\,-\,\,son\,[\;i\;]\,.\,x\,;
192
                int x = lower\_bound(son+1, son+1+son[0].i, son[i])-(son);
193
                for (; son[i].x = son[x].x; ++x)
194
                     if (x == i)continue;
195
196
                     if (belong[son[i].i] = belong[son[x].i]) continue;
197
                     res = \min(res, dep[son[i].i] - dep[u] + dep[son[x].i] - dep[u]);
198
199
                son[i].x = K - son[i].x;
200
           }
201
           return res;
202
      }
      inline void solve(int u)
203
204
      {
205
           son\,[\,0\,]\,.\,i\,=\,dis\,[\,u\,]\,=\,0\,;
206
           vis[u] = 1;
207
           ans \, = \, \min \left( \, ans \, , \, \, \, calc \left( u \right) \, \right);
           \quad \text{for (int } i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
208
209
           {
210
                int v = G[i].v;
                if (vis[v]) continue;
211
212
                \max[r=0] = N-1;
```

52

```
213
                   n\,=\,\operatorname{siz}\,[\,v\,]\,;
214
                   getroot(v, 0);
215
                   solve(r);
216
             }
217
218
       int main()
219
220
            freopen ("a.in", "r", stdin);
221
             \quad \quad \text{int} \quad i \;,\;\; u \;,\;\; v \;,\;\; w; \\
222
             read(n), read(K);
223
             scanf("%d %d", &n, &K);
224
             for (i = 1; i < n; ++i)
225
                   \operatorname{read}\left(u\right),\ \operatorname{read}\left(v\right),\ \operatorname{read}\left(w\right);
226
227
                   //scanf("%d %d %d", &u, &v, &w);
228
                   \mathrm{add}\,(u{+}1,\ v{+}1,\ w)\,;
229
230
             \max[cnt=r=0] = N-1;
231
             getroot(1, 0);
232
             solve(r);
233
              printf("%d\n", ans == Max ? -1 : ans);
234
```

### 堆优化 dijkstra

```
2
            调用Dijkstra(s)得到从s出发的最短路,存在dist中
            多组数据时调用Ginit()
 3
 4
      struct qnode{
 6
 7
           bool operator <(const qnode &r)const{
 8
                 return c>r.c;
9
           }
10
      };
      struct E{
11
           \quad \text{int} \quad v\,, w, n\,;
12
13
14
      int point [N], cnt;
15
      bool vis [N];
16
      int dist[N];
17
      void Dijkstra(int s){
           SET(vis,0);
18
           SET(\,\mathrm{dist}\;,127)\;;
19
20
           dist[s]=0;
21
           priority_queue<qnode> que;
22
            while (!que.empty())que.pop();
23
           \mathtt{que.push}\,(\,(\,\mathtt{qnode}\,)\,\{\mathtt{s}\,,\!0\,\}\,)\,;
24
           qnode tmp;
25
           \ensuremath{\mathbf{while}}\ (\ensuremath{\,!\,} \ensuremath{\mathbf{que}}\ .\ \ensuremath{\mathbf{empty}}\ (\ensuremath{\,)}\ )\ \{
26
                 tmp=que.top();
27
                 que.pop();
28
                 int u=tmp.v;
29
                 if (vis [u]) continue;
30
                 vis[u]=1;
31
                 for_each_edge(u){
32
                       int v = G[i].v;
33
                       if(!vis[v]\&\&dist[v]>dist[u]+G[i].w){
34
                             \mathtt{dist}\,[\,v]\!=\!\mathtt{dist}\,[\,u]\!+\!\!G[\,i\,]\,.w;
```

53

```
35
                          que.push((qnode)\{v,dist[v]\});
                     }
36
37
               }
          }
38
39
40
     void addedge(int u,int v,int w){
          G[++cnt\,] \;=\; (E)\,\{v\,,w,\,point\,[\,u\,]\,\}\,,\;\;point\,[\,u\,] \;=\; cnt\,;
41
42
     void Ginit(){
43
44
          cnt = 0;
45
          SET(point,0);
46
```

#### 矩阵树定理

```
2
        矩阵树定理
3
        令g为度数矩阵,a为邻接矩阵
        生成树的个数为g-a的任何一个n-1阶主子式的行列式的绝对值
        det(a,n)返回n阶矩阵a的行列式
5
        所以直接调用det(g-a,n-1)就得到答案
6
        有取模版和double版
8
        无向图生成树的个数与根无关
        有必选边时压缩边
11
        有向图以i为根的树形图的数目=基尔霍夫矩阵去掉第i行和第i列的主子式的行列式的值(即Matrix-Tree定理不仅适用于求
             无向图生成树数目,也适用于求有向图树形图数目)
12
    int \ det(int \ a[N][N] \,, \ int \ n)\{
13
14
        rep(i,n)
15
                a \left[ \ i \ \right] \left[ \ j \ \right] = (a \left[ \ i \ \right] \left[ \ j \ \right] + mod)\%mod;
16
17
        ll ans=1, f=1;
18
        rep(i,n){
19
            \operatorname{repab}\left(\,j\,\,,\,i\,{+}1,\!n\,\right)\{
20
                 ll A=a[i][i],B=a[j][i];
                 while(B!=0){
21
22
                     ll t=A/B;A%=B; swap(A,B);
23
                     repab(k,i,n)
24
                         a[i][k]=(a[i][k]-t*a[j][k]\%mod+mod)\%mod;
25
                     repab(k,i,n)
26
                         swap(a[i][k],a[j][k]);
27
                     f=-f;
                }
28
29
30
            if (!a[i][i]) return 0;
31
            ans=ans*a[i][i]%mod;
32
33
        if(f==-1)return (mod-ans)\%mod;
34
        return ans;
35
36
     double \ det(double \ a[N][N], int \ n)\{
        int i, j, k, sign = 0;
38
        double ret = 1, t;
        for (i = 1; i \le n; i++)
39
40
            for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
41
                b[i][j] = a[i][j];
42
        for (i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
            if \ (zero(b[i][i])) \ \{\\
43
```



```
44
                       for (j = i + 1; j \le n; j++)
                             if (!zero(b[j][i]))
 45
 46
                                  break;
 47
                       if (j > n)
 48
                             return 0;
 49
                       for (k = i; k \le n; k++)
                             t \, = \, b \, [\, i\, ] \, [\, k] \, , \ b \, [\, i\, ] \, [\, k] \, = \, b \, [\, j\, ] \, [\, k] \, , \ b \, [\, j\, ] \, [\, k] \, = \, t \, ;
 50
 51
                       sign++;
                 }
 53
                 ret *= b[i][i];
                  \quad \text{for } (k = i + 1; \ k <= n; \ k++)
 54
                       b[i][k] /= b[i][i];
 56
                  for (j = i + 1; j \le n; j++)
                       for (k = i + 1; k \le n; k++)
 57
                             b\,[\,j\,]\,[\,k\,] \,-\!\!=\, b\,[\,j\,]\,[\,i\,] \ ^* \ b\,[\,i\,]\,[\,k\,]\,;
 58
 59
 60
            if (sign & 1)
 61
                 ret = -ret;
 62
            return ret;
 63
      }
 64
 65
            最小生成树计数
 66
      #define dinf 1e10
 67
      #define linf (LL)1<<60
 68
 69
      #define LL long long
 70
      \#define clr(a,b) memset(a,b,sizeof(a))
 71
      LL mod;
 72
      {\color{red} \mathbf{struct}} \hspace{0.2cm} \mathbf{Edge} \{
 73
            int a, b, c;
 74
            bool operator < (const Edge & t) const {
 75
                 \textcolor{return}{\textbf{return}} \hspace{0.2cm} c{<} t.\, c\,;
 76
            }
 77
      \}edge[M];
 78
      int n,m;
 79
      LL ans;
 80
      _{int}\ fa\left[ N\right] ,ka\left[ N\right] ,vis\left[ N\right] ;
 81
      LL gk[N][N], tmp[N][N];
       vector<int>gra[N];
 82
 83
       LL det(LL a[][N], int n){
 84
            for (int i=0;i<n;i++)for (int j=0;j<n;j++)a[i][j]%=mod;
 85
 86
            long long ret=1;
 87
            for(int i=1;i< n;i++){
                  for(int j=i+1; j< n; j++)
 88
 89
                       while (a[j][i]) {
 90
                             LL t=a[i][i]/a[j][i];
 91
                             \quad \  \  \, \text{for} \, (\, \text{int} \  \, k\!\!=\!\! i \, ; k\!\!<\!\! n \, ; k\!\!+\!\!+\!\!)
 92
                                  a[i][k]=(a[i][k]-a[j][k]*t)%mod;
 93
                             for(int k=i;k< n;k++)
                                  swap(a[i][k],a[j][k]);
 94
 95
                             ret = -ret;
 96
 97
                  if(a[i][i]==0)return 0;
98
                  ret=ret*a[i][i]\%mod;
 99
                  //\operatorname{ret} = \operatorname{mod};
100
            }
101
            return (ret+mod)%mod;
102
103
      int main(){
```



```
104
             while (scanf ("%d%d%I64d",&n,&m,&mod)==3){
                  if (n==0 \&\& m==0 \&\& mod==0)break;
106
                  memset(gk,0,sizeof(gk));
                  memset(tmp,0,sizeof(tmp));
108
                  memset(fa, 0, sizeof(fa));
109
                  memset(ka,0, sizeof(ka));
110
                  memset(tmp, 0, sizeof(tmp));
111
                  for(int i=0;i<N;i++)gra[i].clear();
                  for(int i=0;i \le m;i++)
112
113
                        scanf("%d%d%d",&edge[i].a,&edge[i].b,&edge[i].c);
114
                  sort(edge,edge+m);
                  for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) fa [i]=i, vis [i]=0;
116
                  int pre=-1;
117
                  ans=1;
118
                  for(int h=0;h<=m;h++){
                        \begin{array}{l} \textbf{if} \, (\, edge \, [\, h \, ] \, . \, \, c! \! = \! pre \, | \, | \, h \! \! \longrightarrow \! \! m) \, \{ \end{array}
119
120
                              for(int i=1;i \le n;i++)
121
                                    if (vis[i]) {
122
                                         int u=findfa(i,ka);
123
                                         gra[u].push_back(i);
                                         vis[i]=0;
125
                                   }
                              for(int i=1; i <= n; i++)
126
127
                                    if (gra[i].size()>1){
                                         \begin{array}{ll} \text{for} \, (\, \text{int} \  \, a \! = \! 1; a \! < \! = \! n \, ; a \! + \! + \! ) \\ \end{array}
128
129
                                               for(int b=1;b \le n;b++)
130
                                                    tmp[a][b]=0;
131
                                         int len=gra[i].size();
132
                                         for(int a=0;a<len;a++)
133
                                               for(int b=a+1;b<len;b++){
134
                                                     int la=gra[i][a],lb=gra[i][b];
135
                                                    tmp\,[\,a\,]\,[\,b\,]\!=\!(tmp\,[\,b\,]\,[\,a]\!-\!=gk\,[\,l\,a\,]\,[\,l\,b\,]\,)\;;
136
                                                    tmp[a][a]+=gk[la][lb];tmp[b][b]+=gk[la][lb];
137
                                               }
138
                                         long long ret=(long long) det(tmp, len);
139
                                         ret\% = mod;
140
                                         ans=(ans*ret\%mod)\%mod;
141
                                         for (int a=0;a<len;a++)fa [gra[i][a]]=i;
142
                                   }
143
                              for (int i=1; i \le n; i++){
                                   ka[i]=fa[i]=findfa(i,fa);
144
145
                                   gra[i].clear();
146
147
                              if (h=m) break;
148
                              pre=edge[h].c;
149
                        }
150
                        int = edge[h].a, b = edge[h].b;
151
                        int pa=findfa(a,fa),pb=findfa(b,fa);
152
                        if (pa=pb) continue;
153
                        vis[pa]=vis[pb]=1;
                        ka [findfa (pa, ka)]=findfa (pb, ka);
154
                        gk[pa][pb]++;gk[pb][pa]++;
156
                  }
157
                  int flag=0;
158
                  \label{eq:figure_section} \begin{array}{ll} \text{for} \, (\, \text{int} \  \  \, i = 2; i < = n \& \&! \, \text{flag} \, ; \, i + +) \, \text{if} \, (\, \text{ka} \, [\, i \, ] \, ! = \text{ka} \, [\, i \, -1]) \, \text{flag} \, = 1; \end{array}
159
                  ans\%\!\!=\!\!mod;
160
                  printf("%I64d\n", flag?0:ans);
161
162
            return 0;
163
```

### 平面欧几里得距离最小生成树

```
#include<cstdio>
 1
 2
    #include<cstdlib>
    #include<cstring>
3
    #include < algorithm >
    #include<iostream>
5
 6
    #include<fstream>
7
    #include < map>
    #include < ctime >
9
    #include<list>
    #include<set>
10
11
    #include<queue>
    #include < cmath>
12
13
    #include<vector>
14
    #include<br/>bitset>
    #include<functional>
15
    #define x first
16
17
    #define y second
18
    #define mp make_pair
    #define pb push_back
19
20
    using namespace std;
21
22
    typedef long long LL;
23
    typedef double ld;
24
25
    const int MAX=400000+10;
    const int NUM=20;
26
27
28
    int n;
29
30
    struct point
31
32
        LL x,y;
33
        int num;
34
        point(){}
35
        point\left(LL~a\,,LL~b\right)
36
37
             x=a;
38
             y=b;
39
        }
40
    d [MAX];
41
42
    int operator < (const point& a, const point& b)
43
    {
44
         if(a.x!=b.x)return a.x<b.x;</pre>
         else return a.y<b.y;</pre>
45
46
    }
47
48
    point operator - (const point& a, const point& b)
49
        return point (a.x-b.x,a.y-b.y);
50
51
52
    LL chaji (const point& s, const point& a, const point& b)
55
         return (a.x-s.x)*(b.y-s.y)-(a.y-s.y)*(b.x-s.x);
56
    }
57
58
   LL dist (const point& a, const point& b)
```



```
59
 60
           return (a.x-b.x)*(a.x-b.x)+(b.y-a.y)*(b.y-a.y);
 61
 62
 63
      struct point3
 64
 65
           LL\ x\,,y\,,z\,;
 66
           point3(){}
           point3(LL a,LL b,LL c)
 67
 68
 69
                x=a;
 70
                y=b;
 71
                z=c;
 72
           }
 73
           point3(point a)
 74
 75
                x=a.x;
 76
                y=a.y;
 77
                z=x*x+y*y;
 78
           }
 79
      };
 80
      point3 operator - (const point3 a, const point3& b)
 81
 82
           return point3(a.x-b.x,a.y-b.y,a.z-b.z);
 83
 84
 85
      point3 chaji(const point3& a, const point3& b)
 86
 87
           \textcolor{return}{\textbf{return}} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{point3} \hspace{0.1cm} (a.y*b.z-a.z*b.y,-a.x*b.z+a.z*b.x,a.x*b.y-a.y*b.x) \hspace{0.1cm} ;
 88
 89
      }
90
      LL dianji (const point 3& a, const point 3& b)
 91
92
           return a.x*b.x+a.y*b.y+a.z*b.z;
 93
94
95
 96
      LL in_circle(point a, point b, point c, point d)
97
 98
           if (chaji (a,b,c)<0)
99
                swap(b,c);
           point3 aa(a),bb(b),cc(c),dd(d);
100
101
           bb=bb-aa; cc=cc-aa; dd=dd-aa;
           point3 f=chaji(bb,cc);
102
103
           return dianji(dd,f);
104
105
106
      struct Edge
107
108
           int t;
109
           list <Edge>::iterator c;
110
           Edge() {}
111
           Edge(int v)
112
           {
113
                 t=v;
114
115
      };
      \label{eq:list_edge} \begin{array}{l} \text{list} < \!\! \text{Edge} \!\! > \\ \text{ne} \left[ \text{MAX} \right]; \end{array}
116
117
118
      void add(int a,int b)
```



```
119
120
                                           ne[a].push_front(b);
121
                                           ne[b].push_front(a);
122
                                           ne[a].begin()->c=ne[b].begin();
123
                                           ne[b].begin()->c=ne[a].begin();
124
                        }
125
126
                        int sign(LL a)
127
128
                                           return a>0?1:(a==0?0:-1);
129
                        }
130
131
                        int cross (const point& a, const point& b, const point& c, const point& d)
132
                                             \underline{\textbf{return}} \ \operatorname{sign}(\operatorname{chaji}(a,c,b)) * \operatorname{sign}(\operatorname{chaji}(a,b,d)) > 0 \ \&\& \ \operatorname{sign}(\operatorname{chaji}(c,a,d)) * \operatorname{sign}(\operatorname{chaji}(c,d,b)) > 0; \\ \underline{\textbf{return}} \ \underline
133
                        }
134
135
136
                         void work(int l,int r)
137
                        {
138
                                            int i,j,nowl=l,nowr=r;
139
                                            list < Edge > :: iterator it;
140
                                             if ( l+2>=r )
141
142
                                                                for ( i=l; i<=r;++i)
                                                                                   for(j=i+1;j <=r;++j)
143
144
                                                                                                       add(i,j);
145
                                                               return;
146
                                           }
147
                                           int mid=(l+r)/2;
148
                                           work(l, mid); work(mid+1,r);
149
                                            int flag=1;
                                           for (; flag;)
150
151
152
                                                                flag=0;
                                                                point ll=d[nowl], rr=d[nowr];
                                                                for (it=ne[nowl].begin(); it!=ne[nowl].end();++it)
154
                                                               {
156
                                                                                   point t=d[it->t];
                                                                                  LL s=chaji(rr, ll, t);
158
                                                                                   if(s>0 || ( s==0 && dist(rr,t)<dist(rr,ll) ))
159
                                                                                                       nowl=it->t;
160
161
                                                                                                       flag=1;
                                                                                                       break;
162
163
                                                                                  }
164
165
                                                               if (flag)
166
                                                                                   continue;
                                                               for (it=ne[nowr].begin(); it!=ne[nowr].end();++it)
167
168
                                                                                   point t=d[it->t];
170
                                                                                  LL s=chaji(ll,rr,t);
171
                                                                                   if(s<0 \mid \mid (s==0 \&\& dist(ll,rr)>dist(ll,t)))
172
173
                                                                                                       \operatorname{nowr} = \operatorname{i} \operatorname{t} - \!\!> \!\! \operatorname{t} ;
174
                                                                                                       flag=1;
175
                                                                                                       break;
                                                                                  }
176
177
                                                               }
178
                                          }
```



```
179
                                     add(nowl,nowr);
180
                                     for (;1;)
181
                                     {
182
                                                       flag = 0;
183
                                                      int best=0, dir=0;
184
                                                       point ll=d[nowl], rr=d[nowr];
                                                       for(it=ne[nowl].begin(); it!=ne[nowl].end();++it)
185
186
                                                                          if (chaji(ll, rr,d[it->t])>0 && ( best==0 || in_circle(ll, rr,d[best],d[it->t])<0 ) )
                                                                                         {\tt best{=}it{-}\!\!>}t\;,\,{\tt dir}{=}\!-1;
187
188
                                                       for (it=ne[nowr].begin(); it!=ne[nowr].end();++it)
189
                                                                        if(\operatorname{chaji}(\operatorname{rr},\operatorname{d}[\operatorname{it}\to\operatorname{t}],\operatorname{ll})>0\;\&\&\;(\;\;\operatorname{best}==0\;\;||\;\;\operatorname{in\_circle}(\operatorname{ll},\operatorname{rr},\operatorname{d}[\operatorname{best}],\operatorname{d}[\operatorname{it}\to\operatorname{t}])<0\;)\;)
190
                                                                                         best=it->t, dir=1;
191
                                                       if (!best)break;
                                                       if(dir==-1)
192
193
                                                       {
                                                                        \begin{array}{l} \text{for} (\, it = & \text{ne} \, [\, nowl \, ] \, . \, begin \, (\, ) \, ; \, it \, ! = & \text{ne} \, [\, nowl \, ] \, . \, end \, (\, ) \, ;) \end{array}
194
195
                                                                                         if (cross(ll,d[it->t],rr,d[best]))
196
197
                                                                                                           list <Edge>::iterator ij=it;
198
                                                                                                         ++ij;
199
                                                                                                           ne[it \rightarrow t].erase(it \rightarrow c);
200
                                                                                                           ne[nowl].erase(it);
                                                                                                           it=ij;
201
202
                                                                                         else ++it;
203
204
                                                                        nowl=best;
205
                                                      }
                                                      else if (dir==1)
206
207
                                                      {
208
                                                                        for(it=ne[nowr].begin();it!=ne[nowr].end();)
209
                                                                                         if (cross(rr,d[it->t],ll,d[best]))
210
                                                                                                           list <\!\!Edge\!>::iterator\ ij\!=\!it\;;
211
212
                                                                                                         ++ij;
                                                                                                           ne[it \rightarrow t].erase(it \rightarrow c);
213
                                                                                                           ne[nowl].erase(it);
214
215
                                                                                                           it=ij;
216
217
                                                                                         \textcolor{red}{\textbf{else}} \hspace{0.1cm} + \hspace{-0.1cm} + \hspace
218
                                                                        {\tt nowr\!\!=\!\!best}\;;
219
                                                      \mathrm{add}\,(\,\mathrm{nowl}\,,\mathrm{nowr}\,)\,;
220
221
                                     }
222
223
224
                     struct MstEdge
225
                     {
226
                                     int x,y;
                                     LL w;
227
                     } e [MAX] ;
228
                     int m;
229
230
231
                     int operator < (const MstEdge& a, const MstEdge& b)
232
233
                                      \textcolor{return}{\textbf{return}} \ a.w\!\!<\!\!b.w;
234
                     }
235
                     int fa [MAX];
236
237
238
                   int findfather (int a)
```



```
239
240
             return fa[a]==a?a:fa[a]=findfather(fa[a]);
241
       }
242
243
       int Hash [MAX], p[MAX/4][NUM], deep[MAX], place[MAX];
244
       LL dd[MAX/4][NUM];
245
246
       vector<int> ne2 [MAX];
247
       queue < int > q;
248
249
       LL getans(int u, int v)
250
             _{\mathbf{if}}\left( \operatorname{deep}\left[ \, u\right] \!\!<\! \operatorname{deep}\left[ \, v\,\right] \right)
251
252
                  swap\left( u\,,v\,\right) ;
253
            LL ans=0;
            int s=NUM-1;
254
255
             while(deep[u]>deep[v])
256
257
                   while (s \&\& deep[p[u][s]] < deep[v]) - s;
258
                  ans=max(dd[u][s], ans);
259
                  u=p\left[\,u\,\right]\left[\,s\,\right];
260
            }
            s=NUM-1;
261
262
             while(u!=v)
263
                  while (s \&\& p[u][s]==p[v][s])—s;
264
265
                  ans=max(dd[u][s], ans);
266
                  ans=max(dd[v][s], ans);
                  u\!\!=\!\!p\left[\,u\,\right]\left[\,s\,\right];
267
268
                  v\!\!=\!\!p\left[\,v\,\right]\left[\,s\,\right];
269
            }
            return ans;
271
       }
272
273
       int main()
274
       #ifndef ONLINE_JUDGE
275
276
            freopen("input.txt","r",stdin); freopen("output.txt","w",stdout);
277
       #endif
278
             \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & i\;,j\;,u\,,v\,; \end{array}
279
             scanf("%d",&n);
             for(i=1;i<=n;++i)
280
281
282
                  cin>>d[i].x>>d[i].y;
283
                  d[i]. num=i;
284
            }
285
             sort(d+1,d+n+1);
286
            for(i=1;i<=n;++i)
287
                  place[d[i].num]=i;
288
            work(1,n);
             for (i=1; i \le n; ++i)
289
290
                   for(list <Edge >::iterator it=ne[i].begin();it!=ne[i].end();++it)
291
292
                        if (it ->t<i) continue;
293
                        ++m;
294
                        e[m].x=i;
295
                        e[m].y=it->t;
                        e\left[m\right].w\!\!=\!\!d\,i\,s\,t\,\left(d\left[\,e\left[m\right].\,x\,\right]\,,d\left[\,e\left[m\right].\,y\,\right]\right)\,;
296
297
298
             \verb|sort(e+1,e+m+1)|;
```

```
299
                 for(i=1;i<=n;++i)
300
                        fa[i]=i;
301
                 for (i=1; i \le m++i)
302
                        if(findfather(e[i].x)!=findfather(e[i].y))
303
304
                                fa\,[\,find\,fat\,h\,er\,(\,e\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,)\,]\!=\!find\,fat\,h\,er\,(\,e\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\,)\,;
                                ne2\,[\,e\,[\,i\,\,]\,.\,x\,]\,.\,pb\,(\,e\,[\,i\,\,]\,.\,y\,)\,;
305
306
                                ne2 \, [\, e \, [\, i\, ]\, .\, y\, ]\, .\, pb \, (\, e \, [\, i\, ]\, .\, x\, )\, ;
307
308
                q.push(1);
                \mathrm{deep}\left[1\right]\!=\!1;
309
310
                \operatorname{Hash}[1]=1;
311
                while (!q.empty())
312
313
                        u\!\!=\!\!q\,.\,f\,r\,o\,n\,t\,(\,)\;;q\,.\,pop\,(\,)\;;
                        {\color{red} \text{for}\,(\,i\!=\!0; i\!<\!\!(\,\text{int}\,)\,\text{ne}2\,[\,u\,]\,.\,\,\text{size}\,(\,);\!+\!+\,i\,)}
314
315
                        {
316
                                v=ne2[u][i];
                                if (!Hash[v])
317
318
                               {
319
                                       \operatorname{Hash}\left[\,v\,\right]\!=\!1;
320
                                       p\,[\,v\,]\,[\,0\,]\!=\!u\,;
                                       dd\left[\left.v\right]\left[0\right]\!=dist\left(\left.d\left[\left.u\right]\right.,d\left[\left.v\right.\right]\right);
321
322
                                       \operatorname{deep}\left[\,\boldsymbol{v}\right]\!\!=\!\!\operatorname{deep}\left[\,\boldsymbol{u}\right]\!+\!1;
323
                                       q.push(v);
324
                               }
325
326
327
                 for(i=1;(1<< i)<=n;++i)
                        for(j=1;j<=n;++j)
328
329
                               p\,[\,j\,]\,[\,i\,]{=}p\,[\,p\,[\,j\,]\,[\,i\,-1]][\,i\,-1];
330
                               dd[j][i]=max(dd[j][i-1],dd[p[j][i-1]][i-1]);
331
332
333
                 int m;
                 \operatorname{scanf}("%d",\&m);
334
                 336
                {
                        scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
337
338
                        printf("\%.10lf\n", sqrt((ld)getans(place[u], place[v])));
339
                }
340
                 return 0;
341
```

### 最大流 Dinic

```
2
       调用maxflow()返回最大流
       S,T为源汇
3
4
       addedge(u,v,f,F)F为反向流量
       多组数据时调用Ginit()
   */
6
   struct E{
       int v, f, F, n;
9
   G[M];
   int point [N], D[N], cnt, S, T;
10
11
   void Ginit(){
12
       cnt = 1;
13
       SET(point, 0);
```

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图论

```
14
   void addedge(int u, int v, int f, int F){
16
       G[++cnt] = (E)\{v, 0, f, point[u]\}, point[u] = cnt;
       G[++cnt\,] \;=\; (E)\,\{u\,,\;\; 0\,,\;\; F,\;\; point\,[\,v\,]\,\}\,,\;\; point\,[\,v\,] \;=\; cnt\,;
17
18
19
   queue<int> q;
   int BFS(){
20
21
       SET(D,0);
22
       q.push(S);
23
       D[S] = 1;
       while (!q.empty()){
24
25
           int u = q.front();q.pop();
26
          for_each_edge(u)
              if \ (G[\,i\,]\,.\,F > G[\,i\,]\,.\,f\,)\{
27
28
                  int v = G[i].v;
                  if (!D[v]){
29
30
                     D[v] = D[u] + 1;
31
                     q.push(v);
32
33
              }
34
35
       return D[T];
36
37
   int Dinic(int u, int F){
       if (u == T) return F;
38
39
       int f = 0;
40
       for_each_edge(u){
41
           if (F<=f) break;
42
          int v = G[i].v;
           if (G[i].F > G[i].f \&\& D[v] == D[u] + 1){
43
44
              int temp = Dinic(v, min(F - f, G[i].F-G[i].f));
              if (temp == 0)
45
46
                 D[v] = 0;
47
              else{
48
                  f += temp;
49
                  G[i].f += temp;
50
                  G[i^1].f = temp;
51
              }
          }
53
54
       return f;
56
   int maxflow(){
57
       int f = 0;
58
       while (BFS())
           f += Dinic(S, infi);
60
       return f;
61
   }
62
   最大权闭合子图
63
       在一个有向无环图中,每个点都有一个权值。
64
65
       现在需要选择一个子图,满足若一个点被选,其后继所有点也会被选。最大化选出的点权和。
66
       建图方法:源向所有正权点连容量为权的边,所有负权点向汇点连容量为权的绝对值的边。若原图中存在有向边<u, v> ,
           则从u向v连容量为正无穷的边。答案为所有正权点和 - 最大流
   最大权密度子图
67
       在一个带点权带边权无向图中,选出一个子图,使得该子图的点权和与边权和的比值最大。
68
       二分答案k,问题转为最大化|V|-k|E|
69
       确定二元关系:如果一条边连接的两个点都被选择,则将获得该边的权值(可能需要处理负权)
70
   二分图最小点权覆盖集
71
72
       点覆盖集:在无向图G=(V,E)中,选出一个点集V,使得对于任意< u,v>属于E,都有u属于V'或v属于V ,则称V 是无向图G=(v,E)
```

图论 的一个点覆盖集。 最小点覆盖集:在无向图中,包含点数最少的点覆盖集被称为最小点覆盖集。 这是一个NPC问题,但在二分图中可以用最大匹配模型快速解决。 74 76 最小点权覆盖集:在最小点覆盖集的基础上每个点均被赋上一个点权。 77 建模方法:对二分图进行黑白染色,源点向白点连容量为该点点权的边,黑点向汇点连容量为该点点权的边,对于无向边 <u,v>,设u为白点,则从u向v连容量为正无穷的边。最小割即为答案。 78 二分图最大点权独立集 点独立集:在无向图G=(V,E)中,选出一个点集V ,使得对于任意u,v属于V',< u,v>不属于E' ,则称V 是无向图G的一个点 独立集。 最大点独立集:在无向图中,包含点数最多的点独立集被称为最大点独立集。 80 81 |最大独立集| = |V| - |最大匹配数|82 这是一个NPC问题,但在二分图中可以用最大匹配模型快速解决。 最大点权独立集:在最大点独立集的基础上每个点均被赋上一个点权。 83 84 建模方法:对二分图进行黑白染色,源点向白点连容量为该点点权的边,黑点向汇点连容量为该点点权的边,对于无向边 <u,v>,设u为白点,则从u向v连容量为正无穷的边。所有点权-最小割即为答案。 最小路径覆盖 85 在一个DAG中,用尽量少的不相交的简单路径覆盖所有的节点。 86 87 最小路径覆盖数=点数-路径中的边数 88 中建立i->j'的有向边。最终|最小路径覆盖|=|V|-|最大匹配数| 89

建立一个二分图,把原图中的所有节点分成两份(X集合为i,Y集合为i'),如果原来图中有i->j的有向边,则在二分图

无源汇可行流 90

91

92

93 94

95

97

98

100

104

106

108

建图方法:

首先建立附加源点ss和附加汇点tt,对于原图中的边x-->y,若限制为[b,c],那么连边x->y,流量为c--b,对于原图中的某一 个点i,记d(i)为流入这个点的所有边的下界和减去流出这个点的所有边的下界和

若d(i)>0,那么连边ss->i,流量为d(i),若d(i)<0,那么连边i->tt,流量为-d(i)

求解方法:

在新图上跑ss到tt的最大流,若新图满流,那么一定存在一种可行流,此时,原图中每一条边的流量应为新图中对应的 边的流量+这条边的流量下界

有源汇可行流

建图方法:在原图中添加一条边 $t \rightarrow s$ ,流量限制为 $[0, \inf]$ ,即让源点和汇点也满足流量平衡条件,这样就改造成了无源汇的 网络流图,其余方法同上

求解方法:同 无源汇可行流

有源汇最大流 99

建图方法:同有源汇可行流

求解方法:在新图上跑ss到tt的最大流,若新图满流,那么一定存在一种可行流,记此时sigma f(s,i)=sum1,将t->s这条边 拆掉,在新图上跑s到t的最大流,记此时sigma f(s,i)=sum2,最终答案即为sum1+sum2

有源汇最小流

建图方法:同 无源汇可行流

求解方法:求ss->tt最大流,连边t->s,inf,求ss->tt最大流,答案即为边t->s,inf的实际流量

有源汇费用流

建图方法:首先建立附加源点ss和附加汇点tt,对于原图中的边x->y,若限制为[b,c],费用为cost,那么连边x->y,流量 为c-b,费用为cost,对于原图中的某一个点i,记d(i)为流入这个点的所有边的下界和减去流出这个点的所有边的下 界和,若d(i)>0,那么连边ss->i,流量为d(i),费用为0,若d(i)<0,那么连边i->tt,流量为-d(i),费用为0,连边t ->s,流量为inf,费用为0

求解方法: 跑ss->tt的最小费用最大流,答案即为(求出的费用+原图中边的下界\*边的费用)

注意: 有上下界的费用流指的是在满足流量限制条件和流量平衡条件的情况下的最小费用流, 而不是在满足流量限制条件和 流量平衡条件并且满足最大流的情况下的最小费用流,也就是说,有上下界的费用流只需要满足网络流的条件就可以 了,而普通的费用流是满足一般条件并且满足是最大流的基础上的最小费用\*/

#### 最大团

```
2
     用二维bool数组a[][]保存邻接矩阵,下标0~n-1
     建图: Maxclique G = Maxclique(a, n)
     求最大团:mcqdyn(保存最大团中点的数组、保存最大团中点数的变量)
4
5
 typedef bool BB[N];
```



```
7
            struct Maxclique {
  8
                        const BB* e; int pk, level; const float Tlimit;
  9
                        struct Vertex{ int i, d; Vertex(int i):i(i),d(0){} };
                        typedef vector<Vertex> Vertices; typedef vector<int> ColorClass;
11
                        Vertices V; vector<ColorClass> C; ColorClass QMAX, Q;
12
                        static bool desc_degree(const Vertex &vi, const Vertex &vj){
                                    return vi.d > vj.d;
14
                       }
                       void init_colors(Vertices &v){
16
                                    const int max_degree = v[0].d;
17
                                    for (int i = 0; i < (int)v.size(); i++)v[i].d = min(i, max_degree) + 1;
18
19
                       void set_degrees(Vertices &v){
20
                                    for (int i = 0, j; i < (int)v.size(); i++)
21
                                               for(v[i].d = j = 0; j < int(v.size()); j++)
22
                                                           v[i].d += e[v[i].i][v[j].i];
23
                       }
24
                        struct StepCount{ int i1, i2; StepCount():i1(0),i2(0){} };
25
                        vector < Step Count > S;
26
                        bool cut1(const int pi, const ColorClass &A){
27
                                    for(int \ i = 0; \ i < (int)A.\,size(); \ i++) \ if \ (e[pi][A[i]]) \ return \ true;
28
                                   return false;
29
                       }
                        void cut2(const Vertices &A, Vertices &B){
30
                                    for (int i = 0; i < (int)A.size() - 1; i++)
31
32
                                                if (e[A.back().i][A[i].i])
33
                                                           B. push_back(A[i].i);
34
                       }
35
                        void color sort(Vertices &R){
                                   int j = 0, maxno = 1, min_k = max((int)QMAX.size() - (int)Q.size() + 1, 1);
36
                                   C[1].clear(), C[2].clear();
37
38
                                   for (int i = 0; i < (int)R. size(); i++) {
39
                                               int pi = R[i].i, k = 1;
                                               while (\text{cut1}(\text{pi}, \text{C[k]})) k++;
40
41
                                               if(k > maxno) maxno = k, C[maxno + 1].clear();
42
                                               C[k].push back(pi);
43
                                               if(k < min_k) R[j++].i = pi;
44
                                   }
                                   i\,f\,(\,j\,>\,0\,)\ R[\,j\,-\,1\,]\,.\,d\,=\,0\,;
45
46
                                   for (int k = \min_k; k \le \max_i, k++)
47
                                               for (int i = 0; i < (int)C[k].size(); i++)
48
                                                          R[j] \cdot i = C[k][i], R[j++] \cdot d = k;
49
                       }
                        void expand_dyn(Vertices &R){// diff -> diff with no dyn
50
51
                                   S[level].i1 = S[level].i1 + S[level - 1].i1 - S[level].i2; // diff
                                   S[level].i2 = S[level - 1].i1; // diff
53
                                    while ((int)R. size()) {
                                                \hspace{1cm} 
54
55
                                                           Q.push_back(R.back().i); Vertices Rp; cut2(R, Rp);
                                                           if((int)Rp.size()){
56
                                                                       if((float)S[level].i1 / ++pk < Tlimit) degree_sort(Rp);//diff</pre>
58
                                                                       color_sort(Rp);
                                                                      S[level].i1++, level++;//diff
60
                                                                       expand_dyn(Rp);
                                                                       level--;//diff
61
62
63
                                                           else if((int)Q.size() > (int)QMAX.size()) QMAX = Q;
                                                           Q.pop_back();
64
65
66
                                               else return;
```

```
67
                R.pop_back();
            }
68
69
        }
70
        void mcqdyn(int* maxclique, int &sz){
71
            set_degrees(V); sort(V.begin(),V.end(), desc_degree); init_colors(V);
72
            for (int i = 0; i < (int)V. size() + 1; i++)S[i].i1 = S[i].i2 = 0;
            expand_dyn(V); sz = (int)QMAX. size();
73
74
            for (int i = 0; i < (int)QMAX. size(); i++) maxclique[i] = QMAX[i];
75
76
        void degree_sort(Vertices &R){
77
            set_degrees(R); sort(R.begin(), R.end(), desc_degree);
78
79
        Maxclique(const BB* conn, const int sz, const float tt = 0.025) \
         : pk(0), level(1), Tlimit(tt){
80
            for(int i = 0; i < sz; i++) V.push_back(Vertex(i));</pre>
81
            e = conn, C.resize(sz + 1), S.resize(sz + 1);
82
83
84
    };
```

### 最小度限制生成树

```
2
        只限制一个点的度数
 3
 4
    #include <iostream>
    #include <cstdio>
    #include <cmath>
    #include <vector>
 8
    #include <cstring>
9
    #include <algorithm>
10
    #include <string>
    #include <set>
11
12
    #include <ctime>
13
    #include <queue>
14
    #include <map>
15
    #define CL(arr, val)
                             memset(arr, val, sizeof(arr))
16
17
    #define REP(i, n)
                             for ((i) = 0; (i) < (n); ++(i))
    #define FOR(i, l, h)
                             for((i) = (l); (i) \le (h); ++(i))
18
19
    #define FORD(i, h, l)
                             for((i) = (h); (i) >= (l); --(i))
20
    #define L(x)
                    (x) << 1
                     (x) << 1 \mid 1
21
    #define R(x)
    #define MID(l, r)
22
                       (l + r) >> 1
    #define Min(x, y)  x < y ? x : y
24
    #define Max(x, y)  x < y ? y : x
25
    #define E(x)
                    (1 << (x))
26
27
    const double eps = 1e-8;
28
    typedef long long LL;
29
    using namespace std;
    const int inf = \sim 0u>>2;
30
31
    const int N = 33;
32
33
    int parent [N];
34
    int g[N][N];
35
    bool flag [N] [N];
36
    map<string, int> NUM;
37
38
   int n, k, cnt, ans;
```



```
39
40
     struct node {
41
           int x;
42
          int y;
43
          int v;
44
     } a[1<<10];
45
46
     struct edge {
47
          int x;
48
           int y;
49
          int v;
50
     } dp[N];
51
     bool cmp(node a, node b) {
53
           return a.v < b.v;
54
55
     int find(int x) { //并查集查找
56
57
          int k, j, r;
          r = x;
58
           while(r != parent[r]) r = parent[r];
60
          k = x;
          while(k != r) {
61
62
               j = parent[k];
                parent[k] = r;
63
64
                k = j;
65
66
          return r;
67
     }
68
69
     int get_num(string s) {
70
           \quad \text{if} \left( \text{NUM. find} \left( \, s \, \right) \right) \right. = \hspace{-0.5cm} = \hspace{-0.5cm} \text{NUM. end} \left( \, \right) \, \right) \ \left\{ \right.
               N\!U\!M[\,s\,]\ =+\!\!\!+\!\!cnt\,;
71
72
          }
73
          return NUM[s];
74
75
76
     void kruskal() { //...
77
          int i;
78
          FOR(i, 1, n) {
                if(a[i].x = 1 \mid\mid a[i].y = 1) continue;
79
                int x = find(a[i].x);
80
81
                int y = find(a[i].y);
                if(x = y) continue;
82
83
                flag\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,]\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\,] \,=\, flag\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\,]\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,] \,=\, {\bf true}\,;
84
                parent[y] = x;
85
                ans += a[i].v;
86
         //printf("%d\n", ans);
87
     }
88
89
90
     void dfs(int x, int pre) { //dfs求1到某节点路程上的最大值
91
          int i;
92
          FOR(i, 2, cnt) {
93
                if(i != pre \&\& flag[x][i]) {
94
                     if(dp[i].v = -1) {
95
                          i\,f\,(dp\,[\,x\,]\,.\,v\,>\,g\,[\,x\,]\,[\,i\,]\,)
                                                          dp[i] = dp[x];
                          else {
96
97
                                dp[i].v = g[x][i];
98
                                dp[i].x = x; //记录这条边
```

```
99
                                dp\,[\;i\;]\,.\,y\;=\;i\;;
100
                           }
101
102
                      dfs(i, x);
103
                 }
104
           }
105
106
107
      void init() {
108
           ans = 0; cnt = 1;
109
           CL(flag , false);
110
           CL(g, -1);
111
           NUM["Park"] = 1;
           for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) parent[i] = i;
112
113
      }
114
115
      int main() {
116
           //freopen("data.in", "r", stdin);
117
118
           int i, j, v;
119
           string s;
120
           scanf("%d", &n);
121
           init();
122
            for (i = 1; i \le n; ++i) {
                \mathrm{cin} >> \mathrm{s}\,;
123
124
                 a[i].x = get_num(s);
125
                 cin >> s;
126
                 a[i].y = get\_num(s);
127
                 scanf("%d", &v);
128
                 a[i].v = v;
129
                 if \, (g \, [\, a \, [\, i\, ]\, .\, x \, ] \, [\, a \, [\, i\, ]\, .\, y \, ] \implies -1) \qquad g \, [\, a \, [\, i\, ]\, .\, x \, ] \, [\, a \, [\, i\, ]\, .\, y \, ] \, = \, g \, [\, a \, [\, i\, ]\, .\, y \, ] \, [\, a \, [\, i\, ]\, .\, x \, ] \, = \, v \, ;
                           g\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,]\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\,] \,=\, g\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\,]\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,] \,=\, \min(\,g\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,]\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\,]\,,\ v\,)\,;
130
131
132
           scanf("%d", &k);
           int set[N], Min[N];
133
           REP(i, N) = Min[i] = inf;
134
135
           sort(a + 1, a + n + 1, cmp);
136
           kruskal();
137
           FOR(i, 2, cnt) { //找到1到其他连通块的最小值
138
                 if (g[1][i] != −1) {
139
                      int x = find(i);
140
                      if(Min[x] > g[1][i]) {
                           \mathrm{Min}\,[\,x\,] \;=\; g\,[\,1\,]\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,;
141
142
                           set[x] = i;
143
                      }
                 }
144
145
146
           int m = 0;
           FOR(i, 1, cnt) { //把1跟这些连通块连接起来
147
148
                 if (Min[i] != inf) {
149
150
                      flag[1][set[i]] = flag[set[i]][1] = true;
151
                      ans += g[1][set[i]];
152
                 }
153
           }
154
           //printf("%d\n", ans);
           for(i = m + 1; i \le k; ++i) { //从度为m+1一直枚举到最大为k,找ans的最小值
155
                CL(dp, -1);
156
157
                 dp[1].v = -inf; //dp初始化
158
                 for(j = 2; j \le cnt; ++j) {
```

68

```
159
                         \label{eq:continuous} {\tt if}\,(\,{\tt flag}\,[\,1\,]\,[\,j\,]\,) \quad {\tt dp}\,[\,j\,]\,.\, {\tt v}\,=-{\tt in}\,f\,;
                  }
160
161
                  dfs(1, -1);
162
                  \begin{array}{lll} {\bf int} & {\bf tmp}, & {\bf mi} \, = \, i\, {\bf n}\, f\, ; \end{array}
163
                   for(j = 2; j \le cnt; ++j) {
164
                         if(g[1][j] != -1) {
                              if(mi > g[1][j] - dp[j].v) { //找到一条dp到连通块中某个点的边,替换原来连通块中的边(前提是
165
                                     新找的这条边比原来连通块中那条边要大)
166
                                    mi = g[1][j] - dp[j].v;
167
                                    tmp \, = \, j \; ;
168
                              }
169
                        }
170
                                                  //如果不存在这样的边,直接退出
171
                   if(mi >= 0) break;
172
                  \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{int} & x \,=\, \mathrm{dp}\,[\,\mathrm{tmp}\,]\,.\,x\,, & y \,=\, \mathrm{dp}\,[\,\mathrm{tmp}\,]\,.\,y\,; \end{array}
173
174
                   flag[1][tmp] = flag[tmp][1] = true;
                                                                         //加上新找的边
                                                                    //删掉被替换掉的那条边
                   flag[x][y] = flag[y][x] = false;
175
176
177
                  \mathrm{ans} \; +\!\!= \; \mathrm{mi} \, ;
178
179
             printf("Total\_miles\_driven:\_\%d \backslash n", ans);
180
181
             return 0;
182
183
```

#### 最优比率生成树

```
#include<map>
    #include < cmath>
 3
    #include < ctime >
     #include<queue>
    #include<cstdio>
5
    #include<vector>
 7
    #include<br/>bitset>
    #include<cstring>
     #include<iostream>
     #include<algorithm>
11
    #define ll long long
    #define mod 1000000009
12
13
     #define inf 1000000000
14
     #define eps 1e-8
15
     using namespace std;
16
     int n, cnt;
17
     int x[1005], y[1005], z[1005], last [1005];
18
     double d[1005],mp[1005][1005], ans;
19
     bool vis [1005];
20
     void prim(){
21
          for(int i=1;i<=n;i++){
               d[i] = inf; vis[i] = 0;
22
23
         d[1] = 0;
24
          \quad \  \  for (int \ i \! = \! 1; i \! < \! \! = \! \! n; i \! + \! \! + \! \! ) \{
25
26
               int now=0;d[now]=inf;
27
               for (int j=1; j \le n; j++) if (d[j] < d[now] & ! vis[j]) now=j;
28
               ans+=d[now]; vis[now]=1;
29
               for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)
30
                    _{i\,f\,(mp\,[\,now\,]\,[\,j\,]< d\,[\,j\,]\&\&!\,v\,i\,s\,[\,j\,])}
```

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```
31
                                  d\left[\:j\:\right] = mp\left[\:now\:\right]\left[\:j\:\right];
32
33
34
       double sqr(double x){
35
             return x*x;
36
       double dis(int a, int b){
37
38
             \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{return} & \textbf{sqrt} \left( \textbf{sqr} \left( \textbf{x} [\textbf{a}] - \textbf{x} [\textbf{b}] \right) + \textbf{sqr} \left( \textbf{y} [\textbf{a}] - \textbf{y} [\textbf{b}] \right) \right); \end{array}
39
40
       void cal(double mid){
41
             ans=0;
42
              for (int i=1; i \le n; i++)
43
                     for (int j=i+1; j \le n; j++)
                          mp[\,i\,][\,j\,] = mp[\,j\,][\,i\,] = abs\,(\,z\,[\,i\,] - z\,[\,j\,]\,) - mid^*d\,i\,s\,(\,i\,\,,\,j\,)\,;
44
45
             prim();
46
47
       int main(){
48
              while (scanf("%d",&n)){
49
                    if(n==0)break;
50
                    for (int i=1; i \le n; i++)
                           scanf(``\%d\%d\%d'',\&x[i],\&y[i],\&z[i]);\\
51
52
                    double l=0, r=1000;
                    for(int i=1;i<=30;i++)
54
                           double mid=(l+r)/2;
56
                           cal(mid);
57
                           if (ans < 0) r = mid;
                           else l=mid;
58
59
60
                    printf("\%.3f\n",l);
61
62
             return 0;
63
```

# 数学

### 常用公式

#### 积性函数

```
\sigma_k(n)=\Sigma_{d|n}d^k 表示 n 的约数的 k 次幂和 \sigma_k(n)=\Pi_{i=1}^{num}\frac{(p_i^{a_i+1})^k-1}{p_i^k-1} \varphi(n)=\Sigma_{i=1}^n[(n,i)=1]=\Pi_{i=1}^k(1-\frac{1}{p_i}) \varphi(p^k)=(p-1)p^{k-1} \Sigma_{d|n}\varphi(n)=n\to\varphi(n)=n-\Sigma_{d|n,d< n} n\geq 2 时 \varphi(n) 为偶数 \mu(n)=\begin{cases} 0 & \text{有平方因子} \\ (-1)^t & n=\Pi_{i=1}^tp_i \\ [n=1]=\Sigma_{d|n}\mu(d) 排列组合后二项式定理转换即可证明 n=\Sigma_{d|n}\varphi(d) 将 \frac{i}{n}(1\leq i\leq n) 化为最简分数统计个数即可证明
```

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#### 莫比乌斯反演

$$\begin{split} F(n) &= \sum_{d|n} f(d) \Rightarrow f(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) * F(\frac{n}{d}) \\ F(n) &= \sum_{n|d} f(d) \Rightarrow f(n) = \sum_{n|d} \mu(\frac{n}{d}) * F(d) \\ f(n) &= \sum_{d|n} \phi(d) \Rightarrow \phi(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) f(\frac{n}{d}) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \frac{n}{d} \end{split}$$

#### 常用等式

#### 不知道有什么用

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{d|N}\phi(d)=N\\ &\sum_{i\leq N}i*[(i,N)=1]=\frac{^{N*\phi(N)}}{^{2}}\\ &\sum_{d|N}\frac{\mu(d)}{d}=\frac{\phi(N)}{N}\\ &\text{常用代换}\\ &\sum_{d|N}\mu(d)=[N=1]\\ &\textbf{考虑每个数的贡献}\\ &\sum_{i\leq N}\lfloor\frac{N}{i}\rfloor=\sum_{i\leq N}d(i) \end{split}$$

#### SG 函数

```
#define MAX 150 //最大的步数
2
                                   //使用前应将sg初始化为-1
   int step[MAX], sg[10500], steps;
3
   //step:所有可能的步数,要求从小到大排序
   //steps:step的大小
   //sg:存储sg的值
8
9
   int getsg(int m)
10
       int hashs[MAX] = \{0\};
11
12
13
       for (i = 0; i < steps; i++)
14
           if (m - step[i] < 0) {
15
16
              break;
17
18
          if (sg[m - step[i]] = -1) {
19
              sg[m - step[i]] = getsg(m - step[i]);
20
21
          hashs[sg[m-step[i]]] = 1;
22
23
       for (i = 0; i++) {
           if (hashs[i] == 0) {
24
              return i;
25
26
          }
27
28
29
30
   Array(存储可以走的步数, Array[0]表示可以有多少种走法)
31
   Array[]需要从小到大排序
32
   1.可选步数为1-m的连续整数,直接取模即可,SG(x)=x\%(m+1);
33
   2.可选步数为任意步, SG(x) = x;
34
35
   3.可选步数为一系列不连续的数,用GetSG(计算)
36
  */
```

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```
//获取sg表
37
     \operatorname{int} \operatorname{SG}[\operatorname{MAX}], hashs [\operatorname{MAX}];
38
39
40
     void init(int Array[], int n)
41
42
           int i, j;
           memset(SG,\ 0\,,\ {\tt sizeof}(SG)\,)\,;
43
44
           for (i = 0; i \le n; i++)
45
46
                 memset(hashs, 0, sizeof(hashs));
47
                 for (j = 1; j \le Array[0]; j++)
48
49
                       if~(i < Array[j])~\{\\
50
                            break;
51
                      }
                      hashs\left[SG\left[\,i\,-\,Array\left[\,j\,\right]\,\right]\,\right]\,\,=\,\,1;
53
                 }
54
                 for (j = 0; j \le n; j++)
56
                       if\ (hashs[j] == 0)
57
                      {
58
                            SG[i] = j;
                            break;
60
                      }
                 }
61
62
           }
63
```

### 矩阵乘法快速幂

```
2
             MATN为矩阵大小
             MOD为模数
 3
              调用pamt(a,k)返回a^k
 4
       */
 5
 6
       struct mat{
 7
              int n, m;
 8
              int c [MATN] [MATN];
9
       };
10
       mat cheng(const mat &a, const mat &b){
11
             mat w;
12
             SET(w.c,0);
13
             w.n = a.n, w.m = b.m;
             \operatorname{Rep}\left(\begin{smallmatrix}i&,a&.&n\end{smallmatrix}\right)\operatorname{Rep}\left(\begin{smallmatrix}j&,b&.m\end{smallmatrix}\right)\operatorname{Rep}\left(\begin{smallmatrix}k&,a&.m\end{smallmatrix}\right)\{
14
15
                    w.\,c\,[\,i\,]\,[\,j\,] \;+\!\!=\; (\,l\,l\,)\,a.\,c\,[\,i\,]\,[\,k\,] \;\;^*\;b.\,c\,[\,k\,]\,[\,j\,] \;\;\%\;MOD;
                    if(w.c[i][j]>MOD)w.c[i][j]-=MOD;
16
17
18
             return w;
19
20
       \max pmat(mat a, ll k){
21
             mat i;
22
             i.n = i.m = a.n;
23
             SET(\,i\,.\,c\,,0\,)\;;
24
             Rep(j,a.n)
25
                    i.c[j][j] = 1;
26
              while(k){
27
                     if (k&1)
28
                            i{=}cheng\left(\,i\,\,,a\,\right);
29
                    a\!\!=\!\!\mathrm{cheng}\left(\left.a\,,a\,\right);
```

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```
30 | k>>=1;

31    }

32    return i;

33 }
```

## 线性规划

```
//求max{cx|Ax<=b,x>=0}的解
 2
     {\bf typedef \ vector}{<} {\bf double}{>} \ {\rm VD};
 3
     VD simplex(vector < VD > A, VD b, VD c)  {
          \label{eq:int_n} \begin{array}{ll} \mbox{int} \ n = A.\, \mbox{size}\,(\,) \;,\; m = A\,[\,0\,] \,.\, \mbox{size}\,(\,) \;+\; 1 \,,\;\; r \,=\, n \,,\;\; s \,=\, m \,-\; 1; \end{array}
 4
 5
           vector < VD > D(n + 2, VD(m + 1, 0)); vector < int > ix(n + m);
 6
          for (int i = 0; i < n + m; ++ i) ix[i] = i;
          for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i) {
 8
                for (int j = 0; j < m - 1; ++ j) D[i][j] = -A[i][j];
9
                D[i][m-1] = 1; D[i][m] = b[i];
10
                if (D[r][m] > D[i][m]) r = i;
11
          for (int j = 0; j < m - 1; ++ j) D[n][j] = c[j];
12
13
          D[n + 1][m - 1] = -1;
          for (double d; ; ) {
14
                if (r < n) {
                     \begin{array}{lll} {\bf int} \ t \, = \, ix \, [\, s \, ] \, ; \ ix \, [\, s \, ] \, = \, ix \, [\, r \, + m] \, ; \ ix \, [\, r \, + m] \, = \, t \, ; \end{array}
16
17
                     D[r][s] = 1.0 / D[r][s]; \text{ vector} < int > speedUp;
18
                     for (int j = 0; j \le m; ++ j) if (j != s) {
                          D[\, r\, ]\, [\, j\, ]\ ^*\!\! = -\!\! D[\, r\, ]\, [\, s\, ]\, ;
19
20
                          if(D[r][j]) speedUp.push_back(j);
                     }
21
                     for (int i = 0; i \le n + 1; ++ i) if (i != r) {
22
23
                          for(int j = 0; j < speedUp.size(); ++ j)
24
                          D[i][speedUp[j]] += D[r][speedUp[j]] * D[i][s];
                          D[\:i\:]\:[\:s\:] \ *= D[\:r\:]\:[\:s\:]\:;
25
26
                \}\} r = -1; s = -1;
27
                \  \, \text{for (int } j \, = \, 0; \ j \, < m; \, +\!\!\!\!\! + \, j) \ if \ (s < 0 \ || \ ix \, [s] \, > \, ix \, [j])
                      if (D[n+1][j] > EPS \mid | (D[n+1][j] > -EPS \&\& D[n][j] > EPS)) s = j;
28
29
                if (s < 0) break;
                for (int i = 0; i < n; ++ i) if (D[i][s] < -EPS)
30
31
                     if (r < 0 \mid | (d = D[r][m] / D[r][s] - D[i][m] / D[i][s]) < -EPS
32
                                | | (d < EPS \&\& ix[r+m] > ix[i+m])) r = i;
                if (r < 0) return VD(); // 无边界
33
34
          }
          if (D[n + 1][m] < -EPS) return VD(); // 无解
35
36
          VD \times (m-1);
          for (int i = m; i < n + m; ++ i) if (ix[i] < m - 1) x[ix[i]] = D[i - m][m];
38
          return x; // 最优值在 D[n][m]
39
```

## 线性基

```
/*
 求一条从1到n的路径,使得路径上的边的异或和最大。

*/

#include <cstdio>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
#define N 50001
#define M 100001
```

```
9
      struct E
10
            \quad \quad \text{int} \ u, \ v, \ \text{next}; \\
11
12
            long long w;
13
            E(\text{int } \_u = 0, \text{ int } \_v = 0, \text{ int } \_\text{next} = 0, \text{ long } \log \_w = 0) \\ \{u = \_u, v = \_v, \text{ next} = \_\text{next}, w = \_w; \}
14
      G[M < 1];
      \quad \quad \text{int } \text{cnt} \;, \;\; \text{point} \left[ N \right], \;\; n \;, \;\; m; \\
15
16
      char c;
17
      template<class T>
18
      inline void read (T &x)
19
20
           T \text{ opt}(1);
21
            for (c = getchar(); c > '9' || c < '0'; c = getchar()) if <math>(c = '-') opt = -1;
            for (x = 0; c >= '0' \& c <= '9'; c = getchar())x = (x << 3) + (x << 1) + c - '0';
22
23
           x = opt;
24
25
      bool vis [N];
26
      long long dis[N];
27
      long long a[M < 1];
28
      int Gauss()
29
30
            \quad \quad \text{int} \ i \ , \ j \left( 0 \right) , \ k \, ; \\
            for (i = 63; i >= 0; --i)
31
32
33
                  for (k = j+1; k \le n; ++k)
34
                  if ((a[k] \gg i) \& 1)break;
35
                  if (k > n) continue;
36
                  swap(a[k], a[j+1]);
37
                  \quad \text{for } (k = 1; k <= n; +\!\!\!+\!\!\!+ k)
                         if \ (j+1 != k \&\& ((a[k] >> i) \& 1)) \\
38
39
                              a\,[\,k\,] \ \hat{} = \ a\,[\,j+1\,];
40
                  j++;
41
            }
42
            return j;
      }inline void dfs(int u)
43
44
45
            vis[u] = 1;
46
            int i, v;
47
            \quad \  \  for \ (i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
48
            {
49
                  v = G[i].v;
50
                  if (vis[v])
                        a[++m] = dis[u] ^ dis[v] ^ G[i].w;
51
                  _{
m else}
53
                  {
                        dis\,[\,v\,] \;=\; dis\,[\,u\,] \ ^\smallfrown G[\,i\,]\,.w;
54
55
                        dfs(v);
56
                  }
            }
57
58
      }
59
      int main()
60
61
            read(n), read(m);
62
            \quad \quad \text{int} \quad i \;, \quad j \;, \quad u \;, \quad v \;, \quad k \;; \quad
63
            long long w, ans;
64
            for (i = 1; i \le m; ++i)
65
                  read(u), read(v), read(w);
66
67
                  G[++cnt\,] \; = \; E(\,u\,,\ v\,,\ point\,[\,u\,]\,\,,\ w)\,\,,\ point\,[\,u\,] \; = \; cnt\,;
68
                  G[++cnt\,] \; = \; E(\,v\,,\;\; u\,,\;\; point\,[\,v\,]\,\,,\;\; w)\,\,,\;\; point\,[\,v\,] \; = \; cnt\,;
```

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```
69
              }
70
              m = 0;
71
              dfs(1);
72
              ans = dis[n];
73
              n = m;
74
              k = Gauss();
75
              \quad \quad \text{for } (i = k; i; ---i)
76
                     \mathrm{ans} \, = \, \mathrm{max}(\,\mathrm{ans}\,, \ \mathrm{ans} \ \widehat{\ } \ \mathrm{a}\,[\,\mathrm{i}\,]\,)\;;
77
               printf("\%lld \n", ans);
78
              return 0;
79
       }
```

## 线性筛

```
1
 2
           is是不是质数
 3
           phi欧拉函数
           mu莫比乌斯函数
 4
           minp最小质因子
           mina最小质因子次数
 6
           d约数个数
     */
9
     int prime[N];
10
     int size;
     \quad \text{int} \ is \left[ N \right];
11
12
      int phi[N];//欧拉函数
13
     int mu[N]; //莫比乌斯函数
      int minp[N];//最小质因子
14
      int mina[N];//最小质因子次数
15
16
      int d[N];//约数个数
17
      void getprime(int list){
18
           SET(is, 1);
19
           mu[1] = 1;
20
           phi[1] = 1;
21
           is [1] = 0;
22
           \mathtt{repab} \, (\, \mathtt{i} \,\, , 2 \,\, , \, \mathtt{list} \, ) \, \{ \,\,
                 if(is[i]){
23
24
                       prime[++size] = i;
25
                      phi[i] = i-1;
26
                      mu[i] = -1;
27
                      \min [\;i\;]\;=\;i\;;
28
                      mina[i] = 1;
29
                      d\,[\;i\;]\;=\;2\,;
30
31
                 rep(j, size){
                       if(i*prime[j]>list)
32
33
34
                       is[i * prime[j]] = 0;
35
                       minp[i*prime[j]] = prime[j];
36
                       if (i \% prime[j] == 0) \{
                            mu[\,i\,{}^*prime\,[\,j\,]\,]\ =\ 0\,;
37
38
                            phi\left[\,i\,^*prime\left[\,j\,\right]\,\right] \;=\; phi\left[\,i\,\right] \;\; ^*\;\; prime\left[\,j\,\right];
39
                            \min \left[ \, i \, * prime \left[ \, j \, \right] \, \right] \, = \, \min \left[ \, i \, \right] + 1;
40
                            d[i*prime[j]] = d[i]/(mina[i]+1)*(mina[i]+2);
41
                            break;
42
                      }else{
43
                            phi\,[\,i\,{}^*prime\,[\,j\,]\,] \;=\; phi\,[\,i\,]\ ^*\ (\,prime\,[\,j\,]\,\,-\,\,1)\,;
44
                            mu[\,i\,*prime\,[\,j\,]\,]\ = -mu[\,i\,]\,;
                            \min[i*prime[j]] = 1;
45
```

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```
46 | d[i*prime[j]] = d[i]*d[prime[j]];

47 | }

48 | }

49 | }

50 |
```

#### 整数卷积 NTT

```
1
 2
            计算形式为a[n] = sigma(b[n-i]*c[i])的卷积,结果存在c中
             下标从0开始
 3
            调用juanji(n,b,c)
 4
            P为模数
 5
 6
            G是P的原根
      */
 7
      const 11 P=998244353;
 8
 9
      const 11 G=3;
10
      void change(ll y[], int n){
11
             int b=n>>1,s=n-1;
12
             \begin{array}{lll} \text{for} (\, int & i \! = \! 1, j \! = \! \! n \! > \! \! 1; i \! < \! \! s \, ; \, i \! + \! \! + \! ) \{ \end{array}
13
                   if(i \hspace{-0.5mm} < \hspace{-0.5mm} j) \hspace{-0.5mm} swap \hspace{-0.5mm} (\hspace{-0.5mm} y \hspace{-0.5mm} [\hspace{.1mm} i\hspace{.1mm} ] \hspace{.1mm} , y \hspace{-0.5mm} [\hspace{.1mm} j\hspace{.1mm}]) \hspace{.1mm} ;
14
                  int k=b;
                   while(j>=k){
15
16
                         j-=k;
                         k >> = 1;
17
18
19
                  j +\!\!=\!\! k \, ;
20
            }
21
22
      void NTT_(ll y[], int len, int on){
23
            change(y, len);
24
            for (int h=2;h<=len;h<<=1){
                   ll wh=powm(G,(P-1)/h,P);
25
26
                   if(on<0)wh=powm(wh,P-2,P);
                   for(int i=0;i< len;i+=h){
27
28
                         11 w=1;
29
                         int r=h>>1;
30
                         for(int k=i, s=r+i; k< s; k++){
31
                               ll u=y[k];
32
                               ll t=w*y[k+r]\%P;
33
                               y[k]=u+t;
34
                               if(y[k]>=P)y[k]-=P;
35
                               y\left[\begin{smallmatrix}k+r\end{smallmatrix}\right]=u-t\;;
                               if(y[k+r]<0)y[k+r]+=P;
36
37
                               w=w*wh%P;
                         }
38
39
                  }
40
            }
             if(on<0){
41
42
                   ll I=powm((ll)len,P-2,P);
43
                  Rep(\,i\,\,,le\,n\,)\,y\,[\,\,i\,]{=}y\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,{*}\,I\%\!\!P\,;
44
            }
45
      }
46
      void juanji(int n, ll *b, ll *c){
47
            int len=1;
            while (len < (n << 1)) len << =1;
48
49
            Repab(i,n,len)c[i] = b[i] = 0;
50
            NTT_(b, len, 1);
51
            NTT_(c, len, 1);
```

```
52 | Rep(i,len)

53 | c[i]= c[i]*b[i]%P;

54 | NTT_(c,len,-1);

55 |}
```

## 中国剩余定理

```
2
           合并ai在模mi下的结果为模m_0*m_1*...*m_n-1
      */
 3
 4
      inline int exgcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y){
 5
           if (!b) {
 6
                 x = 1, y = 0;
                 return a;
 8
           }
 9
           else{
10
                 int d = \operatorname{exgcd}(b, a \% b, x, y), t = x;
11
                 x = y, y = t - a / b * y;
12
                 return d;
13
           }
14
15
      inline int inv(int a, int p){
16
           int d, x, y;
17
           d = exgcd(a, p, x, y);
           18
19
20
      int china(int n, int *a, int *m){
21
           \label{eq:matter_matter} \begin{array}{lll} \text{int} & \underline{\quad} M = MOD - 1, \ d, \ x = 0, \ y; \end{array}
22
           for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
                 int w = \underline{M} / m[i];
23
24
                 d = \operatorname{exgcd}(m[i], w, d, y);
25
                 x = (x + ((\log \ \log) y^* w_{\underline{M}}^{\underline{M}})^* (\log \ \log) a [\, i\, ]_{\underline{M}}^{\underline{M}})_{\underline{M}}^{\underline{M}};
26
27
           while(x \le 0)
                 x \mathrel{+\!=} \underline{\phantom{A}} M;
28
29
           return x;
30
     }
```

# 字符串

## AC 自动机

```
/// AC自动机.
1
2
   /// mxn: 自动机的节点池子大小.
3
   const int mxn = 105000;
4
5
   /// ct: 字符集大小.
6
   const int cst = 26;
8
9
   /// 重新初始化:
10
   node*pt = pool;
11
12
13
14 struct node
```

```
15
16
                              // Trie 转移边.
          node*s[cst];
          node*trans[cst]; // 自动机转移边.
17
                               // Fail 指针.
18
          node*f:
19
          char v;
                               // 当前节点代表字符(父节点指向自己的边代表的字符).
20
          bool leaf;
                              // 是否是某个字符串的终点.注意该值为true不一定是叶子.
          node() { } // 保留初始化.
21
22
     pool[mxn]; node*pt=pool;
23
24
     node* newnode() { memset(pt, 0, sizeof(node)); return pt++; }
25
     /// 递推队列.
26
27
     node*qc[mxn];
     node*qf\left[ mxn\right] ;
28
29
     int qh, qt;
30
31
     struct Trie
32
33
          node*root;
          Trie()\{ root = newnode(); root \rightarrow v = ", ", -", a"; \}
34
35
36
          /// g: 需要插入的字符串; len:长度.
          {\color{red} \mathbf{void} \ } \mathbf{Insert} \left( {\color{red} \mathbf{char}} * \ \mathbf{g} \,, \ {\color{red} \mathbf{int}} \ {\color{red} \mathbf{len}} \right)
37
38
39
               node*x=root;
40
               for (int i=0; i< len; i++)
41
               {
42
                    int v = g[i] - 'a';
43
                    if(x\rightarrow s[v] == NULL)
44
45
                         x \rightarrow s[v] = newnode();
46
                         x\!\!-\!\!\!>\!\! s\,[\,v] -\!\!>\!\! v\,=\,v\,;
                    }
47
48
                    x = x->s[v];
49
               x \rightarrow leaf = true;
50
51
         }
52
53
          /// 在所有字符串插入之后执行.
          /// BFS递推, qc[i]表示队中节点指针, qf表示队中对应节点的fail指针.
54
          void Construct()
56
          {
               node*x = root;
57
58
               qh = qt = 0;
59
               for (int i=0; i< cst; i++) if (x->s[i])
60
61
                    x->s[i]->f = root;
62
                    for (int j=0; j< cst; j++) if (x->s[j]->s[j])
                    \{ qc[qt] = x->s[i]->s[j]; qf[qt]=root; qt++; \}
63
64
               }
66
               while(qh != qt)
67
68
                    node*cur = qc[qh];
69
                    node*fp = qf[qh];
70
                    qh++;
71
                    while (fp != root && fp\rightarrows [cur\rightarrowv] == NULL) fp = fp\rightarrowf;
72
                    if(fp \rightarrow s[cur \rightarrow v]) fp = fp \rightarrow s[cur \rightarrow v];
73
74
                    cur \rightarrow f = fp;
```

```
75
                    for(int i=0; i<cst; i++)</pre>
 76
                         if(cur \rightarrow s[i]) \{ qc[qt] = cur \rightarrow s[i]; qf[qt] = fp; qt++; \}
 77
 78
               }
 79
          }
 80
          // 拿到转移点.
 81
          // 暴力判定.
 82
          node^* \ GetTrans(node^*x, \ int \ v)
 83
 84
          {
 85
               while (x != root & x -> s[v] == NULL) x = x -> f;
 86
               if(x->s[v]) x = x->s[v];
 87
               return x;
          }
 88
 89
          // 拿到转移点.
 90
 91
          // 记忆化搜索.
          node* GetTrans(node*x, int v)
92
 93
          {
 94
               if(x\rightarrow s[v]) return x\rightarrow trans[v] = x\rightarrow s[v];
 95
 96
               if(x->trans[v] == NULL)
97
 98
                    if(x == root) return root;
                    return x \rightarrow trans[v] = GetTrans(x \rightarrow f, v);
99
100
101
102
               return x->trans[v];
103
          }
104
      };
```

#### KMP

```
//KMP算法
 1
    //查找成功则返回所在位置(int),否则返回-1.
2
3
    #define MAXM 100000000 //字符串最大长度
4
6
    void getNext(char *p, char *next)
8
        int j = 0;
9
        int k = -1;
10
        next[0] = -1;
        11
12
             if (k = -1 \mid | p[j] = p[k])
13
14
             {
15
                 j++;
16
                 k++;
17
                 \mathrm{next}\,[\,j\,]\,=\,k\,;
             }
18
19
             _{\rm else}
20
                 k = next[k];
21
        }
22
    }
23
24
    int KMP(char *s, char *p,int m,int n) //查找成功则返回所在位置(int),否则返回-1.
                                   //s为文本串,p为模式串;m为文本串长度,n为模式串长度.
25
    {
26
        \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{char} & \text{next} \left[ \textbf{MAXM} \right]; \end{array}
```

```
27
          \quad \quad \mathbf{int} \quad i \ = \ 0 \, ;
28
          int j = 0;
29
          getNext(p, next);
30
          while (i < m)
31
32
               if (j = -1 || s[i] = p[j])
33
34
                    i++;
35
                    j++;
36
               }
37
               else
38
                    j = next[j];
39
               if (j = n)
40
                    return i - n + 1;
41
42
          return -1;
43
```

#### Manacher

```
#define MAXM 20001
 1
 2
      //返回回文串的最大值
      //MAXM至少应为输入字符串长度的两倍+1
3
 4
      int p[MAXM];
5
6
      {\color{red}{\bf char}} \ \ {\rm s} \ [{\color{blue}{M\!A\!X\!M}}] \ ;
 7
      int manacher(string str) {
 8
           memset(p,\ 0\,,\ {\tt sizeof}(p))\,;
9
10
           int len = str.size();
11
           int k;
12
           for (k = 0; k < len; k++) {
                 s[2 * k] = '\#';
13
14
                 s[2 * k + 1] = str[k];
15
16
           s[2 * k] = '\#';
           s[2 * k + 1] = ' \setminus 0';
17
18
           len = strlen(s);
19
           int mx = 0;
20
           int id = 0;
21
           for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
22
                  \quad \text{if} \quad (\quad i \ < \ mx \quad ) \quad \{
23
                       p\,[\,i\,] \;=\; \min(\,p\,[\,2\ *\ i\,d\ -\ i\,]\,\,,\,\, mx\,-\,\,i\,\,)\,;
24
                 }
                 else {
25
26
                       p\,[\;i\;]\;=\;1\,;
27
28
                  for \ (; \ s[i-p[i]] == s[i+p[i]] \ \&\& \ s[i-p[i]] \ != \ '\ 0' \ \&\& \ s[i+p[i]] \ != \ '\ 0' \ ; \ ) \ \{ (s[i-p[i]] \ != \ '\ 0' \ ; \ ) \ \} 
29
                       p[i]++;
30
                 }
31
                 if (p[i] + i > mx) {
32
                       mx \, = \, p \, [ \, i \, ] \, \, + \, \, i \; ;
33
                       i\, d \,\,=\,\, i \,\,;
34
                 }
35
36
           int res = 0;
37
           38
                 \texttt{res} \, = \, \max(\,\texttt{res} \, , \,\, p\,[\,\texttt{i}\,]\,) \; ;
39
           }
```

```
40 | return res - 1;
41 |}
```

## Trie 树

```
#define CHAR_SIZE 26
                                  //字符种类数
2
    #define MAX_NODE_SIZE 10000
                                     //最大节点数
3
    inline int getCharID(char a) { //返回a在子数组中的编号
 4
        return a - 'a';
6
 8
    struct Trie
9
10
        int num; //记录多少单词途径该节点,即多少单词拥有以该节点为末尾的前缀
        bool terminal; //若terminal=true, 该节点没有后续节点
11
12
        int count; //记录单词的出现次数,此节点即一个完整单词的末尾字母
13
        struct Trie *son[CHAR_SIZE];//后续节点
14
    };
16
    struct Trie trie_arr[MAX_NODE_SIZE];
    int trie_arr_point=0;
17
18
19
    Trie *NewTrie()
20
21
        Trie *temp=&trie_arr[trie_arr_point++];
22
        temp \rightarrow num = 1;
        temp->terminal=false;
24
        temp \rightarrow count = 0;
25
        \begin{array}{ll} \text{for (int } i = 0; i < \text{sonnum}; ++i) \\ \text{temp---} \\ \text{son [i]} = \text{NULL}; \end{array}
26
        return temp;
27
28
    //插入新词,root:树根,s:新词,len:新词长度
29
    void Insert (Trie *root, char *s, int len)
30
31
        Trie *temp=root;
32
33
         for(int i=0;i<len;++i)
34
            {
                 if (temp->son [getCharID(s[i])]==NULL)temp->son [getCharID(s[i])]=NewTrie();
35
36
                 else {temp->son[getCharID(s[i])]->num++;temp->terminal=false;}
37
                 temp=temp->son[getCharID(s[i])];
38
39
        temp->terminal=true;
40
        temp->count++;
41
42
    //删除整棵树
43
    void Delete()
44
    {
45
        memset(trie_arr,0,trie_arr_point*sizeof(Trie));
46
        trie\_arr\_point \!=\! 0;
47
    //查找单词在字典树中的末尾节点.root:树根,s:单词,len:单词长度
48
49
    Trie* Find(Trie *root, char *s, int len)
50
        Trie *temp=root;
51
52
         for (int i=0; i < len; ++i)
         if (temp\!\!\to\!\!son [getCharID(s[i])]! = \!NULL) temp \!\!=\! temp \!\!\to\!\!son [getCharID(s[i])];
54
         else return NULL;
```

```
55 | return temp;
56 }
```

#### 后缀数组-DC3

```
1
    //dc3函数:s为输入的字符串,sa为结果数组,slen为s长度,m为字符串中字符的最大值+1
    //s及sa数组的大小应为字符串大小的3倍.
 2
3
    #define MAXN 100000 //字符串长度
 4
6
    #define F(x) ((x)/3+((x)\%3==1?0:tb))
 7
    #define G(x) ((x)<tb?(x)*3+1:((x)-tb)*3+2)
8
    int wa [MAXN], wb [MAXN], wv [MAXN], ws [MAXN];
9
10
    int c0(int *s, int a, int b)
11
12
    {
        return s[a] = s[b] \&\& s[a+1] = s[b+1] \&\& s[a+2] = s[b+2];
14
15
16
    int c12(int k, int *s, int a, int b)
17
    {
         if (k = 2) return s[a] < s[b] | | s[a] = s[b] && c12(1, s, a + 1, b + 1);
18
        else return s[a] < s[b] || s[a] = s[b] & wv[a + 1] < wv[b + 1];
19
20
    }
21
22
    void sort(int *s, int *a, int *b, int slen, int m)
23
24
        int i;
25
         for (i = 0; i < slen; i++) wv[i] = s[a[i]];
26
        for (i = 0; i < m; i++) ws[i] = 0;
27
        for (i = 0; i < slen; i++) ws[wv[i]]++;
28
         for (i = 1; i < m; i++) ws[i] += ws[i-1];
29
        for (i = slen - 1; i >= 0; i--) b[--ws[wv[i]]] = a[i];
30
        return;
31
    }
32
33
    void dc3(int *s, int *sa, int slen, int m)
34
35
        int i, j, *rn = s + slen, *san = sa + slen, ta = 0, tb = (slen + 1) / 3, tbc = 0, p;
36
        s[slen] = s[slen + 1] = 0;
37
        for (i = 0; i < slen; i++) if (i \% 3 != 0) wa[tbc++] = i;
38
        sort(s + 2, wa, wb, tbc, m);
        sort(s + 1, wb, wa, tbc, m);
39
40
        sort(s, wa, wb, tbc, m);
        for (p = 1, rn[F(wb[0])] = 0, i = 1; i < tbc; i++)
41
42
             rn[F(wb[i])] = c0(s, wb[i-1], wb[i]) ? p-1 : p++;
43
         if (p < tbc) dc3(rn, san, tbc, p);
44
         else for (i = 0; i < tbc; i++) san[rn[i]] = i;
45
        for (i = 0; i < tbc; i++) if (san[i] < tb) wb[ta++] = san[i] * 3;
         if (slen \% 3 == 1) wb[ta++] = slen - 1;
46
47
         sort(s, wb, wa, ta, m);
         \label{eq:formula} \begin{array}{lll} \text{for } (\,i\,=\,0\,;\ i\,<\,tbc\,;\ i+\!\!+\!\!)\ wv[wb[\,i\,]\,=\,G(\,san\,[\,i\,]\,)\,]\,=\,i\,; \end{array}
48
49
         for (i = 0, j = 0, p = 0; i < ta && j < tbc; p++)
50
            sa[p] = c12(wb[j] \% 3, s, wa[i], wb[j]) ? wa[i++] : wb[j++];
51
         for (; i < ta; p++) sa[p] = wa[i++];
52
         for (; j < tbc; p++) sa[p] = wb[j++];
53
         return;
54
```

## 后缀数组-倍增法

```
#define MAXN 100000
                                  //字符串长度
 1
 2
 3
     //da函数:s为输入的字符串,sa为结果数组,slen为s长度,m为字符串中字符的最大值+1
     //调用前应将s[slen]设为0,因此调用时slen为s长度+1
 4
 5
     //calHeight函数:返回sa中排名相邻的两个后缀的最长公共前缀
 6
 7
     int cmp(int *s, int a, int b, int l) {
 8
 9
         return (s[a] = s[b]) && (s[a+1] = s[b+1]);
10
     }
11
     \label{eq:maxn}  \begin{array}{ll} \mbox{int} & \mbox{wa} \left[\mbox{MAXN}\right] \,, & \mbox{wb} \left[\mbox{MAXN}\right] \,, & \mbox{ws} \left[\mbox{MAXN}\right] \,, \end{array} 
12
13
     void da(int *s, int *sa, int slen, int m) {
14
         int i, j, p, *x = wa, *y = wb, *t;
          for (i = 0; i < m; i++) ws[i] = 0;
16
          for (i = 0; i < slen; i++) ws[x[i] = s[i]]++;
17
          for (i = 1; i < m; i++) ws[i] += ws[i - 1];
18
         for (i = slen - 1; i >= 0; i--) sa[--ws[x[i]]] = i;
19
         for (j = 1, p = 1; p < slen; j *= 2, m = p)
20
21
              \mbox{for } (p = 0 \,, \ i = slen \,-\, j \,; \ i \,<\, slen \,; \ i+\!\!\!\!+) \,\, y[p+\!\!\!\!+] = i \,;
22
              for (i = 0; i < slen; i++) if (sa[i] >= j) y[p++] = sa[i] - j;
23
              for (i = 0; i < slen; i++) wv[i] = x[y[i]];
24
              for (i = 0; i < m; i++) ws[i] = 0;
25
              for (i = 0; i < slen; i++) ws[wv[i]]++;
26
              for (i = 1; i < m; i++) ws[i] += ws[i - 1];
27
              for (i = slen - 1; i \ge 0; i--) sa[--ws[wv[i]]] = y[i];
28
              \label{eq:formula} \text{for } (t = x, \ x = y, \ y = t \,, \ p = 1, \ x[\,sa\,[\,0\,]\,] \, = \, 0 \,, \ i \, = \, 1; \ i \, < \, slen\,; \ i + +)
                   x[sa[i]] = cmp(y, sa[i-1], sa[i], j) ? p-1 : p++;
29
30
         }
31
     }
32
33
     \operatorname{int} \operatorname{rank} [\operatorname{MAXN}], \operatorname{height} [\operatorname{MAXN}];
34
35
     void calHeight(int *s, int *sa, int slen) {
36
          int i, j, k = 0;
37
          for (i = 1; i \le slen; i++) rank[sa[i]] = i;
38
          for (i = 0; i < slen; height[rank[i++]] = k)
39
               for (k ? k - : 0, j = sa[rank[i] - 1]; s[i + k] = s[j + k]; k++);
40
     }
41
```

## 后缀自动机

```
10
      int n, len, k, tot;
11
      inline void add(int w){
12
            node *p = 1, *np = &T[tot++];
13
            np->val = p->val+1;
14
            np\rightarrow next = point[np\rightarrow val], point[np\rightarrow val] = np;
15
            16
                   p - > s[w] = np, p = p - > suf;
17
             if (!p)
18
                   np\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,u\,f\ =\ r\ ;
19
            else{
                   \mathrm{node}\ *q = p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\left[w\right];
20
21
                   if (p\rightarrow val+1 = q\rightarrow val)
22
                         np \rightarrow suf = q;
23
                   else{
24
                         node *nq = \&T[tot++];
                         memcpy(\, nq \!\! - \!\! > \!\! s \;, \;\; q \!\! - \!\! > \!\! s \;, \;\; sizeof \;\; q \!\! - \!\! > \!\! s \;) \; ;
25
26
                         nq->val = p->val+1;
27
                         nq\!\!-\!\!>\!\!next\ =\ point\,[\,p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val\!+\!1]\,,\ point\,[\,p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val\!+\!1]\ =\ nq\,;
28
                         nq \rightarrow suf = q \rightarrow suf;
29
                         q\!\!-\!\!>\!\!suf\,=\,nq\,;
30
                         np\!\!-\!\!>\!\!suf\,=\,nq\,;
31
                         while (p \&\& p -> s[w] == q)
32
                                p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,[w]\ =\ nq\,,\ p\ =\ p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,u\,f\,;
33
                   }
            }
34
35
            l = np;
36
37
      int main(){
38
            \quad \text{int $i$, $j$, now, $L$, res, $ans(0)$, $w$;} \quad
            node *p;
39
40
            r = l = \&T[tot++];
41
            r \!\! - \!\! > \!\! next \, = \, point \, [\, 0\, ] \, \, , \  \, point \, [\, 0\, ] \, = \, r \, ; \, \,
42
            scanf("%s", str);
43
            L = strlen(str);
            \quad \  \  \, \text{for} \  \, (\,i\,=\,0\,;i\,<\,L\,;\,\,+\!\!\!+\!\!\!i\,)
44
45
                   add(str[i]-'a');
             for (tot = 1; scanf("%s", str) != EOF; ++tot){}
46
47
                   len = strlen(str);
                   p\,=\,r\,,\ now\,=\,0\,;
48
49
                   for (j = 0; j < len; ++j){}
50
                         w = str[j] - 'a';
51
                         if (p->s[w])
                               p = p - s[w], p - w[tot] = max(p - w[tot], + now);
52
                         else{
54
                                while (p && !p->s[w])
55
                                      p \,=\, p\!\!-\!\!>\!\! s\,u\,f\,;
56
                                if (!p)
57
                                     p\,=\,r\;,\;\;now\,=\,0\,;
58
                                else
59
                                     now = p-val+1, p = p-s[w], p-w[tot] = max(p-w[tot], now);
                         }
60
61
                   }
62
63
             for (i = L; i >= 0; --i)
64
                   \quad \text{for } (\text{node } *p = point[i]; p; p = p -\!\!> next) \{
65
                         res = p -\!\!> val;
66
                         for (j = 1; j < tot; ++j){
                                res = min(p->w[j], res);
67
68
                                if (p\rightarrow suf)
69
                                      p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!suf\!-\!\!>\!\!w[\,j\,] \ = \ \max(p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!suf\!-\!\!>\!\!w[\,j\,]\,, \ p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!w[\,j\,]\,)\;;
```

## 扩展 KMP

```
//使用getExtend获取extend数组(s[i]...s[n-1]与t的最长公共前缀的长度)
 1
    //s,t,slen,tlen,分别为对应字符串及其长度.
 2
    //\operatorname{next}数组返回 t [ i ] . . . t [m-1]与 t 的最长公共前缀长度 ,调用时需要提前开辟空间
3
    void getNext(char* t, int tlen, int* next)
4
5
6
         next[0] = tlen;
 7
         int a;
8
9
         for (int i = 1, j = -1; i < tlen; i++, j--)
10
             if (j < 0 \mid | i + next[i - a] >= p)
11
12
             {
13
                  if (j < 0) {
                     p = i;
14
15
                      j = 0;
16
17
                  while (p < tlen && t[p] == t[j])  {
18
                      p++;
19
                      j++;
20
                 }
21
                 \mathrm{next}\,[\;i\;]\;=\;j\;;
22
                 a = i;
23
             }
             else {
24
25
                 next[i] = next[i - a];
26
27
        }
28
    }
29
30
    void getExtend(char* s, int slen, char* t, int tlen, int* extend, int* next)
31
32
         {\tt getNext(t, next);}
33
         int a;
34
         int p;
35
36
         for (int i = 0, j = -1; i < slen; i++, j--)
37
         {
             if (j < 0 \mid | i + next[i - a] >= p)
38
39
             {
40
                  if (j < 0) {
                      p \, = \, i \; , \; \; j \; = \; 0 \, ; \; \;
41
42
                  while (p < slen &  j < tlen &  s[p] = t[j])  {
43
44
                      p++;
45
                      j++;
46
                 }
47
                 extend[i] = j;
48
                 a = i;
49
             }
50
             else {
```

```
51 | extend[i] = next[i - a];

52 | }

53 | }

54 |}
```

# 杂项

#### 测速

```
2
    require c++11 support
3
4
   #include <chrono>
5
    using namespace chrono;
    int main(){
6
       auto start = system_clock::now();
8
       //do something
9
       auto end = system_clock::now();
10
       auto duration = duration_cast<microseconds>(end - start);
       cout << double(duration.count()) * microseconds::period::num / microseconds::period::den << endl;
11
12
```

## 日期公式

```
2
        zeller返回星期几%7
    */
3
    int zeller(int y,int m,int d) {
4
5
        if (m \le 2) y - m = 12; int c = y/100; y\% = 100;
6
        int w=((c>>2)-(c<<1)+y+(y>>2)+(13*(m+1)/5)+d-1)\%7;
        if (w<0) w+=7; return(w);
8
    }
9
10
        用于计算天数
11
12
    int getId(int y, int m, int d) {
13
        if (m < 3) \{y --; m += 12; \}
        return 365 * y + y / 4 - y / 100 + y / 400 + (153 * m + 2) / 5 + d;
14
15
    }
```

# 读入挂

```
// BUF_SIZE对应文件大小
     // 调用read(x)或者x=getint()
 2
    #define BUF_SIZE 100000
3
     bool IOerror = 0;
     inline char nc(){//next char}
          \mbox{\bf static char buf[BUF\_SIZE]}\;,\;\; \mbox{\bf *p1} = \mbox{\bf buf} + \mbox{\bf BUF\_SIZE};\;\; \mbox{\bf *pend} = \mbox{\bf buf} + \mbox{\bf BUF\_SIZE};
6
          if(p1 = pend){
 8
               p1 = buf;
               pend = buf + fread(buf, 1, BUF_SIZE, stdin);
9
10
               if(pend = p1){
11
                    IOerror = 1;
                    return -1;
12
```

```
13
         }
14
15
         return *p1++;
16
17
     inline bool blank (char ch) {
18
          return \ ch = \ `\_' \ || \ ch = \ `\backslash n' \ || \ ch = \ `\backslash r' \ || \ ch = \ `\backslash t'; 
19
20
     inline void read(int &x){
21
         char ch;
22
         int sgn = 1;
23
         while(blank(ch = nc()));
24
         if(IOerror)
25
              return;
         26
27
         for (x = ch - '0'); (ch = nc()) >= '0' && ch <= '9'; x = x * 10 + ch - '0');
         x^* = sgn;
28
29
30
     inline int getint(){
31
         int x=0;
32
         char ch;
33
         int sgn = 1;
34
         while(blank(ch = nc()));
         if(IOerror)
35
36
              return;
         if (ch=-'-')sgn=-1,ch=nc();
37
         for(x = ch - '0'; (ch = nc()) >= '0' \& ch <= '9'; x = x * 10 + ch - '0');
38
39
         x^* = sgn;
40
         return x;
41
42
     inline void print(int x){
43
         if (x = 0){
              puts("0");
44
45
              return;
46
         short i, d[101];
47
         for (i = 0; x; ++i)
48
49
              d\,[\,i\,] \;=\; x\;\%\;\; 10\,,\;\; x\;/\!=\; 10\,;
50
         while (i--)
              putchar(d[\,i\,] \;+\; `0\,')\,;
52
         puts("");
53
    #undef BUF_SIZE
54
```

## 高精度

```
#include <cstdio>
2
    #include <cstdlib>
3
    #include <cstring>
   #include <cmath>
4
5
6
   #include <iostream>
7
    #include <algorithm>
8
9
   #include <map>
10
   #include <stack>
11
12
    typedef long long ll;
13
    typedef unsigned int uint;
    typedef unsigned long long ull;
14
```

```
typedef double db;
    typedef unsigned char uchar;
16
17
18
    using namespace std;
19
    inline bool isnum(char c) { return '0' \leq c && c \leq '9'; }
20
    inline int getint(int x=0) { scanf("%d", &x); return x; }
    inline ll getll(ll x=0) { scanf("%lld", &x); return x; }
21
22
    double getdb(double x=0) { scanf("%lf",&x); return x; }
23
24
25
26
    /// 大整数模板.
27
    /// 这个模板保证把一个数字存成 v[0]*SYS^0 + v[1]*SYS^1 + ... 的形式.
    /// 支持负数运算.
28
29
    struct bign
30
31
        static const int SYS = 10; // 多少进制数.
32
        static const int SIZE = 200; // 数位数.
        int v[SIZE]; // 数位,从0到N从低到高.注意可能会爆栈,可以把它换成指针.
33
34
        int len;
35
36
                                工具函数
37
38
39
        // 进位和退位整理.
40
41
        void Advance(int const& i)
42
43
           int k = v[i] / SYS;
           v[i] \% = SYS;
44
45
           if(v[i] < 0) \{ k--; v[i] += SYS; \}
46
           v[i+1] += k;
        }
47
48
        /// 进位和退位处理. 注意不会减少len.
49
50
        void Advance()
51
        { for(int i=0; i< len; i++) Advance(i); if(v[len] != 0) len++; }
52
53
        /// 去除前导0和前导-1.
54
        void Strip()
55
        {
           while (len > 0 \&\& v[len -1] == 0) len --;
56
            while (len > 0 \&\& v[len - 1] == -1 \&\& v[len - 1] != 0) \{ len --; v[len] = 0; v[len - 1] -= 10; \}
57
58
        }
59
        bool isNegative() const { return len != 0 && v[len-1] < 0; }
60
61
        int\& operator[](int const\& k) { return v[k]; }
62
63
64
                    构造函数
66
        //-----
67
68
        // 初始化为0.
69
        bign() \{ memset(this, 0, sizeof(bign)); \}
70
        // 从整数初始化.
71
        bign(ll k)
72
73
74
           memset(this, 0, sizeof(bign));
```

```
75
             while (k != 0) \{ v[len++] = k \% SYS; k /= SYS; \}
 76
             Advance();
 77
         }
 78
 79
         // 从字符串初始化. 仅十进制. 支持 -0, 0, 正数, 负数. 不支持前导0, 如 00012, -000, -0101.
 80
         bign(const char* f)
 81
 82
             memset(this,0,sizeof(bign));
             if(f[0] = '-')
83
 84
             {
 85
                 f++;
 86
                 int l = strlen(f);
 87
                 for (int i=l-1; i>=0; i--) v[len++] = -(f[i] - '0');
                 Advance();
 88
                 if(len = 1 & v[len-1] = 0) len = 0;
 89
             }
90
 91
             else
92
             {
 93
                 int l = strlen(f);
94
                 for (int i=l-1; i>=0; i--) v[len++] = f[i] - '0';
 95
                 if(len = 1 \&\& v[0] = 0) len --;
 96
             }
         }
97
 98
         // 拷贝构造函数.
99
         bign(bign const& f) { memcpy(this, &f, sizeof(bign)); }
100
101
         // 拷贝函数.
103
         bign operator=(bign const& f)
105
             memcpy(this, &f, sizeof(bign));
             return *this;
106
107
         }
108
109
                                   比较大小
111
112
113
         bool operator==(bign const& f) const
114
         {
115
             if(len != f.len) return false;
             for(int i=0; i<len; i++) if(v[i] != f.v[i]) return false;
116
             return true;
117
118
         }
119
120
         bool operator < (bign const& f) const
121
         {
122
             if(isNegative() && !f.isNegative()) return true;
             if(!isNegative() && f.isNegative()) return false;
123
             if(isNegative() && f.isNegative())
124
                 if(len != f.len) return len > f.len;
126
127
                  for (int i=len-1; i>=0; i--) if (v[i] != f.v[i]) return v[i] > f.v[i]; \\
128
                 return false;
129
             }
130
131
             if(len != f.len) return len < f.len;</pre>
             for (int i=len-1; i>=0; i--) if (v[i] != f.v[i]) return v[i] < f.v[i];
132
             return false;
134
         }
```

```
135
136
            bool operator>(bign const& f) const { return f < *this; }
            bool operator <= (bign const& f) const { return !(*this > f); }
137
            bool operator>=(bign const& f) const { return !(*this < f); }
138
139
140
                                                运算
141
142
143
144
            bign operator -() const
145
            {
146
                 bign c = *this;
147
                 \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{lll} \text{for}\,(\,\text{int}\ i{=}c\,.\,\text{len}\,{-}1;\ i\,{>}{=}0;\ i\,{-}{-})\,\,\{\ c\,[\,i\,\,]\,\,=\,{-}\,\,c\,[\,i\,\,]\,;\,\,\,\} \end{array}
                 c.Advance();
148
                 c.Strip();
149
150
                 return c;
151
            }
152
            bign operator+(bign const& f) const
154
            {
                 bign c;
156
                 c.len = max(len, f.len);
                 \begin{array}{lll} & \text{for}\,(\,\mathrm{int}\ i\!=\!0;\ i\!<\!\!c\,.\,\mathrm{len}\,;\ i\!+\!+\!)\ c\,[\,i\,]\,=\,v\,[\,i\,]\,+\,f\,.\,v\,[\,i\,]\,; \end{array}
158
                 c.Advance();
                 c.Strip();
160
                 return c;
161
            }
162
163
            bign operator-(bign const& f) const { return *this + (-f); }
164
165
            bign operator*(int const& k) const
166
167
                 bign c;
168
                 c.len = len;
                 for (int i=0; i<len; i++) c.v[i] = v[i] * k;
169
                 c.len += 10; // 这个乘数需要设置成比 log(SYS, max(k)) 大.
170
171
                 c.Advance();
172
                 c.Strip();
173
                 return c;
174
            }
175
            bign operator*(bign const& f) const
176
177
                 if(isNegative() && f.isNegative()) return ((-*this) * (-f));
178
179
                  if(isNegative()) return - ((-*this) * f);
                 if(f.isNegative()) return - (*this * (-f));
180
181
                 bign c;
182
                 c.len = len + f.len;
                 for(int i=0; i<len; i++)
183
184
                       \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{lll} \text{for}\,(\,\mathrm{int}\ j\!=\!0;\ j\!<\!\!f\,.\,\mathrm{len}\,;\ j\!+\!+\!)\ c\,[\,i\!+\!j\,\,]\ +\!=\ v\,[\,i\,\,]\ ^*\ f\,.\,v\,[\,j\,\,]\,; \end{array}
185
186
                       c.Advance();
187
                 }
188
                 c.Strip();
189
                 return c;
190
            }
191
            int operator%(int const& k) const
192
193
194
                 int res = 0;
```

```
195
               for (int i=len-1; i>=0; i--) (res = res * SYS + v[i]) %= k;
196
              return res;
197
          }
198
199
200
                                       输入输出
          //=
201
202
          bign\ Out(const\ char*\ c="\n")\ const
203
204
          {
205
               if (len = 0 | | (len = 1 && v[0] = 0)) { printf("0%s", c); return *this; }
206
               if(v[len-1] >= 0)
207
                   for(int i=len-1; i>=0; i--) printf("%d", v[i]);
208
                   printf("%s", c);
209
              }
210
211
               else
212
              {
213
                   printf("-");
214
                   (-*this).Out(c);
215
216
              return *this;
          }
217
218
          bign TestOut(const char* c = "\n", int const& sz = 0) const
219
220
          {
221
               printf("[(%d)<sub>\( \)</sub>", len);
              if(sz =\!\!\!= 0) \ for(int \ i=\!\!0; \ i<\!\!len\,; \ i+\!\!+\!\!) \ printf(``\%\!d_{\sqcup}", \ v[\,i\,])\,;
222
223
              else for (int i=01; i < sz; i++) printf("%d", v[i]);
224
              printf("]\n");
225
              Out("");
               printf("%s", c);
226
              return *this;
227
228
          }
229
230
     };
```

#### 康托展开与逆展开

```
/// 康托展开.
2
    /// 从一个排列映射到排列的rank.
3
    /// power : 阶乘数组.
4
5
7
8
    int power[21];
9
    /// 康托展开, 排名从0开始.
10
    /// 输入为字符串, 其中的字符根据 ascii 码比较大小.
11
    /// 可以将该字符串替换成其它线序集合中的元素的排列.
13
    int Cantor(const char* c, int len)
14
    {
15
        int res = 0;
16
        for(int i=0; i<len; i++)
17
18
             int rank = 0;
19
             \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{lll} & \text{for} (int \ j{=}i\,; \ j{<}len\,; \ j{+}{+}) \ if (c\,[\,j\,]\,<\,c\,[\,i\,]) \ rank{+}{+}; \end{array}
20
             res += rank * power[len - i - 1];
```

```
21
22
          return res;
23
     }
24
25
     bool cused [21]; // 该数组大小应为字符集的大小.
26
     /// 逆康托展开,排名从0开始.
     /// 输出排名为rank的, 长度为len的排列.
27
28
     void RevCantor(int rank, char* c, int len)
29
30
          for(int i=0; i< len; i++) cused[i] = false;
31
          for(int i=0; i< len; i++)
32
               int cnt = rank / power[len - i - 1];
33
               rank \% = power[len - i - 1];
34
35
               cnt++;
               int num = 0;
36
37
               while (true)
38
39
                    if (!cused[num]) cnt--;
40
                    if(cnt = 0) break;
41
                    num++;
42
43
               cused[num] = true;
44
               c[i] = num + 'a'; // 输出字符串, 从a开始.
45
46
47
     /// 阶乘数组初始化.
48
49
     int main()
50
51
          power[0] = power[1] = 1;
          \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{lll} \text{for} \, (\, \text{int} & i \! = \! 0; \; i \! < \! 20; \; i \! + \! + \! ) \; \operatorname{power} [\, i \, ] \; = \; i \; \; * \; \operatorname{power} [\, i \, - 1]; \end{array}
53
54
```

## 快速乘

```
inline ll mul(ll a, ll b) {
            ll d=(ll) floor (a*(double)b/M+0.5);
            ll ret=a*b-d*M;
            if (ret <0) ret+=M;
            return ret;
        }
}</pre>
```

# 模拟退火

```
db Tbegin = 1e2;
    db \text{ Tend} = 1e-6;
13
14
    db T = Tbegin;
    db rate = 0.99995;
16
    int tcnt = 0;
17
    point mvbase = point(0.01, 0.01);
    point curp = p[1];
18
19
    db curmax = GetIntArea(curp);
    while(T >= Tend)
20
21
22
        // 生成一个新的解.
23
        point nxtp = curp + point(
            (randdb() - 0.5) * 2.0 * mvbase.x * T,
24
            (randdb() - 0.5) * 2.0 * mvbase.y * T);
25
26
        // 计算这个解的价值.
27
28
        db v = GetIntArea(nxtp);
29
30
        // 算出距离当前最优解有多远.
31
        db \ dist = v - curmax;
32
        if(dist > eps \mid\mid (dist < -eps \&\& randdb() > exp(dist / T)))
33
        {
            // 更新方案和答案.
34
35
            curmax = v;
36
            curp = nxtp;
37
            tcnt++;
38
40
        T *= rate;
41
```

## 魔法求递推式

```
#define rep(i,a,n) for (int i=a;i<n;i++)
    \#define \ per(\,i\,\,,a\,,n\,) \ for \ (\,int\ i=\!\!n-1;i>\!\!=\!\!a\,;\,i-\!\!-\!\!)
3
    #define pb push_back
    #define mp make_pair
     #define all(x) (x).begin(),(x).end()
     #define fi first
6
     #define se second
8
    #define SZ(x) ((int)(x).size())
9
     typedef vector<int> VI;
10
     typedef long long ll;
     typedef pair<int, int> PII;
11
     const ll mod=1000000007;
12
     ll powmod(ll a, ll b) {ll res=1;a%=mod; assert(b>=0); for(;b;b>>=1){if(b&1)res=res*a%mod;a=a*a%mod;}return res
13
           ;}
     // head
15
     int _;
16
     11 n;
17
     namespace linear_seq {
          const int N=10010;
18
           l1 \ \operatorname{res}\left[N\right], \operatorname{base}\left[N\right], \_c\left[N\right], \_md[N];
19
20
21
          vector<int> Md;
          void mul(ll *a,ll *b,int k) {
22
23
                rep\,(\,i\;,0\;,k\!\!+\!\!k\,)\;\;\_c\,[\,i\,]\!=\!0;
24
                rep\,(\,i\,,0\,,k)\quad if\quad (\,a\,[\,i\,]\,)\quad rep\,(\,j\,,0\,,k)\quad \_c\,[\,i+j\,] = (\_c\,[\,i+j\,] + a\,[\,i\,] \,^*b\,[\,j\,]\,)\% mod\,;
                for (int i=k+k-1;i>=k;i--) if (_c[i])
25
```

```
26
                        rep \left( \right. j \left. , 0 \right. , SZ \left( Md \right) \right) \\ \left. \_c \left[ \right. i - k + Md \left[ \right. j \left. \right] \right] = \left( \_c \left[ \right. i - k + Md \left[ \right. j \left. \right] \right] - \_c \left[ \right. i \left. \right] * \_md \left[ Md \left[ \right. j \left. \right] \right] \right) \% mod;
27
                  rep(i,0,k) a[i]=_c[i];
28
            }
29
            int solve(ll n, VI a, VI b) { // a 系数 b 初值 b[n+1]=a[0]*b[n]+...
30
                                 printf("%d\n",SZ(b));
31
                  11 \text{ ans}=0, \text{pnt}=0;
                  int k=SZ(a);
32
33
                  assert(SZ(a) = SZ(b));
                  34
35
                  Md. clear();
                  rep\left(i\hspace{0.1cm},\hspace{-0.1cm}0\hspace{0.1cm},\hspace{-0.1cm}k\right)\hspace{0.2cm} if\hspace{0.2cm}\left(\underline{\hspace{0.2cm}}\hspace{0.2cm}m\hspace{-0.1cm}d\hspace{-0.1cm}\left[\hspace{0.1cm}i\hspace{0.1cm}\right]\hspace{-0.1cm}!\hspace{-0.1cm}=\hspace{-0.1cm}0\right)\hspace{0.2cm} M\hspace{-0.1cm}d.\hspace{0.1cm}push\_back\hspace{0.1cm}(\hspace{0.1cm}i\hspace{0.1cm})\hspace{0.1cm};
36
37
                  rep(i,0,k) res[i]=base[i]=0;
38
                  res[0]=1;
39
                  while ((1 ll \ll pnt) \ll n) pnt++;
40
                  for (int p=pnt;p>=0;p--) {
41
                        mul(res, res, k);
42
                        if ((n>>p)&1) {
43
                               for (int i=k-1;i>=0;i--) res[i+1]=res[i]; res[0]=0;
44
                               rep(j, 0, SZ(Md)) res[Md[j]] = (res[Md[j]] - res[k]*\_md[Md[j]]) mod;
45
                        }
46
                  }
47
                  rep(i,0,k) ans=(ans+res[i]*b[i])%mod;
48
                  if (ans<0) ans+=mod;
49
                  return ans;
50
            VI BM(VI s) {
51
                  VI C(1,1), B(1,1);
                  int L=0,m=1,b=1;
54
                  rep(n,0,SZ(s)) {
                         11 d=0;
                        rep(i, 0, L+1) d=(d+(ll)C[i]*s[n-i])%mod;
56
                        if (d==0) + m;
58
                        else if (2*L \le n) {
59
                               VI T⊨C;
60
                               11 c=mod-d*powmod(b,mod-2)%mod;
61
                               while (SZ(C) < SZ(B) + m) C.pb(0);
62
                               rep(i, 0, SZ(B)) C[i+m] = (C[i+m] + c*B[i]) mod;
63
                              L=n+1-L; B=T; b=d; m=1;
                        } else {
64
65
                               ll c=mod-d*powmod(b,mod-2)%mod;
                               while (SZ(C) < SZ(B) + m) C.pb(0);
66
                               rep(i, 0, SZ(B)) C[i+m] = (C[i+m] + c*B[i]) mod;
67
68
                              ++m;
69
                        }
70
71
                  return C;
72
73
            int gao(VI a, ll n) {
74
                  VI \subset BM(a);
75
                  c.erase(c.begin());
76
                  rep(i, 0, SZ(c)) c[i] = (mod-c[i]) mod;
                  return solve(n,c,VI(a.begin(),a.begin()+SZ(c)));
77
78
79
      };
80
81
      int main() {
82
            for (scanf("%d",&_);_;_---) {
                  scanf("%lld",&n);
83
84
                   printf("%d\n", linear\_seq::gao(VI\{x1, x2, x3, x4\}, n-1));
85
            }
```

## 常用概念

#### 映射

[injective] or [one-to-one] 函数值不重复
[surjective] or [onto] 值域都被取到
[bijective] or [one-to-one correspondence] ——对应

# 反演

反演中心 O, 反演半径 r, 点 p 的反演点 p' 满足  $|OP||OP'|=r^2$  不经过反演中心的直线,反形为经过反演中心的圆 不经过反演中心的圆,反形为圆,反演中心为这两个互为反形的圆的位似中心

## 弦图

设 next(v) 表示 N(v) 中最前的点. 令 w\* 表示所有满足  $A \in B$  的 w 中最后的一个点, 判断  $v \cup N(v)$  是 否为极大团, 只需判断是否存在一个  $w \in w*$ , 满足 Next(w) = v 且  $|N(v)| + 1 \le |N(w)|$  即可.

## 五边形数

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-x^n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (1-x^{2n+1}) x^{n(3n+1)/2}$$

# pick 定理

整多边形面积 A= 内部格点数 i+ 边上格点数  $\frac{b}{2}-1$ 

## 重心

半径为 r ,圆心角为  $\theta$  的扇形重心与圆心的距离为  $\frac{4r\sin(\theta/2)}{3\theta}$  半径为 r ,圆心角为  $\theta$  的圆弧重心与圆心的距离为  $\frac{4r\sin^3(\theta/2)}{3(\theta-\sin(\theta))}$ 

## 第二类 Bernoulli number

$$B_m = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} {m \choose k} \frac{B_k}{m-k+1}$$
  

$$S_m(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^m = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^m {m+1 \choose k} B_k n^{m+1-k}$$

## Fibonacci 数

$$F_n = \frac{\varphi^n - (-\varphi)^{-n}}{\sqrt{5}}, \varphi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$F_n = \lfloor \frac{\varphi^n}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor$$

#### Catalan 数

$$C_{n+1} = \frac{2(2n+1)}{n+2}C_n$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} {2n \choose n} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}$$

前 20 项:1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, 4862, 16796, 58786, 208012, 742900, 2674440, 9694845, 35357670, 129644790, 477638700, 1767263190

所有的奇卡塔兰数  $C_n$  都满足  $n=2^k-1$ 。所有其他的卡塔兰数都是偶数

## Stirling 数

$$s(n,k)=(-1)^{n+k}|s(n,k)|$$
  $|s(n,0)|=0$   $|s(1,1)|=1$   $|s(n,k)|=|s(n-1,k-1)|+(n-1)*|s(n-1,k)|$  第二类:n 个元素的集定义 k 个等价类的方法数  $S(n,1)=S(n,n)=1$   $S(n,k)=S(n-1,k-1)+k*S(n-1,k)$ 

## 三角公式

$$\begin{split} \sin(a \pm b) &= \sin a \cos b \pm \cos a \sin b \\ \cos(a \pm b) &= \cos a \cos b \mp \sin a \sin b \\ \tan(a \pm b) &= \frac{\tan(a) \pm \tan(b)}{1 \mp \tan(a) \tan(b)} \\ \tan(a) &\pm \tan(b) &= \frac{\sin(a \pm b)}{\cos(a) \cos(b)} \\ \sin(a) &+ \sin(b) &= 2 \sin(\frac{a + b}{2}) \cos(\frac{a - b}{2}) \\ \sin(a) &- \sin(b) &= 2 \cos(\frac{a + b}{2}) \sin(\frac{a - b}{2}) \\ \cos(a) &+ \cos(b) &= 2 \cos(\frac{a + b}{2}) \cos(\frac{a - b}{2}) \\ \cos(a) &+ \cos(b) &= -2 \sin(\frac{a + b}{2}) \sin(\frac{a - b}{2}) \\ \sin(na) &= n \cos^{n-1} a \sin a - \binom{n}{3} \cos^{n-3} a \sin^3 a + \binom{n}{5} \cos^{n-5} a \sin^5 a - \dots \\ \cos(na) &= \cos^n a - \binom{n}{2} \cos^{n-2} a \sin^2 a + \binom{n}{4} \cos^{n-4} a \sin^4 a - \dots \end{split}$$