回文自动机

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define N 300100
                     //字符串长度
                      //字符集大小
#define M 27
#define LL long long
using namespace std;
struct Palindromic Tree //从0开始
                  //next 指针,指向的串为当前串两端加上同一个字符构成
   int next[N][M]:
   int fail[N];
                   //fail 指针
   int cnt[N];
                   //节点表示的回文串个数
                   //以"节点表示的回文串的右端点"为结尾的回文串个数
   int num[N];
   int len[N];
                   //节点表示的回文串长度
   int s[N];
                   //字符串
                   //添加最后一个字母后形成的最长回文串表示的节点
   int last;
   int n;
                   //字符串长度
                   //节点数
   int p;
   int root0;
                   //偶数根
                   //奇数根
   int root1;
   int newnode(int 1)
      for (int i=0; i \le M; i++) next[p][i]=0;
      cnt[p]=num[p]=0; len[p]=1;
      return p++;
   }
   void init()
      p=0; root0=newnode(0); root1=newnode(-1);
      last=root0; n=0; s[n]=-1;
      fail[root0]=root1;
   }
   int get fail(int x)
      while (s[n-len[x]-1]!=s[n]) x=fail[x];
      return x;
   }
   void add(int c)
```

```
s[++n]=c; int cur=get_fail(last);
       if (!next[cur][c])
           int now=newnode(len[cur]+2);
           fail[now]=next[get_fail(fail[cur])][c];
           next[cur][c]=now; num[now]=num[fail[now]]+1;
       last=next[cur][c]; cnt[last]++;
   }
   void count() {for (int i=p-1; i>=0;--i) cnt[fail[i]]+=cnt[i];} //建树后
要加 count ()才是真正的 cnt
} tree;
char s[N];
int n;
int main()
    scanf("%s", s); n=strlen(s);
    tree.init();
    for (int i=0; i \le n; i++) tree.add(s[i]-'a');
    tree.count();
}
```

FFT&NTT

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define N 50100
#define P 998244353
#define G 3
#define LL long long
using namespace std;
int n, m, len;
namespace FFT
    struct cplx
        double r, i;
        cplx(double _r=0, double _i=0):r(_r), i(_i) {}
        friend cplx operator+(cplx x, cplx y) { return cplx(x. r+y. r, x. i+y. i); };
        friend cplx operator-(cplx x, cplx y) { return cplx(x. r-y. r, x. i-y. i); };
        friend cplx operator*(cplx x, cplx y) { return
cplx(x.r*y.r-x.i*y.i,x.r*y.i+x.i*y.r); };
    };
    const double PI=acos(-1.0);
    void FFT (cplx *a, int len, int flag)
        static int rev[N*4];
        rev[0]=0;
        for (int i=1; i < len; i++) rev[i] = rev[i>>1] >> 1 | ((i&1)?(len>>1):0);
        for (int i=0; i<1en; i++) if (i<rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
        for (int 1=2;1<=1en;1<<=1)
            cplx wn(cos(2*PI/1), flag*sin(2*PI/1));
            for (int i=0; i<1en; i+=1)
                 cp1x temp(1,0);
                 for (int j=0; j<1/2; j++)
                     cplx t1=a[i+j], t2=a[i+j+1/2];
                     a[i+j]=t1+temp*t2;
                     a[i+j+1/2]=t1-temp*t2;
                     temp=temp*wn;
                 }
```

```
if (flag == -1) for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) a[i].r/= len;
    }
    void work()
         int len;
         for (1en=1;1en<n+m;1en<<=1);
         static cplx a[N*4], b[N*4];
         for (int i=0; i \le n; i++) scanf("%lf", &a[i].r);
         for (int i=0; i \le m; i++) scanf("%lf", &b[i].r);
         FFT (a, 1en, 1);
         FFT (b, 1en, 1);
         for (int i=0; i<1en; i++) a[i]=a[i]*b[i];
         FFT(a, 1en, -1);
         for (int i=0; i \le n+m-2; i++) printf("%11d\n", (LL) (a[i].r+0.3));
namespace NTT{
    LL getPow(LL x, LL y)
         LL res=1;
         while(y)
              if (y\&1) res=res*x%P;
              X=X*X\%P;
              y >>=1;
         return res;
    }
    void FFT(LL *a, int len, int flag)
    {
         static int rev[N*4];
         rev[0]=0:
         for (int i=1; i < len; i++) rev[i] = rev[i>>1] >> 1 | ((i&1)?(len>>1):0);
         for (int i=0; i \le n; i++) if (i \le n; i++) if (i \le n; i++) if (i \le n; i++) swap(a[i], a[n], a[n]; i++);
         for (int 1=2;1<=1en;1<<=1)
              LL wn=getPow(G, (P-1)/1);
              for (int i=0; i<1en; i+=1)
```

```
LL temp=1;
                 for (int j=0; j<1/2; j++)
                      LL t1=a[i+j], t2=a[i+j+1/2];
                      a[i+j]=(t1+temp*t2)%P;
                      a[i+j+1/2]=(t1-temp*t2)%P;
                      temp=temp*wn%P;
                 }
             }
        for (int i=0; i<1en; i++) a[i]=(a[i]+P)%P;
        if(flag==-1)
             for (int i=1; i < len; i++) if (i < len-i) swap(a[i], a[len-i]);
             LL invn=getPow(len, P-2);
             for (int i=0; i<len; i++) a[i]=a[i]*invn%P;
        }
    }
    void work() {
        int len;
        for (1en=1; 1en < n+m; 1en < <=1);
        static LL a[N*4], b[N*4];
        for (int i=0; i < n; i++) scanf("%11d", a+i);
        for (int i=0; i \le m; i++) scanf("%11d", b+i);
        FFT (a, 1en, 1);
        FFT (b, 1en, 1);
        for (int i=0; i<1en; i++) a[i]=a[i]*b[i]%P;
        FFT (a, 1en, -1);
        for (int i=0; i \le n+m-2; i++) printf ("%lld\n", a[i]);
int main()
    freopen("1.in", "r", stdin);
    int opt;
    scanf("%d %d %d", &n, &m, &opt); n++; m++;
    if (opt==0) FFT::work();
    else
                 NTT::work();
```

}

}

任意模数 FFT:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define N 100100
#define P 998244353
#define G 3
#define LL long long
using namespace std;
 struct cplx
    {
        long double r, i;
        cplx(long double _r=0, long double _i=0):r(_r), i(_i) {}
        friend cplx operator+(cplx x, cplx y) { return cplx(x. r+y. r, x. i+y. i); };
        friend cplx operator-(cplx x, cplx y) { return cplx(x.r-y.r, x.i-y.i); };
        friend cplx operator*(cplx x, cplx y) { return
cplx(x. r*y. r-x. i*y. i, x. r*y. i+x. i*y. r); };
    };
    const long double PI=acos(-1.0);
LL a[N], b[N];
cp1x a1[N*4], a2[N*4], b1[N*4], b2[N*4], c1[N*4], c2[N*4], c3[N*4];
int n, m;
LL mod;
    void FFT(cplx *a, int len, int flag)
    {
        static int rev[N*4];
        rev[0]=0; for (int i=1;i<1en;i++)
rev[i]=rev[i>>1]>>1|((i&1)?(len>>1):0);
        for (int i=0; i<1en; i++) if (i<rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
        for (int 1=2;1<=1en;1<<=1)
        {
             cplx wn(cos(2*PI/1), flag*sin(2*PI/1));
             for (int i=0; i<1en; i+=1)
             {
                 cplx temp(1, 0);
                 for (int j=0; j<1/2; j++)
                     cplx t1=a[i+j], t2=a[i+j+1/2];
                     a[i+j]=t1+temp*t2;
                     a[i+j+1/2]=t1-temp*t2;
```

```
temp=temp*wn;
                  }
             }
         }
         if (flag == -1) for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) a[i].r/= len;
    }
    void work()
         int len; for (len=1; len < n+m; len < <=1);
         LL M=(LL)ceil(sqrt(mod));
         for (int i=0; i < n; i++) {a1[i].r=a[i]/M; a2[i].r=a[i]%M;}
         for (int i=0; i \le m; i++) {b1[i].r=b[i]/M; b2[i].r=b[i]\%M;}
         FFT (a1, 1en, 1); FFT (a2, 1en, 1);
         FFT (b1, 1en, 1); FFT (b2, 1en, 1);
         for (int i=0; i < len; i++)
             c1[i]=a1[i]*b1[i];
             c2[i]=a1[i]*b2[i]+a2[i]*b1[i];
             c3[i]=a2[i]*b2[i];
         }
         FFT (c1, 1en, -1);
         FFT (c2, 1en, -1);
         FFT (c3, 1en, -1);
         for (int i=0; i \le n+m-2; i++)
         {
             LL
k1=(LL) (c1[i].r+0.3) %mod, k2=(LL) (c2[i].r+0.3) %mod, k3=(LL) (c3[i].r+0.3) %mod;
             printf("%11d", (k1*M*M+k2*M+k3)%mod);
    }
int main()
    scanf ("%d %d %lld", &n, &m, &mod); n++; m++;
    for (int i=0; i \le n; i++) scanf("%d", &a[i]);
    for (int i=0; i \le m; i++) scanf("%d", &b[i]);
    work();
}
```

范德蒙德恒等式

$$\sum_{j=0}^k inom{m}{j}inom{n-m}{k-j}=inom{n}{k}$$

高斯消元 (异或方程组)

```
procedure gauss;
var
  i, j, k, l, pos:longint;
begin
  i:=1; j:=1;
  while (i \le n) and (j \le n) do
    begin
      pos:=i;
      for k:=i+1 to n do if a[k, j]>a[pos, j] then
           pos:=k; break;
         end;
      if a[pos, j] \Leftrightarrow 0 then
         begin
           for k:=j to n+1 do swap(a[i,k],a[pos,k]);
           for k:=i+1 to n do if a[k, j]=1 then
             for 1:=j to n+1 do a[k,1]:=a[k,1] xor a[i,1];
           i:=i+1;
         end;
      j := j+1;
    end;
end;
```

凸包+旋转卡壳

```
//平面最远点对距离
//凸包+旋转卡壳 注意: 求凸包时, 务必把极角相等的去重, 只留下最远点
const
  maxn=50100;
type
  node1=
    record
      x, y:int64;
    end;
var
  p, stack:array[0..2*maxn] of node1;
  n, top:longint;
  ans:int64:
function max(a, b:int64):int64; begin if a>b then exit(a); exit(b); end;
operator -(a,b:nodel)c:nodel; begin c.x:=a.x-b.x; c.y:=a.y-b.y; end;
procedure swap(var a, b:node1); var t:node1; begin t:=a; a:=b; b:=t; end;
function cross(a, b:node1):int64; begin exit(a.x*b.y-a.y*b.x); end;
function cmp(a, b:nodel):boolean;
var
  t1, t2:longint;
begin
  t1:=cross(a-p[1],b-p[1]);
  if t1=0 then
    begin
      if a. x=b. x then exit(a. y < b. y);
      exit(a. x=b. x);
    end;
  exit(t1>0);
end;
procedure qsort(1, r:longint);
  i, j:longint; mid, tmp:nodel;
begin
```

```
i:=1; j:=r; mid:=p[(i+j) shr 1];
  repeat
    while cmp(p[i], mid) do inc(i);
    while cmp(mid, p[j]) do dec(j);
    if i \le j then
      begin
         swap(p[i], p[j]); inc(i); dec(j);
      end;
  until i>j;
  if i < r then qsort(i, r); if 1 < j then qsort(1, j);
end;
function dis(a, b:node1):int64;
begin
  a := a-b; exit (a. x*a. x+a. y*a. y);
end;
procedure main;
var
  i, j, cnt:longint;
begin
  read(n);
  for i:=1 to n do
    begin
      read(p[i].x, p[i].y);
      if (p[i]. x < p[1]. x) or ((p[i]. x = p[1]. x) and (p[i]. y < p[1]. y)) then
swap(p[1], p[i]);
    end;
  qsort (2, n);
  cnt:=2;
  for i:=3 to n do
    if cross(p[i]-p[1], p[cnt]-p[1])=0 then
         if dis(p[i], p[1])>dis(p[cnt], p[1]) then p[cnt]:=p[i];
    else begin inc(cnt); p[cnt]:=p[i]; end;
  top:=1; stack[1]:=p[1];
  for i:=2 to n do
    begin
      while (top>1) and (cross(stack[top]-stack[top-1],p[i]-stack[top])<0) do
```

```
dec(top);
      inc(top); stack[top]:=p[i];
    end;
  for i:=1 to top do p[i]:=stack[i];
  for i:=1 to top do p[i+top]:=stack[i];
  n:=2*top; ans:=0;
  j:=1;
  for i:=1 to n-1 do
    begin
      while
abs(cross(p[i+1]-p[i],p[j+1]-p[i])) > abs(cross(p[i+1]-p[i],p[j]-p[i])) \ do
inc(j);
      ans:=max(ans, dis(p[i], p[j]));
      ans:=max(ans, dis(p[i+1], p[j]));
    end;
  writeln(ans);
end;
begin
  main;
end.
```

KD-tree

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define N 500100
\#define inf 1<<30
#define DEG 3
using namespace std;
struct node1 {int d[DEG], Max[DEG], Min[DEG], ls, rs, va1, sum, f;} tree[N*2];
int ask[N][3];
int pos[N];
int n, m, tot, cnt, root, cmp_D, ans, qx, qy, qz;
bool cmp(nodel a, nodel b) {return a.d[cmp_D] < b.d[cmp_D];}
void pushup(int x)
    if (tree[x].1s!=0)
        for (int i=0; i < DEG; i++)
             tree[x]. Max[i]=max(tree[x]. Max[i], tree[tree[x].ls]. Max[i]);
             tree[x]. Min[i]=min(tree[x]. Min[i], tree[tree[x]. ls]. Min[i]);
    if (tree[x].rs!=0)
        for (int i=0; i < DEG; i++)
             tree[x]. Max[i]=max(tree[x]. Max[i], tree[tree[x].rs]. Max[i]);
             tree[x]. Min[i]=min(tree[x]. Min[i], tree[tree[x].rs]. Min[i]);
}
int build(int 1, int r, int dir, int id)
    if (dir>=DEG) dir-=DEG;
    int mid=(1+r)>>1;
    cmp D=dir; std::nth element(tree+1+1, tree+mid+1, tree+r+1, cmp);
    pos[tree[mid].f]=id;
```

```
tree[mid].f=id;
    tree[mid]. Max[0]=tree[mid]. Min[0]=tree[mid]. d[0];
    tree[mid]. Max[1]=tree[mid]. Min[1]=tree[mid]. d[1];
    tree[mid].val=tree[mid].sum=0;
    if (1!=mid) tree[mid].ls=build(1,mid-1,dir+1,mid); else tree[mid].ls=0;
    if (r!=mid) tree[mid].rs=build(mid+1,r,dir+1,mid); else tree[mid].rs=0;
    pushup(mid);
    return mid;
}
/*
估价函数:
欧几里得距离下界:
sqr(max(max(X?x.Max[0], x.Min[0]?X), 0)) + sqr(max(max(Y?x.Max[1], x.Min[1]?Y), 0))
曼哈顿距离下界:
\max(x. \min[0]?X, 0) + \max(X?x. \max[0], 0) + \max(x. \min[1]?Y, 0) + \max(Y?x. \max[1], 0)
欧几里得距离上界:
max(sqr(X?x.Min[0]), sqr(X?x.Max[0]))+max(sqr(Y?x.Min[1]), sqr(Y?x.Max[1])
曼哈顿距离上界:
\max (abs(X?x. Max[0]), abs(x. Min[0]?X)) + \max (abs(Y?x. Max[1]), abs(x. Min[1]?Y))
*/
int dist(int now) {return abs(qx-tree[now].d[0])+abs(qy-tree[now].d[1]);}
int predict (int now)
    if (tree[now]. Min[2]>qz) return inf;
    int res=0;
    if (qx<tree[now].Min[0]) res+=tree[now].Min[0]-qx;
    if (qx)tree[now]. Max[0]) res+=qx-tree[now]. Max[0];
    if (qy<tree[now].Min[1]) res+=tree[now].Min[1]-qy;
    if (qy>tree[now]. Max[1]) res+=qy-tree[now]. Max[1];
    return res;
}
void get(int now)
    int d0=dist(now), d1=inf, dr=inf;
    if (\text{tree}[\text{now}]. d[2] \leq \text{qz}) ans=min(ans, d0);
    if (tree[now]. ls!=0) dl=predict(now);
    if (tree[now].rs!=0) dr=predict(now);
```

```
if (dl<dr)
        if (d1<ans) get(tree[now].1s);
        if (dr<ans) get(tree[now].rs);
    else
        if (dr<ans) get(tree[now].rs);
        if (d1<ans) get(tree[now].1s);
}
void getans(int x, int y, int z)
    ans=inf;
    qx=x; qy=y; qz=z;
    get (root);
    printf("%d\n", ans);
}
int main()
{
    scanf ("%d %d", &n, &m);
    for (int i=1; i \le n; i++)
        scanf("%d %d",&tree[i].d[0],&tree[i].d[1]); tree[i].d[2]=0;
        tree[i].f=i;
    tot=n;
    for (int i=1; i \le m; i++)
        int opt;
        scanf ("%d", &opt);
        if (opt==1)
            tot++; scanf("%d %d", &tree[tot].d[0], &tree[tot].d[1]);
tree[tot].d[2]=i;
            tree[i].f=i;
        else
```

```
cnt++; scanf("%d %d",&ask[cnt][0],&ask[cnt][1]); ask[cnt][2]=i;
}

root=build(1,tot,0,0);
for (int i=1;i<=cnt;i++) getans(ask[i][0],ask[i][1],ask[i][2]);
}</pre>
```

堆

- 1. priority_queue<Type, Container, Compare>
- 2.
- 3. // Type 为数据类型
- 4. // Container 为保存数据的容器, 必须是用数组实现的容器, 比如 vector, deque 但不能用 list。STL 里面默认用的是 vector
- 5. // Compare 为元素比较方式。. 比较方式默认用 operator , 所以如果你把后面俩个参数缺省的话,优先队列就是大顶堆,队头元素最大。

常用的操作如下:

- empty() 如果优先队列为空,则返回真
- pop() 删除第一个元素
- push() 加入一个元素
- size() 返回优先队列中拥有的元素的个数
- top() 返回优先队列中有最高优先级的元素

Treap

```
procedure lturn(var x:longint);inline; var t:longint;
begin
  t:=a[x].rs; a[x].rs:=a[t].ls; a[t].ls:=x; x:=t;
procedure rturn(var x:longint);inline; var t:longint;
  t:=a[x].1s; a[x].1s:=a[t].rs; a[t].rs:=x; x:=t;
end;
procedure insert(var x:longint;v:longint);
  if x=0 then begin x:=newnode(v); exit; end;
  if a[x]. v=v then begin inc(a[x].cnt); exit; end;
  if a[x].v>v then
    begin
      insert (a[x]. 1s, v);
      if a[x].rnd\langle a[a[x].1s].rnd then rturn(x);
    end
  else
    begin
      insert (a[x].rs, v);
      if a[x].rnd\langle a[a[x].rs].rnd then lturn(x);
    end;
end;
procedure delete(var x:longint;v:longint);
begin
  if x=0 then exit;
  if a[x]. v=v then
    begin
      if a[x].cnt>1 then begin dec(a[x].cnt); exit; end;
      if (a[x].1s=0) or (a[x].rs=0) then x:=a[x].1s+a[x].rs else
      if a[a[x].1s].rnd > a[a[x].rs].rnd then begin rturn(x); delete(x, v); end
                                         else begin lturn(x); delete(x, v); end;
      exit;
    end;
  if a[x]. v > v then delete(a[x]. ls, v)
              else delete(a[x].rs, v);
end;
```

Splay

```
const
  inf=100007;
  maxq = 500000;
type
  node=record
    son:array[0..1] of longint;
    same, lazy, size, v, sf, f, sum, max, lsum, rsum:longint;
  end;
var
  ch:char:
  head, tail, n, m, i, j, root, tot, x, y, z, size:longint;
  a:array[0..maxq] of node;
  v:array[1..maxq] of longint;
  que:array[1..maxq] of longint;
function newnode:longint; inline;
begin
  inc(head); if head>maxq then head:=1;
  fillchar(a[que[head]], sizeof(a[que[head]]), 0);
  a[que[head]].same:=-inf; exit(que[head]);
end;
procedure recycle(t:longint); inline;
  inc(tail); if tail>maxq then tail:=1;
  que[tai1]:=t;
end;
function max(a, b:longint):longint; inline;
begin if a>b then exit(a); exit(b); end;
procedure swap(var a, b:longint); inline;
var
  t:longint;
begin
  t:=a; a:=b; b:=t;
end;
```

```
procedure dfs(t:longint); inline;
begin
  if t=0 then exit;
  if a[t].son[0] \Leftrightarrow 0 then dfs(a[t].son[0]);
  if a[t].son[1] \Leftrightarrow 0 then dfs(a[t].son[1]);
  recycle(t);
end;
procedure connect(x, y, d:longint); inline;
begin a[x].son[d]:=y; a[y].f:=x; a[y].sf:=d; end;
procedure pushdown(t:longint); inline;
var
  z:longint;
begin
  if t=0 then exit;
  if a[t]. lazy<>0 then
  begin
    a[t]. lazy:=0; swap(a[t]. son[0], a[t]. son[1]);
    a[a[t]. son[0]]. sf:=a[a[t]. son[0]]. sf xor 1;
    a[a[t]. son[1]]. sf:=a[a[t]. son[1]]. sf xor 1;
    swap(a[t].1sum, a[t].rsum);
    a[a[t]. son[0]]. lazy:=a[a[t]. son[0]]. lazy xor 1;
    a[a[t].son[1]].lazy:=a[a[t].son[1]].lazy xor 1;
  end:
  if a[t]. same\Leftrightarrow-inf then
  begin
    z:=a[t].same; a[t].v:=z; a[t].same:=-inf;
    a[a[t].son[0]].same:=z; a[a[t].son[1]].same:=z;
    a[t].sum:=z*a[t].size;
    a[t]. max := max(a[t]. sum, z);
    a[t].1sum:=max(a[t].sum, z);
    a[t].rsum:=max(a[t].sum, z);
  end;
end;
procedure pushup(t:longint); inline;
  x, y:longint;
begin
```

```
if t=0 then exit;
  pushdown(t);
  x:=a[t].son[0]; y:=a[t].son[1];
  pushdown(x); pushdown(y);
  a[t].size:=a[x].size+a[y].size+1;
  a[t].sum:=a[x].sum+a[y].sum+a[t].v;
  if x=0 then a[t].1sum:=a[t].v else a[t].1sum:=a[x].1sum;
  if y=0 then a[t].rsum:=a[t].v else a[t].rsum:=a[y].rsum;
  a[t].1sum:=max(a[t].1sum, a[x].sum+a[t].v);
  a[t]. lsum:=max(a[t]. lsum, a[x]. sum+a[t]. v+a[y]. lsum);
  a[t].rsum:=max(a[t].rsum, a[y].sum+a[t].v);
  a[t]. rsum := max(a[t]. rsum, a[y]. sum+a[t]. v+a[x]. rsum);
  a[t]. max := a[t]. v;
  if x \le 0 then a[t]. max:=max(a[t]. max, a[x]. max);
  if y \le 0 then a[t]. max:=max(a[t]. max, a[y]. max);
  a[t]. max := max(a[t]. max, a[x]. rsum+a[t]. v+a[y]. lsum);
  a[t]. max := max(a[t]. max, a[x]. rsum + a[t]. v);
  a[t]. max:=max(a[t]. max, a[y]. 1sum+a[t]. v);
end;
procedure rotate(t:longint);
var
  sf, rf, rs:longint;
begin
  if t=0 then exit;
  pushdown(a[t].f); pushdown(t);
  sf:=a[t].sf; rf:=a[t].f;
  rs:=a[t].son[sf xor 1];
  connect (a[rf]. f, t, a[rf]. sf);
  connect(rf, rs, sf); connect(t, rf, sf xor 1);
  pushup(rf); pushup(t);
end;
procedure splay(t, x:longint);
begin
  if t=0 then exit;
  pushdown(t);
  while a[t]. f \le x do
  begin
    if a[a[t].f].f=x then rotate(t) else
    if a[t]. sf=a[a[t]. f]. sf then begin rotate(a[t]. f); rotate(t); end
```

```
else begin rotate(t); rotate(t); end;
  end;
  if x=0 then root:=t;
end;
function find(t, rk:longint):longint;
var
  tmp:longint;
begin
  if rk>size then exit(0);
  pushdown(t);
  tmp:=a[a[t].son[0]].size;
  if rk=tmp+1 then exit(t);
  if rk < tmp+1 then exit(find(a[t].son[0], rk));
  exit(find(a[t].son[1], rk-tmp-1));
end;
procedure insert(pos, len:longint);
var
  i, x, y, head, tail, z:longint;
begin
  size:=size+len;
  head:=newnode; a[head].v:=v[1]; x:=head; y:=x;
  for i:=2 to len do
  begin
    y:=newnode; a[y].v:=v[i];
    connect (x, y, 1); x := y;
  end;
  tail:=y;
  if pos=0 then
  begin
    x:=root; connect(tail, x, 1); root:=head;
    while tail <> head do begin pushup(tail); tail:=a[tail].f; end;
    pushup (head); splay(x, 0);
  end else
  begin
    x := find(root, pos+1); splay(x, 0);
    y:=find(root, pos); splay(y, x);
    connect(y, head, 1); z:=tail;
    while tail \rightarrow head do begin pushup(tail); tail:=a[tail].f; end;
    pushup(head); pushup(y); pushup(x);
```

```
splay(z, 0);
  end;
end;
procedure delete(pos, len:longint);
var
  x, y:longint;
begin
  if pos=1 then
  begin
    x := find(root, pos+len); splay(x, 0);
    dfs(a[x].son[0]);
    connect (x, 0, 0); pushup (x);
  end else
  begin
    x := find(root, pos+len); splay(x, 0);
    y:=find(root, pos-1); splay(y, x);
    dfs(a[y].son[1]);
    connect (y, 0, 1); pushup (y); pushup (x);
  end;
  size:=size-len;
end;
procedure makesame(pos, len, v:longint);
var
  x, y:longint;
begin
  if pos=1 then
  begin
    x := find(root, pos+len); splay(x, 0);
    a[a[x]. son[0]]. same:=v;
    pushup(a[x].son[0]); pushup(x);
  end else
  begin
    x := find(root, pos+len); splay(x, 0);
    y := find(root, pos-1); splay(y, x);
    a[a[y].son[1]].same:=v;
    pushup(a[y].son[1]); pushup(y); pushup(x);
  end;
end;
```

```
procedure reverse(pos, len:longint);
var
  x, y:longint;
begin
  if pos=1 then
  begin
    x := find(root, pos+len); splay(x, 0);
    a[a[x]. son[0]]. lazy:=1;
    pushup(a[x].son[0]); pushup(x);
  end else
  begin
    x := find(root, pos+len); splay(x, 0);
    y:=find(root, pos-1);
    splay(y, x);
    a[a[y]. son[1]]. lazy:=1;
    pushup(a[y].son[1]);
    pushup(y);
    pushup(x);
  end;
end;
procedure asksum(pos, len:longint);
var
  x, y:longint;
begin
  if pos=1 then
  begin
    x := find(root, pos+len); splay(x, 0);
    pushdown (a[x]. son[0]);
    writeln(a[a[x].son[0]].sum);
  end else
  begin
    x := find(root, pos+len); splay(x, 0);
    y := find(root, pos-1); splay(y, x);
    pushdown(a[y].son[1]);
    writeln(a[a[y].son[1]].sum);
  end;
end;
procedure askmax; inline;
begin
```

```
pushdown(root);
  writeln(a[root].max);
end;
begin
  readln(n, m);
  for i:=1 to n do read(v[i]); readln;
  head:=0; tai1:=0;
  for i:=1 to maxq do recycle(i);
  insert(0, n);
  for i:=1 to m do
  begin
    read (ch, ch, ch);
    if ch='T' then begin readln(ch, ch, ch, ch, x, y); asksum(x, y); end else
    if ch='X' then begin readln; askmax; end else
    if ch='S' then
    begin
      read(ch, ch, ch, x, y);
      for j:=1 to y do read(v[j]); readln;
      insert(x, y);
    end else
    if ch='L' then begin readln(ch, ch, ch, x, y); delete(x, y); end else
    if ch='V' then begin readln(ch, ch, ch, ch, x, y); reverse(x, y); end else
    if ch='K' then begin readln(ch, ch, ch, ch, ch, ch, x, y, z); makesame(x, y, z); end;
  end;
end.
```

Link-cut-tree

```
const
  maxn = 300100;
type
  node1=
    record
      son:array[0..1] of longint;
      form, fa, tag, v, max:longint;
      root, rev:boolean;
    end;
  node2=
    record
      x, y:longint;
    end;
var
  a:array[0..maxn] of node1;
  path:array[0..maxn] of node2;
  n,q:longint;
function max(a, b:longint):longint; begin if a>b then exit(a); exit(b); end;
procedure reverse(x:longint);
var
  t:longint;
begin
  if x=0 then exit;
  a[a[x]. son[0]]. form:=1;
  a[a[x]. son[1]]. form:=0;
  t:=a[x].son[0]; a[x].son[0]:=a[x].son[1]; a[x].son[1]:=t;
  a[x].rev:=not a[x].rev;
end;
procedure modify(x, w:longint);
begin
  if x=0 then exit;
  a[x].v:=a[x].v+w;
  a[x]. tag:=a[x]. tag+w;
  a[x]. max := a[x]. max+w;
end:
```

```
procedure pushdown(x:longint);
begin
  if x=0 then exit;
  if a[x]. rev then
    begin
      reverse (a[x]. son[0]);
      reverse (a[x]. son[1]);
      a[x].rev:=false;
    end:
  if a[x]. tag>0 then
    begin
      modify(a[x]. son[0], a[x]. tag);
      modify (a[x]. son[1], a[x]. tag);
      a[x]. tag:=0;
    end;
end;
procedure pushup(x:longint);
begin
  if x=0 then exit;
  a[x]. max := max(a[x]. v, max(a[a[x]. son[0]]. max, a[a[x]. son[1]]. max));
end;
procedure rotate(x:longint);
var
  fal, son1, form1:longint;
begin
  fa1:=a[x]. fa; form1:=a[x]. form; son1:=a[x]. son[form1 xor 1];
  a[x]. fa:=a[fa1]. fa;
  if (a[x]. fa <> 0) and (not a[fa1]. root) then
    begin
      a[a[x]. fa]. son[a[fa1]. form] := x; a[x]. form := a[fa1]. form;
    end
  else begin a[x].root:=true; a[fa1].root:=false; end;
  a[x].son[form1 xor 1]:=fa1; a[fa1].fa:=x; a[fa1].form:=form1 xor 1;
  a[fal].son[form1]:=son1; a[son1].fa:=fal; a[son1].form:=form1;
  pushup(fa1);
end;
procedure dealtag(x:longint);
begin
```

```
if x=0 then exit;
  if not a[x].root then dealtag(a[x].fa);
  pushdown(x);
end;
procedure splay(x:longint);
begin
  dealtag(x);
  while not a[x].root do
    begin
      if not a[a[x].fa].root then
        begin
          if a[x]. form=a[a[x]. fa]. form then rotate (a[x]. fa)
                                         else rotate(x);
        end;
      rotate(x);
    end;
  pushup(x);
end;
procedure access(x:longint);
var
  last:longint;
begin
  last:=0;
  while x <> 0 do
    begin
      splay(x);
      a[a[x]. son[1]]. root:=true;
      a[x].son[1]:=last; a[last].fa:=x; a[last].form:=1; a[last].root:=false;
      last:=x; x:=a[x].fa;
    end;
  pushup(last);
end;
procedure makeroot(x:longint);
begin
  access(x); splay(x);
  reverse (x);
end:
```

```
function getroot(x:longint):longint;
begin
  access(x); splay(x);
  while a[x].son[0] \Leftrightarrow 0 do x:=a[x].son[0];
end;
procedure link(x, y:longint);
begin
  makeroot(x); makeroot(y);
  a[x].fa:=y; access(x); splay(x);
end;
procedure cut(x, y:longint);
begin
  makeroot(y);
  access(x); splay(x);
  y:=a[x].son[0]; a[y].root:=true; a[y].fa:=0; a[x].son[0]:=0;
  pushup(x);
end;
procedure add(x, y, w:longint);
begin
  makeroot(y); access(x); splay(x);
  modify(x, w);
end;
procedure query(x, y:longint);
begin
  makeroot(y);
  access(x); splay(x);
  writeln(a[x].max);
end;
procedure init;
var
  i:longint;
begin
  read(n):
  for i:=1 to n-1 do read(path[i].x, path[i].y);
  for i:=1 to n do
```

```
begin
      read(a[i].v); a[i].max:=a[i].v; a[i].root:=true;
    end;
  for i:=1 to n-1 do link(path[i].x, path[i].y);
end;
procedure solve;
  i, opt, w, x, y:longint;
begin
  read(q);
  for i:=1 to q do
    begin
      read(opt);
      case opt of
        1:begin
             read(x, y);
             if getroot(x)=getroot(y) then begin writeln('-1'); continue; end;
             link(x, y);
           end;
        2:begin
             read(x, y);
             if getroot(x) <> getroot(y) then begin writeln('-1'); continue; end;
             \operatorname{cut}(y, x);
           end;
        3:begin
             read(w, x, y);
             if getroot(x) <> getroot(y) then begin writeln('-1'); continue; end;
             add(x, y, w);
           end;
        4:begin
             read(x, y);
             if getroot(x) <> getroot(y) then begin writeln('-1'); continue; end;
             query (x, y);
           end;
      end;
    end;
end;
```

```
Lucas 定理: C(a, b) mod p=C(a mod p, b mod p)*C(....) mod p
```

```
扩展欧几里得 . 已知 a,b 求 x,y S.t. ax+by = gcd(a, b) =d
function exgcd(a,b:int64;var x,y:int64):int64;
var
  tmp, 1s:int64;
begin
 if b=0 then
    begin
     x:=1;
      y := 0;
      exit(a);
    end;
 1s:=exgcd(b, a mod b, x, y);
  tmp:=_X;
 x := y;
 y:=tmp-a div b*y;
 exit(1s);
end;
```

线性筛素数 (含莫比乌斯函数与欧拉函数)

欧拉函数: phi[x]=(比x小的正整数中与x互质的数个数)

```
procedure getprime;
var
  i, j:longint;
begin
 mu[1]:=1; f[1]:=1;
  for i:=2 to maxn do
    begin
      if not p[i] then
        begin
          inc(prime[0]); prime[prime[0]]:=i; mu[i]:=-1; f[i]:=1-i;
          phi[i]:=i-1;
      for j:=1 to prime[0] do
        begin
          if i>maxn/prime[j] then break;
          p[i*prime[j]]:=true;
          if i mod prime[j]=0 then
            begin
              mu[i*prime[j]]:=0; phi[prime[j]*i]=phi[i]*prime[j];
              break;
            end;
          mu[i*prime[j]]:=-mu[i]; phi[prime[j]*i]:=phi[i]*(prime[j]-1);
        end;
    end;
end;
```

中国剩余定理

设正整数 $m_1, m_2, ..., m_k$ 两两互素,则同余方程组

$$x \equiv a_1 \pmod{m_1}$$

$$x \equiv a_2 \pmod{m_2}$$

$$x \equiv a_3 \pmod{m_3}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\vdots$$

$$x \equiv a_k \pmod{m_k}$$

有整数解。并且在模 $M=m_1 \cdot m_2 \cdot ... \cdot m_k$ 下的解是唯一的,解为

$$x \equiv (a_1 M_1 M_1^{-1} + a_2 M_2 M_2^{-1} + ... + a_k M_k M_k^{-1}) mod M$$
 其中 $M_i = M/m_i$,而 M_i^{-1} 为 M_i 模 m_i 的逆元。

Tarjan

```
procedure dfs(x:longint);
var
  i,k:longint;
begin
  inc(tot); dfn[x]:=tot; low[x]:=tot;
  inc(stack[0]); stack[stack[0]]:=x; instack[x]:=true;
  i := map[x];
  while i <> -1 do
    begin
      if dfn[g[i].y]=0 then
        begin
          dfs(g[i].y); low[x]:=min(low[x], low[g[i].y]);
      else if instack[g[i].y] then low[x]:=min(low[x], dfn[g[i].y]);
      i := g[i]. next;
    end;
  if low[x]=dfn[x] then
    begin
      k:=0; inc(cnt); size[cnt]:=0;
      while k<>x do
        begin
          k:=stack[stack[0]]; dec(stack[0]); instack[k]:=false;
          o[k]:=cnt; inc(size[cnt]);
        end;
    end;
end;
```

双联通分量: 点双存边 边双存点

2-sat: 边<x,y>: 若选 x,则必选 y

差分约束系统: A-B<=C(A为起点,向B连接一条权值为C的边)

二分图匹配(匈牙利算法) 最大匹配=最小覆盖

//dfs 求最大匹配 dfs1 求最小覆盖点集

```
int dfs(int x)
    for (int i=head[x]; i>0; i=g[i].next) if (p[g[i].x]==0)
        p[g[i].x]=1;
        if (link[g[i].x]==0||dfs(link[g[i].x]))
        {
            if (\lim [g[i].x]!=0)
               for (int j=head[link[g[i].x]]; j>0; j=g[j].next) if (g[j].x==g[i].x)
{g[j].p=0; break;}
            g[i].p=1; link[g[i].x]=x; return 1;
   return 0;
}
void dfs1(int x)
{
   pd[x]=1;
    for (int i=head[x]; i>0; i=g[i].next)
        pd[g[i].x]=1;
        for (int j=head[g[i].x]; j>0; j=g[j].next) if (pd[g[j].x]==0\&\&g[j].p==1)
dfs1(g[j].x);
   }
}
    for (int i=1; i < tot; i++) // if (abs (pos[i].x) %2! = abs (pos[i].y) %2)
        memset(p, 0, sizeof(p));
        if (dfs(i)==1) ans++;
```

基尔霍夫矩阵(无向图生成树数量)

*给定一个无向图 G,求它生成树的个数 t(G);

*

*算法思想:

*(1)G 的度数矩阵 D[G]是一个 n*n 的矩阵,并且满足:当 $i\neq j$ 时,dij=0;当 i=j 时,dij 等于 vi 的度数;

*(2)G 的邻接矩阵 A[G]是一个 n*n 的矩阵,并且满足:如果 vi,vj 之间有边直接相连,则 aij=1,否则为 O;

*定义图 *G* 的 *Kirchhoff* 矩阵 *C[G]*为 *C[G]*=*D[G]*-A[*G*];

*Matrix-Tree 定理:G 的所有不同的生成树的个数等于其 Kirchhoff 矩阵 C[G]任何一个 n-1 阶主子式的行列式的绝对值:

*所谓 n-1 阶主子式,就是对于 $r(1 \le r \le n)$,将 C[G]的第 r 行,第 r 列同时去掉后得到的新矩阵,用 Cr[G]表示;

网络流 (dinic)

```
//上下界网络流: 超级源 sst 超级汇 eed
(x, y, down, up) -->(sst, y, down) + (x, eed, down) + (x, y, up-down)
//有源汇可行流: +(ed, st, inf) 跑 sst 到 eed 最大流 sum1
//有源汇最大流: 跑完可行流 sum1, 删除(ed, st, inf), 再跑 st 到 ed 的最大流 sum2,
ans=sum1+sum2
//有源汇最小流: 跑 sst 到 eed 的最大流 sum1-->+(ed, st, inf)--> 跑 sst 到 eed 最大流,
ans=(ed, st, inf)的实际流量
void addpath(int x, int y, int flow)
{
    totp++; g[totp]. x=y; g[totp]. flow=flow; g[totp]. next=head[x]; head[x]=totp;
    totp++; g[totp]. x=x; g[totp]. flow=0; g[totp]. next=head[y]; head[y]=totp;
}
int bfs()
```

```
for (int i=1;i \le tot;i++) {dep[i]=0; head1[i]=head[i];}
    int 1=0, r=1; que [1]=st; dep [st]=1;
    while (1<r)
        int x=que[++1];
       for (int i=head[x]; i!=-1; i=g[i].next) if (g[i].flow>0&dep[g[i].x]==0)
           que[++r]=g[i].x; dep[g[i].x]=dep[x]+1;
           if (g[i].x==ed) return 1;
   return 0;
}
int dfs(int x, int maxflow)
    if (x==ed) return maxflow; int res=0;
    for (int i=head1[x]; i!=-1; i=g[i]. next, head1[x]=i) if
(g[i]. flow>0&dep[g[i]. x]==dep[x]+1)
        int k=dfs(g[i].x, min(maxflow, g[i].flow));
        g[i].flow==k; g[i^1].flow==k;
       maxflow-=k; res+=k;
        if (maxflow==0) return res;
   return res;
int main()
{
    for (int i=1; i \le tot; i++) head[i]=-1; totp=-1;
    addpath();
    while (bfs()) ans+=dfs(st, inf);
}
```

费用流(SPFA)

```
void addpath(int x, int y, int flow, int cost)
   totp++; g[totp].x=y; g[totp].flow=flow; g[totp].cost=cost;
g[totp].next=head[x]; head[x]=totp;
   totp++; g[totp].x=x; g[totp].flow=0;
                                             g[totp].cost=-cost;
g[totp].next=head[y]; head[y]=totp;
int spfa()
   memset(inque, 0, sizeof(inque)); memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
   int 1=0, r=1; que[1]=st; vis[st]=1; dis[st]=0;
   while (1!=r)
       1=1%maxn+1; inque[que[1]]=0; int x=que[1];
       for (int i=head[x];i!=-1;i=g[i].next)
           if (g[i].flow>0&&(vis[g[i].x]==0||dis[g[i].x]>dis[x]+g[i].cost))
               vis[g[i].x]=1; dis[g[i].x]=dis[x]+g[i].cost;
               link[g[i].x]=i; fa[g[i].x]=x;
               if (inque[g[i].x]==0)
                   r=r%maxn+1; que[r]=g[i].x; inque[g[i].x]=1;
       }
   return (vis[ed]==1);
int main()
   totp=-1; for (int i=1;i \le tot;i++) head[i]=-1;
   while (spfa())
       int now=ed, maxflow=inf;
       while (now!=st)
```

```
maxflow=min(maxflow, g[link[now]].flow);
    now=fa[now];
}
now=ed;
while (now!=st)
{
    g[link[now]].flow-=maxflow;
    g[link[now]^1].flow+=maxflow;
    now=fa[now];
}
ans+=maxflow*dis[ed];
}
```

上下界网络流(无源汇 最大流)

题目大意:给 n 个点,及 m 根 pipe,每根 pipe 用来流躺液体的,单向的,每时每刻每根 pipe 流进来的物质要等于流出去的物质,要使得 m 条 pipe 组成一个循环体,里面流躺物质。并且满足每根 pipe 一定的流量限制,范围为[Li,Ri].即要满足每时刻流进来的不能超过 Ri(最大流问题),同时最小不能低于 Li。

建图模型: 以前写的最大流默认的下界为 0,而这里的下界却不为 0,所以我们要进行再构造让每条边的下界为 0,这样做是为了方便处理。对于每根管子有一个上界容量 up 和一个下界容量 low,我们让这根管子的容量下界变为 0,上界为 up-low。可是这样做了的话流量就不守恒了,为了再次满足流量守恒,即每个节点"入流=出流",我们增设一个超级源点 st 和一个超级终点 sd。我们开设一个数组 du们来记录每个节点的流量情况。

du[i]=in[i](i 节点所有入流下界之和)-out[i](i 节点所有出流下界之和)。

当 du[i]大于 0 的时候, st 到 i 连一条流量为 du[i]的边。

当 du[i]小于 0 的时候, i 到 sd 连一条流量为-du[i]的边。

最后对(st,sd)求一次最大流即可,当所有附加边全部满流时(即 maxflow==所有 du[]>0 之和),有可行解。

上下界网络流(有源汇 最大流)

建图模型:源点 s,终点 d。超级源点 ss,超级终点 dd。首先判断是否存在满足所有边上下界的可行流,方法可以转化成无源汇有上下界的可行流问题。怎么转换呢?

增设一条从 d 到 s 没有下界容量为无穷的边,那么原图就变成了一个无源汇的循环流图。接下来的事情一样,超级源点 ss 连 i (du[i]>0),i 连超级汇点(du[i]<0),

对(ss, dd)进行一次最大流,当 maxflow等于所有(du[]>0)之和时,有可行流,否则没有。

当有可行流时,删除超级源点 ss 和超级终点 dd,再对(s,d)进行一次最大流,此时得到的 maxflow 则为题目的解。为什么呢?因为第一次 maxflow()只是求得所有满足下界的流量,而残留网络(s,d)路上还有许多自由流(没有和超级源点和超级汇点连接的边)没有流满,所有最终得到的 maxflow=(第一次流满下界的流+第二次能流通的自由流)。

上下界网络流(有源汇 最小流)

题目大意:有一个类似于工业加工生产的机器,起点为1终点为n,中间生产环节有货物加工数量限制,输出uvzc,当c等于1时表示这个加工的环节必须对纽带上的货物全部加工(即上下界都为z),c等于0表示加工没有上界限制,下界为0,求节点1(起点)最少需要投放多少货物才能传送带正常工作。

解题思路:

- 1、du[i]表示 i 节点的入流之和与出流之和的差。
- 2、增设超级源点 st 和超级汇点 sd,连(st,du[i](为正)),(-du[i](为负),sd)。 ///增设超级源点和超级汇点,因为网络中规定不能有弧指向 st,也不能有流量流出 sd
 - 3、做一次 maxflow ()。
 - 4、源点(Sd)和起点(St)连一条容量为oo的边。
 - 5、再做一次 maxflow ()。
 - 6、当且仅当所有附加弧满载时有可行流,最后答案为 flow[(Sd->St) ^1], St 到 Sd 最大流就是 Sd 到 St 最小流

AC 自动机

```
procedure insert;
var
  i, len, now:longint;
begin
  readln(s); now:=root; len:=length(s);
  for i:=1 to len do
    begin
      if a[now]. son[s[i]]=0 then a[now]. son[s[i]]:=newnode;
      now:=a[now].son[s[i]];
    end;
  a[now].p:=true;
end;
procedure getpre;
  ch:char;
  i, head, tail, now:longint;
begin
  head:=0; tail:=1; que[1]:=root;
  while head < tail do
    begin
      inc(head); now:=que[head];
      for ch:='A' to 'Z' do
        begin
          if a[now].son[ch]>0 then
            begin
               inc(tail); que[tail]:=a[now].son[ch];
               if now=root then a[a[now].son[ch]].pre:=root
                           else a[a[now]. son[ch]]. pre:=a[a[now]. pre]. son[ch];
            end
          else
            begin
               if now=root then a[now].son[ch]:=root
                           else a[now]. son[ch]:=a[a[now].pre]. son[ch];
            end;
        end;
      a[now].p:=a[now].p or a[a[now].pre].p;
    end;
end;
```

kmp 算法 (next[x]为 s[1..x]最长相等前后缀长度)

```
for i:=2 to len do
  begin
  while (j>0) and (s[j+1]<>s[i]) do j:=next[j];
  if s[j+1]=s[i] then inc(j);
  next[i]:=j;
end;
```

扩展 kmp 算法 (next[x]为 s[1.. len]与 s[x.. len]最长相等前缀长度) ex[x]为 ss[1.. len]与 s[1.. len]最长相等前缀长度

```
//get next
  k := 1;
  for i:=2 to lena do
    begin
      1 := next[i-k+1];
      if \max i+1-1 then next[i]:=1
      else
        begin
           j:=\max-i+1; if j<0 then j:=0;
           while (i+j \le lena) and (sa[j+1]=sa[i+j]) do inc(j);
           next[i]:=j; k:=i; max:=k+j-1;
        end;
    end:
//get ex
  k := 0;
  for i:=1 to lenb do
    begin
      1 := next[i-k+1];
      if \max > i+1-1 then \exp[i]:=1
      else
        begin
           j:=\max-i+1; if j<0 then j:=0;
           while (i+j \le lenb) and (j \le lena) and (sa[j+1]=sb[i+j]) do inc(j);
           ex[i]:=j; k:=i; max:=k+j-1;
        end:
    end;
```

Manacher (记得补\$,*)

```
procedure manacher;
var
    i, mx, id, ans:longint;
begin
    mx:=0; id:=0; ans:=0;
    for i:=1 to n do
        begin
            if mx > i then f[i] := min(f[2*id-i], mx-i+1) else f[i] := 1;
            while (i-f[i]>0) and (i+f[i]<=n) and (s[i-f[i]]=s[i+f[i]]) do inc(f[i]);
            if i+f[i]-1>mx then
                 begin
                     id:=i; mx:=i+f[i]-1;
                 end;
            ans:=\max(ans, f[i]);
        end;
    writeln(ans-1);
end;
```

K 短路 (A*)

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define N 1010
#define M 10100
using namespace std;
struct nodel {int x, next, w;} g[M];
struct node2
{
    int x, f, dis;
    node2(int x=0, int dis=0, int f=0):x(x), dis(dis), f(f) {}
    bool operator < (const node2 &A) const {return A.dis+A.f<dis+f;}
}:
int head[N], cnt[N], vis[N], f[N], mp[N][N];
int n, m, st, ed, t, k, totp;
priority_queue<node2> q;
void addpath(int x, int y, int w)
    totp++; g[totp]. x=y; g[totp]. next=head[x]; g[totp]. w=w; head[x]=totp;
void init()
{
    totp=0; memset (head, 0, sizeof (head));
    memset(cnt, 0, sizeof(cnt));
    memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
    memset (mp, 0x3f, sizeof (mp));
}
void getf()
    memset (f, 0x3f, sizeof(f)); f[ed]=0;
    for (int i=1; i \le n; i++)
        int x=0;
        for (int j=1; j \le n; j++) if (!vis[j]&&f[x]>f[j]) x=j;
        vis[x]=1;
        for (int j=1; j \le n; j++) if (!vis[j]) f[j]=min(f[j], f[x]+mp[x][j]);
```

```
void solve()
    while (!q.empty()) q.pop();
    q. push(node2(st, 0, f[st]));
    while (!q.empty()) {
        node2 now=q. top(); q. pop();
        if (++cnt[now.x]>k) continue;
        if (cnt[ed]==k)
            puts("yareyaredawa");
            return;
        for (int i=head[now.x]; i>0; i=g[i].next)
            int y=g[i].x;
            if (cnt[y] < k\&\&now.dis+g[i].w <= t)
q. push (node2 (y, now. dis+g[i]. w, f[y]);
    puts("Whitesnake!");
void work()
    scanf ("%d %d %d %d", &st, &ed, &k, &t);
    for (int i=1, x, y, w; i \le m; i++)
        scanf ("%d %d %d", &x, &y, &w);
        addpath(x, y, w); mp[y][x]=min(mp[y][x], w);
    getf();
    k+=(st==ed);
    solve();
}
int main()
    while (scanf ("%d %d", &n, &m)!=EOF)
```

```
{
    init();
    work();
}
```

后缀数组(SA) sa[i]排名 i 是第 sa[i]个后缀 rk[i]第 i 后缀的排名是 rk[i]

DC3

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define N 50100
#define F(x) ((x)/3+((x)%3==1?0:tb))
#define G(x) ((x) < tb?(x) *3+1: ((x)-tb) *3+2)
using namespace std;
char s[N];
int sa[10*N], rk[N], h[N];
int r[10*N], wa[10*N], wb[10*N], wv[10*N];
int wws[10*N];
int n;
void sort(int *r, int *a, int *b, int n, int m)
    int i;
    for (i=0; i< n; i++) wv[i]=r[a[i]];
    for (i=0; i \le m; i++) wws [i]=0;
    for (i=0; i < n; i++) wws [wv[i]]++;
    for (i=1; i \le m; i++) wws [i]+=wws [i-1];
    for (i=n-1; i>=0; i--) b [--wws[wv[i]]]=a[i];
    return;
int c0(int *r, int a, int b) {return r[a] == r[b] \&\&r[a+1] == r[b+1] \&\&r[a+2] == r[b+2];}
int c12(int k, int *r, int a, int b)
    if (k=2) return r[a] < r[b] | | (r[a]==r[b] \&\&c12(1, r, a+1, b+1));
               return r[a] < r[b] | | (r[a] == r[b] \&\&wv[a+1] < wv[b+1]);
    else
```

```
}
void dc3(int *r, int *sa, int n, int m)
    int i, j, *rn=r+n, *san=sa+n, ta=0, tb=(n+1)/3, tbc=0, p;
    r[n]=r[n+1]=0;
    for (i=0; i \le n; i++) if (i\%3!=0) wa [tbc++]=i;
    sort (r+2, wa, wb, tbc, m);
    sort (r+1, wb, wa, tbc, m);
    sort (r, wa, wb, tbc, m);
    for (p=1, rn[F(wb[0])]=0, i=1; i < tbc; i++)
rn[F(wb[i])]=c0(r, wb[i-1], wb[i])?p-1:p++;
    if (p<tbc) dc3(rn, san, tbc, p);
    else for(i=0;i<tbc;i++) san[rn[i]]=i;
    for (i=0; i < tbc; i++) if (san[i] < tb) wb [ta++] = san[i] *3;
    if (n\%3==1) wb [ta++]=n-1;
    sort (r, 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++)
           sa[p]=c12(wb[j]%3, r, wa[i], wb[j])?wa[i++]:wb[j++];
    for (; i < ta; p++) sa[p]=wa[i++];
    for(;j < tbc;p++) sa[p]=wb[j++];
}
void geth()
    int j=0, k; h[1]=0;
    for (int i=1;i \le n;i++) if (rk[i]>1)
        k=sa[rk[i]-1];
        while (i+j \le n\&k+j \le n\&k = [i+j-1] = s[k+j-1]) j++;
        h[rk[i]]=j; if (j>0) j--;
}
int main()
    scanf("%s\n", s);
                                                  //s 从 0 开始 n 长度 m 字符集大小
    n=strlen(s); int m=255;
```

倍增

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define N 50100
using namespace std;
char s[N];
int rk[N], sa[N], trk[N], tsa[N], tmp[N], sum[N], h[N];
int n, m;
void getsa(int n, int m)
    memset(sum, 0, sizeof(sum));
    for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) trk[i]=(int)s[i], sum[trk[i]]++;
    for (int i=1; i \le m; i++) sum[i]+=sum[i-1];
    for (int i=n;i>=1;i--) sa[sum[trk[i]]--]=i;
    int p=1; rk[sa[1]]=1;
    for (int i=2; i \le n; i++)
        if (trk[sa[i]]!=trk[sa[i-1]]) p++;
        rk[sa[i]]=p;
    m=p; int j=1;
    while (m<n)
        memset(sum, 0, sizeof(sum)); p=0;
        for (int i=n-j+1; i \le n; i++) tsa[++p]=i;
        for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) if (sa[i] > j) tsa[++p] = sa[i] - j;
        for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) tmp[i]=rk[tsa[i]], sum[tmp[i]]++;
        for (int i=1; i \le m; i++) sum[i] += sum[i-1];
```

```
for (int i=n;i>=1;i--) sa[sum[tmp[i]]--]=tsa[i];
        for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) trk[i]=rk[i]; p=1; rk[sa[1]]=1;
        for (int i=2; i \le n; i++)
            if (trk[sa[i]]!=trk[sa[i-1]]||trk[sa[i]+j]!=trk[sa[i-1]+j]) p++;
            rk[sa[i]]=p;
        m=p; j<<=1;
    }
}
void geth()
    h[1]=0; int j, p=0;
    for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) if (rk[i] > 1)
        j=sa[rk[i]-1];
        while (i+p \le n\&\&j+p \le n\&\&s[i+p] == s[j+p]) p++;
        h[rk[i]]=p; if (p>0) p--;
}
int main()
    scanf("%s",s); n=strlen(s); m=255;
    for (int i=n; i>=1; i--) s[i]=s[i-1];
    getsa(n, m);
    geth();
    for (int i=1;i<=n;i++) printf("%d ",rk[i]); puts("");
    for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) printf("%d ", h[i]); puts("");
}
```