ECNU ICPC

Team Reference Document

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   0_to_latex
1.1 0_to_latex
 1 #include <iostream>
 2 #include <fstream>
 3 #include <string>
 4 #include <vector>
 5 #include <algorithm> //
 6 #include <filesystem>
  namespace fs = std::filesystem;
      const std::string output_filename = "0output_latex_sections.tex";
      std::ofstream outfile(output_filename);
      if (!outfile.is open()) {
          std::cerr << "Failed to open output file." << std::endl;
         return 1;
      for (const auto& entry : fs::directory_iterator(".")) {
          if (entry.is_regular_file() && entry.path().extension() = ".
             std::string filename = entry.path().filename().string();
21
             std::string basename = filename.substr(0, filename.size()
22
                 - 4);
             if (filename="0_to_latex.cpp") continue;
23
24
             std::transform(basename.begin(), basename.end(), basename.
25
                 begin(),
                          [](unsigned char c){ return std::toupper(c)
             std::string subsection_title = basename;
28
```

29

```
std::replace(subsection_title.begin(), subsection_title.
30
                             end(), '-', '');
31
                      outfile << "\\subsection{" << subsection_title << "}\n";
outfile << "\\raggedbottom\\lstinputlisting[style=cpp]{
   assets/" << basename << ".cpp}\n";
outfile << "\\hrulefill\n\n";</pre>
32
33
35
36
37
38
          outfile.close();
          std::cout << "LaTeX sections generated in " << output filename <<
39
                std::endl:
          return 0;
40
41 }
```

```
freopen("1.in","r",stdin);
freopen("2.out","w",stdout);
45
        ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
46
47
        cin.tie(0);
48
        int t;
49
        cin>>t:
        while (t - -)
50
51
             solve();
52
53
        return 0;
54 }
```

2 2 2.1 2

```
| #include <bits/stdc++.h>
  using namespace std;
  void solve(){
       int n;
       cin>>n;
       vector < int > a(n+1);
       long long ans=0;
       for (int i=1; i \leq n; i++){
            cin>>a[i];
            ans+=a[i];
       map<int, int> maa;
       int mxx=0:
       int lenn=0;
       for (int i=1; i \le n; i++)
           maa[a[i]]++;
if(maa[a[i]]>=2&&a[i]>mxx){
                mxx=a[i];
20
21
            a[i]=mxx;
22
23
            ans+=a[i];
24
25
       map<int, int> ma;
       int mx=0;
27
       int len=0;
       for (int i=1; i \leq n; i++){
28
           ma[a[i]]++;
29
30
            if(ma[a[i]] == 2\&\&a[i] > mx) {
                ans+=111*(2*n-2*i+len+3)*(len)/2*mx;
31
32
                mx=a[i];
33
                len=1:
34
35
            else if (ma[mx] > = 2){
36
                len+=1;
37
38
       ans+=111*(len+1)*(len)/2*mx;
39
       cout << ans << '\n';
40
41 }
42
43 int main() {
```

პ პ 3.1 3

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
  using namespace std;
  void solve(){
       int n;
       cin >> n;
       vector < int > a(n+1);
       long long ans=0;
       bool flag=1;
       for (int i=1; i \leq n; i++){
            cin>>a[i];
12
            ans+=a[i];
13
14
       map<int, int> maa;
15
       int mxx=0;
       int lenn=0;
       for (int i=1; i \leq n; i++){
           maa[a[i]]++;
if (maa[a[i]]>=2&&a[i]>mxx){
20
                mxx=a[i];
21
22
            a[i]=mxx;
23
            ans+=a[i];
24
25
26
       map<int, int> ma;
       int mx=0;
27
       int len=0;
28
       for (int i=1; i <=n; i++)
29
           30
                ans+=111*(2*n-2*i+len+3)*(len)/2*mx;
                33
35
36
            else if (ma[mx] > = 2){
                len+=1:
37
38
39
40
       ans+=111*(len+1)*(len)/2*mx;
41
       cout << ans << '\n';
42 }
43
44 int main() {
       freopen("1.in","r",stdin);
freopen("2.out","w",stdout);
45
       ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
```

4 A_Access_Denied

4.1 A_Access_Denied

```
| #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
  string s;
   //string res;
  bool fl1;//len
10 char ans [30];
  char c[70];
  int main(){
       for (int i=0; i<26; i++){
            c[i] = 'A' + i;
       for (int i=26; i<52; i++)
            c[i] = 'a' + i - 26;
21
       for (int i=52; i<62; i++){
22
            c[i] = '0' + i - 52;
23
       ans[1] = 'A';
24
       cout << ans[1] << endl;
26
       int idx=1,d;
27
       char cc;
28
       for (int i=1; i <=20; i++){
29
            cin>>s>>s;
            if(s[0] = G'G')
30
                 return 0;
31
32
33
            cin>>cc>>d>>s;
            if(d==5)
                 idx++;
35
                 ans[idx] = 'A';
                 for (int i=1; i <= idx; i++){
37
                      cout << ans[i];
                 cout << endl;
            else {
                 break;
43
44
       int len=idx; idx=1;
       for (int i=1; i <= len; i++){}
            int \max_{0 \in \mathbb{N}} = 0;
            char ansc;
49
            for (int j=0; j<62; j++){
```

```
ans[i]=c[j];
                for (int k=1; k \le len; k++){
52
                     cout << ans [k];
53
                cout << endl;
                cin>>s>>s;
                if(s[0] = G')
                     return 0;
                cin>>cc>>d>>s;
                if(d>maxn){
                     ansc=c[j];
65
            ans[i]=ansc;
66
67
68
69 }
```

5 A_Simple_Task

5.1 A_Simple_Task

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
  using namespace std;
  int n,m;
  vector < int > ne[20];
  int dp[(1 << 19)][19];
  int main(){
       ios::sync with stdio(0);
       cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
       cin >> n >> m;
       while (m--) {
            int \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v};
            cin>>u>>v;
            ve[u].push_back(v);
            ve[v].push\_back(u);
20
21
```

6 B

6.1 B

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

void solve(){
    long long n;
    cin>>n;
    long long bmax=0,bmin=0;
```

```
for (int i=0; i <=77; i++){
            if ((n-79*i)\%77==0){
                 bmax = (\hat{n} - 79 * i) / 77;
                break;
       for (int i=0; i <=79; i++){
            if ((n-77*i)\%79==0)
                bmin=i;
       long long ans=(bmax-bmin)/79;
       if (bmax | bmin) ans+=1;
21
       cout << ans << '\n';
22
23
24
25 int main(){
       ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
26
27
       cin.tie(0);
       solve();
28
29
       return 0;
30 }
```

7 B_The_Human_Equation

7.1 B_The_Human_Equation

```
| #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 #define int long long
  using namespace std;
  int n;
  void solve(){
      cin>>n;
       int x=0:
      vector<int> vec;
      for (int i=1; i <=n; i++){
           cin>>y;
           if (!y) continue;
           if(x*y>=0){
               x+=y;
               vec.push\_back(x);
       if(x) vec.push\_back(x);
       //for(auto v:vec){
             `cout<<v<<'
       //cout <<'\n';
27
       int m=vec size();
28
29
       if (m==0){
30
           cout << 0<< '\n';
31
       else if (m==1){
           cout \ll abs(vec[0]) \ll '\n';
33
34
       else if (m==2){
```

```
cout << max(abs(vec[0]), abs(vec[1])) << '\n';
              //\text{cout} \ll \text{abs}(\text{abs}(\text{vec}[0]) - \text{abs}(\text{vec}[1])) \ll \text{'} \text{'n'};
37
38
39
40
              priority_queue<pair<int,int>,vector<pair<int,int>> ,greater<
              pair<int, int> >> q;
vector<int> | (m+10), r (m+10), val (m+10), vis (m+10);
              for (int i=1; i < m; i++)

    \begin{array}{c}
        l[i] = i - 1; \\
        r[i] = i + 1;
    \end{array}

                   val[i]=abs(vec[i-1]);
              \hat{1} [m+1]=m; r [0]=1;
              for (int i=1; i < m; i++){
                   q.push({abs(vec[i-1],i)});
              int ans=0;
              while (q. size()) {
53
                   pair<int , int > pos=q.top();
                   q.pop();
                   int v=val[id],id=pos.second;
                   if (vis [id]) continue;
                   vis[id]=1;
                   if(v \le ans){
                        int lî=l[id], rr=r[id];
                        r[11]=rr;
                        1[rr]=11;
                        continue;
                   int res=v-ans;
                   int ll=l[id], rr=r[id];
                   if(11){
                        vis[rr]=1;
72
73
75 signed main(){
        ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
        cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
        int t;
78
79
        cin>>t;
        while (t - -)
80
              solve();
81
82
        return 0;
83
```

8 D

8.1 D

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

const int N=5e3+10;

int n,w[N],p[N],a[N];
```

```
| vector < vector < int >> ne(N);
| int main() {
| ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
| cin.tie(0),cout.tie(0);
| cin>n;
| for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) {
| cin>w[i];
| }
| for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) cin>p[i];
| for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) {
| cin>a[i];
| ne[a[i]].push_back(i);
| }
| }
| }
|
```

9 D_Good_Trip

9.1 D_Good_Trip

```
1 //https://codeforces.com/problemset/problem/1925/D
2 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
3 #define int long long
  using namespace std;
   const int mod=1e9+7;
  int n, m, k;
  long long qmi(long long a, long long b){
       long long res=1;
       while (b)
           if (b\&1) res=res*a\( mod;
           a=a*a\mod;
           b >> = 1;
       return res;
20 long long inv(long long x){
       return qmi(x, mod-2);
21
22 }
23
  void solve(){
       cin >> n >> k;
25
       int res=0;
       for (int i=1; i \leq m; i++)
27
            int \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w};
            cin>>u>>v>>w;
29
30
            res+=w;
            res\% = mod;
31
32
33
       int num=n*(n-1)/2;
       num%=mod;
35
       int a,b;
36
       a=k;
37
       b=1;
       int res1=1;
39
       int fenmu=qmi(num, k);
       int fenzi=qmi(num-1,k);
40
       if(num==1) fenzi=1;
```

```
int res3=0;
       int ans=(k*res%mod)*inv(num)%mod;
43
       if (!res) {cout << ans << '\n'; return;}
       for (int i=1; i <= k; i++){
45
           res1 = ((res1*a)\%mod)*inv(b)\%mod;
           a - -; b++;
           //if(num-1)res2*=inv(num-1);
48
           //res2\% = mod;
49
           int res2= qmi(inv(num),i);
50
           res2=res2*qmi((num-1)*inv(num)%mod,k-i)%mod;
51
           ans=ans+(((res1*res2)\%mod)*m\%mod)*((i*(i-1)\%mod)*inv(2)\%mod)\%
52
           //cout << res1 << '' '< res2 << '' '< ans << '\n';
           // cout << (res + (i*i-i)*inv(2)) mod << '\n';
54
55
           //cout<<res1<<' '<<res2<<' '<<ans\mod<<'\n';
56
           ans%=mod:
57
58
       cout << ans << '\n';
59
  signed main(){
       ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
       cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
       int t;
       cin>>t;
       while (t - -)
           solve();
67
69
       return 0;
```

10 D_Slimes

10.1 D_Slimes

```
| #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 #define int long long
  using namespace std;
  const int N=3e5+10;
  int n;
 8 int a [N];
9 int ans [N];
10 bool v[N];
11 void solve(){
       cin>>n;
       for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) cin >> a[i];
       for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) ans [i]=1e18, v[i]=0;
       priority_queue<pair<int,int>,vector<pair<int,int> >,greater<pair<
           int, int > > q;
       priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>> qq;
       int res=0, ress=0;
       for (int i=1; i \le n; i++){
           while (q. size()\&\&q.top().first+res <= a[i]) {
20
                v[i - (q.top().second+ress)]=1;
21
                q.pop();
22
           while (qq. size()\&\&v[i-(qq.top()+ress)]) {
23
24
                qq.pop();
25
           if (qq. size()){
```

```
ans[i]=min(ans[i],qq.top()+ress);
27
28
              res+=a[i];
29
              ress++;
30
              q.push({a[i]-res,1-ress});
31
              qq.push(1-ress);
32
33
        while(q.size()) q.pop();
while(qq.size()) qq.pop();
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) v[i]=0;</pre>
34
35
         //priority_queue<pair<int,int>,vector<pair<int,int> >,greater<pair
37
              \langle int, int \rangle \rangle = q;
         res=0, ress=0;
38
         for (int i=n; i>=1; i--) {
39
              while (q. size ()&&q.top().first+res<=a[i]) {
    v[i+q.top().second+ress]=1;
                   q.pop();
              while (qq. size()\&\&v[i+qq.top()+ress]) {
                   qq.pop();
              if (q. size()){
                   ans[i] = min(ans[i], qq.top() + ress);
              res+=a[i];
              q.push({a[i]-res,1-ress});
              qq.push(1-ress);
53
54
        for (int i=1;i<=n;i++){
    if (ans[i]==1e18) cout<<-1<<' ';
    else cout<<ans[i]<<' ';
55
56
57
58
        cout << '\n';
59
60
61
62
   signed main(){
        ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
         cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
        int t;
        cin>>t;
        while (t - -)
              solve();
```

11 D_XOR_Counting

11.1 D_XOR_Counting

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;

const int mod=998244353;

map<long long long long > cnt, sum;

long long dfs(long long x) {
    if(cnt[x]) return sum[x]%mod;
    if(x%2) {
```

```
\begin{array}{l} dfs\,(x/2)\,;\\ cnt\,[x]\!=\!cnt\,[\,x/\,2\,]\,;\\ sum\,[\,x]\!=\!sum\,[\,x/\,2\,]^*2+cnt\,[\,x/\,2\,]\,; \end{array}
                \operatorname{sum} | \mathbf{x} | \% = \operatorname{mod};
16
17
          else {
18
                 dfs(x/2), dfs(x/2-1);
19

cnt [x] = cnt [x/2] + cnt [x/2-1]; 

sum [x] = (sum [x/2] + sum [x/2-1]) *2;

20
21
                \operatorname{sum} [x]\% = \operatorname{mod};
22
23
24
          return sum[x];
25 }
   void solve(){
          long long n,m;
          cin >> n >> m;
          long long ans=0;
          if (m==1){
                //cout<<n<<'\n';
34
          else if (m>=3){
                 if (n\%2){
                       ans = (n+1)/2;
                       ans%=mod;
                       ans*=ans;
                       ans%=mod;
                 else{
                       ans=n/2;
                       ans%=mod:
                       ans=ans*(ans+1)\%mod;
46
47
          else{
48
                ans=dfs(n);
49
50
          cout << ans%mod<< '\n';
51
52 }
   signed main(){
          ios::sync with stdio(0);
          cin.tie(0),cout.tie(0);
          cin>>t:
          cnt[0] = 1;
         \operatorname{sum} [0] = 0;
          while (t--)
                solve();
          return 0;
```

12 E_Useless_for_LISE_\(\mathbb{M}\)_LIS_\(\mathbb{M}\)

12.1 E_Useless_for_LISE_\(\mathbb{U}\)_LIS_\(\mathbb{M}\)

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
```

```
5 | void solve() {
         int n;
         cin>>n;
         vector < int > a(n+1), dp(n+1);
         vector < int > len(n+2);
         for (int i=1; i <=n; i++) len [i]=2e9;
         for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) cin >> a[i];
         int \max = 0;
        for (int i=1; i \le n; i++){int l=0, r=i};
               while (l < r) {
                    int mid=(l+r+1)>>1;
                    if(len[mid] < a[i]) l=mid;
                    else r=mid-1;
               dp[i]=l+1;
              maxn=max(maxn,dp[i]);
21
               len[1+1] = min(len[1+1],a[i]);
22
23
         for (int i=1; i <= n; i++){
24
               len[i]=0;
25
26
         len [maxn+1]=2e9;
27
         set <int> se;
28
        \begin{array}{c} \text{for} (\text{int } i = n; i > = 1; i - \cdot) \{ \\ \text{if} (a[i] < \text{len} [dp[i] + 1]) \{ \\ \text{len} [dp[i]] = \max(\text{len} [dp[i]], a[i]); \end{array}
29
30
31
32
                    se.insert(i);
33
34
         cout << se . size () << '\n';
        for (auto x:se) {
36
38
39
         cout << '\n';
40 }
41
42 int main() {
         ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
43
         cin.tie(0);
44
         int t;
45
46
         cin>>t;
         while (t - -)
              solve();
        return 0;
```

```
for (int i=1; i < n; i++){
             cin>>a[i];
12
             \mathbf{a} [\mathbf{i}] + = \dot{\mathbf{k}};
13
14
15
        priority_queue<pair<int,int>,vector<pair<int,int>>,greater<pair<
             int, int >>> q1, q2;
        for (int i=1; i < n; i++){
             //q.push();
17
             if(a[i] < a[0]) q1.push(\{a[i],0\});
18
             else q^2. push (\{a[i],0\});
19
20
        int res=k;
21
        int ans=q2.size();
22
        while (q2. size()) {
23
             pair<int,int> pos=q2.top();
int x=pos.first,time=pos.second;
24
25
26
             q2.pop();
             if(res){
27
28
                  res --;
29
                  time+=1;
30
                  if(x>a[0]) q2.push(\{x,time\});
                  else ans--;
32
                  continue;
33
34
             if (!q1.size()) break;
35
             pair <int, int > ver=q1.top();
36
             int y=ver.first,tim=ver.second;
37
             q1.pop();
             x--, time+=1;
39
             y + = 2;
40
             tim+=1;
             if (y>a[0]) break;
42
             if (tim < k) q1. push({y, tim});
             if (x>a[0]\&\&time< k) q2. push (\{x,time\});
             if(\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{a}[0])
                  ans - -;
47
48
        cout << ans << '\n';
49
50
52
  int main(){
        ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
        cin.tie(0);
54
        solve();
55
        return 0;
```

13 F 13.1 F

#include <bits/stdc++.h> using namespace std; void solve(){ int n,k; cin>>n>>k; vector<int> a(n); cin>a[0];

a[0]+=k*3;

14 F_Earn_to_Advance

14.1 F_Earn_to_Advance

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
#define PIII pair<pair<int,int>,pair<int,int>>
using namespace std;

const int N=81;

int n;
int a[N][N];
int r[N][N],dw[N][N];
```

```
//int d[N][N][N][N];
map<tuple<int, int, int, int>,int> d;
15 signed main() {
        ios::sync\_with\_stdio(0);

cin.tie(0),cout.tie(0);
        cin>>n;
         //\text{memset}(dp, 0x3f, \text{size} of dp);
         for (int i=1; i \le n; i++)
20
              for (int j=1; j <=n; j++){
21
                   cin>>a[i][j];
22
23
24
25
         for (int i=1; i \leq n; i++)
26
              for (int j=1; j < n; j++){
                   cin>>r[i][j];
27
28
29
         for (int i=1; i < n; i++){
30
              for (int j=1; j \le n; j++){
31
                   cin > dw[i][j];
32
33
34
35
        for (int i=1; i \leq n; i++)
36
              for (int j=1; j <=n; j++){
37
                    //d[i][j][i][j]=0;
38
                   d[{i,j,i,j}]=0;
39
40
         //return 0;
41
42
         for (int i=n; i>=1; i--) {
              for (int j=n; j>=1; j--) {
43
                   for (int k=n; k>=i; k--) {
44
                         for (int | l=n; l>=j; l--) {
45
                              if (k=i&&l=j) continue;
                              d[\{i, j, k, l\}] = 1e18:
47
                              //if(i < n)d[i][j][k][l] = min(d[i][j][k][l],d[i+1][j]
                                     ][k][l]+dw[i][j])
                               \begin{array}{l} \text{if } (i < n\&\&i + 1 < m\&i + 1) = \min(d[\{i,j,k,l\}] = \min(d[\{i,j,k,l\}], d[\{i+1,j,k,l\}] + dw[i][j]); \\ // \text{if } (j < n) d[i][j][k][l] = \min(d[i][j][k][l], d[i][j+1][k][l] + r[i][j]); \end{array} 
49
50
                              if(j<n&&j+1<=1)d[\{i,j,k,l\}]=min(d[\{i,j,k,l\}],d[\{i,j,k,l\}])
                                    j+1,k,l\}]+r[i][j]);
53
54
55
         //\text{cout} << d[\{1,1,1,3\}] << '\n';
56
         //return 0;
57
        priority_queue<PIII, vector<PIII >, greater<PIII> >q;
58
        q.push(\{\{0,0\},\{1,1\}\});
59
60
         while (q. size()) {
              PIII pos=q.top();
61
62
              q.pop();
              int t=pos. first. first;
63
              int v=pos.first.second;
64
              int x=pos.second.first;
65
              int y=pos.second.second;
66
67
              //cout<<x<' '<<y<' '<<t<<'\n';
              if (x=n&&y=n) {
68
                   cout << t << '\n';
                   break;
70
71
              for (int i=x; i<=n; i++){
```

```
for (int j=y; j <=n; j++){
                              \begin{array}{l} \text{if} (i = x \& j = y) \text{ continue}; \\ // \text{int res} = d[x][y][i][j]; \end{array}
74
75
                             int res=d[\{x,y,i,j\}];
76
                             int ress=(res+v)/a[x][y];
77
                              if((res+v)\%a[x][y]){
78
                                    ress + = 1;
79
80
                             q.push(\{\{t+ress+(i-x)+(j-y),v+ress*a[x][y]-res\},\{i,j\}\})
81
83
84
85
```

15 G copy

15.1 G copy

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
  using namespace std;
  set<int> pre[500010], suf[500010];
  void solve(){
       int n,m;
       cin >> n >> m;
       vector < int > a(n+1);
       for (int i=1; i \leq n; i++){
            cin>>a[i];
       for (int i=1; i \leq n; i++){
17
18
   int main(){
20
       ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
21
       cin.tie(0);
22
23
       solve();
24
       return 0;
```

16 G

16.1 G

```
#pragma GCC O(3)
#include <bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;
int unit;
struct node{
```

```
int l, r;
        int id;
        bool operator < (const node &x) const
             if (l/unit!=x.l/unit) return l<x.l;
13
             if ((1/unit)&1){
                 return r<x.r;
             return r>x.r;
18
  };
19
  void solve(){
        int n,m;
21
        cin >> n >> m;
22
23
        unit=sqrt(n);
       vector<int> a(n+1);
vector<node> q(m+1);
24
25
        vector<int> ans(m+1);
26
        for (int i=1; i <=n; i++)
27
             cin>>a[i];
28
29
        for (int i=1; i \leq m; i++)
31
             cin \gg q[i].l \gg q[i].r;
             q[i].id=i;
32
33
        \operatorname{sort}(q.\operatorname{begin}()+1,q.\operatorname{end}());
34
       map<int, int> ma;
35
        priority_queue<int , vector<int >, less<int> > qu;
37
        auto del = [\&] (int x) -> void {
38
            ma[x]++;
39
        auto add = [\&] (int x) \rightarrow void {
40
             if(ma[x]==0){
42
                 qu.push(x);
             else{
                 ma[x]--;
46
47
        auto check = [\&] () \rightarrow int {
48
49
             vector<int> vec;
             int res = -1:
50
             int a1=0, a2=0, a3=0;
51
52
             while (qu. size ()) {
53
                 int x=qu.top();
54
                 qu.pop();
55
                  if(ma[x])
                      ma[x]--;
57
                      continue;
58
                  if (!a1){
59
                      a1=x
60
61
                 }
else{
                       if (!a2) {
63
                            a2=x;
66
                       else {
                            if (!a3){
                                 vec.push_back(a1);
                                 a1=a2, a2=a3, a3=x;
```

```
} if (a3){
76
                            if(a2+a3>a1){
                                  res=a2+a3+a1:
                                  break;
80
82
                if(a1) vec.push_back(a1);
83
                if(a2) vec.push_back(a2);
if(a3) vec.push_back(a3);
84
85
                for (auto x: vec) {
86
                      qu.push(x);
87
88
89
                return res;
90
          for (int i=1; i <=n; i++){
                add(a[i]);
92
93
          for (int i=1, l=1, r=0; i < m; i++)
94
               while(l>q[i].l) del(a[-l]);
while(r<q[i].r) del(a[++r]);
while(l<q[i].l) add(a[l++]);
while(r>q[i].r) add(a[r--]);
97
98
                ans [q] i].id]=check();
99
100
          for (int i=1; i \leq m; i++){
101
                cout << ans[i] << ' n';
102
103
104
105
106
107
    int main(){
          ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
108
          cin.tie(0);
109
          solve();
110
          return 0;
111
112
```

17 M_BpbBppbpBB

17.1 M_BpbBppbpBB

```
18 int bx[12] = \{7,7,8,8,8,8,9,9,9,9,10,10\};
19 int by [12] = \{4,5,3,4,5,6,3,4,5,6,4,5\};
20
21
  bool checkk(int x, int y){
22
        if (x<1||x>n||y<1||y>m) return 0;
23
        else return 1;
24
25
  int sol(int xx, int yy, int x, int y){
26
        return s[xx][yy] - s[x-1][yy] - s[xx][y-1] + s[x-1][y-1];
27
28
29
  int check(int x, int y){
30
        if(checkk(x+16,y+9))
31
32
             int x\hat{3}=x+1\hat{6};
33
             int y3=y+9;
34
             int x4=x, y4=y;
             //x4=x+x2-x3, y4=y+y2-y3;
35
36
             if (sol(x3, y3, x4, y4)!=146) return 0;
37
             bool fl=1:
38
             for (int i=0; i<24; i++)
39
                  if(a[x+ay[i]][y+ax[i]]) \{fl=0;break;\}
40
             if(fl) return 1;
41
42
43
        if (\operatorname{checkk}(x+9,y+16))
44
             int x^3=x+9;
45
             int y3=y+16;
46
             int x4=x, y4=y;
             //x4=x+x2-x3, y4=y+y2-y3;
47
             if (sol(x3,y3,x4,y4)!=146) return 0;
48
49
             bool fl=1;
50
             for (int i=0; i<24; i++){
51
                  //cout<<i<
                  //cout << x+ax[i] << '' << y+ay[i] << '\n';
52
                  if(a[x+ax[i]][y+ay[i]]) {fl=0;break;}
53
54
55
             if (fl) return 2;
56
57
        return 0;
58
59
   void cover(int x, int y, int fl){
60
        int x2=x+16;
61
        int y2=y+9;
62
        if (fl==2) x2=x+9, y2=y+16;
63
        for (int i=x; i!=x^2; i++){
64
             for (int j=y; j!=y2; j++){
v[i][j]=1;
65
66
67
68
69 }
70
  bool check1(int x, int y, int dxx, int dyy){
71
        int xx=x+dxx*13,yy=y+dyy*9;
        if (!checkk(xx,yy)) return 0;
        int xxx=x+dxx*3,yyy=y+dyy*2;
74
        if(sol(max(xxx,x),max(yyy,y),min(xxx,x),min(yyy,y))!=12) return 0;
75
        \inf(\operatorname{sol}(\max(\operatorname{xxx}+\operatorname{dxx},\operatorname{xx}),\max(\operatorname{y},\operatorname{yy}),\min(\operatorname{xxx}+\operatorname{dxx},\operatorname{xx}),\min(\operatorname{y},\operatorname{yy}))!=88)
76
             return 0;
        for (int i=0; i<12; i++){
77
             if(a[x+dxx*bx[i]][y+dyy*by[i]]) return 0;
78
79
80
        return 1;
81 }
83 void cover1(int x, int y, int dxx, int dyy){
```

```
int xx=x+dxx*13,yy=y+dyy*9;
         int xxx=x+dxx*3,yyy=y+dyy*2;
85
         for (int i=x; i!=xxx; i+=dxx) {
86
              for (int j=y; j!=yyy; j+=dyy) {
87
                   v[i][j]=1;
88
89
90
         for (int i=xxx+dxx; i!=xx; i+=dxx) {
91
92
              for (int j=y; j!=yy; j+=dyy) {
                   v[i][j]=1;
93
94
95
96
97
   bool check2(int x, int y, int dxx, int dyy){
        int xx=x+dxx*9,yy=y+dyy*13;
         if (! \text{checkk}(x+dxx*9,y+dyy*13)) return 0;
100
101
        int xxx=x+dxx*2,yyy=y+dyy*3;
        if(sol(max(xxx,x),max(yyy,y),min(xxx,x),min(yyy,y))!=12) return 0;
102
        if(sol(max(xx,x),max(yyy+dyy,yy),min(xx,x),min(yyy+dyy,yy)))!=88)
103
              return 0;
         for (int i=0; i<12; i++){
104
105
              if(a[x+dxx*by[i]][y+dyy*bx[i]]) return 0;
106
107
        return 1;
108
109
110
    void cover2(int x, int y, int dxx, int dyy){
        int xx=x+dxx*9, yy=y+dyy*13;
111
         int xxx=x+dxx*2,yyy=y+dyy*3;
112
         for (int i=x; i!=xxx; i+=dxx) {
113
              for (int j=y; j!=yyy; j+=dyy) {
114
                  v[i][j]=1;
115
116
117
         for (int i=x; i!=xx; i+=dxx)
118
              for (int j=yyy+dyy; j!=yy; j+=dyy) {
119
                   v[i][j]=1;
120
121
122
123
124
   int main(){
125
        ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
126
        cin. tie(0), cout. tie(0);
127
128
        cin >> n >> m;
         for (int i=1; i <=n; i++){
129
              for (int j=1; j < m; j++){
130
                   char c;
131
                   cin>>c;
132
                  \begin{array}{l} & \text{if } (c = \ '\#') \ a[i][j] = 1; \\ & \text{else } a[i][j] = 0; \\ & s[i][j] = s[i-1][j] + s[i][j-1] - s[i-1][j-1] + a[i][j]; \end{array}
133
134
135
136
137
138
         for (int i=1; i \le n; i++){
             for (int j=1;j \le m; j++)\{if(v[i][j]) continue;
139
140
                   int x=check(i,j);
141
142
                   if (x) {
                        cover(i,j,x);
143
                        ansb++;
144
                        break;
145
146
                   if(v[i][j]) continue;
147
                   for (int k=0; k<4; k++)
148
```

```
bool fl=check1(i,j,dx[k],dy[k]);
149
                       if (fl){
150
                            cover1(i,j,dx[k],dy[k]);
151
152
                            ansp++;
153
                            break;
154
155
                  if(v[i][j]) continue;
156
                  for (int k=0; k<4; k++){
157
158
                       bool fl=check2(i,j,dx[k],dy[k]);
                       if (fl) {
159
                            cover2(i,j,dx[k],dy[k]);
160
                            ansp++;
161
                            break;
162
163
164
165
166
        cout << ansb << " " << ansp << '\n';
167
168 }
```

18 pai

18.1 pai

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #include <sys/time.h>
3 using namespace std;
4 int main(){
    struct timeval s1, s, e; //
    int t1, t2;
    for (int i=1; i <= 10000; ++i) {
      system("shujv.exe");//
      gettimeofday(&s1,NULL);
      system("1.exe"); //
      gettimeofday(&s,NULL);
      system ("2. exe");//
      gettimeofday(&e,NULL);
      t1=(s.tv_sec-s1.tv_sec)*1000+(s.tv_usec-s1.tv_usec)/1000; //
      t2=(e.tv_sec-s.tv_sec)*1000+(e.tv_usec-s.tv_usec)/1000; //
      if (system ("fc 1.out 2.out")) {
         puts('WA');
         return 0;
18
19
20
      else printf("AC, test point #%d, btime %dms , baotime %dms\n", i, t1, t2
                                        //
22
23 }
```

19 Picture

19.1 Picture

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define pl tr<<1
#define pr tr<<1|1
```

```
5 using namespace std;
  const int N=5e3+10;
  int n;
  struct segmentTree{
       int l,r;
       long long sum;
|14| \} t [N < <4];
  struct Line{
       long long l,r,h,flag;
  \} line [N < <1];
   bool operator < (const Line a, const Line b) {
       return a.h<b.h;
21
22
23
  long long x[N <<1];
26
  void pushup(int tr){
       t[tr].sum=(t[pl].sum+t[pr].sum);
   void build(int l, int r, int tr){
       t[tr].l=l,t[tr].r=r;
31
32
       if ( l=r ) return;
       int mid=(l+r)>>1;
33
       build(l,mid,pl);
34
35
       build (mid+1,r,pr);
36
       return:
37
38
   void update(int l,int r,int tr,int k){
39
       if (l<=x[t[tr].l]&&x[t[tr].r]<=r){
40
            t [tr].sum=k;
42
            return;
43
       int mid=(t[tr].l+t[tr].r)>>1;
44
       if(l \leq x[t[tr],l]) update(l,r,pl,k);
45
       if(x[t[tr],r]<r) update(l,r,pr,k);
46
47
       pushup(tr);
48 }
49
50
  int main(){
51
       ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
52
       cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
       cin>>n;
53
       for (int i=1; i \leq n; i++)
54
55
            int x^2, y^2, x^3, y^3;
56
            cin>>x2>>y2>>x3>>y3;
57
            line [2*i-1]=(Line)\{x2, x3, y2, 1\};
58
            line [2*i] = (Line) \{x2, x3, y3, 0\};
59
            x[2*i-1]=x2;
            x[2*i]=x3;
60
62
       \hat{\mathbf{n}} <<=1;
       sort(x+1,x+1+n);
63
       sort(line+1, line+1+n)
       for (int i=1; i <= n; i++)
            cout << line [i]. l << ' '<< line [i]. r << ' '<< line [i]. flag << '\n';
       int m=unique(x+1,x+1+n)-(x+1);
68
       build (1,m,1);
69
       long long ans=0;
70
71
       for (int i=1; i <=n; i++){
```

20 P_1357_

20.1 P_1357_M

```
| #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   int dp[100][100][2];
   vector<int> sta;
   int n, m, k;
   int lowbit(int x){
         return x&-x;
13
14 int count(int x) {
         int res = 0;
         while (x) res++,x-=lowbit (x);
         return res;
18
20 int main() {
         ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
         cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
         cin>>n>>m>>k;
         //cout << "sta:\n";
         for (int i=0; i<(1<<m); i++){}
               if (count (i) <= k) {
                    int res = (i > (m-1)) \& 1;
                    dp[m][i][res]=1;
                    sta.push_back(i);
                    //cout<<i<' '<<res<<'\n';
32
33
         for (int i=m+1; i <=n; i++){
              for (auto u:sta) {
                    int v=u>>1;/
                    int v1=v+(1<<(m-1)); //
                    \begin{array}{l} dp \, [\, i\, ] \, [\, u\, ] \, [0\, ] \, + = (dp \, [\, i\, -1\, ] \, [\, v\, ] \, [\, 0\, ]) \, \, ; \\ dp \, [\, i\, ] \, [\, u\, ] \, [\, 1\, ] \, + = (dp \, [\, i\, -1\, ] \, [\, v\, ] \, [\, 1\, ]) \, \, ; \end{array}
                    if(count(v1) \le k)
                    dp[i][u][0] + = dp[i-1][v1][0], dp[i][u][1] + = dp[i-1][v1][1];
         //cout << "dp:\n";
43
         int ans=0;
         for (auto i:sta) {
              int res=i&1;
              ans+=dp[n][i>>1][res];
47
              //cout << "i:" << i << ' '<< "dp:" << dp[n][i][0] << ' ';
```

21 P_1578_

21.1 P_1578_

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int N=5e3+10;
int main(){
}
```

22 P_5490_\|\|\|\|\|\|\|\|


```
| #include < bits/stdc++.h>
2 #define pl tr<<1
 3 \mid \text{#define pr tr} <<1 \mid 1
  using namespace std;
  const int N=1e^5+10;
  int n;
11 struct Line {
      long long l,r,h,v;
13 \} line [N < <1];
   bool operator < (const Line a, const Line b) {
       return a.h<b.h;
17 | }
19 int x[N <<1];
   struct segmentTree{
       long long l,r,cnt,len;
  t [N < <4];
   void pushup(int tr){
       if (t[tr].cnt){
           t[tr].len=(x[t[tr].r+1]-x[t[tr].l]);
27
28
29
       else {
30
            t[tr].len=(t[pl].len+t[pr].len);
```

```
33
34
  void build(int l, int r, int tr){
35
36
       t[tr].l=l,t[tr].r=r;
       i f ( l == r ) {
            t [tr]. len=t [tr]. cnt=0;
38
39
            return:
40
       int mid=(l+r)>>1;
41
       build(l, mid, pl);
42
       build (mid+1,r,pr);
43
44
45
  void update(int l, int r, int tr, int k){
47
       if(1 \le x[t[tr].1] \& \& x[t[tr].r+1] \le r)
            t [tr].cnt+=k;
            pushup(tr);
49
50
            return:
       int mid=(t[tr].l+t[tr].r)>>1;
       if(l \leq x[mid]) update(l,r,pl,k);
       if (x [mid+1] < r) update (l, r, pr, k);
55
       pushup(tr);
56
57
58 int main() {
       ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
       cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
       cin>>n;
62
       for (int i=1; i \le n; i++){
            int x^2, y^2, x^3, y^3;
63
            cin>>x2>>y2>>x3>>y3;
            line [2*i-1]=(Line)\{x2, x3, y2, 1\};
            line [2*i] = (Line) \{x2, x3, y3, -1\};
            x[2*i-1]=x2;
            x[2*i]=x3;
69
70
       \hat{\mathbf{n}} <<=1:
       sort(x+1,x+1+n);
       sort(line+1, line+1+n);
       int m=unique(x+1,x+1+n)-(x+1);
       build (1, m-1, 1);
75
       long long ans=0;
       for (int i=1; i < n; i++)
            update(line[i].1,line[i].r,1,line[i].v);
            ans+=t[1]. len*(line[i+1].h-line[i].h);
       cout << ans << '\n';
```

23 P_7835_Wdoi_3_MM_dreaming

23.1 P_7835_Wdoi_3_MM_dreaming

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
using namespace std;

const int N=1e3+10;

int n,k;
```

```
struct node{
       int t, x, y;
  a[N];
  int gcd(int a, int b){
       return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;
  int lcm(int a, int b){
       return a*b/gcd(a,b);
20
  signed main(){
       ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
       cin. tie(0), cout. tie(0);
       cin >> n >> k;
24
       for (int i=1; i <= k; i++){
25
           cin>>a[i].t>>a[i].y;
26
27
       int ans=4e18;
28
       for (int i=1; i <= k; i++){
29
           for (int j=1;j<i;j++){
int lm=lcm(a[i].t,a[j].t);
30
31
                int resi=lm/a[i].t;
                int resj=lm/a[j] t;
                if((a[i].x+(resi-1)*a[i].y)\%n!=(a[j].x+(resj-1)*a[j].y)\%n)
                    ans=min(ans,lm);
                if((a[i].x+(resi*2-1)*a[i].y)\%n!=(a[j].x+(resj*2-1)*a[j].y)
                    ans=min(ans, lm*2);
40
       if (ans=4e18) cout << "Mystia will cook forever...";
42
       else cout << ans-1 << '\n';
43
```

24 qfl_zzz⊠mex

24.1 qfl_zzz\mex

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

const int N=1e5+10;

int n,x;

int a[N];

queue<int> q[N];

queue<int> q[N];

int main(){
    ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
    cin.tie(0),cout.tie(0);
    cin.tie(0),cout.tie(0);
    int res=0;
    int res=0;
    int ans=0;
```

```
20
        for (int i=1; i <= n; i++){
21
             cin>>a[i];
22
        for (int l=1,r=0; l <= n; l++)
23
             while (1>r \mid | (r \le n \& res \le x))
24
25
                  if (r>n) break;
26
                  res+=a[r];
q[a[r]].push(r);
27
28
29
             int pre=1;
30
             for (int i=0; i <= y; i++)
31
                  if(q[i].size()==0){
32
                       if(pre < r) ans +=(i*(r-pre));
                       break;
                  int ne=q[i].front();
                  if (ne>pre) {
    ans+=i *(ne-pre);
37
38
39
                       pre=ne;
             res-=a[1];
             q[a[l]].pop();
43
44
        cout << ans << '\n';
```

25 shujv 25.1 shujv

```
| #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
   const int modn=1e5;
   int main(){
         freopen ("1.in", "w", stdout);
         \operatorname{srand}(\operatorname{time}(0));
         int t=20000;
         cout << t << '\n'; int res = 200000;
         for(int time=1;time<=t;time++){
               if (!res) {
                    cout << 0<< '\n';
                    continue;
               int n=(rand()\%res)+1;
               res-=n:
20
               \textcolor{red}{\textbf{cout}} <\!\!<\!\! n <\!\!<\!\! ' \! \setminus \! n \; ' \; ;
21
               int a[n], b[n];
               for (int i=0; i < n; i++){
22
                    a[i] = (rand()\%n) + 1;
23
24
               for (int i=0; i < n; i++) cout << a[i] << '';
               cout << '\n';
27
28
29 }
```

26 Simple_Sum

26.1 Simple_Sum

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
 2 #define int long long
  using namespace std;
const int N=1e7+10;
 5 int t;
6 int v[N];
7 int pri[N], cnt;
   void shai(){
        for (int i=2; i < N; i++){
    if (!v[i]) {v[i]=i; pri[++cnt]=i;}
              for (int j=1; j <= cnt; j++){}
                   if (pri[j]>v[i]|| pri[j]>N/i) break;
v[i*pri[j]]=pri[j];
15
16
17
  void solve(){
        int n;
        int ans=1;
22
        cin>>n;
        int x=n;
        if (n==1) {cout << ans << '\n'; return;}
        while (x > 1){
             int y=v[x];
26
              int res=0;
             long long ress=1;
28
              while (\mathbf{v}[\mathbf{x}] = = \mathbf{y})
29
30
                   \mathbf{x}/=\mathbf{y};
                   ress*=v:
31
32
                   res++;
33
              if(res==1){
34
                   ans=ans*(y*y-y+1);
35
              else{
37
                   ans=ans*(ress*ress*y+1)/(y+1);
38
39
40
        cout << ans << '\n';
41
42
  signed main(){
        ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
        cin.tie(0),cout.tie(0);
        shai();
        cin>>t;
        while (t - -)
             solve();
50
51
        return 0;
52
```

27 tempCodeRunnerFile

27.1 tempCodeRunnerFile

ZhkjgsfiUfgvkragbyonbkchfoloiygabhkabgfikr

28 test

28.1 test

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #define int long long
3 using namespace std;
 4 const int N=1e5+10;
5 int n;
6 int xs, ys, xe, ye;
  const long double eps=1e-6;
 9 int sgn(long double x){
      return x > eps?1:(x < -eps? -1:0);
13 struct node{
      int x, y;
15 }a[N], res;
  struct seg{
      node q,w;
      long double jiaoq, jiaow;
      int jw;
20 | }b[N];
  long long det(node a, node b){
      return a.x*b.y-b.x*a.y;
22
23
  long long dot(node a, node b){
24
      return a.x*b.x+a.y*b.y;
25
26
  long double len(node a){
       return sqrt(a.x*a.x+a.y*a.y);
28
29
  long double dott (node a) {
30
       return (long double) dot(a, res)/len(a);
31
32
33
  bool cmp(seg a, seg b){
34
       if(a.jiaoq = b.jiaoq)
35
           return a. jiaow>b. jiaow;
36
37
       return a.jiaoq>b.jiaoq;
38 }
39
40
  bool cmp1(seg a, seg b){
       if (a. jiaow b. jiaow) {
           return a.jiaoq>b.jiaoq;
42
43
44
       return a.jiaow>b.jiaow;
45 }
  map<long double, int > ma;
47
  int d[N];
49
51 int lowbit (int x) {
       return x\&(-x);
```

```
void add(int k,int x){
       for (; k \le n; k + = lowbit(k)) d[k] + = x;
56
57
58
59
  int query(int x){
       int res=0;
60
       for (;x;x=lowbit(x)) res=d[x];
       return res:
63
   signed main(){
       ios::sync\_with\_stdio(0);
       cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
       cin>>xs>>ys>>xe>>ye;
68
       //if(xs>xe) swap(xs,xe),swap(ys,ye);
69
       res = \{xe - xs, ye - ys\};
70
71
       cin>>n;
       for (int i=1; i \le n; i++){
72
            cin>>a[i].x>>a[i].y;
73
            b[i].q=((node)\{a[i].x-xs,a[i].y-ys\});
74
           b[i].w=((node)\{xe-a[i].x,ye-a[i].y\});
75
76
77
       vector<seg> v1, v2, v3;
78
       for (int i=1: i <=n: i++){
            b[i].jiaoq=dott(b[i].q);
79
            b[i]. jiaow=dott(b[i].w);
80
81
       for (int i=1; i \leq n; i++){
82
           83
                \det(b[i],q,res) << ' n';
            else{
                v3.push_back(b[i]);
86
87
88
89
       sort (v1.begin(), v1.end(), cmp1);
       sort (v2. begin (), v2. end (), cmp1);
90
       int \dot{\mathbf{c}}\mathbf{nt} = 1;
91
     if (v1. size())v1[0].jw=cnt;
92
     for (int i=1; i < v1. size(); i++){
93
       i\hat{f}(sgn(v1[i].jiaow-v1[i-1].jiaow)==-1) cnt++;
94
       v1[i].jw=cnt;
95
96
97
     cnt=1;
     if(v2.size())v2[0].jw=cnt;
98
     for (int i=1; i < v2. size(); i++){}
       if(sgn(v2[i].jiaow-v2[i-1].jiaow)==-1) cnt++;
100
101
       v2[i].jw=cnt;
102
103
       //int cnt=0;
       //for(auto&v:v1){
104
              if (!ma[v.jiaow]) cnt++;
105
106
              v.jw=cnt;
              ma[v.jiaow]=1;
107
108
        //\text{cnt}=0;
109
        //ma.clear();
110
       //for(auto& v:v2){
111
112
              if (!ma[v.jiaow]) cnt++;
              v.jw=cnt;
113
114
              ma[v.jiaow]=1;
115
       //}
116
       sort(v1.begin(),v1.end(),cmp);
       sort(v2.begin(), v2.end(), cmp);
117
```

```
int res1=0, res2=0;
118
         for (auto v:v3) {
119
              if (dot(v.q, res) > 0) res1++;
120
              else res2++;
121
122
123
         int ans=0;
        ans + = res1*(res1-1)/2 + res2*(res2-1)/2;
124
              for(int i=0;i<v1.size();i++){
cout<<v1[i],q.x<<' '<<v1[i].q.y<<'\n';
125
126
              ans+=query(v\dot{1}[\dot{i}].\dot{j}w);
127
              add(v1[i].jw,1);
128
129
        cout<<'\n';
130
131
         //for(auto v:v1){
                ans+=query(v.jw);
132
                add(v.jw,1);
133
134
135
         for (int i=1; i \leq n; i++)
              d[i] = 0;
136
137
              for (int i=0; i < v2. size(); i++){}
138
              ans+=query (v2[i].jw);
139
              add(v2[i].jw,1);
140
141
         //for(auto v:v2){
142
                ans+=query(v.jw);
143
144
                add(v.jw,1);
145
        cout << ans << '\n';
146
147
148
```

29 MMMM

29.1

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
  using namespace std;
  const int N=2e6+10;
  const int mod=998244353;
  int dp[N][2][2];
  int main(){
      ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
      cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
      string s;
      cin>>s;
      int n=s.size();
      s = '0' + s;
      dp[0][1][1] = dp[0][1][0] = dp[0][0][1] = dp[0][0][0] = 1;
      for (int i=1; i \le n; i++)
           for (int j=0; j <=1; j++){
               for (int k=0;k<=1;k++){
int q=j?s[i]-'0':1;
20
                   int w=k?s[i]-'0':1;
21
                   for (int a=0; a <=q; a++){
22
                        for (int b=0; b < w; b++)
23
                            if((a|b) = (a^b))
24
                                25
```

30 🛭

30.1 🛭

```
| #include < bits/stdc++.h>
2 #define int long long
  using namespace std;
  const int N=2e^3+10;
  struct node{
      int l,r,w;
9 }a[N];
10 int s [N];
11 int dp[N];
  bool cmp(node a, node b){
       return a.r<b.r;
  bool check(int x, int 11){
       if (a[x].r>=l1) return 1;
       else return 0;
20
  signed main(){
       ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
       cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0);
24
25
       int n,m;
       cin>>n>>m;
26
       for (int i=1; i < m; i++){
27
            cin>>a[i].l>>a[i].r>>a[i].w;
28
            if(a[i].l>a[i].r) swap(a[i].l,a[i].r);
29
30
31
       sort(a+1,a+1+m,cmp);
       for (int i=1; i \leq m; i++)
            s[i]=s[i-1]+a[i].w;
33
       \hat{a}[0].1=0;
35
       \mathbf{a} [0] \cdot \mathbf{r} = 0;
36
       dp[0] = 0;
37
       int ans=1e18;
38
       for (int i=1; i \leq m; i++){
39
            dp[i]=1e18;
40
            for (int j=0; j< i; j++)
41
                if(a[j].r < a[i].l)(a[j].l > a[i].l & a[j].r < a[i].r)
42
                     int l=0, r=j;
43
                     while (1 < r)
44
45
                          int mid=(l+r)>>1;
                          if (check (mid, a [j].l)) r=mid;
46
                          else l=mid+1;
47
```

```
53 }
54 cout<<ans<'\n';
55 }
```

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) = $f(a,b,c,n) = (\frac{a}{c})n(n+1)/2 + (\frac{b}{c})(n+1) + f(a \bmod c, b \bmod$ $\sum_{i=0}^{n} \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor$: $\stackrel{.}{\underline{}}$ $\stackrel{.}{\underline{}}$
- $g(a,b,c,n) = (\frac{a}{c})n(n+1)(2n+1)/6 + (\frac{b}{c})n(n+1)/2 +$ $g(a,b,c,n) \ = \ \textstyle \sum_{i=0}^n i \lfloor \frac{ai+b}{c} \rfloor \colon \ \ \ \, \ \, \ \, \ \, \ \, \ \, a \ \geq \ c \ \, \text{or} \ \, b \, \geq \, c \ \, \ \, \text{ft},$ 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; 1 <= N; 1

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

