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目录

计算几何	4
几何通用	4
平面几何通用	6
立体几何通用	8
判断点在凸多边形内	10
凸包	11
旋转卡壳	12
最小覆盖圆	13
数据结构	14
KD 树	14
Splay	16
表达式解析	21
并查	25
可持久化线段树	26
轻重边剖分	28
手写 bitset	31
树状数组	33
线段树	34
左偏树	36
动态规划	39
插头 DP	39
概率 DP	41
数位 DP	42
四边形 DP	43
斜率 DP	45
状压 DP	46
最长上升子序列	48
图论	49
best's therom	49
k 短路可持久化堆	51
spfa 费用流	54
Tarjan 有向图强连通分量	56
zkw 费用流	57

	倍增 LCA	59
	点分治	59
	堆优化 dijkstra	64
	矩阵树定理	65
	平面欧几里得距离最小生成树	68
	最大流 Dinic	75
	最大团	78
	最小度限制生成树	80
	最优比率生成树	84
4.F.2	4	۰.
数:		85
	常用公式	
	积性函数	
	莫比乌斯反演	
	常用等式	86
	SG 函数	86
		87
	线性基	88
	线性筛	90
	整数卷积 NTT	91
	中国剩余定理	92
字征	5 串	93
	AC 自动机	93
	KMP	95
	Manacher	96
	Trie 树	97
	后缀数组-DC3	98
	后缀数组-倍增法	99
	后缀自动机	100
	扩展 KMP	102
	_	
杂I		.03
	日期公式	
	读入挂	
	高精度	LU5

康托展开与逆展开
快速乘
塻拟退火 111
常用概念112
映射
反演
弦图
五边形数113
重心
第二类 Bernoulli number
Catalan 数113
Stirling 数
二 名 公 式

计算几何

几何通用

```
/// 计算几何专用. 按需选用.
 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
                       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) \{ \}
15
        point operator=(point const& f) { x=f.x; y=f.y; return *this; }
16
17
        point \ operator + (point \ const \& \ b) \ const \ \{ \ return \ point (x + b.x, \ y + b.y);
            }
18
        point operator-(point const& b) const { return point(x - b.x, y - b.y);
            }
        point operator()(point const& b) const { return b - *this; } // 从本顶点
19
            出发,指向另一个点的向量.
20
        db len2() const { return x*x+y*y; } // 模的平方.
21
22
        db len() const { return sqrt(len2()); } // 向量的模.
23
        point norm() const { db l = len(); return point(x/l, y/l); } // 标准化.
24
        // 把向量旋转f个弧度.
25
        point rot(double const& f) const
26
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
        void out() const { printf("(%.2f, \( \) \%.2f)", x, y); } // 输出.
32
33
    };
34
    // 数乘.
35
    point operator*(point const& a, db const& b) { return point(a.x * b, a.y * b
36
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;
```

```
41
    // 点积.
42
    db operator&(point const& a, point const& b) { return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y;
43
    bool operator==(point const& a, point const& b) { return eq(a.x, b.x) && eq(a.x, b.x)
44
        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.
49
    bool\ operator>>=(point\ const\&\ a,\ point\ const\&\ b)\ \{\ return\ a*b>-eps;\ \}
50
                              ------ 线段 ---
51
52
    struct segment
53
    {
54
        point from, to;
55
        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
        db len() const { return dir().len(); } // 长度.
59
60
        // 点在线段上.
61
62
        bool overlap(point const& v) const
        { return eq(from(to).len(), v(from).len() + v(to).len()); }
64
        point projection(point const& p) const // 点到直线上的投影.
65
66
67
            db\ h = abs(dir()\ *\ from(p))\ /\ len();
68
            db\ r\ =\ sqrt\left(from\left(p\right).len2\left(\right)\ -\ h^*h\right);
            if(eq(r, 0)) return from;
            if((from(to) \& from(p)) < 0) return from(to).norm() * (-r);
70
71
            else return from(to).norm() * r;
72
        }
73
        point nearest(point const& p) const // 点到线段的最近点.
74
75
76
            point g = projection(p);
77
            if(overlap(g)) return g;
78
            if(g(from).len() < g(to).len()) return from;
79
            return to;
80
        }
81
    };
82
    bool operator/(segment const& a, segment const& b) // 平行 (零向量平行于任意
83
        向量).
84
        return eq(a.dir() * b.dir(), 0);
85
86
```

```
87
88
    // 相交. 不计线段端点则删掉 eq(..., 0) 的所有判断.
89
    bool operator*(segment const& A, segment const& B)
90
91
        point dia = A.from(A.to);
        point dib = B.from(B.to);
92
        db a = dia * A.from(B.from);
93
94
        db b = dia * A.from(B.to);
95
        db c = dib * B.from(A.from);
        db d = dib * B.from(A.to);
97
        return ((a < 0 \&\& b > 0) \mid | (a > 0 \&\& b < 0) \mid | A. overlap (B. from) \mid | A.
             overlap(B.to)) &&
             ((c < 0 \&\& d > 0) \mid | (c > 0 \&\& d < 0) \mid | B.overlap(A.from) \mid | B.
98
                 overlap(A.to));
99
```

平面几何通用

```
/// 计算几何专用. 按需选用.
1
2
    db eps = 1e-12; // 线性误差范围; long double : 1e-16;
3
4
   db eps2 = 1e-6; // 平方级误差范围; long double: 1e-8;
    bool eq(db a, db b) { return abs(a-b) < eps; }
7
                             ----- 点和向量 ---
8
    struct point;
9
    struct point
10
11
       db x, y;
        point():x(0),y(0) \{ \}
12
13
        point (db\ a, db\ b) : x(a)\,, y(b)\ \{\ \}
        point(point const & f): x(f.x), y(f.y)  { }
14
        point operator=(point const& f) { x=f.x; y=f.y; return *this; }
15
16
        point operator+(point const& b) const { return point(x + b.x, y + b.y);
17
            }
        point operator-(point const& b) const { return point (x - b.x, y - b.y);
18
            }
        point operator()(point const& b) const { return b - *this; } // 从本顶点
19
            出发,指向另一个点的向量.
20
        db len2() const { return x*x+y*y; } // 模的平方.
21
22
        db len() const { return sqrt(len2()); } // 向量的模.
        point norm() const { db l = len(); return point(x/l, y/l); } // 标准化.
23
24
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>=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
     point operator*(db const& b, point const& a) { return point(a.x * b, a.y * b
37
           ); }
38
     // 叉积.
39
40
     db operator*(point const& a, point const& b) { return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
     // 点积.
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
47
     bool operator>>(point const& a, point const& b) { return a*b > eps; }
     // 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 =
52
     struct segment
53
54
          point from, to;
          segment(point const \& a = point(), point const \& b = point()) : from(a),
                to(b) { }
56
          point dir() const { return to - from; } // 方向向量,未标准化.
57
58
          db len() const { return dir().len(); } // 长度.
59
60
          // 点在线段上.
61
          bool overlap(point const& v) const
62
           \{ \ \text{return} \ \operatorname{eq}(\operatorname{from}(\operatorname{to}).\operatorname{len}() \, , \, \operatorname{v}(\operatorname{from}).\operatorname{len}() \, + \, \operatorname{v}(\operatorname{to}).\operatorname{len}()) \, ; \ \} 
63
64
65
          point projection(point const& p) const // 点到直线上的投影.
66
          {
                db h = abs(dir() * from(p)) / len();
67
                db r = sqrt(from(p).len2() - h*h);
68
                \quad \text{if} \left( \operatorname{eq} \left( \operatorname{r} \,, \  \, 0 \right) \right) \  \, \text{return} \  \, \operatorname{from} \,; \\
69
70
                 if\left(\left(\mathrm{from}\left(\mathrm{to}\right)\ \&\ \mathrm{from}\left(\mathrm{p}\right)\right)<0\right)\ \mathbf{return}\ \mathrm{from}\ +\ \mathrm{from}\left(\mathrm{to}\right).\mathrm{norm}\left(\right)\ *\ \left(-\mathrm{r}\right); 
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);
77
             if(overlap(g)) return g;
             if\left(g(from).len\left(\right)\,<\,g(\,to\,).len\left(\right)\right)\  \, \underline{return}\  \, from\,;
78
79
             return to;
80
        }
81
    };
82
    bool operator/(segment const& a, segment const& b) // 平行 (零向量平行于任意
83
         向量).
84
        return eq(a.dir() * b.dir(), 0);
85
86
87
88
    // 相交. 不计线段端点则删掉 eq(..., 0) 的所有判断.
89
    bool operator*(segment const& A, segment const& B)
90
    {
91
        point\ dia\ = A.\,from\,(A.\,to\,)\,;
92
        point dib = B.from(B.to);
        db a = dia * A.from(B.from);
93
        db b = dia * A.from(B.to);
94
        db c = dib * B.from(A.from);
95
        db d = dib * B.from(A.to);
96
97
        overlap(B.to)) &&
98
             ((\,c\,<\,0\,\,\&\&\,\,d\,>\,0)\ \mid\mid\ (\,c\,>\,0\,\,\&\&\,\,d\,<\,0)\ \mid\mid\ B.\,\,overlap\,(A.\,from)\ \mid\mid\ B.
                 overlap(A.to));
99
```

立体几何通用

```
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;
   bool eq(db a, db b) { return abs(a-b) < eps; }
3
4
5
                      struct point;
6
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
15
       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
        db len2() const { return x*x+y*y+z*z; } // 模的平方.
19
20
        db len() const { return sqrt(len2()); } // 向量的模.
21
        准化.
22
        void out(const char* c) const { printf("(\%.2f, _{\sqcup}\%.2f, _{\sqcup}\%.2f)\%s", x, y, z,
23
            c); } // 输出.
24
    };
25
26
    point operator*(point const& a, db const& b) { return point(a.x * b, a.y * b
        , a.z * b); }
    point operator*(db const& b, point const& a) { return point(a.x * b, a.y * b
28
        , a.z * b); }
29
30
    // 叉积.
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
    // 点积.
34
35
    db operator&(point const& a, point const& b)
    { return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y + a.z * b.z; }
37
38
    bool operator == (point const& a, point const& b)
39
    \{ return eq(a.x, b.x) \&\& eq(a.y, b.y) \&\& eq(a.z, b.z); \}
40
41
42
                          ----- 线段 ----
43
    struct segment
44
45
        point from, to;
        segment() : from(), to() { }
46
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.
        db len() const { return dir().len(); } // 长度.
50
        db len2() const { return dir().len2(); }
51
53
        // 点在线段上.
        bool overlap(point const& v) const
54
55
        { 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
            db h2 = abs((dir() * from(p)).len2()) / len2();
59
            db r = sqrt(from(p).len2() - h2);
```

```
61
                 if(eq(r, 0)) return from;
62
                 \begin{array}{l} \textbf{if} \left( \left( \text{from} \left( \text{to} \right) \,\, \& \,\, \text{from} \left( \text{p} \right) \right) \,\, < \,\, 0 \right) \,\, \\ \textbf{return} \,\, \left( \text{from} \left( \text{to} \right) . \, \text{norm} \left( \right) \,\, * \,\, \left( -\text{r} \right) ; \right. \end{array}
63
                 else return from + from(to).norm() * r;
64
           }
65
           point nearest(point const& p) const // 点到线段的最近点.
66
67
68
                 point g = projection(p);
69
                 if(overlap(g)) return g;
                 if(g(from).len() < g(to).len()) return from;</pre>
70
71
                 return to;
72
           }
73
74
           point nearest(segment const& x) const // 线段x上的离本线段最近的点.
76
                 db l = 0.0, r = 1.0;
77
                 while (r - l > eps)
78
                 {
79
                      db\ delta\,=\,r\,-\,l\,;
80
                      \label{eq:db_lmid} \mathrm{db} \ \mathrm{lmid} \, = \, l \, + \, 0.4 \ ^* \ \mathrm{delta} \, ;
81
                      db \text{ rmid} = 1 + 0.6 * delta;
82
                      point lp = x.interpolate(lmid);
83
                      point rp = x.interpolate(rmid);
84
                      point lnear = nearest(lp);
85
                      point rnear = nearest(rp);
                      if(lp(lnear).len2() > rp(rnear).len2()) l = lmid;
                      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
95
            向量).
96
           return eq((a.dir() * b.dir()).len(), 0);
97
98
```

判断点在凸多边形内

```
1 /// 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; } 
5 bool PointInside(point target)
6 {
7    sp = stk[0];
```

```
8
            point vt = sp(stk[1]);
 9
            point vb = sp(stk[st-2]);
10
            db mt = vt * sp(target);
11
            db mb = vb * sp(target);
12
            \label{eq:bool_bool} \begin{array}{ll} \mbox{bool} & \mbox{able} \, = \, \left( \, \mbox{eq} \left( \, \mbox{mt}, \, \, \, 0 \right) \, \, \, \&\& \, \, \mbox{eq} \left( \, \mbox{mb}, \, \, \, 0 \right) \right) \, \, \, | \, | \, \end{array}
                  (\,{\rm eq}\,({\rm mt},\ 0)\ \&\&\ {\rm mb}>0)\ \mid\mid\ (\,{\rm eq}\,({\rm mb},\ 0)\ \&\&\ {\rm mt}<0)\ \mid\mid
13
                  (mt < 0 \&\& mb > 0);
14
            if (able)
15
16
                  int xp = (int)(lower\_bound(stk+1, stk+st-2, target, agcmp) - stk);
17
                  able &= !(segment(sp, target) * segment(stk[xp], stk[xp-1]));
18
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
      \color{red} bool \hspace{0.2cm} PointInside (\hspace{0.05cm} point \hspace{0.2cm} target\hspace{0.05cm} )
28
      {
29
            sp = stk[0];
            point vt = sp(stk[1]);
30
            point vb = sp(stk[st-2]);
31
            db mt = vt * sp(target);
32
            db mb = vb * sp(target);
33
            bool able = mt < 0 \&\& mb > 0;
35
            if (able)
36
                  \begin{array}{lll} int & xp \, = \, (\,int\,) \, (lower\_bound \, (\,stk+1, \, \,stk+st-2, \, \,target \, , \, \,agcmp) \, - \, \,stk \, ) \, ; \end{array}
37
38
                  able \ \&\!\!\!= \ !(segment(sp\,,\ target)\ *\ segment(stk[xp]\,,\ stk[xp-1]));
39
40
            return able;
41
```

凸包

```
/// 凸包
2
   /// 去除输入中重复顶点,保留头尾重复,顺时针顺序.
3
   /// 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.
6
7
  /// stk [0]: 凸包上 y 值最小的点中, x值最小的点.
8
9
10
11
  int n;
  point a[105000];
```

```
point stk[105000]; int st;
13
14
15
     bool\ operator < (point\ const\&\ a,\ point\ const\&\ b)\ \{\ return\ eq(a.y,\ b.y)\ ?\ a.x < b.y\}
             b.x : a.y < b.y; }
16
      // 使用 >> 则取凸包上的点.
     // 使用 >>= 不取凸包上的点.
17
     void Graham()
18
19
20
           sort (a, a+n);
21
           int g = (int)(unique(a, a+n) - a);
22
           st = 0;
23
           \quad \quad \  \text{for} \, (\, \text{int} \  \  i \! = \! 0; i \! < \! g \, ; \, i \! + \! + \! )
24
25
26
                while (st>1 \&\& (stk[st-2](stk[st-1]) >> stk[st-1](a[i]))) st--;
27
                stk[st++]=a[i];
28
           }
29
           int p=st;
30
           \begin{array}{ll} {\bf for} \, (\, {\bf int} \quad i{=}g\,{-}2; i\,{>}{=}0; i\,{-}{-}) \end{array}
31
32
                while (st>p \&\& (stk[st-2](stk[st-1]) >> stk[st-1](a[i]))) st--;
33
                stk[st++]=a[i];
34
           }
35
     }
36
37
      /// [.] AC HDU 1392
```

旋转卡壳

```
1
                    /// 旋转卡壳求最远点对距离.
   2
                    /// stk []: 按顺序存储的凸壳上的点的数组.
  3
   4
                    5
                    {\color{red} int} \ \ {\bf GetmaxDistance} \, (\, )
    6
    7
                                        int res=0;
   8
                                        int p=2;
  9
                                        for(int i=1; i < st; i++)
10
                                                              \label{eq:while plane} \mbox{while (p!=st \&\& area(stk[i-1], stk[i], stk[p+1]) > area(stk[i-1], stk[i], stk[i]) > area(stk[i-1], stk[i], stk[i], stk[i]) > area(stk[i-1], stk[i], st
11
                                                                                   stk[i], stk[p]))
12
                                                                                p++;
                                                             // 此时stk[i]的对踵点是stk[p].
13
                                                             if(p==st) break;
14
15
                                                             // 修改至想要的部分.
16
                                                             res=max(res, stk[i-1](stk[p]).dist2());
17
                                                             res=max(res, stk[i](stk[p]).dist2());
18
                                        }
19
                                       {\color{red}\mathbf{return}}\ {\color{blue}\mathbf{res}}\ ;
```

20 }

最小覆盖圆

```
/// 最小覆盖圆.
 2
3
    /// n: 点数.
    /// a: 输入点的数组.
 4
5
 6
    const db eps = 1e-12;
9
    const db eps2 = 1e-8;
10
    /// 过三点的圆的圆心.
11
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
16
        db\ a2\,=\,c\,.\,x-a\,.\,x\,,\ b2\,=\,c\,.\,y-a\,.\,y\,,\ c2\,=\,\left(\,a2^*a2+b2^*b2\,\right)*0\,.\,5\,;
        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; };
    Resault MCC()
28
29
         if(n==0) return \{0, 0, 0\};
30
31
         if(n==1) return {a[0].x, a[0].y, 0};
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
         for(int i=0;i<n;i++) swap(a[i], a[rand()%n]); // 随机交换.
34
35
36
         point O; db R = 0.0;
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;
```

```
R=a[i](a[j]).len() * 0.5;
45
46
47
                    for(int k=0; k< j; k++) if(O(a[k]).len() >= R+eps2)
48
49
                        O = C\!C(\,a\,[\,i\,]\,,\ a\,[\,j\,]\,,\ a\,[\,k\,]\,)\,;
                        R = O(a[i]).len();
50
51
                    }
52
               }
54
55
          return {O.x, O.y, R};
56
```

数据结构

KD 树

```
1
   /// KD 树.
2
   /// 最近邻点查询.
3
   /// 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.
4
   /// 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**.
8
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
13
   const db INF = 1e20;
14
15
   /// 空间中的点.
16
   struct point
17
18
       db v[dem]; // 维度坐标.
                 // 注意你有可能用到每个维度坐标是不同的*类型*的点.
19
                 // 此时需要写两个点对于第k个维度坐标的比较函数.
20
21
       point(db*\ coord)\ \{\ memcpy(v,\ coord\,,\ {\tt sizeof}(v))\,;\ \}
22
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
28
       db& operator[](int const& k) { return v[k]; }
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;
          36
          return sqrt(a);
37
38
     /// 树中的节点.
39
40
     {f 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
43
          int d;
               给出.
          node* s[2]; // 左右子节点.
44
45
46
          int sep(point const & x) const { return x[d] >= loc[d]; }
47
     };
48
     node\ pool\left[mxnc\right];\ 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
51
     int flc [] = \{3, 0, 2, 1\};
52
     node* newnode(point const& p, int dep)
53
54
          curn -\!\!\!> \!\!\! loc = p;
55
          curn -\!\!>\!\! d = flc [dep \% dem];
56
          \operatorname{curn} \rightarrow \operatorname{s} [0] = \operatorname{curn} \rightarrow \operatorname{s} [1] = \operatorname{NULL};
57
          return curn++;
58
     }
59
     /// KD树.
60
61
     {\tt struct} KDTree
62
63
          node*\ root;
64
          KDTree() \{ root = NULL; \}
65
66
67
          node* insert(point const& x)
68
               node* cf = NULL;
69
70
               node* cur = root;
71
               int dep = 0;
               while(cur != NULL)
72
73
74
                    dep++;
75
                    cf = cur;
76
                    cur = cur -\!\!\!> \!\!\!s \left[ \, cur -\!\!\!> \!\!\!sep \left( \, x \right) \, \right];
77
               if(cf = NULL) return root = newnode(x, dep);
78
79
               \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{return} & cf \!\! \to \!\! s \left[ \, cf \!\! \to \!\! sep \left( x \right) \, \right] \; = \; newnode (x \, , \; dep) \, ; \end{array}
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)
             if(x == NULL) return make_pair(INF, (point*)NULL);
86
             int k = x - sep(p);
87
88
             // 拿到点 p 从属子区域的结果.
89
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
96
                 sol.first = cd;
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)
             {
                 pair < db, point* > solx = nearest(p, x->s[!k]);
                 if(sol.first > solx.first) sol = solx;
106
107
108
             return sol;
109
         }
111
        db\ nearestDist(point\ const\&\ p)\ \{\ return\ nearest(p,\ root).first\ ;\ \}
112
113
114
     /// 初始化节点列表,会清除**所有树**的信息.
115
    void Init()
116
117
         curn = pool;
118
```

Splay

```
10
  11
                                                                       {\tt struct} \ \operatorname{node*} \ \operatorname{nil};
     12
                                                                       {\color{red} \textbf{struct}} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{node}
     13
  14
                                                                                                                         int v;
     15
                                                                                                                      int cnt;
  16
                                                                                                                    node*s[2];
                                                                                                                    node*f;
     17
                                                                                                                      void update()
     18
     19
  20
                                                                                                                                                                                      cnt=1;
                                                                                                                                                                                           \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace
  21
  22
                                                                                                                                                                                           \hspace{-0.2cm} \begin{array}{l} \hspace{-0.2cm} \textbf{if} \hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} s\hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} 1\hspace{0.1cm}] \hspace{-0.1cm} ! \hspace{-0.1cm} = \hspace{-0.1cm} \hspace{-0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} |\hspace{0.1cm} |\hspace{0.1cm} | \hspace{-0.1cm} - \hspace{-0.1cm} \hspace{-0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} |\hspace{0.1cm} |\hspace{0.1cm} - \hspace{-0.1cm} \hspace{-0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} |\hspace{0.1cm} |\hspace{0.1cm} - \hspace{-0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} |\hspace{0.1cm} - \hspace{-0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} |\hspace{0.1cm} - \hspace{-0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} |\hspace{0.1cm} - \hspace{-0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0
23
  24
  25
                                                                       pool[mxn]; node* nt=pool;
  26
  27
                                                                       node*newnode(int v, node*f)
  28
                                                                     {
  29
                                                                                                                    n\,t\!-\!\!>\!\!v\!\!=\!\!v\,;
30
                                                                                                                    nt->cnt=1;
31
                                                                                                                    nt -> s[0] = nt -> s[1] = nil;
32
                                                                                                                    nt \rightarrow f = f;
33
                                                                                                                         return nt++;
34
                                                                     }
  35
  36
37
                                                                       {f struct} SplayTree
38
39
                                                                                                                                       {\tt node*root}\,;
  40
                                                                                                                                          {\tt SplayTree():root(nil)\{\}}
  41
     42
                                                                                                                                          void rot(node*x)
  43
                                                                                                                                          {
                                                                                                                                                                                                            node*y=x->f;
  44
                                                                                                                                                                                                            45
  46
                                                                                                                                                                                                            y - > s [k^1] = x - > s [k];
     47
                                                                                                                                                                                                            if(x->s[k]!=nil) x->s[k]->f=y;
     48
  49
50
                                                                                                                                                                                                         x->f=y->f;
51
                                                                                                                                                                                                             \hspace{-0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm} \hspace{0.1cm}
52
  53
                                                                                                                                                                                                       y -> f = x; x -> s[k] = y;
  54
  55
                                                                                                                                                                                                       y=>update();
56
                                                                                                                                          }
57
  58
                                                                                                                                       node* splay(node*x,node*t=nil)
  59
                                                                                                                                                                                                            while(x->f!=t)
```

```
61
                        {
62
                               {\tt node*y\!\!=\!\!x\!\!-\!\!\!>} f;
 63
                               if(y->f!=t)
                                \begin{array}{l} \textbf{if} \; ((x = y - > s \; [\, 0\, ]\,) \; \hat{} \; (y = y - > f - > s \; [\, 0\, ]\,) \; ) \\ \end{array} 
 65
                                      rot(x); else rot(y);
 66
                               rot(x);
67
                       }
 68
                        x->update();
 69
                        if(t=nil) root=x;
 70
                        return x;
 71
                }
 72
 73
 74
                void Insert(int v)
 75
 76
                {
 77
                        if(root = nil) \ \{ \ root = new node(v, \ nil); \ return; \ \}
 78
                        node *x=root , *y=root;
 79
                        \label{eq:while} \begin{array}{ll} \text{while} \, (\, x! \! = \! n \, \text{il} \,) & \{ \  \, y \! = \! x \, ; \  \, x \! = \! x \! - \! \! > \! s \, [\, x \! - \! \! > \! v \, < = \, v \, ] \, ; \  \, \} \end{array}
 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
                        node *x=root, *y=root;
 86
                        node *r=nil;
 88
                        while(x!=nil)
 89
90
                               y=x;
91
                               \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{if} (x \!\! - \!\! > \!\! v \!\! = \!\! v) & r \!\! = \!\! x; \end{array}
92
                               x\!\!=\!\!x\!\!-\!\!\!>\!\!s\,[\,x\!\!-\!\!\!>\!\!v\,<\,v\,]\,;
 93
                       splay(y);
 94
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;
                        102
                        {
103
                               y=x;
104
                               if(k=x->s[0]->cnt+1) break;
105
                               if(k<x->s[0]->cnt+1) x=x->s[0];
106
                               \begin{array}{lll} {\tt else} & \{ & k \!\! = \!\! x \!\! - \!\! > \!\! s [0] \!\! - \!\! > \!\! cnt \!\! + \!\! 1; \  \, x \!\! = \!\! x \!\! - \!\! > \!\! s [1]; \  \, \} \end{array}
107
108
                       splay\left( y\right) ;
109
                        return x;
110
                }
111
```

```
112
              // 排名从1开始.
              int \ \operatorname{GetRank}( \operatorname{node}^* x) \ \{ \ \operatorname{return} \ \operatorname{splay}( x) - > s[0] - > \operatorname{cnt} + 1; \ \}
113
114
115
              node*Delete(node*x)
116
117
                     int k=GetRank(x);
                     node*L=FindRank(k-1);
118
                     node*R=FindRank(k+1);
119
120
121
                     if(L!=nil) splay(L);
122
                     if(R!=nil) splay(R,L);
123
                     124
                     \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{else} & \text{if} \left( R \!\!\! = \!\! \text{nil} \right) & L \!\!\! = \!\! \text{s} \left[ 1 \right] \!\! = \! \text{nil} \, ; \end{array}
125
126
                     else R\rightarrows [0] = nil;
127
                     if(R!=nil) R=>update();
128
129
                     \quad \text{if} \, (L!\!=\!\text{nil}\,) \ L\!\!-\!\!>\!\! \text{update}(\,)\,;
130
131
                     return x;
132
              }
133
134
              node*Prefix(int v) // 前驱.
135
                     {\tt node} \ {\tt *x=root} \;, \ {\tt *y=root} \;;
136
137
                     node*r=nil;
138
                     while(x!=nil)
139
140
                           y=x;
141
                           \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{if} \ (x \!\! > \!\! v \!\! < \!\! v) & r \!\! = \!\! x \, ; \\ \end{array}
142
                           x\!\!=\!\!x\!\!-\!\!\!>\!\!\!s\,[\,x\!\!-\!\!\!>\!\!v\!\!<\!\!v\,]\,;
143
144
                     splay(y);
145
                     return r;
146
              }
147
148
              node*Suffix(int v) // 后继.
149
                     node *x=root, *y=root;
150
151
                     node*r=nil;
152
                     153
                     {
154
                           y=x;
155
                           if(x\rightarrow v>v) r=x;
156
                           157
                     }
158
                     \operatorname{splay}(y);
159
                     return r;
160
              }
161
162
```

```
163
              \begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} void & output() & \{ & output(root); & printf("\%s\n",root=nil" ? "empty tree!" : \end{tabular}
                     ""); }
164
              void output(node*x)
165
166
                     if(x=nil)return ;
167
                     output(x->s[0]);
                     printf("%d_{\sqcup}", x->v);
168
                     output(x->s[1]);
169
170
              }
171
172
              void test() { test(root); printf("%s\n",root=nil ? "empty tree!" : "");
173
              \textcolor{red}{\texttt{void}} \hspace{0.2cm} \texttt{test} \hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} \texttt{node*} x)
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\!\!\!s\,[\,0\,]\,,x
177
                            -\!\!>\!\!s\,[\,1\,]\;,x\!-\!\!>\!\!cnt\,)\;;
178
                     test\left(x\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\left[\,1\,\right]\,\right)\,;
179
              }
180
181
        };
182
183
184
        int n;
185
186
        int main()
187
        {
188
             nil=newnode(-1, nullptr);
             nil \rightarrow cnt = 0;
189
190
             {\tt nil}\! \to\!\! s[1]\! =\! nil\! \to\!\! s[1]\! =\! nil ;
191
192
            n=getint();
193
            SplayTree st;
194
195
             for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
196
             {
197
                   int c;
198
                   c=getint();
199
                   switch(c)
200
                          case 1: //Insert
201
202
                                c=getint();
203
                                st.Insert(c);
204
                          break;
205
                          case 2: //Delete
206
                                c=getint();
207
                                \operatorname{st.Delete}(\operatorname{st.Find}(\operatorname{c}));
208
                         break;
                          case 3: //Rank
209
210
                                c=getint();
```

```
211
                                   printf("%d\n", st.GetRank(st.Find(c)));
212
                            break;
213
                            case 4: //FindRank
214
                                   c=getint();
215
                                   \texttt{printf("%d} \\ \texttt{'n",st.FindRank(c)} \\ \texttt{-} \texttt{>} v);
216
                            break;
217
                            {\color{red}\mathbf{case}} \ 5 \colon \ // \, \mathtt{prefix}
218
                                  c=getint();
219
                                   printf("%d\n", st.Prefix(c)->v);
220
                            break;
221
                            case 6: //suffix
222
                                    c=getint();
                                    printf(\,{}^{\raisebox{-.5ex}{\tiny $n$}}\hspace{-.5ex}{}^{\raisebox{-.5ex}{\tiny $n$}}\hspace{-.5ex},st\,.\,Suffix\,(\,c\,)\hspace{-.5ex}-\hspace{-.5ex}{}^{\raisebox{-.5ex}{\tiny $v$}}\hspace{-.5ex})\,;
223
224
                            break;
225
                            case 7: //test
226
                                   st.test();
227
                            break;
228
                            default: break;
229
                     }
230
              }
231
232
              return 0;
233
```

表达式解析

```
/// 表达式解析
   /// 线性扫描,直接计算.
2
    /// 不支持三元运算符.
3
   /// 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.
4
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
    /// 圆括号运算符会特别对待.
9
    /// 如果需要建树,直接改Calc和Push函数.
10
11
12
    /// ctt: 字符集编号下界.
    /// ctf: 字符集编号上界.
13
    /// ctx: 字符集大小.
14
15
    const int ctf = -128;
16
    const int ctt = 127;
    \begin{array}{lll} \mathbf{const} & \mathbf{int} & \mathbf{ctx} \, = \, \mathbf{ctt} \, - \, \mathbf{ctf} \, ; \end{array}
17
18
19
   /// 表达式字符总数.
20
   const int mxn = 1005000;
21
22 /// inp: 输入的表达式; 已经去掉了空格.
```

```
23 /// inpt: 输入的表达式的长度.
24
    /// sx, aval: 由Destruct设定的外部变量数组. 无需改动.
25
    /// 用法:
    int len = Destruct(inp, inpt);
27
    Evaluate(sx, len, aval);
28
29
    /// 重新初始化: 调用Destruct即可.
30
31
32
33
    int _prio[ctx]; int* prio = _prio - ctf;
34
    bool _pref[ctx]; bool* pref = _pref - ctf;
35
36
    // 设置一个运算符的优先级和结合顺序.
37
38
    void SetProp(char x, int a, int b) { prio[x] = a; pref[x] = b; }
39
40
    stack<int> ap; // 变量栈.
41
    stack<char> op; // 符号栈.
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
    void Calc()
47
48
49
        char cop = op.top(); op.pop();
50
        switch(cop)
            case '+': { int b = Fetch(); int a = Fetch(); Push(a + b); } return;
53
            case '-': { int b = Fetch(); int a = Fetch(); Push(a - b); } return;
             {\color{red} \textbf{case}} \ ``*" : \ \{ \ \text{int} \ b = Fetch(); \ \text{int} \ a = Fetch(); \ Push(a * b); \ \} \ \textbf{return}; 
54
            case '/': { int b = Fetch(); int a = Fetch(); Push(a / b); } return;
            case '|': { int b = Fetch(); int a = Fetch(); Push(a | b); } return;
56
57
            case '&': { int b = Fetch(); int a = Fetch(); Push(a & b); } return;
            case ^{, ^{, }}: { int b = Fetch(); int a = Fetch(); Push(a ^{\hat{}} b); } return;
58
            case '!': { int a = Fetch(); Push(a); } return;
                                                              // '+'的一元算符
59
60
            case '~': { int a = Fetch(); Push(-a); } return; // '-'的一元算符
61
            default: return;
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.
67
    void Evaluate(char* s, int len, int* g)
68
69
        int gc = 0;
70
        for(int i=0; i<len; i++)
```

```
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(
72
                   IsVar(s[i])).
              {
 74
                  Push(g[gc++]); // 第gc个变量的**值**入栈.
              }
 75
              else // 输入是一个运算符s[i].
 76
 77
 78
                  if(s[i] = '(') op.push(s[i]);
 79
                  else if (s[i] = ')'
80
                       while(op.top() != '(') Calc();
81
82
                       op.pop();
                  }
83
84
                  else
                  {
                       while ( prio[s[i]] < prio[op.top()] | 
86
87
                           (\,\mathrm{prio}\,[\,s\,[\,i\,]\,] = \mathrm{prio}\,[\,\mathrm{op.top}\,(\,)\,] \,\,\&\&\,\,\,\mathrm{pref}\,[\,s\,[\,i\,]\,] = \mathrm{true}\,))
                           \operatorname{Calc}();
88
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: +, -.
     char sx[mxn]; // 表达式序列.
99
     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
101
                          的话.
102
     /// 返回:表达式序列长度.
103
     int Destruct(char* s, int len)
104
         int xlen = 0;
         \operatorname{sx}\left[ \left. \operatorname{xlen}++\right] \right. = \left. \left. \left\langle \cdot \right. \right\rangle \right. ;
106
107
         bool cvr = false;
108
         int x = 0;
109
         int vt = 0;
         for(int i=0; i< len; i++)
110
111
112
              if('0' \le s[i] \&\& s[i] \le '9')
113
              {
114
                  if(!cvr) sx[xlen++] = 0;
115
                  cvr = true;
116
                  if(cvr) x = x * 10 + s[i] - '0';
117
              }
              else
118
119
              {
120
                  if(cvr) \{ aval[vt++] = x; x = 0; \}
```

```
121
                    cvr = false;
122
                    sx[xlen++] = s[i];
123
               }
124
          }
125
          \mbox{if} \, (\, cvr \,) \  \, \{ \  \, aval \, [\, vt++] \, = \, x \, ; \  \, x \, = \, 0 \, ; \  \, \} \,
126
          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
127
               号.
128
               if((sx[i]=='+' | | sx[i]=='-') \&\& sx[i-1] != ')' \&\& sx[i-1])
129
                    sx[i] = sx[i] = '+' ? '!' : '\sim';
130
131
          \operatorname{sx}\left[\operatorname{xlen}++\right] = ',';
132
          return xlen;
133
134
135
      char c[mxn];
136
137
      char inp[mxn]; int inpt;
138
      int main()
139
      {
140
          SetProp('(', 0, true);
141
          SetProp(')', 0, true);
142
143
          SetProp('+', 10, true);
          SetProp('-', 10, true);
144
145
          SetProp('*', 100, true);
146
147
          SetProp('/', 100, true);
148
          SetProp('|', 1000, true);
149
150
          SetProp('&', 1001, true);
151
          SetProp('^', 1002, true);
152
153
          SetProp('!', 10000, false);
          SetProp('~', 10000, false);
154
155
156
          inpt = 0;
157
          char c;
          while ((c = getchar()) != EOF && c != ^{\prime}\n' && c!= ^{\prime}\r') if (c != ^{\prime}_\') inp[
158
                inpt++ = c;
          // 输入.
160
          printf("%s\n", inp);
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
          // 运算数.
165
           int \ t = 0; \ for(int \ i=0; \ i<len\,; \ i++) \ if(sx[\,i\,] == 0) \ printf(\mbox{\em "M$$_{\sc u}$}", \ aval[\,t = 0] ) 
               ++]); printf("\n");
166
          Evaluate(sx, len, aval);
167
          // 结果.
```

并查

```
/// 并查集
2
3
   /// 简易的集合合并并查集,带路径压缩.
5
   /// 重新初始化:
   memset(f, 0, sizeof(int) * (n+1));
   int f [mxn];
9
   int \ fidnf(int \ x) \{ \ return \ f[x] == x \ ? \ x \ : \ f[x] = findf(f[x]); \ \}
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
14
   /// c[i]: 点i作为集合表头时,该集合大小.
   /// 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];
20
   int c[mxn];
21
   int connect(int a, int b)
22
      if(c[findf(a)]>c[findf(b)]) // 把b接到a中.
23
      { c[findf(a)]+=c[findf(b)]; f[findf(b)] = findf(a); } // 执行顺序不可对
24
          调.
25
      else // 把a接到b中.
      \{c[findf(b)]+=c[findf(a)]; f[findf(a)] = findf(b); \}
26
27
   }
28
29
   /// 集合并查集,带路径压缩,非递归.
30
   /// 重新初始化:
31
   memset(f, 0, sizeof(int) * (n+1));
32
   33
34
   int f [mxn];
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
```

```
40 | }
41 | void connect(int a,int b){ f[findf(a)]=findf(b); } // *可以换成按秩合并版本
*.
```

可持久化线段树

```
1
    /// 可持久化线段树.
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.
 4
    /// 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
 6
    /// 池子大小.
 7
8
    const int pg = 4000000;
10
    /// 树根数量.
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
16
    /// 重新初始化:
17
    nt = 0;
18
19
    SegmentTreeInit(n);
20
21
22
23
    {\color{red} \mathbf{struct}} node
24
25
        int t;
26
        node*l,*r;
        node() \{ t=0; l=r=NULL; \}
27
28
        void update() { t=l->t+r->t; }
29
    }pool[pg];
30
31
    int nt;
32
    node* newnode() { return &pool[nt++]; }
33
35
    node* nil;
36
    node* root[mxn];
37
38
    \begin{array}{lll} \mathbf{void} & \mathbf{SegmentTreeInit} \, (\, \mathbf{int} \  \, \mathbf{size} \, = \, 0) \end{array}
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;
48
     node*Change(node*x, node*y, int l = 0, int r = INF)
49
50
           if(cp<l || r<cp) return y;</pre>
51
           x=newnode();
52
           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);
55
          x\!\!\to\!\! r \;=\; \mathrm{Change}\,(x\!\!-\!\!>\!\! r\;,\;\; y\!\!\to\!\!>\!\! r\;,\;\; \mathrm{mid}\!+\!1,\;\; r\;)\;;
56
          x\rightarrow update();
57
           return x;
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];
64
           int l=0, r=INF;
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 \mathrel{-}\!\!>\!\! t \!\!-\!\!\!y \!\!-\!\!>\!\! l \!-\!\!>\!\! t \, ;
73
                     l \; = \; mid{+}1, \; \; x \; = \; x \!\! - \!\! > \!\! r \; , \; \; y \; = \; y \!\! - \!\! > \!\! r \; ;
74
75
76
           return 1;
77
     }
78
79
     int n;
80
81
     int main()
82
     {
83
84
           int q;
           \operatorname{scanf}("%d",\&n);
85
86
           scanf("%d",&q);
87
88
           SegmentTreeInit(n);
89
90
91
           for(int i=0;i< n;i++)
92
93
                int c;
```

```
94
            95
            cp=c;
96
            root[i+1]=Change(root[i+1],root[i],0,INF);
97
98
99
        for(int i=0;i<q;i++)
100
101
102
            int a,b,k;
103
            scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b,&k);
            printf("%d\n", Query(b,a-1,k));
104
106
107
        return 0;
108
```

轻重边剖分

```
/// 轻重边剖分+dfs序.
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.
   /// f[i]: 顶点i的父节点.
   /// 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;
10
   int c[mxn];
11
   int f [mxn];
12
   _{int}\ \mathrm{mxi}\left[ \mathrm{mxn}\right] ;
   _{int}\ sz\left[ mxn\right] ;
13
14
   /// ct: 链数.
   /// ch[i]: 链头节点编号.
15
16
   int ct;
17
   int ch[mxn];
   /// loc[i]: 节点i在dfs序中的位置.
   /// til[i]: 子树i在dfs序中的末尾位置.
19
   _{int}\ \log\left[ mxn\right] ;
20
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;
28
   for(int i=0; i< n; i++) eds[i] = NULL;
29
30
   31
```

```
32
33
      struct edge{ int in; edge*nxt; } pool[mxn<<1];</pre>
34
      edge*eds[mxn]; edge*et=pool;
35
      void addedge(int a, int b){ et->in=b; et->nxt=eds[a]; eds[a]=et++; }
36
     \#define FOREACH_EDGE(e,x) for(edge*e=eds[x];e;e=e->nxt)
     \#define \ FOREACH\_SON(e,x) \ for(edge*e=eds[x];e;e=e->nxt) \ if(f[x]!=e->in)
37
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
           f[root]=-1; // 不要修改! 用于在走链时判断是否走到头了.
42
43
           q[qt++]=root;
           \begin{tabular}{ll} while (qh!=qt) & \{ \begin{tabular}{ll} int & $x=q[qh++]$; FOREACH\_SON(e,x) & $f[e->in]=x$; $q[qt]$ & \end{tabular} \end{tabular}
44
                 ++] = e->in; } 
45
           for (int i=n-1; i>=0; i--)
46
47
                int x = q[i];
48
                \operatorname{sz}\left[\,x\,\right] \;=\; 0\,;
49
                if\,(!\,eds\,[\,x\,])\ \{\ sz\,[\,x\,]\,=\,1;\ ch\,[\,ct\,]\,=\,x\,;\ c\,[\,x\,]\,=\,ct++;\ continue\,;\ \}
50
                \begin{array}{ll} {\operatorname{int}} \ \operatorname{mxp} \, = \, \operatorname{eds} \left[ \, x \right] \! - \! \! > \! \operatorname{in} \, ; \end{array}
51
                FOREACH_SON(e,x)
52
53
                      sz[x] += sz[e->in];
54
                      \begin{array}{l} if\left(\,sz\left[\,e\!\!\rightarrow\!\!in\,\right]\,>\,sz\left[\,mxp\,\right]\,\right)\ mxp\,=\,e\!\!\rightarrow\!\!\!>\!\!in\,; \end{array}
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
           loc[x] = curl++;
64
65
           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.
          FOREACH\_SON(e,x) if (e\rightarrow in != mxi[x]) BuildDFSOrder(e\rightarrow in);
66
67
           til[x] = curl -1;
68
69
70
      void HLD(int root)
71
72
           ct = 0;
73
           BuildChain(root);
74
           \operatorname{curl} = 0;
75
           BuildDFSOrder(root);
76
     }
77
78
     /// 线段树.
79
     \#define L (x<<1)
     #define R (x << 1|1)
```

```
int t [mxn<<3];</pre>
 81
 82
      int tag [mxn<<3];
 83
 84
      inline void pushtag(int x, int l, int r)
 85
      {
           if(tag[x]==0) return;
 86
           tag[L] = tag[R] = tag[x];
 87
 88
           int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
 89
           if(tag[x]==-1) \{ t[L]=t[R]=0; \}
           else if (tag[x]==1) \{ t[L]=mid-l+1; t[R]=r-mid; \}
 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
           if(cr<l || r<cl) return;
99
100
           _{i\,f\,(\,\mathrm{cl}<\!=\mathrm{l}\,\,\&\&\,\,\mathrm{r}<\!=\mathrm{cr}\,)}
101
                \{ tag[x] = cv; t[x] = (tag[x] = -1 ? 0 : r-l+1); return; \}
102
           pushtag(x,l,r);
           int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
104
           Change(L,l,mid); Change(R,mid+1,r); Update(x,l,r);
106
      void Modify(int l,int r,int v) { cl=l; cr=r; cv=v; Change(); }
107
108
      int ql, qr;
109
      int Query(int x=1, int l=0, int r=n-1)
110
111
           pushtag(x,l,r);
112
           \quad \textbf{if} \, (\, qr \! < \! l \ \mid \mid \ r \! < \! q \, l \,) \ \ \textbf{return} \quad 0; \\
113
           if(cl \le l \&\& r \le cr) return t[x];
114
           int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
115
           return Query(L,l,mid) + Query(R,mid+1,r);
116
      int GetTotalSum() { return t[1]; }
117
118
      /// 修改到根的路径上的信息. 按需更改.
119
120
      void Install(int p)
121
      {
          _{\mathbf{do}}\{
122
                Modify(\,loc\,[\,ch\,[\,c\,[\,p\,]\,]\,]\,\,,\,\,\,loc\,[\,p\,]\,\,,\,\,\,1)\,;
123
124
               p=f [ch[c[p]];
125
126
           while(p!=-1);
127
128
      /// 修改子树信息. 按需更改.
129
130
      void Remove(int p)
131
      {
```

```
132 | Modify(loc[p], til[p], -1);
133 |}
```

手写 bitset

```
2
          预处理p[i] = 2<sup>^</sup>i
 3
          保留N位
          get(d)获取d位
 4
          set(d,x)将d位设为x
 6
          count()返回1的个数
 7
          zero()返回是不是0
 8
          print()输出
 9
10
     #define lsix(x) ((x) << 6)
     #define rsix(x) ((x)>>6)
11
12
     #define msix(x) ((x)-(((x)>>6)<<6))
13
     ull p[64] = \{1\};
14
     struct BitSet{
15
          ull\ s\,[\,rsix\,(N\!\!-\!1)\!+\!1];
16
          int cnt;
17
          void resize(int n){
18
               if(n>N)n=N;
19
               int t = rsix(n-1)+1;
20
               if (cnt<t)
21
                   memset(s+cnt, 0, sizeof(ull)*(t-cnt));
22
               cnt = t;
23
24
          BitSet(int n){
25
              SET(s,0);
26
               cnt=1;
27
               resize(n);
28
          }
          \texttt{BitSet}\left(\right)\left\{\texttt{cnt}\!=\!\!1;\!\!\texttt{SET}(\texttt{s}\,,\!0)\,;\right\}
29
30
          BitSet operator & (BitSet &that){
31
               int len = min(that.cnt, this->cnt);
32
               BitSet ans(lsix(len));
33
               Repr(i,len)ans.s[i] = this->s[i] & that.s[i];
34
               ans.maintain();
35
               return ans;
36
37
          BitSet operator | (BitSet &that){
38
               int len = max(that.cnt, this->cnt);
39
               BitSet ans(lsix(len));
40
               Repr(i\,,len\,)\,ans\,.\,s\,[\,i\,]\,\,=\,\,this\,\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,[\,i\,]\,\,\mid\,\,that\,.\,s\,[\,i\,]\,;
41
               ans.maintain();\\
42
               return ans;
43
          }
44
          BitSet operator ^ (BitSet &that){
```

```
45
                  int len = max(that.cnt, this->cnt);
46
                  BitSet ans(lsix(len));
47
                  Repr(i\,,len\,)\,ans\,.\,s\,[\,i\,]\,\,=\,\,this\,\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,[\,i\,]\,\,\,\widehat{}\,\,\,that\,.\,s\,[\,i\,]\,;
                  ans.maintain();
49
                  return ans;
50
            }
            BitSet\ operator<<\ (int\ x)\{
51
52
                  int c = rsix(x), r = msix(x);
                  BitSet ans(lsix(cnt+c+(r!=0)));
                  for (int i = min(ans.cnt-1, cnt+c); i-c >= 0; -i)
54
55
                        if (i-c<cnt)
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
            }
            BitSet \ operator >> (int \ x)\{
62
63
                  \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{int} & c \ = \ r \, s \, i \, x \, \left( \, x \, \right) \, , & r \ = \ m s i \, x \, \left( \, x \, \right) \, ; \end{array} \label{eq:continuous}
64
                  BitSet ans(lsix(cnt));
65
                  if(c>=cnt)return ans;
                  Rep(i,cnt-c){
66
67
                        ans.s\,[\,i\,] \;=\; s\,[\,i{+}c\,] \;>>\; r\;;
                         if \ (r \ \&\& \ i+c+1 < \ cnt ) \ ans. \\ s [i] \ |= \ s [i+c+1] << (64-r); 
68
69
                  }
70
                  ans.maintain();
71
                  return ans;
72
            }
73
            int get(int d){
74
                  \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{int} & c \, = \, \texttt{rsix} \, (d) \, , & r \, = \, \texttt{msix} (d) \, ; \end{array} \label{eq:continuous}
75
                  if(c>=cnt)return 0;
76
                  return (s[c] & p[r]);
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));
83
                  if (x&&(s[c] & p[r]))return;
                  if(!x\&\&!(s[c] \& p[r]))return;
84
85
                  s\,[\,c\,]\ \hat{}\ =\ p\,[\,r\,]\,;
86
            }
87
            int count(){
88
                  int res = 0;
89
                  Rep(i,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
                        100
                               \operatorname{cnt}--;
101
                        if(lsix(cnt)>N){}
                               \textcolor{red}{\textbf{while}\,(\,\text{lsix}\,(\,\text{cnt}\,)\!\!>\!\!N)\,\text{cnt}\,\!-\!\!-;}
                               if (lsix (cnt)<N) {
104
                                      cnt++;
105
                                      for(int i = 63; i>N-lsix(cnt-1)-1;--i)
                                              _{{\bf if}\,(p\,[\,i\,]\&\,s\,[\,cnt\,-1])\,s\,[\,cnt\,-1]-=p\,[\,i\,\,]\,;}
106
107
                               }
                        }
108
109
110
                bool zero(){
111
                       Rep(i,cnt)\,if(s[i])\,return\ 0;
112
                        return 1;
113
                }
                void print(){
114
115
                        _{i\,f\,(\,l\,s\,i\,x\,(\,c\,n\,t\,)\!<\!=\!N)\,\{}
116
                               rep(i,N-lsix(cnt))putchar('0');
117
                               Repr(\, j \,\, ,\! 64)\, putchar(\, p\, [\, j\, ] \,\, \& \,\, s\, [\, cnt\, -1]?\, {}^{,1}\, {}^{,} :\, {}^{,0}\, {}^{,})\, ;
118
                        } else {
119
                               \operatorname{Repr}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} i \end{smallmatrix}, N\!\!-\! l\operatorname{six}\left(\operatorname{cnt}-1\right)\!-\!1\right)
                                      putchar(p[\,i\,] \,\,\&\,\, s\,[\,cnt\,{-}1]?\,{}^{,}1\,{}^{,}:\,{}^{,}0\,{}^{,})\,;
120
121
122
                        Repr(i, cnt-2){
123
                               ull x = s[i];
                               Repr(j,64)putchar(p[j] & x?'1':'0');
124
125
                        }
126
                        \operatorname{putchar}(\,{}^{\backprime}\backslash n\,{}^{\backprime})\,;
127
128
         };
```

树状数组

```
inline int lowbit(int x){return x&-x;}
2
    //前缀和,可改前缀最值
3
    void update(int d, int x=1){
 4
         if (!d) return;
5
         \mathbf{while} (d \leq n) \{
             T\,[\,d]+=x\,;
6
 7
              d+=lowbit(d);
8
         }
9
    }
10
    int ask(int d){
11
         int res(0);
12
         while(d>0){}
13
              res+\!\!=\!\!T[d\,]\,;
```

线段树

```
/// 线段树.
    /// 带乘法和加法标记.
    /// 只作为样例解释.
    /// mxn: 区间节点数. 线段树点数是它的四倍.
    const int mxn = 105000;
    /// n: 实际节点数.
8
    /// 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
    ll\ a\left[ mxn\right] ;
16
    int n,m;
17
    11 MOD;
18
19
    \#define L (x<<1)
20
    #define R (x << 1|1)
21
    ll t[mxn<<2]; // 当前真实值.
22
    ll tagm[mxn<<2]; // 乘法标记.
    ll taga [mxn<<2]; // 加法标记. 在乘法之后应用.
24
    void pushtag(int x,int l,int r)
25
26
        if(tagm[x]==1 \&\& taga[x]==0) return;
        ll \ \&m = \, tagm\, [\, x\, ]\, ; \ ll \ \&a = \, taga\, [\, x\, ]\, ;
27
28
        // 向下合并标记.
        (tagm[L] *= m) \% = MOD;
        (tagm [R] *= m) %= MOD;
30
        taga\left[L\right] \; = \; \left(\; taga\left[L\right] \;\; * \; m \; \% \; MOD + \; a \right) \; \% \; MOD;
31
        taga[R] = (taga[R] * m % MOD + a) % MOD;
32
        // 修改子节点真实值.
33
34
        int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
35
        t\;[L]\;=\;(\;t\;[L]\;\;*\;m\;\%\;MOD\;+\;(\;mid\!-\!l\!+\!1)\;\;*\;a\;)\;\;\%\;MOD;
        t\;[R]\;=\;(\;t\;[R]\;\;*\;m\;\%\;M\!O\!D\;+\;(\;r\!-\!mid\;)\;\;*\;\;a\;)\;\;\%\;M\!O\!D;
36
        // 清理当前标记.
37
38
        tagm[x] = 1;
39
        taga[x] = 0;
40
41
    /// 从子节点更新当前节点真实值.
```

```
/// 以下程序可以保证在Update之前该节点已经没有标记.
43
44
      \label{eq:void_point} \begin{array}{lll} \mbox{void} & \mbox{update(int } \mbox{x}) & \{ \mbox{ } \mbox{t} \mbox{[x]} = (\mbox{t} \mbox{[L]} + \mbox{t} \mbox{[R]}) \mbox{ } \mbox{\ensuremath{\text{MOD}}}; \mbox{ } \} \end{array}
45
46
      void build(int x=1,int l=1,int r=n) // 初始化.
47
48
           taga[x] = 0; tagm[x] = 1;
49
           if(l=r) \{ t[x] = a[l] \% MOD; return; \}
50
           int mid=(l+r)>>1;
51
           build(L,1,mid); build(R,mid+1,r);
           update(x);
52
53
     }
54
      int cl,cr; ll cv; int ct;
55
56
      void Change(int x=1,int l=1,int r=n)
57
      {
58
           if(cr<l || r<cl) return;</pre>
           if(cl<=l && r<=cr) // 是最终访问节点,修改真实值并打上标记.
59
60
           {
61
                 if(ct == 1)
62
                 {
63
                      (tagm[x] *= cv) %= MOD;
                      (taga[x] *= cv) %= MOD;
64
65
                      (t[x] *= cv) %= MOD;
66
                 }
                 else if (ct == 2)
67
                      (\,\mathrm{taga}\,[\,\mathrm{x}\,] \; +\!\!\!=\; \mathrm{cv}\,) \; \%\!\!=\! \mathrm{MOD};
70
                      (\,t\,[\,x\,] \,\,+\!\!=\,(\,r\!-\!l\!+\!1)\  \,^*\,\,cv\,)\,\,\%\!\!=\!M\!O\!D;
71
                 }
72
                 return;
73
74
           pushtag(x,l,r); // 注意不要更改推标记操作的位置.
75
           int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
76
           Change(L,l,mid)\,;\ Change(R,mid+1,r)\,;\ update(x)\,;
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;
83
      ll Query(int x=1,int l=1,int r=n)
84
85
           \quad \text{if} \, (\, qr \! < \! l \ \mid \mid \ r \! < \! q \, l \,) \ \ \textbf{return} \quad 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
           \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{return} & (\operatorname{Query}(L,l\,,mid) \,+\, \operatorname{Query}(R,mid+1,r\,)\,) \,\,\,\%\,\,M\!O\!D; \end{array}
90
91
     11 Getsum(int l,int r)
92
      { ql=l; qr=r; return Query(); }
93
```

```
94
     95
96
          97
          if(l=r) return;
          int mid=(l+r)>>1;
98
          Output(L\,,l\,,mid)\,;\;\;Output(R,mid+1,r\,)\,;
99
100
     }
101
     int main()
103
     {
104
          n=getint(); MOD=getint();
          \begin{tabular}{ll} & for (int & i = 1; i <= n; i++) & a [i] = getint(); \\ \end{tabular}
106
          build();
107
         m=getint();
108
          \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{for} (\, \textbf{int} \quad i = 0; i < \!\! m; \, i + \!\! +) \end{array}
109
          {
110
              int type = getint();
111
              if(type==3)
112
              {
113
                   int l = getint();
114
                   int r = getint();
                   printf("%lld\n",Getsum(l,r));
115
116
              }
              else
117
118
              {
119
                   int l = getint();
120
                   int r = getint();
121
                   int v = getint();
122
                   Modify(\,l\;,r\;,v\,,type\,)\,;
123
              }
124
          }
125
          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\left[\,heap1\left[\,x\,\right].\;l\;\right].\;key\!+\!\!=\!\!heap1\left[\,x\,\right].\;add\,;
 7
             heap1\left[\,heap1\left[\,x\,\right]\,.\,\,l\,\,\right]\,.\,add+\!\!=\!\!heap1\left[\,x\,\right]\,.\,add\,;
 8
             heap1\left[\,heap1\left[\,x\,\right].\;r\,\right].\;key+\!\!=\!\!heap1\left[\,x\,\right].\,add\,;
9
             heap1[heap1[x].r].add+=heap1[x].add;
10
             heap1[x].add=0;
11
      }
12
     int fa(int x){
```

```
13
                         int tmp=x;
14
                         while (heap1[tmp].fa) tmp=heap1[tmp].fa;
15
                         return tmp;
16
17
             _{int\ sum(int\ x)\{}
18
                         \quad \quad \text{int} \ \text{tmp=} x, sum = 0; \\
19
                         \begin{tabular}{ll} while & (tmp=heap1[tmp].fa) & sum+=heap1[tmp].add; \end{tabular}
20
21
             int merge1(int x, int y){
22
                         if (!x \mid | \ !y) return x?x:y;
23
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 \mid | \ !y) return x?x:y;
33
                         if (heap2[x].key < heap2[y].key) swap(x,y);
                         heap2[x].r=merge2(heap2[x].r,y);
34
35
                         heap2[heap2[x].r].fa=x;
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);
                         if \ (x \!\!\!=\!\! heap1 [heap1[x].fa].l) \ heap1 [heap1[x].fa].l \!\!=\!\! y; \\ else \ heap1 [heap1[x].fa].l \!\!=\!\! y; \\ else \ heap1[heap1[x].fa].l \!\!=\!\! y; \\ else \ heap1[heap1[x
42
43
                         heap1[y].fa=heap1[x].fa;
44
                         return fa(y);
45
46
             void del2(int x){
47
                         int y=merge2(heap2[x].l,heap2[x].r);
48
                         if (root==x) root=y;
49
                          if (x = heap2[heap2[x].fa].l) heap2[heap2[x].fa].l = y; else heap2[heap2[x].  
50
                        heap2[y].fa=heap2[x].fa;
51
             }
52
             void renew1(int x,int v){
53
                         heap1[x].key=v;
54
                         heap1[x].fa=heap1[x].l=heap1[x].r=0;
55
            }
56
             57
                         heap2 \left[ \, x \, \right]. \; key\!\!=\!\!v \, ;
58
                         heap2\left[ \, x \, \right].\;fa\!=\!heap2\left[ \, x \, \right].\;l\!=\!heap2\left[ \, x \, \right].\;r\!=\!0;
59
            }
60
             //建树
             int heapify(){
```

```
62
            queue <\!\! \mathbf{int} \!\! > Q;
63
            for (int i=1; i \le n; ++i) Q.push(i);
64
            while (Q. size()>1){
                  int x=Q.front();Q.pop();
65
                  int y=Q.front();Q.pop();
66
67
                  Q.push(merge2(x,y));
68
            }
69
            return Q. front();
 70
       //合并两棵树
 71
 72
       void U(){
 73
            int x,y; scanf("%d%d",&x,&y);
 74
            _{\text{int}}\ fx{=}fa\left( x\right) ,fy{=}fa\left( y\right) ;
 75
            if \ (fx!=fy) \ if \ (merge1(fx\,,fy) = fx) \ del2(fy); \\ else \ del2(fx);
 76
 77
       //单点修改
 78
       void A1(){
            _{\hbox{int}}\ x\,,v\,;\,s\,c\,a\,n\,f\,(\,\hbox{\it `'MdMd''}\,,\&\,x\,,\&\,v\,)\;;\\
 79
80
            del2\left( \,fa\left( x\right) \right) ;
81
            int y=del1(x);
 82
            renew1\left(x\,,heap1\left[\,x\,\right].\,key\!+\!v\!+\!sum\left(\,x\,\right)\,\right);
83
            int z=merge1(y,x);
84
            renew2\left(\,z\,,heap1\left[\,z\,\right].\;key\,\right);
85
            root=merge2(root,z);
 86
 87
       //联通块修改
       void A2(){
            _{\hbox{int}}\ x\,,v\,,y\,;s\,c\,an\,f\,(\,\hbox{\it ``\%d\!\%d''}\,,\&\,x\,,\&\,v\,)\;;
89
90
            del2\left(y\!\!=\!\!fa\left(x\right)\right);
91
            heap1[y].key+=v;
92
            \verb|heap1[y]|. \verb|add+=v|;
93
            renew2(y, heap1[y].key);
94
            root=merge2(root,y);
95
96
       //全局修改
97
       void A3(){
98
            int v; scanf("%d",&v);
99
            \operatorname{add}\!\!+\!\!=\!\!v\,;
100
       //单点查询
101
       void F1(){
103
            int x; scanf("%d",&x);
104
            printf("\%d\n",heap1[x].key\!+\!sum(x)\!+\!add);
105
106
      //联通块最大值
107
       void F2(){
108
            int x; scanf("%d",&x);
            printf("%d\n",heap1[fa(x)].key+add);
109
110
111
       //全局最大值
       void F3(){
```

```
113
          printf("%d\n",heap2[root].key+add);
     }
114
115
     int main(){
116
          scanf("%d",&n);
117
          for (int i=1;i<=n;++i)
118
              \verb|scanf| ("%d", \&heap1[i].key)|, heap2[i].key=heap1[i].key;|
119
          root=heapify();
          scanf("%d",&m);
120
121
          for (int i=1;i<=m;++i){
122
              scanf("%s",s);
123
              if (s[0]=='U') U();
124
              if (s[0] == 'A') {
                  if (s[1]=='1') A1();
125
                  if (s[1]=='2') A2();
126
                  if (s[1]=='3') A3();
127
128
              if (s[0]=='F'){
129
130
                  if (s[1]=='1') F1();
                  if (s[1]=='2') F2();
131
132
                  if (s[1]=='3') F3();
133
134
          }
135
          return 0;
136
```

动态规划

插头 DP

```
//POJ 2411
    //一个\mathrm{row}^*\mathrm{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
    //输入为长和宽
    #include <cstdio>
    #include <cstring>
    #include <algorithm>
7
8
    using namespace std;
9
    #define LL long long
10
11
    const int maxn=2053;
12
    struct Node
13
14
         _{\hbox{\tt int}}\ H[\max ]\,;
         _{\hbox{\scriptsize int}} \ S\,[\, \max ]\,;
15
16
         LL N[maxn];
17
         int size;
18
         void init()
19
         {
```

```
20
                   \operatorname{size} = 0;
21
                   \operatorname{memset}\left(\mathbf{H},-1\,,\operatorname{\mathbf{sizeof}}\left(\mathbf{H}\right)\right)\,;
22
             }
23
             void push(int SS,LL num)
24
25
                   int s=SS%maxn;
                   while ( \simH[s] && S[H[s]]!=SS )
26
27
                         s=(s+1)\%maxn;
28
29
                   _{i\,f}\left( \text{~}\text{H}[\,s\,]\,\right)
30
                   {
31
                        N[H[\,s\,]] += num\,;
32
                   }
33
                   else
34
                   {
35
                         S\,[\,\,s\,i\,z\,e\,]{=}SS\,;
36
                        N[size]=num;
37
                        H[s] = size ++;
38
                   }
39
             }
40
            LL get(int SS)
41
             {
42
                   int s=SS%maxn;
                   while (~H[s] && S[H[s]]!=SS)
43
44
                         s\!=\!(s\!+\!1)\!\%\!maxn\,;
                   if(\sim H[s])
47
                   {
48
                         \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{return} & \text{N[H[s]];} \end{array}
49
                   }
50
                   _{\rm else}
51
52
                         return 0;
53
54
             }
55
      } dp[2];
56
      \operatorname{int} now, pre;
57
      58
59
             if(p<0) return 0;</pre>
             return (S>>(p*l))&((1<<l)-1);
60
61
      }
62
      void \ set(int \ \&S, int \ p, int \ v, int \ l{=}1)
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;
              \begin{tabular}{ll} while ( & scanf("%d%d",&n,&m),n \,|\,|m|) \\ \end{tabular}
```

```
71
72
             if(n%2 && m%2) {puts("0");continue;}
             int now=1,pre=0;
74
             dp[now].init();
75
             dp[now].push(0,1);
76
             for(int i=0;i< n;i++) for(int j=0;j< m;j++)
77
78
                  swap(now, pre);
79
                  dp[now].init();
80
                  for(int s=0;s<dp[pre].size;s++)</pre>
81
                  {
                       int S=dp[pre].S[s];
82
                      LL num=dp[pre].N[s];
83
84
                       int p=get(S,j);
85
                       int q=get(S, j-1);
86
                       int nS=S;
87
                       set(nS, j, 1-p);
                       dp[now].push(nS,num);
88
89
                       if (p==0 && q==1)
90
91
                           set(S, j-1,0);
92
                           dp[now].push(S,num);
93
                      }
94
                  }
95
             }
96
             printf("\%lld \setminus n", dp[now].get(0));
97
98
```

概率 DP

```
POJ 2096
2
3
   一个软件有s个子系统,会产生n种bug
   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
5
   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。
7
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:
      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);
12
      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-p)
13
          j/s);
14
      dp\left[\,i\,+1\right]\left[\,j\,\right],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);
15
      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/2)
          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
                  \  \  \, \text{for}\  \, (\, \text{int}\  \, i\, =\, n\, ;\  \, i\, >=\, 0\, ;\  \, i\, -\!\!\!-\!\!\! )
34
                        \  \  \, \text{for}\  \, (\, \text{int}\  \, j\, =\, s\, ;\  \, j\, >=\, 0\, ;\  \, j\, -\!\!\!-\!\!\! )
35
36
                              if (i = n \&\& j = s) continue;
37
                              dp\,[\,i\,][\,j\,] \,=\, (\,i\,\,\,^*\,\,(\,s\,-\,j\,)\,\,^*\,\,dp\,[\,i\,][\,j\,+\,1]\,\,+\,(\,n\,-\,i\,)\,\,^*\,\,j\,\,^*\,\,dp\,[\,i\,]
                                    +\ 1][\,j\,]\ +\ (n-i\,)\ *\ (s-j)\ *\ dp[\,i\,+\,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

```
//HDU-2089 输出不包含4和62的数字的个数
2
3
     int dp[10][10];
     int k = 0;
5
     int dig[100];
6
 7
     void init()
8
     {
9
          dp[0][0] = 1;
10
           for (int i = 1; i \le 7; i++){
11
                \quad \  \  \, \text{for}\  \, (\, \text{int}\  \, j\, =\, 0\, ;\  \, j\, <\, 10;\  \, j+\!\!+\!\!)\{
                      \quad \  \  \, \text{for (int } k\,=\,0;\ k<\,10;\ k+\!+\!)\{
12
13
                           if (j != 4 && !(j == 6 && k == 2)){
14
                                dp[i][j] += dp[i - 1][k];
15
16
                     }
17
                }
```

```
18
             }
19
20
21
       int
             solve (int num)
22
       {
23
             \quad \text{int ret} \, = \text{num}, \ \text{ans} \, = \, 0; \\
             memset(\,dig\,,\ 0\,,\ \underline{sizeof}(\,dig\,)\,)\,;
24
25
             k = 1;
26
             while (ret > 0)
27
28
                    \mathrm{dig}\,[\,k++]\,=\,\mathrm{ret}\,\,\%\,\,10;
29
                    ret /= 10;
30
             }
             for (int i = k; i > 0; i--)
31
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 \ || \ (dig[i] == 2 \ \&\& \ dig[i+1] == 6)) \\
40
41
42
                          break;
43
             }
45
             return ans;
46
       }
47
48
       int main() {
49
             int n, m;
50
             init();
51
             while (cin >> n >> m && (n + m))
52
                    \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{int} & \textbf{ans} \, = \, \textbf{solve} \, (\textbf{m} \, + \, 1) \, - \, \, \textbf{solve} \, (\textbf{n}) \, ; \end{array}
53
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。</td>

      3
      状态转移方程:

      4
      dp[c][i]=min(dp[c][i],dp[c-1][j]+w[j+1][i])

      5
      url→>:http://blog.csdn.net/bnmjmz/article/details/41308919
```

```
6
     #include <iostream>
 9
     #include <cstdio>
10
     #include <cstring>
11
     using namespace std;
12
     const int INF = 1 << 30;
13
     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];
17
     int w[MAXN][MAXN]; //w[i][j]表示i到j无切割的权值
     int s [MAXN] [MAXN]; //s [c][j]表示前j个点切的第c次的位置
19
     int sum [MAXN];
20
     int main()
21
     {
22
           int n, m;
23
           24
25
                if (n = 0 \&\& m = 0) break;
26
                memset(s, 0, sizeof(s));
27
                memset(w, 0, sizeof(w));
28
                memset(dp, 0, sizeof(dp));
29
                memset(sum, 0, sizeof(sum));
30
                \  \  \, \text{for}\  \, (\, int\  \, i\, =\, 1;\  \, i\, <\!\!=\, n\,;\  \, +\!\!\!+\!\! i\,)
31
                {
                     scanf("%d", &val[i]);
33
                     sum\,[\,i\,] \; +\!\!= \; sum\,[\,i\,-\,1] \; + \; val\,[\,i\,]\,;
34
                }
                \  \  \, \text{for}\  \, (\, int\  \, i\, =\, 1;\  \, i\, <\!\!=\, n\,;\  \, +\!\!\!+\!\! i\,)
35
36
37
                     w[\,i\,]\,[\,i\,] \,=\, 0\,;
38
                     \quad \  \  for \ (int \ j = i + 1; \ j <= n; \ +\!\!+\!\! j)
39
                          w[\,i\,][\,j\,] \,=\, w[\,i\,][\,j\,-\,1] \,+\, val\,[\,j\,] \ ^* \ (sum\,[\,j\,-\,1] \,-\, sum\,[\,i\,-\,1]\,) \,;
40
41
                     }
42
43
                for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)
44
45
                     for (int j = 1; j \le m; ++j)
46
                     {
47
                          {\rm d} p \, [ \, j \, ] \, [ \, i \, ] \, = \, {\rm INF} \, ;
48
49
50
                for (int i = 1; i \le n; ++i)
51
52
                     dp\,[\,0\,]\,[\,\,i\,\,] \;=\; w\,[\,1\,]\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,;
53
                     s[0][i] = 0;
54
                for (int c = 1; c \le m; ++c)
                {
```

```
57
                         s[c][n + 1] = n; //设置边界
58
                         for (int i = n; i > c; --i)
59
60
                                int tmp = INF, k;
61
                                \  \, \text{for (int } j \, = \, s \, [\, c \, - \, 1\,] \, [\, i\,] \, ; \ j \, < = \, s \, [\, c\,] \, [\, i \, + \, 1\,] \, ; \, \, + \!\!\!\! + \!\!\! j \, )
62
                                      if \ (dp [\, c \, - \, 1\,] [\, j\,] \, + w [\, j \, + \, 1\,] [\, i\,] \, < \, tmp)
63
64
                                      {
                                            tmp = dp[c-1][j] + w[j+1][i]; // 状态转移方程, j
65
                                                   之前切了c-1次,第c次切j到j+1间的
66
                                            k = j;
67
68
                                dp\,[\,c\,]\,[\,i\,]\,=\,tmp\,;
69
70
                                s\,[\,c\,]\,[\,i\,]\,=\,k\,;
71
                         }
72
                   }
73
                   \texttt{printf("%d} \backslash n"\;,\;\; dp[m][n])\;;
74
             }
75
             return 0;
76
```

斜率 DP

```
//HDU 3507
 2
    //给出n,m,求在n个数中分成任意段,每段的花销是(sigma(a[1],a[r])+m)^2,求最小
3
     // \text{http:} // \text{acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=} 3507
5
    #include <stdio.h>
6
    #include <iostream>
    #include <string.h>
    #include <queue>
9
    using \ name space \ std;\\
    const int MAXN = 500010;
11
12
    int dp[MAXN];
    \operatorname{int} \ \operatorname{q} \left[ \operatorname{MAXN} \right];
13
    \quad \quad \text{int} \ \ \text{sum} \left[ \text{MAXN} \right];
14
15
16
     int head, tail, n, m;
17
18
    int getDP(int i, int j)
19
20
         21
22
23
    int getUP(int j, int k)
24
   {
```

```
25
26
     }
27
     int getDOWN(int j, int k)
28
29
          30
     }
31
32
     int main()
33
     {
34
          while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) == 2)
35
36
               for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
                     {\tt scanf("%d", \&sum[i]);}
37
38
               sum[0] = dp[0] = 0;
39
               for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
40
                    sum\,[\;i\;]\; +\!\!=\; sum\,[\;i\;-\;1\,]\,;
41
               head = tail = 0;
               q[tail++] = 0;
42
43
               \  \  \, \text{for}\  \, (\, \text{int}\  \, i\, =\, 1\, ;\  \, i\, <\!\! =\, n\, ;\  \, i\! +\!\! +\!\! )
44
45
                     while (head + 1 < tail && getUP(q[head + 1], q[head]) \le sum[i]
                          ]*getDOWN(q[head + 1], q[head]))
46
                          head++;
47
                    dp[i] = getDP(i, q[head]);
                     \label{eq:while (head + 1 < tail && getUP(i, q[tail - 1])*getDOWN(q[tail - 1])*} while (head + 1 < tail && getUP(i, q[tail - 1])*
48
                            1]\,,\ q[\,t\,a\,i\,l\,-\,2]\,)\,<=\,getUP(\,q[\,t\,a\,i\,l\,-\,1]\,,\ q[\,t\,a\,i\,l\,-\,2]\,)^{\,*}
                          getDOWN(\,i\;,\;\;q\,[\;t\,a\,i\,l\;-\;1\,]\,)\,)
49
                          tail--;
                    q\,[\;t\,a\,i\,l\,+\!+]\;=\;i\;;
50
               }
52
               printf("%d\n", dp[n]);
53
54
          return 0;
55
```

状压 DP

```
1 //CF 580D
2 //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 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int maxn = 20;
typedef long long LL;
8 int a[maxn];
int comb[maxn][maxn];
11 LL dp[(1 << 18) + 10][maxn];
```

```
12
    LL ans = 0;
13
     {\color{red} \textbf{int}} \ n\,,\ m,\ k\,;
14
15
     int Cnt(int st)
16
     {
17
           int res = 0;
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
18
19
20
                if (st & (1 << i))
21
                {
22
                      res++;
23
                }
24
           }
25
           return res;
26
27
28
     int main()
29
     {
30
           memset(comb,\ 0\,,\ {\tt sizeof}\ comb)\,;
31
           {\tt scanf("\%d\%d\%d", \&n, \&m, \&k);}
32
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
33
           {
34
                scanf("%d", &a[i]);
35
           }
36
           for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
37
           {
38
                int x, y, c;
39
                scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &c);
40
41
                y--;
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
                      if (st & (1 << i))
50
51
                      {
52
                           bool has = false;
53
                           \  \  \, \text{for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)}
54
55
                                 if (j != i \&\& (st \& (1 << j)))
56
                                {
57
                                      has = true;
58
                                      dp\,[\,st\,]\,[\,i\,] \;=\; \max(dp\,[\,st\,]\,[\,i\,]\,\,,\;\; dp\,[\,st\,\,\,\widehat{}\,\,\,\,\,(\,1\,<\!<\,i\,)\,]\,[\,j\,] \;+\; a\,[\,
                                            i \, ] \, + \, comb \, [ \, j \, ] \, [ \, i \, ] \, ) \, ;
                                }
59
60
                           if (!has)
```

```
62
63
                                              {\rm d} p \, [\, s \, t \, ] \, [\, i \, ] \, = \, a \, [\, i \, ] \, ;
64
                               }
66
                               67
                               {
68
                                       {\rm ans} \, = \, \max(\, {\rm ans} \, , \, \, {\rm dp} \, [\, {\rm st} \, ] \, [\, i \, ] \, ) \, ;
69
                               }
70
71
                }
72
73
                cout << ans << 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
          \quad \text{int} \ \operatorname{mid};
 5
          while (low <= high)</pre>
 6
               mid = (low + high) / 2;
 8
               if (num >= b[mid]) low = mid + 1;
               else high = mid - 1;
 9
10
          }
11
          return low;
12
13
14
     int lisDP(int* a,int* b,int n)
15
     {
          \quad \quad \text{int} \quad \text{i} \ , \ \ \text{len} \ , \ \ \text{pos} \ ;
16
          b[1] = a[1];
17
18
          len = 1;
19
          for (i = 2; i \le n; i++)
20
21
               if (a[i] >= b[len])
22
23
                    len = len + 1;
                    b\,[\,l\,e\,n\,] \;=\; a\,[\,i\,\,]\,;
24
25
               }
26
               else
27
               {
                    pos = dpSearch(a[i], 1, len);
28
29
                    b[pos] = a[i];
30
               }
31
          }
32
          return len;
```

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
3
        从1出发的欧拉回路的数量
        重边当作多种方案
 4
 5
    #include <algorithm>
 6
 7
    #include <cmath>
    #include <cstdio>
9
    #include <cstring>
10
    #include <iostream>
11
    #include <map>
    #include <queue>
12
13
    #include <set>
14
    #include <stack>
    #include <string>
15
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) <= (en); (i)++)
21
    #define rrange(i, st, en) for (int(i) = (en); (i) >= (st); (i)--)
22
    #define fill(ary, num) memset((ary), (num), sizeof(ary))
23
    using namespace std;
24
25
    typedef long long l1;
26
27
    const int maxn = 410;
28
    const int mod = 998244353;
29
30
    int d[maxn][maxn], g[maxn][maxn];
31
    ll c[maxn][maxn];
    int in [maxn], mul[(int)2e5 + 10], out [maxn];
32
33
34
    int n;
35
    11 getDet(ll a[][maxn], int n)
36
37
        range(i\;,\;1,\;n)\;\;range(j\;,\;1,\;n)\;\;a[\,i\,][\,j\,]\;=\;(a[\,i\,][\,j\,]\;+\;mod)\;\%\;mod;
38
39
        ll ret = 1;
40
        range(i, 2, n)
41
42
            range(j, i + 1, n) while (a[j][i])
```

```
43
                   {
44
                          ll \ t \, = \, a \, [\, i \, ] \, [\, i \, ] \ / \ a \, [\, j \, ] \, [\, i \, ] \, ;
45
                          \mathrm{range}\,(k,\ i\,,\ n)\ a\,[\,i\,]\,[\,k\,]\,=\,(a\,[\,i\,]\,[\,k\,]\,\,-\,\,a\,[\,j\,]\,[\,k\,]\,\,*\,\,t\,\,\%\,\,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
             }
             54
       }
55
56
       ll fastPow(ll n, ll m)
57
58
             11 \text{ ans} = 1;
59
             60
                   if (m & 1)
61
                          \mathrm{ans} \; = \; \mathrm{ans} \; * \; \mathrm{n} \; \% \; \mathrm{mod};
62
                   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
             \mathrm{mul}\left[0\right] = \mathrm{mul}\left[1\right] = 1;
             range \left( i \; , \; 2 \; , \; \left( \; int \; \right) \left( \; 2e5 \; + \; 5 \right) \right) \; \; mul \left[ \; i \; \right] \; = \; \left( \; mul \left[ \; i \; - \; 1 \right] \; * \; \; 1LL \; * \; \; i \; \right) \; \% \; \; mod;
78
             while (scanf("%d", &n) != EOF) {
79
                    fill(in, 0), fill(d, 0), fill(out, 0);
80
                   range(i, 1, n) range(j, 1, n)
81
82
                   {
                          scanf("\%d"\,,\;\&g[\,i\,][\,j\,])\,;
83
84
                          d\,[\,j\,]\,[\,j\,] \; +\!\!=\; g\,[\,i\,]\,[\,j\,]\,;
85
                          in[j] += g[i][j];
86
                          {\rm out}\,[\,i\,] \; +\!\!=\; g\,[\,i\,]\,[\,j\,]\,;
87
                   }
88
                   if \ (!judgeEuler()) \ \{\\
                          printf("Case_{\#}\%d:_{\sqcup}0\n", ++cas);
89
90
                          continue\,;
91
                   else if (n = 1) {
                          printf("Case_{\#}%d:_{\%}d\n", ++cas, mul[g[1][1]]);
```

```
93
                   continue;
94
               }
95
               range(i, 1, n) range(j, 1, n) c[i][j] = d[i][j] - g[i][j];
               \label{eq:mod_state} \texttt{ll trees} \, = \, \mathtt{getDet}(\, c \, , \, \, n) \, \, \% \, \, \mathtt{mod} \, \, * \, \, \mathtt{mul}[\, \mathtt{in} \, [\, 1 \, ] \, ] \, \, \% \, \, \mathtt{mod};
97
               range(\,i\;,\;\;2\;,\;\;n)\;\;trees\;=\;trees\;\;*\;\;mul[\,in\,[\,i\,]\;-\;1]\;\;\%\;\;mod;
               range(i\,,\,\,1,\,\,n)\ range(j\,,\,\,1,\,\,n)\ trees\,=\,trees\,\,*\,\,fastPow(mul[g[i\,][j\,]]\,,
98
                    \mod - 2) \% \mod;
               printf("Case_{\#}%d:_{\%}lld \n", ++cas, trees);
99
100
101
          return 0;
102
     }
103
          欧拉回路: 每条边恰走一次的回路
          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
107
          半欧拉图:存在欧拉通路的图
108
          有向欧拉图:每个点入度=出度
109
          无向欧拉图:每个点度数为偶数
110
          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
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
    typedef long long LL;
 4
    typedef pair < int , int > pii ;
6
    typedef pair < LL , int > pli ;
    typedef unsigned long long ULL;
8
9
    #define clr(a,x) memset (a,x, size of a)
10
    #define st first
11
    #define ed second
12
    const int MAXN = 10005 ;
13
    const int BLOCK = 22 ;
14
15
    const LL INF = 1e18 ;
16
17
    namespace Leftist_Tree {
18
        struct Node {
19
            int l , r , x , h ;
           LL val ;
20
        } T[MAXN * 200] ;
21
22
        int Root[MAXN];
23
        int node_num ;
24
        int newnode ( const Node& o ) {
25
            T[node\_num] = o \;\;;
```

```
26
              27
          }
28
          void init () {
29
              node_num = 1;
30
              T[0].l = T[0].r = T[0].x = T[0].h = 0;
31
              T[0].val = INF;
32
          }
          int merge ( int x , int y ) {
33
34
              if (!x) return y;
35
              if (T[x].val > T[y].val) swap (x, y);
              int o = newnode (T[x]);
36
37
              T[o].r = merge (T[o].r , y);
              if ( T[T[{\,{\mbox{o}}}\,].\, h < T[T[{\,{\mbox{o}}}\,].\, r\,].\, h ) swap ( T[{\,{\mbox{o}}}\,].\, l , T[{\,{\mbox{o}}}\,].\, r ) ;
38
39
              T[o].h = T[T[o].r].h + 1;
40
              return o ;
41
          }
          42
43
              \begin{array}{ll} \text{int } o = newnode \ ( \ T[0] \ ) \ ; \end{array}
44
              T[\,o\,]\,.\,val\,=\,val\ ,\ T[\,o\,]\,.\,x\,=\,v\ ;
45
              \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{merge} \ (\ \mathbf{x} \ , \ \mathbf{o} \ ) \ ;
46
          }
47
          void show ( int o ) {
              printf ( "%d_%lld_%lld_%lld\n" , o , T[o].val , T[T[o].l].val , T[T[
48
                    o].r].val ) ;
              if ( T[\,o\,]\,.\,l ) show ( T[\,o\,]\,.\,l ) ;
49
50
              if (T[o].r) show (T[o].r);
51
          }
52
     }
53
54
     using namespace Leftist_Tree ;
     {\tt vector} \, < \, {\tt pii} \, > {\tt G[MAXN]} \ , \, {\tt E[MAXN]} \ ; \\
55
     int vis[MAXN] ;
     int in [MAXN] , p [MAXN] ;
     LL d[MAXN] ;
58
     int s , t ;
59
60
     int n , m , k ;
61
     void addedge ( int u , int v , int c ) {
62
63
         G[u].push\_back (pii (v, c));
64
         E[v].push_back ( pii ( u , c ) ) ;
65
     }
66
     void dij () {
67
68
          priority\_queue < pli > q ;
69
         d[t] = 0;
70
          q.\,\mathrm{push} ( pli ( 0 , t ) ) ;
71
          72
              \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & \textbf{u} = \textbf{q.top ().ed ;} \end{array}
73
              q.pop ();
74
              if (vis[u]) continue;
75
              vis[u] = 1;
```

```
76
                 for ( int i = 0 ; i < E[u].size () ; ++ i ) {
                       int v = E[u][i].st;
 78
                       if (d[v] > d[u] + E[u][i].ed) {
 79
                            p\left[\,v\,\right] \;=\; u\;\;;
 80
                            d\,[\,v\,] \;=\; d\,[\,u\,] \;+\; E\,[\,u\,]\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,.\; ed \  \  \, ;
 81
                            q.push ( pli ( -d\left[v\right] , v ) ) ;
                      }
 82
                 }
 83
 84
            }
 85
      }
 86
 87
      void dfs ( int u ) {
 88
            if \ (\ vis\,[u]\ )\ return\ ;
 89
            vis[u] = 1;
 90
            if (p[u]) Root[u] = Root[p[u]];
            int flag = 1;
 91
 92
            \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for ( int } i \, = \, 0 \ ; \ i \, < \, G[\,u\,] \, . \, \, size \ () \ ; \, +\!\!\!+ \, i \ ) \ \{
 93
                 \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & v = G[\,u\,]\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,.\,\,st & ; \end{array}
 94
                 if ( d[\,v\,] == INF ) continue ;
 95
                 if ( p[u] =\!\!\!= v \;\&\&\; d[u] =\!\!\!= G[u][\,i\,].\,ed\,+\,d[v] \;\&\&\; flag ) {
 96
                       flag = 0;
 97
                      continue;
 98
                 }
99
                 LL \ val = d[v] - d[u] + G[u][i].ed \ ;
                 insert \ (\ Root[u] \ , \ val \ , \ v \ ) \ ;
100
101
102
            for ( int i = 0 ; i < E[u].size () ; ++ i ) {
103
                 104
            }
105
      }
106
107
       void solve () {
108
            for ( int i = 1 ; i \le n ; ++ i ) {
109
                 G[i].clear();
110
                 E[i].clear();
                 d\left[\,i\,\right] \;=\; INF \;\;;
111
112
                 vis[i] = 0;
113
                 p[i] = 0;
114
            }
115
            for ( int i = 0 ; i < m ; ++ i ) {
116
                 scanf \ (\ \ ``\%d\%d\%d" \ , \ \&u \ , \ \&v \ , \ \&c \ ) \ ;
117
                 {\rm addedge}\ (\ u\ ,\ v\ ,\ c\ )\ ;
118
119
120
            scanf \ (\ ``\%d\%d\%d" \ , \ \&s \ , \ \&t \ , \ \&k \ ) \ ;
121
            dij ();
122
            if \ (\ d[\,s\,] == INF \ ) \ \{
                 printf ( "-1\n" ) ;
123
124
                 return ;
125
            if ( s != t ) — k ;
```

```
127
           if (!k) {
                printf ( "%lld\n" , d[s] ) ;
128
129
                return ;
130
           }
131
           for ( int i = 1 ; i \le n ; ++ i ) {
132
                vis\,[\,i\,]\,\,=\,0\  \  \, ;
133
           }
134
           init ();
135
           Root[t] = 0;
136
           dfs (t);
           \label{eq:priority_queue} \mbox{priority\_queue} < \mbox{pli} \ , \ \mbox{vector} < \mbox{pli} > > \mbox{q} \ ;
137
138
           if ( Root \, [\, s\, ] ) q.push ( pli ( d \, [\, s\, ]\, +\, T[Root \, [\, s\, ]\, ]\, .\, val , Root \, [\, s\, ] ) ;
139
           while ( k --- ) {
                if ( q.empty () ) {
140
141
                     printf ( "-1\n" );
142
                    return ;
143
                }
144
                pli\ u = q.top\ ()\ ;
145
                q.pop () ;
146
                if (!k) {
147
                     printf ( \%lld\n", u.st );
148
                    return ;
149
                }
150
                \label{eq:int_cont} \text{int} \ \ x = T[u.ed]. \, l \ \ , \ \ y = T[u.ed]. \, r \ \ , \ \ v = T[u.ed]. \, x \ \ ;
                if \ (\ Root[v]\ )\ q.push\ (\ pli\ (\ u.st\ +\ T[Root[v]].val\ ,\ Root[v]\ )\ )\ ;
                if ( x ) q.push ( pli ( u.st + T[x].val - T[u.ed].val , x ) ) ;
153
                if ( y ) q.push ( pli ( u.st + T[y].val - T[u.ed].val , y ) ) ;
154
           }
      }
156
157
      int main () {
158
           159
           return 0 ;
160
      }
```

spfa 费用流

```
1
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;
7
    G[M];
8
    _{\hbox{\scriptsize int }}\ point\left[ N\right] ,cnt\,;
9
    int pre[N];
10
    int dis[N];
    bool vis [N];
   void Ginit(){
```

```
13
            cnt=1;
14
            SET(point ,0);
15
      }
16
      void addedge(int u,int v,int F,int cost){
17
            G[++cnt]=(E)\{v,point[u],F,0,cost\},point[u]=cnt;
18
            G[++cnt]\!=\!(E)\left\{u,point\left[v\right],\!0,\!0,-cost\right\},point\left[v\right]\!=\!cnt\,;
19
      }
      bool spfa(int s,int t){
20
21
            queue<int>q;
22
            SET(vis,0);
23
            SET(pre,0);
24
            repab(i, s, t)
25
                   \mathrm{dis}\,[\,i\,]\!=\!i\,n\,f\,i\;;
26
            \mathrm{dis}\,[\,\mathrm{s}\,]\!=\!0;
27
            vis[s]=1;
28
            q.push(s);
29
            \mathbf{while}\,(\,!\,q\,.\,\mathrm{empty}\,(\,)\,)\,\{
30
                   _{\hbox{\scriptsize int}} \ u\!\!=\!\!q.\, \hbox{front}\, (\,)\; ; \\ q.\, \hbox{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].F>G[i].f\&dis[v]-dis[u]-G[i].cost>0){
35
                               \mathrm{dis}\left[\left.v\right]\!\!=\!\mathrm{dis}\left[\left.u\right]\!\!+\!\!\mathrm{G}\!\left[\left.i\right.\right].\,\mathrm{cost}\right.;
36
                               pre[v]=i;
                               _{\boldsymbol{i}\,\boldsymbol{f}\,(\,!\,v\,i\,s\,[\,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;
            cost = 0;
48
49
            while(spfa(s,t)){}
50
                   int Min=infi;
51
                   for (int i=pre[t]; i; i=pre[G[i^1].v]) {
52
                         if(Min>G[i].F-G[i].f)
53
                               54
                   }
55
                   \quad \  \  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\!\!+\!\!=\!\!\!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
 3
          belong[i]为所在scc编号,sccnum为scc数量
 4
          原图用addedge,存在G,缩点后的图用addedge2,存在G1
 5
          多组数据时调用Ginit()
     */
 6
     int n, m;
     int point[N], cnt;
     int low[N], dfn[N], belong[N], Stack[N];
10
     bool instack [N];
11
     int dfsnow, Stop, sccnum;
12
     struct E{
13
          int u, v, nex;
14
     G[M], G1[M];
15
     void tarjan(int u){
16
          int v;
17
          dfn\left[\,u\,\right] \;=\; low\left[\,u\,\right] \;=\; +\!\!\!+\!\!\!dfsnow\,;
          instack[u] = 1;
18
19
          Stack[++Stop\,]\ =\ u\,;
          \quad \  \  for \ (int \ i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].nex) \{
20
21
                v = G[i].v;
22
                if (!dfn[v]){
23
                     tarjan(v);
                     low\,[\,u\,] \;=\; min\,(\,low\,[\,u\,]\,\,,\  \, low\,[\,v\,]\,)\,\,;
24
25
                }
26
                _{\rm else}
27
                     if (instack[v])
                          low\,[\,u\,] \;=\; min(\,low\,[\,u\,]\;,\;\; dfn\,[\,v\,]\,)\;;
28
29
30
          31
                sccnum++;
32
                do{
33
                     v \,=\, \operatorname{Stack} \left[\, \operatorname{Stop} - - \right];
34
                     instack\,[\,v\,]\,\,=\,\,0\,;
35
                     belong\,[\,v\,]\,\,=\,sccnum\,;
                    num [\, sccnum \,] [\, + + num [\, sccnum \,] \,[\, 0 \,] \,] \ = \ v \,;
36
37
                while (v != u);
38
39
          }
40
     }
41
     void Ginit(){
42
          cnt = 0;
43
          SET(point,0);
44
     void SCC(){
```

```
46
        Stop = sccnum = dfsnow = 0;
47
        SET(dfn, 0);
48
        rep(i,n)
49
             if (!dfn[i])
50
                 tarjan(i);
51
    void addedge(int a, int b){
52
        G[++cnt] = (E)\{a,b,point[a]\}, point[a] = cnt;
53
54
55
    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
60
        Ginit();
61
        SET(degre,0);
62
        rep(i,m)
63
             if \ (\,belong\,[G[\,i\,\,]\,.\,u\,] \ != \ belong\,[G[\,i\,\,]\,.\,v\,]\,)\,\{
64
                 addedge2 \left(\,belong \left[G[\,i\,\,]\,.\,u\,\right]\,,\ belong \left[G[\,i\,\,]\,.\,v\,\right]\right)\,;
65
                 \operatorname{degre}\left[\operatorname{belong}\left[G[\:i\:]\:.\:v\right]\right]++;
66
             }
67
    }
68
69
        割点和桥
        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
72
             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}
        一个顶点\mathrm{u}是割点,当且仅当满足(1)或(2)
74
        (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,
75
             使得DFS(u)<=Low(v)。
76
        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)。
77
```

zkw 费用流

```
1
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
5
    struct E{
6
         int v,n,F,f,c;
7
    G[M];
8
    _{\hbox{\scriptsize int }}\ point\left[ N\right] ,cnt\,;
9
    int dis[N];
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){
16
            G[++cnt]\!=\!(E)\left\{v\,,point\left[\,u\,\right]\,,F,0\,,cost\,\right\},point\left[\,u\right]\!=\!cnt\,;
17
            G[++cnt]\!=\!(E)\left\{u\,,\,point\,[\,v\,]\,,0\,,-\,cost\,\right\},point\,[\,v]\!=\!cnt\,;
18
      }
19
      bool spfa(int s,int t){
20
            queue < \!\! int > \!\! q;
21
            SET(vis,0);
22
            repab(i,s,t)
23
                  dis[i]=infi;
24
            \mathrm{dis}\,[\,\mathrm{s}\,]\!=\!0;
            vis\,[\,s\,]\!=\!1;
25
26
            q.push(s);
27
            while (!q.empty()) {
28
                  int u=q.front();q.pop();
29
                  vis\,[\,u\,]\!=\!0\,;
30
                  for(int i=point[u]; i; i=G[i].n){
31
                        int v=G[i].v;
32
                         if (G[\:i\:]\:.\:F\!>\!\!G[\:i\:]\:.\:f\&\&dis\:[\:v]-dis\:[\:u]-G[\:i\:]\:.\:c\!>\!0) \{ \\
33
                               dis[v]=dis[u]+G[i].c;
34
                               if (!vis[v]) {
35
                                     vis[v]=1;
36
                                     q.push(v);
37
                              }
38
                        }
39
                  }
40
            }
41
            \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{return} & \text{dis}\,[\,t\,]\,!\!=\!i\,n\,f\,i\;; \end{array}
42
43
      _{\boldsymbol{bool}\ mark\,[N]\,;}
44
      int dfs(int u,int t,int f,int &ans){
45
            mark[u]=1;
46
            if(u=t)return f;
            double w;
47
48
            int used=0;
49
            for(int i=point[u]; i; i=G[i].n){
                   if (G[\ i\ ] \ . \ F>\!\!G[\ i\ ] \ . \ f\&\&!mark [G[\ i\ ] \ . \ v]\&\&dis [\ u]+\!\!G[\ i\ ] \ . \ c-dis [G[\ i\ ] \ . \ v]==0)\{ 
50
51
                        w=dfs(G[i].v,t,min(G[i].F-G[i].f,f-used),ans);
                        G[i].f+=w;
52
53
                        G[\ i\ \widehat{\ }1].\ f\!-\!\!=\!\!w;
54
                        ans+=G[i].c*w;
55
                        used+=w;
56
                        if(used==f)return f;
57
                  }
            }
58
59
            {\color{return} \mathbf{return}} \ \ \mathbf{used} \ ;
60
      }
61
      int zkw(int s,int t,int &ans){
62
            int tmp=0;
            ans=0;
```

```
64
                                \textcolor{red}{\textbf{while}} (\hspace{.05cm} \texttt{spfa} \hspace{.05cm} (\hspace{.05cm} \texttt{s} \hspace{.05cm}, \hspace{.05cm} \texttt{t} \hspace{.05cm}) \hspace{.05cm}) \hspace{.05cm} \{
65
                                                mark[t]=1;
                                                \textcolor{red}{\textbf{while}} \, (\hspace{.5mm} \text{mark} \hspace{.5mm} [\hspace{.5mm} t\hspace{.5mm}] \hspace{.5mm} ) \, \{
67
                                                               SET(mark, 0);
68
                                                               tmp\!\!+\!\!=\!\!dfs\left(s\,,t\,,infi\,,ans\right);
69
                                                }
70
                                }
 71
                                return tmp;
 72
```

倍增 LCA

```
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
        \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & p\left[M\right]\,, & f\left[N\right]\left[M\right]; \end{array}
 5
 6
        void init(){
  7
               p\,[\,0\,] \;=\; 1\,;
 8
                \operatorname{rep}\,(\,\mathrm{i}\,\,,\!M\!\!-\!1)\{
                        p\,[\;i\;]\;=\;p\,[\;i-1]{<<}1;
 9
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
                        \mathrm{swap}(\,x\,,\ y\,)\,;
18
                i\,f\,(\,\mathrm{dep}\,[\,x\,]\,<\,\mathrm{dep}\,[\,y\,]\,)
19
                        \mathrm{Rep}\,(\,\mathrm{i}\,\,{,}\mathrm{M})
                                _{i\,f}\,((\,{\rm dep}\,[\,y\,]\,-\,{\rm dep}\,[\,x\,]\,)\,\,\&\,\,p\,[\,i\,]\,)
20
21
                                        y \, = \, f \, [\, y \, ] \, [\, i \, ] \, ;
22
                \operatorname{Repr}\left(\begin{smallmatrix}i\end{smallmatrix},\!M\right)
23
                        if(f[x][i] != f[y][i]){
                                x = f[x][i];
25
                                y = f[y][i];
26
                        }
27
                if(x != y)
                        return f[x][0];
28
29
                return x;
30
```

点分治

```
#include <algorithm>
      #include <cstring>
      #include <cstdio>
      #include <bitset>
 8
      #include <queue>
 9
      using namespace std;
10
      #define N 40002
      {\tt int}\ n,\ K,\ {\tt dis}\,[N]\,,\ {\tt point}\,[N]\,,\ {\tt cnt}\,,\ {\tt siz}\,[N]\,,\ {\tt maxs}[N]\,,\ r\,,\ {\tt son}\,[N]\,,\ {\tt ans}\,;
12
      bitset<№ vis;
13
      struct E
14
15
            \quad \text{int} \ v, \ w, \ next; \\
16
      G[N < 1];
17
      inline void add(int u, int v, int w)
18
19
           G[++cnt\,] \;=\; (E)\,\{v\,,\; w,\;\; point\,[\,u\,]\,\}\,,\;\; point\,[\,u\,] \;=\; cnt\,;
20
           G\![+\!+\!{\rm cnt}\,] \;=\; (E)\,\{u\,,\;w,\;\; {\rm point}\,[\,v\,]\,\}\,,\;\; {\rm point}\,[\,v\,] \;=\; {\rm cnt}\,;
21
      }
22
      inline void getroot(int u, int f)
23
      {
24
            siz[u] = 1, maxs[u] = 0;
25
            for (int i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
26
            {
                  if \ (G[\,i\,]\,.\,v == \,f \ || \ vis\,[G[\,i\,]\,.\,v])\,continue\,;
27
28
                  getroot(G[i].v, u);
29
                  siz[u] += siz[G[i].v];
                  \max[u] = \max(\max[u], \ \text{siz}[G[i].v]);
30
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
      \mathtt{bitset} <\!\!N\!\!>\ \mathtt{hh}\,;
      inline void bfs(int u)
38
39
40
            hh.reset();
41
           Q. push(u);
42
            hh[u] = 1;
43
            while (!Q.empty())
44
45
                  \begin{array}{ll} int & i \, = \mathrm{Q.\,front}\,(\,)\;; \mathrm{Q.\,pop}\,(\,)\;; \end{array}
46
                  \quad \text{for (int } p = point[i]; p; p = G[p].next)
47
                  {
48
                        if \ (hh[G[p].v] \ || \ vis[G[p].v]) \\ continue;
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);
52
            }
```

```
54
  55
                         /*inline void dfs(int u, int f)
   56
                         {
   57
                                              for \ (int \ i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
   58
                                                                   if \ (G[\,i\,].\,v = f \ || \ vis [G[\,i\,].\,v]) \, continue;
   59
                                                                   son[++son[0]] = dis[G[i].v] = dis[u] + G[i].w;
   60
   61
                                                                   dfs\left( G[\;i\;]\,.\,v\,,\;\;u\right) ;
   62
   63
                         }*/
                         inline int calc(int u)
   64
   65
   66
                                              int res(0), i;
                                              \hspace{1cm} 
   67
   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
                                                                   {\rm int} \  \, x \, = \, {\rm upper\_bound} \, (\, {\rm son} \, + 1, \, \, {\rm son} \, + 1 + {\rm son} \, [\, 0\, ] \, \, , \, \, \, {\rm K\!-\!son} \, [\, i\, ] \, ) \, - ({\rm son} \, ) \, ;
    74
                                                                   res += x-1;
    75
                                                                   if (son[i] << 1 <= K) res --;
    76
                                              }
    77
                                             return res;
    78
                        }
    79
                         inline void solve(int u)
    80
   81
                                              \mathrm{dis}\,[\,u\,] \;=\; 0\,,\;\; \mathrm{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
                                                                   n = siz[G[i].v];
    87
   88
                                                                  \max[r=0] = N, \text{ getroot}(G[i].v, 0);
   89
                                                                   solve(r);
   90
                                              }
   91
   92
                         int main()
  93
  94
                                              \quad \text{int} \quad i \;, \quad j \;, \quad u \;, \quad v \;, \quad w \;; \\
  95
                                              scanf("%d", &n);
  96
                                              memset(point, 0, sizeof(point));
  97
                                              vis.reset();
   98
                                              \quad \text{for } (i = 1; i < n; +\!\!\!+\!\!\! i)
  99
100
                                                                   {\tt scanf("\%d\_\%d\_\%d", \&u, \&v, \&w);}
                                                                  \mathrm{add}\left( u\,,\ v\,,\ w\right) ;
102
                                              scanf("%d", &K);
104
                                             \max[r=0]=n+1;
```

```
getroot(1, 0);
106
           solve(r);
107
           printf("%d\n", ans>>1);
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
120
      #define Max (N<<1)
121
      bitset<№ vis;
122
      struct hh
123
      {
124
           int i, x;
125
           bool operator < (const hh &nb) const
126
           {
127
                return x < nb.x;</pre>
128
           }
129
      son[N];
      int\ n,\ K,\ siz\left[N\right],\ maxs\left[N\right],\ dfn\left[N\right],\ point\left[N\right],\ belong\left[N\right],\ dis\left[N\right],\ dep\left[N\right],\ cnt\,,
130
            r, ans(Max);
131
      char c;
132
      inline void read(int &x)
133
134
           for (c = getchar(); c > '9' || c < '0'; c = getchar());
135
           for (x = 0; c >= '0' \&\& c <= '9'; c = getchar())
136
                x = (x \ll 3) + (x \ll 1) + c - 0;
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\,;
           G\![+\!+\!{\rm cnt}\,] \;=\; (E)\,\{u\,,\;w,\;\; {\rm point}\,[\,v\,]\,\}\,,\;\; {\rm point}\,[\,v\,] \;=\; {\rm cnt}\,;
145
146
147
      inline void getroot(int u, int f)
148
      {
149
           siz[u] = 1, maxs[u] = 0;
150
           \quad \text{for (int } i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
152
                \quad \quad \text{int} \quad v \, = \, G[\,i\,] \,.\, v\,; \quad \quad
                if (v = f \mid | vis[v]) continue;
                getroot(v, u);
```

```
155
                156
           }
157
           \max[u] = \max(\max[u], n-siz[u]);
158
           if \ (\max[\, u \,] \, < \, \max[\, r \,] \,) \, r \, = \, u \, ;
159
160
      inline void dfs(int u, int f)
161
      {
           if\ (f\ !=\ r)\,belong\,[\,u\,]\ =\ belong\,[\,f\,]\,;
162
163
           for (int i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
164
                int v = G[i].v;
165
                if (v = f \mid \mid vis[v]) continue;
166
                \mathrm{dep}\,[\,v\,]\ =\ \mathrm{dep}\,[\,u\,]\!+\!1;
167
                son[++son[0].i].x = dis[v] = dis[u] + G[i].w;
168
169
                \operatorname{son} [\operatorname{son} [0].i].i = v;
170
                dfs\left( v\,,\ u\right) ;
171
           }
172
           dfn\left[\,u\,\right] \;=+\!\!\!\!+\!\!\!cnt\;;
173
174
      in line \ int \ calc(int \ u)
175
     {
176
           int res(Max);
           son[++son[0].i].x = dis[u];
177
178
           son[1].i = u;
179
           belong\,[\,u\,]\,\,=\,u\,;
180
           for (int i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
181
182
                \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & v \, = G[\,i\,]\,.\,v\,; \end{array}
183
                if \ (\,vis\,[\,v\,]\,)\,continue\,;\\
                belong[v] = v;
184
185
           }
186
           dfs\left( u\,,\ 0\right) ;
187
           sort(son+1, son+1+son[0].i);
           son[++son[0].i].x = K << 1;
188
189
           for (int i = 1; i \le son[0].i; ++i)
190
           {
                son[i].x = K - son[i].x;
191
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
                {
195
                     if (x == i)continue;
                     196
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
203
      inline void solve(int u)
204
      {
205
           son[0].i = dis[u] = 0;
```

```
206
              vis\,[\,u\,]\ =\ 1\,;
207
              ans \, = \, \min(\,ans \, , \ calc \, (u) \,) \, ;
208
              \quad \  \  for \ (int \ i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
209
210
                    int v = G[i].v;
211
                    if (vis[v])continue;
212
                    \max{[\,r\!=\!0]}\,=\,N\!\!-\!1;
213
                    n = siz[v];
214
                    getroot(v, 0);
215
                    solve(r);
216
              }
217
218
        int main()
219
             freopen("a.in", "r", stdin);
220
221
              \quad \quad \text{int} \quad i \;,\;\; u \;,\;\; v \;,\;\; w; \\
222
              \operatorname{read}\left(n\right),\ \operatorname{read}\left(K\right);
             {\rm scanf}("\%d~\%d",~\&n,~\&K)\,;
223
              \quad \  \  \text{for} \ (\, i \, = \, 1; \, i \, < \, n\, ; \, +\!\!\!\! +\!\!\! i\, )
224
225
226
                    read(u), read(v), read(w);
227
                    //scanf("%d %d %d", &u, &v, &w);
228
                    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

```
1
        调用Dijkstra(s)得到从s出发的最短路,存在dist中
2
3
        多组数据时调用Ginit()
4
5
    struct qnode{
6
        int v,c;
7
        bool operator <(const qnode &r)const{
8
            return c>r.c;
9
10
    };
11
    struct E{
        \quad \text{int } v, w, n; \\
12
13
    G[M];
14
    int point [N], cnt;
   bool vis [N];
   int dist[N];
   void Dijkstra(int s){
```

```
\operatorname{SET}(\,\operatorname{vis}\,,0\,)\;;
18
19
               SET(dist, 127);
20
               dist[s]=0;
21
               priority\_queue < \!qnode \!> \; que \,;
22
               \mathbf{while} \ (\,!\, \mathbf{que.empty}\,(\,)\,)\, \mathbf{que.pop}\,(\,)\;;
23
               que.push((qnode)\{s,0\});
24
               qnode tmp;
25
               while (!que.empty()) {
26
                      tmp=que.top();
27
                       que.pop();
28
                       \begin{array}{ll} \hbox{\tt int} & u\!\!=\!\!tmp.\,v\,; \end{array}
29
                       if(vis[u])continue;
30
                       vis[u]=1;
31
                       for\_each\_edge(u)\{
32
                               int v = G[i].v;
33
                               _{if}\left( !\,v\,is\,[\,v]\&\&\,d\,i\,s\,t\,[\,v]\!>\!d\,i\,s\,t\,[\,u]\!+\!\!G[\,i\,]\,.w\right) \{
34
                                       \operatorname{dist}\left[\,v\right]\!=\!\operatorname{dist}\left[\,u\right]\!+\!\!G[\,i\,\,]\,.\,w;
35
                                       \mathtt{que.push}\,(\,(\,\mathtt{qnode}\,)\,\{\mathtt{v}\,,\,\mathtt{dist}\,[\,\mathtt{v}\,]\,\}\,)\,;
36
                               }
37
                       }
38
               }
39
        }
40
         void \ addedge(int \ u, int \ v, int \ w)\{
41
              G\![+\!+\!{\rm cnt}\,] \;=\; (E)\,\{v\,,\!w,\,point\,[\,u\,]\,\}\,,\;\;point\,[\,u\,] \;=\; {\rm cnt}\,;
42
       }
43
        void Ginit(){
44
               cnt = 0;
45
               SET(point ,0);
46
```

矩阵树定理

```
矩阵树定理
2
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
6
     所以直接调用det(g-a,n-1)就得到答案
     O(n^3)
     有取模版和double版
9
     无向图生成树的个数与根无关
10
     有必选边时压缩边
     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
11
        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
13
  int \ det(int \ a[N][N] \,, \ int \ n) \{
14
     rep(i,n)
15
        rep(j,n)
```

```
16
                           a \left[ \begin{array}{c} i \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} j \end{array} \right] = (a \left[ \begin{array}{c} i \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} j \end{array} \right] + mod)\% mod;
17
              ll \ ans{=}1,f{=}1;
18
              rep(i,n){
19
                     \mathtt{repab}\,(\,\mathtt{j}\,\,,\,\mathtt{i}\,{+}1,\!\mathtt{n})\,\{
20
                            ll A=a[i][i],B=a[j][i];
21
                            while(B!=0){
22
                                   11 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\left[\:i\:\right]\left[\:i\:\right]\%mod\:;
32
33
              \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{if} \; (\; f = = -1) \\ \textbf{return} & (\; mod \!\!\! - \!\!\! ans \;\!\! )\% \\ mod; \end{array}
34
              return ans;
35
36
       double det(double a[N][N], int n){
37
              int i, j, k, sign = 0;
38
              double ret = 1, t;
39
              for (i = 1; i \le n; i++)
                     for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
40
41
                            b[i][j] = a[i][j];
42
              for (i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
                     if (zero(b[i][i])) {
43
44
                            \  \  \, \text{for}\  \, (\,j\,=\,i\,+\,1\,;\  \, j\,<=\,n\,;\  \, j+\!+)
                                   if (!zero(b[j][i]))
45
46
                                          break;
47
                            if (j > n)
48
                                   return 0;
49
                            \quad \  \  for\  \  (k\ =\ i\ ;\ k<=\ n\, ;\ k+\!+\!)
                                   t = b[i][k], b[i][k] = b[j][k], b[j][k] = t;
50
51
                            sign++;
52
                     ret *= b[i][i];
53
                     for (k = i + 1; k \le n; k++)
55
                            b\,[\,i\,]\,[\,k\,] \ /\!= \ b\,[\,i\,]\,[\,i\,]\,;
56
                     \quad \  \  \text{for}\  \  (\, j\, =\, i\, +\, 1\, ;\  \, j\, <\!\! =\, n\, ;\  \, j\! +\!\! +\!\! )
57
                            \quad \  \  \text{for}\ (k = i + 1;\ k <\!\!= n;\ k+\!\!+\!\!)
58
                                   b\,[\,j\,]\,[\,k\,] \,\,-\!\!=\, b\,[\,j\,]\,[\,i\,] \,\,*\,\, b\,[\,i\,]\,[\,k\,]\,;
59
60
              if (sign & 1)
61
                     ret = -ret;
62
              return ret;
63
       }
64
              最小生成树计数
65
```

```
#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
          struct Edge{
 73
                  int a,b,c;
 74
                  bool operator < (const Edge & t) const {
 75
                           return c<t.c;
 76
                  }
 77
          }edge[M];
 78
         int n,m;
 79
         LL ans;
          _{\text{int}}\text{ }\text{ }\text{fa}\left[ N\right] ,\text{ka}\left[ N\right] ,\text{vis}\left[ N\right] ;
 80
 81
          LL \operatorname{gk}[N][N], \operatorname{tmp}[N][N];
 82
          vector<int>gra[N];
 83
          int \hspace{0.2cm} findfa\hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} int \hspace{0.2cm} a, int \hspace{0.2cm} b\hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm}])\hspace{0.1cm} \{\hspace{0.1cm} return \hspace{0.2cm} a \hspace{-0.1cm} \Longrightarrow \hspace{-0.1cm} b\hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} a] \hspace{0.1cm} ?\hspace{0.1cm} a \hspace{0.1cm} : \hspace{0.1cm} b\hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} a] \hspace{0.1cm} = \hspace{0.1cm} findfa\hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} b\hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} a] \hspace{0.1cm} , \hspace{0.1cm} b\hspace{0.1cm} )\hspace{0.1cm} ;\}
 84
          LL det(LL a[][N], int n){
                  \label{eq:formalized} \begin{array}{ll} \text{for} \, (\, \text{int} \  \  \, i = 0; i < \! n \, ; \, i + \! + \! ) \\ \text{for} \, (\, \text{int} \  \  \, j = \! 0; j < \! n \, ; \, j + \! + \! ) \\ \text{a} \, [\, i \, ] \, [\, j]\% = \\ \text{mod} \, ; \end{array}
 85
 86
                  {\color{red} long\ long\ ret} = 1;
 87
                  for(int i=1;i<n;i++){</pre>
                           for (int j=i+1;j<n;j++)
 88
 89
                                    while(a[j][i]){
                                            LL \ t=a\,[\;i\;]\,[\;i\;]\,/\,a\,[\;j\;]\,[\;i\;]\,;
 90
 91
                                            for(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++)</pre>
 94
                                                    swap\left(\left.a\left[\right.i\left.\right]\left[\right.k\right.\right],a\left[\right.j\left.\right]\left[\left.k\right.\right]\right);
 95
                                            ret = -ret;
                                   }
 96
 97
                           if(a[i][i]==0)return 0;
 98
                           \mathtt{ret} {=} \mathtt{ret} * \mathtt{a} \, [\, \mathtt{i} \, ] \, [\, \mathtt{i} \, ] \% \mathsf{mod} \, ;
 99
                           // \operatorname{ret} = \operatorname{mod};
100
                  }
101
                  return (ret+mod)%mod;
          int main(){
                  while (scanf("\%d\%d\%I64d",\&n,\&m,\&mod)==3){
104
                           if (n==0 && m==0 && mod==0)break;
106
                           memset(gk,0,sizeof(gk));
107
                           memset(tmp,0,sizeof(tmp));
108
                           memset(fa, 0, sizeof(fa));
                           memset(ka, 0, sizeof(ka));
109
110
                           memset(tmp, 0, sizeof(tmp));
111
                           for(int i=0;i<N;i++)gra[i].clear();
112
                           for (int i=0; i \triangleleft m; i++)
113
                                    scanf(``\%d\%d\%d'',\&edge[i].a,\&edge[i].b,\&edge[i].c);\\
114
                           sort(edge,edge+m);
115
                           \label{eq:formalization} \begin{array}{ll} \text{for} \, (\, \text{int} \  \, i = 1; i < = n \, ; \, i + +) \\ \text{fa} \, [\, i \, ] = i \, \, , \\ \text{vis} \, [\, i \, ] = 0 \, ; \end{array}
116
                           int pre=-1;
117
                           ans=1;
```

```
118
                    for(int h=0;h<=m;h++){
119
                           if (edge[h].c!=pre | | h==m) {
120
                                 for(int i=1; i \le n; i++)
121
                                        if(vis[i]){
122
                                              int u=findfa(i,ka);
                                              gra[u].push_back(i);
124
                                              vis[i]=0;
125
126
                                 for(int i=1; i \le n; i++)
127
                                        if (gra[i].size()>1){
128
                                              for(int a=1;a \le n;a++)
                                                     for(int b=1;b<=n;b++)
129
                                                           tmp\,[\,a\,]\,[\,b\,]\!=\!0\,;
130
131
                                              int len=gra[i].size();
132
                                              for(int a=0;a<len;a++)
133
                                                     for(int b=a+1;b<len;b++){}
134
                                                           _{\hbox{int}}\ la=gra\left[\,i\,\right]\left[\,a\,\right],lb=gra\left[\,i\,\right]\left[\,b\,\right];
135
                                                           tmp\,[\,a\,]\,[\,b\,]\!=\!(tmp\,[\,b\,]\,[\,a]\!-\!=\!gk\,[\,l\,a\,]\,[\,l\,b\,]\,)\;;
136
                                                           tmp\,[\,a\,]\,[\,a]+=gk\,[\,l\,a\,]\,[\,l\,b\,]\,;tmp\,[\,b\,]\,[\,b]+=gk\,[\,l\,a\,]\,[\,l\,b\,]\,;
137
138
                                              long long ret=(long long) det(tmp, len);
139
                                              ret%=mod;
                                              ans = (ans*ret\%mod)\%mod;
140
141
                                              \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{ll} \text{for} \ (\ \text{int} \ \ a = 0; a < len \ ; a + +) \\ \text{fa} \ [\ \text{gra} \ [\ i \ ] \ [\ a \ ]] = i \ ; \end{array}
142
                                       }
143
                                 for(int i=1; i \le n; i++){
                                        ka[i]=fa[i]=findfa(i,fa);
145
                                        gra[i].clear();
146
                                 if(h=m)break;
147
148
                                 pre=edge\left[\,h\,\right].\;c\;;
149
150
                           \quad \text{int } a \!\!=\!\! \text{edge}\left[\, h\,\right].\, a\,, b \!\!=\!\! \text{edge}\left[\, h\,\right].\, b\,;
151
                           int pa=findfa(a,fa),pb=findfa(b,fa);
                           if (pa=pb) continue;
                           vis[pa]=vis[pb]=1;
                          ka[findfa(pa,ka)]=findfa(pb,ka);
154
                           gk[pa][pb]++;gk[pb][pa]++;
156
157
                    int flag=0;
                    \begin{array}{ll} \text{for}\,(\,int\ i\!=\!2; i\!<\!\!=\!\!n\&\&!flag\,;\, i\!+\!+\!)\,i\,f\,(\,ka\,[\,i\,]!\!=\!ka\,[\,i\,-\!1])\,flag\!=\!1; \end{array}
158
159
                    ans\%\!\!=\!\!\!\!\mod\!;
160
                    161
162
              return 0;
163
```

平面欧几里得距离最小生成树

```
#include<cstdio>
    #include<cstdlib>
    #include < cstring >
    #include < algorithm >
5
    #include<iostream>
6
    #include<fstream>
    #include<map>
    #include<ctime>
9
    #include<list>
10
    #include<set>
11
    #include<queue>
12
    #include<cmath>
13
    #include<vector>
14
    #include<bitset>
15
    #include<functional>
16
    #define x first
17
    #define y second
18
    #define mp make_pair
19
    #define pb push_back
20
    using namespace std;
21
22
    typedef long long LL;
23
    typedef double ld;
24
25
    const int MAX=400000+10;
26
    const int NUM=20;
27
28
    int n;
29
30
    struct point
31
32
        LL x, y;
33
        int num;
        point(){}
35
        point(LL a,LL b)
36
37
             х=а ;
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;
45
        else return a.y<b.y;
46
    }
47
48
    point operator - (const point& a, const point& b)
49
50
        return point(a.x-b.x,a.y-b.y);
51
```

```
52
     LL\ chaji (const\ point\&\ s\,, const\ point\&\ a\,, const\ point\&\ b)
53
54
      {
55
          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
      struct point3
63
64
65
          LL\ x\,,y\,,z\,;
66
           point3(){}
67
           point3(LL a,LL b,LL c)
68
69
                x=a;
 70
               y\!\!=\!\!b\,;
71
                z=c ;
 72
 73
           point3(point a)
 74
 75
                x=a.x;
 76
                y=a.y;
                z=x*x+y*y;
 78
           }
 79
      };
80
81
      point3 operator - (const point3 a, const point3& b)
82
83
           84
     }
85
      point3 chaji(const point3& a, const point3& b)
86
87
88
            \begin{array}{llll} \textbf{return} & \textbf{point3} \, (\, a \, . \, y^*b \, . \, z - a \, . \, z^*b \, . \, y, - \, a \, . \, x^*b \, . \, z + a \, . \, z^*b \, . \, x, \, a \, . \, x^*b \, . \, y - a \, . \, y^*b \, . \, x \, ) \, ; \end{array} 
89
90
91
     LL dianji (const point3& a, const point3& b)
92
      {
93
           {\color{return} return \ a.x*b.x+a.y*b.y+a.z*b.z};\\
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);
100
           point3\ aa(a)\,,bb(b)\,,cc(c)\,,dd(d)\,;
101
           bb=bb-aa; cc=cc-aa; dd=dd-aa;
102
           point3 f=chaji(bb,cc);
```

```
103
                                                       return dianji(dd,f);
 104
                               }
 105
 106
                               struct Edge
 107
                               {
 108
                                                       int t;
                                                       list <Edge>::iterator c;
 109
                                                       Edge(){}
 110
 111
                                                       Edge(int v)
 112
                                                       {
 113
                                                                                t=v:
 114
                                                       }
 115
                               };
 116
                               list <\!\!Edge\!\!> ne\left[M\!A\!X\right];
 117
 118
                               void add(int a,int b)
 119
                               {
 120
                                                      ne\,[\,a\,]\,.\,push\_front\,(\,b\,)\,;
 121
                                                      ne\,[\,b\,]\,.\,push\_front\,(\,a\,)\,;
 122
                                                       ne\left[\,a\,\right].\;begin\left(\,\right)\!\!-\!\!>\!\!c\!\!=\!\!ne\left[\,b\,\right].\;begin\left(\,\right)\,;
 123
                                                       ne[b].begin()->c=ne[a].begin();
 124
                               }
 125
                               int sign(LL a)
 126
 127
                               {
                                                       return a>0?1:(a==0?0:-1);
 128
 129
                               }
 130
 131
                               int cross(const point& a, const point& b, const point& c, const point& d)
 132
                               {
 133
                                                       \textcolor{return}{\textbf{return }} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{sign} \hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{chaji} \hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{a}, \textbf{b}, \textbf{d}) \hspace{0.1cm}) \\ \textbf{>} 0 \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{\&\hspace{0.1cm}} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{sign} \hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{chaji} \hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{c}, \textbf{a}, \textbf{d}) \hspace{0.1cm}) \\ \textbf{*} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{*} \hspace{0.1cm}
                                                                                  \operatorname{sign}\left(\operatorname{chaji}\left(\operatorname{c},\operatorname{d},\operatorname{b}\right)\right)\!>\!0;
 134
                               }
 135
                               void work(int l,int r)
 136
 137
 138
                                                       \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & i\ , j\ , nowl \!\!=\!\! l\ , nowr \!\!=\!\! r\ ; \end{array}
 139
                                                       list <\!\!Edge\!\!>:: iterator\ it;
 140
                                                       if ( l+2>=r )
 141
                                                       {
 142
                                                                                for ( i=l ; i<=r;++i )</pre>
 143
                                                                                                         \begin{array}{l} \textbf{for} \, (\, j{=}i\,{+}1; j{<}{=}r; \!+\!{+}j \,) \end{array}
144
                                                                                                                                 \mathrm{add}\left(\,i\,\,,\,j\,\right)\,;
 145
                                                                                return;
 146
                                                       }
 147
                                                       int mid=(l+r)/2;
 148
                                                       work(l,mid); work(mid+1,r);
                                                       int flag=1;
 149
                                                       for (; flag;)
 150
 151
 152
                                                                                flag=0;
```

```
153
                                                  point ll=d[nowl], rr=d[nowr];
154
                                                   for(it=ne[nowl].begin();it!=ne[nowl].end();++it) 
155
                                                  {
156
                                                                 point t=d[it->t];
157
                                                                LL s=chaji(rr,ll,t);
                                                                if(s>0 || (s==0 &\& dist(rr,t)< dist(rr,ll)))
158
159
                                                                {
160
                                                                                nowl = i\,t -\!\!>\!\! t\;;
161
                                                                                flag=1;
                                                                                break;
162
163
                                                                }
164
                                                  _{if}\left( \,\mathrm{flag}\,\right)
165
166
                                                                 continue;
167
                                                  for(it=ne[nowr].begin();it!=ne[nowr].end();++it)
168
                                                  {
169
                                                                point t=\!\!d[it-\!\!>t];
170
                                                                LL \ s{=}c\,h\,a\,j\,i\,(\,l\,l\ ,r\,r\ ,t\,)\,;
                                                                if(s<0 \mid \mid (s==0 \&\& dist(ll,rr)>dist(ll,t)))
172
                                                                {
173
                                                                                nowr=it->t;
174
                                                                                flag=1;
175
                                                                                break;
176
                                                                }
                                                  }
177
178
179
                                  add(nowl,nowr);
180
                                  \mathbf{for}\left( \,;1\,;\right)
181
                                  {
182
                                                  flag=0;
183
                                                  _{\hbox{\scriptsize int}}\ best{=}0, dir{=}0;
184
                                                  point ll=d[nowl], rr=d[nowr];
185
                                                  for(it=ne[nowl].begin();it!=ne[nowl].end();++it)
                                                                  \label{eq:chaji}       if(chaji(ll,rr,d[it\rightarrow\!\!t])>0 \&\& (best==0 || in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it\rightarrow\!\!t]) > 0 \&\& (best==0 || in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it\rightarrow\!\!t]) > 0 &\& (best==0 || 
186
                                                                                  best ], d[it ->t]) < 0)
187
                                                                                {\tt best=it}\!-\!\!>\!\!t\;,dir\!=\!\!-1;
                                                  \begin{array}{l} \text{for} (\, \text{it} = & \text{ne} \, [\, \text{nowr} \, ] \, . \, \text{begin} \, (\,) \, ; \, \text{it} \, ! = & \text{ne} \, [\, \text{nowr} \, ] \, . \, \text{end} \, (\,) ; + + \, \text{it} \, ) \end{array}
188
189
                                                                  if (chaji(rr,d[it->t],ll)>0 && ( best==0 || in_circle(ll,rr,d[
                                                                                  best \mid d[it->t] < 0 )
190
                                                                                best=it->t, dir=1;
                                                  if (!best)break;
191
                                                  if(dir==-1)
192
193
                                                  {
194
                                                                 for(it=ne[nowl].begin();it!=ne[nowl].end();)
195
                                                                                if(cross(ll,d[it->t],rr,d[best]))
196
                                                                                {
197
                                                                                                {\tt list}\!<\!\!{\tt Edge}\!>\!\!::\!{\tt iterator}\ ij\!=\!it\;;
198
                                                                                               ++ij;
199
                                                                                               ne[it->t].erase(it->c);
200
                                                                                                ne[nowl].erase(it);
                                                                                                it=ij;
201
```

```
202
203
                                204
                          nowl \!\!=\!\! best;
205
                    }
206
                    else if (dir==1)
207
208
                          \quad \quad \text{for} \, (\, \text{it} = \text{ne} \, [\, \text{nowr} \, ] \, . \, \, \text{begin} \, (\, ) \, \, ; \, \text{it} \, ! = \text{ne} \, [\, \text{nowr} \, ] \, . \, \text{end} \, (\, ) \, \, ; )
                                if(cross(rr,d[it->t],ll,d[best]))
209
210
                                {
211
                                      list <Edge>::iterator ij=it;
212
                                      ++ij;
213
                                      ne[it\rightarrowt].erase(it\rightarrowc);
                                      ne[nowl].erase(it);
214
215
                                      it=ij;
216
217
                                else ++it;
218
                          nowr=best;
219
                    }
220
                    \mathrm{add}\,(\,\mathrm{nowl}\,,\mathrm{nowr}\,)\;;
221
              }
222
        }
223
224
        struct MstEdge
225
        {
226
              \quad \quad \text{int} \quad x \,, y \,; \\
227
             LL w;
228
        } e [MAX] ;
229
        int m;
230
231
        int \ operator < (const \ MstEdge\& \ a, const \ MstEdge\& \ b)
232
233
              return a.w<b.w;</pre>
234
        }
235
236
        int fa[MAX];
237
238
        int findfather (int a)
239
              return fa[a]==a?a:fa[a]=findfather(fa[a]);
240
241
        }
242
        \verb|int| \; \; \verb|Hash[MAX]|, \\ p[MAX/4][NUM]|, \\ deep[MAX]|, \\ place[MAX]|;
243
       LL\ dd\left[ M\!A\!X/4\right] \left[ N\!U\!M\right] ;
244
245
246
        vector<int> ne2 [MAX];
247
        queue<int> q;
248
249
       LL getans(int u,int v)
250
              if (deep[u]<deep[v])
251
252
                   swap(u,v);
```

```
253
            LL ans=0;
254
             int s=NUM-1;
255
             while(deep[u]>deep[v])
256
257
                   \begin{array}{lll} \text{while} \, (\, s \, \, \&\& \, \, deep \, [\, p \, [\, u\, ] \, [\, s\, ]] \! < \! deep \, [\, v\, ] \, ) \\ \longleftarrow \! \! s \, ; \end{array}
258
                   ans=max(dd[u][s],ans);
259
                  u=p[u][s];
260
             }
             s=NUM-1;
261
262
             while (u!=v)
263
             {
264
                   while (s \&\& p[u][s]==p[v][s])—s;
265
                   ans\!\!=\!\!max(dd\left[\,u\,\right]\left[\,s\,\right]\,,ans\,)\;;
266
                   ans=max(dd[v][s], ans);
267
                   u=p[u][s];
268
                   v=p[v][s];
269
             }
270
             return ans;
271
       }
272
273
       int main()
274
       {
275
       #ifndef ONLINE_JUDGE
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);
280
             for ( i=1; i<=n;++i)
281
282
                   cin>>\!\!d\,[\;i\;]\,.\,x>\!\!>\!\!d\,[\;i\;]\,.\,y\,;
283
                  d\left[\:i\:\right].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);
289
             for ( i=1; i<=n;++i)
                   for(list <Edge>::iterator it=ne[i].begin();it!=ne[i].end();++it)
290
291
                   {
                        if (it ->t<i) continue;
292
293
                        ++m;
                        e\left[m\right].x{=}i ;
294
295
                        e[m].y=it\rightarrow t;
296
                        e[m].w=dist(d[e[m].x],d[e[m].y]);
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<=m;++i)
                   if(findfather(e[i].x)!=findfather(e[i].y))
302
303
                   {
```

```
304
                                fa\left[\,findfather\left(\,e\left[\,i\,\right].\,x\right)\right]\!=\!findfather\left(\,e\left[\,i\,\right].\,y\right);
305
                                ne2\,[\,e\,[\,i\,\,]\,.\,x\,]\,.\,pb\,(\,e\,[\,i\,\,]\,.\,y\,)\,;
306
                                ne2 \, [\, e \, [\, i\, ]\, .\, y\, ]\, .\, pb \, (\, e \, [\, i\, ]\, .\, x\, )\, ;
307
                         }
308
                 q.push(1);
                 \operatorname{deep}[1] = 1;
309
310
                 Hash[1] = 1;
311
                 while(!q.empty())
312
313
                         u=q.front();q.pop();
                         for(i=0;i<(int)ne2[u].size();++i)
314
315
316
                                v\!\!=\!\!ne2\left[\,u\,\right]\left[\,\,i\,\,\right];
                                if(!Hash[v])
317
318
                                {
319
                                        Hash\,[\,v\,]\!=\!1;
320
                                        p\,[\,v\,]\,[\,0\,]\!=\!u\,;
                                        dd\,[\,v\,]\,[\,0\,]\,{=}\,\,d\,i\,s\,t\,(\,d\,[\,u\,]\,\,,d\,[\,v\,]\,)\,\,;
321
322
                                        \operatorname{deep}\left[\,\boldsymbol{v}\right]\!\!=\!\operatorname{deep}\left[\,\boldsymbol{u}\right]\!+\!1;
323
                                        q.push(v);
324
                                }
325
326
                 }
                 {\color{red} \textbf{for} \, (\, i\!=\!1;\!(1<\!<\!i\,)\!<\!=\!n;\!+\!+\,i\,)}
327
328
                         for(j=1;j<=n;++j)
329
330
                                p[j][i]=p[p[j][i-1]][i-1];
331
                                dd\,[\,j\,]\,[\,i\,]{=}max(dd\,[\,j\,]\,[\,i\,{-}1],dd\,[\,p\,[\,j\,]\,[\,i\,{-}1])\,;
332
                         }
333
                 int m;
334
                 \operatorname{scanf}("%d",\&m);
335

\underline{\text{while}}(m--)

336
337
                         {\tt scanf("%d\%d",\&u,\&v);}\\
                         printf("\%.10 lf \n", sqrt((ld) getans(place[u], place[v])));
338
339
                 }
340
                 return 0;
341
```

最大流 Dinic

```
1 /*
2 调用maxflow()返回最大流
3 S,T为源汇
4 addedge(u,v,f,F)F为反向流量
5 多组数据时调用Ginit()
6 */
7 struct E{
    int v, f, F, n;
```

```
9
      }G[M];
10
      \quad \text{int point} \left[ N \right], \ D[N] \,, \ cnt \,, \ S, \ T; \\
11
      void Ginit(){
12
           cnt = 1;
13
           SET(point,0);
14
      void addedge(int u, int v, int f, int F){
15
           G[++cnt] = (E)\{v, 0, f, point[u]\}, point[u] = cnt;
16
17
           G[++cnt] = (E)\{u, 0, F, point[v]\}, point[v] = cnt;
18
     }
19
     queue<int> q;
20
      int BFS(){
21
           SET(D,0);
22
           q.push(S);
23
           D[S] = 1;
24
           while (!q.empty()){
25
                 \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & u \, = \, q \, . \, front \, (\,) \, ; q \, . \, pop \, (\,) \, ; \end{array}
26
                 for_each_edge(u)
27
                       if \ (G[\,i\,]\,.\,F > G[\,i\,]\,.\,f\,)\,\{
28
                            \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & v \, = \, G[\,\,i\,\,]\,.\,v\,; \end{array}
29
                            if (!D[v]){
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 \le f)break;
42
                 int v = G[i].v;
                  if \ (G[\,i\,].\,F > G[\,i\,].\,f \ \&\& \ D[\,v\,] \implies D[\,u\,] \ + \ 1) \{ 
43
                       int temp = Dinic(v, min(F - f, G[i].F-G[i].f));
44
45
                       if (temp == 0)
46
                            D[v] = 0;
47
                       else{
48
                            f += temp;
49
                            G[i].f += temp;
50
                            G[i^1].f = temp;
51
                      }
52
                 }
53
           }
54
           {\tt return} \ f;
55
     }
56
      _{int}\ \max flow ()\, \{
57
           int f = 0;
           while (BFS())
58
                 f += Dinic(S, infi);
```

```
return f;
61
  }
62
63
  最大权闭合子图
    在一个有向无环图中,每个点都有一个权值。
64
    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
65
       的点权和。
    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
66
       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
67
  最大权密度子图
    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
68
       值最大。
    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)
71
  二分图最小点权覆盖集
    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
72
       有u属于V'或v属于V ,则称V 是无向图G的一个点覆盖集。
73
    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。
74
    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。
75
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。
  二分图最大点权独立集
79
    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
    |最大独立集| = |V| - |最大匹配数|
81
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
    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
86
    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。
87
    最小路径覆盖数=点数-路径中的边数
88
    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,则在二分图中建立i->j的有向边。最终|最小路
       径覆盖|=|V|-|最大匹配数|
89
90
  无源汇可行流
91
    建图方法:
92
    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)
93
94
    求解方法:
```

60

95

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
96
97
     建图方法:在原图中添加一条边t->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
98
     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
100
     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
105
   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
106
        ],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
107
     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)
108
     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

```
1
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)
3
        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];
6
7
    struct Maxclique {
        const BB* e; int pk, level; const float Tlimit;
8
9
        struct Vertex{ int i, d; Vertex(int i):i(i),d(0){} };
        typedef vector<Vertex> Vertices; typedef vector<int> ColorClass;
10
11
        Vertices V; vector<ColorClass> C; ColorClass QMAX, Q;
        static bool desc_degree(const Vertex &vi, const Vertex &vj){
12
13
            return vi.d > vj.d;
14
        }
        void init_colors(Vertices &v){
16
            \begin{array}{ll} const & int & max\_degree \, = \, v \, [\, 0\, ] \, . \, d\,; \end{array}
17
            for(int i = 0; i < (int)v.size(); i++)v[i].d = min(i, max_degree) +
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
25
                        vector<StepCount> 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
                        }
30
                        void cut2(const Vertices &A, Vertices &B){
                                    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
                        }
                        void color_sort(Vertices &R){
35
                                    \label{eq:max_prop} \begin{array}{lll} & \text{int } j \, = \, 0 \, , \, \, \text{maxno} \, = \, 1 \, , \, \, \text{min\_k} \, = \, \text{max}((\, \text{int}\,) \text{QMAX.size}\,() \, - \, (\, \text{int}\,) \text{Q.size}\,() \, + \, (\, \text{int}\,) \text{Q.s
36
                                                    1, 1);
37
                                   C[1].clear(), C[2].clear();
38
                                    for(int i = 0; i < (int)R.size(); i++) {
39
                                                int pi = R[i].i, k = 1;
40
                                                while(cut1(pi, C[k])) k++;
41
                                                if(k > maxno) maxno = k, C[maxno + 1].clear();
                                               C[k].push\_back(pi);
42
43
                                                if(k < min_k) R[j++].i = pi;
                                    }
45
                                    if(j > 0) R[j - 1].d = 0;
                                    \quad \quad \text{for} \left( \, \text{int} \ k \, = \, \min\_k \, ; \ k < = \, \max o \, ; \ k + + \right)
46
                                                for(int i = 0; i < (int)C[k].size(); i++)
47
48
                                                           R[\,j\,\,]\,.\,\,i\,\,=\,C[\,k\,]\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,\,,\,\,R[\,j\,++].d\,=\,k\,;
49
                        void expand_dyn(Vertices &R){// diff -> diff with no dyn
50
                                    S[level].i1 = S[level].i1 + S[level - 1].i1 - S[level].i2; // diff
51
52
                                    S[level].i2 = S[level - 1].i1; // diff
53
                                    while((int)R.size()) {
                                                if((int)Q.size() + R.back().d > (int)QMAX.size()){
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);</pre>
57
                                                                                     //\operatorname{diff}
58
                                                                        color_sort(Rp);
                                                                        S[level].i1++, level++;//diff
60
                                                                        expand_dyn(Rp);
                                                                        level--;//diff
61
62
                                                           }
                                                            \label{eq:continuous_else} \begin{array}{ll} else & \mbox{if} \; ((\,\mbox{int}\,)\mbox{Q.size}\,() \; > \; (\,\mbox{int}\,)\mbox{QMAX.size}\,()\,) \;\; \mbox{QMAX} = \mbox{Q}; \end{array}
63
64
                                                           Q.pop_back();
                                                }
65
66
                                                else return;
                                               R.pop_back();
```

```
68
                 }
69
           }
70
           void mcqdyn(int* maxclique, int &sz){
71
                 set\_degrees\left(V\right);\ sort\left(V.\,begin\left(\right),V.\,end\left(\right),\ desc\_degree\right);\ init\_colors\left(V\right)
                 \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{lll} \text{for}\,(\,\text{int}\,\,\,i\,=\,0;\,\,\,i\,<\,(\,\text{int}\,)V.\,\text{size}\,(\,)\,+\,1;\,\,\,i++)\,\,\,S\,[\,i\,]\,.\,i\,1\,=\,S\,[\,i\,]\,.\,i\,2\,=\,0; \end{array}
72
                 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
           Maxclique(const BB* conn, const int sz, const float tt = 0.025) \
79
            : pk(0), level(1), Tlimit(tt){
80
81
                 for(int i = 0; i < sz; i++) V.push_back(Vertex(i));
82
                 e = conn, C.resize(sz + 1), S.resize(sz + 1);
83
           }
84
     };
```

最小度限制生成树

```
2
        只限制一个点的度数
3
 4
    #include <iostream>
5
   #include <cstdio>
    #include <cmath>
    #include <vector>
    #include <cstring>
    #include <algorithm>
10
    #include <string>
11
    #include <set>
12
    #include <ctime>
13
    #include <queue>
    #include <map>
16
    #define CL(arr, val)
                            memset(arr, val, sizeof(arr))
                            for((i) = 0; (i) < (n); ++(i))
    #define REP(i, n)
17
    #define FOR(i, l, h)
                            for((i) = (1); (i) \le (h); ++(i))
18
                          for((i) = (h); (i) >= (1); --(i))
19
    #define FORD(i, h, l)
20
    #define L(x)
                   (x) << 1
21
    #define R(x)
                   (x) << 1 \mid 1
22
    #define MID(l, r) (l + r) >> 1
23
    #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;
   typedef long long LL;
```

```
29
        using \ name space \ std;\\
30
        \begin{array}{lll} \mathbf{const} & \mathtt{int} & \mathtt{inf} \, = \, {\sim} \mathtt{0u} {>} \mathtt{>} \mathtt{2}; \end{array}
31
        const int N = 33;
33
        int parent[N];
34
        \quad \quad \text{int} \quad g\left[N\right]\left[N\right];
        \quad \quad \textbf{bool} \quad flag\left[N\right]\left[N\right];
35
        map<string, int> NUM;
36
37
38
        int n, k, cnt, ans;
39
40
        {\color{red} \textbf{struct}} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{node} \hspace{0.1cm} \{
41
               int x;
42
                int y;
43
               int v;
44
        a[1 << 10];
45
46
        {\tt struct} \ {\tt edge} \ \{
47
               int x;
48
               int y;
49
               int v;
50
        } dp[N];
51
        bool cmp(node a, node b) {
53
               \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{return} & a.v < b.v; \end{array}
54
55
56
        int find(int x) { //并查集查找
57
                58
                r \, = \, x \, ;
59
                \label{eq:while} \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{while} \, (\, \mathbf{r} \, \mathrel{!=} \, \mathbf{parent} \, [\, \mathbf{r} \, ] \,) & \mathbf{r} \, = \, \mathbf{parent} \, [\, \mathbf{r} \, ] \,; \end{array}
60
               k\,=\,x\,;
                while(k != r)  {
62
                       j = parent[k];
                       parent[k] = r;
63
64
                       k = j;
65
66
               return r;
67
68
69
        int get_num(string s) { //求编号
70
                \quad \text{if} \left( \text{NUM.} \, \text{find} \, (\, s\,) \right) \\ = \text{NUM.} \, \text{end} \, (\,)\,) \quad \{
71
                      N\!U\!M[\,s\,]\ =+\!\!+\!\!cnt\,;
72
73
               \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{return} & \textbf{NUM}[\, \mathbf{s} \, ] \, ; \end{array}
74
        }
75
76
        void kruskal() { //...
77
               int i;
78
               FOR(i, 1, n) {
                       if(a[i].x = 1 || a[i].y = 1) continue;
```

```
80
                        \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & x \, = \, find \, (a \, [\, i \, ] \, . \, x) \, ; \end{array}
 81
                        int y = find(a[i].y);
 82
                        if(x = y) continue;
 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
 87
              //printf("%d\n", ans);
 88
 89
         void dfs(int x, int pre) { //dfs求1到某节点路程上的最大值
 90
 91
                int i;
                FOR(i, 2, cnt) {
 92
                        if(i != pre && flag[x][i]) {
 93
 94
                                if(dp[i].v = -1) {
 95
                                       i\,f\,(\,dp\,[\,x\,]\,.\,v\,>\,g\,[\,x\,]\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,)
                                                                                    {\rm d} p\,[\,i\,] \,=\, {\rm d} p\,[\,x\,]\,;
                                       else {
 96
 97
                                               dp\,[\;i\;]\,.\,v\;=\;g\,[\,x\,]\,[\;i\;]\,;
                                                                            //记录这条边
 98
                                               \mathrm{dp}\,[\;i\;]\,.\,x\,=\,x\,;
99
                                               {\rm dp}\,[\;i\;]\,.\,y\;=\;i\;;
100
                                       }
101
                                }
                                dfs\left( \,i\;,\;\;x\right) ;
104
                }
105
106
107
         void init() {
108
                \mathrm{ans}\,=\,0\,;\ \mathrm{cnt}\,=\,1\,;
                {\rm CL}(\,{\rm flag}\;,\;\; {\color{red}{\bf false}}\,)\;;
109
110
                {\rm CL}(\,g\,,\ -1)\,;
111
                NUM["Park"] = 1;
112
                 \label{eq:formula} \begin{array}{lll} \text{for}\,(\,int\ i\,=\,0\,;\ i\,<\,N;\,+\!\!+\!\!i\,) & \text{parent}\,[\,i\,]\,=\,i\,; \end{array}
113
         }
114
115
         int main() {
                //freopen("data.in", "r", stdin);
116
117
118
                 int i, j, v;
119
                 string s;
120
                 \operatorname{scanf}("%d", \&n);
121
                 init();
122
                 \quad \  \  \text{for} \, (\, i \, = \, 1; \ i \, < = \, n\, ; \, + \!\!\! + \!\!\! i \, ) \ \{ \,
123
                        cin >> s;
124
                        a\left[\:i\:\right].\:x\:=\:\operatorname{get\_num}\left(\:s\:\right)\:;
125
                        cin >> s;
126
                        a\,[\;i\;]\,.\,y\,=\,{\rm get\_num}\,(\,s\,)\,;
                        {\rm scanf}(\,{}^{{}_{1}}\!{}^{{}_{2}}\!{}^{{}_{3}}\!{}^{{}_{2}},\,\,\&\!v)\,;
127
128
                        a[i].v = v;
                                                                                    g\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,]\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\,] \;=\; g\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\,]\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x
129
                        if(g[a[i].x][a[i].y] == -1)
                                ] = v;
```

```
130
                             g\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,]\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\,] \,=\, g\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\,]\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,] \,=\, \min\,(\,g\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,]\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\,]
                  else
                        ], v);
131
132
            scanf(\,{}^{\raisebox{-.5ex}{\tiny $0$}}\hspace{-.5ex}\%\hspace{-.5ex}d^{\raisebox{-.5ex}{\tiny $0$}}\hspace{0.1ex},\,\,\&\hspace{-.5ex}\&\hspace{-.5ex}k\hspace{0.1ex})\,;
133
            \quad \quad \text{int set} \; [N] \; , \; \; \text{Min} [N] \; ; \\
            REP(\,i\,\,,\,\,N)\qquad Min\,[\,i\,]\,\,=\,\,i\,n\,f\,\,;
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
                  if (g [1] [i] != −1) {
138
                       int x = find(i);
139
                        if(Min[x] > g[1][i]) {
140
141
                             Min[x] = g[1][i];
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
                       flag[1][set[i]] = flag[set[i]][1] = true;
150
                       ans += g[1][set[i]];
151
152
                  }
            }
154
            // printf("%d\n", ans);
            for(i = m + 1; i <= k; ++i) { //从度为m+1一直枚举到最大为k,找ans的最小
                 {\rm CL}(\,{\rm dp}\,,\ -1)\,;
156
                  dp[1].v = -inf; //dp初始化
158
                  for(j = 2; j \le cnt; ++j) {
159
                       if(flag[1][j]) dp[j].v = -inf;
160
                  dfs(1, -1);
161
                  int tmp, mi = inf;
162
163
                  for(j = 2; j \le cnt; ++j) {
                        if(g[1][j]!= −1) {
164
                             if(mi > g[1][j] - dp[j].v) { //找到一条dp到连通块中某个点
165
                                   的边,替换原来连通块中的边(前提是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
171
                  if(mi >= 0) break; //如果不存在这样的边,直接退出
172
                  \begin{array}{lll} {\bf int} & {\bf x} \, = \, {\rm dp} \, [\, {\rm tmp} \, ] \, . \, {\bf x} \, , & {\bf y} \, = \, {\rm dp} \, [\, {\rm tmp} \, ] \, . \, {\bf y} \, ; \end{array}
173
174
                  flag[1][tmp] = flag[tmp][1] = true; //加上新找的边
175
                  flag[x][y] = flag[y][x] = false; //删掉被替换掉的那条边
176
```

```
177 | ans += mi;

178 | }

179 | printf("Total_miles_driven:_%d\n", ans);

180 |

181 | return 0;

182 |

183 | }
```

最优比率生成树

```
#include <map>
      #include < cmath >
 3
      #include < ctime >
 4
      #include<queue>
 5
      #include<cstdio>
 6
       #include<vector>
       #include<bitset>
 8
       #include<cstring>
 9
      #include<iostream>
10
      #include<algorithm>
11
      #define ll long long
12
      #define mod 1000000009
13
      #define inf 1000000000
14
      #define eps 1e-8
15
       using \ name space \ 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
              \quad \  \  for (int \ i \! = \! 1; i \! < \! \! = \! \! n; i \! + \! \! + \! \! ) \{
22
                    d\,[\,i\,]\!=\!i\,n\,f\,;\,v\,i\,s\,[\,i\,]\!=\!0;
23
              }
             d[1] = 0;
24
25
              for(int i=1; i \le n; i++){
26
                     int now=0; d[now]=inf;
27
                     \begin{array}{ll} \text{for}\,(\,\text{int}\ j\!=\!\!1; j\!<\!\!=\!\!n\,;\, j\!+\!\!+\!\!)\,\text{if}\,(\,d\,[\,j\,]\!<\!\!d\,[\,\text{now}]\&\&!\,\text{vis}\,[\,j\,]\,)\,\text{now}\!=\!\!j\,; \end{array}
28
                     ans+=d[now]; vis[now]=1;
29
                     for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)
30
                            if (mp[now][j]<d[j]&&!vis[j])</pre>
31
                                  d\left[\:j\:\right]\!\!=\!\!mp\left[\:now\:\right]\left[\:j\:\right];
32
              }
33
34
       double sqr(double x){
35
              return x*x;
36
37
      double dis(int a, int b){
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
      }
```

```
void cal(double mid){
40
41
           ans=0;
42
           for(int i=1;i \le n;i++)
                 for (int j=i+1; j \le n; j++)
44
                      mp[\,i\,]\,[\,j] = mp[\,j\,]\,[\,i\,] = abs\,(\,z\,[\,i\,] - z\,[\,j\,]\,) - mid^*dis\,(\,i\,\,,\,j\,)\,;
45
           prim();
46
     }
47
      int main(){
           while (scanf("%d",&n)){
48
49
                 if (n==0)break;
                 for (int i=1;i<=n;i++)
50
51
                       scanf("%d%d%d",&x[i],&y[i],&z[i]);
                 double l=0, r=1000;
52
                 for(int i=1;i<=30;i++)
53
                       double mid=(l+r)/2;
56
                       cal(mid);
57
                       _{\hbox{\scriptsize if}}\,(\,ans\!<\!0)\,r\!\!=\!\!mid\,;
58
                       \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{else} & l\text{=}mid; \end{array}
59
60
                 printf("%.3f\n",1);
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
$$\sigma_k(n)=\Pi_{i=1}^k\frac{(p_i^{a_i+1})^k-1}{p_i^k-1}$$
 $\varphi(n)=\Sigma_{i=1}^n[(n,i)=1]=\Pi_{i=1}^k(1-\frac{1}{p_i})$ $\varphi(p^k)=(p-1)p^{k-1}$ $\Sigma_{d|n}\varphi(n)=n\to\varphi(n)=n-\Sigma_{d|n,d< n}$ $n\geq 2$ 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

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

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{d|N}\phi(d)=N\\ &\sum_{i\leq N}i*[(i,N)=1]=\frac{N*\phi(N)}{2}\\ &\sum_{d|N}\frac{\mu(d)}{d}=\frac{\phi(N)}{N}\\ &\thickapprox \mathbf{H代换}\\ &\sum_{d|N}\mu(d)=[N=1]\\ &\thickapprox \mathbf{5}\triangle d\in \mathbf{N}\\ &\sum_{i\leq N}\lfloor\frac{N}{i}\rfloor=\sum_{i\leq N}d(i) \end{split}$$

SG 函数

```
#define MAX 150 //最大的步数
    int step [MAX], sg [10500], steps; //使用前应将sg初始化为-1
    //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
9
    int getsg(int m)
10
11
        int hashs[MAX] = \{0\};
12
        for (i = 0; i < steps; i++)
13
14
            if (m - step[i] < 0) {
                break;
17
            if (sg[m-step[i]] = -1) {
18
19
                sg\,[m\,-\,\,step\,[\,i\,]\,]\,\,=\,\,getsg\,(m\,-\,\,step\,[\,i\,]\,)\;;
20
            hashs[sg[m-step[i]]] = 1;
        for (i = 0; i++) {
            if (hashs[i] == 0) {
24
25
                return i;
26
```

```
27
           }
28
29
30
31
      Array(存储可以走的步数, Array[0]表示可以有多少种走法)
32
      Array[]需要从小到大排序
      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
      3. 可选步数为一系列不连续的数,用GetSG(计算)
35
36
37
      //获取sg表
38
      \quad \mathbf{int} \ \mathrm{SG}\left[\mathrm{MAX}\right], \ \mathrm{hashs}\left[\mathrm{MAX}\right];
39
      void init(int Array[], int n)
40
41
      {
           int i, j;
42
43
           memset(SG,\ 0\,,\ \underline{\texttt{sizeof}}(SG)\,)\,;
44
           \quad \  \  \text{for} \ (\, i \ = \ 0\,; \ i \ <= \ n\,; \ i +\!\!\!\! +)
45
           {
46
                 memset(hashs, 0, sizeof(hashs));
47
                 for (j = 1; j \le Array[0]; j++)
48
                 {
49
                       if~(i\,<\,\mathrm{Array}\,[\,j\,]\,)~\{
50
                            break;
51
                      hashs\left[SG\left[\:i\:-\:Array\left[\:j\:\right]\:\right]\:\right]\:=\:1\:;
54
                 \quad \text{for } (j = 0; \ j <= n; \ j+\!\!+\!\!)
55
56
                      if (hashs[j] == 0)
57
58
                            SG\left[\:i\:\right]\:=\:j\:;
59
                            break;
60
                      }
61
                 }
62
           }
63
```

矩阵乘法快速幂

```
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;
14
              \operatorname{Rep}(\hspace{1pt} i\hspace{1pt},a\hspace{1pt}.n\hspace{1pt})\operatorname{Rep}(\hspace{1pt} j\hspace{1pt},b\hspace{1pt}.m\hspace{1pt})\operatorname{Rep}(\hspace{1pt} k\hspace{1pt},a\hspace{1pt}.m\hspace{1pt})\{
                      w.\,c\,[\,i\,]\,[\,j\,] \; +\!= \; (\,l\,l\,)\,a.\,c\,[\,i\,]\,[\,k\,] \;\;^*\;\; b.\,c\,[\,k\,]\,[\,j\,] \;\;\%\; MOD;
15
                      if(w.c[i][j]>MOD)w.c[i][j]==MOD;
16
17
               }
18
               return w;
19
       }
20
       mat pmat(mat a, ll k){
21
              mat i;
22
               i\;.\,n\;=\;i\;.m=M\!AT\!N;
23
              SET(\,i\,.\,c\,,0\,)\;;
24
               Rep(i,MATN)
25
                      i.c[i][i] = 1;
26
               while(k){}
27
                      if(k\&1)
28
                             i\!=\!\!\mathrm{cheng}\,(\,i\,\,,a\,)\,;
29
                      a=cheng(a,a);
30
                     k>>=1;
31
               }
32
               return i;
33
```

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。
 2
3
 4
    #include <cstdio>
5
    #include <algorithm>
 6
     using namespace std;
    #define N 50001
    #define M 100001
9
    struct E
10
11
         int u, v, next;
12
         long long w;
         E(int _u = 0, int _v = 0, int _next = 0, long long _w = 0)\{u = _u, v = 0, long long _w = 0\}
13
               \_v, \ next = \_next, \ w = \_w; \}
14
     G[M < 1];
15
     \quad \text{int } \operatorname{cnt}, \ \operatorname{point}\left[N\right], \ n, \ m; \\
16
    char c;
17
    template < class T >
18
     in line\ void\ read (T\ \&x)
19
    {
20
         T opt(1);
```

```
21
             for (c = getchar();c > '9' || c < '0';c = getchar()) if (c == '-') opt =
                     -1;
22
             for (x = 0; c \ge '0') && c \le '9'; c = getchar())x = (x << 3) + (x << 1) +
23
             x = opt;
24
       }
25
       bool vis [N];
26
       long long dis[N];
27
       long long a [M<<1];
28
       int Gauss()
29
       {
30
             int i, j(0), k;
31
             \quad \  \  \text{for} \ (\, i \, = \, 63; \, i \, > = \, 0; \, \, \text{---}i \, )
32
33
                    for (k = j+1; k \le n; ++k)
34
                    if ((a[k] >> i) \& 1)break;
35
                    if (k > n) continue;
36
                    swap\,(\,a\,[\,k\,]\;,\;\;a\,[\,j\,{+}1])\,;
37
                    \quad \  \  \, \text{for}\  \  (\,k\,=\,1\,;k\,<\!=\,n\,;\,\,+\!\!+\!\!k\,)
38
                            if \ (j+1 \ != \ k \ \&\& \ ((\, a\, [\, k\, ] \ >> \ i\, ) \ \& \ 1)\, ) 
39
                                 a[k] = a[j+1];
40
                    j++;
41
             }
42
             return j;
43
       \ in line void dfs(int u)
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])
51
                           a[+\!+\!m] \; = \; d\,i\,s\,[\,u\,] \;\; {}^\smallfrown \; d\,i\,s\,[\,v\,] \;\; {}^\smallfrown \; G[\,i\,]\,.w;
                    else
52
53
                    {
                           dis[v] = dis[u] ^G[i].w;
54
55
                           dfs(v);
56
                    }
57
58
59
       int main()
60
       {
61
             \operatorname{read}\left(n\right),\ \operatorname{read}\left(m\right);
62
             \quad \quad \text{int i, j, u, v, k;} \quad \quad
63
             long long w, ans;
64
             \quad \text{for } (i = 1; i <= m; +\!\!\!+\!\!\! i)
65
             {
66
                    \operatorname{read}\left(u\right),\ \operatorname{read}\left(v\right),\ \operatorname{read}\left(w\right);
67
                    G[++cnt\,] \; = \; E(\,u\,,\;\; v\,,\;\; point\,[\,u\,] \;,\;\; w) \;,\;\; point\,[\,u\,] \; = \; cnt\,;
68
                    G[++cnt] = E(v, u, point[v], w), point[v] = cnt;
             }
```

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

线性筛

```
2
          is是不是质数
3
          phi欧拉函数
          mu莫比乌斯函数
 5
          minp最小质因子
 6
          mina最小质因子次数
          d约数个数
 7
 8
9
     int prime[N];
10
     int size;
11
     int is [N];
     int phi[N];//欧拉函数
12
     int mu[N];//莫比乌斯函数
13
     int minp[N];//最小质因子
14
     int mina[N];//最小质因子次数
15
     int d[N];//约数个数
     void getprime(int list){
17
          \operatorname{SET}(\operatorname{is},1);
18
19
          mu\,[\,1\,] \ = \ 1\,;
20
          phi[1] = 1;
21
          is [1] = 0;
22
          repab(i,2,list){
23
                if(is[i]){
24
                     prime[++\operatorname{size}] \; = \; i \; ;
                     p\,h\,i\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,\,=\,\,i\,-1;
25
26
                    mu[\;i\;]\;=\;-1;
27
                     \min [\;i\;]\;=\;i\;;
                     \min{[\;i\;]}\;=\;1;
29
                     d\,[\;i\;]\;=\;2\,;
30
31
                rep(j, size){
32
                     if(i*prime[j]>list)
33
                          break;
34
                     is[i * prime[j]] = 0;
35
                     \min \left[ \, i \, * \, \text{prime} \, \left[ \, j \, \right] \, \right] \, = \, \text{prime} \, \left[ \, j \, \right];
36
                     if(i \% prime[j] == 0){
```

```
37
                                         mu[\,i\,{}^*prime\,[\,j\,]\,]\ =\ 0\,;
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\,{}^*\mathrm{prime}\,[\,j\,]\,]\ =\ d\,[\,i\,]\,/\,(\,\min a\,[\,i\,]\,{}+1\,)\,{}^*(\,\min a\,[\,i\,]\,{}+2\,)\,;
41
                                         break;
42
                                 }else{
                                         phi\,[\,i\,{}^*prime\,[\,j\,]\,]\,\,=\,\,phi\,[\,i\,]\,\,\,{}^*\,\,\,(\,prime\,[\,j\,]\,\,-\,\,1)\,;
43
44
                                         mu[i*prime[j]] = -mu[i];
45
                                         mina[i*prime[j]] = 1;
46
                                         d[i*prime[j]] = d[i]*d[prime[j]];
47
                                 }
48
                         }
49
                 }
50
```

整数卷积 NTT

```
2
          计算形式为a[n] = sigma(b[n-i]*c[i])的卷积,结果存在c中
3
          下标从0开始
 4
          调用juanji(n,b,c)
 5
         P为模数
 6
         G是P的原根
 7
 8
     const ll P=998244353;
9
     const 11 G=3;
10
     void change(ll y[], int n){
11
          int b=n>>1,s=n-1;
12
          for (int i=1, j=n>>1; i < s; i++){}
13
               _{i\,f\,(\,i< j\,)\,swap\,(\,y\,[\,i\,]\,\,,\,y\,[\,j\,]\,)}\,;
14
               int k=b;
15
               16
                    \mathbf{j} \!=\! \!\! \mathbf{k} \, ;
17
                    k>>=1;
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){
25
               ll wh=powm(G,(P-1)/h,P);
26
               27
               for(int i=0;i< len;i+=h){
28
                    11 w=1;
29
                    int r=h>>1;
30
                    \quad \text{for} \, (\, \text{int } \, k\!\!=\!\!i \,\,, s\!\!=\!\!r\!\!+\!\!i \,\,; k\!\!<\!\!s \,; k\!\!+\!\!+\!\!) \{
31
                         11 u=y[k];
32
                         ll t=w*y[k+r]\%P;
```

```
33
                                  y[k]=u+t;
34
                                   _{\hbox{\footnotesize if}}\left(\begin{smallmatrix} y \, [\, k] > = P \end{smallmatrix}\right) y \left[\begin{smallmatrix} k \end{bmatrix} - = P;
35
                                  y[k+r]=u-t;
36
                                   _{i\,f\,(\,y\,[\,k\!+\!r\,]\,<\,0\,)\,y\,[\,k\!+\!r]+=P\,;}
37
                                  w=w*wh%P;
38
                           }
                    }
39
40
41
              if (on<0){
42
                     ll I=powm((ll)len,P-2,P);
43
                    Rep(i,len)y[i]=y[i]*I%P;
44
45
       void juanji(int n, ll *b, ll *c){
46
47
              int len=1;
48
              while (len < (n << 1)) len << =1;
49
             {\rm Repab}\,(\,i\,\,,n\,,\,l\,e\,n\,)\,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
     in line int exgcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y){
5
          if (!b){
 6
               x\,=\,1\,,\ y\,=\,0\,;
               return a;
 8
          }
 9
10
               int d = \operatorname{exgcd}(b, a \% b, x, y), t = x;
               x = y, y = t - a / b * y;
11
12
                return d;
13
14
15
     inline int inv(int a, int p){
16
          int d, x, y;
          d\,=\,\operatorname{exgcd}\left(a\,,\ p\,,\ x\,,\ y\right);
17
18
          19
20
     int china(int n,int *a,int *m){
21
          int _{M} = MOD - 1, d, x = 0, y;
22
          for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
23
               \begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{int} \ \mathbf{w} = \underline{\quad} \mathbf{M} \ / \ \mathbf{m}[\ \mathbf{i}\ ] \, ; \end{array}
```

字符串

AC 自动机

```
/// AC自动机.
    /// mxn: 自动机的节点池子大小.
3
    const int mxn = 105000;
 4
    /// ct: 字符集大小.
6
 7
    const int cst = 26;
8
    /// 重新初始化:
9
10
    node*pt = pool;
11
12
13
14
    {\color{red} \textbf{struct}} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{node}
15
                       // Trie 转移边.
16
        node*s[cst];
17
        node*trans[cst]; // 自动机转移边.
18
        node*f;
                       // Fail 指针.
                        // 当前节点代表字符(父节点指向自己的边代表的字符).
19
        char v;
                        // 是否是某个字符串的终点.注意该值为true不一定是叶子.
20
        bool leaf;
        node() { } // 保留初始化.
21
22
    pool [mxn]; node*pt=pool;
24
    node* newnode() { memset(pt, 0, sizeof(node)); return pt++; }
25
26
    /// 递推队列.
27
    node*qc\left[ mxn\right] ;
28
    node*qf[mxn];
29
    int qh,qt;
30
    struct Trie
31
32
    {
33
        node*root;
34
        Trie() \{ root = newnode(); root \rightarrow v = ", ", -", a"; \}
35
36
        /// g: 需要插入的字符串; len:长度.
```

```
37
            void Insert(char* g, int len)
38
39
                   node*x=root;
                   for(int i=0;i<len;i++)
41
42
                        int v = g[i] - 'a';
                        \begin{array}{l} \textbf{if} \ (x \!\! > \!\! s \, [\, v \,] \ = \!\! = \!\! NULL) \end{array}
43
44
45
                               x \rightarrow s[v] = newnode();
46
                              x->s[v]->v = v;
47
                        }
48
                        x = x->s[v];
49
50
                   x\rightarrow leaf = true;
51
            }
52
            /// 在所有字符串插入之后执行.
54
            /// 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.
55
            void Construct()
56
            {
57
                   node*x = root;
58
                  qh = qt = 0;
                   \label{eq:cst}  \mbox{for(int $i = 0$; $i < cst; $i + +)$ if($x - > s[i]$)} 
59
60
                   {
61
                        x->s[i]->f = root;
                        for (int j=0; j< cst; j++) if (x->s[i]->s[j])
62
                         \{ \ qc \, [\, qt \, ] \ = x \!\! - \!\! > \!\! s \, [\, i \, ] \!\! - \!\! > \!\! s \, [\, j \, ] \, ; \ qf \, [\, qt \, ] \!\! = \!\! root \, ; \ qt \!\! + \!\! + ; \ \} 
64
                   }
65
                   while(qh != qt)
66
67
68
                        node*cur \,=\, qc\,[\,qh\,]\,;
69
                        node*fp = qf[qh];
70
                        qh++;
71
                         72
73
                        \begin{array}{l} {\bf i}\,f\,(\,{\rm fp} \!-\!\!>\!\! {\rm s}\,[\,{\rm cur} \!-\!\!>\!\! {\rm v}\,]\,) \  \  \, {\rm fp}\,\,=\,\,{\rm fp} \!-\!\!> \!\! {\rm s}\,[\,{\rm cur} \!-\!\!>\!\! {\rm v}\,]\,; \end{array}
                        cur \rightarrow f = fp;
74
75
76
                         for(int i=0; i<cst; i++)
77
                               if(cur \!\! - \!\! > \!\! s\,[\,i\,]\,) \ \{\ qc\,[\,qt\,] \ = \ cur \!\! - \!\! > \!\! s\,[\,i\,]\,; \ qf\,[\,qt\,] \ = \ fp\,; \ qt++; \ \}
78
                  }
79
            }
80
81
            // 拿到转移点.
            // 暴力判定.
82
83
            node* GetTrans(node*x, int v)
84
                   while (x != root && x -> s[v] == NULL) x = x -> f;
85
86
                   if(x->s[v]) x = x->s[v];
                   return x;
```

```
88
            }
89
90
            // 拿到转移点.
91
            // 记忆化搜索.
92
            node* GetTrans(node*x, int v)
93
                  94
95
                  if(x\rightarrow trans[v] == NULL)
96
97
                        if(x = root) return root;
98
99
                        \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{return} & \textbf{x-} \\ \textbf{rens} \left[ \mathbf{v} \right] = \mathbf{GetTrans} \left( \mathbf{x-} \\ \mathbf{f} \right), \ \mathbf{v} \right); \end{array}
100
101
102
                  return x->trans[v];
103
            }
104
       };
```

KMP

```
//KMP算法
    //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
5
6
    void getNext(char *p, char *next)
        int j = 0;
 8
9
        int k = -1;
        next[0] = -1;
10
11
        12
13
             if \ (k = -1 \ || \ p[j] = p[k])
14
15
                 j++;
16
                 k++;
17
                 next[j] = k;
             }
18
19
             _{\rm else}
20
                k = next[k];
21
22
    }
23
    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
24
         \square -1.
25
    {
                                  //s为文本串,p为模式串;m为文本串长度,n为模式串长
26
        \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{char} & \text{next} \left[ \textbf{MAXM} \right]; \end{array}
27
        int i = 0;
```

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

Manacher

```
#define MAXM 20001
    //返回回文串的最大值
2
    //MAXM至少应为输入字符串长度的两倍+1
3
 4
    int p[MAXM];
6
    \begin{array}{ll} {\bf char} & s \, [M\!A\!X\!M] \, ; \end{array}
 7
8
    int manacher(string str) {
9
         memset(p, 0, sizeof(p));
10
         int len = str.size();
11
         int k;
12
         \quad \  \  \text{for}\ (k\,=\,0\,;\ k\,<\,len\,;\ k+\!+\!)\ \{
             s[2 * k] = '\#';
13
              s\,[\,2\ *\ k\,+\,1\,]\,\,=\,\,s\,t\,r\,\,[\,k\,]\,;
14
15
16
         s[2 * k] = '\#';
17
         s[2 * k + 1] = ' \setminus 0';
18
         len = strlen(s);
19
         int mx = 0;
20
         int id = 0;
         for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
21
22
              if (i < mx)
23
                  p\,[\,i\,] \;=\; \min(\,p\,[\,2\ *\ i\,d\ -\ i\,]\;,\;\, mx\,-\ i\,)\,;
24
              }
25
              else {
26
                  p[i] = 1;
27
              28
                   i]] != '\0'; ) {
29
                  p[i]++;
```

```
30
31
             if (p[i] + i > mx) {
32
                mx = p[i] + i;
                 id = i;
34
             }
35
        }
        int res = 0;
36
        for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
37
38
             res = max(res, p[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
 4
    inline int getCharID(char a) { //返回a在子数组中的编号
5
       return a - 'a';
6
    struct Trie
9
    {
       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
10
11
       bool terminal;//若terminal=true,该节点没有后续节点
       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
12
       struct Trie *son[CHAR_SIZE];//后续节点
13
14
    };
15
16
    struct Trie trie_arr[MAX_NODE_SIZE];
    _{\hbox{int trie\_arr\_point}=0};
17
18
    Trie *NewTrie()
19
20
    {
21
       Trie *temp=&trie_arr[trie_arr_point++];
22
       temp->num=1;
23
       temp->terminal=false;
24
       temp \rightarrow count = 0;
       for(int i=0;i<sonnum;++i)temp->son[i]=NULL;
25
26
       return temp;
27
28
29
    //插入新词,root:树根,s:新词,len:新词长度
    void Insert(Trie *root, char *s, int len)
30
31
   {
32
       Trie *temp=root;
33
       for(int i=0;i<len;++i)</pre>
34
           {
```

```
35
                                                                           \label{eq:constraint}  \mbox{if $($temp-$>son [getCharID (s[i])]==NULL)$ temp-$>son [getCharID (s[i])]=$}  \mbox{for $($temp-$>son [getCharID (s[i]))==NULL)$ temp-$>son [getCharID (s[i])]=$}  \mbox{for $($temp-$>son [getCharID (s[i]))==NULL)$ temp-$>son [getCharID (s[i])]=$}  \mbox{for $($temp-$>son [getCharID (s[i]))==NULL)$}  \mbox{for $($temp-
                                                                                                NewTrie();
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
                    {
51
                                      Trie *temp=root;
52
                                      for(int i=0;i<len;++i)
53
                                      if\left(temp\!\!\to\!\!son\left[\,getCharID\left(\,s\left[\,i\,\right]\right)\,\right]!\!=\!\!NULL\right)temp\!\!=\!\!temp\!\!\to\!\!son\left[\,getCharID\left(\,s\left[\,i\,\right]\right)\,\right];
54
                                      else return NULL;
55
                                      return temp;
56
```

后缀数组-DC3

```
//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
4
   #define MAXN 100000 //字符串长度
5
6
   #define F(x) ((x)/3+((x)%3==1?0:tb))
   #define G(x) ((x)<tb?(x)*3+1:((x)-tb)*3+2)
8
9
   int wa [MAXN], wb [MAXN], wv [MAXN], ws [MAXN];
10
11
   int c0(int *s, int a, int b)
12
13
      14
15
   int c12(int k, int *s, int a, int b)
16
17
      if (k = 2) return s[a] < s[b] || s[a] = s[b] && c12(1, s, a + 1, b + 1)
18
19
      else return s[a] < s[b] \mid \mid s[a] == s[b] && wv[a+1] < wv[b+1];
20
   }
21
   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
            \quad \text{for } (i \, = \, 0; \ i \, < \, m; \ i \, + +) \ ws [\, i \, ] \, = \, 0;
            \label{eq:formula} \begin{array}{lll} \mbox{for} & (\,i\,=\,0\,; & i\,<\,s\,le\,n\,; & i\,+\!+\!) & ws\,[\,wv\,[\,i\,]\,] \,+\,+\,; \end{array}
27
            28
29
            for (i = slen - 1; i \ge 0; i--) b[--ws[wv[i]]] = a[i];
30
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,
            s[slen] = s[slen + 1] = 0;
36
            for (i = 0; i < slen; i++) if (i \% 3 != 0) wa[tbc++] = i;
37
38
            sort\left(s\;+\;2\,,\;wa,\;wb,\;tbc\;,\;m\right);
39
            sort(s + 1, wb, wa, tbc, m);
40
            sort(s, wa, wb, tbc, m);
41
            \label{eq:formula} \begin{array}{lll} \mbox{for} & (p\,=\,1,\ rn\,[F(wb[\,0\,])\,]\,=\,0\,,\ i\,=\,1;\ i\,<\,tbc\,;\ i+\!+\!) \end{array}
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;
             for \ (i = 0; \ i < tbc; \ i++) \ if \ (san[i] < tb) \ wb[ta++] = san[i] \ * \ 3; 
45
46
            if (slen \% 3 == 1) wb[ta++] = slen - 1;
            sort(s, wb, wa, ta, m);
            \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for } (\,i\,=\,0;\ i\,<\,tbc\,;\ i+\!+) \ wv[wb[\,i\,]\,=\,G(\,{\rm san}\,[\,i\,]\,)\,]\,=\,i\,;
49
            \mbox{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\,+\,+\,];
            for (; i < ta; p++) sa[p] = wa[i++];
52
            \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{lll} \mbox{for} & (\,;\ j\,<\,tbc\,;\ p++)\ sa\,[\,p\,] \ =\, wb\,[\,j\,++]; \end{array}
53
            return;
54
```

后缀数组-倍增法

```
#define MAXN 100000
                                //字符串长度
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
8
    int cmp(int *s, int a, int b, int l) {
9
         return (s[a] = s[b]) & (s[a+1] = s[b+1]);
10
11
    \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{int} & \text{wa} \left[ \textbf{MAXN} \right] \,, & \text{wb} \left[ \textbf{MAXN} \right] \,, & \text{wv} \left[ \textbf{MAXN} \right] \,; \end{array}
   void da(int *s, int *sa, int slen, int m) {
```

```
14
             15
             for (i = 0; i < m; i++) ws[i] = 0;
             for (i = 0; i < slen; i++) ws[x[i] = s[i]]++;
17
             \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for } (\, i \, = \, slen \, - \, 1; \ i >= \, 0; \ i -\!\!\!\! -) \, \, sa[--ws[\, x[\, i \, ]\,] \,] \, = \, i \, ;
18
             for (j = 1, p = 1; p < slen; j *= 2, m = p)
19
20
21
                    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;
                    for (i = 0; i < slen; i++) wv[i] = x[y[i]];
23
24
                    \quad \text{for } (i = 0; \ i < m; \ i++) \ ws[\,i\,] \, = \, 0; \\
25
                    \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for } (\mbox{i} = 0; \mbox{ i} < \mbox{slen}\,; \mbox{i++}) \mbox{ ws}[\mbox{wv}[\mbox{i}]] + +;
                    \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for } (i \, = \, 1; \ i \, < m; \ i+\!\! +) \ ws [\, i \, ] \, +\!\! = \, ws [\, i \, - \, 1\, ];
26
                    \label{eq:continuous} \mbox{for } (\mbox{i} = \mbox{slen} - \mbox{1}; \mbox{ i} > = \mbox{0}; \mbox{ i} - - \mbox{ws}[\mbox{wv}[\mbox{i}]]] = \mbox{y}[\mbox{i}];
27
28
                    \label{eq:formula} \text{for } (t = x, \ x = y, \ y = t \,, \ p = 1 \,, \ x[\,sa\,[\,0\,]\,] \, = \, 0 \,, \ i \, = \, 1; \ i \, < \, slen\,; \ i + +)
29
                           x\,[\,sa\,[\,i\,\,]\,] \,=\, cmp(\,y\,,\ sa\,[\,i\,\,-\,\,1\,]\,,\ sa\,[\,i\,\,]\,\,,\ j\,)\ ?\ p\,-\,1\ :\ p++;
30
31
       }
32
33
34
       int rank [MAXN] , height [MAXN];
       void calHeight(int *s, int *sa, int slen) {
35
36
             int i, j, k = 0;
37
             \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for } (\,i \,=\, 1; \ i <= \, {\rm slen}\,; \ i +\!\!\!\! +) \, \, {\rm rank} \, [\, {\rm sa} \, [\, i \, ] \, ] \, = \, i \,;
38
             \label{eq:formula} \begin{array}{lll} \mbox{for } (\,i\,=\,0\,; \ i\,<\,slen\,; \ height\,[\,rank\,[\,i\,+\!+\!]]\,=\,k \ ) \end{array}
39
                     for \ (k \ ? \ k -- \ : \ 0, \ j = sa[rank[i] - 1]; \ s[i + k] == s[j + k]; \ k +\!\!+\!\!); 
40
41
```

后缀自动机

```
求多个串的LCS
2
3
    #include <cstdio>
    #include <cstring>
    #include <algorithm>
6
7
    using namespace std;
    #define N 100001
8
9
    struct node
10
11
         node *suf, *s[26], *next;
12
         int val, w[11];
    \}*r\;,\;\;*l\;,\;\;T[N\!\!<\!\!<\!\!1\!\!+\!\!1];
13
14
    node *point[N];
    char str[N];
    int n, len, k, tot;
17
    inline void add(int w)
   {
18
```

```
\mathrm{node}\ ^*\mathrm{p}\,=\,l\;,\;\;^*\mathrm{np}\,=\,\&\!T[\,\mathrm{tot}\,++];
19
20
               np\rightarrow val = p\rightarrow val+1;
21
               np\!\!-\!\!>\!\!next\ =\ point\left[np\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val\left.\right],\ point\left[np\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val\left.\right]\ =\ np;
               while (p && !p->s[w])
23
                      p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,[w]\ =\ np\,,\ p\ =\ p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,u\,f\,;
24
               if (!p)
25
                      np\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,u\,f\ =\ r\ ;
26
               _{\rm else}
27
               {
28
                      node *q = p->s[w];
29
                       if \ (p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val\!+\!\!1 =\!\!= q\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val) 
30
                             np \rightarrow suf = q;
31
                      else
32
                      {
33
                             node *nq = \&T[tot++];
34
                             35
                             nq\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val\,=\,p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val\!+\!1;
36
                             nq\!\!-\!\!>\!\!next\ =\ point\,[\,p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val\!+\!1]\,,\ point\,[\,p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val\!+\!1]\ =\ nq\,;
37
                             nq\!\!-\!\!>\!\!suf\,=\,q\!\!-\!\!>\!\!suf\,;
38
                             q\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,u\,f\ =\ nq\,;
39
                             np \rightarrow suf = nq;
40
                              while (p \&\& p -> s[w] == q)
41
                                     p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,[w]\ =\ nq\,,\ p\ =\ p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,u\,f\,;
42
                      }
43
               }
44
               l = np;
45
46
       int main()
47
       {
               freopen ("a.in", "r", stdin);\\
48
49
               \quad \text{int $i$, $j$, now, $L$, res, $ans(0)$, $w$;} \quad
50
               node *p;
51
               r = 1 = \&T[tot++];
52
               r\rightarrow next = point[0], point[0] = r;
               scanf("%s", str);
53
54
              L = strlen(str);
55
               \quad \text{for } (i = 0; i < L; +\!\!\!+\!\!\! i)
56
                      add(str[i]-'a');
               for (tot = 1; scanf("%s", str) != EOF; ++tot)
57
58
               {
59
                      len = strlen(str);
60
                      p = r, now = 0;
61
                      \quad \  \  \, \text{for}\  \, (\,j\,=\,0\,;\,j\,<\,l\,en\,;\,\,+\!\!+\!\!j\,)
62
63
                             \mathbf{w} = \, \mathbf{str} \, [\, \mathbf{j} \,] - \, \mathbf{\overset{`}{a}} \, \mathbf{\overset{`}{;}}
64
                             if (p\rightarrow s[w])
65
                                     p \, = \, p \!\! - \!\! > \!\! s \, [w] \; , \; \; p \!\! - \!\! > \!\! w[ \; t \, o \, t \; ] \; = \; \max(p \!\! - \!\! > \!\! w[ \; t \, o \, t \; ] \; , \; + \!\! + \!\! now) \; ;
66
                              _{
m else}
67
                             {
68
                                     while (p && !p->s[w])
69
                                            p = p - > suf;
```

```
70
                                    if (!p)
71
                                          p = r, now = 0;
72
73
                                          now \, = \, p\!\! -\!\! >\!\! val\! +\!\! 1, \ p \, = \, p\!\! -\!\!\! >\!\! s\left[w\right], \ p\!\! -\!\!\! >\!\! w[\,tot\,] \, = \, \max(p\!\! -\!\!\! >\!\! w[\,tot\,]\,,
                                                   now);
74
                            }
                     }
75
76
              for (i = L; i >= 0; --i)
77
78
                      for (node *p = point[i];p;p = p->next)
79
                      {
80
                            res = p\rightarrow val;
                            for (j = 1; j < tot; ++j)
81
82
                                    res = min(p->w[j], res);
84
                                    if (p\rightarrow suf)
85
                                           p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!suf\!-\!\!>\!\!w[\,j\,]\ =\ \max(p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!suf\!-\!\!>\!\!w[\,j\,]\,\,,\ p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!w[\,j\,]\,)\;;
86
                            }
87
                            \mathrm{ans} \, = \, \mathrm{max}(\,\mathrm{ans}\,,\ \mathrm{res}\,)\,;
88
89
              printf("%d\n", ans);
90
              return 0;
91
```

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)
    //s,t,slen,tlen,分别为对应字符串及其长度.
    //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
4
    void getNext(char* t, int tlen, int* next)
5
6
        \mathtt{next}\,[\,0\,] \;=\; \mathtt{tlen}\;;
        int a;
 8
9
        for (int i = 1, j = -1; i < tlen; i++, j--)
10
             if (j < 0 | | i + next[i - a] >= p)
11
12
             {
13
                 if (j < 0) {
14
                     p = i;
15
                     j = 0;
16
17
                 while (p < tlen && t[p] == t[j]) {
18
                     p++;
19
                     j++;
20
21
                 \mathrm{next}\,[\,\mathrm{i}\,]\ =\ \mathrm{j}\;;
22
                 a = i;
23
            }
```

```
24
                  else {
25
                       n \, ext \, [\, i \, ] \, = \, n \, ext \, [\, i \, - \, a \, ] \, ;
26
27
            }
28
      }
29
30
      void getExtend(char* s, int slen, char* t, int tlen, int* extend, int* next)
31
32
            getNext(t, next);
33
            int a;
34
            int p;
35
            for (int i = 0, j = -1; i < slen; i++, j--)
36
37
                  if \ (j < 0 \ || \ i + next[i - a] >= p)
38
39
                  {
40
                       if (j < 0) {
41
                             p \, = \, i \; , \; \; j \; = \; 0 \, ;
42
43
                        while (p < slen && j < tlen && s[p] == t[j]) {
44
45
                             j++;
46
                       }
47
                       \mathrm{extend}\,[\,\mathrm{i}\,] \;=\; \mathrm{j}\;;
48
                       a = i;
49
                  else {
51
                       \mathrm{extend}\left[\,i\,\right] \;=\; \mathrm{next}\left[\,i\,\,-\,\,a\,\right];
52
53
            }
54
```

杂项

测速

```
2
    require c++11 support
3
4
    #include <chrono>
5
    using namespace chrono;
6
    int main(){
7
        auto start = system_clock::now();
8
        //do something
9
        auto end = system_clock::now();
10
        {\color{red} auto \ duration = duration\_cast < microseconds > (end - start);}
11
        cout << double(duration.count()) * microseconds::period::num /</pre>
             microseconds::period::den << endl;
```

12 }

日期公式

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

读入挂

```
// BUF_SIZE对应文件大小
2
    // 调用read(x)或者x=getint()
   #define BUF_SIZE 100000
    bool IOerror = 0;
5
    inline char nc(){//next char}
        6
        if(p1 = pend){
           p1 = buf;
9
            pend = buf + fread(buf, 1, BUF_SIZE, stdin);
10
            if(pend == p1)\{
11
               IOerror = 1;
               return -1;
12
13
           }
14
        }
15
        return *p1++;
16
17
    inline bool blank(char ch){
        return ch = ' \cup ' \mid \mid ch = ' \setminus n' \mid \mid ch = ' \setminus r' \mid \mid ch = ' \setminus t';
18
19
20
    inline void read(int &x){
21
        char ch;
22
        int sgn = 1;
23
        while(blank(ch = nc()));
        if(IOerror)
24
25
            return;
```

```
26
         if(ch='-')sgn=-1,ch=nc();
          for (x = ch - \ \ '0\ '; \ (ch = nc()) >= \ \ '0\ ' \ \&\& \ ch <= \ \ '9\ '; \ x = x \ * \ 10 + ch - \ \ '0\ ' 
27
              );
28
         x^* = \mathrm{sgn}\;;
29
30
     inline int getint(){
31
         int x=0;
32
         char ch;
33
         int sgn = 1;
         while (blank(ch = nc()));
35
         if(IOerror)
36
              return;
         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){
44
              puts("0");
45
              return;
46
         }
47
         short i, d[101];
         \quad \  \  \, \text{for} \  \, (\,i\,=\,0\,;x\,;\,+\!\!+\!\!i\,)
48
              d[i] = x \% 10, x /= 10;
49
         while (i--)
51
              putchar(d[i] + '0');
52
         puts("");
53
    #undef BUF_SIZE
```

高精度

```
#include <cstdio>
   #include <cstdlib>
   #include <cstring>
3
4
   #include <cmath>
6
    #include <iostream>
7
    #include <algorithm>
9
    #include <map>
10
   #include <stack>
11
12
   typedef long long ll;
   typedef unsigned int uint;
   typedef unsigned long long ull;
15 typedef double db;
```

```
typedef unsigned char uchar;
16
17
    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; }
21
    inline ll getll(ll x=0) { scanf("%lld", &x); return x; }
    double getdb(double x=0) { scanf("%lf",&x); return x; }
22
23
24
25
    /// 大整数模板.
26
    /// 这个模板保证把一个数字存成 v[0]*SYS^0 + v[1]*SYS^1 + ... 的形式.
27
28
    /// 支持负数运算.
29
    struct bign
30
    {
31
       static const int SYS = 10; // 多少进制数.
       static const int SIZE = 200; // 数位数.
32
33
       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.
       int len;
34
35
36
37
                               工具函数
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
           if(v[i] < 0) \{ k--; v[i] += SYS; \}
45
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()
       { for(int i=0; i< len; i++) Advance(i); if(v[len] != 0) len++; }
51
       /// 去除前导0和前导-1.
53
54
       void Strip()
55
       {
56
           while (len > 0 \&\& v[len-1] == 0) len--;
           57
               0; v[len-1] = 10; 
58
       }
59
       bool is Negative () 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
 71
           // 从整数初始化.
 72
           bign(ll k)
 73
                 memset(this, 0, sizeof(bign));
 74
 75
                 while (k != 0) \{ v[len++] = k \% SYS; k /= SYS; \}
 76
                 Advance();
 77
           }
 78
           // 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
 79
                 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);
                      \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{lll} \text{for}\,(\,\text{int}\ i\!=\!l-1;\ i\!>\!\!=\!0;\ i\!-\!\!-\!\!)\ v[\,\text{len}\!+\!\!+\!\!] = -(f[\,i\,]\ -\ '0\,')\,; \end{array}
 87
 88
                      Advance();
                      if(len = 1 & v[len-1] = 0) len = 0;
 89
                 }
 90
 91
                 else
 92
                 {
93
                      int l = strlen(f);
                      \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{lll} \text{for}\,(\,\mathrm{int}\ i{=}l-1;\ i{>}{=}0;\ i{\,---})\ v\,[\,\mathrm{len}{\,++\,}] \,=\, f\,[\,i\,] \,-\,\,{}^{,}0\,{}^{,}; \end{array}
94
                      if(len = 1 & v[0] = 0) len --;
95
 96
                 }
97
           }
98
99
           // 拷贝构造函数.
100
           bign(bign const& f) { memcpy(this, &f, sizeof(bign)); }
101
102
           // 拷贝函数.
103
           bign operator=(bign const& f)
104
           {
                memcpy(\,{\tt this}\;,\;\&f\;,\;\;{\tt sizeof}\,(\,{\tt bign}\,)\,)\;;
106
                 return *this;
107
           }
108
109
110
                                             比较大小
111
           //=
112
113
           bool operator==(bign const& f) const
114
115
                 if(len != f.len) return false;
```

```
116
              for(int i=0; i<len; i++) if(v[i] != f.v[i]) return false;
117
              return true;
118
          }
119
120
          bool operator < (bign const& f) const
121
              if(isNegative() && !f.isNegative()) return true;
122
              if(!isNegative() && f.isNegative()) return false;
123
124
              if(isNegative() && f.isNegative())
125
                   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 ];
                   return false;
128
129
              }
130
131
              if(len != f.len) return len < f.len;</pre>
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
138
          bool operator>=(bign const& f) const { return !(*this < f); }
139
140
141
142
143
144
          bign operator -() const
145
146
              bign c = *this;
147
              for(int i=c.len-1; i>=0; i--) { c[i] = -c[i]; }
148
              c.Advance();
149
              c.Strip();
150
              return c;
151
          bign operator+(bign const& f) const
154
          {
              bign c;
              c.len = max(len, f.len);
156
              \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{lll} \text{for}\,(\,\mathrm{int}\ i\!=\!0;\ i\!<\!\!\mathrm{c.len}\,;\ i\!+\!+\!)\ c\,[\,i\,]\,=\,v\,[\,i\,]\,+\,f\,.\,v\,[\,i\,]\,; \end{array}
158
              c.Advance();
159
              c.Strip();
160
              return c;
161
          }
162
          bign\ operator - (bign\ const\&\ f)\ const\ \{\ return\ *this\ + (-f)\,;\ \}
163
164
          bign operator*(int const& k) const
```

```
166
167
                 bign c;
168
                 c.len = len;
169
                 \label{eq:c.v[i] = v[i] * k;} \ \ for (int \ i=0; \ i<len; \ i++) \ c.v[i] = v[i] * k;
170
                 c.len += 10; // 这个乘数需要设置成比 log(SYS, max(k)) 大.
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
                 if(isNegative()) return - ((-*this) * f);
179
180
                 if(f.isNegative()) return - (*this * (-f));
181
                 bign c;
182
                 c.len = len + f.len;
                 for(int i=0; i< len; i++)
183
184
185
                       \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}
186
                      c.Advance();
187
                 }
188
                 c.Strip();
189
                 return c;
190
            }
191
192
            int operator%(int const& k) const
193
194
                 int res = 0;
                 \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{lll} \text{for(int $i$=$len-1; $i$>=0; $i$--) (res = res * SYS + v[i]) \%= k;} \end{array}
195
196
197
            }
198
199
                                              输入输出
200
201
202
            bign Out(const char* c = "\n") const
203
204
            {
                 if(len = 0 \mid | (len = 1 & v[0] = 0))  { printf("0%s", c); return *
205
                       this; }
                 if(v[len-1] >= 0)
206
207
208
                       for(int i=len-1; i>=0; i--) printf("%d", v[i]);
209
                      printf("%s", c);
210
                 }
211
                 else
212
                 {
                       printf("-");
213
214
                      (-*this).Out(c);
215
                 }
```

```
216
              return *this;
217
          }
218
219
          bign\ TestOut(const\ char*\ c="\n",\ int\ const\&\ sz=0)\ const
220
221
              printf("[(\%d)_{\sqcup}", len);
              if(sz == 0) for(int i=0; i<len; i++) printf("%d", v[i]);</pre>
222
              else for(int i=01; i<sz; i++) printf("%d", v[i]);
223
224
              printf("]\n");
225
              Out("");
226
              printf("%s", c);
227
              return *this;
228
          }
229
230
     };
```

康托展开与逆展开

```
/// 康托展开.
1
3
   /// 从一个排列映射到排列的rank.
 4
   /// power : 阶乘数组.
5
6
 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.
12
13
    int Cantor(const char* c, int len)
14
    {
15
       int res = 0;
       \quad \  \  for (int \ i{=}0; \ i{<}len; \ i{+}{+})
16
17
           int rank = 0;
18
19
           for(int j=i; j<len; j++) if(c[j] < c[i]) rank++;
           res += rank * power[len - i - 1];
20
21
22
       return res;
23
24
25
    bool cused [21]; // 该数组大小应为字符集的大小.
    /// 逆康托展开, 排名从0开始.
26
   /// 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
33
             int cnt = rank / power[len - i - 1]; 
34
            rank \% = power[len - i - 1];
35
            cnt++;
36
            int num = 0;
37
            while(true)
38
                if (!cused[num]) cnt--;
39
40
                if(cnt = 0) break;
41
                num++;
42
43
            cused[num] = true;
            c[i] = num + 'a'; // 输出字符串, 从a开始.
44
45
46
    }
47
    /// 阶乘数组初始化.
48
49
    int main()
50
    {
51
        power[0] = power[1] = 1;
52
        for (int i=0; i<20; i++) power [i] = i * power [i-1];
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

```
/// 模拟退火.
  /// 可能需要魔法调参. 慎用!
2
  /// Tbegin: 退火起始温度.
4
  /// Tend: 退火终止温度.
5
  /// rate: 退火比率.
6
  /// 退火公式: rand_range(0, 1) > exp(dist / T), 其中 dist 为计算出的优化增量
8
9
  10
 srand (11212);
11
```

```
\frac{12}{12} db Tbegin = 1e2;
13
   db Tend = 1e-6;
    db T = Tbegin;
    db rate = 0.99995;
16
    int tcnt = 0;
17
    point mvbase = point(0.01, 0.01);
    point curp = p[1];
    db curmax = GetIntArea(curp);
20
    while(T >= Tend)
21
        // 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
27
        // 计算这个解的价值.
        db v = GetIntArea(nxtp);
28
29
30
        // 算出距离当前最优解有多远.
31
        db \ dist = v - curmax;
32
        if(dist > eps || (dist < -eps && randdb() > exp(dist / T)))
33
            // 更新方案和答案.
34
35
            curmax = v:
36
            curp = nxtp;
37
            tcnt++;
38
        }
39
40
       T *= rate;
41
```

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

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

重心

半径为 r , 圆心角为 θ 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 θ 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

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

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

Catalan 数

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

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

Stirling 数

第一类:n 个元素的项目分作 k 个环排列的方法数目

$$s(n,k) = (-1)^{n+k} |s(n,k)|$$

$$|s(n,0)| = 0$$

$$|s(1,1)| = 1$$

$$|s(n,k)| = |s(n-1,k-1)| + (n-1) * |s(n-1,k)|$$

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) - \sin(b) = 2 \cos(\frac{a + b}{2}) \sin(\frac{a - b}{2}) \\ &\cos(a) + \cos(b) = 2 \cos(\frac{a + b}{2}) \sin(\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}
```