### ECNU ICPC

### Team Reference Document

### F0RE1GNERS

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### 日录

目录		13 14	for(auto u:e[x]){     if(u=fa)continue;
		15	dfs1(u,x);
a 4.11		16	if (!son[x]  sz[son[x]] < sz[u])son[x] = u; $sz[x] + = sz[u];$
1 All		1 <sup>17</sup>	
1.1	dsu_on_tree	119	r[x]=tot;
1.2	Lucas	2 <sup>20</sup>	\   void dfs2(int x,int fa,int f) \{
1.3	Dinic	2 <sub>22</sub>	for (auto u:e[x]) {
1.4	PDSU	<b>3</b> 23	if (u=son[x]  u=fa)continue;
1.5	Seg_treap	24 4 <sub>25</sub>	$ ext{dfs2}( ext{u}, ext{x},0);$
1.6	bsgs	426	$\inf_{i \in Son[x]} \operatorname{dfs2}(\operatorname{son}[x], x, 1);$
1.7	VirtualTree	5 28	for(auto u:e[x]){
1.8	st	28 <b>5</b> 29	$if(u = son[x]   u = fa) continue;$ $for(int i = idx[u]; i < [u]; i++){$
			s.erase(cnt[a[rth[i]]]);
1.9	AC-Automaton	6 <sup>30</sup> 31	num[cnt[a[rth[i]]]] = a[rth[i]];
1.10	Linklist_template	682	cnt[a[rth[i]]]++; s.insert(cnt[a[rth[i]]]);
1.11	EXKMP_z-Fuction	<b>7</b> 33 34	mum[cnt[a[rth[i]]]]+=a[rth[i]];
1.12	0_to_latex	<b>8</b> 35	}
1.13	List	8 <sup>36</sup> 37	} s.erase(cnt[a[x]]);
1.14	Left partial tree	1038	$ \begin{array}{c} s.erase(cht[a[x]]), \\ num[cnt[a[x]]] = a[x]; \end{array} $
1.15	FastRead	1039	cnt[a[x]]++;
1.16	Inv_FFT	10 <sub>41</sub>	s.insert(cnt[a[x]]);
1.17	Inv_NTT	11 <sup>42</sup>	$ \begin{aligned} & \operatorname{num}[\operatorname{cnt}[a[x]]] += a[x]; \\ & \operatorname{ans}[x] = \operatorname{num}[*s.\operatorname{rbegin}()]; \end{aligned} $
1.18	Exged	43	if(!f){
		1244	for (int $i=idx[x]$ ; $i \leftarrow x[x]$ ; $i \leftrightarrow x[x]$ )
1.19	CSC_dp	1245 46	s.erase(cnt[a[rth[i]]]); num[cnt[a[rth[i]]]]-=a[rth[i]];
1.20	splay	$12_{47}^{46}$	cnt[a[rth[i]]];
1.21	TCS	1448	s.insert(cnt[a[rth[i]]]);
1.22	NTT	15 <sup>49</sup> 50	num[cnt[a[rth[i]]]]+=a[rth[i]];
1.23	FHQ_treap	$15_{51}$	}
1.24	CSC_dij	16 <sup>52</sup>	
1.25	BarrettReduction	53 1 <b>7</b> 54	cin≫n;
1.26	RandomIncremeMethod	17 <sup>55</sup>	for (int $i=1; i \leftarrow n; i++$ )cin>>a[i];
1.27	none_rot_treap	56 18 <sub>57</sub>	$ \begin{array}{ll} & \text{for (int } i=1, u, v; i <\!\!n; i+\!$
1.28	lucas	1958	$\frac{dist(1,0)}{dfs2(1,0,0)};$
1.29	Binary heap	F 0	for (int i=1;i<=n;i++)cout< <ans[i]<<"";< th=""></ans[i]<<"";<>
		1960	signed main(){
1.30	Linklist	69	signed main(){   ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
1.31	FFT	20 63	cin.tie(0);
		64	cout.tie(0);
- 1	v 11	65 66	int t=1; //cin≫t;
1 $A$	All	67	while(t)solve();

#include<bits/stdc++.h>

 $int\ a[N]\,,cnt[N]\,,sz[N]\,,son[N]\,,idx[N]\,,r[N]\,,rth\left[N\right],mum[N]\,,ans\left[N\right];$ 

#define int long long using namespace std; const int N=2e5+5;

vector < int > e[N];int n, tot;

> $\mathbf{sz}[\mathbf{x}] = 1;$ idx[x]=++tot;rth[tot]=x;

8 multiset<int>s; 9 void dfs1(int x, int fa){

12

### $1.1 dsu\_on\_tree$

#### 1.2 Lucas

```
#include<br/>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*x2MOD;
        x=x*x\%MOD;
        b>>=1;
16
      return ans;
17
    int exgcd(int a, int b, int& x, int& y){
18
19
      if(!b)\{x=1,y=0;return a;\}
      int ret=exgcd(b,a%b,y,x);
      y=a/b*x;
21
22
      return ret;
23
24
   int Inv(int a, int p){
25
      int d, x, y;
26
      d\!\!=\!\!\operatorname{exgcd}(a,p,x,y)\,;
27
      if (d==1)return (x%p+p)%p;
28
      return -1;
29
30
    \mathrm{int}\ C\!m(\mathrm{int}\ n,\mathrm{int}\ m,\mathrm{int}\ p)\{
31
      int a=1,b=1;
      if(m>n)return 0;
32
      while (m) {
33
        a = (a*n)\%p;
        b=(b*m)\%p;
36
        m--;
37
        n--:
38
39
      return a*Inv(b,p)%p;
40
    int Lucas(int n, int m, int p){
41
      if (m==0)return 1;
42
      \operatorname{return} \ \operatorname{Cm}(n\%p,n\%p,p) * \operatorname{Lucas}(n/p,m/p,p)\%p;
43
44 }
45
    void solve(){
46
      int n, l, r, sum;
      cin>>n>>l>>r;
47
      int len=r-l+1:
48
      //cout<<len<<"\n";
      cout << (Lucas(len+n, len, MOD)-1+MOD)%MOR<"\n";
51
52
    signed main(){
53
      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
        cin.tie(0);
        cout.tie(0);
      int t=1;
57
      cin>>t;
58
      while(t--)
59
      solve();
```

#### 1.3 Dinic

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

```
4 #include<algorithm>
    #include<map>
   #include<queue>
   #include<stack>
   #include<cmath>
   #include<set>
   #include<unordered_map>
   #include<deque>
   #include<iomanip>
   #include<br/>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=le9+7;
    const double DARW=0.97;
    int tot, m, n, s, t;
    struct edge{
     int v,w,nxt;
    e[N < 2];
    int\ \operatorname{head}\left[N\right], a\left[N\right], b\left[N\right], vis\left[N\right], d\left[N\right];
    set<int>ans;
    void add(int u,int v,int w){
     e[tot].v=v;
     e[tot].w=w;
     e[tot].nxt=head[u];
      _{\rm head\,[u]=tot++;}
    int bfs(){
      ans.clear();
      memset(vis,0,sizeof(vis));
      queue<int>q;
     q.push(s);
      vis[s]=1;
      \mathbf{d}[\mathbf{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;
          \mathbf{vis}\left[\,\mathbf{e}\,[\,\mathbf{i}\,]\,.\,\mathbf{v}\right]\!=\!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;
          a-=f;
           flow+=f:
           if (a==0)break;
69
     return flow;
   int Dinic(){
     int flow=0;
```

while(bfs()){

```
flow+=dfs(s,INF);
 76
      return flow;
 78
 79
    void solve(){
      cin>>m>>n;
      int as=0; s=0, t=n+m+1;
      memset(head, -1, size of(head));
      string str;
      stringstream ss;
 84
 85
       for(int i=1; i \le m; i++){
         cin>>a[i];
         as = a[i];
         \operatorname{add}(0,i,a[i]);
         add(i,0,0);
         ss.clear();
 91
         getline(cin,str);
 92
         ss<<str;
 93
         int x;
 94
         while(ss>>x){}
 95
           //cout<<x<<"\n";
           add(i,x+m,INF);
 96
 97
           add(x+m, i, 0);
 98
 99
100
      for (int i=1; i \le n; i++){
101
         cin>>b[i];
102
         add(i+m,n+m+1,b[i]);
103
         \operatorname{add}(n+m+1,i+m,0);
104
      as-=Dinic();
106
      vector<int>ans1,ans2;
107
      for(auto u:ans){
         if(u \le m)ans1.push_back(u);
108
         else ans2.push_back(u-m);
109
110
      for (auto u:ans1)cout << u << " ";
      cout<<'\n';
      for(auto u:ans2)cout<<u<" ";
114
      cout<<'\n';
      cout<<as<<"\n";
116 }
117
    signed main(){
118
      ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
119
      cin.tie(0);
      cout.tie(0):
120
      int tt=1,k=1;
      //cin>>t;
      while(tt--){
124
         solve();
126 }
```

### 1.4 PDSU

```
#include<istream>
#include<vector>
#include<string.h>
#include<algorithm>
#include<algorithm>
#include<queue>
#include<strack>
#include<cmath>
#include<cmath>
#include<cmath>
#include<cmath>
#include<strack>
#include<omath>
#include<strack>
#include<omath>
#include<omat
```

```
using namespace std;
const int N=2e5+5:
const int M=1e5+5;
const int INF=2e9:
//const int p=998244353;
const int MOD=1e9+7;
const double DARW=0.97;
struct node{int 1,r,x,h;} tr[N<<6];
int head [N], tot, n,m;
void build(int& p,int l,int r){
 if(!p)p=++tot;
  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 = mid) change(tr[p1].l, tr[p2].l, l, mid, x, f, h), tr[p2].r = tr[p1].r;
  else \ change(\,tr\,[p1]\,.\,r\,,tr\,[p2]\,.\,r\,,mid+1,r\,,x\,,f\,,h)\,,tr\,[p2]\,.\,l\!=\!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<=mid)return find(tr[p].1,1,mid,x);</pre>
  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)py.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);
  else {
    int p=0;
    change(p1,p,1,n,py.first,px.first,py.second);
    change(p,p2,1,n,px.first,px.first,px.second+1);
void solve(){
  cin>>n>>m;
  build (head[0], 1, n);
  for(int i=1;i \le m;i++){
    int op;
    cin>>op;
    if (op==1){
      int x,y;
      cin>>x>>v:
      merge(head[i-1],head[i],x,y);
    }else if (op==2){
      int k;
      cin>>k;
      head[i]=head[k];
    }else {
      int \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y};
      cin>>x>>v;
      head[i]=head[i-1];
      if (findfa (head[i],x).first=findfa (head[i],y).first)cout<<"1\n";
      else cout \ll "0 \ n";
signed main(){
```

#define ll long long

#define int long long
#define pii pair<int,int>

### 1.5 Seg\_treap

```
#include < bits / stdc++.h>
 2 #define int long long
 3 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)\{
           ch[0]=ch[1]=nullptr;
13
           prio=rand();
14
15
       inline int upd_siz(){
           siz=cnt;
           if(ch[0]! = nullptr)siz + ch[0] - siz;
17
            if(ch[1]!=nullptr)siz+=ch[1]->siz;
18
           return siz;
20
21
       inline void pushdown(){
22
           swap(ch[0], ch[1]);
23
           if(ch[0]!=nullptr)ch[0]->to\_rev^=1;
           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
   };
   struct Seg_treap{
31
   #define siz(_) (_=nullptr?0:_->siz)
32
       Node* root;
33
       pair<Node*,Node*>split(Node* cur,int sz){
           if(cur=nullptr)return {nullptr,nullptr};
           cur->cheak_tag();
           if(sz \le siz(cur-sch[0]))
               auto temp=split(cur->ch[0],sz);
                cur->ch[0]=temp.second;
                cur->upd_siz();
                return {temp.first,cur};
                auto temp=split(cur->ch[1],sz-siz(cur->ch[0])-1);
                cur->ch[1]=temp.first;
                cur->upd_siz();
46
                return {cur,temp.second};
47
48
       Node* merge(Node* sm, Node* bg){
49
           if(sm=nullptr&&bg=nullptr)return nullptr;
51
            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-ch[0]=merge(sm,bg-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 l,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();
```

### 1.6 bsgs

```
#include<instream>
#include<instream>
#include<cmath>
#define 11 long long
using namespace std;
11 bsgs(11 a, 11 b, 11 p){
map<11,11>mp;
11 cur=1,t=sqrt(p)+1,now;
for(int B=0,B<±;B++){
mp[b*cur%p]=B;
now=cur;
cur=cur*a%p;
1}
1cur=now;
for(int A=1;A<±;A++){
```

```
if(mp[now])return (11)A*t-mp[now];
17
           now=now*cur%p;
18
19
       return -1;
20 }
21 int main(){
22
       ll p,b,n;
23
       cin>>p>>b>>n;
24
       ll ans=bsgs(b,n,p);
25
       if (ans==-1)cout<<"no solution\n";
26
       else cout<<ans<<"\n";
```

#### 1.7 VirtualTree

int la=lca(s.back(),x);

```
1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
  2 #define int long long
  3 #define pii pair<int,int>
    using namespace std;
    const int N=5e5+5;
    int \ n, tot, idx [N], rth [N], d[N], f[N] [100], lg[N], w[N] [100]; \\
    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(){
12
         for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) \log[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;
20
              f[u.first][0]=x;
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
         \label{eq:while_def} while_{\textstyle(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){
                                                                                                                               10
34
         if(d[u] < d[v])swap(u,v);
35
         \label{eq:while_def} \begin{aligned} \text{while} \left( d[u]! \! = \! d[v] \right) u \! = \! f[u] \left[ lg \left[ d[u] \! - \! d[v] \right] \right]; \end{aligned}
36
         //cout<<"?\n";
                                                                                                                               10
37
         if (u=v) return u;
38
         int t=lg[d[u]];
         while (f[u][0]!=f[v][0]) {
              \mathrm{while}(\,f\,[\,u\,]\,[\,t]\!\!=\!\!=\!\!f\,[\,v\,]\,[\,t\,]\,)\,t\,\text{--};
40
              u=f[u][t],v=f[v][t];
41
42
43
         return f[u][0];
44 }
45 void build(){
46
         vector<int>s;
         s.push_back(1);
         e[1].clear();
         for(auto x:a){
              if (x==1)continue;
51
              //cout << s.back() << "\n";
```

```
//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();
69
             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();
             \label{eq:continuous} {\rm for}\,(\,{\rm int}\ i\!=\!1,\!z\,;\,i\!<\!\!=\!\!k\,;\,i\!+\!\!+\!\!)\!{\rm cin}\!>\!\!>\!\!z\,,a\,.\,{\rm push\_back}(\,z\,)\,,\!mp[\,z\,]\!=\!1;
             sort(a.begin(),a.end(),cmp);
             //for(auto u:a)cout<<idx[u]<<" ";
              //cout<<"\n";
             build();
             //cout<<"?\n";
              cout < DP(1) < "\n";
108
109 signed main(){
         ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
         cin.tie(0);
112
         cout.tie(0);
113
         int t=1;
         //cin>>t;
113
         while(t--)solve();
```

#### 1.8 st

#include<iostream>

```
2 #include<algorithm>
                    #include<cmath>
                     using namespace std;
                    const int N=1e5+5;
                    int a[N], f[N][25];
                    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();\}
12
                              return x*f;
13
14
                    void st(int n){
                                           \quad \text{for(int } u \! = \! 1; \! u \! \! < \! \! = \! \! n; \! u \! \! + \! \! + \! \! ) \\ f[u][0] \! = \! a[u];
15
                                           for (int i=1;(1<< i)<=n; i++){}
                                                                   for (int u=1;u+(1<< i)-1<=n;u++)
17
                                                                                            20
21
22
                    int main(){
23
                                           int n,m;
24
                                           cin>>n>m;
25
                                           for (int i=1; i \le n; i++)a[i]=read();
26
                                           st(n);
27
                                           while (m--) {
28
                                                                  int 1, r;
29
                                                                   l=read();
30
                                                                   r=read();
                                                                  int k=log2(r-l+1);
31
                                                                  \hspace*{-0.5cm} \hspace*{-0.5cm
32
33
```

### 1.9 AC-Automaton

```
#include<iostream>
 2 #include<vector>
 3 #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;
   const int INF=1e9:
   const int p=998244353;
   const double DARW=0.97;
   int tree [N][30], bh, f[N], fail [N], ff[N], lst_[N];
   queue<int>q;
24
   void insert(string s){
25
     int p=0;
26
     for(int i=0;i \le s.length();i++){
       if(!tree[p][s[i]-'a'])tree[p][s[i]-'a']=++bh;
28
       p=tree[p][s[i]-'a'];
29
30
     f[p]++;
31 }
32 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();
```

### 1.10 Linklist\_template

```
#include<br/>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();
  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);
template<typename T>
LinkList<T>::~LinkList(){
 Node<T>* pNow;
```

```
while (pHead) {
26
       pNow=pHead;
27
       pHead=pHead->next;
28
       delete pNow;
29
30 }
  template<typename T>
32 int LinkList<T>::IsEmpty(){
     if(pHead)return 0;//首节点存在即非空
34
     else return 1:
35
36
   template<typename T>
   void LinkList<T>::Print(){
37
     for (Node<T>* pNow=pHead;pNow;pNow=pNow->next){
       cout<<pNow->date<<" ";
40
    }
41
     cout<<"\n";
42
43 template<typename T>
   void LinkList<T>::Insert(const T& value){
45
     Node<T>* p=new Node<T>(value);
     p->next=pHead;
     pHead⊨p;
48
   void LinkList<T>::deletenode(const T& value){
     Node<T> *pLst=pHead, *pNow=pHead;
     while (pNow&pNow=>date!=value) pLst=pNow,pNow=pNow>next;
       if (!pNow) return; //不存在value
53
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;
           delete pNow;
60
61
   template<typename T>
   Node<T>* LinkList<T>::find(const T& value){
       Node<T> *pNow=pHead;
64
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
     if (!a.pHead) return *this;
     pHead=new Node<T>(a.pHead->date);
75
     pHead>next=0;
     Node\langle T \rangle^* p;
76
77
     for (Node<T> *pNow=a.pHead->next, *plst=pHead;pNow;pNow=pNow->next) {
       p=new Node<T>(pNow->date);
       plst->next=p;
       p->next=0;
       plst=p;
81
82
       return *this;
   template\langletypename T \rangle
   LinkList<T> Get_same(const LinkList<T>& a, const LinkList<T>& b){
87
     Node<T> *it1=a.pHead, *it2=b.pHead;
     LinkList<T> c;
88
     while(it1&&it2){
       if(it1->date=it2->date)c.Insert(it1->date),it1=it1->next,it2=it2->next;
91
       else if(it1->date>it2->date)it2=it2->next;
92
       else it1=it1->next;
    }
     return c;
```

```
9# int main(){
    LinkList<char> a;
    LinkList<char> b;
    char a1[]{ 'A', 'C', 'D', 'G', 'H'},b1[]{ '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);
    c.Print();
}
```

### 1.11 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 11 long long
#define int long long
using namespace std;
const int N=2e7+5;
const int M=1e8+5:
 const int INF=1e9;
 //const int p=998244353;
const int MOD=le9+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 x \le [i-l+1] < r-i+1)z[i] = z[i-l+1];
     else {
       z[i]=max(0*111,r-i+1);
       \label{eq:while(i+z[i]<b.length()&&b[i+z[i]]==b[z[i]+1])z[i]++;} \\ \text{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 k z [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]} while(i+p[i]<\!a.length()\&\&p[i]+1<\!b.length()\&\&a[i+p[i]]==b[p[i]+1])p[i]++;
       if(i+p[i]-1>r)r=i+p[i]-1, l=i;
     \operatorname{ansp}=i*(p[i]+1);
  cout << ansz << "\n" << ansp << "\n";
 signed main(){
     ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
     cin.tie(0);
     cout.tie(0);
     int t=1,k=1;
     //cin>>t;
```

```
57 | while(t--){
58 | solve();
59 | }
60 |
```

#### 1.12 0\_to\_latex

```
#include <iostream>
   #include <fstream>
   #include <string>
   #include <filesystem>
 6 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;
11
       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
19 int main() {
20
       const std::string output_filename = "listings.tex";
21
       std::ofstream outfile(output_filename);
22
23
       if (!outfile.is open()) {
          std::cerr << "Failed to open output file." << std::endl;</pre>
26
27
28
       outfile << "% Generated LaTeX code for C++ file listings" << std::endl;
       outfile << "\\section{All}\n";</pre>
       for (const auto& entry : fs::directory_iterator(".")) {
30
          const auto& path = entry.path();
31
           if (entry.is_regular_file() && path.extension() == ".cpp") {
32
33
               std::string filename = path.filename().string();
               std::string basename = escape_filename(filename); // 转义文件名
               // 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>
               outfile << "\raggedbottom\\lstinputlisting[style=cpp]{assets/" << basename << "}\n";
                     // 假设.cpp文件在assets目录下
               outfile << "\\hrulefill\n\n";</pre>
45
47
       outfile.close();
       std::cout << "LaTeX listings generated in " << output_filename << std::endl;
```

#### 1.13 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
 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+=b;
 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
 while(remove(x));
void List::erase(Node *pos){//移除指针为pos的数
 if (pos=first)pop_front(); //若指定为首地址则利用pop_front函数
 else {
   Node *p=first:
   while(p->next!=pos)p=p->next;//找到pos前指针
   p->next=pos->next;
```

if (pos=last) last=p;

```
delete pos;
        --listSize;
 78
                                                                                                     149
 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
                                                                                                     152
      if (w==1)pop_front();
 83
      else {
        Node *now=first->next,*before=first;
 84
 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
 86
        before->next=now->next;
 87
        if (now=last) last=before;
        delete now;
        --listSize;
 90
 91
                                                                                                     162
    List::List(int a[], int num){//将数组转换为链表
 92
                                                                                                     163
      listSize=num;
 94
     if (!num) {
                                                                                                     165
 95
          first=0;
                                                                                                     166
 96
          last=0:
                                                                                                     16
 97
      }else {
                                                                                                     168
 98
        Node *p=new Node(a[0]);
 99
        first=last=p;
        for(int i=1; i \le num; i++){
          p=new Node(a[i]);
102
          last->next=p;
          last=p;
104
                                                                                                     17
105
     }
                                                                                                     17
106
    List::List(const List &a){//拷贝
107
      listSize=a.listSize;
109
      if(!listSize){
        first=last=0;
        return;
112
113
      Node *p=new Node(a.first->date), *now=a.first->next;
      first=last=p;
115
      for (;now;now=now->next) {
        p=new Node(now->date);
                                                                                                     18
117
        last->next=p;
                                                                                                     18
118
        last=p;
                                                                                                     189
119
                                                                                                     19
120
                                                                                                     19
121
    void List::push_back(const int&x){//在链表末添加x
     Node *p=new Node(x);
      if(!listSize)first=last=p;
123
        last->next=p;
125
        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
      Node *p=new Node(x);
                                                                                                     201
     if(!listSize)first=last=p;
132
                                                                                                     203
133
     else {
                                                                                                     204
134
       p->next=first;
135
        first=p;
136
                                                                                                     207
     ++listSize;
                                                                                                     208
138
                                                                                                     209
    bool List::pop_back(){//移除链表最后一个数
                                                                                                     210
139
      if (!listSize) return 0;
                                                                                                     21
141
      if(listSize==1){
142
        delete[] first;
                                                                                                     213
143
        first=last=0;
                                                                                                     214
144
        Node *now=first;
        while (now->next!=last) now=now->next;
```

```
last=now;
       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;
205
206 List::~List(){
     for(Node *p=first; first!=0;p=first){
       first=first->next;
       delete p;
    void List::print()const{
     for(Node* now=first;now;now=now->next)cout<<now->date<<" ";
     cout << "\n";
216 Node* List::find(const int&x)const{//寻找第一个值为x的数 未找到则返回0
    for (Node* p=first;p;p=p->next)
```

```
if (p->date=x)return p;
219
      return 0;
220
221
    int main(){
      int n:
222
223
      cin>>n;
      List a;
225
      while (n--) {
226
        int num;
        cin>>num;
228
        a.push_front(num);
229
230
      a.print();
231
      List b;
      b=a:
232
233
      b.print();
      cout << a. find (1) << ' \ n';
234
235
      cout << b. find (1) << "\n";
236 }
```

### 1.14 Left partial tree

```
#include<iostream>
  2 #include<vector>
  3 #include<string.h>
  4 #include<algorithm>
  #include<map>
  6 #include<queue>
   #include<stack>
   #include<cmath>
   #include<set>
   #include<unordered_map>
   #include<deque>
12 #include<iomanip>
13 #include 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=1e9;
    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){
     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 y){
     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\left[x\right].d\!\!=\!\!t\left[rs\left(x\right)\right].d\!\!+\!\!1;
     return x;
36 }
   void solve(){
37
38
     int n,m;
39
     cin>>n:
     for (int i=1; i \le n; i++){
        cin>>t[i].val;t[i].d=1;
42
        f[i]=i; ff[i]=1;
43
     cin>>m;
     while (m--) {
       char op;
```

```
int x,y;
        cin>>op;
        if (op="M") {
          cin>>x>>y
          if (!ff[x]||!ff[y]||find(x)=find(y))continue;
          merge(find(x), find(y));
          cin>>x;
          if(!ff[x]){
            cout << "0 \n";
            continue;
          int k=find(x);
          cout <\!\!< t\left[\,k\,\right].\,val <\!\!< "\backslash 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;
67
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
        cin.tie(0);
        cout.tie(0);
        int t=1,k=1;
        //cin>>t;
        while(t--){
          solve();
```

#### 1.15 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;
}
```

### 1.16 Inv FFT

```
#include<br/>bits/stdc++.h>
#define int long long
using namespace std;
const double PI=acos(-1);
const int N=5e6+5;
const int MOD=998244353;
int ksm(int x, int k){
    int ans=1;
    while(k){
         if (k&1)ans=x*ans%MOD;
        x=x*x%MOD;
        k >> = 1:
    return ans;
namespace Poly{
    int len, Lim=1, Alen, Blen, rev[N], ans[N];
    struct Complex{
        double r, i;
        Complex() \{r=0, i=0;\}
```

```
Complex(double real, double imag):r(real),i(imag){}
21
22
        inline Complex operator +(Complex A, Complex B) {return Complex(A.r+B.r,A.i+B.i);}
23
        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.r9
25
        inline void init(int Alen, int Blen){
27
            while (Lim \le Alen + Blen) Lim \le = 1, ++len;
            for(int i=0; i \le \lim_{i \to 0} i + i = (rev[i] > 1] > 1) | ((i - i) < (len-1));
28
30
        inline void FFT(vector<Complex>& a, int type){
31
            for(int i=0; i \leq Lim; i++)if(i \leq rev[i])swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
32
            for(int m=2;m<=Lim;m<<=1){
                 Complex wr=Complex(\cos(2.0*\text{PI/m}), \sin(2.0*\text{PI/m}));
33
                 for (int i=0; i \leq 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());
                 for (int i=0; i \leq Lim; i++)a[i].r/=Lim;
48
49
        inline vector<Complex> mul(vector<Complex> f, vector<Complex> g){
50
51
            int lf=f.size(),lg=g.size();
            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 \leq Lim; i++)h[i]=f[i]*g[i];
57
            FFT(h,0);
58
            return h;
59
        vector<Complex> Inv(int n, vector<Complex> A){
60
61
            vector<Complex> B(n);
62
            B[0]. r = ksm(A[0]. r, MOD 2, MOD);
            int deg=1;
            while (deg < (n << 1)) {
                 \mathbf{deg} <\!\!< =\!\! 1;
                 vector<Complex> C=(deg<=n?vector<Complex>(A.begin(),A.begin()+deg):A);
                 init(deg,B.size());
                 C. resize(Lim); B. resize(Lim);
                 FFT(C,1);FFT(B,1);
                 for (int i=0; i \leq Lim; ++i)B[i]=B[i]*(Complex(2,0)-C[i]*B[i]);
71
                 FFT(B,0); B. resize (deg);
73
            B. resize(n);
74
            return B;
76
77
   int n;
   void solve(){
79
        cin>>n;
80
        vector < Poly : : Complex > A(n);
        for(int i=0; i< n; i++)cin>>A[i].r;
81
82
        vector < Poly :: Complex > ans = Poly :: Inv(n,A);
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)cout<<(int)(ans[i].r+0.5)<<"";
83
85
   signed main(){
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
        cin.tie(0);
        cout.tie(0);
        int t=1;
```

```
// cin>>t;
while(t--){
    solve();
```

### 1.17 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;
         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=1,len=0;
         while(lim \le 1+l2)lim \le 1,len++;
         \label{eq:condition} \text{for(int } i = 0; i < \lim; i + +) \text{rev}[i] = (\text{rev}[i >> 1] >> 1) | ((i \& 1) < < (\text{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)\text{MOD},\,f\,[\,\,i\!+\!j\!+\!m/2]\!=\!(u\!-\!v\!+\!\!M\!O\!D)\text{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]=111*f[i]*g[i]%MOD;
        NTT(h,0);
         return h;
    vector<int> Inv(int n, vector<int> A){
         vector < int > B(n);
         B[0]=ksm(A[0],MOD2,MOD);
         int deg=1;
         while (deg < (n << 1)) {
              deg <<=1;
              vector<int> C=(deg<=n?vector<int>(A.begin(),A.begin()+deg):A);
              init(deg,B.size());
              C. resize(lim); B. resize(lim);
             NTT(C,1); NTT(B,1);
```

```
for(int i=0;i<\lim;++i)B[i]=B[i]*(2-111*C[i]*B[i]%MOD+MOD)%MOD;
                 NTT(B,0); B. resize (deg);
63
            B.resize(n);
64
65
            return B:
66
67 }
68 int n;
   void solve(){
69
70
        cin>>n;
71
        vector < int > f(n);
72
        for (int i=0; i < n; i++) cin >> f[i];
        vector < int > g=Poly::Inv(n, f);
        for (int i=0; i<\!n; i+\!+\!)cout<\!\!<\!\!g[i]<\!<" \ \ \ \ \ \ "[i=\!\!\!\!-1];
75
76 int main(){
77
        ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
        cin.tie(0);
        cout.tie(0);
        int t=1;
81
        // cin>>t;
        while(t--){
            solve();
84
```

### 1.18 Exgcd

```
#include<iostream>
   #include<algorithm>
   #define 11 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;
11 int main(){
12
        11 n,p;
        cin>>n>>p;inv[1]=1;
13
        for(11 i=2;i<=n;i++){
           inv[i] = (((-p/i)*inv[p\%i])\%p+p)\%p;
17
        for(int i=1;i \le n;i++){
            cout << inv[i] << "\n";
```

```
#include<br/>bits/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=1e9+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];
       \quad \text{for(int } i = 1; i < a[1]; i + +) dp[i] = 2e18;
      for (int i=2;i \le n;i++){
           for(int j=0, lim=gcd(a[i], a[1]); j< lim; j++){\{}
               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();
```

### 1.20 splay

```
1.19 CSC_dp

#include<iostream>
#include<string.h>
#include<algorithm>
#include<queue>
#include<queue>
#include<strick>
#include<consthemation
#include<unordered_map>
#include<unordered_map>
#include<unordered_map>
#include<dequeue>
#include<strick>
#include<strick>
#include<strick>
#include<strick>
#include<strick>
#include<strick>
#include<strick>
#include<deque>
#include<deque>
#include<deque>
#include<deque>
#include<deque>
#include<deque>
#include<functional>
```

```
#include<iostream>
#include<algorithm>
#include<cstring>
#include<cmath>
#include<map>
#include<stack>
#include<queue>
#include<vector>
#define 11 long long
const int N=le5+5;
using namespace std;
int root, tot;
struct splay{
    int ch[2], fa, val, cnt, size;
a[N];
void maintain(int x){
    a[x].size=a[a[x].ch[0]].size+a[a[x].ch[1]].size+a[x].cnt;
```

```
19 bool get(int x){
20
       return a[a[x].fa].ch[1]==x;
21
22
   void clear(int x){
23
        a[x].ch[0]=a[x].ch[1]=a[x].fa=a[x].val=a[x].cnt=a[x].size=0;
24 }
25
   void rotate(int x){
26
        int y=a[x].fa, z=a[y].fa, chk=get(x);
27
        a[y].ch[chk]=a[x].ch[chk^1];
28
        if(a[x].ch[chk^1])a[a[x].ch[chk^1]].fa=y;
29
        a[y].fa=x;
30
        a[x].ch[chk^1]=y;
31
        a[x].fa=z;
32
        if(z)a[z].ch[y=a[z].ch[1]]=x;
33
        maintain(y);
        maintain(x);
34
35 }
36
   void splay(int x){
37
        for (int f=a[x].fa; f=a[x].fa, f; rotate(x)){
            if(a[f].fa)rotate(get(x)=get(f)?f:x);
38
39
40
        root=x;
41
42
   void insert(int k){
43
        if(!root){
44
            a[++tot].val=k;
            a[tot].cnt++;
46
            root=tot;
47
            maintain(root);
            return:
48
49
50
        int cur=root, f=0;
51
        while(1){
            if(a[cur].va = k){
52
53
                a [cur].cnt++;
54
                maintain(cur);
                maintain(f);
56
                 splay(cur);
57
                 return;
58
59
            f=cur:
60
            cur\!\!=\!\!a[\,f\,].ch\,[\,a\,[\,f\,].\,val\!\!<\!\!k\,]\,;
            if(!cur){
61
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){
76
            if(x \leq a[cur].val)cur = a[cur].ch[0];
77
78
                 res \leftarrow a[a[cur].ch[0]].size;
79
                 if(x=a[cur].val){
                    splay(cur);
80
                    return res+1;
81
82
                 res+=a[cur].cnt;
                cur=a[cur].ch[1];
85
86
87
88 int kth(int k){
       int cur=root;
```

```
while(1){
              if(a[cur].ch[0]\&\&k \le 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}=\operatorname{a}[\operatorname{cur}].\operatorname{ch}[1];
102
103
    int pre(){
         int cur=a[root].ch[0];
104
         if (!cur) return cur;
105
106
         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];
111
         if (!cur)return cur;
         while (a[cur].ch[0]) cur = a[cur].ch[0];
         splay(cur);
115
         return cur;
116 }
11 void del(int k){
         rnk(k);
119
         if(a[root].cnt>1){
             a[root].cnt--;
120
12
             maintain(root);
122
             return;
12
         if (!a[root].ch[0]&&!a[root].ch[1]){
             clear(root);
             root=0;
126
127
             return;
128
129
         if (!a[root].ch[0]) {
130
              int cur=root;
13
             root=a[root].ch[1];
             a[root].fa=0;
             clear(cur);
13
             return;
         if (!a[root].ch[1]) {
136
137
             int cur=root;
             root=a[root].ch[0];
             a[root].fa=0;
             clear(cur);
14
             return;
142
143
         int cur=root;
         int x=pre();
         a[a[cur].ch[1]].fa=root;
         a[root].ch[1]=a[cur].ch[1];
147
         clear(cur);
         maintain(root);
149 }
150 int main(){
         int n;
152
         cin>>n;
         for(int i=1; i \le n; i++){
             int x,k;
             cin>>x>>k;
             if(x==1){
                  insert(k);
             }else if (x==2){
                  del(k);
             }else if (x==3){
```

```
161
                       cout << rnk(k) << "\n";
162
                 else if(x==4)
163
                       cout << kth(k) << "\n";
                 }else if (x==5){
164
                       insert(k);
165
                       cout <\!\!<\!\! a[\operatorname{pre}()].\operatorname{val}<\!\!<"\backslash n";
                       del(k);
168
                }else {
                       insert(k);
                       cout \ll a[nxt()].val \ll "n";
                       del(k);
172
173
174
```

### 1.21 TCS

```
#include<iostream>
   #include<vector>
   #include<string.h>
    #include<algorithm>
    #include<map>
   #include<queue>
   #include<stack>
  8 #include<cmath>
 9 #include<set>
10 #include<unordered_map>
11 #include<deque>
12 #include<iomanip>
    #include<br/>bitset>
    #define ll long long
    #define int long long
    #define pii pair<int,int>
    using namespace std;
    const int N=1e5+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 n,m,r,p,dfn;
    \mathrm{int}\ a\,[\mathrm{N}]\,,\mathrm{tr}\,[\mathrm{N}\!\!<\!\!<\!\!2],\!f\,[\mathrm{N}]\,,\mathrm{son}\,[\mathrm{N}]\,,\mathrm{sz}\,[\mathrm{N}]\,,\mathrm{idx}\,[\mathrm{N}]\,,\mathrm{rnk}\,[\mathrm{N}]\,,\mathrm{top}\,[\mathrm{N}]\,,\mathrm{bj}\,[\mathrm{N}\!\!<\!\!2],\!\mathrm{dep}\,[\mathrm{N}]\,;
    vector < int > e[N];
    void dfs1(int x,int fa){
27
      f[x]=fa;
28
29
      sz[x]=1;
      dep[x]=dep[fa]+1;
31
      for(auto u:e[x]){
         if (u=fa)continue;
33
         dfs1(u,x);
         _{\mathbf{sz}\,[\,\mathbf{x}]+=\mathbf{sz}\,[\,\mathbf{u}\,]\,;}
34
35
         if(sz[u]>sz[son[x]])son[x]=u;
36
37
38
    void dfs2(int x,int fa){
      idx [x] = ++dfn;
      rnk | dfn =x;
      top[x]=fa;
42
      if (!son[x]) return;
43
      dfs2(son[x],fa);
      for(auto u:e[x]){
44
45
         if (!idx[u]) dfs2(u,u);
46
47
48
    void pushdown(int l,int r,int bh){
      if(l=r)return;
      int mid=(l+r)>>1;
      (tr[bh<<1]+=(mid-l+1)*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&x)=r){(tr[bh]+=(r-l+1)*k)?=p,(bj[bh]+=k)?=p;return;}
       pushdown(l,r,bh);
       int mid=(l+r)>>1;
       if(x \le mid)add(l, 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 l,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 + = find(1, mid, x, y, bh < < 1)) = 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(\operatorname{dep}[\operatorname{top}[x]]\!<\!\operatorname{dep}[\operatorname{top}[y]])\operatorname{swap}(x,y)\,;
         add(1,n,idx\left[ top\left[ x\right] \right] ,idx\left[ x\right] ,1,z);
         x=f[top[x]];
       if(dep[x]>dep[y])swap(x,y);
       add(1,n,idx[x],idx[y],1,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(){
       for (int i=1; i \le n; i++) cin >> a[i];
103
       for(int \ i=1,u,v;i <\!\!n;i+\!\!+\!\!)cin>\!\!\!>\!\!\!u>\!\!\!>\!\!v,e[u].push\_back(v),e[v].push\_back(u);
       dfs1(r,0);
       dfs2(r,r);
       build(1,n,1);
       for (int i=1; i < m; i++){
         int op;
         cin>>op;
         if (op==1){
            int x, y, z;
            cin>>x>>y>>z;
            add(x,y,z);
11
         }else if (op==2){
            int x,y;
            cin>>x>>y;
            cout \ll find(x,y) \ll "\n";
         }else if (op==3){
11
            int x.z:
            cin>>x>>z;
            add(1,n,idx[x],idx[x]+sz[x]-1,1,z);
         }else {
```

(tr[(bh << 1)|1] += (r-mid)\*bj[bh])% = p;

```
123
           int x;
124
           cin>>x;
           cout \ll find(1,n,idx[x],idx[x]+sz[x]-1,1) \ll "\n";
                                                                                                                      int n,m;
                                                                                                                      void solve(){
126
127
      }
                                                                                                                          cin>>n>>m:
128 }
                                                                                                                          vector < int > f(n+1), g(m+1);
129 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);
                                                                                                                          vector<int> h=Poly::mul(f,g);
        cout.tie(0);
                                                                                                                          for (int i=0; i \le n+m; i++)cout \leqslant h[i] < " n" [i=n+m];
133
      int t=1,k=1;
134
       //cin>>t;
                                                                                                                      int main(){
      while (t--) {
                                                                                                                          int t=1;
136
           solve();
                                                                                                                          // cin>>t;
137
                                                                                                                          while(t--){
138 }
                                                                                                                               solve();
```

### 1.22 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:
11
13
        return ans;
14
15 namespace Poly{
16
        const int MOD=998244353,G=3,INVG=332748118;
17
        int lim, len, rev[N], invlim;
        inline void init(int 11, int 12){
19
             \lim_{n \to \infty} 1, \ln_n = 0;
             while (\lim \le 1+12)\lim \le 1+12
20
             \label{eq:condition} \text{for(int } i = 0; i < \lim; i + +) \text{rev}[i] = (\text{rev}[i >> 1] >> 1) | ((i \& 1) << (\text{len-1}));
             invlim=ksm(lim MOD 2 MOD);
22
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
                  for (int i=0; i < lim; i+=m) {
                      int w=1;
                      for (int j=0; j \leq m/2; j++)
31
                           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;
32
                           w=111*wn*w%MOD;
35
             if(!type){
37
                  for (int i=0; i<\lim i++) f[i]=1 ll*f[i]*invlim%MOD;
38
39
40
        inline vector<int> mul(vector<int> f, vector<int> g){
41
42
             int lf=f.size(),lg=g.size();
43
             init(lf,lg);
             f.resize(lim),g.resize(lim);
             vector<int> h(lim);
            \overline{NIT}(\,f\,,1\,)\,;\overline{NIT}(\,g\,,1\,)\,;
47
             for (int i=0; i<\lim; i++)h[i]=1ll*f[i]*g[i]%MOD;
             NIT(h,0);
             return h;
```

### 1.23 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:
    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();
             \texttt{return } \{\texttt{cur}, \texttt{temp.second}\};
             auto temp=split(cur->ch[0],key);
             cur->ch[0]=temp.second;
             cur->upd_siz();
             return {temp.first,cur};
    tuple<Node*,Node*,Node*>split_by_rk(Node* cur,int rk){
         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 {l,mid,cur};
51
             }else if(rk<=ls_siz+cur->cnt){
52
                  Node *lt=cur->ch[0];
53
                  Node *rt=cur->ch[1];
55
                  \operatorname{cur}\operatorname{>ch}[0]=\operatorname{cur}\operatorname{>ch}[1]=\operatorname{nullptr};
                  return {lt,cur,rt};
56
57
58
                  Node *1,*mid,*r;
59
                  tie(l,mid,r)=split_by_rk(cur->ch[1],rk-ls_siz-cur->cnt);
                  \operatorname{cur} > \operatorname{ch}[1] = 1;
                  cur\text{-}\!\operatorname{siz}()\,;
61
                  return {cur, mid, r};
62
63
64
65
         Node* merge(Node* u,Node* v){
66
             if(u=nullptr&&v=nullptr)return nullptr;
              if(u!=nullptr&&v=nullptr)return u;
67
68
              if(v!=nullptr&&=nullptr)return v;
              if(u->prio<v->prio){
69
                  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{
76
                  Node* temp=new Node(v);
                  temp->ch[1]=v->ch[1];
77
                  temp->ch[0]=merge(u,v->ch[0]);
78
79
                  temp->upd_siz();
                  return temp;
81
82
83
         void insert(int val){
84
             auto temp=split(root, val);
             auto l_tr=split(temp.first,val-1);
 86
             Node *new_node;
87
             if (l_tr.second=nullptr){
                  new_node=new Node(val);
88
             }else{
89
90
                  l_tr.second->cnt++;
91
                  l_tr.second->upd_siz();
92
             Node *l_tr_combined=merge(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);
98
             auto l_tr=split(temp.first,val-1);
99
             if(l_tr.second->cnt>1){
100
                  l tr.second->cnt--;
                  l_tr.second->upd_siz();
                  l_tr.first=merge(l_tr.first,l_tr.second);
102
             }else{
                  if(temp.first=d_tr.second){
104
                      temp.first=nullptr;
106
107
                  delete l_tr.second;
108
                  l_tr.second=nullptr;
110
             root=merge(l_tr.first,temp.second);
111
112
         int grank_by_val(Node *cur,int val){
113
             auto temp=split(cur,val-1);
114
             int ret=(temp.first==nullptr?0:temp.first->siz)+1;
             root=merge(temp.first ,temp.second);
116
             return ret;
117
         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);
127
             int ret=qval_by_rank(temp.first,temp.first->siz);
             root=merge(temp.first ,temp.second);
             return ret;
13
13
        int qnex(int val){
             auto temp=split(root,val);
13
             int ret=qval_by_rank(temp.second,1);
13
             root=merge(temp.first,temp.second);
133
             return ret;
136
137
   };
138 none_rot_treap tr;
139
   int a[N];
    void solve(){
140
        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));
             \label{eq:control_else} \mbox{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));
        cout << ans << "\n";
158 }
159 signed main(){
160
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
16
        cin.tie(0);
        cout.tie(0);
        int t=1,k=1;
      //cin>>t;
      while(t--){
166
           solve();
167
168
```

### 1.24 CSC\_dij

```
#include<iostream>
#include<vector>
#include<string.h>
#include<algorithm>
#include<algorithm>
#include<algorithm>
#include<acguretes
#include<curetes
#include<duretes
#include<duretes
#include<iomanip>
#include<iomanip
```

```
16 #define ll long long
    #define int long long
   #define pii pair<int,int>
   using namespace std;
20 const int N=2e5+5:
21 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=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;
    void dij(){
        \label{eq:while(q.size()&&f[q.top().x])q.pop();} \\ \text{while(q.size()&&f[q.top().x])q.pop();} \\ \end{array}
34
        if(q.empty())return;
35
36
        node x=q.top();
37
        q.pop();
        f[x.x]=1;
        for (auto \mathbf{u} : \mathbf{e}[\mathbf{x} . \mathbf{x}]) {
              if(u.w+ans[x.x] < ans[u.v]){
                  ans[u.v]=u.w+ans[x.x];
                  q.push(\{u.v,ans[u.v]\});
44
45
        dij();
46
    void solve(){
47
        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;
        ans[0]=1;
        q.push({0,ans[0]});
        dij();
56
        int as=0:
57
        for(int i=0; i< c; i++){}
              if (h>=ans[i])
              as+=(h-ans[i])/c+1;
        {\color{red} \mathbf{cout}}{\color{red} <\!\!<\!\!\mathbf{as}}{\color{red} <\!\!<\!\!"}\backslash n";
61
62 }
    signed main(){
        ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
        cin.tie(0);
        cout.tie(0);
      int t=1,k=1;
      //cin>>t;
      while(t--)solve();
```

#### 1.25 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;
```

#### 1.26 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 11 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=le-12;
   int cmp(double x, double y){
     if (x-v>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\};}
   double dist(node a, node b) {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)
           x^2y)/2,f=((x1.x*x1.x-x3.x*x3.x)+(x1.y*x1.y-x3.y*x3.y))/2;
     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;
     cin>>n;
     for (int i=1; i \le 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 < m; i++){
       if (cmp(dist(a[i],c.o),c.r)==1){
         c.o=a[i], c.r=0;
         for(int j=1; j \le i-1; j++){
53
           if(cmp(dist(c.o,a[j]),c.r)==1){}
55
             c.o=getmid(a[i],a[j]);
             c.r=dist(c.o,a[j]);
             for(int u=1;u<=j-1;u++){
               if(cmp(dist(c.o,a[u]),c.r)==1){
                  c=getc(a[i],a[j],a[u]);
```

### 1.27 none\_rot\_treap

```
1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
 2 #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){
1.1
            ch[0]=ch[1]=nullptr;
            prio=rand();
13
        Node(Node *node){
16
             val=node>val, prio=node>prio, cnt=node>cnt, siz=node>siz;
        inline void upd_siz(){
             if(ch[0]!=nullptr)siz+=ch[0]->siz;
21
             if(ch[1]!=nullptr)siz+=ch[1]->siz;
22
23 };
24 struct none_rot_treap{
25 #define _3 second.second
   #define _2 second.first
26
27
        Node* root;
        pair<Node*,Node*> split(Node* cur,int key){
28
29
             if(cur=nullptr)return {nullptr,nullptr};
             if (cur->val<=key){
                 auto temp=split(cur->ch[1],key);
3:
                 cur->ch[1]=temp.first;
                 cur->upd siz();
                 return {cur,temp.second};
                                                                                                                  100
                 auto temp=split(cur->ch[0],key);
                                                                                                                  10
37
                 \operatorname{cur->ch}[0] = \operatorname{temp.second};
38
                 cur->upd_siz();
39
                 return {temp.first,cur};
40
41
                                                                                                                  113
        tuple<Node*,Node*,Node*>split_by_rk(Node* cur,int rk){
42
             if(cur=nullptr)return {nullptr,nullptr,nullptr};
43
            int ls_siz=cur->ch[0]==nullptr?0:cur->ch[0]->siz;
45
             if(rk \le ls_siz){
                                                                                                                  116
                 Node *1,*mid,*r;
                                                                                                                  11
46
                 tie(l,mid,r)=split\_by\_rk(cur->ch[0],rk);
                                                                                                                  118
47
                 \operatorname{cur} > \operatorname{ch}[0] = r;
                 cur->upd_siz();
                                                                                                                  120
                 return {1,mid,cur};
            }else if(rk<=ls_siz+cur->cnt){
                 Node *lt=cur->ch[0];
                 Node *rt=cur->ch[1];
53
                 \operatorname{cur}\operatorname{>ch}[0]=\operatorname{cur}\operatorname{>ch}[1]=\operatorname{nullptr};
                 return { lt, cur, rt };
```

```
}else{
        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->ch[1]=merge(u->ch[1],v);
        u->upd_siz();
        return u;
    }else{
        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);
    }else{
        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;
    root=merge(merge(l,mid),r);
    return ret:
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);
    return ret;
```

int qnex(int val){

```
auto temp=split(root,val);
127
128
             int ret=qval_by_rank(temp.second,1);
129
             root=merge(temp.first ,temp.second);
130
             return ret;
131
132 };
133 none_rot_treap tr;
134 int a[N];
    void solve(){
135
         srand(time(0));
136
137
         int n,m, ans=0;
138
         cin>>n>>m;
         for(int i=1;i \le n;i++)cin > a[i],tr.insert(a[i]);
140
         int lst=0;
         while (m--) {
141
142
             int op,x;
             cin>>op>>x;
143
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));
148
149
              else if (op==5)ans^=(lst=tr.qprev(x));
              else ans^=(lst=tr.qnex(x));
151
152
         \textcolor{red}{\textbf{cout}} <\!\!<\!\! \texttt{ans} <\!\!<" \backslash \texttt{n}";
153 }
154 signed main(){
155
         ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
         cin.tie(0);
         cout.tie(0);
157
         int t=1,k=1;
158
       //cin>>t;
      while(t--){
161
           solve();
162
163 }
```

### 1.28 lucas.

```
#include<iostream>
    #define ll long long
    using namespace std;
    ll ini[100005];
    11 apow(11 a, 11 b, 11 p){
          ll ans=1;a%=p;
               if (b\&1)ans=ans*a\%p;\\
               a=a*a%p;
               b>>=1;
12
          return ans;
14
    11 C(11 n, 11 m, 11 p) {
          if (n∢m)return 0;
          \texttt{return ini} \ [\texttt{n}] \ \texttt{*apow} (\texttt{ini} \ [\texttt{m}] \ ,\texttt{p-2} \ ,\texttt{p}) \ \texttt{*apow} (\texttt{ini} \ [\texttt{n-m}] \ ,\texttt{p-2} \ ,\texttt{p}) \% p;
16
17
18 ll lucas(ll n, ll m, ll p){
          return (m==0)?1:lucas(n/p,m/p,p)*C(n%p,n%p,p)%p;
20 }
21
    void table(int p){
22
          ini[0]=1;
          ini[1]=1;
24
          for(int i=2;i<=p;i++)ini[i]=ini[i-1]*i%p;
25
27 int main(){
         int t;
```

```
cin>>t;
while(t--){
    int n,m,p;
    cin>>n>>m>p;
    table(p);
    cout<<lucas(n+m,m,p)<<"\n";
}
}</pre>
```

### 1.29 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<bitset>
           #define ll long long
           #define int long long
              using namespace std;
              const int N=1e6+5;
              const int M=1e8+5;
              const int INF=1e9:
               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;
                            if(t+1 \le x (t+1) \le x (t+
                            if(\mathbf{a}[t]>=\mathbf{a}[\mathbf{x}])break;
                            swap(a[t],a[x]);
                            x=t:
               void build(){
                     for(int i=n; i>=1; i>-1; odown(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";
                             else swap(a[1],a[n]),n--,down(1);
5 | signed main() {
```

```
ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
59
       cin.tie(0);
       cout.tie(0);
60
       int t=1,k=1;
61
       //cin>>t;
       while(t--){
          solve();
65
66 }
```

#### 1.30 Linklist

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
   using namespace std;
 3 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);
     Node* find(int value);
17
     LinkList& operator=(const LinkList& a);
18
19
   LinkList::~LinkList(){
20
     Node* pNow;
21
22
     while (pHead) {
23
      pNow=pHead:
       pHead⇒pHead->next;
       delete pNow;
26
27
   int LinkList::IsEmpty(){
28
29
     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){
33
       cout<<pNow->date<<" ";
35
36
     cout << "\n";
37
38
   void LinkList::Insert(int value){
39
     Node* p=new Node(value);
     p->next=pHead;
41
     pHead=p;
42
   void LinkList::deletenode(int value){
43
     Node *pLst=pHead, *pNow=pHead;
44
     while (pNow&pNow->date!=value) pLst=pNow,pNow=pNow->next;
46
       if (!pNow)return; //不存在value
       if (pNow=pHead) {//删除节点为首节点
47
           pHead=pHead->next;
48
49
           delete pNow;
       }else {//删除节点非首节点
51
           pLst->next=pNow->next;
           delete pNow;
53
54
55 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;
      cout<<"the size of list:";</pre>
      cin>>n;
      while(n--){//测试输入
        cout<<"cin:";</pre>
        cin>>num;
        a.Insert(num);
        cout<<"list a:";</pre>
        a.Print();
      LinkList b;
      cout<<"list b:";</pre>
      b.Print();
      int finda;
      cout<<"find:";
      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();
102
103
      int del;
      while(!a.IsEmpty()){//测试删除, 判空
104
        cout<<"del:";
106
        cin>>del;
        a.deletenode(del);
108
        cout<<"list a:";</pre>
        a.Print();
11
11:
```

### 1.31 FFT

```
#include<br/>bits/stdc++.h>
#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{
11
                         double r, i;
                         Complex()\{r=0,i=0;\}
12
                         Complex(double real, double imag):r(real),i(imag){}
13
14
                 };
                 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);}
                 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-A, i*B, r-A
                             );}
18
                 inline void init(int Alen, int Blen){
                          while(Lim<=Alen+Blen)Lim<<=1,++len;
19
20
                         for(int i=0; i \le \lim_{i \to \infty} i + i = (rev[i] > 1] > 1) | ((i \& 1) < (len-1));
21
                 inline void FFT(vector<Complex>& a,int type){
22
23
                         for (int i=0; i \le Lim; i++) if (i \le rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);
                          for(int m=2;n<=Lim;n<<=1){
24
                                    Complex wn=Complex(\cos(2.0*\text{PI/m}), \sin(2.0*\text{PI/m}));
25
                                    for (int i=0; i \leq Lim; i+=m) {
26
                                            Complex w=Complex(1,0);
27
                                            for (int j=0; j \leq n/2; j++){
28
                                                      Complex t=w*a[i+j+m/2];
29
                                                      Complex u=a[i+j];
30
                                                      a[i+j]=u+t;
                                                      a[i+j+m/2]=u-t;
33
                                                      w=w*wn:
34
                                   }
36
                          if (!type){
37
                                    reverse(a.begin()+1,a.end());
38
                                    for(int i=0;i<Lim;i++)a[i].r/=Lim;
39
40
41
                 inline vector<Complex> mul(vector<Complex> f,vector<Complex> g){
42
                         int lf=f.size(),lg=g.size();
                         init(lf,lg);
                          f.resize(Lim),g.resize(Lim);
45
                          vector<Complex> h(Lim);
47
                         FFT(f,1);FFT(g,1);
                          for(int i=0; i \leq Lim; i++)h[i]=f[i]*g[i];
48
49
                         FFT(h,0);
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        102 }
                         return h;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         103
51
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         104
                 inline vector<int> mul(vector<int> f, vector<int> g){
                         int lf=f.size(),lg=g.size();
53
                         vector<Complex>ff(lf);
54
                         vector < Complex > gg(lg);
                         for (int i=0; i<1f; i++)ff[i].r=f[i];
                         for (int i=0; i < lg; i++)gg[i].r=g[i];
57
                         vector<Complex> hh=mul(ff,gg);
58
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         111
                          vector<int> h(lf+lg-1);
59
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         112 }
                         for(int i=0; i< lf+lg-1; i++)h[i]=(int)(hh[i].r+0.5);
60
61
                          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 < 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++){
             w1=(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>>n>>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 \le m; i++) cin >> B[i];
    vector<int>h=Poly::pmul(A,B);
    for (int i=0; i \le m+m; i++)cout \le h[i] << "";
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  $\omega$  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

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

# 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  $\infty$ .
- 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

