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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
                                                                        {\color{red} \textbf{struct}} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{node*} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{nil} \hspace{0.1cm} ;
     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\,, \\ \text{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
        int \ get(int \ S, int \ p, int \ l{=}1) 
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
            while \ (\sim s canf(```d\%d`'', \&n, \&m)) \\
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
                                           k \, = \, j \; ;
66
67
68
                               dp\,[\,c\,]\,[\,i\,]\,=\,tmp\,;
69
70
                               s\,[\,c\,]\,[\,i\,]\,=\,k\,;
71
                         }
72
                   }
73
                   printf("%d\n", dp[m][n]);
74
            }
75
            return 0;
76
```

完全背包

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

斜率 DP

```
1
     //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
     //http://acm.hdu.edu.cn/showproblem.php?pid=3507
 4
5
    #include <stdio.h>
6
    #include <iostream>
 7
    #include <string.h>
8
    #include <queue>
9
     using namespace std;
10
     const int MAXN = 500010;
11
12
     \quad \quad \text{int} \ \mathrm{dp}\left[\text{MAXN}\right];
13
    \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & q \left[ \text{MAXN} \right]; \end{array}
14
    int sum[MAXN];
```

```
15
 16
                       \quad \text{int head}\,,\ \text{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
                                             \begin{tabular}{ll} while & (scanf("%d%d", &n, &m) == 2) \\ \end{tabular} 
35
36
                                                                 for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
                                                                                      scanf(\,{}^{\raisebox{-.5ex}{\tiny "}}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-.5ex}\hspace{-
37
38
                                                                \mathrm{sum}\,[\,0\,] \;=\; \mathrm{dp}\,[\,0\,] \;=\; 0\,;
                                                                 \  \  \, \text{for}\  \, (\, \text{int}\  \, i\, =\, 1\, ;\  \, i\, <\!\! =\, n\, ;\  \, i\! +\!\! +\!\! )
39
 40
                                                                                     sum [i] += sum [i - 1];
                                                                 head = tail = 0;
 42
                                                                 q[tail++] = 0;
 43
                                                                 for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
 44
 45
                                                                                       \label{eq:while while (head + 1 < tail && getUP(q[head + 1], q[head]) <= sum[i]} \\
                                                                                                             ]*getDOWN(q[head + 1], q[head]))
                                                                                                           head++;
                                                                                      dp\,[\,i\,]\,=\,getDP\,(\,i\,\,,\,\,q\,[\,head\,]\,)\;;
                                                                                       while (head + 1 < tail && getUP(i, q[tail - 1])*getDOWN(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[tail - 1]))
 49
                                                                                                            tail--;
                                                                                      q\,[\,\,t\,a\,i\,l\,+\!+\!]\,=\,i\,\,;
51
                                                                 printf("\%d\backslash n"\,,\;dp[n])\,;
52
54
                                            {\tt return} \ 0;
 55
```

状压 DP

```
1 //CF 580D
```

```
│//有n种菜,选m种。每道菜有一个权值,有些两个菜按顺序挨在一起会有combo的权值
         加成。求最大权值
3
 4
    #include <bits/stdc++.h>
5
    using namespace std;
6
    const int maxn = 20;
    typedef long long LL;
 8
    int a[maxn];
9
    int comb[maxn][maxn];
11
    LL \ dp[(1 << 18) + 10][maxn];
12
    LL ans = 0;
13
    int n, m, k;
14
    int Cnt(int st)
15
16
    {
17
         int res = 0;
18
         \quad \  \  for \ (int \ i \, = \, 0; \ i \, < \, n; \ i+\!\!+\!\!)
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)\,;
         {\tt scanf("\%d\%d\%d", \&n, \&m, \&k);}
31
32
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
33
34
             scanf("%d", &a[i]);
35
         }
36
         for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
37
             int x, y, c;
38
             scanf("%d%d%d", &x, &y, &c);
39
40
             x--;
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
                  {
```

```
52
                              bool has = false;
53
                              for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
54
                                     if (j != i \&\& (st \& (1 << j)))
56
                                    {
57
                                          has = true;
                                          dp\,[\,st\,]\,[\,i\,] \ = \ \max(\,dp\,[\,st\,]\,[\,i\,] \ , \ dp\,[\,st\,\,\widehat{} \ (\,1 <\!< \,i\,)\,]\,[\,j\,] \ + \ a\,[
58
                                                 i] + comb[j][i]);
59
                              }
                              if (!has)
61
62
                                    dp\,[\,st\,]\,[\,i\,] \,=\, a\,[\,i\,]\,;
63
64
65
                        }
                        if (Cnt(st) == m)
67
                        {
68
                              ans \, = \, max(\, ans \, , \, \, dp \, [\, 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)
 6
               mid = (low + high) / 2;
               if (\text{num} >= b[\text{mid}]) low = mid + 1;
9
               else high = mid - 1;
10
          }
11
          return low;
12
13
14
     int lisDP(int* a,int* b,int n)
15
16
          \quad \quad \text{int} \ i \;, \ \operatorname{len} \;, \ \operatorname{pos} \;; \\
17
          b[1] = a[1];
18
          len = 1;
19
          for (i = 2; i \le n; i++)
20
          {
21
               if (a[i] >= b[len])
```

```
22
              {
23
                   len \, = \, len \, + \, 1;
24
                   b[len] = a[i];
              }
26
              else
27
                   pos = dpSearch(a[i], 1, len);
28
                   b[pos] = a[i];
29
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>
   #include <cmath>
    #include <cstdio>
    #include <cstring>
10
    #include <iostream>
11
    #include <map>
    #include <queue>
13
    #include <set>
    #include <stack>
14
15
    #include <string>
16
    #include <vector>
17
    #define each(i, n) for (int(i) = 0; (i) < (n); (i)++)
    #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)++)
    #define rrange(i, st, en) for (int(i) = (en); (i) >= (st); (i)--)
21
22
    #define fill(ary, num) memset((ary), (num), sizeof(ary))
23
24
    using namespace std;
25
    typedef long long ll;
26
27
    const int maxn = 410;
28
    const int mod = 998244353;
29
    \quad \quad \text{int} \ d[\max][\max], \ g[\max][\max];
   ll c[maxn][maxn];
```

```
int in[maxn], mul[(int)2e5 + 10], out[maxn];
32
33
34
35
36
      ll\ getDet(\,ll\ a\,[\,]\,[\,maxn\,]\,\,,\ int\ n)
37
            range(\,i\;,\;\;1,\;\;n)\;\;range(\,j\;,\;\;1,\;\;n)\;\;a\,[\,i\,]\,[\,j\,]\;=\;(a\,[\,i\,]\,[\,j\,]\;+\;mod)\;\;\%\;\;mod;
38
39
            11 \text{ ret} = 1;
40
            range(i, 2, n)
41
42
                  range(j, i + 1, n) while (a[j][i])
43
                        ll \ t \, = \, a \, [\, i \, ] \, [\, i \, ] \ / \ a \, [\, j \, ] \, [\, i \, ] \, ;
44
                        \mathrm{range}\,(\,k\,,\ i\,,\ n\,)\ a\,[\,i\,]\,[\,k\,]\ =\ (\,a\,[\,i\,]\,[\,k\,]\ -\ a\,[\,j\,]\,[\,k\,]\ ^{*}\ t\ \%\ mod\ +\ mod\,)\ \%
45
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
            }
53
            return (ret + mod) % mod;
54
55
      ll fastPow(ll n, ll m)
56
57
      {
58
            ll ans = 1;
59
            while (m) {
60
                  if (m & 1)
61
                       ans = ans * n \% mod;
62
                 n \,=\, n \ * \ n \ \% \ mod;
63
                 m>>=\ 1\,;
64
            }
            return ans;
65
66
      }
67
68
      bool judgeEuler()
69
70
            range(i, 1, n) if (in[i] != out[i]) return false;
71
            return true;
72
      }
73
74
      int main()
75
      {
76
            int cas = 0;
77
            mul[0] = mul[1] = 1;
            range(\,i\,\,,\,\,\,2\,,\,\,\,(\,int\,)\,(\,2\,e\,5\,\,+\,\,5\,)\,)\,\,\,\,mul\,[\,i\,]\,\,=\,\,(mul\,[\,i\,\,-\,\,1\,]\,\,\,*\,\,\,1LL\,\,*\,\,\,i\,)\,\,\,\%\,\,mod\,;
78
79
            while (scanf("%d", &n) != EOF) {
                  fill(in, 0), fill(d, 0), fill(out, 0);
80
81
                  range(i, 1, n) range(j, 1, n)
```

```
82
              {
83
                  scanf("%d", &g[i][j]);
                  d[j][j] += g[i][j];
                  in[j] += g[i][j];
86
                  {\rm out}\,[\,i\,] \; +\!\!=\; g\,[\,i\,]\,[\,j\,]\,;
87
              if (!judgeEuler()) {
88
                  printf("Case_{\#}\%d:_{0}n", ++cas);
89
90
                  continue;
91
              else if (n = 1) {
                  printf("Case_#%d:_%d\n", ++cas, mul[g[1][1]]);
92
93
                  continue;
94
              range(\,i\,,\,\,1,\,\,n)\ range(\,j\,,\,\,1,\,\,n)\ c\,[\,i\,][\,j\,]\,=\,d\,[\,i\,][\,j\,]\,-\,g\,[\,i\,][\,j\,];
95
              ll trees = getDet(c, n) % mod * mul[in[1]] % mod;
96
97
              range(\,i\;,\;\;2\;,\;\;n)\;\;trees\;=\;trees\;\;*\;\;mul[\,in\,[\,i\,]\;-\;1]\;\;\%\;\;mod;
98
              range(\,i\,,\,\,1,\,\,n)\  \, range(\,j\,,\,\,1,\,\,n)\  \, trees\,=\,trees\,\,*\,\,fastPow(\,mul\,[\,g\,[\,i\,\,]\,[\,j\,\,]\,]\,,
                   mod - 2) \% mod;
              printf("Case_{\#}\%d:_{\%}lld \n", ++cas, trees);
99
100
         }
101
         return 0;
102
     }
104
         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
         有向半欧拉图:一个点入度=出度+1,一个点入度=出度-1,其他点入度=出度
110
         无向半欧拉图:两个点度数为奇数,其他点度数为偶数
111
112
```

k 短路可持久化堆

```
s到t的k短路
2
3
   typedef long long LL;
4
    typedef pair < int , int > pii ;
6
    typedef pair < LL , int > pli ;
7
    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 ;
   const int BLOCK = 22 ;
```

```
const LL INF = 1e18 ;
15
16
17
     namespace Leftist_Tree {
18
          struct Node {
19
              \quad \quad \textbf{int} \quad l \quad , \quad r \quad , \quad x \quad , \quad h \quad ; \quad
20
              LL val ;
          } T[MAXN * 200] ;
21
          int Root[MAXN] ;
22
23
          int node_num ;
24
          int newnode ( const Node& o ) {
25
              T[node\_num] = o;
26
               27
          }
          void init () {
28
29
              node\_num = 1;
30
              T[0].l = T[0].r = T[0].x = T[0].h = 0;
31
              T[0].val = INF;
32
          }
33
          int merge ( int x , int y ) {
34
               if (!x) return y;
35
               if (T[x].val > T[y].val) swap (x, y);
36
               int o = newnode (T[x]);
37
              T[o].r = merge (T[o].r , y);
38
               if ( T[T[{\tt o}].\,l\,].\,h < T[T[{\tt o}].\,r\,].\,h ) swap ( T[{\tt o}].\,l\, , T[{\tt o}].\,r\, ) ;
39
              T[\,o\,]\,.\,h\,=\,T[\,T[\,o\,]\,.\,r\,]\,.\,h\,+\,1\  \  \, ;
40
               return o ;
41
          }
42
          void insert ( int& x , LL val , int v ) {
               int o = newnode (T[0]);
43
              T[\,o\,]\,.\,val\,=\,val\ ,\ T[\,o\,]\,.\,x\,=\,v\ ;
44
45
               x = merge (x, o);
46
47
          void show ( int o ) {
               printf ( "%d_%lld_%lld_%lld\n" , o , T[o].val , T[T[o].l].val , T[T[
                    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 ;
55
     \mbox{vector} < \mbox{pii} > \mbox{G[MAXN]} \ , \ \mbox{E[MAXN]} \ ; \label{eq:approx}
     int vis [MAXN] ;
56
57
     \operatorname{int} in [MAXN] , p [MAXN] ;
     LL d[MAXN];
59
     int s , t ;
60
     int n , m , k ;
61
     void addedge ( int u , int v , int c ) {
62
63
         G[u].push\_back (pii (v, c));
         E[v].push_back ( pii ( u , c ) );
```

```
65
 66
 67
      void dij () {
 68
           priority\_queue < pli > q ;
 69
          d\,[\,t\,] \;=\; 0\  \  \, ;
 70
           q.push ( pli ( 0 , t ) ) ;
 71
           while ( !q.empty () ) {
 72
               int u = q.top ().ed ;
 73
               q.pop ();
 74
               if ( vis[u] ) continue ;
 75
               vis[u] = 1;
 76
               for ( int i = 0 ; i < E[u].size () ; ++ i ) {
 77
                    \  \  \, int \  \, v \, = \, E\,[\,u\,]\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,.\,\,st \  \  \, ;
                    if \ (\ d[v] > d[u] + E[u][i].ed \ ) \ \{
 78
 79
                         p[v] = u ;
 80
                         d[v] = d[u] + E[u][i].ed;
 81
                         q.\,\mathrm{push} ( \mathrm{pli} ( -\mathrm{d}\,[\,v\,] , v ) ) ;
 82
                    }
 83
               }
 84
           }
 85
      }
 86
 87
      void dfs ( int u ) {
 88
           if ( vis[u] ) return ;
 89
           vis\left[ u\right] \,=\,1\ ;
 90
           if (p[u]) Root[u] = Root[p[u]];
 91
           int flag = 1;
 92
           \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for ( int $i=0$ ; $i < G[u].size () ; ++ $i$ ) } \{
93
               \  \  \, int \ v = G[u][\,i\,].\,st \ ;
               if ( d[v] = INF ) continue ;
94
 95
               96
                    flag = 0;
 97
                    continue ;
98
99
               LL \ val \, = \, d \, [\, v\,] \, - \, d \, [\, u\,] \, + \, G [\, u\,] \, [\, i\,] \, . \, ed \ ;
100
               insert \ (\ Root[u] \ , \ val \ , \ v \ ) \ ;
101
           for ( int i = 0; i < E[u].size (); ++ i ) {
103
               104
105
      }
106
      void solve () {
107
108
           for ( int i = 1 ; i \le n ; ++ i ) {
109
               G[i].clear();
110
               E[i].clear();
111
               d\left[\:i\:\right] \:=\: INF \ ;
112
               vis\,[\,i\,] \,\,=\,0\  \  \, ;
113
               p[i] = 0 ;
114
115
           for ( int i = 0 ; i < m ; ++ i ) {
```

```
116
                \quad \quad \text{int} \ u \ , \ v \ , \ c \ ; \\
                 scanf \ (\ ``\%d\%d\%d" \ , \ \&u \ , \ \&v \ , \ \&c \ ) \ ;
117
118
                 {\it addedge}\ (\ u\ ,\ v\ ,\ c\ )\ ;
119
           }
           scanf \ (\ \ ``\%d\%d\%d" \ , \ \&s \ , \ \&t \ , \ \&k \ ) \ ;
120
121
           dij () ;
           if (d[s] == INF) {
122
123
                 printf ("-1\n");
124
                 return ;
125
           }
           if ( s != t ) — k ;
126
           if (!k) {
127
                 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
           \mathrm{Root}\,[\,t\,]\ =\ 0\ \ ;
136
           dfs ( t ) ;
137
           priority_queue < pli , vector < pli > , greater < pli > > q ;
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_total} \begin{array}{lll} \mbox{int} & x = T[\, u \, . \, ed \,] \, . \, l & , & y = T[\, u \, . \, ed \,] \, . \, r & , & v = T[\, u \, . \, ed \,] \, . \, x & ; \end{array}
                 if ( Root[v] ) q.push ( pli ( u.st + T[Root[v]].val , Root[v] ) ;
152
                 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 /*
```

```
调用minCostMaxflow(s,t,cost)返回s到t的最大流,cost保存费用
 2
              多组数据调用Ginit()
 3
 4
 5
       struct E{
             int v,n,F,f,cost;
 6
 7
       }G[M];
 8
       int point[N], cnt;
 9
       int pre[N];
10
       int dis[N];
11
       bool vis [N];
12
       void Ginit(){
13
              cnt=1;
             SET(point, 0);
14
15
16
       void addedge(int u,int v,int F,int cost){
17
             G\![+\!+\!cnt]\!=\!(E)\left\{v\,,\,point\,[\,u\,]\,\,,F,0\,,\,cost\,\right\},point\,[\,u]\!=\!cnt\,;
18
             G[++cnt]\!=\!(E)\left\{u\,,\,point\,[\,v\,]\,,0\,,0\,,-\,cost\,\right\},point\,[\,v]\!=\!cnt\,;
19
       }
20
       bool\ spfa(int\ s,int\ t)\{
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
              dis[s]=0;
27
              vis[s]=1;
28
              q.push(s);
29
              \mathbf{while}\,(\,!\,q\,.\,\mathrm{empty}\,(\,)\,)\,\{
30
                     \quad \quad \text{int } u\!\!=\!\!q.\,front\,(\,)\;;q\,.\,pop\,(\,)\;;
31
                     vis[u]=0;
32
                     \quad \quad \text{for} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} int & i = point \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} u \end{smallmatrix} \right]; \: i \: ; \: i = G \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} i \end{smallmatrix} \right]. \: n \right) \{
33
                           int v=G[i].v;
                             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;
37
                                   if (! vis [v]) {
                                          vis\,[\,v\,]\!=\!1;
38
39
                                         q.push(v);
40
41
                           }
42
                     }
43
              }
44
              return pre[t];
45
46
       int minCostMaxflow(int s,int t,int &cost){
47
              int f=0;
48
              cost=0;
49
              \mathbf{while}\,(\,\mathrm{spfa}\,(\,\mathrm{s}\,,\mathrm{t}\,)\,)\,\{
50
                     int Min=infi;
51
                     for (int i=pre[t]; i; i=pre[G[i^1].v]){
                            if(Min>G[i].F-G[i].f)
```

```
\label{eq:mineq} \footnotesize \begin{aligned} &\operatorname{Min\!=\!\!G[\;i\;].F\!=\!\!G[\;i\;].\;f\;;} \end{aligned}
53
54
                        }
                        \quad \  \  for(int\ i=pre[t];i;i=pre[G[i^1].v])\{
56
                              G[\ i\ ]\ .\ f+\!\!=\!\!Min\,;
57
                              cost+=G[i].cost*Min;
58
                        }
59
                        f\!+\!\!=\!\!Min\,;
60
61
                }
                return f;
62
63
```

Tarjan 有向图强连通分量

```
调用SCC()得到强连通分量,调用suodian()缩点
 2
           belong[i]为所在scc编号,sccnum为scc数量
3
 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
 7
      int point[N], cnt;
      int low[N], dfn[N], belong[N], Stack[N];
      bool instack [N];
11
      int dfsnow, Stop, sccnum;
12
      struct E{
13
           \quad \quad \text{int} \ u\,,\ v\,,\ \text{nex}\,;
      \label{eq:G1M} \}G[M]\;,G1[M]\;;
14
15
      void tarjan(int u){
16
           int v;
17
           dfn\left[\,u\,\right] \;=\; low\left[\,u\,\right] \;=\; +\!\!+\!\! dfsnow\,;
18
           instack \, [\, u\, ] \,\, = \,\, 1;
19
           \operatorname{Stack}[++\operatorname{Stop}] \; = \; u \, ;
20
           \quad \  \  for \ (int \ i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].nex) \{
21
                 v = G[i].v;
                 if (!dfn[v]){
23
                       tarjan(v);
24
                       low\left[\,u\,\right] \;=\; min\left(\,low\left[\,u\,\right]\,,\;\; low\left[\,v\,\right]\,\right)\,;
25
                 }
26
                 _{\rm else}
27
                       if (instack[v])
28
                            low\left[\,u\,\right] \;=\; min(\,low\left[\,u\,\right]\,,\;\; dfn\left[\,v\,\right]\,)\;;
29
           30
31
                 sccnum++;
32
                 do{\{}
33
                       v = Stack[Stop --];
34
                       instack[v] = 0;
35
                       belong\,[\,v\,]\,\,=\,sccnum\,;
```

```
36
                  \label{eq:num_sccnum} \begin{aligned} & num[\,sccnum\,][\,++num[\,sccnum\,]\,[\,0\,]\,] \ = \ v\,; \end{aligned}
37
              }
38
              while (v != u);
39
40
41
    void Ginit(){
42
         cnt = 0;
         SET(point,0);
43
44
45
    void SCC(){
         Stop = sccnum = dfsnow = 0;
46
47
         SET(dfn, 0);
         rep(i,n)
48
              if (!dfn[i])
49
50
                  tarjan(i);
51
52
    void addedge(int a, int b){
53
         G\![+\!+\!cnt\,] \;=\; (E)\,\{a\,,b\,,point\,[\,a\,]\,\}\,,\;\;point\,[\,a\,] \;=\; cnt\,;
54
    }
55
    void addedge2(int a, int b){
56
         G1[++cnt] = (E)\{a,b,point[a]\}, point[a] = cnt;
57
    }
58
    int degre[N];
59
    void suodian(){
60
         Ginit();
61
         SET(degre,0);
         rep(i,m)
63
               if \ (belong[G[i].u] != belong[G[i].v]) \{ \\
                  addedge2\left(\,belong\left[G[\,i\,\,]\,.\,u\,\right]\,,\ belong\left[G[\,i\,\,]\,.\,v\,\right]\right)\,;
64
65
                  \operatorname{degre}\left[\operatorname{belong}\left[G[\;i\;]\,.\,v\right]\right]++;
66
              }
67
68
69
         割点和桥
70
         割点:删除后使图不连通
71
         桥(割边):删除后使图不连通
72
         对图深度优先搜索,定义DFS(u)为u在搜索树(以下简称为树)中被遍历到的次序
              号。定义Low(u)为u或u的子树中能通过非树边追溯到的DFS序号最小的节点。
            ( )= { ( ); ( ),( , )为非树边; ( ),( , )为树边}
         一个顶点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)。
         一条无向边(u,v)是桥,当且仅当(u,v)为树边,且满足DFS(u)<Low(v)。
76
77
```

zkw 费用流

```
1 /*
2 调用zkw(s,t,cost)返回s到t的最大流,cost保存费用
```

```
多组数据调用Ginit()
        */
 4
 5
        struct E{
 6
               \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & v\,, n\,, F\,, f\,, c\,; \end{array}
 7
        G[M];
 8
        int point[N], 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)\{v,point[u],F,0,cost\},point[u]=cnt;
17
               G\![+\!+\!cnt]\!=\!(E)\left\{u\,,\,point\,[\,v\,]\,,0\,,0\,,-\,cost\,\right\},point\,[\,v]\!=\!cnt\,;
18
19
        bool\ spfa(int\ s,int\ t)\{
20
               queue <\!\! int >\!\! q;
21
               \operatorname{SET}(\operatorname{vis},0);
22
                repab(i, s, t)
23
                       dis[i]=infi;
24
                \mathrm{dis}\,[\,\mathrm{s}\,]\!=\!0;
25
                vis\,[\,s\,]\!=\!1;
26
                q.push(s);
27
                while (!q.empty()){
                       int u=q.front();q.pop();
                       vis[u]=0;
30
                       \quad \quad \text{for} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} int & i = point \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} u \end{smallmatrix} \right]; \: i \: ; \: i = G \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} i \end{smallmatrix} \right]. \: n \right) \{
31
                               int v=G[i].v;
                               i\,f\,(G[\,i\,\,]\,.\,F\!\!>\!\!G[\,i\,\,]\,.\,f\&\&d\,i\,s\,[\,v]\!-\!d\,i\,s\,[\,u]\!-\!\!G[\,i\,\,]\,.\,c\!>\!\!0)\{
32
33
                                       \mathrm{dis}\,[\,v]\!=\!\mathrm{dis}\,[\,u]\!+\!\!G[\,i\,]\,.\,c\,;
34
                                       if (!vis[v]){
35
                                               vis[v]=1;
36
                                               q.push(v)\,;
37
38
                               }
39
40
41
                return dis[t]!=infi;
42
43
        \color{red}\textbf{bool} \hspace{0.2cm} mark \hspace{0.05cm} [N] \hspace{0.1cm};
44
        int dfs(int u,int t,int f,int &ans){
45
                mark[u]=1;
46
                if(u=t)return f;
47
                double w;
48
                int used=0;
49
                \quad \quad \text{for} \, (\, \text{int} \ i \text{=point} \, [\, u \,] \, ; \, i \, ; \, i \text{=} \! G[\, i \,] \, . \, n) \, \{
                       if\left(G[\:i\:]\:.\:F\!\!>\!\!G[\:i\:]\:.\:f\&\&!mark\left[G[\:i\:]\:.\:v\right]\&\&\:d\:is\left[\:u\right] + G[\:i\:]\:.\:c - d\:is\left[G[\:i\:]\:.\:v\right] = = 0)\{
50
                               w\!\!=\!\!dfs\left(G[\:i\:]\:.\:v\:,\:t\:,min\!\left(G[\:i\:]\:.\:F\!\!-\!\!G[\:i\:]\:.\:f\:,\:f\!-\!used\:\right)\:,ans\:\right);
51
52
                              G[i].f+=w;
                               G[i^1].f=w;
```

```
54
                                       ans+=G[i].c*w;
55
                                        used\!\!+\!\!=\!\!w;
56
                                        if(used==f)return f;
57
                              }
58
                    }
59
                    return used;
60
61
          int zkw(int s,int t,int &ans){
62
                    int tmp=0;
63
                    ans=0;
                    \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} \{
64
65
                              \max[\,t\,]\!=\!1;
66
                              \mathbf{while}\,(\,\mathrm{mark}\,[\,t\,]\,)\,\{
                                       SET(mark, 0);
67
68
                                       tmp\!\!+\!\!=\!\!dfs\left(s\,,t\,,i\,n\,fi\,\,,ans\right);
69
                              }
70
                    }
71
                    \textcolor{return}{\textbf{return}} \hspace{0.1cm} \texttt{tmp} \hspace{0.1cm} ; \\
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
 5
       \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & p\left[M\right]\,, & f\left[N\right]\left[M\right]; \end{array}
 6
       void init(){
 7
              p[0] = 1;
 8
              \operatorname{rep}\,(\,\mathrm{i}\,\,{,}M\!\!-\!1)\{
 9
                     p\,[\;i\;]\;=\;p\,[\;i-1]{<<}1;
10
                      rep(j,n)
11
                             if ( f [ j ] [ i −1])
12
                                    f\,[\,j\,]\,[\,i\,] \ = \ f\,[\,f\,[\,j\,]\,[\,i\,-1]][\,i\,-1]
13
              }
14
       }
15
       int lca(int x,int y){
16
               if\,(\,\mathrm{dep}\,[\,x\,]\,>\,\mathrm{dep}\,[\,y\,]\,)
17
                      swap(x, y);
18
               if(dep[x] < dep[y])
19
                      Rep(i,M)
20
                             _{i\,f}\,((\,dep\,[\,y\,]\,\,-\,\,dep\,[\,x\,]\,)\,\,\,\&\,\,\,p\,[\,i\,]\,)
21
                                    y \, = \, f \, [\, y \, ] \, [\, i \, ] \, ;
22
              \operatorname{Repr}(i, M)
23
                      if(f[x][i] != f[y][i]){
24
                             x = f[x][i];
25
                             y \, = \, f \, [\, y \, ] \, [\, i \, ] \, ;
26
                      }
27
               if(x != y)
```

点分治

```
1
 2
             问有多少对点它们两者间的距离小于等于K
 3
 4
      #include <algorithm>
      #include <cstring>
      #include <cstdio>
      #include <bitset>
      #include <queue>
 9
       using namespace std;
       #define N 40002
10
11
       int n, K, dis[N], point[N], cnt, siz[N], maxs[N], r, son[N], ans;
12
       bitset≪ vis;
13
       struct E
14
15
             \quad \quad \text{int} \ v\,, \ w, \ \text{next}\,;
       G[N < 1];
16
17
       inline void add(int u, int v, int w)
18
       {
             G[++cnt\,] \; = \; (E)\,\{v\,,\ w,\ point\,[\,u\,]\,\}\,,\ point\,[\,u\,] \; = \; cnt\,;
19
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
             {\rm siz}\,[\,u\,] \,=\, 1\,, \ {\rm maxs}\,[\,u\,] \,=\, 0\,;
25
             \quad \text{for (int } i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
26
                    if \ (G[\,i\,].\,v = f \ || \ vis\,[G[\,i\,].\,v\,])\, \\ continue\,;
27
                    \mathtt{getroot}\left(G[\:i\:]\:.\:v\:,\:\:u\right);
28
29
                    siz[u] += siz[G[i].v];
30
                    \max[u] = \max(\max[u], \text{ siz}[G[i].v]);
31
             }
32
             \max[\hspace{.05cm} [\hspace{.05cm} u\hspace{.05cm}] \hspace{.1cm} = \hspace{.1cm} \max(\hspace{.05cm} [\hspace{.05cm} w\hspace{.05cm}] \hspace{.1cm}, \hspace{.1cm} n \hspace{-.1cm} - \hspace{.1cm} s\hspace{.1cm} i\hspace{.1cm} z\hspace{.1cm} \hspace{.1cm} [\hspace{.05cm} w\hspace{.05cm}] \hspace{.1cm}) \hspace{.1cm};
33
             if\ (\max[\,r\,]\,>\,\max[\,u\,]\,)
34
                    r = u;
35
36
       queue<int> Q;
       bitset<N> hh;
37
       inline void bfs(int u)
38
39
40
             hh.reset();
41
             Q. push(u);
42
             hh[u] = 1;
43
             while (!Q.empty())
```

```
44
45
                       int i = Q. front(); Q. pop();
                       \quad \text{for (int } p = point[i]; p; p = G[p].next)
47
                               if \ (hh[G[p].v] \ || \ vis[G[p].v]) \\ continue;
48
                              son[++son\,[\,0\,]\,] \;=\; dis\,[\,G[\,p\,]\,.\,v\,] \;=\; dis\,[\,i\,] \;+\; G[\,p\,]\,.\,w;
49
50
                              hh[G[p].v] = 1;
51
                              Q.push(G[p].v);
52
                       }
53
               }
54
        }
55
        /*inline void dfs(int u, int f)
56
57
               for \ (int \ i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
58
59
                       if \ (G[\,i\,].\,v == f \ || \ vis [G[\,i\,].\,v]) \, continue;
60
                       son[++son\,[\,0\,]\,] \;=\; dis\,[G[\,i\,]\,.\,v\,] \;=\; dis\,[\,u\,] \;+\; G[\,i\,]\,.w;
61
                       dfs\left( G[\;i\;]\,.\,v\,,\;\;u\right);
62
       }*/
63
64
        inline int calc(int u)
65
        {
66
               int res(0), i;
               son[son[0]=1] = dis[u], bfs(u);
67
68
               \mathtt{sort} \left( \mathtt{son} \! + \! 1, \ \mathtt{son} \! + \! \mathtt{son} \left[ 0 \right] \! + \! 1 \right);
69
               son[++son[0]] = 1 << 30;
70
               for (i = 1; i \le son[0]; ++i)
71
72
                       if \ (son\,[\,i\,]\,>\,K)\, \\ continue\,;
                       \begin{array}{ll} {\bf int} \  \, {\bf x} \, = \, {\bf upper\_bound} \, (\, {\bf son} + 1, \, \, {\bf son} + 1 + {\bf son} \, [\, 0\, ] \, \, , \, \, \, {\bf K} \! - \! {\bf son} \, [\, i \, ] \, ) \, - ({\bf son} \, ) \, ; \end{array}
73
74
                       \operatorname{res} \; +\!\!= \, x\!-\!1;
75
                       \quad \  \  \, \text{if} \  \, (\, \mathrm{son} \, [\, \mathrm{i} \, ] \, <\!< \, 1 <\!= \, \mathrm{K}) \, \mathrm{res} \, -\!-; \\
76
               }
77
               return res;
78
        }
79
        inline void solve(int u)
80
81
               dis[u] = 0, vis[u] = 1;
82
               ans += calc(u);
               \  \  \, \text{for} \  \, (\, int \  \, i \, = \, point\, [\, u\, ]\, ; \, i \, ; \, i \, = G[\, i\, ]\, . \, next\, )
83
84
                       if \ (\,vis\,[G[\,i\,]\,.\,v\,]\,)\,\\ continue\,;
85
86
                       dis\,[G[\,i\,]\,.\,v\,] \;=\; G[\,i\,]\,.\,w,\;\; ans\; -\!\!=\; calc\,(G[\,i\,]\,.\,v\,)\,;
87
                       n = siz[G[i].v];
88
                       \max \, [\, r\! =\! 0] \, = \, N, \ getroot \, (G[\, i \, ] \, . \, v \, , \ 0) \, ;
                       solve\left( \, r \, \right);
89
90
               }
91
        }
92
       int main()
93
               {\color{red} int} \ i \;,\;\; j \;,\;\; u \;,\;\; v \;,\;\; w;
```

```
scanf("%d", &n);
95
96
          memset(point, 0, sizeof(point));
97
          vis.reset();
          for (i = 1; i < n; ++i)
99
100
               101
               \operatorname{add}\left( \left. u\,,\ v\,,\ w\right) \,;\right.
          scanf("%d", &K);
104
          \max[r=0]=n+1;
          getroot(1, 0);
106
          solve(r);
          printf("\%d \n", ans>>1);
107
108
          ans \, = \, 0\,;
109
          return 0;
110
111
          给一棵树,每条边有权.求一条简单路径,权值和等于K,且边的数量最小
112
113
114
     #include <cstdio>
115
     #include <cstring>
116
     #include <bitset>
117
     #include <algorithm>
118
     using namespace std;
119
     #define N 200005
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;
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' \mid | c < '0'; c = getchar());
135
          for (x = 0; c >= '0' \&\& c <= '9'; c = getchar())
136
               x = (x << 3) + (x << 1) + c - '0';
137
138
     struct E
139
     {
140
          \quad \text{int } v, \ w, \ \text{next}; \\
141
     G[N < 1];
     inline void add(int u, int v, int w)
142
143
144
          G[++cnt] = (E)\{v, w, point[u]\}, point[u] = cnt;
```

```
145
           G[++cnt] = (E)\{u, w, point[v]\}, point[v] = cnt;
146
      }
147
      inline void getroot(int u, int f)
148
      {
149
            {\rm siz}\,[\,u\,] \,=\, 1\,, \ {\rm maxs}\,[\,u\,] \,=\, 0\,;
            \quad \text{for (int } i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
150
                 int v = G[i].v;
                 if (v = f \mid | vis[v]) continue;
154
                 getroot(v, u);
                 156
            }
            \max[\,u\,] \ = \ \max(\,\max[\,u\,]\,\,,\,\,\, n\text{--siz}\,[\,u\,]\,)\;;
158
            if (\max[u] < \max[r])r = u;
159
160
      inline void dfs(int u, int f)
161
      {
162
             if \ (f \mathrel{!=} r) \, belong \, [u] \, = \, belong \, [\, f \, ] \, ; \\
            \  \  \, \text{for} \  \, (\, int \  \, i \, = \, point\, [\, u\, ]\, ; \, i \, ; \, i \, = G[\, i\, ]\, . \, next\, )
163
164
            {
165
                 int v = G[i].v;
                 if (v = f \mid \mid vis[v]) continue;
166
167
                 dep[v] = dep[u] + 1;
                 son[++son[0].i].x = dis[v] = dis[u] + G[i].w;
168
                 son\,[\,son\,[\,0\,]\,.\,\,i\,\,]\,.\,\,i\,\,=\,v\,;
169
170
                 dfs(v, u);
171
            }
172
            dfn\left[\,u\,\right] \;=+\!\!\!\!+\!\!\!cnt\,;
173
      in line \ int \ calc(int \ u)
174
175
176
            int res(Max);
177
            son[++son[0].i].x = dis[u];
178
            son[1].i = u;
179
            belong[u] = u;
180
            for (int i = point[u]; i; i = G[i].next)
181
182
                 int v = G[i].v;
183
                 if (vis[v]) continue;
184
                 belong[v] = v;
185
            }
186
            dfs\left( u\,,\ 0\right) ;
187
            sort(son+1, son+1+son[0].i);
188
            son[++son[0].i].x = K << 1;
            for (int i = 1; i \le son[0].i; ++i)
189
190
191
                 son\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,=\,K\,-\,\,son\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,;
192
                 int \ x = lower\_bound(son+1, \ son+1+son\,[\,0\,]\,.\,i\,\,,\ son\,[\,i\,]\,)\,-(son\,)\,;
193
                 for (; son[i].x = son[x].x; ++x)
194
195
                       if (x == i)continue;
```

```
196
                         if \ (belong [son [i].i] == belong [son [x].i]) \\ continue;
197
                         res \, = \, \min(\, res \, , \, \, dep \, [\, son \, [\, i\, ] \, . \, i \, ] - dep \, [\, u] + dep \, [\, son \, [\, x\, ] \, . \, i \, ] - dep \, [\, u\, ] \, ) \, ;
198
199
                   son[i].x = K - son[i].x;
200
             }
201
             return res;
202
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
                   \mathtt{getroot}\,(v\,,\ 0)\,;
215
                   solve(r);
216
             }
217
       }
218
       int main()
219
220
             freopen("a.in", "r", stdin);
221
             \quad \quad \text{int} \quad i \;,\;\; u \;,\;\; v \;,\;\; w; \\
222
             read(n), read(K);
223
             scanf("%d %d", &n, &K);
224
             \quad \text{for } (i = 1; i < n; +\!\!\!+\!\!\! i)
225
                   \operatorname{read}\left(u\right),\ \operatorname{read}\left(v\right),\ \operatorname{read}\left(w\right);
226
227
                   //scanf("%d %d %d", &u, &v, &w);
228
                   add(u+1, v+1, w);
229
             }
230
             \max[cnt=r=0] = N-1;
231
             getroot(1, 0);
232
             solve(r);
233
             printf("%d\n", ans == Max ? -1 : ans);
234
```

堆优化 dijkstra

```
/*
2 调用Dijkstra(s)得到从s出发的最短路,存在dist中
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
                         {\color{return} \textbf{c}}{>}\textbf{r.c}\,;
 9
                 }
10
         };
11
         struct E{
12
                \quad \quad \text{int} \quad v \,, w, n \,; \\
13
         G[M];
14
         \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{int} & point \left[ N \right], & cnt \,; \end{array}
15
         bool vis [N];
         int dist[N];
17
         void Dijkstra(int s){
                \operatorname{SET}(\operatorname{vis},0);
18
                SET(\,\mathrm{dist}\;,127)\;;
19
20
                 dist\,[\,s\,]\!=\!0;
21
                 priority_queue<qnode> que;
22
                 \mathbf{while} \ (\,!\, \mathbf{que.empty}\,(\,)\,)\, \mathbf{que.pop}\,(\,)\;;
                 \mathtt{que.push}\,(\,(\,\mathtt{qnode}\,)\,\{\mathtt{s}\,,0\,\}\,)\;;
23
24
                 qnode tmp;
25
                 \mathbf{while}\,(\,!\,\mathbf{que}\,.\,\mathbf{empty}\,(\,)\,)\,\{
26
                         tmp\!\!=\!\!que.\,top\,(\,)\;;
27
                         que.pop();
28
                         int u=tmp.v;
29
                         if (vis[u]) continue;
30
                         vis[u]=1;
31
                         for\_each\_edge(u)\{
32
                                 \quad \quad \text{int} \quad v \, = \, G[\,i\,] \,.\, v\,; \quad \quad
33
                                  if (!vis[v]&&dist[v]>dist[u]+G[i].w){
34
                                          \operatorname{dist}\left[\boldsymbol{v}\right]\!\!=\!\operatorname{dist}\left[\boldsymbol{u}\right]\!\!+\!\!G\!\left[\boldsymbol{i}\right].\boldsymbol{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[++cnt\,] \; = \; (E)\,\{v\,,w,point\,[\,u\,]\,\}\,, \;\; point\,[\,u\,] \; = \; cnt\,;
42
        }
         void Ginit(){
43
44
                 cnt = 0;
45
                SET(point,0);
46
```

矩阵树定理

```
      1
      /*

      2
      矩阵树定理

      3
      令g为度数矩阵,a为邻接矩阵

      4
      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

      5
      det(a,n)返回n阶矩阵a的行列式

      6
      所以直接调用det(g-a,n-1)就得到答案

      7
      O(n^3)
```

```
有取模版和double版
 8
          无向图生成树的个数与根无关
9
10
          有必选边时压缩边
11
          有向图以i为根的树形图的数目=基尔霍夫矩阵去掉第i行和第i列的主子式的行列式
                的值(即Matrix-Tree定理不仅适用于求无向图生成树数目,也适用于求有向图
                树形图数目)
12
13
     int det(int a[N][N], int n){
14
          rep(i,n)
15
                rep(j,n)
                     a[i][j]=(a[i][j]+mod)%mod;
16
17
          ll ans=1, f=1;
18
          \operatorname{rep}\left(\,i\,\,,n\,\right)\{
19
                \operatorname{repab}\left(\,j\,\,,\,i\,{+}1,\!n\,\right)\{
20
                     ll A=a[i][i],B=a[j][i];
21
                     while (B!=0) {
22
                          23
                          \operatorname{repab}\left(\,k\,,\,i\,\,,n\,\right)
24
                               a\,[\;i\;]\,[\,k]\!=\!(\,a\,[\;i\;]\,[\,k]\!-\!t\,^*a\,[\;j\;]\,[\,k]\%\!\,mod\!+\!mod\,)\%\!\,mod\,;
25
                          \operatorname{repab}\left(\,k\,,\,i\,\,,n\,\right)
26
                               swap(a[i][k],a[j][k]);
27
                          f=-f;
                     }
28
29
               if \,(\,!\,a\,[\,i\,]\,[\,i\,]\,)\,return\ 0;
30
31
                ans=ans*a[i][i]\%mod;
32
33
          if(f==-1)return \pmod{-ans}\mod;
34
          return ans;
35
36
      double \ det(double \ a\left[N\right]\left[N\right], int \ n) \{
37
          int i, j, k, sign = 0;
38
          double ret = 1, t;
39
          for (i = 1; i \le n; i++)
40
                for (j = 1; j \le n; j++)
41
                     b[i][j] = a[i][j];
          for (i = 1; i \le n; i++) {
42
43
                if (zero(b[i][i])) {
44
                     for (j = i + 1; j \le n; j++)
45
                           if (!zero(b[j][i]))
                                break;
46
                     if (j > n)
47
48
                          return 0;
49
                     for (k = i; k \le n; k++)
50
                          t \, = \, b \, [\, i\, ] \, [\, k] \, , \ b \, [\, i\, ] \, [\, k] \, = \, b \, [\, j\, ] \, [\, k] \, , \ b \, [\, j\, ] \, [\, k] \, = \, t \, ;
51
                     \operatorname{sign}++;
52
                }
53
                ret \ *= \ b\,[\,i\,]\,[\,i\,]\,;
54
                for (k = i + 1; k \le n; k++)
                     b[i][k] /= b[i][i];
                for (j = i + 1; j \le n; j++)
```

```
57
                           for (k = i + 1; k \le 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
 65
              最小生成树计数
 66
       #define dinf 1e10
 67
 68
       #define linf (LL)1<<60
       #define LL long long
 69
 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;</pre>
 76
              }
 77
       }edge[M];
 78
       int n,m;
 79
       LL ans;
 80
       \quad \text{int} \ \ fa\left[N\right], ka\left[N\right], vis\left[N\right];
 81
       LL\ gk\left[ N\right] \left[ N\right] ,tmp\left[ N\right] \left[ N\right] ;
 82
        vector<int>gra[N];
        int findfa(int a, int b[]) {return a==b[a]?a:b[a]=findfa(b[a],b);}
 84
       LL det(LL a[][N], int n){
 85
              \label{eq:formal_state} \begin{array}{lll} & \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}
 86
              long long ret=1;
              \quad \  \  for (int \ i \! = \! 1; i \! < \! n; i \! + \! +) \{
 87
 88
                    \quad \quad \text{for} \, (\, \text{int} \  \, j\!=\!i\!+\!1; j\!<\!\!n\,;\, j\!+\!+\!)
 89
                           while(a[j][i]){
 90
                                 LL \ t=a[\,i\,]\,[\,i\,]\,/\,a\,[\,j\,]\,[\,i\,]\,;
 91
                                 for(int k=i;k<n;k++)</pre>
 92
                                       for(int k=i;k< n;k++)
 93
 94
                                        swap(a[i][k],a[j][k]);
 95
                                 ret = -ret;
96
                           }
97
                    \quad \text{if} \, (\, a \, [\, i \, ] \, [\, i \, ] {=} = 0) \\ \text{return} \quad 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){
                    106
                    memset(gk,0,sizeof(gk));
                    memset(tmp,0, size of(tmp));
```

```
108
                 memset(fa, 0, sizeof(fa));
109
                 memset(ka, 0, sizeof(ka));
110
                 memset(tmp, 0, sizeof(tmp));
111
                 \quad \quad \mathbf{for}\,(\,\mathbf{int}\ i\!=\!0; i\!<\!\!N;\, i\!+\!\!+\!\!)\mathbf{gra}\,[\,i\,]\,.\,\,\mathbf{clear}\,(\,)\,;
112
                 for(int i=0;i \le m;i++)
                      113
114
                 sort(edge,edge+m);
115
                 for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) fa [i]=i, vis [i]=0;
116
                 int pre=-1;
117
                 ans=1;
118
                 for(int h=0;h<=m;h++){
119
                      if(edge[h].c!=pre||h=m){}
                            for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
120
121
                                 if ( vis [ i ] ) {
122
                                      int u=findfa(i,ka);
123
                                      gra[u].push_back(i);
124
                                      vis\,[\,i\,]\!=\!0;
125
                                 }
126
                            for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
127
                                 if(gra[i].size()>1){
128
                                      for (int a=1; a \le n; a++)
129
                                            for(int b=1;b<=n;b++)
                                                 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
                                                 int la=gra[i][a], lb=gra[i][b];
135
                                                 tmp\,[\,a\,]\,[\,b\,]\!=\!(tmp\,[\,b\,]\,[\,a]\!-\!=\!gk\,[\,l\,a\,]\,[\,l\,b\,]\,)\;;
136
                                                 tmp\,[\,a\,]\,[\,a]+=gk\,[\,l\,a\,]\,[\,l\,b\,]\,;tmp\,[\,b\,]\,[\,b]+=gk\,[\,l\,a\,]\,[\,l\,b\,]\,;
138
                                      \begin{array}{ll} long & long & ret = (long & long) \det (tmp, len); \end{array}
139
                                      r\,e\,t\%\!\!=\!\!\!\!\mod\!;
140
                                      ans=(ans*ret%mod)%mod;
                                      for(int a=0;a< len;a++)fa[gra[i][a]]=i;
141
142
143
                            for (int i=1; i \le n; i++){
                                 ka[i]=fa[i]=findfa(i,fa);
144
145
                                 gra[i].clear();
146
147
                            if (h=m) break;
148
                            pre=edge\left[\,h\,\right].\;c\;;
149
                      }
150
                      int = edge[h].a, b = edge[h].b;
151
                      int pa=findfa(a,fa),pb=findfa(b,fa);
152
                      if (pa=pb) continue;
153
                      vis\,[\,pa]\!=\!vis\,[\,pb]\!=\!1;
154
                      ka[findfa(pa,ka)]=findfa(pb,ka);
                      gk\,[\,pa\,]\,[\,pb]++;gk\,[\,pb\,]\,[\,pa]++;
156
157
                 int flag=0;
                 for (int i=2; i \le k! flag; i++)if(ka[i]!=ka[i-1])flag=1;
158
```

```
159 ans%=mod;

160 printf("%I64d\n",flag?0:ans);

161 }

162 return 0;

163 }
```

平面欧几里得距离最小生成树

```
1
    #include<cstdio>
 2
    #include<cstdlib>
3
    #include<cstring>
    #include < algorithm >
 5
    #include<iostream>
6
    #include<fstream>
 7
    #include<map>
 8
    #include < ctime >
9
    #include<list>
10
    #include<set>
11
    #include<queue>
12
    #include < cmath >
13
    #include<vector>
14
    #include<br/>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;
    const int NUM=20;
26
27
28
    int n;
29
30
    struct point
31
32
         LL x, y;
33
         int num;
34
         point(){}
         point(LL a,LL b)
35
36
         {
37
             x=a;
38
             y\!\!=\!\!b\,;
39
         }
40
    \, \} d \, [M\!A\!X] \, ;
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;</pre>
46
   }
47
   point operator - (const point& a, const point& b)
48
49
50
       return point(a.x-b.x,a.y-b.y);
51
   }
52
53
   LL chaji(const point& s, const point& a, const point& b)
54
55
       56
57
58
   LL dist(const point& a, const point& b)
59
60
       61
62
63
   struct point3
64
   {
65
       LL x, y, z;
66
       point3(){}
       point3(LL a,LL b,LL c)
67
69
           x=a;
70
           y=b;
71
           z=c;
72
73
       point3(point a)
74
75
           x=a.x;
76
          y=a.y;
77
           z=x*x+y*y;
78
79
   };
80
81
   point3 operator - (const point3 a, const point3& b)
82
83
       84
   }
85
86
   point3 chaji(const point3& a, const point3& b)
87
88
       return 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);
89
90
   LL dianji (const point3& a, const point3& b)
91
92
   {
```

```
93
                                               {\tt 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);
                                               point3 aa(a),bb(b),cc(c),dd(d);
100
101
                                               bb=bb-aa; cc=cc-aa; dd=dd-aa;
                                               point3 f=chaji(bb,cc);
                                               return dianji (dd, f);
104
                          }
106
                          {\color{red} \textbf{struct}} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{Edge}
107
                          {
108
                                               int t;
109
                                               list <\!\!Edge\!>\!:: iterator~c;
110
                                              \operatorname{Edge}\left(\,\right)\left\{\,\right\}
111
                                              \mathrm{Edge}(\, \underline{\mathsf{int}} \ v)
112
113
                                                                    t=v;
114
                                               }
115
                          };
116
                          \label{eq:list_edge} \mbox{ list} <\!\!\mbox{Edge}\!\!> \mbox{ ne}\left[\mbox{MAX}\right];
117
                          void add(int a,int b)
118
119
                          {
120
                                             ne[a].push_front(b);
121
                                              ne[b].push_front(a);
                                              ne\left[\,a\,\right].\;begin\left(\,\right)\!-\!\!>\!\!c\!=\!\!ne\left[\,b\,\right].\;begin\left(\,\right)\,;
122
123
                                               ne\,[\,b\,]\,.\,begin\,(\,)\!-\!\!>\!\!c\!=\!ne\,[\,a\,]\,.\,begin\,(\,)\;;
124
125
126
                          int sign(LL a)
127
                          {
128
                                               return a>0?1:(a==0?0:-1);
129
130
131
                           int cross(const point& a, const point& b, const point& c, const point& d)
132
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{c}, \textbf{b}) \hspace{0.1cm}) \hspace{0.1cm} * \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}) > \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{0} \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}) \hspace{0.1cm} * \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{otherwise} \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}) \hspace{0.1cm} * \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{otherwise} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf
                                                                      \operatorname{sign}\left(\operatorname{chaji}\left(\operatorname{c},\operatorname{d},\operatorname{b}\right)\right)\!>\!0;
134
                          }
135
136
                          void work(int l,int r)
137
                          {
138
                                               int i, j, nowl=l, nowr=r;
139
                                               list <\!\!Edge\!>\!:: iterator\ it;
                                               if(l+2>=r)
140
141
142
                                                                    for ( i=l; i<=r;++i )</pre>
```

```
143
                                                                                                                      for (j=i+1; j \le r; ++j)
144
                                                                                                                                                 add(i,j);
145
                                                                                          return;
146
                                                              }
147
                                                              int mid=(l+r)/2;
148
                                                              work(l,mid); work(mid+1,r);
149
                                                              int flag=1;
150
                                                              for (; flag;)
151
                                                              {
                                                                                          flag = 0;
                                                                                          point ll=d[nowl], rr=d[nowr];
                                                                                          \quad \quad \text{for} \, (\, \text{it} = \text{ne} \, [\, \text{nowl} \, ] \, . \, \text{begin} \, (\,) \, ; \, \text{it} \, ! = \text{ne} \, [\, \text{nowl} \, ] \, . \, \text{end} \, (\,) ; + + \, \text{it} \, )
                                                                                          {
                                                                                                                      point t=\!\!d[it-\!\!>t];
156
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
                                                                                                                                                  f \, l \, a \, g \, = \! 1;
162
                                                                                                                                                  break;
163
                                                                                                                     }
164
                                                                                          if(flag)
165
166
                                                                                                                      continue;
167
                                                                                          \quad \quad \mathbf{for} \, (\, \mathbf{it} \! = \! \mathbf{ne} \, [\, \mathbf{nowr} \, ] \, . \, \, \mathbf{begin} \, (\, ) \, ; \, \mathbf{it} \, ! \! = \! \mathbf{ne} \, [\, \mathbf{nowr} \, ] \, . \, \mathbf{end} \, (\, ) ; \! + \! + \! \mathbf{it} \, )
168
169
                                                                                                                      point t=d[it->t];
170
                                                                                                                     LL s=chaji(ll,rr,t);
171
                                                                                                                      if(s<0 \mid \mid (s==0 \&\& dist(ll,rr)>dist(ll,t)))
172
                                                                                                                     {
173
                                                                                                                                                  {\color{blue} \operatorname{nowr}=} i\, t -\!\!\!>\!\! t\;;
174
                                                                                                                                                  flag=1;
175
                                                                                                                                                  break;
                                                                                                                     }
176
177
                                                                                          }
178
                                                              add(nowl, nowr);
179
180
                                                              for (;1;)
181
                                                              {
182
                                                                                          flag=0;
183
                                                                                          _{\hbox{\scriptsize int}}\ best{=}0, dir{=}0;
                                                                                          point ll=d[nowl], rr=d[nowr];
184
185
                                                                                          186
                                                                                                                       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\!\!
                                                                                                                                                    best],d[it->t])<0)
187
                                                                                                                                                  {\tt best{=}it{-}\!\!>}t\;,\,{\tt dir}{=}\!-1;
                                                                                          \begin{array}{l} \textbf{for} \, (\, i\, t = & ne \, [\, nowr \,] \, . \, \, begin \, (\,) \, ; \, i\, t\, ! = & ne \, [\, nowr \,] \, . \, end \, (\,); + + \, i\, t \, ) \end{array}
188
                                                                                                                       if(chaji(rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!=\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!-\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!-\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!>\!\!t],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!-\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!-\!\!0],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!-\!\!0\;||\;in\_circle(ll,rr,d[it-\!\!-\!\!0],ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\&\;(\;best=\!\!-\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\;(\;best=\!\!-\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\;(\;best=\!\!-\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\;(\;best=\!\!-\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\;(\;best=\!\!-\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\;(\;best=\!\!-\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\;(\;best=\!\!-\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\;(\;best=\!\!-\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\;(\;best=\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\;(\;best=\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\;(\;best=\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\;(\;best=\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;\&\;(\;best=\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;,ll)\!\!>\!\!0\;
189
                                                                                                                                                    best ], d[it \rightarrow t]) < 0)
190
                                                                                                                                                 best=it->t, dir=1;
191
                                                                                          if (!best)break;
```

```
192
                 if (dir==-1)
193
194
                      for(it=ne[nowl].begin();it!=ne[nowl].end();)
195
                           if(cross(ll,d[it\rightarrow t],rr,d[best]))
196
                           {
197
                                list <Edge>::iterator ij=it;
                                ++ij;
198
                                ne[it->t].erase(it->c);
199
200
                                ne[nowl].erase(it);
201
                                it=ij;
202
203
                           204
                      nowl \!\!=\!\! best;
                 }
205
206
                 else if(dir==1)
207
                 {
                      for(it=ne[nowr].begin();it!=ne[nowr].end();)
208
209
                           if(\,cross(\,rr\,\,,d\,[\,it\!\to\!\!\!-t\,]\,,ll\,\,,d\,[\,best\,]\,)\,)
210
                           {
211
                                {\tt list}\!<\!\!{\tt Edge}\!>\!\!::\!{\tt iterator}\ ij\!=\!it\;;
212
                                ++ij;
213
                                ne[it \rightarrow t].erase(it \rightarrow c);
214
                                ne[nowl].erase(it);
215
                                it=ij;
216
                           }
217
                           else ++it;
218
                      nowr=best;
219
220
                add(nowl,nowr);
221
           }
222
      }
223
224
      struct MstEdge
225
      {
226
           int x,y;
           LL w;
227
228
      } e [MAX] ;
      int m;
229
230
231
      int operator < (const MstEdge& a,const MstEdge& b)
232
      {
233
           \textcolor{return}{\textbf{return}} \ a.w\!\!<\!\!b.w;
234
      }
235
236
      \operatorname{int} fa [MAX];
237
238
      int findfather (int a)
239
           return fa[a]==a?a:fa[a]=findfather(fa[a]);
240
241
      }
242
```

```
243
       \verb|int| \; \; \verb|Hash[MAX]|, \\ p[MAX/4][NUM]|, \\ deep[MAX]|, \\ place[MAX]|;
       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
251
             if (deep[u]<deep[v])
252
                  swap(u,v);
253
            LL ans=0;
254
             int s=NUM-1;
255
             \textcolor{red}{\textbf{while}} \, (\, \text{deep} \, [\, u] \! > \! \text{deep} \, [\, v \, ] \, )
256
257
                   while (s \&\& deep[p[u][s]] < deep[v]) - s;
258
                   ans=max(dd[u][s],ans);
259
                  u\!\!=\!\!p\left[\,u\,\right]\left[\,s\,\right];
260
             }
             s=NUM-1;
261
262
             while(u!=v)
263
             {
264
                   while (s \&\& p[u][s]==p[v][s])—s;
265
                   ans=max(dd[u][s], 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);
             for (i=1;i<=n;++i)
280
281
             {
                   cin>>d[i].x>>d[i].y;
282
283
                  d\left[\:i\:\right].num\!\!=\!\!i\:;
284
             }
285
             {\tt sort}\,(d\!+\!1,\!d\!+\!n\!+\!1)\,;
286
             for(i=1;i<=n;++i)
287
                   \verb|place[d[i].num|=i;
288
             work(1,n);
289
             for ( i=1; i<=n;++i)
290
                   for(list <\!\!Edge\!\!>::iterator\ it=\!\!ne[i].begin();it!=\!ne[i].end();\!+\!+it)
291
                   {
292
                         if (it ->t<i) continue;
293
                        <del>+-|</del>m;
```

```
294
                               e\left[m\right]. x=i ;
295
                               e[m].y=it\rightarrow t;
296
                               e\,[m]\,.w\!\!=\!\!d\,i\,s\,t\,(\,d\,[\,e\,[m]\,.\,x\,]\,\,,d\,[\,e\,[m]\,.\,y\,]\,)\;;
297
                        }
298
                sort(e+1,e+m+1);
                for(i=1;i<=n;++i)
299
300
                        fa[i]=i;
301
                for (i=1;i<=m;++i)
302
                        if (findfather(e[i].x)!=findfather(e[i].y))
303
                               fa\left[\,findfather\left(\,e\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\right)\,\right]\!=\!findfather\left(\,e\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\right)\,;
304
305
                               ne2\,[\,e\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,.\,x\,]\,.\,pb\,(\,e\,[\,\,i\,\,]\,.\,y\,)\;;
                               ne2 \, [\, e \, [\, i\, ]\, .\, y\, ]\, .\, pb \, (\, e \, [\, i\, ]\, .\, x\, )\, ;
306
307
308
                q.push(1);
309
                \mathrm{deep}\left[1\right]\!=\!1;
310
                \operatorname{Hash}\left[\,1\,\right]=1\,;
311
                \mathbf{while}\,(\,!\,q\,.\,\mathrm{empty}\,(\,)\,)
312
313
                        u=q.front();q.pop();
314
                        for (i=0;i<(int)ne2[u].size();++i)
315
                        {
316
                               v\!\!=\!\!ne2\left[\,u\,\right]\left[\,\,i\,\,\right];
317
                               if(!Hash[v])
318
319
                                      Hash[v]=1;
320
                                      p[v][0]=u;
321
                                      dd\left[\,v\,\right]\left[\,0\,\right] = dist\left(\,d\left[\,u\,\right]\,,d\left[\,v\,\right]\,\right)\,;
322
                                      \operatorname{deep}\left[\,\boldsymbol{v}\right]\!\!=\!\operatorname{deep}\left[\,\boldsymbol{u}\right]\!+\!1;
323
                                      q.push(v);
324
                               }
325
326
                }
327
                {\color{red} \textbf{for} \, (\, i\!=\!1;\!(1<\!<\!i\,)\!<\!=\!n;\!+\!+\,i\,)}
328
                        for(j=1;j<=n;++j)
329
                        {
                               p[j][i]=p[p[j][i-1]][i-1];
330
                               dd[j][i]=max(dd[j][i-1],dd[p[j][i-1]);
331
332
333
                int m;
                \operatorname{scanf}("%d",\&m);
334

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

335
336
337
                        scanf("%d%d",&u,&v);
338
                        printf("\%.10lf \n", sqrt((ld)getans(place[u], place[v])));
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
              addedge(u,v,f,F)F为反向流量
  4
              多组数据时调用Ginit()
  5
  6
  7
       struct E{
 8
              9
       G[M];
       \quad \quad \text{int point} \left[ N \right], \ D[N] \,, \ cnt \,, \ S \,, \ T; \\
10
11
       void Ginit(){
12
              cnt = 1;
13
             SET(point,0);
14
       }
15
       \label{eq:void_decomposition} \ void \ addedge(int\ u,\ int\ v,\ int\ f\,,\ int\ F)\{
16
             G[++cnt\,] \; = \; (E) \, \{v\,, \;\; 0\,, \;\; f\,, \;\; point\, [\,u\,] \,\} \,, \;\; point\, [\,u\,] \; = \; cnt\,;
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
                           \quad \text{if} \ (G[\,i\,]\,.\,F\,>\,G[\,i\,]\,.\,f\,)\,\{\\
28
                                  int v = G[i].v;
29
                                   if (!D[v]){
30
                                         D[\,v\,]\,\,=\,D[\,u\,]\,\,+\,\,1\,;
31
                                         q.push(v);
32
                                  }
33
                           }
34
              return D[T];
35
36
37
       int Dinic(int u, int F){
38
              if (u == T) return F;
39
              int f = 0;
40
              for\_each\_edge(u)\{
41
                     if(F \le f)break;
42
                     int v = G[i].v;
43
                     if \ (G[\,i\,]\,.F > G[\,i\,]\,.f \ \&\& \ D[\,v\,] \implies D[\,u\,] \ + \ 1)\{
                            \label{eq:int_emp} \begin{array}{l} {\bf int} \  \, {\bf temp} \, = \, {\bf Dinic} \, (\, {\bf v} \, , \, \, {\bf min} (\, {\bf F} \, - \, {\bf f} \, , \, \, {\bf G}[\, {\bf i} \, ] \, . \, {\bf F} \! - \! {\bf G}[\, {\bf i} \, ] \, . \, {\bf f} \, ) \, ) \, ; \end{array}
44
                            if (temp == 0)
45
46
                                  D[v] = 0;
47
                            else{
48
                                  f += temp;
49
                                  G[i].f += temp;
```

```
50
            G[i^1].f = temp;
         }
52
       }
     }
    return f;
54
55
56
  int maxflow(){
57
     int f = 0;
     while (BFS())
       f += Dinic(S, infi);
60
    return f;
61
  }
62
  最大权闭合子图
63
64
     在一个有向无环图中,每个点都有一个权值。
     现在需要选择一个子图,满足若一个点被选,其后继所有点也会被选。最大化选出
       的点权和。
     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
70
       要处理负权)
  二分图最小点权覆盖集
72
     点覆盖集:在无向图G=(V,E)中,选出一个点集V,使得对于任意<u,v>属于<math>E,都
       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。
     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。
73
     这是一个NPC问题,但在二分图中可以用最大匹配模型快速解决。
74
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。
     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
77
       点连容量为该点点权的边,对于无向边<u,v>,设u为白点,则从u向v连容量
       为正无穷的边。最小割即为答案。
78
  二分图最大点权独立集
     点独立集:在无向图G=(V,E)中,选出一个点集V,使得对于任意u,v属于V',<u,v>
79
       不属于E',则称V是无向图G的一个点独立集。
80
     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。
     |最大独立集| = |V| - |最大匹配数|
81
     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。
82
83
     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。
84
     建模方法:对二分图进行黑白染色,源点向白点连容量为该点点权的边,黑点向汇
       点连容量为该点点权的边,对于无向边<u,v>,设u为白点,则从u向v连容量
       为正无穷的边。所有点权-最小割即为答案。
85
  最小路径覆盖
     在一个DAG中,用尽量少的不相交的简单路径覆盖所有的节点。
86
87
     最小路径覆盖数=点数-路径中的边数
88
     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
93
     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)
94
     求解方法:
        在新图上跑ss到tt的最大流,若新图满流,那么一定存在一种可行流,此时,原
95
          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
     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
97
        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
100
     建图方法:同有源汇可行流
     求解方法:在新图上跑ss到tt的最大流,若新图满流,那么一定存在一种可行流,记
        此时sigma\ f(s,i)=sum1,将t->s这条边拆掉,在新图上跑s到t的最大流,记此
        时sigma f(s,i)=sum2,最终答案即为sum1+sum2
102
   有源汇最小流
     建图方法:同 无源汇可行流
     求解方法:求ss->tt最大流,连边t->s,inf,求ss->tt最大流,答案即为边t->s,inf的
        实际流量
   有源汇费用流
     建图方法:首先建立附加源点ss和附加汇点tt,对于原图中的边x->y,若限制为[b,c
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
     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
107
        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

```
/*

用二维bool数组a[][]保存邻接矩阵,下标0~n-1

建图:Maxclique G = Maxclique(a, n)

求最大团:mcqdyn(保存最大团中点的数组,保存最大团中点数的变量)

*/

typedef bool BB[N];

struct Maxclique {
    const BB* e; int pk, level; const float Tlimit;
    struct Vertex{ int i, d; Vertex(int i):i(i),d(0){} };
```

```
10
         typedef\ vector{<\!Vertex\!>\ Vertices};\ typedef\ vector{<\!int\!>\ ColorClass};
         Vertices V; vector<ColorClass> C; ColorClass QMAX, Q;
12
         static bool desc_degree(const Vertex &vi, const Vertex &vj){
13
              return vi.d > vj.d;
14
         }
         void init_colors(Vertices &v){
15
16
              const int max\_degree = v[0].d;
17
              for(int i = 0; i < (int)v.size(); i++)v[i].d = min(i, max_degree) +
                    1;
18
         }
19
         void set_degrees(Vertices &v){
20
              \label{eq:formalize} \text{for(int } i \, = \, 0 \, , \ j \, ; \ i \, < \, (\, \text{int} \,) \, v \, . \, \text{size} \, (\,) \, ; \ i \, + +)
21
                   for(v[i].d = j = 0; j < int(v.size()); j++)
22
                        v[i].d += e[v[i].i][v[j].i];
23
24
         struct StepCount{ int i1, i2; StepCount():i1(0),i2(0){} };
25
         vector<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
         }
         void cut2(const Vertices &A, Vertices &B){
30
31
              for(int i = 0; i < (int)A.size() - 1; i++)
32
                   if(e[A.back().i][A[i].i])
33
                       B.push_back(A[i].i);
34
35
         void color_sort(Vertices &R){
36
              int j = 0, maxno = 1, min_k = max((int)QMAX.size() - (int)Q.size() +
                    1, 1);
              C[1].clear(), C[2].clear();
37
38
              for(int i = 0; i < (int)R. size(); i++) {
39
                   \label{eq:int_pi} \begin{array}{ll} {\bf int} \  \, {\bf pi} \, = R[\, i \, ] \, . \, i \, , \  \, k \, = \, 1; \end{array}
                   while(cut1(pi, C[k])) k++;
40
41
                   if(k > maxno) maxno = k, C[maxno + 1].clear();
42
                  C[k].push_back(pi);
43
                   if(k < min_k) R[j++].i = pi;
44
45
              if(j > 0) R[j - 1].d = 0;
46
              for(int k = min_k; k <= maxno; k++)</pre>
47
                   for (int i = 0; i < (int)C[k].size(); i++)
48
                       R[j].i = C[k][i], R[j++].d = k;
49
         }
50
         void expand_dyn(Vertices &R){// diff -> diff with no dyn
51
              S[level].i1 = S[level].i1 + S[level - 1].i1 - S[level].i2; // diff
              S[level].i2 = S[level - 1].i1; // diff
53
              while((int)R.size()) {
                   if((int)Q.size() + R.back().d > (int)QMAX.size()){}
54
55
                       Q.\,push\_back(R.\,back()\,.\,i\,)\,;\ Vertices\ Rp;\ cut2(R,\ Rp)\,;
56
                        if ((int)Rp.size()){
57
                             if ((float)S[level].i1 / ++pk < Tlimit) degree_sort(Rp);</pre>
                                  //diff
```

```
58
                                   color_sort(Rp);
                                   S[level].i1++, level++;//diff
60
                                   expand_dyn(Rp);
61
                                   level --;//diff
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;
67
                       R.pop_back();
68
                 }
69
            }
             void \ mcqdyn(int* \ maxclique\,, \ int \ \&sz)\{
70
71
                 set\_degrees\left(V\right);\ sort\left(V.\,begin\left(\right),V.\,end\left(\right),\ desc\_degree\right);\ init\_colors\left(V\right)
                       ;
72
                 for (int i = 0; i < (int)V. size() + 1; i++)S[i].i1 = S[i].i2 = 0;
73
                 {\rm expand\_dyn}(V)\;;\;\;{\rm sz}\;=\;(\,{\rm in}\,t\,)Q\!M\!A\!X.\;{\rm size}\,(\,)\;;
74
                 \label{eq:continuous} \mbox{for(int $i = 0$; $i < (int)QMAX.size()$; $i++)$ maxclique[$i$] = QMAX[$i$]$;}
75
            }
76
            void degree_sort(Vertices &R){
77
                 set_degrees(R); sort(R.begin(), R.end(), desc_degree);
78
            }
79
            Maxclique(const BB* conn, const int sz, const float tt = 0.025) \
             :\ pk(0)\,,\ level(1)\,,\ Tlimit(tt)\{
80
                 for(int i = 0; i < sz; i++) V.push_back(Vertex(i));
81
82
                 e = conn, C.resize(sz + 1), S.resize(sz + 1);
83
            }
84
      };
```

最小度限制生成树

```
1
        只限制一个点的度数
2
3
    #include <iostream>
   #include <cstdio>
6
    #include <cmath>
 7
    #include <vector>
8
    #include <cstring>
9
    #include <algorithm>
10
    #include <string>
11
    #include <set>
12
    #include <ctime>
13
   #include <queue>
14
   #include <map>
15
   #define CL(arr, val)
                            memset(arr, val, sizeof(arr))
   #define REP(i, n)
                           for((i) = 0; (i) < (n); ++(i))
   #define FOR(i, l, h)
                           for((i) = (l); (i) \le (h); ++(i))
```

```
19
     \#define\ FORD(i\,,\ h,\ l) \qquad for((i)=(h);\ (i)>=(l);\ --(i))
     #define L(x) (x) << 1
20
21
     #define R(x)
                           (x) << 1 \mid 1
     #define MID(1, r) (1 + r) \gg 1
22
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
      const double eps = 1e-8;
27
28
      typedef long long LL;
      using namespace std;
30
      const int inf = \sim 0u>>2;
      const int N = 33;
31
32
33
      int parent[N];
34
      int g[N][N];
35
      \textcolor{red}{\textbf{bool}} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{flag} \hspace{0.1cm} [N] \hspace{0.1cm} [N] \, ;
36
     \label{eq:map_string} \footnotesize \text{map} \!\! < \!\! \text{string} \;, \;\; \underset{}{\text{int}} \!\! > N\!U\!M;
37
38
      {\color{red} int} \ n, \ k, \ cnt \, , \ ans \, ;
39
40
      struct node {
41
           int x;
42
           int y;
43
           int v;
44
      } a[1<<10];
45
46
      struct edge {
47
           int x;
48
           int y;
49
           int v;
50
      } dp[N];
51
52
      bool cmp(node a, node b) {
53
           return a.v < b.v;
54
     }
55
56
      int find(int x) { //并查集查找
57
           int k, j, r;
58
           r = x;
59
           \label{eq:while} \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{while} (\texttt{r} \mathrel{!=} \texttt{parent} [\texttt{r}]) & \texttt{r} = \texttt{parent} [\texttt{r}]; \end{array}
60
           k = x;
61
           while(k != r) {
62
                j = parent[k];
63
                 parent[k] = r;
64
                 k\,=\,j\;;
65
           }
66
           return r;
67
68
     int get_num(string s) {
                                         //求编号
```

```
70
              \begin{array}{ll} if \left( N\!U\!M.\,find \left( \, s \, \right) \right) \\ = & N\!U\!M.\,end \left( \, \right) \, \end{array} \}
 71
                    N\!U\!M[\,s\,]\ =+\!\!+\!\!c\,n\,t\;;
 72
 73
              return NUM[s];
 74
       }
 75
 76
        void kruskal() { //...
 77
             int i;
 78
             FOR(i, 1, n) {
 79
                    if(a[i].x = 1 \mid\mid a[i].y = 1) continue;
 80
                    int x = find(a[i].x);
 81
                    int y = find(a[i].y);
 82
                    if(x = y) continue;
                    flag\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,]\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\,] \,=\, flag\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,y\,]\,[\,a\,[\,i\,]\,.\,x\,] \,=\, {\bf true}\,;
 83
 84
                    parent[y] = x;
 85
                    ans \; +\!\!= \; a \, [\; i \; ] \, . \, v \, ;
 86
 87
            //\operatorname{printf}(\text{``%d}\n'', ans);
 88
        }
 89
 90
        void dfs(int x, int pre) { //dfs求1到某节点路程上的最大值
 91
             int i;
             FOR(i, 2, cnt) {
 92
 93
                    if(i != pre \&\& flag[x][i]) {
                           _{i\,f}\,(dp\,[\,i\,]\,.\,v\,=\!\!\!\!=-1)\ \{
 94
 95
                                 if(dp[x].v > g[x][i])
                                                                       dp[i] = dp[x];
 97
                                       dp\,[\;i\;]\,.\,v\,=\,g\,[\,x\,]\,[\;i\;]\,;
 98
                                       {\rm d} p \, [ \, i \, ] \, . \, x \, = \, x \, ;
                                                              //记录这条边
 99
                                       {\rm dp}\,[\;i\;]\,.\,y\;=\;i\;;
100
                                 }
101
102
                           dfs\left( \,i\;,\;\;x\right) ;
103
                    }
104
              }
105
        }
106
        void init() {
107
108
              ans = 0; cnt = 1;
109
             {\rm CL}(\,{\rm flag}\;,\;\; {\color{red}{\bf false}}\,)\;;
             {\rm CL}(\,g\,,\ -1)\,;
111
             N\!U\!M[\,"Park"\,] \;=\; 1;
112
              for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) parent[i] = i;
113
        }
114
115
        int main() {
116
              //freopen("data.in", "r", stdin);
117
118
              \quad \quad \mathbf{int} \quad i \;, \quad j \;, \quad v \;; \quad
119
              string s;
              scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
121
           init();
           for(i = 1; i \le n; ++i) {
123
                cin >> s;
124
               a\,[\;i\;]\,.\,x\,=\,{\rm get\_num}\,(\,s\,)\,;
125
               \mathrm{cin} >\!> \mathrm{s}\,;
126
               a\,[\;i\;]\,.\,y\,=\,{\rm get\_num}\,(\,s\,)\,;
127
                scanf("%d", &v);
128
               a[i].v = v;
129
                if(g[a[i].x][a[i].y] == -1)
                                                       g[a[i].x][a[i].y] = g[a[i].y][a[i].x
                     | = v;
                else \qquad g[\, a\, [\, i\, ]\, .\, x\, ][\, a\, [\, i\, ]\, .\, y\, ] \, = \, g[\, a\, [\, i\, ]\, .\, y\, ][\, a\, [\, i\, ]\, .\, x\, ] \, = \, \min(\, g\, [\, a\, [\, i\, ]\, .\, x\, ]\, [\, a\, [\, i\, ]\, .\, y\, ]
130
                     ], v);
           }
           scanf("%d", &k);
132
133
           int set[N], Min[N];
134
          REP(i, N) = Min[i] = inf;
135
           sort\,(a\,+\,1\,,\ a\,+\,n\,+\,1\,,\ cmp)\,;
136
           kruskal();
          FOR(i, 2, cnt) { //找到1到其他连通块的最小值
137
138
                if (g[1][i] != −1) {
139
                    int x = find(i);
140
                     if(Min[x] > g[1][i]) {
141
                         Min[x] = g[1][i];
142
                          \mathrm{set}\,[\,x\,]\ =\ \mathrm{i}\;;
143
                    }
144
                }
145
           }
146
           int m = 0;
147
          FOR(i, 1, cnt) { //把1跟这些连通块连接起来
               if (Min[i] != inf) {
148
149
150
                    flag[1][set[i]] = flag[set[i]][1] = true;
151
                    ans += g[1][set[i]];
               }
152
153
           }
154
           // printf("%d\n", ans);
           for(i = m + 1; i \le k; ++i) { //从度为m+1一直枚举到最大为k,找ans的最小
                值
156
               CL(dp, -1);
157
                dp[1].v = -inf; //dp初始化
158
                for(j = 2; j \le cnt; ++j) {
                    if(flag[1][j]) dp[j].v = -inf;
160
                }
161
                dfs(1, -1);
162
                int tmp, mi = inf;
163
                for(j = 2; j \le cnt; ++j) {
164
                     if(g[1][j] != -1) {
                          if(mi > g[1][j] - dp[j].v) {
                                                              //找到一条dp到连通块中某个点
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
                    }
                                                      //如果不存在这样的边,直接退出
171
                    if(mi >= 0) break;
172
                    \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{int} & x \, = \, \mathrm{dp} \, [\, \mathrm{tmp} \, ] \, . \, x \, , & y \, = \, \mathrm{dp} \, [\, \mathrm{tmp} \, ] \, . \, y \, ; \end{array} \label{eq:continuous_problem}
173
                                                                               //加上新找的边
174
                    flag[1][tmp] = flag[tmp][1] = true;
175
                    flag[x][y] = flag[y][x] = false; //删掉被替换掉的那条边
176
177
                   ans += mi;
178
             printf("Total\_miles\_driven:\_\%d \backslash n", \ ans);
179
180
181
             return 0;
182
183
```

最优比率生成树

```
#include <map>
 2
      #include < cmath >
     #include<ctime>
     #include < queue >
 5
     #include<cstdio>
 6
      #include<vector>
      #include<br/>bitset>
      #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
      using namespace std;
15
16
      int n, cnt;
17
      \mathbf{int} \ x[1005] \, , y[1005] \, , z[1005] \, , last[1005];
      \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{double} \ d[1005] \, , mp[1005][1005] \, , ans \, ; \end{array}
18
      \textcolor{red}{\textbf{bool}} \hspace{0.2cm} vis \hspace{0.5cm} [1005];
19
20
      void prim(){
21
            for(int i=1; i \le n; i++){
22
                  d[i]=inf; vis[i]=0;
23
            }
24
            d[1]=0;
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
                               _{i\,f\,(mp[\,now\,]\,[\,j\,]< d\,[\,j\,]\&\&!\,v\,i\,s\,[\,j\,])}
31
                                      d\,[\,j\,]{=}mp[\,now\,]\,[\,j\,\,]\,;
32
33
34
        double sqr(double x){
35
               return x*x;
36
        double dis(int a, int b){
37
                \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}
38
39
        }
40
        void cal(double mid){
41
               ans=0;
42
                for(int i=1;i \le n;i++)
                       \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{for} \, (\, \mathbf{int} \quad j \! = \! i + \! 1; j \! < \! = \! n \, ; \, j \! + \! + \! ) \\ \end{array}
43
44
                              mp[\,i\,][\,j] = mp[\,j\,][\,i\,] = abs(\,z\,[\,i\,] - z\,[\,j\,]\,) - mid^*d\,i\,s\,(\,i\,\,,\,j\,)\,;
45
               prim();
46
        }
47
        _{int}\ \mathrm{main}()\{
                \mathbf{while}\,(\,\mathsf{scanf}\,(\,\text{``%d''},\!\&\mathrm{n})\,)\,\{
48
49
                       if(n==0)break;
50
                       for(int i=1; i \le n; i++)
51
                               scanf("%d%d%d",&x[i],&y[i],&z[i]);
52
                       double l=0, r=1000;
                       for(int i=1;i<=30;i++)
54
                               double mid=(l+r)/2;
                               cal(mid);
57
                               if(ans<0)r=mid;
58
                               else l=mid;
59
                       }
                       printf("\%.3f\n",l);
60
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
$$\sigma_k(n)=\Pi_{i=1}^k\frac{(p_i^{a_i+1})^k-1}{p_i^k-1}$$
 $\varphi(n)=\Sigma_{i=1}^n[(n,i)=1]=\Pi_{i=1}^k(1-\frac{1}{p_i})$ $\varphi(p^k)=(p-1)p^{k-1}$ $\Sigma_{d|n}\varphi(n)=n o \varphi(n)=n-\Sigma_{d|n,d< n}$

$$n\geq 2$$
 时 $arphi(n)$ 为偶数
$$\mu(n)=\left\{egin{array}{ll} 0 & \mathbf{有平方因F} \\ (-1)^t & n=\Pi_{i=1}^t p_i \\ [n=1]=\Sigma_{d|n}\mu(d)$$
 排列组合后二项式定理转换即可证明
$$n=\Sigma_{d|n}arphi(d)$$
 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

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

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
   int getsg(int m)
       int hashs[MAX] = \{0\};
11
12
       int i:
       for (i = 0; i < steps; i++)
13
14
          if (m - step[i] < 0) {
16
              break;
17
          if (sg[m-step[i]] = -1) {
```

```
sg\,[m\,-\,\,step\,[\,i\,\,]\,]\,\,=\,\,getsg\,(m\,-\,\,step\,[\,i\,\,]\,)\,\,;
19
                   }
20
21
                    hashs \, [\, sg \, [m \, - \, \, step \, [\, i \, ]\, ]\, ] \,\, = \,\, 1;
22
             }
23
             for (i = 0;; i++) {
24
                    if (hashs[i] == 0) {
25
                          return i;
26
27
             }
28
       }
29
30
       Array(存储可以走的步数, Array[0]表示可以有多少种走法)
31
       Array []需要从小到大排序
32
       1.可选步数为1\!-\!\!m的连续整数,直接取模即可,SG(x)\!\!=\!\!x\%\!(m\!\!+\!\!1) ;
33
34
       2.可选步数为任意步, SG(x) = x;
35
       3.可选步数为一系列不连续的数,用GetSG(计算)
36
       //获取sg表
37
38
       \quad \quad \mathbf{int} \ \mathrm{SG}\left[\mathrm{MAX}\right], \ \mathrm{hashs}\left[\mathrm{MAX}\right];
39
40
       void init(int Array[], int n)
41
       {
42
             \quad \quad \text{int} \quad i \;, \quad j \;; \quad
             memset(SG,\ 0\,,\ {\tt sizeof}(SG)\,)\,;
43
44
             for (i = 0; i \le n; i++)
46
                   memset(\,hashs\,,\ 0\,,\ \underline{\tt sizeof}(\,hashs\,)\,)\,;
47
                    \quad \  \  \text{for}\  \, (\, j\, =\, 1\, ;\  \, j\, <=\, \mathrm{Array}\, [\, 0\, ]\, ;\  \, j+\!\!\!\!+)
48
49
                          if~(i < Array[j])~\{\\
50
                                break;
51
52
                          {\rm hashs} \, [{\rm SG} [\, {\rm i} \, - \, {\rm Array} \, [\, {\rm j} \, ] \, ] \, ] \, = \, 1;
53
                    }
54
                    \quad \text{for } (j = 0; \ j <= n; \ j+\!\!+\!\!)
55
                          if (hashs[j] == 0)
56
57
                          {
                                \mathrm{SG}\left[\:i\:\right]\:=\:j\:;
58
59
                                break;
60
                          }
61
                    }
62
             }
63
```

矩阵乘法快速幂

```
1 /*
```

```
2
             MATN为矩阵大小
 3
             MOD为模数
 4
              调用pamt(a,k)返回a^k
 5
 6
       struct mat{
 7
              int n, m;
              int c [MATN] [MATN];
 8
 9
10
       mat cheng(const mat &a, const mat &b){
11
             mat w;
12
             SET(w.c,0);
             w.\, n \, = \, a.\, n \, , \ w.m \, = \, b.m;
13
14
             \operatorname{Rep}\left(\begin{smallmatrix}i&,a&.&n\end{smallmatrix}\right)\operatorname{Rep}\left(\begin{smallmatrix}j&,b&.m\end{smallmatrix}\right)\operatorname{Rep}\left(\begin{smallmatrix}k&,a&.m\end{smallmatrix}\right)\{
                    w.c[i][j] += (ll)a.c[i][k] * b.c[k][j] % MOD;
15
16
                     \begin{array}{l} \textbf{if} \ (w.\, c \ [\ i\ ] \ [\ j] > \!\! M\!O\!D) w.\, c \ [\ i\ ] \ [\ j] - \!\! = \!\! M\!O\!D; \end{array}
17
              }
              return w;
18
19
       }
20
       mat\ pmat(mat\ a,\ ll\ k){
21
             \quad \mathrm{mat} \ i \ ;
22
              i.n = i.m = MATN;
23
             SET(i.c,0);
24
             \operatorname{Rep}(i, MATN)
25
                    i.c[i][i] = 1;
26
              while(k){
27
                    if (k&1)
28
                           i=cheng(i,a);
29
                    a=cheng(a,a);
30
                    k >> = 1;
31
              }
32
              {\tt return}\ i\,;
33
```

线性基

```
2
            求一条从1到n的路径,使得路径上的边的异或和最大。
3
 4
      #include <cstdio>
 5
      #include <algorithm>
 6
      using namespace std;
 7
      #define N 50001
      #define M 100001
8
9
      struct E
10
      {
11
            \quad \quad \text{int} \ u, \ v, \ \text{next}; \\
12
            long long w;
13
            E(\,int \,\,\_u = \,0\,, \,\,int \,\,\_v = \,0\,, \,\,int \,\,\_next = \,0\,, \,\,long \,\,long \,\,\_w = \,0)\{u = \,\,\_u, \,\,v = \,\,0\}
                   \underline{\phantom{a}}v, \text{ next} = \underline{\phantom{a}}next, \text{ } w = \underline{\phantom{a}}w; \}
```

```
14
       {\rm } \{ G[M \!\!<\! 1];
15
       \quad \text{int } \operatorname{cnt}, \ \operatorname{point}\left[N\right], \ n, \ m; \\
       char c;
17
       template<class T>
18
       inline void read(T &x)
19
20
             T opt(1);
             for (c = getchar(); c > '9' || c < '0'; c = getchar()) if <math>(c = '-') opt =
21
             for (x = 0; c >= '0') && c <= '9'; c = getchar())x = (x << 3) + (x << 1) +
                   c - '0';
23
             x \ *= \ \mathrm{opt}\,;
24
       }
25
       \quad \quad \textbf{bool} \quad vis \left[ N \right];
26
       \quad long \ long \ dis \left[ N \right];
27
       {\color{red} \textbf{long long a} \, [M\!\!<\!\!<\!\!1];}
28
       int Gauss()
29
30
             \quad \quad \text{int} \ i \ , \ j \left( 0 \right) , \ k \, ; \\
31
             for (i = 63; i >= 0; --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
                    for (k = 1; k \le n; ++k)
                           if \ (j+1 != k \&\& ((a[k] >> i) \& 1)) \\
39
                                a[k] = a[j+1];
40
                   j++;
             }
41
42
             return j;
43
      }inline 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
                    v = G[i].v;
49
50
                    if (vis[v])
                          a[+\!+\!m] \; = \; d\,i\,s\,[\,u\,] \;\; {}^\smallfrown \; d\,i\,s\,[\,v\,] \;\; {}^\smallfrown \; G[\,i\,]\,.\,w;
51
52
                    else
                    {
                          dis\,[\,v\,] \;=\; dis\,[\,u\,] \ ^{\smallfrown} \,G[\,i\,]\,.w;
54
55
                          dfs(v);
56
                    }
57
             }
58
      }
59
      int main()
60
61
             read(n), read(m);
             \quad \quad \text{int} \ i \;, \ j \;, \ u \;, \ v \;, \ k \;; \\
```

```
63
              long long w, ans;
64
              \quad \text{for } (i = 1; i <= m; +\!\!\!+\!\!\! i)
                     \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\,;
                     G[++cnt\,] \; = \; E(\,v\,,\;\; u\,,\;\; point\,[\,v\,]\,\,,\;\; w) \;,\;\; point\,[\,v\,] \; = \; cnt\,;
68
69
              }
70
              m = 0;
71
              dfs(1);
72
              ans = dis[n];
73
              n = m;
74
              k = Gauss();
75
              \quad \quad \text{for } (i = k; i; ---i)
                     ans = max(ans, ans ^a[i]);
76
77
              printf("\%lld \setminus n", ans);
78
              return 0;
79
```

线性筛

```
1
          is是不是质数
 2
 3
          phi欧拉函数
          mu莫比乌斯函数
          minp最小质因子
 5
          mina最小质因子次数
 6
          d约数个数
9
     int prime[N];
10
     int size;
11
     \quad \text{int} \quad is \left[ N \right];
     int phi[N];//欧拉函数
12
13
     int mu[N];//莫比乌斯函数
     int minp[N];//最小质因子
14
     int mina[N];//最小质因子次数
16
     int d[N]; //约数个数
17
     void getprime(int list){
18
         SET(is, 1);
19
          mu[1]\ =\ 1;
          phi[1] = 1;
20
21
          is [1] = 0;
22
          \mathtt{repab} \, (\, \mathtt{i} \,\, , 2 \,\, , \, \mathtt{list} \, ) \, \{ \,\,
23
               if(is[i]){
24
                    \mathrm{prime}[++\,\mathrm{size}\,]\ =\ \mathrm{i}\;;
25
                    phi[i] = i-1;
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
                                 i\,s\,[\,i\ *\ prime\,[\,j\,]\,]\ =\ 0\,;
                                 \min \left[ \, i \, * prime \left[ \, j \, \right] \, \right] \, = \, prime \left[ \, j \, \right];
35
36
                                 if(i \% prime[j] == 0){
37
                                         mu[i*prime[j]] = 0;
38
                                         phi[i*prime[j]] = phi[i] * prime[j];
39
                                         mina[i*prime[j]] = mina[i]+1;
                                         d\,[\,i\,{}^*\mathrm{prime}\,[\,j\,]\,]\ =\ d\,[\,i\,]\,/\,(\,\min a\,[\,i\,]\,{}^+1)\,{}^*(\,\min a\,[\,i\,]\,{}^+2)\,;
40
41
42
                                 }else{
                                          phi[i*prime[j]] = phi[i] * (prime[j] - 1);
43
44
                                         mu[\,i\,*prime\,[\,j\,]\,]\ = -mu[\,i\,]\,;
45
                                         \min \left[ \hspace{.1cm} i \hspace{.1cm}^* \hspace{.1cm} \text{prime} \hspace{.1cm} \left[ \hspace{.1cm} j \hspace{.1cm} \right] \hspace{.1cm} \right] \hspace{.1cm} = \hspace{.1cm} 1 \hspace{.1cm} ;
46
                                         d\,[\,i\,{}^*\mathrm{prime}\,[\,j\,]\,]\,\,=\,d\,[\,i\,]\,{}^*d\,[\,\mathrm{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
           下标从0开始
 3
           调用juanji(n,b,c)
 4
 5
          P为模数
 6
          G是P的原根
 7
 8
     const 11 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\,)\,\mathrm{swap}\,(\,y\,[\,i\,]\,,\,y\,[\,j\,]\,)\,;}
14
                int k=b;
                while(j>=k){
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
           \quad \  \  for (int \ h{=}2; h\!\!<\!\!=\!\!len; h\!\!<\!\!<\!\!=\!\!1)\{
25
                ll wh=powm(G,(P-1)/h,P);
```

```
26
                   \begin{array}{l} \textbf{if} \ (\, on \! < \! 0) \\ \textbf{wh} \! = \! \\ \textbf{powm} (\, wh \, , \! P \! - \! 2, \! P) \ ; \end{array}
                   \quad \  \  for (int \ i \! = \! 0; i \! < \! len ; i \! + \! \! = \! \! h) \{
27
28
                          11 w=1;
29
                         int r=h>>1;
30
                          for(int k=i, s=r+i; k< s; k++){
31
                                11 u=y[k];
                                ll t=w*y[k+r]%P;
32
33
                                y[k]=u+t;
34
                                if(y[k]>=P)y[k]-=P;
                                y[k+r]=u-t;
36
                                if(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\,\,,le\,n\,)\,y\,[\,i\,]{=}y\,[\,i\,]{\,}^*\,I\%\!\!P\,;
44
             }
45
      }
46
      void juanji(int n, ll *b, ll *c){
47
             int len=1;
48
             while (len <(n<<1))len <<=1;
49
            {\rm Repab}(\,i\,\,,n\,,\,le\,n\,)\,c\,[\,i\,] = \,\,b\,[\,i\,] \,\,=\,\,0\,;
            NTT\_(\,b\,,len\,,1\,) ;
50
            NTT_(c, len, 1);
51
52
            Rep(i,len)
53
                  c[i]= c[i]*b[i]%P;
            NTT\_(\,c\;, len\;, -1)\,;
54
55
```

中国剩余定理

```
2
        合并ai在模mi下的结果为模m_0*m_1*...*m_n-1
3
4
    inline int exgcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y){
        if (!b){
5
6
            x = 1, y = 0;
7
            return a;
8
        }
9
        else{
10
            int \ d = 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;
```

```
17
           d = \operatorname{exgcd}(a, p, x, y);
18
           19
20
     int china(int n, int *a, int *m){
           \label{eq:matter} \begin{array}{lll} & \text{int } \underline{\quad} M = M\!O\!D - 1\,, \ d\,, \ x = 0\,, \ y\,; \end{array}
21
22
           for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
                 int w = \underline{M} / m[i];
23
                 d = exgcd(m[i], w, d, y);
24
25
                 x = (x + ((long long)y*w%_M)*(long long)a[i]%_M)%_M;
26
           while(x <= 0)
27
28
                x \mathrel{+}= \underline{\phantom{A}} M;
29
           return x;
30
```

字符串

AC 自动机

```
/// AC自动机.
1
2
3
   /// mxn: 自动机的节点池子大小.
   const int mxn = 105000;
   /// ct: 字符集大小.
6
   const int cst = 26;
   /// 重新初始化:
9
10
   node*pt = pool;
11
   12
13
14
   {\color{red}\mathbf{struct}} \hspace{0.2cm} \mathbf{node}
15
   {
16
      node*s[cst];
                    // Trie 转移边.
      node*trans[cst]; // 自动机转移边.
17
                     // Fail 指针.
      node*f;
18
                     // 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;
21
      node() { } // 保留初始化.
22
23
   pool[mxn]; node*pt=pool;
24
   node*\ newnode()\ \{\ memset(pt,\ 0,\ sizeof(node));\ return\ pt++;\ \}
25
26
   /// 递推队列.
27
   node*qc[mxn];
   node*qf[mxn];
   int qh,qt;
```

```
30
      {\color{red}\mathbf{struct}} \  \, \mathbf{Trie}
31
32
      {
33
            node*root;
34
            Trie() \{ root = newnode(); root \rightarrow v = ``*`, - ``a`; \}
35
            /// g: 需要插入的字符串; len:长度.
36
            void Insert(char* g, int len)
37
38
            {
39
                   node*x=root;
                   for(int i=0;i<len;i++)
40
41
                         int v = g[i]-'a';
42
43
                         if(x\rightarrow s[v] == NULL)
                         {
45
                               x\!\!>\!\!s\left[\,v\,\right]\ =\ \mathrm{newnode}\left(\,\right)\,;
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.
            /// BFS递推, qc[i]表示队中节点指针, qf表示队中对应节点的fail指针.
54
55
            void Construct()
57
                  node*x = root;
58
                   qh = qt = 0;
                   for(int i=0; i< cst; i++) if(x->s[i])
60
61
                         x->s[i]->f = root;
62
                         for (int j=0; j< cst; j++) if (x->s[i]->s[j])
63
                          \{ \ qc \, [\, qt \, ] \ = \ x - \!\!\! > \!\! s \, [\, i \, ] - \!\!\! > \!\! s \, [\, j \, ] \, ; \ qf \, [\, qt \, ] = \!\!\! root \, ; \ qt + \!\!\! + ; \ \} 
64
                   }
65
                   while(qh != qt)
66
67
                         node*cur = qc[qh];
                         node*fp = qf[qh];
69
70
                         qh++;
71
                         \begin{tabular}{lll} while (fp != root && fp -> s[cur -> v] == NULL) & fp = fp -> f; \\ \end{tabular}
72
73
                         if(fp \rightarrow s[cur \rightarrow v]) fp = fp \rightarrow s[cur \rightarrow v];
74
                         cur \rightarrow f = fp;
75
76
                         for(int i=0; i<cst; i++)</pre>
77
                               if(cur \!\! - \!\! > \!\! s\,[\,i\,]\,) \ \{\ qc\,[\,qt\,] \ = \ cur \!\! - \!\! > \!\! s\,[\,i\,]\,; \ qf\,[\,qt\,] \ = \ fp\,; \ qt++; \ \}
78
                   }
79
            }
```

```
81
            // 拿到转移点.
             // 暴力判定.
82
83
             node* GetTrans(node*x, int v)
84
85
                   \label{eq:while(x != root && x->s[v] == NULL) x = x->f;} \\ \text{while(x != root && x->s[v] == NULL) x = x->f;} \\ \\
86
                   if(x->s[v]) x = x->s[v];
87
                   return x;
88
89
            // 拿到转移点.
90
91
             // 记忆化搜索.
92
            node^* \ GetTrans(node^*x\,,\ int\ v)
93
                   if(x->s[v]) return x->trans[v] = x->s[v];
94
95
96
                   if(x->trans[v] == NULL)
97
                   {
98
                         if (x == root) return root;\\
                        \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{return} & \textbf{x-}\!\!>\!\! t\, rans\, [\, v\, ] & = \, GetTrans\, (\, \textbf{x-}\!\!>\!\! f\, ,\  \, v\, )\, ; \end{array}
99
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
4
5
6
    void getNext(char *p, char *next)
 7
 8
        int j = 0;
9
        int k = -1;
10
        next[0] = -1;
        while (j < n)
11
12
            if (k = -1 || p[j] = p[k])
13
14
            {
15
                j++;
16
                k++;
17
                \mathrm{next}\,[\,j\,]\,=\,k\,;
18
            }
19
            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
25
   {
                             //s为文本串,p为模式串;m为文本串长度,n为模式串长
       度.
26
       char next [MAXM];
27
       int i = 0;
28
       int j = 0;
29
       getNext(p, next);
       while (i < m)
31
32
           if (j = -1 || s[i] = p[j])
33
34
              i++;
35
              j++;
36
           }
37
           _{\rm else}
38
              j = 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
     //MAXM至少应为输入字符串长度的两倍+1
3
 4
5
     int p[MAXM];
6
     \begin{array}{ll} {\bf char} & s \ [{\rm MAXM}] \ ; \end{array}
     int manacher(string str) {
 8
9
         memset(p, 0, sizeof(p));
10
         int len = str.size();
11
         int k;
12
         for (k = 0; k < len; k++) {
              s[2 * k] = '\#';
13
              s[2 * k + 1] = str[k];
14
15
16
         s[2 * k] = '\#';
17
         s\,[\,2\ *\ k\,+\,1\,]\ =\ {}^{\backprime}\backslash 0\,{}^{\backprime};
18
         len = strlen(s);
19
         int mx = 0;
20
         int id = 0;
21
         for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
22
              if ( i < mx ) {
23
                   p[i] = min(p[2 * id - i], mx - i);
```

```
24
                                                                                                         }
 25
                                                                                                         else {
 26
                                                                                                                                         p[i] = 1;
                                                                                                          \mbox{for } (; \ s[i-p[i]] == s[i+p[i]] \ \&\& \ s[i-p[i]] \ != \ '\0' \ \&\& \ s[i+p[i]] \ |= \ s[i+p[i
 28
                                                                                                                                            i]] != '\0'; ) {
 29
                                                                                                                                          p[i]++;
 30
                                                                                                         }
 31
                                                                                                         if (p[i] + i > mx) {
 32
                                                                                                                                       mx = p[i] + i;
                                                                                                                                          id = i;
 33
34
35
 36
                                                                       int res = 0;
 37
                                                                       for (int i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
                                                                                                         res = max(res, p[i]);
 38
 39
                                                                       }
  40
                                                                       return res - 1;
  41
```

Trie 树

```
#define CHAR_SIZE 26
                                //字符种类数
   #define MAX_NODE_SIZE 10000
                                  //最大节点数
3
    inline int getCharID(char a) { //返回a在子数组中的编号
 4
5
        return a - 'a';
 6
    struct Trie
8
9
10
        int num; //记录多少单词途径该节点,即多少单词拥有以该节点为末尾的前缀
        bool terminal;//若terminal=true,该节点没有后续节点
11
        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
13
        struct Trie *son[CHAR_SIZE];//后续节点
14
    };
15
    struct Trie trie_arr[MAX_NODE_SIZE];
16
17
    _{\hbox{\tt int}} \ {\tt trie\_arr\_point} \!=\! 0;
18
19
    Trie *NewTrie()
20
    {
21
        \label{trie_arr_point} \mbox{Trie *temp=&trie_arr[trie_arr_point++];}
22
        temp->num=1;
23
        temp->terminal=false;
24
        temp\!\!-\!\!>\!\!count\!=\!\!0;
25
        for(int i=0;i<sonnum;++i)temp->son[i]=NULL;
26
        return temp;
27
   }
```

```
28
    //插入新词, root:树根,s:新词,len:新词长度
29
30
    void Insert (Trie *root, char *s, int len)
31
32
        Trie *temp=root;
33
        for(int i=0;i<len;++i)
34
             {
                 if(temp->son[getCharID(s[i])]==NULL)temp->son[getCharID(s[i])]=
35
                      NewTrie();
                 else {temp->son[getCharID(s[i])]->num++;temp->terminal=false;}
36
                 temp=temp->son[getCharID(s[i])];
37
38
39
        temp \!\! - \!\! > \!\! terminal \!\! = \!\! true \, ;
40
        temp \rightarrow count + +;
41
    //删除整棵树
42
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)
        if(temp->son[getCharID(s[i])]!=NULL)temp=temp->son[getCharID(s[i])];
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
2
   //s及sa数组的大小应为字符串大小的3倍.
3
   #define MAXN 100000 //字符串长度
4
5
   #define F(x) ((x)/3+((x)\%3==1?0:tb))
6
   #define G(x) ((x)<tb?(x)*3+1:((x)-tb)*3+2)
9
   int wa[MAXN], wb[MAXN], wv[MAXN], ws[MAXN];
10
   int c0(int *s, int a, int b)
11
12
   {
13
        return \ s[a] = s[b] \ \&\& \ s[a+1] = s[b+1] \ \&\& \ s[a+2] = s[b+2]; 
14
   }
15
  int c12(int k, int *s, int a, int b)
```

```
17
18
           if (k = 2) return s[a] < s[b] \mid \mid s[a] = s[b] && c12(1, s, a + 1, b + 1)
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)
22
23
24
25
           for (i = 0; i < slen; i++) wv[i] = s[a[i]];
26
           for (i = 0; i < m; i++) ws[i] = 0;
27
           \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for } (\,i \,=\, 0\,; \ i \,<\, slen\,; \ i+\!\!\!\!\!+) \,\, ws[wv[\,i\,]] + +;
           \mbox{for } (i \, = \, 1; \ i \, < m; \ i+\!\!\!\!+) \ ws [\, i \, ] \, +\!\!\!\!\!= \, ws [\, i \, - \, 1\, ];
28
29
           for (i = slen - 1; i \ge 0; i--) b[--ws[wv[i]]] = a[i];
30
           return;
31
32
33
      void dc3(int *s, int *sa, int slen, int m)
34
35
           int \ i \, , \ j \, , \ ^*rn \, = \, s \, + \, slen \, , \ ^*san \, = \, sa \, + \, slen \, , \ ta \, = \, 0 \, , \ tb \, = \, (\, slen \, + \, 1) \, \ / \ 3 \, ,
                  tbc = 0, p;
36
           s[slen] = s[slen + 1] = 0;
37
           for (i = 0; i < slen; i++) if (i \% 3 != 0) wa[tbc++] = i;
38
           sort(s + 2, wa, wb, tbc, m);
39
           sort(s + 1, wb, wa, tbc, m);
40
           sort(s, wa, wb, tbc, m);
           \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for } (p = 1, \ rn [F(wb[0])] = 0, \ i = 1; \ i < tbc; \ i+\!\!\!+)
42
                rn\left[F(wb[\,i\,])\,\right] \,=\, c0\,(\,s\,,\,\,wb[\,i\,-\,1]\,,\,\,wb[\,i\,]) \ ?\ p\,-\,1 \ :\ p++;
            if \ (p < tbc) \ dc3(rn \, , \ san \, , \ tbc \, , \ p) \, ; \\
43
           else for (i = 0; i < tbc; i++) san[rn[i]] = i;
44
45
           \label{eq:condition} \mbox{for } (\ i \ = \ 0; \ i \ < \ tbc \ ; \ i++) \ \ if \ (\ san \ [\ i \ ] \ < \ tb) \ \ wb \ [\ ta++] \ = \ san \ [\ i \ ] \ \ ^* \ \ 3;
46
           if (slen \% 3 == 1) wb[ta++] = slen - 1;
47
           sort(s, wb, wa, ta, m);
           for (i = 0; i < tbc; i++) wv[wb[i] = G(san[i])] = i;
           for (i = 0, j = 0, p = 0; i < ta && j < tbc; p++)
49
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
           for (; j < tbc; p++) sa[p] = wb[j++];
53
           return;
54
```

后缀数组-倍增法

```
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
12
        \begin{array}{l} \textbf{int} \ \ wa \, [\text{MAXN}] \ , \ \ wb \, [\text{MAXN}] \ , \ \ wv \, [\text{MAXN}] \ ; \end{array} 
       void da(int *s, int *sa, int slen, int m) {
14
              15
              for (i = 0; i < m; i++) ws[i] = 0;
16
              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
              \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for } (\mbox{j} = 1, \mbox{ } p = 1; \mbox{ } p < \mbox{ } slen\,; \mbox{ } j \mbox{ } *\!\!= 2\,, \mbox{ } 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; 
                     \mbox{for } (\,i \,=\, 0\,; \ i \,<\, slen\,; \ i+\!\!\!\!+) \,\, wv[\,i\,] \,=\, x\,[\,y\,[\,i\,]\,]\,;
23
24
                     \mbox{for } (\,i \,=\, 0\,; \ i \,<\, m; \ i+\!\!\!\!+) \,\, ws\,[\,i\,] \,=\, 0\,; \label{eq:constraint}
25
                     \label{eq:formula} \begin{array}{lll} \mbox{for } (\, i \, = \, 0; \ i \, < \, slen \, ; \ i + \!\! +) \, \, ws[wv[\, i \, ]] + \!\! +; \end{array}
26
                     \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for } (i \, = \, 1; \ i \, < m; \ i+\!\! +) \ ws [\, i \, ] \, +\!\! = \, ws [\, i \, - \, 1\, ];
27
                     for (i = slen - 1; i >= 0; i--) sa[--ws[wv[i]]] = y[i];
                     \mbox{for } (t=x, \ x=y, \ y=t \, , \ p=1 \, , \ x[\, sa\, [\, 0\, ]\, ] \, = \, 0 \, , \ i\, = \, 1; \ i \, < \, slen\, ; \ i+\!\! +)
28
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
              \quad \text{int} \quad i \ , \quad j \ , \quad k \ = \ 0 \, ;
37
              \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for } (\,i \, = \, 1; \ i <= \, slen \, ; \ i +\!\!\! +) \, \, rank \, [\, sa \, [\, i \, ] \, ] \, = \, i \, ;
38
              \label{eq:formula} \mbox{for } (\,i\,=\,0\,;\ i\,<\,slen\,;\ height\,[\,rank\,[\,i\,+\!+\,]]\,=\,k\ )
39
                      for \ (k \ ? \ k - - : \ 0, \ j = sa[rank[i] - 1]; \ s[i + k] = s[j + k]; \ k + +); \\
40
41
```

后缀自动机

```
2
        求多个串的LCS
3
4
   #include <cstdio>
5
   #include <cstring>
6
   #include <algorithm>
    using namespace std;
   #define N 100001
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];
15
         \frac{char}{str} str[N];
16
         int n, len, k, tot;
17
         inline void add(int w)
18
                  node *p = l, *np = \&T[tot++];
19
20
                 np\rightarrow val = p\rightarrow val+1;
21
                 np\rightarrow next = point[np\rightarrow val], point[np\rightarrow val] = np;
22
                  23
                          p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,[w]\ =\ np\,,\ p\ =\ p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,u\,f\,;
                  if (!p)
24
25
                          np\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,u\,f\ =\ r\ ;
26
                  _{
m else}
27
                  {
28
                           \mathrm{node}\ ^{\ast}q\,=\,p\!\!-\!\!\!>\!\!s\left[w\right];
29
                           \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{if} & (p \!\! - \!\! > \!\! v \, a \, l \! + \!\! 1 = \!\! - \!\! > \!\! v \, a \, l \,) \end{array}
30
                                   np\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,u\,f\ =\ q\,;
31
                           _{\rm else}
32
                           {
33
                                   node *nq = &T[tot++];
34
                                   memcpy(\hspace{0.05cm} nq \hspace{-0.05cm} -\hspace{-0.05cm} \hspace{-0.05cm} s \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.2cm} q \hspace{-0.05cm} -\hspace{-0.05cm} \hspace{-0.05cm} \hspace{0.1cm} s \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.2cm} s \hspace{0.1cm} i \hspace{0.1cm} z \hspace{0.1cm} e \hspace{0.1cm} o \hspace{0.1cm} f \hspace{0.1cm} q \hspace{-0.05cm} -\hspace{-0.05cm} \hspace{-0.05cm} \hspace{0.1cm} s \hspace{0.1cm}) \hspace{0.1cm};
35
                                   nq\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val\,=\,p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val\!+\!\!1;
36
                                   nq\!\!-\!\!>\!\!next\ =\ point\,[\,p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val\!+\!1]\,,\ point\,[\,p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!val\!+\!1]\ =\ nq\,;
37
                                   nq\!\!-\!\!>\!\!suf\,=\,q\!\!-\!\!>\!\!suf\,;
                                   q\!\!-\!\!>\!\!s\,u\,f\ =\ nq\,;
39
                                   np\!\!-\!\!>\!\!suf\,=\,nq\,;
40
                                   \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{while} & (p \&\& p \!\!\!\! - \!\!\!\! > \!\!\! s \, [w] =\!\!\!\!\! = q) \end{array}
41
                                            p - s[w] = nq, p = p - suf;
42
                          }
43
                  }
44
                  l = np;
45
46
         int main()
47
                  freopen("a.in", "r", stdin);
48
                  int i, j, now, L, res, ans(0), w;
49
50
                  node *p;
51
                  r \; = \; l \; = \& \! T [\; t \, o \, t \, + +];
52
                  r - > next = point[0], point[0] = r;
                  \operatorname{scanf}(\,{}^{"}\!\!/\!\!{}^{s}\,{}^{"}\,,\ \operatorname{str})\,;
54
                 L = strlen(str);
55
                  for (i = 0; i < L; ++i)
56
                          add(str[i]-'a');
                  \label{eq:formula} \begin{array}{lll} & \text{for } (\texttt{tot} = 1; \texttt{scanf}(\texttt{``\%s"}, \texttt{str}) \texttt{ != EOF}; \texttt{ +++tot}) \end{array}
57
58
                  {
59
                           len = strlen(str);
60
                           p = r, now = 0;
61
                           for (j = 0; j < len; ++j)
                           {
```

```
63
                                w \, = \, \, str \, [\, j\, ] - \, \dot{a} \, \dot{\,} \, ;
64
                                 if (p->s[w])
65
                                        p \, = \, p \! - \! \! > \! \! s \, [w] \; , \; \; p \! - \! \! > \! \! w[ \; t \, o \, t \; ] \; = \; \max(p \! - \! \! > \! \! w[ \; t \, o \, t \; ] \; , \; + \! \! + \! \! now) \; ;
66
                                else
67
                                {
                                         while (p && !p->s[w])
68
69
                                                p = p \rightarrow suf;
70
                                         if (!p)
71
                                                p = r, now = 0;
72
                                         else
73
                                                now \, = \, p\!\! - \!\! > \!\! val + 1, \ p \, = \, p \!\! - \!\! > \!\! s\left[w\right], \ p \!\! - \!\! > \!\! w[\, tot\,] \ = \, \max(p \!\! - \!\! > \!\! w[\, tot\,] \,,
                                                         now);
74
                                }
75
76
                }
77
                for (i = L; i >= 0; --i)
                        \quad \text{for } (\text{node } *p = point[i]; p; p = p\!\!-\!\!>\!\! next)
78
79
80
                                 {\tt res} \, = \, {\tt p}\!\!-\!\!>\!\! {\tt val} \, ;
81
                                for (j = 1; j < tot; ++j)
82
83
                                         res = min(p\rightarrow w[j], res);
84
                                         if (p->suf)
85
                                                p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!suf\!-\!\!>\!\!w[\,j\,]\ =\ max(p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!suf\!-\!\!>\!\!w[\,j\,]\,\,,\ p\!\!-\!\!>\!\!w[\,j\,]\,)\;;
                                }
86
87
                                ans = max(ans, res);
                        }
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
   void getNext(char* t, int tlen, int* next)
4
5
   {
6
       \mathtt{next}\,[\,0\,] \;=\; \mathtt{tlen}\;;
7
       int a;
8
9
       for (int i = 1, j = -1; i < tlen; i++, j--)
10
          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}\,[\,i\,]\ =\ j\;;
22
                   a = i;
23
              }
24
              else {
25
                   next[i] = next[i - a];
26
              }
27
         }
28
     }
29
     void getExtend(char* s, int slen, char* t, int tlen, int* extend, int* next)
30
31
     {
32
          getNext(t, next);
33
          int a;
34
          int p;
35
          for (int i = 0, j = -1; i < slen; i++, j--)
36
37
38
              if (j < 0 | | i + next[i - a] >= p)
39
              {
40
                   if (j < 0) {
                       p = i, j = 0;
41
42
                   while (p < slen && j < tlen && s[p] == t[j]) {
43
44
                       p++;
45
                       j++;
46
47
                   \mathrm{extend}\,[\,\mathrm{i}\,] \;=\; \mathrm{j}\;;
48
                   a \, = \, i \; ;
49
50
              else {
51
                   extend[i] = next[i - a];
52
              }
53
54
```

杂项

测速

```
/*
crequire c++11 support
//
#include <chrono>
using namespace chrono;
```

```
6  int main(){
7   auto start = system_clock::now();
8   //do something
9   auto end = system_clock::now();
10   auto duration = duration_cast<microseconds>(end - start);
11   cout << double(duration.count()) * microseconds::period::num / microseconds::period::den << endl;
12 }</pre>
```

日期公式

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

读入挂

```
// BUF_SIZE对应文件大小
                                                              调用read(x)或者x=getint()
    3
                                 #define BUF_SIZE 100000
     4
                                   bool IOerror = 0;
     5
                                    inline char nc(){//next char}
                                                                      \label{eq:static_char_buf} \textbf{static} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{char} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.2cm} [\textbf{BUF\_SIZE}] \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.1cm} ^*\textbf{p1} \hspace{0.1cm} = \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} + \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{BUF\_SIZE}; \\ \textbf{static} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{char} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} [\textbf{BUF\_SIZE}] \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.1cm} ^*\textbf{p1} \hspace{0.1cm} = \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} + \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{BUF\_SIZE}; \\ \textbf{static} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{char} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} [\textbf{BUF\_SIZE}] \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.1cm} ^*\textbf{p1} \hspace{0.1cm} = \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} + \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{BUF\_SIZE}; \\ \textbf{static} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{char} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} [\textbf{BUF\_SIZE}] \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.1cm} ^*\textbf{p2} \hspace{0.1cm} = \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} + \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{BUF\_SIZE}; \\ \textbf{static} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{char} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} = \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} + \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{BUF\_SIZE}; \\ \textbf{static} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{char} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} = \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} + \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{BUF\_SIZE}; \\ \textbf{static} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{char} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} = \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} + \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{BUF\_SIZE}; \\ \textbf{static} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{char} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} = \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{buf} \hspace{0.1cm} + \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{BUF\_SIZE}; \\ \textbf{static} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{char} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{char
     6
                                                                      if(p1 = pend){
                                                                                                        p1 = buf;
                                                                                                          pend = buf + fread(buf, 1, BUF_SIZE, stdin);
10
                                                                                                          if(pend = p1){
                                                                                                                                            IOerror = 1;
11
12
                                                                                                                                             return -1;
13
14
15
                                                                     return *p1++;
16
17
                                 inline bool blank(char ch){
                                                                       return \ ch = \ `` \ | \ ' \ ch = \ ' \ ' \ | \ | \ ch = \ ' \ ' \ | \ | \ ch = \ ' \ ' \ ' ; 
18
```

```
19
20
     inline void read(int &x){
21
           char ch;
22
           int sgn = 1;
23
           24
           if(IOerror)
25
                return;
           if(ch='-')sgn=-1,ch=nc();
26
           for(x = ch - '0'; (ch = nc())) >= '0' && ch <= '9'; x = x * 10 + ch - '0'
27
                );
28
          x^* = sgn;
29
30
     in line \ int \ getint() \{
31
           int x=0;
32
           char ch;
33
           int sgn = 1;
34
           \mathbf{while}\,(\,\mathrm{blank}\,(\,\mathrm{ch}\,=\,\mathrm{nc}\,(\,)\,)\,)\,;
35
           if(IOerror)
36
                return;
37
           if(ch='-')sgn=-1,ch=nc();
38
           for(x = ch - '0'; (ch = nc())) >= '0' && ch <= '9'; x = x * 10 + ch - '0'
                );
39
          x^* = sgn;
40
          return x;
41
     inline void print(int x){
42
43
           if (x = 0){
44
                puts("0");
45
                return;
46
          }
47
           \textcolor{red}{\textbf{short}} \hspace{0.1cm} i \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.1cm} d\hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} 101\hspace{0.1cm}];
48
           for (i = 0;x; ++i)
49
               d\,[\,i\,] \;=\; x\;\%\;\; 10\,,\;\; x\;/\!=\; 10\,;
50
           while (i--)
               putchar(d[i] + '0');
51
52
           puts("");
53
     #undef BUF_SIZE
```

高精度

```
#include <cstdio>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <cstring>
#include <cmath>

#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>

#include <algorithm>
```

```
#include <map>
10
    #include <stack>
11
12
    typedef long long 11;
13
    typedef unsigned int uint;
    typedef unsigned long long ull;
14
    typedef double db;
15
    typedef unsigned char uchar;
16
17
    using namespace std;
18
    inline bool isnum(char c) { return '0' \leq c && c \leq '9'; }
19
20
    inline int getint(int x=0) { scanf("%d", &x); return x; }
    inline ll getll(ll x=0) { scanf("%lld", &x); return x; }
21
    double getdb(double x=0) { scanf("%lf",&x); return x; }
22
23
24
25
    /// 大整数模板.
26
27
    /// 这个模板保证把一个数字存成 v[0]*SYS^0 + v[1]*SYS^1 + ... 的形式.
28
    /// 支持负数运算.
29
    struct bign
30
    {
        static const int SYS = 10; // 多少进制数.
31
32
        static const int SIZE = 200; // 数位数.
        int v[SIZE]; // 数位,从0到N从低到高.注意可能会爆栈,可以把它换成指针.
33
34
        int len;
37
                                 工具函数
38
        //==
39
40
        // 进位和退位整理.
41
        void Advance(int const& i)
42
        {
43
            int k = v[i] / SYS;
44
            v[i] %= SYS;
            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()
         \{ \  \, \text{for(int $i=0$; $i<$len; $i++$) $Advance(i)$; $if(v[len] != 0) $len++$; } \} 
51
52
        /// 去除前导0和前导-1.
        void Strip()
54
55
        {
            while (len > 0 && v[len-1] == 0) len--;
56
            while (len > 0 && v[len-1] == -1 && v[len-1] != 0) { len--; v[len] =
57
                0; v[len-1] = 10; 
        }
```

```
59
          bool is
Negative() const { return len != 0 && v[len-1] < 0; }
60
61
62
          int \& \ operator [\ ] (\ int \ const \& \ k) \ \{ \ return \ v[k]; \ \}
63
64
                                         构造函数
65
          //==
66
67
68
          // 初始化为0.
          bign() { memset(this, 0, sizeof(bign)); }
69
 70
 71
          // 从整数初始化.
 72
          bign(ll k)
 73
          {
 74
               memset(this, 0, sizeof(bign));
               75
 76
               Advance();
 77
          }
 78
79
          // 从字符串初始化、仅十进制、支持 -0, 0, 正数, 负数、不支持前导0, 如
                00012, -000, -0101.
          bign(const char* f)
80
81
               memset(this, 0, sizeof(bign));
82
               if(f[0] = '-')
 83
 85
                    f++;
                    int l = strlen(f);
86
                    \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{lll} \text{for}\,(\,\mathrm{int}\ i\!=\!l-1;\ i\!>\!=\!0;\ i\!-\!-\!)\ v[\,\mathrm{len}\!+\!+\!] = -(f[\,i\,]\ -\ {}^{,0\,{}^{,}})\,; \end{array}
87
88
                    Advance();
89
                    if(len = 1 & v[len-1] = 0) len = 0;
90
               }
               else
91
92
               {
93
                    int l = strlen(f);
                    \label{eq:continuous} \text{for(int } i \!=\! l-1; \ i \!>\! =\! 0; \ i-\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!) \ v[\,len++] = \, f[\,i\,] \, - \,\, '0\,';
94
                    if(len = 1 & v[0] = 0) len --;
95
96
               }
          }
97
98
          // 拷贝构造函数.
99
          bign(bign\ const\&\ f)\ \{\ memcpy(\ this\ ,\ \&f\ ,\ sizeof(\ bign\ ))\ ;\ \}
100
101
102
          // 拷贝函数.
103
          bign operator=(bign const& f)
104
105
               memcpy(this, &f, sizeof(bign));
               return *this;
106
107
108
```

```
109
                                      比较大小
110
111
112
113
          bool operator == (bign const& f) const
114
115
              if(len != f.len) return false;
              for(int i=0; i< len; i++) if(v[i] != f.v[i]) return false;
116
117
              return true;
118
          }
119
120
          bool operator < (bign const& f) const
121
              if(isNegative() && !f.isNegative()) return true;
123
              if(!isNegative() && f.isNegative()) return false;
124
              if(isNegative() && f.isNegative())
125
              {
126
                   if(len != f.len) return len > f.len;
                    for(int \ i=len-1; \ i>=0; \ i--) \ if(v[\,i\,] \ != \ f.v[\,i\,]) \ return \ v[\,i\,] \ > \ f.v[\,i] 
127
                       [i];
128
                   return false;
129
              }
130
131
              if(len != f.len) return len < f.len;</pre>
              for(int i=len-1; i>=0; i--) if(v[i] != f.v[i]) return v[i] < f.v[i];
132
133
              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
                                       运算
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]; }
              c.Advance();
148
149
              c.Strip();
              return c;
151
          }
152
153
          bign operator+(bign const& f) const
154
              bign c;
              c.len = max(len, f.len);
156
              for (int i=0; i< c.len; i++) c[i] = v[i] + f.v[i];
157
158
              c.Advance();
```

```
159
              c.Strip();
160
              return c;
161
         }
162
163
         bign operator-(bign const& f) const { return *this + (-f); }
164
165
         bign operator*(int const& k) const
166
167
              bign c;
168
              c.len = len;
              for(int i=0; i<len; i++) c.v[i] = v[i] * k;
169
170
              c.len += 10; // 这个乘数需要设置成比 log(SYS, max(k)) 大.
              c.Advance();
172
              c.Strip();
173
              return c;
174
175
176
         bign\ operator*(bign\ const\&\ f)\ const
177
178
              if(isNegative() \&\& f.isNegative()) \ return \ ((-*this) \ * \ (-f));\\
179
              if(isNegative()) return - ((-*this) * f);
180
              if(f.isNegative()) return - (*this * (-f));
181
              bign c;
              c.len = len + f.len;
182
              for(int i=0; i< len; i++)
183
184
185
                  for(int j=0; j<f.len; j++) c[i+j] += v[i] * f.v[j];
186
                  c.Advance();
187
              c.Strip();
188
189
              return c;
190
191
192
         int operator%(int const& k) const
193
194
              int res = 0;
195
              for(int i=len-1; i>=0; i--) (res = res * SYS + v[i]) %= k;
196
197
198
199
         //=
                                    输入输出
200
201
202
203
         bign Out(const char* c = "\n") const
204
205
              if (len = 0 | | (len = 1 && v[0] = 0)) { printf("0%s", c); return *
                  this; }
              if(v[len-1] >= 0)
206
207
208
                  for(int i=len-1; i>=0; i--) printf("%d", v[i]);
```

```
printf("%s", c);
209
210
              }
211
               _{\rm else}
212
               {
213
                   printf("-");
214
                   (-*this).Out(c);
215
              }
216
               return *this;
217
          }
218
219
          bign TestOut(const char* c = "\n", int const& sz = 0) const
220
               printf("[(\%d)_{\sqcup}", len);
221
               if(sz == 0) for(int i=0; i< len; i++) printf("%d_\", v[i]);
222
223
               else for(int i=01; i<sz; i++) printf("%d", v[i]);
224
               printf("]\n");
              \operatorname{Out}("")\,;
225
226
               printf("%s", c);
              return *this;
227
228
229
230
     };
```

康托展开与逆展开

```
/// 康托展开.
2
     /// 从一个排列映射到排列的rank.
3
     /// power : 阶乘数组.
5
 6
 7
8
     int power[21];
9
10
     /// 康托展开, 排名从0开始.
     /// 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
     int Cantor(const char* c, int len)
13
14
15
          int res = 0;
16
          for(int i=0; i<len; i++)
17
18
               int rank = 0;
19
               \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{lll} \text{for}\,(\,\text{int}\ j{=}i\,;\ j{<}\text{len}\,;\ j{+}{+}) & \text{if}\,(\,\text{c}\,[\,j\,]\,<\,\text{c}\,[\,i\,]\,) & \text{rank}{+}{+}; \end{array}
20
               res += rank * power[len - i - 1];
21
22
         return res;
23
    }
24
```

```
25
     bool cused [21]; // 该数组大小应为字符集的大小.
     /// 逆康托展开,排名从0开始.
26
27
     /// 输出排名为rank的, 长度为len的排列.
28
     void RevCantor(int rank, char* c, int len)
29
30
          for(int i=0; i< len; i++) cused[i] = false;
          for(int i=0; i<len; i++)
31
32
                int cnt = rank / power[len - i - 1];
33
34
               rank \% = power[len - i - 1];
35
               cnt++;
36
                int num = 0;
                while(true)
37
38
39
                     if (!cused [num]) cnt--;
40
                     if(cnt = 0) break;
41
                    num++;
42
               }
43
               {\tt cused}\,[{\tt num}] \; = \; {\tt true}\,;
44
               c[i] = num + 'a'; // 输出字符串, 从a开始.
45
46
     }
47
     /// 阶乘数组初始化.
48
49
     int main()
50
     {
51
          power[0] = power[1] = 1;
52
          \label{eq:continuous} \begin{array}{lll} \text{for} \, (\, \text{int} & i \! = \! 0; \; i \! < \! 20; \; i \! + \! + \! ) \; \operatorname{power} [\, i \, ] \; = \; i \; \; * \; \operatorname{power} [\, i \, - 1]; \end{array}
53
54
```

快速乘

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

模拟退火

```
1 /// 模拟退火.
2 /// 可能需要魔法调参. 慎用!
3 
4 /// Tbegin: 退火起始温度.
5 /// Tend: 退火终止温度.
```

```
/// rate: 退火比率.
   /// 退火公式: rand_range(0, 1) > exp(dist / T), 其中 dist 为计算出的优化增量
9
    10
11
    srand (11212);
   db\ Tbegin\,=\,1e2\,;
12
   db Tend = 1e-6;
   db T = Tbegin;
14
   db rate = 0.99995;
15
16
   int tcnt = 0;
    point\ mvbase = point (0.01,\ 0.01);
17
    point curp = p[1];
19
    db curmax = GetIntArea(curp);
20
    while (T >= Tend)
21
    {
22
       // 生成一个新的解.
23
       point nxtp = curp + point(
24
           ({\rm randdb}\,()\,-\,0.5)\ *\ 2.0\ *\ {\rm mvbase.x}\ *\ T,
25
           (randdb() - 0.5) * 2.0 * mvbase.y * T);
26
       // 计算这个解的价值.
27
28
       db v = GetIntArea(nxtp);
29
       // 算出距离当前最优解有多远.
30
       db \ dist = v - curmax;
32
       if(dist > eps \mid\mid (dist < -eps \&\& randdb() > exp(dist / T)))
33
           // 更新方案和答案.
34
35
           \mathrm{curmax} \, = \, \mathrm{v} \, ;
36
           curp = nxtp;
           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

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

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

Fibonacci 数

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

Catalan 数

$$\begin{split} C_{n+1} &= \frac{2(2n+1)}{n+2} C_n \\ C_n &= \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!} \end{split}$$

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

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

Stirling 数

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

三角公式

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