model

Team Reference Document

Something for Nothing August 2024

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1 zyl

1.1 01 字典树

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
      using namespace std;
      const int N=1e5+10;
      int n;
      _{\rm int\ e\,[N\!<<1], ne\,[N\!<<1], h\,[N]\,,\,idx\,,w[N\!<<1];}
 110
      int nex[N*31][2], root, tot;
 213
      \label{eq:coid_add(int_x,int_y,int_z)} \ void_{add(int_x,int_y,int_z)} \{e[++idx]=y,ne[idx]=h[x],h[x]=idx;w[idx]=z;\}
      int newcode(){return tot++;}
 316
 17
      void init(){
          tot=1;
          root=newcode();
 420
      void insert(int x){
 523
          int p=root;
          for(int i=30;~i;i--){
               int t=(x>>i)&1;
               if(!nex[p][t]) nex[p][t]=newcode();
               p=nex[p][t];
 829
 930
      int query(int x){
          int p=root;
          int res=0;
 983
          for(int i=30;~i;i--){
               int t=(x≫i)&1;
1136
               if (nex[p][t^1]){
                   res=res*2+1;
1137
                   p=nex[p][t^1];
1339
1340
                    res=res*2;
1342
                   p=nex[p][t];
14^{13}
15,45
          return res;
1546
      void dfs(int x,int fa){
          for (int i=h[x]; i; i=ne[i]) {
1749
               int j=e[i];
               if(j=fa) continue;
1852
              d[j]=d[x]^w[i];
19^{53}
               insert(d[j]);
               dfs(j,x);
2055
2056
      int main(){
          ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
          cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
          cin>>n;
          for (int i=1;i < n;i++){
```

```
int u, v, w;
            cin>>u>>v>>w;
            add(u,v,w),add(v,u,w);
65
66
67
        init();
        d[1]=0;
68
        insert(0);
70
        dfs(1,1);
71
        int ans=0;
        for(int i=1; i \le n; i++){
72
73
            ans=max(ans, query(d[i]));
        cout << ans << ' n';
```

1.2 加減 mod

```
#define mul(x, y) (111 * x * y >= mod ? 111 * x * y % mod : 111 * x * y)

#define minus(x, y) (111 * x - y < 0 ? 111 * x - y + mod : 111 * x - y)

#define plus(x, y) (111 * x + y >= mod ? 111 * x + y - mod : 111 * x + y)

#define ck(x) (x >= mod ? x - mod : x)

void add(int &x, int y) {
    (x += y) >= mod && (x -= mod);
}

void sub(int &x, int y) {
    (x -= y) < 0 && (x += mod);
}
```

1.3 动态求树的直径

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   void solve(){
       int n,q;
       cin>>n>>q;
       vector<vector<int>> faa(n, vector<int> (20));
       vector < vector < pair < int, int > > ne(n);
       vector < int > d(n);
       vector<pair<int,int>> edge(n);
       vector < long long > dp(n);
13
       vector < pair < int, int > > qu(n-1);
       for (int i=0; i< n-1; i++){
1.5
            int u, v, w;
            cin>>u>>v>>w;
            ne[u].push\_back(\{v,w\}), ne[v].push\_back(\{u,w\});
            edge[i]=\{u,v\};
            qu[i] = \{0, i\};
20
21
22
23
       for (int i=0; i < q; i++){
24
            int x;
25
            cin>>x;
26
            x--:
27
            qu[x].first=q-i;
28
       sort(qu.begin(),qu.end());
29
31
       auto dfs = [\&] (auto self, int x, int fa) -> void {
            d[x]=d[fa]+1;
            faa[x][0] = fa;
```

```
for(int i=1; i<20; i++){}
              faa[x][i]=faa[faa[x][i-1]][i-1];
         for(auto [y,w]:ne[x]){
              if(y=fa) continue;
              dp[y]=dp[x]+w;
              self(self,y,x);
     };
     auto lca = [\&] (int x, int y) -> int {
          if(x=y) return x;
          if(d[x] < d[y]) swap(x,y);
         for(int i=19; i>=0; i--){
              if(d[faa[x][i]]>=d[y]) x=faa[x][i];
          if (x=v) return x;
         for(int i=19;i>=0;i--){
              if(faa[x][i]!=faa[y][i]) {
                  x=faa[x][i];
                  y=faa[y][i];
         return faa[x][0];
     dfs(dfs,0,0);
     vector < int > f(n);
     vector < pair < int, int > son(n);
     vector<long long> dplen(n),ans(n);
     long long len=0;
     for(int i=0;i< n;i++){
         f[i]=i;
         son[i]=\{i,i\};
     auto find = [&] (auto self ,int x) -> int {
         return f[x]==x?x:f[x]=self(self,f[x]);
     };
     auto merge = [\&] (int x, int y) \rightarrow void {
         int xx=find(find,x),yy=find(find,y);
         vector<int> vec={son[xx].first,son[xx].second,son[yy].first,son[yy].second};
          f[yy]=xx;
         for(int i=0; i<4; i++){
              for (int j=i+1; j<4; j++){
                  int u=vec[i], v=vec[j];
                  \label{eq:long_long_long} \begin{array}{ll} long & long & res=&dp[u]+dp[v]-2*dp[lca(u,v)]; \end{array}
                  if(res>dplen[xx]){
                       len=max(res,len);
                       dplen[xx]=res;
                       \operatorname{son}[xx] = \{u, v\};
         }
     for(int i=0; i< n-1; i++){
         int val=qu[i].first,idx=qu[i].second;
         if(val){
              //cout<<len<<'\n';
              ans[q-val]=len;
         auto[u,v]=edge[idx];
         merge(u,v);
     for(int i=0; i < q; i++){
         cout \ll ans[i] \ll '\n';
int main(){
     ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
     cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
    int t;
```

69

70

1.4 字符串哈希

```
struct Hsr{long long res[2]; int len;};
   bool eq(Hsr A, Hsr B){return A.res[0]==B.res[0]&&A.res[1]==B.res[1]&&A.len=B.len;}
   struct Hash{//0->1 bass
     string s;
       int n;
       vector<vector<long long>> l,r,b;
       \mathtt{int}\ \operatorname{mod}[2] = \{998244353, \mathtt{int}(1\mathrm{e}9+9)\}, \mathtt{fac}[2] = \{9527, 3960\};
     Hsr GhL(int L,int R){//pre
           C. len=R-L+1;
           for(int e=0;e<2;e++)C. res[e]=(1[e][R]-1[e][L-1]*b[e][R-L+1]%mod[e]+mod[e])%mod[e];
           return C;
1.3
     Hsr GhR(int L, int R){//suf
           Hsr C:
           C. len=R-L+1:
16
           for(int e=0;e<2;e++)C. res[e]=(r[e][L]-r[e][R+1]*b[e][R-L+1]%mod[e]+mod[e])%mod[e];
           return C;
18
19
     Hsr Hplus(Hsr A, Hsr B){
20
21
           Hsr C;
22
           C. len=A. len+B. len;
           for(int e=0;e<2;e++)C.res[e]=(A.res[e]*b[e][B.len]%mod[e]+B.res[e])%mod[e];
23
24
           return C:
25
26
     int tran(char c){
27
            if(c>='a')return c-'a'+37;
28
            if(c>='A')return c-'A'+11;
29
           return c-'0'+1;
30
31
     void init(string &_s){
32
           n=s.length();
33
           b.resize(2,vector<long long>(n+2));
34
         l.resize(2,vector<long long>(n+2));
           r.resize(2,vector<long long>(n+2));
          for (int e=0; e<2; e++)b[e][0]=1, l[e][0]=0, r[e][n+1]=0;
37
         for (int e=0;e<2;e++)for (int i=1;i<=n;i++){
                b[e][i]=b[e][i-1]*fac[e]%mod[e];
           r[e][n+1-i]=(r[e][n+2-i]*fac[e]+tran(s[n-i]))%mod[e];
43
     // https://\operatorname{codeforces.com/contest/1913/problem/F}
44
45
     int Ext(int 1,int r){//[1,r]fixed_palidrone_extend_mxLen(+1?)
       int L=0,R=\min(l,n+1-r);
47
            while (R-L>1){
48
                int mid=(L+R)/2;
            (eq(GhL(1-mid, 1-1),GhR(r+1,r+mid)))?L=mid:R=mid;
49
50
51
           return L;
```

```
1.5 最大流
```

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
    using namespace std;
    constexpr int inf = 1E9;
    template<class T>
    struct MaxFlow {
        struct _Edge {
            int to:
            _Edge(int to, T cap) : to(to), cap(cap) {}
        int n;
        std::vector<_Edge> e;
        std::vector<std::vector<int>>> g;
        std::vector<int> cur, h;
        MaxFlow() {}
        MaxFlow(int n) {
            init(n);
        void init(int n) {
            this->n = n;
            e.clear();
            g.assign(n, {});
            cur.resize(n);
            h.resize(n);
        bool bfs(int s, int t) {
            h.assign(n, -1);
            std::queue<int> que;
            \mathbf{h}[\mathbf{s}] = 0;
            que.push(s);
            while (!que.empty()) {
                 const int u = que.front();
                 que.pop();
                 for (int i : g[u]) {
                     auto [\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{c}] = \mathbf{e}[\mathbf{i}];
                     if (c > 0 \&\& h[v] = -1) {
                          h[v] = h[u] + 1;
                          if (\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{t}) {
                              return true;
                          que.push(v);
            return false;
       T dfs(int u, int t, T f) {
            if (u == t) {
                 return f:
            for (int &i = cur[u]; i < int(g[u].size()); ++i) {
                 const int j = g[u][i];
                 auto [\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{c}] = \mathbf{e}[\mathbf{j}];
                 if (c > 0 \&\& h[v] == h[u] + 1) {
                     auto a = dfs(v, t, std::min(r, c));
                     e[j].cap -= a;
                     e[j ^ 1].cap += a;
66
                     r = a;
                     if (r == 0) {
                          return f;
69
70
```

```
72
             return f - r;
 73
 74
         void addEdge(int u, int v, T c) {
 75
             g[u].push_back(e.size());
 76
             e.emplace_back(v, c);
 77
             g[v].push_back(e.size());
             e.emplace_back(u, 0);
 78
 79
 80
         T flow(int s, int t) {
 81
             T ans = 0;
             while (bfs(s, t)) {
                  cur.assign(n, 0);
                  ans \leftarrow dfs(s, t, std::numeric_limits<T>::max());
 85
 86
             return ans:
 87
 88
 89
         std::vector<bool> minCut() {
 90
             std::vector<bool> c(n);
 91
             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
                  c[i] = (h[i] != -1);
 92
 93
 94
             return c;
 95
 96
 97
         struct Edge {
             int from;
 99
             int to;
             T cap;
             T flow:
102
         std::vector<Edge> edges() {
             std::vector<Edge> a;
104
             for (int i = 0; i < e.size(); i += 2) {
105
                  Edge x;
106
                  x.from = e[i + 1].to;
107
108
                  x.to = e[i].to;
109
                  x.cap = e[i].cap + e[i + 1].cap;
                  x.flow = e[i + 1].cap;
                  a.push_back(x);
112
113
             return a;
114
    };
117
    void solve(){
118
         int n,m,s,t;
119
         cin>>n>>m>>s>>t;
120
         vector<tuple<int,int,long long> > edges;
         for (int i=1; i \leq m; i++){
122
             int u,v;
             long long w;
124
             cin>>u>>v>>w;
             edges.emplace_back(u,v,w);
125
126
127
         MaxFlow < long long > g(n+1);
128
         \quad \text{for} (\text{auto } [u,v,w]\!:\! \text{edges}) \{
129
             g.addEdge(u,v,w);
130
         cout\!\!<\!\!<\!\!g.\,flow(s\,,t)\!\!<\!\!<\!\!\cdot\!\setminus\!\!n\,'\,;
131
132 }
133
134
    int main(){
         ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
136
         cin.tie(0);
137
         solve();
138
         return 0;
```

2 lym

2.1 dsu_on_tree

```
#include<br/>bits/stdc++.h>
   #define int long long
    using namespace std;
    const int N=2e5+5;
    vector<int>e[N];
    int n, tot;
    int a[N], cnt[N], sz[N], son[N], idx[N], r[N], rth[N], num[N], ans[N];
    multiset<int>s;
    void dfs1(int x, int fa){
         sz[x]=1;
         idx[x]=++tot;
         rth[tot]=x;
         for(auto u:e[x]){
               if (u=fa)continue;
               dfs1(u,x);
               i\,f\,(\,!\,\mathrm{son}\,[\,x\,]\,|\,|\,\mathrm{sz}\,[\,\mathrm{son}\,[\,x\,]\,]\!<\!\mathrm{sz}\,[\,u\,]\,)\,\mathrm{son}\,[\,x]\!=\!\!u\,;
               sz[x]+=sz[u];
         r[x]=tot;
     void dfs2(int x, int fa, int f){
         \quad \text{for} (\text{auto } \underline{u}\!:\!\underline{e}[\underline{x}]) \{
               if (u=son[x]||u=fa)continue;
               dfs2(u,x,0);
         if(son[x])dfs2(son[x],x,1);
         for (auto u:e[x]) {
               if (u=son[x]||u=fa)continue;
               for(int i=idx[u];i \leftarrow r[u];i++){
                    s.erase(cnt[a[rth[i]]]);
                    num[cnt[a[rth[i]]]] -= a[rth[i]];
                    cnt[a[rth[i]]]++;
                    s.insert(cnt[a[rth[i]]]);
                    num[cnt[a[rth[i]]]]+=a[rth[i]];
         s.erase(cnt[a[x]]);
         num[cnt[a[x]]] -= a[x];
         \operatorname{cnt}\left[\mathbf{a}\left[\mathbf{x}\right]\right]++;
         s.insert(cnt[a[x]]);
         num[cnt[a[x]]]+=a[x];
         ans[x]=num[*s.rbegin()];
         if(!f){
               for(int i=idx[x]; i \leftarrow [x]; i++){
                    s.erase(cnt[a[rth[i]]]);
                    num[cnt[a[rth[i]]]] -= a[rth[i]];
                    \mathbf{cnt}\left[\mathbf{a}\left[\mathbf{rth}\left[\,i\,\right]\right]\right]\text{--};
                    s.insert(cnt[a[rth[i]]]);
                    num[\,cnt\,[\,a\,[\,rth\,[\,i\,]\,]]] + = a\,[\,rth\,[\,i\,]\,]\,;
         }
    void solve(){
         cin>>n;
         for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) cin >> a[i];
         for(int i=1,u,v;i <\!\!n;i++\!\!)cin>\!\!>\!\!>\!\!v,e[u].push\_back(v),e[v].push\_back(u);
         dfs1(1,0);
         dfs2(1,0,0);
         for (int i=1; i \le n; i++)cout << ans [i] << ";
61 signed main(){
```

2.3 Dinic

solve();

2.2 Lucas #include
bits/stdc++.h> using namespace std; #define int long long const int N=2e5+5; const int MOD=1e6+3; const int logn=21; const double PI=3.1415926535897932384626433832795; int ksm(int x, int b){ int ans=1; while(b){ if (b&1)ans=ans*x/MOD; x=x*x%MOD; b>>=1; 14 } return ans; 17 int exgcd(int a, int b, int& x, int& y){ if(!b){x=1,y=0;return a;} 19 20 int ret=exgcd(b,a%b,y,x); y=a/b*x;22 return ret; 23 24 int Inv(int a, int p){ 25 int d,x,y; d=exgcd(a,p,x,y);if (d==1)return (x%p+p)%p; 28 return -1; 29 } 30 int Cm(int n, int m, int p){ 31 int a=1,b=1; 32 if (m>n) return 0; while (m) { a=(a*n)%p; b=(b*m)%p; 35 m--; n--; 38 39 return a*Inv(b,p)%p; 40 int Lucas(int n, int m, int p){ 41 if (m==0)return 1; return Cm(n/p,n/p,p)*Lucas(n/p,m/p,p)/p; 44 45 void solve(){ 46 int n, l, r, sum; cin>>n>>l>>r; int len=r-l+1; //cout<<len<<"\n"; $cout << (Lucas(len+n,len,MOD)-1+MOD)\%MOR<"\n";$ 50 51 signed main(){ ios::sync_with_stdio(false); cin.tie(0); cout.tie(0); int t=1: cin>>t; while (t--)

```
#include<iostream>
#include<vector>
#include<string.h>
#include<algorithm>
#include<map>
#include<queue>
#include<stack>
#include<cmath>
#include<set>
#include<unordered map>
#include<deque>
#include<iomanip>
#include<bitset>
#define ll long long
#define int long long
#define pii pair<int,int>
using namespace std;
const int N=2e3+5;
const int M=1e5+5;
const int INF=2e9;
//const int p=998244353;
const int MOD=1e9+7;
const double DARW=0.97;
int tot, m, n, s, t;
struct edge{
  int v,w,nxt;
 }e[N<<2];
int head[N], a[N], b[N], vis[N], d[N];
 set<int>ans;
void add(int u, int v, int w){
  e[tot].v=v;
  e[tot].w=w;
  e[tot].nxt=head[u];
  head[u]=tot++;
int bfs(){
  ans.clear();
  memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));
  queue \!\!\!<\!\! int \!\!>\!\! q;
  q.push(s);
  vis[s]=1;
  d[s]=0;
  while(!q.empty()){
    int x=q.front();
    q.pop();
    for(int \ i\!\!=\!\!head[x];i!\!\!=\!\!-1;i\!\!=\!\!e[i].nxt)\{
      if(vis[e[i].v]||e[i].w==0)continue;
      ans.insert(e[i].v);
      d[e[i].v]=d[x]+1;
      vis[e[i].v]=1;
      q.push(e[i].v);
  //cout << d[t] << "\n";
  //cout<<t<"\n";
  return vis[t];
 int dfs(int x, int a){
  if(x=t||a=0)return a;
  int flow=0,f;
  for(int i=head[x]; i!=-1; i=e[i].nxt){
    if(d[x]+1==d[e[i].v]&&(f=dfs(e[i].v,min(a,e[i].w)))>0){
      e[i].w=f;
```

```
e[i^1].w = f;
                                                                                                              #include<string.h>
           a = f;
           flow+=f;
                                                                                                              #include<map>
 67
           if(a==0)break;
                                                                                                              #include<queue>
 68
                                                                                                              #include<stack>
                                                                                                              #include<cmath>
 69
      return flow;
                                                                                                              #include<set>
71
 72
    int Dinic(){
                                                                                                              #include<deque>
 73
      int flow=0;
 74
      while(bfs()){
                                                                                                              #include<bitset>
        flow+=dfs(s,INF);
      return flow;
 78
 79
    void solve(){
      int as=0; s=0, t=n+m+1;
      memset(head, -1, size of (head));
 83
      string str;
      stringstream ss;
 84
 85
      for (int i=1; i \leq m; i++)
        cin>>a[i];
 87
        as = a[i];
        add(0,i,a[i]);
                                                                                                                 if(!p)p=++tot;
 88
        add(i,0,0);
        ss.clear();
 91
        getline(cin,str);
 92
        ss<<str;
 93
        int x;
 94
        while(ss>>x){}
           //cout<<x<<"\n";
           add(i, x+m, INF);
 97
           add(x+m, i, 0);
 98
 99
100
      for (int i=1; i \leq n; i++){
        cin>>b[i];
        add(i+m,n+m+1,b[i]);
        add(n+m+1,i+m,0);
104
105
      as-=Dinic();
106
      vector<int>ans1,ans2;
107
      for(auto u:ans){
108
        if (u \le m) ans 1. push_back(u);
        else ans2.push_back(u-m);
109
      for (auto u:ans1)cout << u << " ";
      cout<<'\n';
113
      for(auto u:ans2)cout<<u<" ";
114
      cout<<'\n';
115
      cout << as << "\n";
116
                                                                                                                 else {
117
    signed main(){
      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
118
      cin.tie(0);
119
      cout.tie(0);
120
      int tt=1,k=1;
122
      //cin>>t;
                                                                                                               void solve(){
123
      while(tt--){
                                                                                                                 cin>>n>>m;
124
        solve();
126 }
                                                                                                                   int op;
                                                                                                                   cin>>op;
                                                                                                                   if (op==1){
                                                                                                                     int x,y;
                                                                                                                     cin>>x>>y
```

2.4 PDSU

#include<iostream>
2 #include<vector>

```
#include<algorithm>
#include<unordered_map>
#include<iomanip>
#define 11 long long
#define int long long
#define pii pair<int,int>
using namespace std;
const int N=2e5+5;
const int M=1e5+5;
const int INF=2e9;
//const int p=998244353;
const int MOD=le9+7;
const double DARW=0.97;
struct node{int l,r,x,h;} tr[N<<6];
int head [N], tot, n,m;
void build(int& p, int 1, int r){
  if(l = r)\{tr[p].x = l; return;\}
  int mid=(l+r)>>1;
  build(tr[p].1,1,mid);
  build(tr[p].r,mid+1,r);
void change(int p1,int& p2,int l,int r,int x,int f,int h){
  if(!p2)p2=++tot;
  if(l = r) \{tr[p2].x = f, tr[p2].h = h; return; \}
  int mid=(l+r)>>1;
  if(x \leftarrow mid) change(tr[p1].l, tr[p2].l, l, mid, x, f, h), tr[p2].r \leftarrow tr[p1].r;
  else change(\operatorname{tr}[p1].r,\operatorname{tr}[p2].r,\operatorname{mid}+1,r,x,f,h),\operatorname{tr}[p2].l=\operatorname{tr}[p1].l;
pii find(int p,int l,int r,int x){
  if(l = r)return \{tr[p].x, tr[p].h\};
  int mid=(l+r)>>1;
  if(x \le mid) return find(tr[p].l,l,mid,x);
  else return find(tr[p].r,mid+1,r,x);
pii findfa(int p,int x){
  pii y=find(p,1,n,x);
  if(x=y.first)return y;
  return findfa(p,y.first);
void merge(int p1, int& p2, int x, int y){
  pii px=findfa(p1,x),py=findfa(p1,y);
  if(px.second)change(p1,p2,1,n,py.first,px.first,py.second);
  else if(px.second<py.second)change(p1,p2,1,n,px.first,py.first,px.second);
    change(p1,p,1,n,py.first,px.first,py.second);
    change(p,p2,1,n,px.first,px.first,px.second+1);
  build (head[0], 1, n);
  for (int i=1; i \leq m; i++){
      merge(head[i-1],head[i],x,y);
    }else if (op==2){
       int k;
       cin>>k;
```

```
head[i]=head[k];
       }else {
         int x,y;
         cin>>x>>y;
         head[i]=head[i-1];
         if(findfa(head[i],x).first=findfa(head[i],y).first)cout<<"1\n";
         else cout<<"0\n";
81
    }
82
83
84
   signed main(){
       ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
       cin.tie(0);
       cout.tie(0);
     int t=1,k=1;
     //cin>>t;
     while(t--){
         solve();
92
```

2.5 Seg_treap

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
   #define int long long
   const int N=2e5+5;
   using namespace std;
   struct Node{
       Node *ch[2];
       int val, prio;
       int cnt;
       int siz;
       int to_rev=0;
       Node(int val):val(val),cnt(1),siz(1){
12
           ch[0]=ch[1]=nullptr;
           prio=rand();
       inline int upd_siz(){
           siz=cnt;
            if(ch[0]!=nullptr)siz+=ch[0]->siz;
17
            if(ch[1]!=nullptr)siz+=ch[1]->siz;
18
19
           return siz;
20
21
       inline void pushdown(){
22
           swap(ch[0], ch[1]);
           if(ch[0]!=nullptr)ch[0]->to\_rev^=1;
23
           if(ch[1]!=nullptr)ch[1]->to\_rev^=1;
25
           to_rev=0;
26
27
       inline void cheak_tag(){
28
           if(to_rev)pushdown();
29
30
31
   {\tt struct \ Seg\_treap} \{
  #define siz(_) (_=nullptr?0:_->siz)
       Node* root:
33
       pair<Node*,Node*>split(Node* cur,int sz){
35
           if(cur=nullptr)return {nullptr,nullptr};
           cur->cheak_tag();
36
37
           if(sz \le iz(cur > ch[0])){
                auto temp=split(cur->ch[0],sz);
38
                cur->ch[0]=temp.second;
                cur->upd_siz();
                return {temp.first,cur};
                auto temp=split(cur->ch[1],sz-siz(cur->ch[0])-1);
43
                cur->ch[1]=temp.first;
                cur->upd_siz();
```

```
return {cur,temp.second};
    Node* merge(Node* sm, Node* bg){
        if(sm=nullptr&&bg=nullptr)return nullptr;
        if(sm!=nullptr&&bg=nullptr)return sm;
        if (sm=nullptr&bg!=nullptr) return bg;
        sm->cheak_tag(),bg->cheak_tag();
        if(sm->prio<bg->prio){
            sm-ch[1]=merge(sm-ch[1],bg);
            sm->upd_siz();
            return sm;
        }else{
            bg\text{-}\!>\!ch[0]\\ =\!merge(sm,bg\text{-}\!>\!ch[0])\,;
            bg->upd_siz();
            return bg;
    }
    void insert(int val){
        auto temp=split(root, val);
        auto l_tr=split(temp.first,val-1);
        Node* new node;
        if (l_tr.second=nullptr)new_node=new Node(val);
        Node* l_tr_combined=merge(l_tr.first,l_tr.second=nullptr?new_node:l_tr.second);
        root=merge(l_tr_combined,temp.second);
    void seg_rev(int l,int r){
        auto less=split(root, l-1);
        auto more=split(less.second,r-l+1);
        more.first->to_rev=1;
        root=merge(less.first,merge(more.first,more.second));
    void print(Node* cur){
        if(cur=nullptr)return;
        cur->cheak_tag();
        print(cur->ch[0]);
        cout<<cur->val<<" ";
        print(cur->ch[1]);
Seg_treap tr;
void solve(){
    srand(time(0));
    int n,m;
    cin>>n>>m;
    for(int i=1; i \le n; i++)tr.insert(i);
    while (m--) {
        int 1,r;
        cin>>l>>r;
        tr.seg_rev(l,r);
    tr.print(tr.root);
signed main(){
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(0);
    cout.tie(0);
    int t=1,k=1;
    //cin>>t;
    while(t--)solve();
```

2.6 bsgs

104

```
#include<iostream>
#include<map>
#include<cmath>
#define 11 long long
```

```
5 using namespace std;
   11 bsgs(ll a, ll b, ll p){
        map<ll , 11>mp;
        11 \text{ cur}=1, t=\text{sqrt}(p)+1, now;
        for (int B=0;B<=t;B++){
            mp[b*cur%p]=B;
            now=cur;
            cur=cur*a%p;
13
14
        cur=now;
        for (int A=1;A \leftarrow t;A++){
            if (mp[now]) return (11) A*t-mp[now];
            now=now*cur%p;
19
        return -1;
20 }
21 int main(){
22
        ll p,b,n;
23
        cin>>p>>b>>n;
        11 ans=bsgs(b,n,p);
24
25
        if (ans==-1)cout<<"no solution\n";
26
        else cout<<ans<<"\n";
```

2.7 VirtualTree

u=f[u][t], v=f[v][t];

```
#include<br/>bits/stdc++.h>
   #define int long long
   #define pii pair<int,int>
    using namespace std:
    const int N=5e5+5;
    int \ n, tot, idx\left[N\right], rth\left[N\right], d\left[N\right], f\left[N\right]\left[100\right], lg\left[N\right], w[N]\left[100\right];
    vector<pii>e[N];
    vector<int>a;
    map<int,int>mp;
    bool cmp(int x, int y){return idx[x] < idx[y];}
    void table_log(){
         for (int i=1; i \leq n; i++) \lg[i] = \log_2(i);
13 }
14
    void dfs0(int x,int fa){
15
         idx[x]=++tot;
         rth[tot]=x;
         for (auto \mathbf{u} : \mathbf{e}[\mathbf{x}]) {
              if (u.first=fa)continue;
             d[u.first]=d[x]+1;
             f[u.first][0]=x;
20
21
             w[u.first][0]=u.second;
             for(int i=1;f[f[u.first][i-1]][i-1];i++)f[u.first][i]=f[f[u.first][i-1]][i-1],w[u.first][9
                    i]=min(w[u.first][i-1],w[f[u.first][i-1]][i-1]);
              dfs0(u.first,x);
24
25
26
    int get(int u, int v){
27
         int ans=le18;
         //cout<<"?\n";
28
         if(d[u] < d[v])swap(u,v);
29
         while(d[u]!\!=\!d[v]) \\ ans\!=\!min(ans,w[u][lg[d[u]-d[v]]]) \\ ,u\!=\!f[u][lg[d[u]-d[v]]]; \\
31
         return ans;
32 }
33 int lca(int u,int v){
34
         if(d[u] < d[v])swap(u,v);
         \label{eq:while} while (d[u]! = d[v]) u = f[u] [lg[d[u] - d[v]]];
35
         //cout<<"?\n";
         if(u=v)return u;
37
         int t=lg[d[u]];
38
39
         while (f[u][0]!=f[v][0]) {
              while (f[u][t]==f[v][t])t--;
```

```
for(auto x:a){
           if (x==1)continue;
            //cout << s.back() << "\n";
           int la=lca(s.back(),x);
           //cout<<la<<"\n";
            if(la!=s.back()){
               int lst=s.back();
               s.pop_back();
                while(s.size()&&idx[la]<idx[s.back()]){
                   e[s.back()].push_back({lst,get(lst,s.back())});
                   lst=s.back();s.pop_back();
               }//cout<<"?\n";
                if(idx[la]==idx[s.back()])
                   e[s.back()].push_back({lst,get(lst,s.back())});
               }else{
                   e[la].clear();
                   e[la].push_back({lst,get(lst,la)});
                   s.push_back(la);
           e[x].clear();
           s.push_back(x);
        int lst=s.back();
        s.pop_back();
        while(s.size())e[s.back()].push_back({lst,get(lst,s.back())}),lst=s.back(),s.pop_back();
    int DP(int x){
        int dp=0;
        for(auto u:e[x]){
            if (mp.count(u.first))dp+=u.second;
            else dp+=min(u.second,DP(u.first));
       return dp;
    void solve(){
        cin>>n;d[1]=1;
        for (int i=1,u,v,w; i < n; i++){
           cin>>u>>v>>w;
           e[u].push\_back(\{v,w\});
           e[v].push_back(\{u,w\});
        table_log();
        dfs0(1,0);
        int q;
        cin>>q;
        while (q--) {
           int k;
           cin>>k;
           a.clear();mp.clear();
           sort(a.begin(),a.end(),cmp);
           //for(auto u:a)cout<<idx[u]<<" ";
           //cout<<"\n";
           build();
10
           //cout<<"?\n";
            cout < DP(1) < "\n";
10
109 signed main(){
       ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
        cin.tie(0);
       cout.tie(0);
```

return f[u][0];

vector<int>s:

e[1].clear();

s.push back(1);

void build(){

```
113 | int t=1;

114 |/cin>t;

115 | while(t--)solve();

116 }
```

2.8 st

```
#include<iostream>
   #include<algorithm>
   #include<cmath>
   using namespace std;
   const int N=1e5+5;
   {\rm int}\ a\,[N]\,,f\,[N]\,[\,2\,5\,]\,;
   inline int read()
     int x=0,f=1;char ch=getchar();
     while (ch<'0'||ch>'9'){if (ch=='-') f=-1;ch=getchar();}
     while (ch >= '0 \text{ &ch} <= '9') \{x = x*10 + ch-48; ch = getchar(); \}
11
12
     return x*f;
13
14
    void st(int n){
        for (int u=1;u \le n;u++)f[u][0]=a[u];
        for (int i=1;(1<< i)<=n; i++){}
            for(int u=1;u+(1<< i)-1<=n;u++){
                 f[u][i]=max(f[u][i-1], f[u+(1<<(i-1))][i-1]);
20
21
22 int main(){
23
        int n,m;
        for (int i=1; i \le n; i++)a[i]=read();
        st(n);
        while(m--){
27
28
            int 1,r;
             l=read();
            r=read();
            int k=log2(r-l+1);
31
            cout << max(f[1][k], f[r-(1 << k)+1][k]) << "\n";
32
33
```

2.9 AC-Automaton

```
#include<iostream>
  #include<vector>
  #include<string.h>
  #include<algorithm>
   #include<map>
   #include<queue>
  #include<stack>
   #include<cmath>
  #include<set>
10 #include<unordered_map>
11 #include<deque>
12 #include<iomanip>
13 #include<br/>bitset>
  #define 11 long long
  #define int long long
   using namespace std;
   const int N=1e6+5;
   const int M=1e8+5;
19 const int INF=1e9;
20 const int p=998244353;
21 const double DARW=0.97;
```

```
2 int tree [N] [30], bh, f[N], fail [N], ff[N], lst_[N];
   queue<int>q;
    void insert(string s){
     int p=0;
     for(int i=0; i \le s.length(); i++){
       if(!tree[p][s[i]-'a'])tree[p][s[i]-'a']=++bh;
       p=tree[p][s[i]-'a'];
29
     f[p]++;
30
    void build(){
     for(int i=0; i<26; i++)if(tree[0][i])q.push(tree[0][i]);
     while (!q.empty()) {
       int p=q.front();
       q.pop();
       for (int i=0; i<26; i++){
         if(tree[p][i])q.push(tree[p][i]),fail[tree[p][i]] = tree[fail[p]][i];\\
          else tree[p][i]=tree[fail[p]][i];
    void solve(){
     int n;
     cin>>n;
     for(int i=1;i \le n;i++){
       string ss;
       cin>>ss;
       insert(ss);
     build();
     string t;
     cin>>t;
     int ans=0;
     for(int i=0, j=0; i < t.length(); i++){
       j=tree[j][t[i]-'a'];
       for (int u=j; u\&\&!ff[u]; u=fail[u]) {
         ans+=f[u], ff[u]=1;
     cout << ans << "\n";
   signed main(){
       ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
       cin.tie(0);
       cout.tie(0);
       int t=1,k=1;
       //cin>>t;
       while(t--){
          solve();
```

2.10 Linklist_template

```
#include<bits/stdc++h>
using namespace std;
template<typename T>
struct Node{
   T date;
   Node* next;
   Node(const T& d):date(d),next(0){}
};
template<typename T>
class LinkList{
public:
   Node<T>* pHead;
   LinkList():pHead(0){};
```

```
~LinkList();
15
     int IsEmpty();
     void Print();
     void Insert(const T& value);
     void deletenode(const T& value);
     Node<T>* find(const T& value);
     LinkList& operator=(const LinkList& a);
21 };
22
   template<typename T>
23
   LinkList<T>::~LinkList(){
24
     Node<T>* pNow;
25
     while (pHead) {
26
       pNow=pHead;
27
       pHead=pHead->next;
       delete pNow;
28
29
30 }
   template < typename T >
   int LinkList<T>::IsEmpty(){
    if (pHead)return 0;//首节点存在即非空
33
34
     else return 1:
35
36
   template<typename T>
37
   void LinkList<T>::Print(){
     for (Node<T>* pNow=pHead;pNow;pNow=pNow->next){
       cout<<pNow->date<<" ";
    }
41
     cout << "\n";
42
43
   template<typename T>
   void LinkList<T>::Insert(const T& value){
     Node<T>* p=new Node<T>(value);
     p->next=pHead;
     pHead⊨p;
48
49 template<typename T>
   void LinkList<T>::deletenode(const T& value){
     Node<T> *pLst=pHead, *pNow=pHead;
     while (pNow&pNow=>date!=value) pLst=pNow,pNow=pNow>next;
53
       if (!pNow)return;//不存在value
54
       if(pNow=pHead){//删除节点为首节点
           pHead=pHead->next;
56
           delete pNow;
57
       }else {//删除节点非首节点
58
           pLst->next=pNow->next;
59
           delete pNow;
60
61
   template<typename T>
   Node<T>* LinkList<T>::find(const T& value){
       Node<T> *pNow=pHead;
65
     while (pNow&pNow->date!=value)pNow=pNow->next;
66
       return pNow;
67
68
   template<typename T>
   LinkList<T>& LinkList<T>::operator=(const LinkList<T)& a){
       if(this==&a)return *this;//为自身则返回
71
       this->~LinkList();//释放原来点
     pHead=0;
     if (!a.pHead) return *this;
     pHead=new Node<T>(a.pHead->date);
75
     pHead->next=0;
76
     Node\langle T \rangle^* p:
     for (Node<T> *pNow=a.pHead->next, *plst=pHead;pNow;pNow=pNow->next) {
77
       p=new Node<T>(pNow->date);
       plst->next=p;
       p->next=0;
81
       plst=p;
       return *this;
```

```
template<typename T>
    LinkList<T> Get_same(const LinkList<T>& a,const LinkList<T>& b){
      Node\langle T \rangle *it1=a.pHead, *it2=b.pHead;
      LinkList<T> c:
      while(it1&&it2){
        if(it1->date=it2->date)c.Insert(it1->date),it1=it1->next,it2=it2->next;
        else if(it1->date>it2->date)it2=it2->next;
        else it1=it1->next;
      return c:
    int main(){
      LinkList<char> a;
      LinkList<char> b;
      char al[]{'A','C','D','G','H'},bl[]{'B','C','E','G','H','O'};
      for(int i=4;i>=0;i--)a. Insert(a1[i]);
      for(int i=5;i>=0;i--)b.Insert(b1[i]);
      LinkList<char> c=Get_same(a,b);
103
     c.Print();
104 }
```

2.11 EXKMP z-Fuction

```
#include<iostream>
 #include<vector>
#include<string.h>
#include<algorithm>
#include<map>
#include<queue>
 #include<stack>
  #include<cmath>
#include<set>
 #include<unordered_map>
#include<deque>
#include<iomanip>
#include<bitset>
#define ll long long
#define int long long
  using namespace std;
  const int N=2e7+5;
  const int M=le8+5;
  const int INF=1e9;
   //const int p=998244353;
  const int MOD=1e9+7;
  const double DARW=0.97;
  int z[N], p[N];
  void solve(){
       string a,b;
        cin>>a>>b;
        b=" "+b;
        a=" "+a;
         int ansz=b.length(),ansp=0;
         for(int l=1,r=1,i=2;i < b.length();i++){
              if(i \le k z [i-l+1] < r-i+1)z[i] = z[i-l+1];
               else {
                     z[i] = max(0*111, r-i+1);
                      while (i+z[i] < b. length() \& b[i+z[i]] == b[z[i]+1])z[i]++;
                      if(i+z[i]-1>r)r=i+z[i]-1,l=i;
               //cout<<z[i]<<" ";
               ansz^=i*(z[i]+1);
         for(int l=0,r=0,i=1;i< a.length();i++){}
              if(i \le x \le [i-l+1] < r-i+1)p[i] = z[i-l+1];
               else {
                     p[i]=max(0*111,r-i+1);
                      \label{eq:while(i+p[i]<a.length()&&p[i]+1<b.length()&&a[i+p[i]]==b[p[i]+1])p[i]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&&p[i]+1<b.length()&&a[i+p[i]]==b[p[i]+1])p[i]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&&p[i]+1<b.length()&&a[i+p[i]]==b[p[i]+1])p[i]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&&a[i+p[i]]==b[p[i]+1])p[i]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&&a[i+p[i]]==b[p[i]+1])p[i]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&&a[i+p[i]]==b[p[i]+1])p[i]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&&a[i+p[i]]==b[p[i]+1])p[i]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&&a[i+p[i]]==b[i]+1])p[i]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&&a[i+p[i]]==b[i]+1]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&a[i+p[i]]==b[i]+1]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&a[i+p[i]]==b[i]+1]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&a[i+p[i]]==b[i]+1]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&a[i+p[i]]==b[i]+1]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&a[i+p[i]]==b[i]+1]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&a[i+p[i]==b[i]==b[i]+1]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&a[i]==b[i]==b[i]+1]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a.length()&a[i]==b[i]==b[i]+1]++;} \\ \text{while(i+p[i]<a
                      if(i+p[i]-1>r)r=i+p[i]-1, l=i;
```

2.12 0_to_latex

```
#include <iostream>
      #include <fstream>
       #include <string>
       #include <filesystem>
       namespace fs = std::filesystem;
       // 仅在下划线前面添加反斜杠进行转义
       std::string escape_filename(const std::string& filename) {
                std::string safe_filename = filename;
                size t pos = 0;
                while ((pos = safe_filename.find('_', pos)) != std::string::npos) {
                         safe_filename.insert(pos, "\\"); // 在下划线前面插入反斜杠
                         pos += 2; // 更新位置, 跳过新插入的字符
16
                return safe_filename;
17
18
                const std::string output_filename = "listings.tex";
20
21
                std::ofstream outfile(output_filename);
22
23
                if (!outfile.is_open()) {
24
                         std::cerr << "Failed to open output file." << std::endl;</pre>
25
                         return 1;
26
27
                outfile << "% Generated LaTeX code for C++ file listings" << std::endl;
28
                outfile << "\\section{All}\n";</pre>
30
                for (const auto& entry : fs::directory_iterator(".")) {
31
                         const auto& path = entry.path();
32
                          if (entry.is_regular_file() && path.extension() == ".cpp") {
                                   std::string filename = path.filename().string();
33
                                   std::string basename = escape_filename(filename); // 转义文件名
35
                                   // 构造子章节标题, 这里简单地使用转义后的文件名
                                   std::string subsection_title = basename.substr(0, basename.size() - 4);
                                   // 输出到LaTeX文件
                                   outfile << "\\subsection{" << subsection_title << "}\n";</pre>
                                   \begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{outfile} &< "\ranged bottom \listing [style=cpp] {assets/"} &< basename << "}\n"; {assets/"} &< basename << 
                                                 // 假设.cpp文件在assets目录下
                                   outfile << "\\hrulefill\n\n";</pre>
45
                outfile.close();
                std::cout << "LaTeX listings generated in " << output_filename << std::endl;
                return 0;
```

2.13 List

```
#include<iostream>
#include<algorithm>
using namespace std;
struct Node{
 int date;
 Node *next;
 Node(const int& d):date(d),next(0){}
bool cmp1(int a, int b){return a < b;}
class List{
 Node *first, *last;
 unsigned listSize;
public:
  List(): first(0), last(0), listSize(0){}
  List(int a[],int num);
  List(const List &a);
  unsigned size() const{return listSize;}
  bool empty()const{return !listSize;}
  void push_back(const int& x);
  void push_front(const int& x);
  bool pop_back();
  bool pop_front();
  bool remove(const int& x);
  void remove_all(const int& x);
  void clear():
  void insert(Node *pos,const int& x);
  void erase(const int& w);
  void erase(Node *pos);
  void print()const;
  Node* find(const int& x)const;
  List& operator=(const List& a);
  List& operator+=(const List& a);
  friend List operator+(const List& a, const List&b);
  void listsort(bool (*cmp)(int,int)=cmp1);
  ~List();
void List::listsort(bool (*cmp)(int,int)){//根据传入函数排序 默认升序
  int *arr=new int[listSize];//用于储存链表数据, 方便排序
  Node *p=first;
  for(int i=0;i<listSize;++i,p=p->next)arr[i]=p->date;//存入数组
  sort(arr,arr+listSize,cmp);//排序
  p=first;
  for(int i=0;i<listSize;++i,p=p->next)p->date=arr[i];//更新链表
  delete[] arr;
List operator+(const List& a, const List&b) {
  List c(a);
  c+⇒;
  return c;
List& List::operator+=(const List& a) {
  for(Node *p=a.first;p;p=p->next){
   Node *now=new Node(p->date);
   last->next=now;
   last=now;
  listSize+=a.listSize;
  return *this:
List& List::operator=(const List& a){
  if(this=&a)return *this;
  new(this) List(a);
  return *this;
```

```
void List::remove_all(const int& x){//移除所有为x的数
 67
      while (remove(x));
 68
    void List::erase(Node *pos){//移除指针为pos的数
 69
      if (pos=first)pop_front();//若指定为首地址则利用pop_front函数
                                                                                                    14
 71
 72
        Node *p=first;
                                                                                                    143
 73
        while(p->next!=pos)p=p->next;//找到pos前指针
                                                                                                    144
 74
        p->next=pos->next;
                                                                                                    14
 75
        if(pos=last)last=p;
                                                                                                    146
        delete pos;
                                                                                                    14
 77
        --listSize;
                                                                                                    14
 78
                                                                                                    14
 79
                                                                                                    150
    void List::erase(const int&w){//移除第x个的数
                                                                                                    15
      if(w>listSize)return;//若w大于链表大小则返回
 81
                                                                                                    152
 82
      if (w==1)pop_front();
                                                                                                    153
 83
      else {
                                                                                                    154
 84
        Node *now=first->next, *before=first;
 85
        for(int i=2;i<=w;i++)before=now,now=now->next;//找到第x数所对应指针和第x-1数所对//应指针
                                                                                                    15
 86
        before->next=now->next;
 87
        if (now=last) last=before;
 88
        delete now:
 89
        --listSize;
                                                                                                    160
 90
                                                                                                    16
 91 }
                                                                                                    162
    List::List(int a[], int num){//将数组转换为链表
                                                                                                    163
      listSize=num;
                                                                                                    164
      if (!num){
                                                                                                    165
 94
 95
                                                                                                    166
          first=0;
 96
          last=0;
                                                                                                    16
 97
      }else {
 98
        Node *p=new Node(a[0]);
 99
        first=last=p;
                                                                                                    17
100
        for (int i=1; i \le num; i++)
                                                                                                    17
          p=new Node(a[i]);
102
          last->next=p;
          last=p;
                                                                                                    174
104
105
106
                                                                                                    17
    List::List(const List &a){//拷贝
107
                                                                                                    17
108
      listSize=a.listSize;
                                                                                                    17
      if(!listSize){
109
        first=last=0;
110
        return;
112
      Node *p=new Node(a.first->date), *now=a.first->next;
      first=last=p;
                                                                                                    18
      for (;now;now=now->next) {
                                                                                                    18
116
        p=new Node(now->date);
                                                                                                    18
        last->next=p;
                                                                                                    18
118
        last=p;
                                                                                                    18
119
                                                                                                    19
120
                                                                                                    19
    void List::push_back(const int& x){//在链表末添加x
                                                                                                    192
      Node *p=new Node(x);
                                                                                                    193
123
      if (!listSize) first=last=p;
124
      else {
125
        last->next=p;
                                                                                                    196
        last=p;
                                                                                                    191
127
                                                                                                    198
128
     ++listSize;
                                                                                                    199
                                                                                                    20
    void List::push_front(const int& x){//将x置入链表首
130
                                                                                                    20
131
     Node *p=new Node(x);
                                                                                                    202
132
      if(!listSize)first=last=p;
                                                                                                    203
                                                                                                    204
        p->next=first;
                                                                                                    205
                                                                                                    206 List::~List(){
        first=p;
```

```
++listSize;
bool List::pop_back(){//移除链表最后一个数
 if (!listSize)return 0;
  if(listSize==1){
   delete[] first;
   first=last=0;
  }else {
   Node *now=first;
   while(now->next!=last)now=now->next;
   delete now->next;
   now->next=0;
 --listSize;
 return 1;
bool List::pop_front(){//移除链表第一个数
 if (!listSize) return 0;
 if(listSize==1){
   delete first;
   first=last=0;
  }else {
   Node *now=first;
   first=first->next;
   delete now;
  --listSize;
 return 1:
bool List::remove(const int& x){//移除第一个值为x的数
 Node *now=first, *before=first;
 while (now&&now->date!=x) before=now,now=now->next;//找到第一个值为x的数
  if (now) { // 若存在值为x的数 不存在则返回0
   if(listSize==1){
     delete now;
     first=last=0;
   }else {
     if(now=first){
       first=first->next;
       delete now;
      else if(now=last){
       last=before;
       delete now;
       last->next=0;
       before->next=now->next;
       delete now;
   --listSize;
   return 1;
 return 0:
void List::clear(){//清空链表
 this->~List();
 first=last=0;
 listSize=0;
void List::insert(Node *pos,const int& x){//在pos后插入x
 Node *p=new Node(x);
 p->next=pos->next;
 pos->next=p;
 if(pos=last)last=p;
 ++listSize;
```

```
for(Node *p=first; first!=0;p=first){
207
208
        first=first->next;
209
        delete p;
210
211 }
212
    void List::print()const{
      for (Node* now=first; now; now=now->next) cout<<now->date<<" ";
214
215
    Node* List::find(const int&x)const{//寻找第一个值为x的数 未找到则返回0
217
      for(Node* p=first;p;p=p->next)
218
        if (p->date=x) return p;
219
      return 0;
220
    int main(){
221
222
      int n;
      cin>>n;
223
      List a;
      while (n--) {
225
226
        int num;
227
        cin>>num:
228
        a.push_front(num);
229
230
      a.print();
      List b;
231
232
      b—a;
      b.print();
      cout << a. find (1) << ' n';
235
      cout \ll b. find (1) \ll "\n";
236 }
```

2.14 Left partial tree

```
#include<iostream>
 2 #include<vector>
 3 #include<string.h>
 4 #include<algorithm>
 5 #include∢map>
 6 #include<queue>
  #include<stack>
   #include<cmath>
   #include<set>
  #include<unordered_map>
   #include<deque>
12 #include<iomanip>
13 #include<br/>bitset>
14 #define ll long long
15 #define int long long
   using namespace std;
   const int N=1e6+5;
   const int M=1e8+5;
   const int INF=le9;
   const int p=998244353;
   const double DARW=0.97;
   struct node\{int ch[2], d, val;\}t[N];
23 int f[N], ff[N];
24 int find(int x){
25
     if(f[x]==x)return x;
     return f[x] = find(f[x]);
27
28
   int \& rs(int x){return t[x].ch[t[t[x].ch[1]].d< t[t[x].ch[0]].d];}
29
   int merge(int x, int v){
     if (!x||!y)return x|y;
     if(t[x].val>t[y].val||(t[x].val=t[y].val&x>y))swap(x,y);
     f[y] = find(x);
     rs(x) = merge(rs(x), y);
    t[x].d=t[rs(x)].d+1;
     return x;
```

```
void solve(){
 int n,m;
 cin>>n;
 for(int i=1; i \leq n; i++){
   cin>>t[i].val;t[i].d=1;
   f[i]=i; ff[i]=1;
 cin≫m;
  while (m--) {
    char op;
    int x,y;
    cin>>op;
    if (op="M") {
     cin>>x>>v:
      if(!ff[x]||!ff[y]||find(x)=find(y))continue;
     merge(find(x), find(y));
    }else {
      cin>>x;
      if (! ff [x]) {
        cout << "0 \n";
        continue;
      int k=find(x);
      cout << t[k]. val << "\n";
      f[t[k].ch[0]] = t[k].ch[0];
      f[t[k].ch[1]] = t[k].ch[1];
      f[k]=merge(t[k].ch[0],t[k].ch[1]);
      ff[k]=0;
signed main(){
   ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(0);
    cout.tie(0);
    int t=1,k=1;
    //cin>>t;
    while(t--){
     solve();
```

2.15 FastRead

```
inline int read()
{
    int x=0,f=1;char ch=getchar();
    while (ch<'0'||ch>'9'){if (ch='-') f=-1;ch=getchar();}
    while (ch>='0'&&ch<='9'){x=x*10+ch-48;ch=getchar();}
    return x*f;
}
```

2.16 Inv FFT

```
#include<bits/stdc++h>
#define int long long
using namespace std;
const double Pl=acos(-1);
const int ND=998244353;
int ksm(int x,int k){
int ans=1;
while(k){
```

```
if (k&1)ans=x*ans%MOD;
            x=x*xMOD;
12
            k>>=1;
13
14
       return ans:
15 }
16 namespace Poly{
       int len, Lim=1, Alen, Blen, rev[N], ans[N];
17
       struct Complex{
18
            double r,i;
19
20
            Complex()\{r=0,i=0;\}
21
            Complex(double real, double imag):r(real),i(imag){}
22
23
       inline Complex operator +(Complex A, Complex B) {return Complex(A.r+B.r,A.i+B.i);}
       inline Complex operator - (Complex A, Complex B) {return Complex(A.r-B.r, A.i-B.i);}
24
       inline Complex operator *(Complex A, Complex B) {return Complex (A. r*B. r-A. i*B. i, A. r*B. i+A. i*B. r 9
26
       inline void init(int Alen, int Blen){
27
            \label{lim} while(Lim<=Alen+Blen)Lim<<=l,++len;
            for(int i=0; i \le lim; i++)rev[i]=(rev[i>>1]>>1)|((i&1)<<(len-1));
28
29
       inline void FFT(vector<Complex>& a,int type){
30
            for(int i=0; i \leq Lim; i++)if(i \leq rev[i])swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
31
            for(int m=2;n<=Lim;n<<=1){
32
                Complex wn=Complex(\cos(2.0*PI/m), \sin(2.0*PI/m));
33
34
                for (int i=0; i < Lim; i+=m) {
                    Complex w=Complex(1,0);
                     for (int j=0; j \leq m/2; j++){
                         Complex t=w*a[i+j+m/2];
                         Complex u=a[i+j];
                         a[i+j]=u+t;
                         a[i+j+m/2]=u-t;
                         w=w*wn;
                }
            if(!type){
                reverse(a.begin()+1,a.end());
47
                for (int i=0; i \leq Lim; i++)a[i].r/=Lim;
48
49
       inline vector<Complex> mul(vector<Complex> f,vector<Complex> g){
51
            int lf=f.size(),lg=g.size();
52
            init(lf, lg);
53
            f.resize(Lim),g.resize(Lim);
            vector<Complex> h(Lim);
            FFT(f,1);FFT(g,1);
            for(int i=0;i<Lim; i++)h[i]=f[i]*g[i];
57
            FFT(h,0);
58
            return h;
59
60
       vector<Complex> Inv(int n, vector<Complex> A){
61
            vector<Complex> B(n);
            B[0]. r = ksm(A[0]. r, MOD 2, MOD);
62
            int deg=1;
63
            while (deg < (n << 1)) {
64
                deg << =1;
6.5
                vector<Complex> C=(deg<=n?vector<Complex>(A.begin(),A.begin()+deg):A);
66
                init(deg,B.size());
                C. resize(Lim); B. resize(Lim);
                FFT(C,1);FFT(B,1);
                for (int i=0; i \le Lim; ++i)B[i]=B[i]*(Complex(2,0)-C[i]*B[i]);
                FFT(B,0); B. resize(deg);
71
            B. resize(n);
            return B;
76 }
  int n;
   void solve(){
       cin>>n;
```

```
vector<Poly::ComplexA(n);
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)cin>A[i].r;
vector<Poly::ComplexOns=Poly::Inv(n,A);
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)cout<<(int)(ans[i].r+0.5)</pre>

**State of the control of the
```

2.17 Inv_NTT

```
#include<br/>bits/stdc++.h>
#define 11 long long
using namespace std;
const int N=3e6+5;
inline int ksm(int x, int k, int mod){
    int ans=1;
    while(k){
        if (k&1)ans=111*ans*x/mod;
        x=111*x*x%mod;
        k>>=1:
    return ans;
namespace Poly{
    const int MOD=998244353,G=3,INVG=332748118;
    int lim, len, rev[N], invlim;
    inline void init(int 11, int 12){
        \lim_{n \to \infty} 1, \ln_n = 0;
         while (\lim \le 1+12)\lim \le 1+12
        for(int \ i=0; i< lim; i++)rev[i] = (rev[i>>1]>>1)|((i\&1)<<(len-1));
        invlim=ksm(lim,MOD 2 MOD);
    inline void NTT(vector<int> &f, int type){
        for(int \ i=0; i< lim; i++) if(i< rev[i]) \\ swap(f[i], f[rev[i]]);
        for(int m=2;m<=lim;m<<=1){
             int wn=ksm(type?G:INVG,(MOD1)/m,MOD);
             for (int i=0; i < \lim ; i+=m) {
                 int w=1;
                 for (int j=0; j \leq m/2; j++)
                      int u=f[i+j], v=111*w*f[i+j+m/2]%MOD;
                      f[i+j]=(u+v)MOD, f[i+j+m/2]=(u-v+MOD)MOD;
                      w=111*wn*w%MOD;
        if(!type){
             for (int i=0;i<lim;i++)f[i]=1ll*f[i]*invlim%MOD;
    inline vector<int> mul(vector<int> f, vector<int> g){
        int lf=f.size(),lg=g.size();
        init(lf,lg);
        f.resize(lim),g.resize(lim);
        vector<int> h(lim);
        NIT(f,1);NIT(g,1);
        for (int i=0; i < \lim ; i++)h[i]=1 \cdot ll * f[i] * g[i] % MOD;
        NIT(h,0);
        return h;
```

```
51
         vector<int> Inv(int n, vector<int> A){
              vector < int > B(n);
52
53
              B[0]=ksm(A[0],MOD2,MOD);
              int deg=1;
54
              while (deg < (n << 1)) {
                   deg << =1;
                   vector < int > C = (deg < n? vector < int > (A. begin(), A. begin() + deg) : A);
57
                   init(deg,B.size());
58
                   C.resize(lim);B.resize(lim);
60
                   NIT(C,1); NIT(B,1);
                   for (int i=0; i < \lim; ++i)B[i]=B[i]*(2-111*C[i]*B[i]%MOD+MOD)%MOD;
                  NIT(B,0); B. resize(deg);
              B. resize(n);
64
              return B;
65
66
67
68 int n;
69 void solve(){
70
         cin>>n;
         vector<int> f(n);
71
         for (int i=0; i < n; i++) cin >> f[i];
         vector < int > g=Poly::Inv(n, f);
74
         \label{eq:continuous} {\rm for}\,(\,{\rm int}\ i\!=\!\!0; i\!<\!\!n\,;\, i\!+\!+\!)\!cout\!<\!\!<\!\!g\,[\,i]\!<<\,"\ \backslash n\,"\,[\,i\!=\!\!-1\,]\,;
75 }
76 int main(){
77
         ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
78
         cin.tie(0);
         cout.tie(0);
         int t=1;
         // cin>>t;
         while(t--){
              solve();
```

2.18 Exgcd

```
#include<iostream>
    #include<algorithm>
    #define ll long long
    using namespace std;
    const int N=3e6+5;
    11 inv[N];
    void exgcd(ll a, ll b, ll &x, ll &y){
        if (!b)x=1,y=0;
        else \operatorname{exgcd}(b, a\%b, y, x), y=a/b*x;
10 }
11 int main(){
        11 n,p;
12
        cin>>p;inv[1]=1;
        for (11 i=2; i \leq n; i++)
           inv[i] = (((-p/i)*inv[p\%i])\%p+p)\%p;
16
17
        for (int i=1; i \le n; i++){
18
            cout \ll inv[i] \ll "\n";
```

```
#include<algorithm>
#include<map>
#include<queue>
#include<stack>
#include<cmath>
#include<set>
#include<unordered_map>
#include<deque>
#include<iomanip>
#include<br/>bitset>
#include<functional>
#include<br/>
dits/stdc++.h>
#define ll long long
#define int long long
#define pii pair<int,int>
using namespace std;
const int N=5e5+5;
const int M=5e6+5;
const int INF=1e9;
//const int p=998244353;
const int MOD=le9+7:
const double DARW=0.97;
 const double eps=le-12;
int dp[N], a[20];
int gcd(int a, int b){
     if (!b) return a;
     return gcd(b,a%b);
 void solve(){
    int n, l, r;
     cin>>n>>l>>r;
     for(int i=1;i \le n;i++)cin >> a[i];
     for (int i=1; i < a[1]; i++)dp[i]=2e18;
    dp[0] = 0;
     for (int i=2; i \le n; i++){
         for(int j=0, lim=gcd(a[i], a[1]); j< lim; j++)\{
              \quad \text{for(int } u\!\!=\!\!j\;, c\!\!=\!\!0; c\!\!<\!\!2; c\!\!+\!\!=\!\!(u\!\!=\!\!j\;)) \{
                  int p=(u+a[i])%a[1];
                  dp[p]=min(dp[p],dp[u]+a[i]);
     int ans=0;
     for (int i=0; i < a[1]; i++){}
         if(r>=dp[i])ans+=(r-dp[i])/a[1]+1;
         if(l>dp[i])ans=(l-1-dp[i])/a[1]+1;
     cout << ans << "\n";
signed main(){
     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(0);
    cout.tie(0);
   int t=1,k=1;
   //cin>>t;
  while(t--)solve();
```

2.20 splay

2.19 CSC_dp

1 #include<iostream>
2 #include<vector>
3 #include<string.h>

#include<iostream>
#include<algorithm>
#include<cstring>
#include<cmath>
#include<map>
#include<stack>
#include<queue>

```
8 #include<vector>
     #define ll long long
     const int N=1e5+5;
    using namespace std;
12 int root, tot;
     struct splay{
           int ch[2], fa, val, cnt, size;
15 }a[N];
16
     void maintain(int x){
17
           a\hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} x\hspace{0.1cm}]\hspace{0.1cm}.\hspace{0.1cm} size\hspace{-0.1cm} +\hspace{-0.1cm} a\hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} a\hspace{0.1cm}[\hspace{0.1cm} x\hspace{0.1cm}]\hspace{0.1cm}.\hspace{0.1cm} ch\hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} 1\hspace{0.1cm}]\hspace{0.1cm}]\hspace{0.1cm}.\hspace{0.1cm} size\hspace{-0.1cm} +\hspace{-0.1cm} a\hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} x\hspace{0.1cm}]\hspace{0.1cm}.\hspace{0.1cm} cnt\hspace{0.1cm} ;
18
19
     bool get(int x){
20
           return a[a[x].fa].ch[1]==x;
21
     void clear(int x){
22
23
           a\,[\,x\,]\,.\,ch[0]\!=\!a\,[\,x\,]\,.\,ch[1]\!=\!a\,[\,x\,]\,.\,fa\!=\!\!a\,[\,x\,]\,.\,va\!\models\!\!a\,[\,x\,]\,.\,cnt\!=\!\!a\,[\,x\,]\,.\,siz\,e\!=\!0;
24 }
25
     void rotate(int x){
26
           int y=a[x].fa, z=a[y].fa, chk=get(x);
           a\left[y\right]. \left.ch\left[chk\right]\!\!=\!\!a\left[x\right]. \left.ch\left[chk^{\smallfrown}1\right];\right.
27
28
           if(a[x].ch[chk^1])a[a[x].ch[chk^1]].fa=y;
29
           a[y].fa=x;
           a[x].ch[chk^1]=y;
30
31
           a[x].fa=z;
           if(z)a[z].ch[y=a[z].ch[1]]=x;
32
33
           maintain(y);
34
           maintain(x);
35 }
36
     void splay(int x){
37
           for (int f=a[x].fa; f=a[x].fa, f; rotate(x)){
38
                 if(a[f].fa)rotate(get(x)=get(f)?f:x);
39
40
           root=x;
41
     void insert(int k){
42
43
           if(!root){
44
                 a[++tot] \cdot val = k;
                 a[tot].cnt++;
46
                 root=tot;
47
                 maintain(root);
48
                 return;
49
50
           int cur=root, f=0;
51
           while(1){
52
                 if(a[cur].va \longrightarrow k){
53
                       a[cur].cnt++;
                       maintain(cur);
                       maintain(f);
                       splay(cur);
57
                       return;
58
59
                 f=cur;
60
                 cur=a[f].ch[a[f].val < k];
61
                 if (!cur) {
62
                       a[++tot] \cdot val=k;
                       a[tot].cnt++;
63
                       a[tot].fa=f;
64
65
                       a[f].ch[a[f].val < k] = tot;
                       maintain(tot);
67
                       maintain(f);
68
                       splay(tot);
69
                       return;
70
71
72
73
     int rnk(int x){
74
           int res=0,cur=root;
75
           while(1){
                 if(x \leq a[cur].val)cur = a[cur].ch[0];
77
                       res = a[a[cur].ch[0]].size;
```

```
if(x=a[cur].val){
                       splay(cur);
                       return res+1;
                  res+=a[cur].cnt;
                  \operatorname{cur}=a[\operatorname{cur}].\operatorname{ch}[1];
     int kth(int k){
         int cur=root;
         while(1){
              if(a[cur].ch[0]\&\&k = a[a[cur].ch[0]].size)cur = a[cur].ch[0];
                  k=a[a[cur].ch[0]].size+a[cur].cnt;
                  if(k<=0){
                       splay(cur);
                       return a[cur].val;
                  \operatorname{cur}=a[\operatorname{cur}].\operatorname{ch}[1];
103
    int pre(){
104
         int cur=a[root].ch[0];
         if(!cur)return cur;
         while (a[cur].ch[1]) cur = a[cur].ch[1];
107
         splay(cur);
108
         return cur;
109 }
110
    int nxt(){
         int cur=a[root].ch[1];
         if (!cur) return cur;
         while(a[cur].ch[0])cur=a[cur].ch[0];
         splay(cur);
115
         return cur;
     void del(int k){
118
         rnk(k);
119
         if(a[root].cnt>1){
120
             a[root].cnt--;
12
              maintain(root);
122
              return;
         if (!a[root].ch[0]&&!a[root].ch[1]){
124
              clear(root);
126
              root=0;
127
128
129
         if (!a[root].ch[0]) {
130
             int cur=root;
              root = a [root].ch[1];
             a[root].fa=0;
13
              clear(cur);
13
              return;
         if (!a[root].ch[1]) {
13
137
              int cur=root;
              root=a[root].ch[0];
139
             a[root].fa=0;
14
              clear(cur);
14
             return;
142
         int cur=root;
144
         int x=pre();
         a[a[cur].ch[1]].fa=root;
146
         a[root].ch[1]=a[cur].ch[1];
         clear(cur);
         maintain(root);
```

```
150 int main(){
151
         int n;
         cin>>n;
153
         for(int i=1;i \le n;i++){
154
             int x.k:
             cin>>x>>k;
             if (x==1){
157
                  insert(k);
             }else if (x==2){
                  del(k);
160
             else if(x==3){
161
                 cout << rnk(k) << "\n";
             else if(x=4)
163
                 cout << kth(k) << "\n";
             }else if (x==5){
164
165
                 insert(k);
                  cout << a[pre()].val << "\n";
167
                  del(k);
             }else {
168
                  insert(k);
170
                  cout \ll a[nxt()].val \ll "\n";
                  del(k);
172
173
```

2.21 TCS

rnk[dfn]=x;

```
#include<iostream>
    #include<vector>
    #include<string.h>
    #include<algorithm>
    #include<map>
  6 #include<queue>
  7 #include<stack>
  8 #include<cmath>
  9 #include<set>
10 #include<unordered_map>
11 #include<deque>
   #include<iomanip>
    #include<bitset>
    #define 11 long long
    #define int long long
    #define pii pair<int,int>
    using namespace std;
    const int N=1e5+5;
    const int M=le5+5;
    const int INF=2e9;
    //const int p=998244353;
    const int MOD=1e9+7;
23
    const double DARW=0.97;
    int n,m,r,p,dfn;
    \mathrm{int}\ a\left[N\right], \mathrm{tr}\left[N\!\!<\!<\!2\right], \mathrm{f}\left[N\right], \mathrm{son}\left[N\right], \mathrm{sz}\left[N\right], \mathrm{idx}\left[N\right], \mathrm{rnk}\left[N\right], \mathrm{top}\left[N\right], \mathrm{bj}\left[N\!\!<\!<\!2\right], \mathrm{dep}\left[N\right];
    \begin{array}{l} \text{vector} < \text{int} > e\left[N\right]; \end{array}
    void dfs1(int x,int fa){
27
       f[x]=fa;
28
       \mathbf{sz}[\mathbf{x}] = 1;
       dep[x]=dep[fa]+1;
       for(auto u:e[x]){
31
          if (u=fa)continue;
32
33
          dfs1(u,x);
34
          sz[x]+=sz[u];
35
          if(sz[u]>sz[son[x]])son[x]=u;
36
37
38 void dfs2(int x, int fa){
       idx[x]=++dfn;
```

```
if (!son[x]) return;
       dfs2(son[x],fa);
       for(auto u:e[x]){
         if (!idx[u]) dfs2(u,u);
     void pushdown(int 1,int r,int bh){
       if(l=r)return;
       int mid=(l+r)>>1;
       (tr[bh << 1] += (mid-l+1)*bj[bh])\% =p;
       (tr[(bh << 1)|1] += (r-mid)*bj[bh])\%=p;
       (bj[bh<<1]+=bj[bh])%=p;
       (\,bj\,[\,(\,bh\!\!<\!\!<\!\!1)\!|\,1]\!+\!\!=\!\!bj\,[\,bh\,]\,)\%\!\!=\!\!p\,;
       bj [bh]=0;
     void build(int l,int r,int bh){
       if(l=r){tr[bh]=a[rnk[1]]%p;return;}
       int mid=(l+r)>>1;
       build(l,mid,bh << 1);
       build(mid+1,r,(bh<<1)|1);
       {\rm tr}\,[bh] \!=\! ({\rm tr}\,[bh\!\!<\!\!<\!\!1] \!\!+\!\! {\rm tr}\,[\,(bh\!\!<\!\!<\!\!1)|\,1\,]\,) \!\!\!/\!\! p\,;
     void add(int l,int r,int x,int y,int bh,int k){
       if(x = l = r - l + 1) * k) = p, (bj[bh] + k) = p; return;}
       pushdown(l,r,bh);
       int mid=(l+r)>>1;
       if(x \le mid) add(1, mid, x, y, bh < < 1,k);
       if(y>mid)add(mid+1,r,x,y,(bh<<1)|1,k);
 70
       tr[bh]=(tr[bh<<1]+tr[(bh<<1)|1])%p;
     int find(int 1, int r, int x, int y, int bh){
       if(x<=l&&y>=r)return tr[bh];
       pushdown(l,r,bh);
       int mid=(l+r)>>1,ans=0;
       if(x \leq mid)(ans + \equiv find(1, mid, x, y, bh \leq 1)) \neq p;
       if(y>mid)(ans+=find(mid+1,r,x,y,(bh<<1)|1))%=p;
       return ans;
     void add(int x,int y,int z){
       while(top[x]!=top[y]){
         if(dep[top[x]]{<}dep[top[y]])swap(x,y);\\
         add(1,n,idx[top[x]],idx[x],1,z);
         x=f[top[x]];
       if(dep[x]>dep[y])swap(x,y);
       \operatorname{add}(1, n, \operatorname{idx}\left[\mathbf{x}\right], \operatorname{idx}\left[\mathbf{y}\right], 1, \mathbf{z});
     int find(int x, int y){
       int ans=0;
       while (top[x]!=top[y])
         if(dep[top[x]] < dep[top[y]])swap(x,y);
         (ans+=find(1,n,idx[top[x]],idx[x],1))=p;
         x=f[top[x]];
       if(dep[x]>dep[y])swap(x,y);
       (ans+=find(1,n,idx[x],idx[y],1))=p;
       return ans;
     void solve(){
10
       cin>>n>>n>>r>>p;
       for(int i=1; i \le n; i++) cin >> a[i];
103
       for(int i=1,u,v;i <\!\!n;i+\!\!+\!\!)cin>\!\!>\!\!v,e[u].push\_back(v),e[v].push\_back(u);
       dfs1(r,0);
10
       dfs2(r,r);
10
       build(1,n,1);
       for(int i=1;i \le m;i++){
         int op;
         cin>>op;
         if (op==1){
            int x, y, z;
```

top[x]=fa;

```
cin>>x>>y>>z;
112
113
              add(x,y,z);
                                                                                                                                                   inline vector<int> mul(vector<int> f, vector<int> g){
           }else if (op==2){
                                                                                                                                                         int lf=f.size(),lg=g.size();
115
             int x,y;
                                                                                                                                                        init(lf, lg);
116
             cin>>x>>y;
                                                                                                                                                        f.resize(lim),g.resize(lim);
             cout \ll find(x,y) \ll "\n";
           }else if (op==3){
                                                                                                                                                         vector<int> h(lim);
                                                                                                                                                        NIT(f,1); NIT(g,1);
119
             int x,z;
                                                                                                                                                         \label{eq:formal_interpolation} \text{for(int } i = 0; i < \lim; i + +) h[i] = 1 \, l \, l^* f[i]^* g[i] \text{MOD};
             cin>>x>>z;
             add(1,n,idx[x],idx[x]+sz[x]-1,1,z);
                                                                                                                                                        NTT(h,0);
           }else {
                                                                                                                                                         return h;
123
             int x;
124
             \texttt{cout} \!\! < \!\! \mathsf{find} \left( 1, \! n, \mathsf{idx} \left[ x \right], \mathsf{idx} \left[ x \right] \!\! + \!\! \mathsf{sz} \left[ x \right] \!\! - \!\! 1, \!\! 1 \right) \!\! < \!\! < \!\! " \backslash n";
                                                                                                                                              int n,m;
                                                                                                                                              void solve(){
127
       }
                                                                                                                                                   cin>>n>>m;
                                                                                                                                                   vector < int > f(n+1), g(m+1);
128 }
     signed main(){
                                                                                                                                                   for (int i=0; i \le n; i++) cin >> f[i];
          ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
                                                                                                                                                   for (int i=0; i \le m; i++) cin >> g[i];
130
           cin.tie(0);
131
                                                                                                                                                   vector<int> h=Poly::mul(f,g);
132
          cout.tie(0);
                                                                                                                                                   for(int i=0;i<=n+m;i++)cout<< h[i]<<" \n"[i==n+m];
       int t=1,k=1;
134
        //cin>>t;
                                                                                                                                              int main(){
       while (t--) {
                                                                                                                                                   int t=1;
136
                                                                                                                                                   // cin>>t;
             solve();
137
                                                                                                                                                   while(t--){
138 }
                                                                                                                                                        solve();
```

2.22 NTT

```
#include<br/>
dits/stdc++.h>
   #define ll long long
   using namespace std;
   const int N=3e6+5;
 6 inline int ksm(int x,int k,int mod){
        int ans=1;
        while(k){
            if (k&1)ans=111*ans*x/mod;
            x=111*x*x\mod;
             k>>=1;
11
12
13
        return ans;
14
15 namespace Poly{
        const int MOD=998244353,G=3,INVG=332748118;
16
17
        int lim, len, rev[N], invlim;
18
        inline void init(int 11, int 12){
            \lim_{n \to \infty} 1, \ln_n = 0;
19
             while (\lim \le 1+12)\lim \le 1, \lim + +;
20
21
            for(int i=0; i<\lim ; i++)rev[i]=(rev[i>>1]>>1)|((i&1)<<(len-1));
22
            invlim=ksm(lim,MOD 2,MOD);
23
24
        inline void NTT(vector<int> &f,int type){
            for(int \ i=0; i< lim; i++) if(i< rev[i]) swap(f[i], f[rev[i]]);
25
            for(int m=2;m<=lim;m<<=1){
26
                 int wn=ksm(type?G:INVG,(MOD1)/m,MOD);
27
28
                 for (int i=0; i < lim; i+=m) {
                     int w=1;
                     for (int j=0; j \leq n/2; j++){
                          int u=f[i+j], v=111*w*f[i+j+m/2]%MOD;
31
32
                          f \ [ \ i+j \ ] = (u+v) \ MOD, \ f \ [ \ i+j+m/2 \ ] = (u-v+MOD) \ MOD;
                          w=111*wn*w%MOD;
36
37
                 for (int i=0; i < \lim ; i++)f[i]=111*f[i]*invlim%MOD;
```

2.23 FHQ_treap

```
#include<br/>bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
const int N=1e5+5;
using namespace std;
struct Node{
    Node *ch[2];
    int val, prio;
    int cnt;
    int siz;
    Node(int val):val(val),cnt(1),siz(1){
        ch[0]=ch[1]=nullptr;
        prio=rand();
    Node(Node *node) {
         val=node->val, prio=node->prio, cnt=node->cnt, siz=node->siz;
    inline void upd_siz(){
        siz=cnt;
         if(ch[0]!=nullptr)siz+=ch[0]->siz;
         if(ch[1]!=nullptr)siz+=ch[1]->siz;
struct\ none\_rot\_treap\{
#define _3 second.second
#define _2 second.first
    vector<Node*>rt;
    none_rot_treap(){rt.push_back(nullptr);}
    pair<Node*,Node*> split(Node* cur,int key){
         if(cur=nullptr)return {nullptr,nullptr};
         if(cur->val<=key){
            auto temp=split(cur->ch[1],key);
            cur->ch[1]=temp.first;
            cur->upd_siz();
            return {cur,temp.second};
        }else{
```

```
auto temp=split(cur->ch[0],key);
                  cur->ch[0]=temp.second;
                  {\it cur->} {\it upd\_siz()}\,;
                  return {temp.first,cur};
41
42
         tuple<Node*,Node*,Node*>split_by_rk(Node* cur,int rk){
43
             if(cur=nullptr)return {nullptr,nullptr,nullptr};
44
             int ls_siz=cur->ch[0]==nullptr?0:cur->ch[0]->siz;
45
46
             if(rk \le ls_siz)
47
                  Node *1,*mid,*r;
                  tie(l,mid,r)=split_by_rk(cur->ch[0],rk);
                  \operatorname{cur} > \operatorname{ch}[0] = r;
                  cur->upd_siz();
                  return {1,mid,cur};
             }else if(rk<=ls_siz+cur->cnt){
52
53
                  Node *lt=cur->ch[0];
                  Node *rt=cur->ch[1];
55
                  \operatorname{cur} > \operatorname{ch}[0] = \operatorname{cur} > \operatorname{ch}[1] = \operatorname{nullptr};
                  return {lt,cur,rt};
56
57
                  Node *1,*mid,*r;
58
                  tie(l,mid,r)=split_by_rk(cur->ch[1],rk-ls_siz-cur->cnt);
                  \operatorname{cur} > \operatorname{ch}[1] = 1;
                  cur->upd_siz();
61
62
                  return {cur, mid, r};
63
64
65
         Node* merge(Node* u,Node* v){
             if(u=nullptr&&v=nullptr)return nullptr;
66
              if(u!=nullptr&&v=nullptr)return u;
67
              if(v!=nullptr&&u=nullptr)return v;
68
69
              if(u->prio<v->prio){
                  Node* temp=new Node(u);
71
                  temp->ch[0]=u->ch[0];
                  temp->ch[1]=merge(u->ch[1],v);
73
                  temp->upd_siz();
                  return temp;
             }else{
                  Node* temp=new Node(v);
77
                  temp->ch[1]=v->ch[1];
78
                  temp->ch[0]=merge(u,v->ch[0]);
                  temp->upd_siz();
79
                  return temp;
81
82
         void insert(int val){
83
             auto temp=split(root,val);
84
             auto l_tr=split(temp.first,val-1);
             Node *new_node;
             if(l_tr.second=nullptr){
                  new_node=new Node(val);
             }else{
                  l_tr.second->cnt++;
91
                  l_tr.second->upd_siz();
92
             Node *l_tr_combined=nerge(l_tr.first,l_tr.second=nullptr?new_node:l_tr.second);
93
             root=merge(l_tr_combined,temp.second);
94
95
96
         void del(int val){
97
             auto temp=split(root, val);
             auto l_tr=split(temp.first,val-1);
98
             if(l_tr.second->cnt>1){
99
                  l tr.second->cnt--;
                  l_tr.second->upd_siz();
102
                  l_tr.first=merge(l_tr.first,l_tr.second);
103
             }else{
104
                  if(temp.first==_tr.second){
                      temp.first=nullptr;
105
                  delete l_tr.second;
```

```
l_tr.second=nullptr;
110
            root=merge(l_tr.first,temp.second);
11
111
        int qrank_by_val(Node *cur,int val){
            auto temp=split(cur,val-1);
113
            int ret=(temp.first==nullptr?0:temp.first->siz)+1;
            root=merge(temp.first ,temp.second);
113
116
            return ret;
        int qval_by_rank(Node *cur,int rk){
            Node *1,*mid,*r;
            tie(l,mid,r)=split_by_rk(cur,rk);
            int ret=mid->val;
            root=merge(merge(l,mid),r);
123
            return ret;
124
125
        int qprev(int val){
126
            auto temp=split(root, val-1);
            int ret=qval_by_rank(temp.first,temp.first->siz);
127
            root=merge(temp.first,temp.second);
            return ret;
13
13
        int qnex(int val){
13
            auto temp=split(root, val);
            int ret=qval_by_rank(temp.second,1);
            root=merge(temp.first,temp.second);
            return ret;
136
137
   };
138
   none_rot_treap tr;
139
    int a[N];
    void solve(){
        srand(time(0));
        int n,m,ans=0;
        cin>>n>m;
        for (int i=1;i \le n; i++)cin>>a[i], tr.insert(a[i]);
144
        int lst=0;
        while (m--) {
            int op,x;
            cin>>op>>x;
            \hat{x}=lst;
            if (op==1)tr.insert(x);
            else if (op=2)tr.del(x);
            else if (op==3)ans^=(lst=tr.qrank_by_val(tr.root,x));
            else if (op==4)ans^=(lst=tr.qval_by_rank(tr.root,x));
            else if(op==5)ans^=(lst=tr.qprev(x));
            else ans^=(lst=tr.qnex(x));
157
        cout << ans << "\n";
158 }
159 signed main(){
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
160
        cin.tie(0);
        cout.tie(0);
        int t=1,k=1;
      //cin>>t;
      while(t--){
166
          solve();
167
168
```

2.24 CSC dij

#include<iostream> #include<vector> #include<string.h> #include<algorithm>

```
5 | #include<map>
   #include<queue>
   #include<stack>
   #include<cmath>
  #include<set>
10 #include<unordered map>
11 #include<deque>
12 #include<iomanip>
13 #include<br/>bitset>
14 #include<functional>
  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
   #define ll long long
   #define int long long
  #define pii pair<int,int>
   using namespace std;
20 const int N=2e5+5;
  const int M=5e6+5;
   const int INF=1e9;
   //const int p=998244353;
   const int MOD=1e9+7;
   const double DARW=0.97:
25
   const double eps=le-12;
   int ans[N], f[N];
   vector<int>t[N];
   struct node{int x,val;bool operator<(const node& a)const{return val>a.val;}};
   struct edge{int v,w;};
   vector<edge>e[N];
32 priority_queue<node>q;
33
   void dij(){
       while (q. size() \& f[q. top().x])q.pop();
34
       if(q.empty())return;
35
36
       node x=q.top();
       q.pop();
       f[x.x]=1;
       for(auto u:e[x.x]){
            if(u.w+ans[x.x] < ans[u.v]){
41
                ans[u.v]=u.w+ans[x.x];
                q.push(\{u.v,ans[u.v]\});
43
44
45
       dij();
46
47
   void solve(){
       int h,a,b,c;
       cin>>h>>a>>b>>c;
       if(a < b)swap(a,b);
       if(b < c)swap(b,c);
       for(int i=0;i< c;i++)e[i].push_back({(i+a)%c,a}),e[i].push_back({(i+b)%c,b}),ans[i]=2e18;
52
       ans[0]=1;
       q.push({0,ans[0]});
       dij();
56
       int as=0:
       for (int i=0; i < c; i++){
            if(h) = ans[i])
            as+=(h-ans[i])/c+1;
       {\color{red} \textbf{cout}}{<\!\!<\!\!\!<\!\!\!<\!\!\!<\!\!\!"\backslash n"}\,;
61
62 }
63 signed main(){
       ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
       cin.tie(0);
66
       cout.tie(0);
67
     int t=1,k=1:
68
     //cin>>t;
     while(t--)solve();
```

2.25 BarrettReduction

```
struct Mod
{
    long long m, p;
    void init(int pp) { m = ((__int128)1 << 64) / pp; p = pp; }
    long long operator ()(long long x){
        return x - ((__int128(x) * m) >> 64) * p;
    }
} mod;
```

2.26 RandomIncremeMethod

```
#include<iostream>
  #include<vector>
  #include<string.h>
  #include<algorithm>
  #include<map>
  #include<queue>
  #include<stack>
   #include<cmath>
   #include<set>
  #include<unordered_map>
  #include<deque>
  #include<iomanip>
  #include<bitset>
   #include<functional>
   #include<br/>bits/stdc++.h>
  #define ll long long
   #define int long long
   #define pii pair<int,int>
   using namespace std;
   const int N=3e5+5;
   const int M=5e6+5;
   const int INF=1e9;
   //const int p=998244353;
   const int MOD=1e9+7;
   const double DARW=0.97;
   const double eps=1e-12;
   int cmp(double x, double y){
     if(x-y>eps)return 1;
     if(x-y<eps)return -1;
     return 0;
   struct node{
    double x, y;
   node getmid(node a,node b){return {(a.x+b.x)/2,(a.y+b.y)/2};}
   \label{eq:double_dist(node a,node b)} \\ \{ \text{return sqrt}((a.x-b.x)*(a.x-b.x)+(a.y-b.y)*(a.y-b.y)); \} \\
   struct circle {node o; double r; }c;
   circle getc(node x1, node x2, node x3){
     double a=x1.x-x2.x, b=x1.y-x2.y, c=x1.x-x3.x, d=x1.y-x3.y, e=((x1.x*x1.x-x2.x*x2.x)+(x1.y*x1.y-x2.y)
           node\ o\{(d^*e-b^*f)/(a^*d-b^*c)\,,(a^*f-c^*e)/(a^*d-b^*c)\,\};
     double r=dist(o,x1);
     return {o,r};
   void solve(){
     int n;
     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)cin>>a[i].x>>a[i].y;
     random shuffle(a+1,a+n+1);
     c.o=a[1], c.r=0;
     for(int i=1;i \leq n;i++)
       if(cmp(dist(a[i],c.o),c.r)==1){
         c.o=a[i],c.r=0;
52
53
         for (int j=1; j \le i-1; j++){
           if(cmp(dist(c.o,a[j]),c.r)==1){
```

```
c.o=getmid(a[i],a[j]);
             c.r=dist(c.o,a[j]);
             for (int u=1; u \le j-1; u++){}
                if(cmp(dist(c.o,a[u]),c.r)==1){
58
59
                  c=getc(a[i],a[j],a[u]);
62
63
64
65
66
     cout<<fixed<<setprecision(16)<<c.r<<"\n"<<c.o.x<\" "<<c.o.y<<"\n";
67
68
   signed main(){
       ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
69
       cin.tie(0);
71
       cout.tie(0);
       int t=1,k=1;
73
       //cin>>t;
74
       while(t--)solve();
```

2.27 none_rot_treap

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
  #define int long long
   const int N=1e5+5;
   using namespace std;
   struct Node{
       Node *ch[2];
       int val, prio;
       int cnt;
       int siz;
       Node(int val):val(val),cnt(1),siz(1){
           ch[0]=ch[1]=nullptr;
13
           prio=rand();
14
       Node(Node *node){
           val=node->val, prio=node->prio, cnt=node->cnt, siz=node->siz;
16
17
       inline void upd_siz(){
            if(ch[0]!=nullptr)siz+=ch[0]->siz;
            if(ch[1]!=nullptr)siz+=ch[1]->siz;
21
22
24 struct none_rot_treap{
25 #define _3 second.second
26 #define _2 second.first
27
       Node* root:
28
       pair<Node*, Node*> split(Node* cur, int key){
            if(cur=nullptr)return {nullptr,nullptr};
29
           if (cur->val<=key){
               auto temp=split(cur->ch[1],key);
31
               cur->ch[1]=temp.first;
32
               cur->upd_siz();
                                                                                                      104
               return {cur,temp.second};
                                                                                                      105
                                                                                                      100
35
           }else{
               auto temp=split(cur->ch[0],key);
                                                                                                      10
36
37
               cur->ch[0]=temp.second;
38
               cur->upd siz();
               return {temp.first,cur};
41
                                                                                                      113
       tuple<Node*,Node*,Node*>split_by_rk(Node* cur,int rk){
42
           if(cur=nullptr)return {nullptr,nullptr,nullptr};
           int ls_siz=cur->ch[0]==nullptr?0:cur->ch[0]->siz;
```

```
if(rk \le ls_siz){}
         Node *1,*mid,*r;
         tie(l,mid,r)=split_by_rk(cur->ch[0],rk);
         \operatorname{cur} > \operatorname{ch}[0] = r;
         cur->upd_siz();
         return {1,mid,cur};
    }else if(rk<=ls_siz+cur->cnt){
         Node *1t=cur->ch[0];
         Node *rt=cur->ch[1];
         \operatorname{cur}\operatorname{>ch}[0]=\operatorname{cur}\operatorname{>ch}[1]=\operatorname{nullptr};
         return {lt,cur,rt};
         Node *1,*mid,*r;
         tie(l,mid,r)=split\_by\_rk(cur->ch[1],rk-ls\_siz-cur->cnt);
         \operatorname{cur} > \operatorname{ch}[1] = 1;
         cur->upd_siz();
         return {cur,mid,r};
Node* merge(Node* u,Node* v){
     if(u=nullptr&&v=nullptr)return nullptr;
     if(u!=nullptr&&v==nullptr)return u;
     if (v!=nullptr&&=nullptr)return v;
     if(u->prio<v->prio){
         u\text{-}\!>\!ch[1]\text{=}\!\operatorname{merge}\!\left(u\text{-}\!>\!ch\left[\,1\,\right]\,,v\right);
         u->upd_siz();
         return u;
         v->ch[0]=merge(u,v->ch[0]);
         v->upd\_siz();
         return v;
void insert(int val){
    auto temp=split(root, val);
    auto l_tr=split(temp.first,val-1);
    Node *new node;
     if(l_tr.second=nullptr){
         new_node=new Node(val);
    }else{
         l_tr.second->cnt++;
         l_tr.second->upd_siz();
    Node *l_tr_combined=nerge(l_tr.first,l_tr.second==nullptr?new_node:l_tr.second);
    root=merge(l_tr_combined,temp.second);
void del(int val){
    auto temp=split(root, val);
    auto l_tr=split(temp.first,val-1);
    if(l_tr.second->cnt>1){
         l_{tr.second->cnt--};
         l_tr.second->upd_siz();
         l_tr.first=merge(l_tr.first,l_tr.second);
         if(temp.first==_tr.second){
              temp.first=nullptr;
         delete l_tr.second;
         l_tr.second=nullptr;
    root=merge(l_tr.first,temp.second);
int qrank_by_val(Node *cur,int val){
    auto temp=split(cur,val-1);
    int ret=(temp.first==nullptr?0:temp.first->siz)+1;
    root=merge(temp.first,temp.second);
    return ret;
int qval_by_rank(Node *cur,int rk){
    Node *1,*mid,*r;
    tie(l,mid,r)=split_by_rk(cur,rk);
```

```
int ret=mid->val;
116
117
             root=merge(merge(l,mid),r);
118
             return ret;
119
120
        int qprev(int val){
             auto temp=split(root, val-1);
             int ret=qval_by_rank(temp.first,temp.first->siz);
             root=merge(temp.first,temp.second);
124
             return ret;
        int qnex(int val){
127
             auto temp=split(root, val);
128
             int ret=qval_by_rank(temp.second,1);
             root=merge(temp.first ,temp.second);
129
130
             return ret;
131
132 };
133 none_rot_treap tr;
134 int a[N];
    void solve(){
135
        srand(time(0));
136
        int n,m,ans=0;
138
        cin>>n>m;
        for(int \ i=1; i<\!\!\!=\!\!n; i+\!\!\!+\!\!\!)cin>\!\!\!>\!\!\!a[\,i\,]\,, tr.insert(a[\,i\,])\,;
        int lst=0;
140
141
        while (m--) {
142
             int op,x;
143
             cin>>op>>x;
144
             \hat{x}=lst;
             if (op==1)tr.insert(x);
145
             else if (op==2)tr.del(x);
146
             else if (op==3)ans^=(lst=tr.qrank_by_val(tr.root,x));
147
             else if(op==4)ans^=(lst=tr.qval_by_rank(tr.root,x));
             else if(op==5)ans^=(lst=tr.qprev(x));
149
             else ans^=(lst=tr.qnex(x));
150
151
        cout << ans << "\n";
153 }
154 signed main(){
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
156
        cin.tie(0);
        cout.tie(0);
158
        int t=1,k=1;
159
       //cin>>t;
      while(t--){
161
           solve();
162
```

2.28 lucas.

```
#include<iostream>
   #define 11 long long
   using namespace std;
   ll ini[100005];
   ll apow(ll a, ll b, ll p){
       ll ans=1;a%=p;
            if (b&1)ans=ans*a%p;
            a=a*a%p;
            b>>=1:
12
       return ans;
13
14 | 11 C(11 n, 11 m, 11 p){
15
       if (n∢m)return 0;
       return ini [n] *apow(ini [m], p-2, p) *apow(ini [n-m], p-2, p)%p;
```

2.29 Binary heap

```
#include<iostream>
   #include<vector>
   #include<string.h>
   #include<algorithm>
   #include<map>
   #include<queue>
   #include<stack>
   #include<cmath>
   #include<set>
   #include<unordered_map>
   #include<deque>
   #include<iomanip>
   #include<br/>bitset>
   #define 11 long long
   #define int long long
   using namespace std;
   const int N=1e6+5;
   const int M=1e8+5;
   const int INF=le9;
   const int p=998244353;
    const double DARW=0.97;
   int n, a[N];
   void up(int x){
     while (x/2\&\&a[x]<a[x/2]) {
        if(a[x] < a[x/2])swap(a[x],a[x/2]);
        \mathbf{x}/=2;
27
28
    void down(int x){
      while(2*x \le n){
       int t=2*x;
        i f(t+1 \le x (t+1) \le x (t)) t++;
       if(\mathbf{a}[t]>=\mathbf{a}[x]) break;
       swap(a[t],a[x]);
       x=t;
    void build(){
     for(int i=n; i>=1; i--)down(i);
    void solve(){
     int q;
     cin>>q;
     \mathrm{while}(\mathbf{q}\text{--})\{
       int op,x;
        cin>>op;
```

```
if (op==1){
         cin>>x;
         a[++n]=x;
         up(n);
       }else if (op==2)cout<<a[1]<<"\n";
51
52
       else swap(a[1],a[n]),n--,down(1);
53
54
55
56
57
   signed main(){
       ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
       cin.tie(0);
       cout.tie(0);
61
       int t=1,k=1;
       //cin>>t;
       while(t--){
         solve();
65
```

2.30 Linklist

```
#include<br/>bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   struct Node{
    int date;
     Node* next;
     Node(const int \& d): date(d), next(0) \{\}
   class LinkList{
     Node* pHead:
   public:
     LinkList():pHead(0)\{\};
     ~LinkList();
     int IsEmpty();
     void Print();
     void Insert(int value);
     void deletenode(int value);
16
17
     Node* find(int value);
     LinkList& operator=(const LinkList& a);
18
19
   LinkList::~LinkList(){
20
     Node* pNow;
21
     while (pHead) {
22
       pNow=pHead:
23
       pHead=pHead->next;
25
       delete pNow;
26
27
28
   int LinkList::IsEmpty(){
     if(pHead)return 0;//首节点存在即非空
30
     else return 1;
31
   void LinkList::Print(){
32
     for (Node* pNow=pHead; pNow; pNow=pNow=>next){
       cout<<pNow->date<<" ";
35
    }
     cout << "\n";
36
37
   void LinkList::Insert(int value){
38
39
     Node* p=new Node(value);
     p->next=pHead;
     pHead=p;
41
42
43 void LinkList::deletenode(int value){
    Node *pLst=pHead,*pNow=pHead;
```

while (pNow&pNow=>date!=value) pLst=pNow,pNow=pNow>next;

```
if (pNow==pHead) {//删除节点为首节点
            pHead\!\!=\!\!pHead\!\!>\!\!next;
            delete pNow;
        }else {//删除节点非首节点
            pLst->next=pNow->next;
             delete pNow;
    Node* LinkList::find(int value){
        Node *pNow⇒pHead;
      while (pNow&pNow->date!=value)pNow=pNow->next;
        return pNow;
    LinkList& LinkList::operator=(const LinkList& a){
        if(this=-&a)return *this;//为自身则返回
        this->~LinkList();//释放原来点
      pHead=0;
      if (!a.pHead) return *this;
      pHead=new Node(a.pHead->date);
      pHead->next=0:
      Node* p;
      for (Node *pNow=a.pHead->next, *plst=pHead;pNow;pNow=pNow->next) {
        p=new Node(pNow->date);
        plst->next=p;
        p->next=0;
        plst=p;
        return *this;
    int main(){
      LinkList a;
        int num,n;
      {\color{red} \mathbf{cout}} <\!\!<\!\!" \text{the size of list:"};
      cin>>n;
      while(n--){//测试输入
        cout<<"cin:";
        cin>>num;
        a.Insert(num);
        cout<<"list a:";</pre>
        a.Print();
      LinkList b;
        b=a;
      cout<<"list b:";</pre>
      b.Print();
      int finda;
      cout<<"find:";</pre>
      cin>>finda;
      Node* it=a.find(finda);//测试查找、=
      cout<<"the address of findnum:";
      cout << it << "\n";
      it->date=0;
      cout<<"list a:";
      a.Print();
      cout<<"list b:";</pre>
      b.Print();
      int del;
104
      while(!a.IsEmpty()){//测试删除, 判空
105
        cout << "del:";
106
        cin>>del;
        a.deletenode(del);
        cout<<"list a:";
108
        a.Print();
```

if (!pNow)return;//不存在value

2.31 FFT

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
 2 #define int long long
  #define double long double
   using namespace std;
   const double PI=acos(-1);
   const int N=5e6+5:
   namespace Poly{
       int len, Lim=1, Alen, Blen, rev[N], ans[N], p;
       void setP(int x){p=x;}
       struct Complex{
            double r, i;
1.1
            Complex()\{r=0,i=0;\}
            Complex(double real, double imag):r(real),i(imag){}
14
15
       inline Complex operator +(Complex A, Complex B) {return Complex(A.r+B.r, A.i+B.i);}
       inline Complex operator -(Complex A, Complex B) {return Complex(A.r-B.r, A.i-B.i);}
16
       inline Complex operator *(Complex A, Complex B) {return Complex(A.r*B.r-A.i*B.i,A.r*B.i+A.i*B.r.7.
17
             );}
       inline void init(int Alen, int Blen){
            while(Lim<=Alen+Blen)Lim<<=1,++len;
19
            for(int i=0; i \le \lim_{i \to 0} i + i = (rev[i] > 1] > 1) | ((i - i) < (len-1));
20
21
       inline void FFT(vector Complex & a, int type){
22
            for (int i=0; i \leq Lim; i++) if (i \leq rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
23
            for(int m=2;m<=Lim;m<<=1){
24
                Complex wn=Complex(\cos(2.0*PI/m), \sin(2.0*PI/m));
25
26
                for(int i=0; i < Lim; i+=m){
27
                    Complex w=Complex(1,0);
                    for (int j=0; j \leq n/2; j++){
28
                         Complex t=w*a[i+j+m/2];
                         Complex u=a[i+j];
                         a[i+j]=u+t;
                         a[i+j+m/2]=u-t;
32
                         w=w*wn;
35
                }
36
37
            if(!type){
38
                reverse(a.begin()+1,a.end());
39
                for(int i=0;i<Lim; i++)a[i].r/=Lim;
40
41
       inline vector<Complex> mul(vector<Complex> f,vector<Complex> g){
42
            int lf=f.size(),lg=g.size();
                                                                                                            102
44
            init(lf,lg);
            f.resize(Lim),g.resize(Lim);
45
            vector<Complex> h(Lim);
            FFT(f,1);FFT(g,1);
47
            for(int \ i=0; i<\!\!Lim; i+\!\!+\!\!)h[\,i]=\!\!f[\,i\,]*g[\,i\,];
            FFT(h,0);
                                                                                                            10
            return h:
51
52
       inline vector<int> mul(vector<int> f, vector<int> g){
53
            int lf=f.size(),lg=g.size();
                                                                                                            112
54
            vector<Complex>ff(lf);
55
            vector<Complex>gg(lg);
            for(int i=0;i<lf;i++)ff[i].r=f[i];
```

```
for(int i=0;i<lg;i++)gg[i].r=g[i];
             vector<Complex> hh=mul(ff,gg);
             vector < int > h(lf+lg-1);
             for(int i=0; i< lf+lg-1; i++)h[i]=(int)(hh[i].r+0.5);
            return h:
        inline vector<int> pmul(vector<int> f, vector<int> g){
             int lf=f.size(),lg=g.size();
            init(lf,lg);
             f.resize(Lim),g.resize(Lim);
             vector<Complex> v1(Lim),v2(Lim),v3(Lim),v4(Lim),h1(Lim),h2(Lim),h3(Lim);
             for(int i=0;i \leq Lim;i++){
                 v1[i].r=f[i]>>15;
                 v2[i].r=f[i]&((1<<15)-1);
                 v3[i].r=g[i]>>15;
                 v4[i].r=g[i]&((1<<15)-1);
            FFT(v1,1);FFT(v2,1);FFT(v3,1);FFT(v4,1);
             for(int i=0; i < Lim; i++){}
                 h1[i]=v1[i]*v3[i];
                 ^{h2[\,i\,]=v1[\,i\,]*v4[\,i\,]+v2[\,i\,]*v3[\,i\,]};
                 h3[i]=v2[i]*v4[i];
            FFT(h1,0);FFT(h2,0);FFT(h3,0);
             vector < int > h(lf+lg-1);
             for(int i=0,w1,w2,w3; i<1f+lg-1; i++){
                 wl=(int)(h1[i].r+0.5)%p;
                 w2=(int)(h2[i].r+0.5)\%p;
                 w3=(int)(h3[i].r+0.5)\%p;
                 h[i] = (w1*(1 << 30)\%p + w2*(1 << 15)\%p + w3)\%p;
            return h;
    int n,m,p;
    void solve(){
        cin>>n>>m>>p;
        Poly::setP(p);
        vector < int > A(n+1);
        vector < int > B(m+1);
        for (int i=0; i \le n; i++) cin >> A[i];
        for(int i=0;i<=m;i++)cin>>B[i];
        vector<int>h=Poly::pmul(A,B);
        for (int i=0; i \le m+m; i++)cout < h[i] << "";
103 signed main(){
        ios::sync with stdio(false);
        cin.tie(0);
        cout.tie(0);
        int t=1;
        // cin>>t;
        while(t--){
            solve();
```

杜教筛

得到 $f(n) = (f * g)(n) - \sum_{d|n,d < n} f(d)g(\frac{n}{d})$ 。 构造一个积性函数 g,那么由 $(f*g)(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d)g(\frac{n}{d})$, 求 $S(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(i)$,其中 f 是一个积性函数。

$$g(1)S(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f * g)(i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{d|i,d < i} f(d)g(\frac{n}{d}) \quad (1)$$

$$\stackrel{t=\frac{i}{d}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f * g)(i) - \sum_{t=2}^{n} g(t) S(\lfloor \frac{n}{t} \rfloor)$$
 (2)

当然,要能够由此计算 S(n),会对 f,g 提出一些要求:

- f*g 要能够快速求前缀和。
- g 要能够快速求分段和 (前缀和)。
- 在预处理 S(n) 前 $n^{rac{2}{3}}$ 项的情况下复杂度是 $O(n^{rac{2}{3}})_{\circ}$ 对于正常的积性函数 g(1)=1,所以不会有什么问题

素性测试

- 前置: 快速乘、快速幂
- int 范围内只需检查 2, 7, 61
- long long 范围 2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022
- 3E15 内 2, 2570940, 880937, 610386380, 4130785767
- 4E13 内 2, 2570940, 211991001, 3749873356
- http://miller-rabin.appspot.com/

扩展欧几里得

- 如果 a 和 b 互素,那么 x 是 a 在模 b 下的逆元
- 注意 x 和 y 可能是负数

类欧几里得

- $m = \lfloor \frac{an+b}{c} \rfloor.$
- (c,c,n); 否则 f(a,b,c,n) = nm f(c,c-b-1,a,m-1)。 f(a, b, c, n) = $f(a,b,c,n) = (\frac{a}{c})n(n+1)/2 + (\frac{b}{c})(n+1) + f(a \bmod c, b \bmod$ $\sum_{i=0}^{n} \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor$: $\stackrel{\cdot}{=} a \geq c \text{ or } b \geq c \text{ B}$;
- $g(a,b,c,n) = (\frac{a}{c})n(n+1)(2n+1)/6 + (\frac{b}{c})n(n+1)/2 +$ $g(a,b,c,n) \; = \; \textstyle \sum_{i=0}^n i \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor \colon \; \stackrel{\mbox{\tiny def}}{=} \; a \; \geq \; c \; \; \mbox{or} \; \; b \; \geq \; c \; \; \mbox{bt},$ 1)m - f(c, c - b - 1, a, m - 1) - h(c, c - b - 1, a, m - 1)) $g(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n); \ \textcircled{AM} \ g(a, b, c, n) = \frac{1}{2}(n(n + c, n))$
- $h(a,b,c,n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor^2$: $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a \geq c \text{ or } b \geq$ $c,b \bmod c,c,n)$; 否则 h(a,b,c,n) = nm(m+1) - 2g(c,c-1) $(c,c,n) \ + \ 2(\frac{a}{c})g(a \bmod c, b \bmod c, c, n) \ + \ 2(\frac{b}{c})f(a \bmod c, c, n)$ $(\frac{b}{c})^2 (n \ + \ 1) \ + \ (\frac{a}{c}) (\frac{b}{c}) n (n \ + \ 1) \ + \ h (a \bmod c, b \bmod$ b-1, a, m-1) - 2f(c, c-b-1, a, m-1) - f(a, b, c, n)时,h(a,b,c,n) = 0 $(\frac{a}{c})^2 n(n + 1)(2n + 1)/6 +$

斯特灵数

- 第一类斯特灵数: 绝对值是 n 个元素划分为 k 个环排列 的方案数。s(n,k) = s(n-1,k-1) + (n-1)s(n-1,k)
- 第二类斯特灵数: n 个元素划分为 k 个等价类的方案数 S(n,k) = S(n-1,k-1) + kS(n-1,k)

一些数论公式

- 当 $x \ge \phi(p)$ 时有 a^x $\equiv a^{x \mod \phi(p) + \phi(p)} \pmod{p}$
- $\mu^2(n) = \sum_{d^2|n} \mu(d)$
- $\sum_{d|n} \varphi(d) = n$
- $\sum_{d|n} 2^{\omega(d)} = \sigma_0(n^2)$,其中 ω 是不同素因子个数
- $\sum_{d|n} \mu^2(d) = 2^{\omega(d)}$

些数论函数求和的例子

- $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i[gcd(i,n) = 1] = \frac{n\varphi(n) + [n=1]}{2}$
- $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} [gcd(i,j) = x] = \sum_{d} \mu(d) \lfloor \frac{n}{dx} \rfloor \lfloor \frac{m}{dx}.$
- $\sum_{d} \varphi(d) \lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor \lfloor \frac{m}{d} \rfloor$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} gcd(i,j) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{d|gcd(i,j)} \varphi(d)$
- $S(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu(i) = 1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{d|i,d < i} \mu(d) \stackrel{t = \frac{1}{d}}{=}$ $\sum_{t=2}^{n} S(\lfloor \frac{n}{t} \rfloor) \ (\mathbb{A}J\mathbb{H} \ [n=1] = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d))$
- $S(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi(i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} i \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{d|i,d < i} \varphi(i) \stackrel{t = \frac{1}{d}}{=}$ $\tfrac{i(i+1)}{2} - \textstyle\sum_{t=2}^n S(\tfrac{n}{t}) \ (\text{AJH} \ n = \textstyle\sum_{d|n} \varphi(d))$
- $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu^{2}(i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{d^{2} \mid n} \mu(d) = \sum_{d=1}^{\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor} \mu(d) \lfloor \frac{n}{d^{2}} \rfloor$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} gcd^{2}(i,j) = \sum_{d} d^{2} \sum_{t} \mu(t) \lfloor \frac{n}{dt} \rfloor^{2}$
- $\stackrel{x=dt}{=} \sum_{x} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{x} \right\rfloor^2 \sum_{d|x} d^2 \mu(\frac{t}{x})$
- $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi(i) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} [i \perp j] 1 =$ $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu(i) .$

斐波那契数列性质

- $F_{a+b} = F_{a-1} \cdot F_b + F_a \cdot F_{b+1}$
- $F_1+F_3+\cdots+F_{2n-1}=F_{2n}, F_2+F_4+\cdots+F_{2n}=F_{2n+1}-1$
- $\sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i = F_{n+2} 1$
- $\sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i^2 = F_n \cdot F_{n+1}$
- $F_n^2 = (-1)^{n-1} + F_{n-1} \cdot F_{n+1}$
- $gcd(F_a, F_b) = F_{gcd(a,b)}$
- 模 n 周期 (皮萨诺周期)
- $-\pi(p^k) = p^{k-1}\pi(p)$ $\forall p \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{10}, \pi(p)|p-1$ $\pi(2) = 3, \pi(5) = 20$ $\pi(nm) = lcm(\pi(n), \pi(m)), \forall n \perp m$

常见生成函数

 $\forall p \equiv \pm 2 \pmod{5}, \pi(p)|2p+2$

- $(1+ax)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k x^k$
- $1 x^{r+1}$ 1 - x $= \sum_{k=0}^{n} x^k$
- 1-ax $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k x^k$

- $(\frac{1}{1}x)^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)x^k$
- $\frac{1}{(1-x)^n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} {n+k-1 \choose k} x^k$
- $e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{k!}$
- $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{n}$

佩尔方程

正整数,则称此二元二次不定方程为佩尔方程。 -个丢番图方程具有以下的形式: $x^2-ny^2=1$ 。且 n 为

明了佩尔方程总有非平凡解。而这些解可由 \sqrt{n} 的连分数求出。 际上对任意的 n, $(\pm 1,0)$ 都是解)。对于其余情况,拉格朗日证 若 n 是完全平方数,则这个方程式只有平凡解 (±1,0) (实

$$x = [a_0; a_1, a_2, a_3] = x = a_0 + \cfrac{1}{a_1 + \cfrac{1}{a_2 + \cfrac{1}{a_3 + \cfrac{1}{$$

其中最小的i,将对应的 (p_i,q_i) 称为佩尔方程的基本解,或 列,由连分数理论知存在i使得 (p_i,q_i) 为佩尔方程的解。取 $x_i + y_i \sqrt{n} = (x_1 + y_1 \sqrt{n})^i$ 。或者由以下的递回关系式得到: 最小解,记作 (x_1,y_1) ,则所有的解 (x_i,y_i) 可表示成如下形式: 设 $\frac{p_i}{q_i}$ 是 \sqrt{n} 的连分数表示: $[a_0; a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots]$ 的渐近分数

$$x_{i+1} = x_1 x_i + n y_1 y_i, \ y_{i+1} = x_1 y_i + y_1 x_i$$

容易解出 k 并验证。 前的系数通常是 -1)。暴力/凑出两个基础解之后加上一个 0, 通常, 佩尔方程结果的形式通常是 $a_n = ka_{n-1} - a_{n-2}(a_{n-2})$

Burnside & Polya

是说有多少种东西用 g 作用之后可以保持不变。 $|X/G|=\frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{g\in G}|X^g|$ 。 X^g 是 g 下的不动点数量,也就

同,每个置换环必须染成同色 -种置换 g,有 c(g) 个置换环, $|Y^X/G|=\frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{g\in G}m^{c(g)}$ 。用 m 种颜色染色,然后对于 为了保证置换后颜色仍然相

1.12皮克定理

2S = 2a + b - 2

- S 多边形面积
- a 多边形内部点数
- b 多边形边上点数

1.13 莫比乌斯反演

- $g(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d) \Leftrightarrow f(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d)g(\frac{n}{d})$ $f(n) = \sum_{n|d} g(d) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \sum_{n|d} \mu(\frac{d}{n})f(d)$
- 1.14低阶等幂求和
- $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{1} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}n^{2} + \frac{1}{2}n$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = \frac{1}{3}n^{3} + \frac{1}{2}n^{2} + \frac{1}{6}n$

- $= \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right]^2 = \frac{1}{4}n^4 + \frac{1}{2}n^3 + \frac{1}{4}n^2$
- $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^4 =$ $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30} = \frac{1}{5}n^5 + \frac{1}{2}n^4 + \frac{1}{3}n^3$
- $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^5 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2(2n^2+2n-1)}{12} = \frac{1}{6}n^6 + \frac{1}{2}n^5 + \frac{5}{12}n^4 \frac{1}{12}n^2$

1.15

- 错排公式: $D_1 = 0, D_2 = 1, D_n = (n-1)(D_{n-1} + D_{n-2}) =$ $n!(\tfrac{1}{2!}-\tfrac{1}{3!}+\dots+(-1)^n\tfrac{1}{n!})=\lfloor\tfrac{n!}{e}+0.5\rfloor$
- 卡塔兰数 (n 对括号合法方案数, n 个结点二叉树个数 的三角形划分数,n 个元素的合法出栈序列数): $C_n =$ $n \times n$ 方格中对角线下方的单调路径数,凸 n+2 边形 $\frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}$

1.16 伯努利数与等幂求和

 $\sum_{i=0}^{n} i^{k} = \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=0}^{k} {k+1 \choose i} B_{k+1-i} (n+1)^{i}$ 。也可以 $\sum_{i=0}^{n} i^{k} = \frac{1}{k+1} \sum_{i=0}^{k} {k+1 \choose i} B_{k+1-i}^{+} n^{i}$ 。区别在于 $B_{1}^{+} = 1/2$ 。

1.17 数论分块

 $f(i) = \lfloor \frac{n}{i} \rfloor = v$ 时 i 的取值范围是 [l, r]。

for (LL 1 v = N / 1; r = N /1, v, r; l <= N; l

1.18

- Nim 游戏: 每轮从若干堆石子中的一堆取走若干颗。 先手 必胜条件为石子数量异或和非零。
- 异或和非零 (对于偶数阶梯的操作可以模仿)。 推动一级,直到全部推下去。先手必胜条件是奇数阶梯的 阶梯 Nim 游戏:可以选择阶梯上某一堆中的若干颗向下
- Anti-SG: 无法操作者胜。先手必胜的条件是:
- SG 不为 0 且某个单一游戏的 SG 大于 1 。
- SG 为 0 且没有单一游戏的 SG 大于 1。
- Every-SG: 对所有单一游戏都要操作。 先手必胜的条件是 单一游戏中的最大 step 为奇数。
- 对于终止状态 step 为 0
- 对于 SG 为 0 的状态, step 是最大后继 step +1
- 对于 SG 非 0 的状态, step 是最小后继 step +1
- 树上删边: 叶子 SG 为 0, 非叶子结点为所有子结点的 SG 值加 1 后的异或和

账政:

- 打表找规律
- 寻找一类必胜态 (如对称局面)
- 直接博弈 dp

2 **函**浴

2.1 带下界网络流

- 无源汇: u → v 边容量为 [l,r],连容量 r l,虚拟源点到 v 连 l, u 到虚拟汇点连 l。
- 有源汇: 为了让流能循环使用, 连 $T \rightarrow S$, 容量 ∞ .
- 最大流: 跑完可行流后, 加 $S' \to S$, $T \to T'$, 最大流就是答案 $(T \to S)$ 的流量自动退回去了,这一部分就是下界部分的流量)。
- 最小流: T 到 S 的那条边的实际流量,减去删掉那条边后 T 到 S 的最大流。
- 费用流:必要的部分(下界以下的)不要钱,剩下的按照 最大流。

2.2 二分图匹配

- 最小覆盖数 = 最大匹配数
- 最大独立集 = 顶点数 二分图匹配数
- DAG 最小路径覆盖数 = 结点数 拆点后二分图最大匹配数

2.3 差分约束

一个系统 n 个变量和 m 个约束条件组成,每个约束条件形如 $x_j-x_i \leq b_k$ 。可以发现每个约束条件都形如最短路中的三角不等式 $d_u-d_v \leq w_{u,v}$ 。因此连一条边 (i,j,b_k) 建图。

若要使得所有量两两的值最接近,源点到各点的距离初始 成 0,跑最远路。

若要使得某一变量与其他变量的差尽可能大,则源点到各点距离初始化成 ∞,跑最短路。

2.4 三元环

将点分成度人小于 \sqrt{m} 和超过 \sqrt{m} 的两类。现求包含第一类点的三元环个数。由于边数较少,直接枚举两条边即可。由于一个点度数不超过 \sqrt{m} ,所以一条边最多被枚举 \sqrt{m} 次,复杂度 $O(m\sqrt{m})$ 。再求不包含第一类点的三元环个数,由于这样的点不超过 \sqrt{m} 个,所以复杂度也是 $O(m\sqrt{m})$ 。

对于每条无向边 (u,v),如果 $d_u < d_v$,那么连有向边 (u,v),否则有向边 (v,u)。度数相等的按第二关键字判断。然后枚举每个点 x,假设 x 是三元组中度数最小的点,然后暴力往后面枚举两条边找到 y,判断 (x,y) 是否有边即可。复杂度也是 $O(m\sqrt{m})$ 。

2.5 四元环

考虑这样一个四元环,将答案统计在度数最大的点 b 上。考虑枚举点 u,然后枚举与其相邻的点 v,然后再枚举所有度数比 v 大的与 v 相邻的点,这些点显然都可能作为 b 点,我们维护一个计数器来计算之前 b 被枚举多少次,答案加上计数器的值,然后计数器加一。

枚举完 u 之后,我们用和枚举时一样的方法来清空计数器就好了。

任何一个点,与其直接相连的度数大于等于它的点最多只有 $\sqrt{2m}$ 个。所以复杂度 $O(m\sqrt{m})$ 。

2.6 支配树

- semi [x] 半必经点 (就是 x 的祖先 z 中,能不经过 z 和 x 之间的树上的点而到达 x 的点中深度最小的)
- idom[x] 最近必经点(就是深度最大的根到 x 的必经点)

3 计算几何

3.1 k 次圆覆盖

一种是用竖线进行切分,然后对每一个切片分别计算。扫描线部分可以魔改,求各种东西。复杂度 $O(n^3 \log n)$ 。

复杂度 $O(n^2 \log n)$ 。原理是:认为所求部分是一个奇怪的多边形 + 若干弓形。然后对于每个圆分别求贡献的弓形,并累加多边形有向面积。可以魔改扫描线的部分,用于求周长、至少覆盖 k 次等等。内含、内切、同一个圆的情况,通常需要特殊处理。

3.2 三维凸包

增量法。先将所有的点打乱顺序、然后选择四个不共面的点组成一个四面体,如果找不到说明凸包不存在。然后遍历剩余的点,不断更新凸包。对遍历到的点做如下处理。

- 1. 如果点在凸包内,则不更新。
- 如果点在凸包外,那么找到所有原凸包上所有分隔了对于 这个点可见面和不可见面的边,以这样的边的两个点和新 的点创建新的面加人凸包中。

1 随机素数表

862481,914067307, 954169327 512059357, 394207349, 207808351,108755593, $47422547,\ 48543479,\ 52834961,\ 76993291,\ 85852231,\ 95217823,$ $17997457,\,20278487,\,27256133,\,28678757,\,38206199,\,41337119$ 10415371, $4489747, \quad 6697841, \quad 6791471, \quad 6878533, \quad 7883129,$ $210407, \ 221831, \ 241337, \ 578603, \ 625409,$ 330806107, 42737, 46411, 50101, 52627, 54577, 2174729, 2326673, 2688877, 2779417, 132972461,11134633,534387017, 409580177,345593317, 227218703,171863609, 12214801,345887293,306112619,437359931, 698987533,173629837, 764016151, 311809637,15589333,483577261, 362838523,191677, 713569,176939899. 906097321373523729 17148757. 91245533133583, 788813, 194869,

适合哈希的素数: 1572869, 3145739, 6291469, 12582917, 25165843, 50331653

 $1337006139375617,\ 19,\ 46,\ 3;\ 3799912185593857,\ 27,\ 47,\ 5.$ 263882790666241, 15, 44, 7; 1231453023109121, 35, 15, 37, 7; 2748779069441, 5, 39, 3; 6597069766657, 3, 41, 17, 27, 3; 3221225473, 3, 30, 5; 75161927681, 35, 31, 3; $1004535809,\ 479,\ 21,\ 3;\ 2013265921,\ 15,\ 27,\ 31;\ 2281701377,$ 104857601, 25, 22, 3; 167772161, 5, 25, 3; 469762049, 7, 26, 3; 10; 5767169, 11, 19, 3; 7340033, 7, 20, 3; 23068673, 11, 21, 3; $12289,\ 3,\ 12,\ 11;\ 40961,\ 5,\ 13,\ 3;\ 65537,\ 1,\ 16,\ 3;\ 786433,\ 3,\ 18,$ 17, 1, 4, 3; 97, 3, 5, 5; 193, 3, 6, 5; 257, 1, 8, 3; 7681, 15, 9, 17; 77309411329, 9, 33, 7; 206158430209, 3, 36, 22; 2061584302081, 39582418599937, 9, 42, NTT 素数表: $p = r2^k + 1$, 原根是 g. 3, 1, 1, 2; 5, 1, 2, 2; 5; 79164837199873, 9, 45, 43,

5 心态崩了

- (int)v.size()
- 1LL << k
- 递归函数用全局或者 static 变量要小心
- · 预处理组合数注意上限
- 想清楚到底是要 multiset 还是 set
- 提交之前看一下数据范围,测一下边界

- 数据结构注意数组大小(2 倍, 4 倍)
- 字符串注意字符集
- 如果函数中使用了默认参数的话, 注意调用时的参数个数
- 注意要读完
- 构造参数无法使用自己
- ,树链剖分/dfs 序,初始化或者询问不要忘记 idx, ridx
- 排序时注意结构体的所有属性是不是考虑了
- 不要把 while 写成 if
- 不要把 int 开成 char
- 清零的时候全部用 0 到 n+1。
- 模意义下不要用除法
- 哈希不要自然溢出
- 最短路不要 SPFA,乖乖写 Dijkstra
- 上取整以及 GCD 小心负数
- mid 用 1 + (r 1) / 2 可以避免溢出和负数的问题
- 小心模板自带的意料之外的隐式类型转换
- 求最优解时不要忘记更新当前最优解
- 图论问题一定要注意图不连通的问题
- · 处理强制在线的时候 lastans 负数也要记得矫正
- 不要觉得编译器什么都能优化

