widsnoy's template

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1. 数论

1.1. 取模还原分数

1.2. 原根

- 阶: $\operatorname{ord}_m(a)$ 是最小的正整数 $n \notin a^n \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$
- 原根: 若 g 满足 (g, m) = 1 且 $\operatorname{ord}_m(g) = \varphi(m)$ 则 g 是 m 的原根。若 m 是质数,有 $g^i \operatorname{mod} m, 0 < i < m$ 的取值各不相同。

原根的应用: m 是质数时,若求 $a_k = \sum_{i * j \mod m = k} f_i * g_j$ 可以通过原根转化为卷积形式(要求 0 处无取值)。具体而言,[1, m-1] 可以映射到 $g^{[1,m-1]}$,原式变为 $a_{g^k} = \sum_{g^{i+j \mod (m-1)} = g^k} f_{g^i} * g_{g^j}$,令 $f_i = f_{g^i}$ 则 $a_k = \sum_{(i+j) \mod (m-1) = k} f_i * g_j$

```
1 int q[10005];
2 int getG(int n) {
      int i, j, t = 0;
       for (i = 2; (ll)(i * i) < n - 1; i++) {
           if ((n - 1) \% i == 0) q[t++] = i, q[t++] = (n - 1) / i;
6
7
       for (i = 2; ;i++) {
8
           for (j = 0; j < t; j++) if (fpow(i, q[j], n) == 1) break;
9
           if (j == t) return i;
10
       }
11
       return -1;
12 }
13
14 vector<int> fpow(int kth) {
       if (kth == 0) return e;
15
16
       auto r = fpow(kth - 1);
17
       r = multiply(r, r);
       for (int i = p - 1; i < r.size(); i++) r[i % (p - 1)] = (r[i % (p - 1)])
18
  1)] + r[i]) % mod;
       r.resize(p - 1);
19
       if (kk[kth] == '1') {
20
21
           r = multiply(r, e);
           for (int i = p - 1; i < r.size(); i++) r[i % (p - 1)] = (r[i %
22
   (p - 1)] + r[i]) % mod;
23
           r.resize(p - 1);
24
       }
25
       return r;
26 }
27 void MAIN() {
28
       g = getG(p);
29
       int tmp = 1;
       for (int i = 1; i < p; i++) {
30
31
           tmp = tmp * 111 * g % p;
32
           mp[tmp] = i % (p - 1);
33
       }
34
       e.resize(p - 1);
       for (int i = 0; i ; <math>i++) e[i] = 0;
35
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < p; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j <= i; j++) {
        if (binom[i][j] == 0) continue;
        e[mp[binom[i][j]]]++;
    }
}

40    }

41  }
</pre>
```

1.3. 解不定方程

给出 a,b,c,x1,x2,y1,y2, 求满足 ax+by+c=0, 且 x∈[x1,x2],y∈[y1,y2]的整数解有多少对? 输入格式

第一行包含7个整数,a,b,c,x1,x2,y1,y2,整数间用空格隔开。

a,b,c,x1,x2,y1,y2 的绝对值不超过108。

```
1 #define y1 miku
2
3 ll a, b, c, x1, x2, y1, y2;
4 ll exgcd(ll a, ll b, ll &x, ll &y) {
5
      if (b) {
           ll d = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
7
           return y -= a / b * x, d;
8
       } return x = 1, y = 0, a;
9 }
10
11 pll get_up(ll a, ll b, ll x1, ll x2) {
12
       //x2>=ax+b>=x1
      if (a == 0) return (b >= x1 \&\& b <= x2)? (pll){-1e18, 1e18}: (pll)
13
   \{1, 0\};
       ll L, R;
14
       ll l = (x1 - b) / a - 3;
15
16
       for (L = 1; L * a + b < x1; L++);
17
       ll r = (x2 - b) / a + 3;
18
      for (R = r; R * a + b > x2; R--);
19
      return {L, R};
20 }
21 pll get dn(ll a, ll b, ll x1, ll x2) {
22
      //x2>=ax+b>=x1
       if (a == 0) return (b >= x1 \&\& b <= x2)? (pll){-1e18, 1e18}: (pll)
23
   \{1, 0\};
24
      ll L, R;
25
       ll l = (x2 - b) / a - 3;
       for (L = 1; L * a + b > x2; L++);
26
       ll r = (x1 - b) / a + 3;
27
28
       for (R = r; R * a + b < x1; R--);
29
       return {L, R};
30 }
31
32 void MAIN() {
33
       cin >> a >> b >> c >> x1 >> x2 >> y1 >> y2;
```

```
if (a == 0 \&\& b == 0) return cout << (c == 0) * (y2 - y1 + 1) * (x2
   - x1 + 1) << '\n', void();
35
       ll x, y, d = exgcd(a, b, x, y);
36
       C = -C;
       if (c % d != 0) return cout << "0\n", void();
37
38
       x *= c / d, y *= c / d;
       ll sx = b / d, sy = -a / d;
39
      //x + k * sx y + k * sy
40
       // 0 \le 3 - k \le 4 [-1,3] [0,4]
41
42
       auto A = (sx > 0 ? get up(sx, x, x1, x2) : get dn(sx, x, x1, x2));
       auto B = (sy > 0 ? get up(sy, y, y1, y2) : get dn(sy, y, y1, y2));
43
44
       A.fi = max(A.fi, B.fi), A.se = min(A.se, B.se);
45
       cout \ll max(Oll, A.se - A.fi + 1) \ll '\n';
46 }
```

1.4. 中国剩余定理

考虑合并两个同余方程

$$\begin{cases} x \equiv a_1 (\operatorname{mod} m_1) \\ x \equiv a_2 (\operatorname{mod} m_2) \end{cases}$$

改写为不定方程形式

$$\begin{cases} x + m_1 y = a_1 \\ x + m_2 y = a_2 \end{cases}$$

取解集公共部分 $x=a_1-m_1y_1=a_2-m_2y_2$, 若 $\gcd(m_1,m_2)|\ (a_1-a_2)$ 有解,可以得 到 $x=k\mathrm{lcm}(m_1,m_2)+a_2-m_2y_2$ 化为同余方程的形式: $x\equiv a_2-m_2y_2\pmod{\mathrm{lcm}(m_1,m_2)}$

```
1 ll n, m, a;
2 ll exgcd(ll a, ll b, ll &x, ll &y) {
      if (b != 0) {
4
           ll g = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
           return y -= a / b * x, g;
       } return x = 1, y = 0, a;
7 }
8 ll getinv(ll a, ll mod) {
      ll x, y;
10
       exgcd(a, mod, x, y);
11
       x = (x \% mod + mod) \% mod;
12
       return x;
13 }
14 int get(ll x) {
15
       return x < 0 ? -1 : 1;
16 }
17 ll mul(ll a, ll b, ll mod) {
18
       ll res = 0;
19
       if (a == 0 \mid \mid b == 0) return 0;
```

```
20
       ll f = get(a) * get(b);
       a = abs(a), b = abs(b);
       for (; b; b >>= 1, a = (a + a) \% \mod 1 if (b \& 1) res = (res + a) \%
   mod;
23
       res *= f;
24
       if (res < 0) res += mod;
25
       return res;
26 }
27 // m 互质
28 // int main() {
29 //
        cin >> n;
30 //
         ll phi = 1;
         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
31 //
32 //
             cin >> m[i] >> a[i];
             ll p = phi / m[i], q = getinv(p, m[i]);
             ans += mul(p, mul(q, a[i], phi), phi);
39 //
             ans %= phi;
40 //
          }
41 //
          cout << ans << '\n';
42 // }
43 int main() {
44
       cin >> n;
45
       cin >> m >> a;
46
       for (int i = 2; i \le n; i++) {
47
           ll nm, na;
48
           cin >> nm >> na;
49
           ll x, y;
50
           ll g = exgcd(m, -nm, x, y), d = (na - a) / g, md = abs(nm / g);
51
           x = mul(x, d, md);
52
           ll lc = abs(m / g);
53
           lc *= nm;
54
           a = (a + mul(m, x, lc)) % lc;
55
           m = lc;
56
       }
57
       cout << a << '\n';
58 }
```

1.5. 卢卡斯定理

• p 为质数

$$\binom{n}{m} \bmod p = \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{p} \right\rfloor \right) \binom{n \bmod p}{m \bmod p} \bmod p$$

• p 不为质数

其中 calc(n, x, p) 计算 $\frac{n!}{x^y}$ mod p 的结果, 其中 y 是 n! 含有 x 的个数

如果 p 是质数,利用 Wilson 定理 $(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ 可以 $O(\log P)$ 的计算 calc。其他情况可以通过预处理 $\frac{n!}{n_{\text{NV}} \cap f_p(\text{ebb}) \in \mathbb{R}}$ 达到同样的效果。

```
1 ll exgcd(ll a, ll b, ll &x, ll &y) {
2
      if (b) {
3
          ll d = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
           return y -= a / b * x, d;
       } else return x = 1, y = 0, a;
6 }
7 int getinv(ll v, ll mod) {
      ll x, y;
       exgcd(v, mod, x, y);
9
10
       return (x % mod + mod) % mod;
11 }
12 ll fpow(ll a, ll b, ll p) {
13
      ll res = 1;
       for (; b; b >>= 1, a = a * 1ll * a % p) if (b & 1) res = res * 1ll *
   a % p;
15
      return res;
16 }
17 ll calc(ll n, ll x, ll p) {
      if (n == 0) return 1;
18
19
       ll s = 1;
20
       for (ll i = 1; i \le p; i++) if (i \% x) s = s * i \% p;
21
       s = fpow(s, n / p, p);
22
       for (ll i = n / p * p + 1; i \le n; i++) if (i % x) s = i % p * s %
  р;
23
       return calc(n / x, x, p) * 111 * s % p;
24 }
25 int get(ll x) {
26
       return x < 0 ? -1 : 1;
27 }
28 ll mul(ll a, ll b, ll mod) {
29
      ll res = 0;
30
       if (a == 0 || b == 0) return 0;
31
      ll f = get(a) * get(b);
32
       a = abs(a), b = abs(b);
33
       for (; b; b >>= 1, a = (a + a) % mod) if (b & 1) res = (res + a) %
  mod;
34
       res *= f;
35
       if (res < 0) res += mod;
36
       return res;
37 }
38 ll sublucas(ll n, ll m, ll x, ll p) {
39
      ll cnt = 0;
40
       for (ll i = n; i;) cnt += (i = i / x);
41
       for (ll i = m; i; ) cnt -= (i = i / x);
       for (ll i = n - m; i; ) cnt -= (i = i / x);
42
      return fpow(x, cnt, p) * calc(n, x, p) % p * getinv(calc(m, x, p),
43
  p) % p * getinv(calc(n - m, x, p), p) % p;
44 }
45 ll lucas(ll n, ll m, ll p) {
```

```
46
       int cnt = 0;
47
       ll a[21], mo[21];
       for (ll i = 2; i * i \le p; i++) if (p % i == 0) {
48
49
           mo[++cnt] = 1;
50
           while (p \% i == 0) mo[cnt] *= i, p /= i;
51
           a[cnt] = sublucas(n, m, i, mo[cnt]);
52
       }
53
       if (p != 1) mo[++cnt] = p, a[cnt] = sublucas(n, m, p, mo[cnt]);
54
       ll phi = 1;
55
       for (int i = 1; i <= cnt; i++) phi *= mo[i];</pre>
       ll ans = 0;
56
57
       for (int i = 1; i <= cnt; i++) {
58
           ll p = phi / mo[i], q = getinv(p, mo[i]);
59
           ans += mul(p, mul(q, a[i], phi), phi);
60
           ans %= phi;
61
       }
62
       return ans;
63 }
```

1.6. **BSGS**

求解 $a^x \equiv n \pmod{p}$, a, p 不一定互质

```
1 int BSGS(int a, int b, int p) {
     unordered map<int, int> x;
     int m = sqrt(p + 0.5);
     int v = ni(fpow(a, m), p);
5
    int e = 1; x[1] = 0;
6 for(int i = 1; i < m; i++) {
7
           e = e * 1ll * a % p;
8
           if(!x[e]) x[e] = i;
9
     }
10
     for(int i = 0; i \le m; i++) {
11
       if(x[b]) return i * m + x[b];
12
       b = b * 111 * v % p;
13
     }
14
     return -1;
15 }
16 int exBSGS(int a, int n, int p) {
17
       int d, q = 0, sum = 1;
18
       a %= p, n %= p;
       if(a == 1 || n == 1) return 0;
19
20
       while ((d = gcd(a, p)) != 1) {
           if(n % d) return -1;
21
22
           q++; n /= d; p /= d;
23
           sum = (sum * 111 * a / d) % p;
24
           if(sum == n) return q;
25
       }
26
       int v = ni(sum, p);
       n = n * 111 * v % p;
27
28
       int ans = BSGS(a, n, p);
```

```
29    if(ans == -1) return -1;
30    return ans + q;
31 }
```

- 1.7. 二次剩余 (待补)
- 1.8. Miller-Rabin (待补)
- 1.9. Pollard-rho(待补)
- 1.10. 数论函数

1.
$$\varphi(n) = n \prod \left(1 - \frac{1}{p}\right)$$

2.
$$\mu(n) = egin{cases} 1, n = 1 \ (-1)^{\frac{6}{6} \operatorname{B}^{3} \cap \delta}, n \ \text{无平方因子} \ 0, n \ \text{有平方因子} \end{cases}$$

- 3. $\mu * id = \varphi, \mu * 1 = \varepsilon, \varphi * 1 = id$
- 有一个表格, $a_{i,j} = \gcd(i,j)$, 支持某一列一行乘一个数, 查询整个表格的和。

因为 $\gcd(n,m) = \sum_{i|n \wedge i|m} \varphi(i)$,对每个 $\varphi(i)$ 维护一个大小为 $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{i} \right\rfloor$ 的表格,初始值全是 $\varphi(i)$,(x,y) 对应 (x*i,y*i)。对大表格的修改可以转化为对小表格的修改,只需要对每行每列维护一个懒标记就行。

1.11. 莫比乌斯反演

1. 若
$$f(n) = \sum_{d|n} g(d)$$
, 则 $g(n) = \sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) f(d)$

$$\sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) f(d) = \sum_{d|n} \mu\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) \sum_{k|d} g(k)$$

$$= \sum_{k|n} g(k) \sum_{d|\frac{n}{k}} \mu(d)$$

$$= \sum_{k|n} g(k) \left[\frac{n}{k} = 1\right] = g(n)$$

2. 若
$$f(n) = \sum_{n|d} g(d)$$
, 则 $g(n) = \sum_{n|d} \mu\Big(\frac{d}{n}\Big) f(d)$

3.
$$d(nm) = \sum_{i|n} \sum_{j|m} [\gcd(i,j) = 1]$$

常见的一些推式子套路:

- 1. 证明是否积性函数,只需要观察是否满足 $f(p^i)f(q^j)=f(p^iq^j)$ 即可,用线性筛积性函数也是同理。
- 2. 形如 $\sum_{d|n} \mu(d) \sum_{k|\frac{n}{d}} \varphi(k) \lfloor \frac{n}{dk} \rfloor$ 的式子,这时候令 T = dk,枚举 T 就能得到 d, k 一个卷积的形式。如果是底数和指数,这时候不能线性筛,但是可以调和级数暴力算函数值。

1.12. 整除分块

1. 下取整

```
1 for (int i = 1, j; i <= min(n, m); i = j + 1) {
2     j = min(n / (n / i), m / (m / i));
3     // n / {i,...,j} = n / i
4 }</pre>
```

1. 上取整

$$\left\lceil \tfrac{n}{i} \right\rceil = \left\lfloor \tfrac{n+i-1}{i} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \tfrac{n-1}{i} \right\rfloor + 1$$

1.13. 区间筛

• 求解一个区间内的素数

如果是合数那么一定不大于 \sqrt{x} 的约数,使用这个范围内的数埃氏筛即可。

1.14. 杜教筛

1.15. Min25 筛

能在 $O\left(\frac{n^{\frac{3}{4}}}{\log(n)}\right)$ 时间求出 $F(n)=\sum_{i=1}^n f(i)$ 的值,要求积性函数能快速求出 $f\left(p^k\right)$ 处的点值。

• 定义 R(i) 表示 i 的最小质因子

$$G(n,j) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(i) \left[i \in \text{prime} \lor R(i) > P_{j} \right]$$

考虑递推

$$G(n,j) = \begin{cases} G(n,j-1) \text{ IF } p_j \times p_j > n \\ G(n,j-1) - f\big(p_j\big) \Big(G\Big(\frac{n}{p_j},j-1\Big) - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} f(p_i)\Big) \text{ IF } p_j \times p_j \leq n \end{cases}$$

根据整除分块, G 函数的第一维只用 \sqrt{n} 种取值,将其存在 w[] 中,且用 $\mathrm{id}1[]$ 和 $\mathrm{id}2[]$ 分别存数字对应的下标位置。因为最后只需要知道 $G(x,\mathrm{pent})$ 所以第二维可以滚掉。

•
$$\not\in \mathcal{X}$$
 $S(n,j) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(i) [R(i) \ge p_j]$

质数部分答案显然为 $G(n, pent) - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} f(p_i)$, 合数部分考虑提出最小的质因子 p^k , 得到 S(n,j) 的递推式

$$S(n,j) = G(n, \text{pcnt}) - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} f(p_i) + \sum_{i=i}^{\text{pcnt}} \sum_{k=1}^{p_i^{k+1} \le n} f(p^k) S\left(\frac{n}{p^k}, j+1\right) + f\left(p^{k+1}\right)$$

递归边界是 $n = 1 \lor p_j > n$, S(n, j) = 0

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(i) = S(n,1) + f(1)$$

- 1 #include <cstdio>
- 2 #include <cmath>

```
4 typedef long long ll;
5 const int N = 4e6 + 5, MOD = 1e9 + 7;
6 const ll i6 = 166666668, i2 = 5000000004;
7 ll n, id1[N], id2[N], su1[N], su2[N], p[N], sqr, w[N], g[N], h[N];
8 int cnt, m;
9 bool vis[N];
10
11 ll add(ll a, ll b) {a %= MOD, b %= MOD; return (a + b >= MOD) ? a + b -
   MOD : a + b;
12 ll mul(ll a, ll b) {a %= MOD, b %= MOD; return a * b % MOD;}
13 ll dec(ll a, ll b) {a %= MOD, b %= MOD; return ((a - b) % MOD + MOD) %
   MOD;}
14
15 void init(int m) {
16 for (ll i = 2; i \le m; i++) {
       if (!vis[i]) p[++cnt] = i, su1[cnt] = add(su1[cnt - 1], i), su2[cnt]
   = add(su2[cnt - 1], mul(i, i));
18
       for (int j = 1; j \le cnt && i * p[j] \le m; j++) {
         vis[p[j] * i] = 1;
20
         if (i % p[j] == 0) break;
21
       }
22
     }
23 }
24
25 ll S(ll x, int y) {
     if (p[y] > x || x <= 1) return 0;
27
     int k = (x \le sqr) ? id1[x] : id2[n / x];
28
     ll res = dec(dec(g[k], h[k]), dec(su2[y - 1], su1[y - 1]));
29
     for (int i = y; i \le cnt \& p[i] * p[i] \le x; i++) {
       ll pow1 = p[i], pow2 = p[i] * p[i];
30
31
       for (int e = 1; pow2 <= x; pow1 = pow2, pow2 *= p[i], e++) {
32
         ll tmp = mul(mul(pow1, dec(pow1, \frac{1}{1})), S(x / pow1, \frac{i + 1}{1});
33
         tmp = add(tmp, mul(pow2, dec(pow2, 1)));
34
         res = add(res, tmp);
35
       }
36
     }
37
     return res;
38 }
39
40 int main() {
      scanf("%lld", &n);
41
42
     sqr = sqrt(n + 0.5) + 1;
43
     init(sqr);
44
     for (ll l = 1, r; l <= n; l = r + 1) {
45
           r = n / (n / l);
46
       w[++m] = n / l;
47
       g[m] = mul(w[m] % MOD, (w[m] + 1) % MOD);
48
       g[m] = mul(g[m], (2 * w[m] + 1) % MOD);
49
       g[m] = mul(g[m], i6);
50
           g[m] = dec(g[m], 1);
51
       h[m] = mul(w[m] % MOD, (w[m] + 1) % MOD);;
```

```
52
                                                h[m] = mul(h[m], i2);
                                     h[m] = dec(h[m], 1);
54
                                                 (w[m] \le sqr) ? id1[w[m]] = m : id2[r] = m;
55
56 for (int j = 1; j \le cnt; j++)
57
                                     for (int i = 1; i \le m \&\& p[j] * p[j] <= w[i]; i++) {
                                                int k = (w[i] / p[j] \le sqr) ? id1[w[i] / p[j]] : id2[n / (w[i] / p[j])] : id2[n / (w[i] / p[j]
              p[j])];
59
                                                          g[i] = dec(g[i], mul(mul(p[j], p[j]), dec(g[k], su2[j - 1])));
60
                                               h[i] = dec(h[i], mul(p[j], dec(h[k], sul[j - 1])));
62
                          //printf("%lld\n", g[1] - h[1]);
                           printf("%lld\n", add(S(n, 1), 1));
                           return 0;
65 }
```

- 2. 动态规划
- 2.1. 缺1背包
- 3. 图论
- 3.1. 找环

```
1 const int N = 5e5 + 5;
2 int n, m, col[N], pre[N], pre_edg[N];
3 vector<pii> G[N];
4 vector<vector<int>>> resp, rese;
5 //point
6 void get cyc(int u, int v) {
7
       if (!resp.empty()) return;
8
       vector<int> cyc;
9
       cyc.push_back(v);
10
       while (true) {
11
           v = pre[v];
12
          if (v == 0) break;
13
           cyc.push_back(v);
14
           if (v == u) break;
15
       }
       reverse(cyc.begin(), cyc.end());
16
17
       resp.push back(cyc);
18 }
19 // edge
20 void get_cyc(int u, int v, int id) {
21
       if (!rese.empty()) return;
22
       vector<int> cyc;
23
       cyc.push back(id);
24
       while (true) {
25
          if (pre[v] == 0) break;
26
           cyc.push back(pre edg[v]);
```

```
v = pre[v];
27
28
           if (v == u) break;
29
       }
30
       reverse(cyc.begin(), cyc.end());
31
       rese.push back(cyc);
32 }
33 void dfs(int u, int edg) {
34
       col[u] = 1;
       for (auto [v, id] : G[u]) if (id != edg) {
35
36
           if (col[v] == 1) {
37
               get cyc(v, u);
38
               get cyc(v, u, id);
39
           } else if (col[v] == 0) {
40
               pre[v] = u;
41
               pre_edg[v] = id;
42
               dfs(v, id);
43
           }
44
       }
45
       col[u] = 2;
46 }
47 void MAIN() {
48
       cin >> n >> m;
49
       for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
           int u, v; cin >> u >> v;
50
51
           // G[u].push_back({v, i});
52
           // G[v].push back({u, i});
53
       }
       for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) if (!col[i]) dfs(i, -1);
54
55 }
```

3.2. SPFA 乱搞

```
1 mt19937 64 rng(chrono::steady clock::now().time since epoch().count());
3 \text{ const int mod} = 998244353;
4 const int N = 5e5 + 5;
5 const ll inf = 1e17;
6 int n, m, s, t, q[N], ql, qr;
7 int vis[N], fr[N];
8 ll dis[N];
9 vector<pii> G[N];
10 void MAIN() {
11
       cin >> n >> m >> s >> t;
12
       for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
13
           int u, v, w;
14
           cin >> u >> v >> w;
15
           G[u].push_back({v, w});
16
17
       for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) dis[i] = inf;</pre>
18
       dis[s] = 0; q[qr] = s; vis[s] = 1;
19
       while (ql <= qr) {</pre>
```

```
20
           if (rng() % (qr - ql + 1) == 0) sort(q + ql, q + qr + 1, [](int)
   x, int y) {
21
                return dis[x] < dis[y];</pre>
22
           });
23
           int u = q[ql++];
24
           vis[u] = 0;
25
           for (auto [v, w] : G[u]) {
26
                if (dis[u] + w < dis[v]) {</pre>
27
                    dis[v] = dis[u] + w;
28
                    fr[v] = u;
29
                    if (!vis[v]) {
30
                        if (ql > 0) q[--ql] = v;
31
                        else q[++qr] = v;
32
                        vis[v] = 1;
33
                    }
34
               }
35
           }
36
       }
37
       if (dis[t] == inf) {
38
           cout << "-1\n";
39
           return;
40
       }
41
       cout << dis[t] << ' ';
42
       vector<pii> stk;
43
       while (t != s) {
44
           stk.push_back({fr[t], t});
45
           t = fr[t];
46
       }
47
       reverse(stk.begin(), stk.end());
48
       cout << stk.size() << '\n';</pre>
49
       for (auto [u, v] : stk) cout << u << ' ' << v << '\n';
50 }
```

- 3.3. 差分约束
- 3.4. 竞赛图
- 3.5. 有向图强连通分量
- 3.5.1. Tarjan

```
1 const int N = 5e5 + 5;
2 int n, m, dfc, dfn[N], low[N], stk[N], top, idx[N], in_stk[N], scc_cnt;
3 vector<int> G[N];
4
5 void tarjan(int u) {
6    low[u] = dfn[u] = ++dfc;
7    stk[++top] = u;
8    in_stk[u] = 1;
9    for (int v : G[u]) {
10       if (!dfn[v]) {
```

```
11
               tarjan(v);
12
               low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
13
           } else if (in_stk[v]) low[u] = min(dfn[v], low[u]);
14
       }
       if (low[u] == dfn[u]) {
15
16
          int x;
17
           scc_cnt++;
18
           do {
19
               x = stk[top--];
20
               idx[x] = scc\_cnt;
21
               in stk[x] = 0;
22
           } while (x != u);
23
       }
24 }
25
26 void MAIN() {
       for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) low[i] = dfn[i] = idx[i] = in stk[i] =
27
0;
28
       dfc = scc\_cnt = top = 0;
29
       cin >> n >> m;
       for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) if (!dfn[i]) tarjan(i);</pre>
31 }
```

3.5.2. Kosaraju

3.6. 强连通分量(incremental)

edge[3] 保存了每条边的两个点在同一个强连通分量的时间。调用的时候右端点时间要 大一位,因为可能有些边到最后也不能在一个强连通分量中。

```
1 int n, m, Q, s[N];
2 vector<array<int, 4>> edge;
3 vector<int> G[N];
4 struct DSU {
       int fa[N], dep[N], top;
6
       pii stk[N];
7
       void init(int n) {
8
           top = 0;
9
           iota(fa, fa + n + 1, 0);
10
          fill(dep, dep + n + 1, 1);
       }
11
12
       int find(int u) {
           return u == fa[u] ? u : find(fa[u]);
13
14
       }
15
      void merge(int u, int v) {
16
           u = find(u), v = find(v);
17
           if (u == v) return;
18
           if (dep[u] > dep[v]) swap(u, v);
19
           stk[++top] = \{u, (dep[u] == dep[v] ? v : -1)\};
20
           fa[u] = v;
21
           dep[v] += (dep[u] == dep[v]);
```

```
22
       }
23
       void rev(int tim) {
24
           while (tim < top) {</pre>
25
               auto [u, v] = stk[top--];
26
               fa[u] = u;
27
               if (v != -1) dep[v]--;
28
           }
29
       }
30 } D;
31 int stk[N], top, dfc, dfn[N], low[N], in_stk[N];
32 void tarjan(int u) {
33
       low[u] = dfn[u] = ++dfc;
       stk[++top] = u;
34
35
       in stk[u] = 1;
36
       for (int v : G[u]) {
37
           if (!dfn[v]) {
38
               tarjan(v);
39
               low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
40
           } else if (in_stk[v]) low[u] = min(dfn[v], low[u]);
41
       }
       if (low[u] == dfn[u]) {
42
43
           int x;
44
           do {
45
               x = stk[top--];
46
               D.merge(x, u);
47
               in stk[x] = 0;
48
           } while (x != u);
       }
49
50 }
51
52 void solve(int l, int r, int a, int b) {
       if (l == r) {
53
54
           for (int i = a; i <= b; i++) edge[i][3] = l;</pre>
55
           return;
56
       }
57
       int mid = (l + r) \gg 1;
58
       vector<int> node;
59
       for (int i = a; i <= b; i++) if (edge[i][0] <= mid) {</pre>
60
           int u = D.find(edge[i][1]), v = D.find(edge[i][2]);
61
           if (u != v) node.push_back(u), node.push_back(v),
   G[u].push_back(v);
62
       }
63
       int otp = D.top;
64
       for (int x : node) if (!dfn[x]) tarjan(x);
65
       vector<array<int, 4>> e1, e2;
66
       for (int i = a; i <= b; i++) {
67
           int u = D.find(edge[i][1]), v = D.find(edge[i][2]);
68
           if (edge[i][0] > mid || u != v) e2.push_back(edge[i]);
69
           else el.push back(edge[i]);
70
       }
71
       int s1 = e1.size(), s2 = e2.size();
72
       for (int i = a; i < a + s1; i++) edge[i] = e1[i - a];
```

```
for (int i = a + s1; i \le b; i++) edge[i] = e2[i - a - s1];
74
       dfc = 0;
75
       for (int x : node) dfn[x] = low[x] = 0, vector < int > ().swap(G[x]);
76
       vector<int>().swap(node);
77
       vector<array<int, 4>>().swap(e1);
78
       vector<array<int, 4>>().swap(e2);
79
       solve(mid + 1, r, a + s1, b);
80
       D.rev(otp);
81
       solve(l, mid, a, a + s1 - 1);
82 }
```

3.7. 连通分量

3.7.1. 割点和桥

```
1 int dfn[N], low[N], dfs clock;
2 bool iscut[N], vis[N];
3 void dfs(int u, int fa) {
       dfn[u] = low[u] = ++dfs_clock;
5
       vis[u] = 1;
6
      int child = 0;
7
      for (int v : e[u]) {
8
           if (v == fa) continue;
9
           if (!dfn[v]) {
10
              dfs(v, u);
               low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
11
12
              child++;
13
               if (low[v] >= dfn[u]) iscut[u] = 1;
14
          } else if (dfn[u] > dfn[v] \&\& v != fa) low[u] = min(low[u],
dfn[v]);
15
          if (fa == 0 \&\& \text{ child} == 1) iscut[u] = 0;
16
     }
17 }
```

3.7.2. 点双

```
1 #include <cstdio>
2 #include <vector>
3 using namespace std;
4 const int N = 5e5 + 5, M = 2e6 + 5;
5 int n, m;
6
7 struct edge {
8   int to, nt;
9 } e[M << 1];
10
11 int hd[N], tot = 1;
12
13 void add(int u, int v) { e[++tot] = (edge){v, hd[u]}, hd[u] = tot; }
14</pre>
```

```
15 void uadd(int u, int v) { add(u, v), add(v, u); }
16
17 int ans;
18 int dfn[N], low[N], bcc_cnt;
19 int sta[N], top, cnt;
20 bool cut[N];
21 vector<int> dcc[N];
22 int root;
23
24 void tarjan(int u) {
     dfn[u] = low[u] = ++bcc cnt, sta[++top] = u;
26
    if (u == root \&\& hd[u] == 0) {
27
       dcc[++cnt].push back(u);
28
     return;
29 }
30 int f = 0;
31 for (int i = hd[u]; i; i = e[i].nt) {
32
     int v = e[i].to;
33
       if (!dfn[v]) {
34
       tarjan(v);
35
        low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
36
        if (low[v] >= dfn[u]) {
37
          if (++f > 1 || u != root) cut[u] = true;
38
          cnt++;
39
           do dcc[cnt].push_back(sta[top--]);
40
          while (sta[top + 1] != v);
41
           dcc[cnt].push_back(u);
        }
42
43
     } else
44
        low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
45
     }
46 }
47
48 int main() {
49 scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
50 int u, v;
51
    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
    scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
52
53
     if (u != v) uadd(u, v);
54 }
55 for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++)
56     if (!dfn[i]) root = i, tarjan(i);
57
    printf("%d\n", cnt);
58 for (int i = 1; i <= cnt; i++) {
59
     printf("%llu ", dcc[i].size());
       for (int j = 0; j < dcc[i].size(); j++) printf("%d ", dcc[i][j]);</pre>
60
61
       printf("\n");
62
    }
63
     return 0;
64 }
```

```
1 #include <algorithm>
2 #include <cstdio>
3 #include <vector>
4
5 using namespace std;
6 const int N = 5e5 + 5, M = 2e6 + 5;
7 int n, m, ans;
8 int tot = 1, hd[N];
10 struct edge {
11 int to, nt;
12 \} e[M << 1];
14 void add(int u, int v) { e[++tot].to = v, e[tot].nt = hd[u], hd[u] =
  tot; }
15
16 void uadd(int u, int v) { add(u, v), add(v, u); }
17
18 bool bz[M << 1];
19 int bcc cnt, dfn[N], low[N], vis bcc[N];
20 vector<vector<int>>> bcc;
21
22 void tarjan(int x, int in) {
23 dfn[x] = low[x] = ++bcc_cnt;
24 for (int i = hd[x]; i; i = e[i].nt) {
int v = e[i].to;
26
     if (dfn[v] == 0) {
27
        tarjan(v, i);
28
        if (dfn[x] < low[v]) bz[i] = bz[i ^ 1] = 1;
29
        low[x] = min(low[x], low[v]);
30
      } else if (i != (in ^ 1))
31
        low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[v]);
32 }
33 }
34
35 void dfs(int x, int id) {
36 vis_bcc[x] = id, bcc[id - 1].push_back(x);
37 for (int i = hd[x]; i; i = e[i].nt) {
38
     int v = e[i].to;
39
      if (vis_bcc[v] || bz[i]) continue;
40
      dfs(v, id);
41
    }
42 }
43
44 int main() {
45 scanf("%d%d", &n, &m);
46 int u, v;
47 for (int i = 1; i \le m; i++) {
48
     scanf("%d%d", &u, &v);
49
     if (u == v) continue;
    uadd(u, v);
50
51
```

```
52
     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)</pre>
53
       if (dfn[i] == 0) tarjan(i, 0);
54
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
55
       if (vis bcc[i] == 0) {
56
         bcc.push back(vector<int>());
57
         dfs(i, ++ans);
58
       }
59
     printf("%d\n", ans);
    for (int i = 0; i < ans; i++) {</pre>
60
61
       printf("%llu", bcc[i].size());
       for (int j = 0; j < bcc[i].size(); j++) printf(" %d", bcc[i][j]);</pre>
62
63
       printf("\n");
     }
64
65
     return 0;
66 }
```

- 3.8. 二分图匹配
- 3.8.1. 匈牙利算法
- 3.8.2. KM
- 3.9. 网络流
- 3.9.1. 网络最大流

```
1 int head[N], cur[N], ecnt, d[N];
2 struct Edge {
      int nxt, v, flow, cap;
4 }e[];
5 void add_edge(int u, int v, int flow, int cap) {
       e[ecnt] = {head[u], v, flow, cap}; head[u] = ecnt++;
7
       e[ecnt] = \{head[v], u, flow, 0\}; head[v] = ecnt++;
8 }
9 bool bfs() {
       memset(vis, 0, sizeof vis);
10
11
       std::queue<int> q;
12
       q.push(s);
13
       vis[s] = 1;
14
       d[s] = 0;
       while (!q.empty()) {
15
16
           int u = q.front();
           q.pop();
17
18
           for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = e[i].nxt) {
19
               int v = e[i].v;
20
               if (vis[v] || e[i].flow >= e[i].cap) continue;
21
               d[v] = d[u] + 1;
22
               vis[v] = 1;
23
               q.push(v);
24
           }
25
       }
```

```
return vis[t];
26
27 }
28 int dfs(int u, int a) {
       if (u == t || !a) return a;
30
       int flow = 0, f;
31
       for (int& i = cur[u]; i != -1; i = e[i].nxt) {
32
           int v = e[i].v;
           if (d[u] + 1 == d[v] \&\& (f = dfs(v, std::min(a, e[i].cap -
33
   e[i].flow))) > 0) {
34
               e[i].flow += f;
35
               e[i ^1].flow -= f;
36
               flow += f;
37
               a -= f;
38
               if (!a) break;
39
           }
40
       }
41
       return flow;
42 }
43
```

3.9.2. 最小费用最大流

```
1 const int inf = 1e9;
2 int head[N], cur[N], ecnt, dis[N], s, t, n, m, mincost;
3 bool vis[N];
4 struct Edge {
       int nxt, v, flow, cap, w;
6 }e[100002];
7 void add_edge(int u, int v, int flow, int cap, int w) {
8
       e[ecnt] = {head[u], v, flow, cap, w}; head[u] = ecnt++;
9
       e[ecnt] = \{head[v], u, flow, 0, -w\}; head[v] = ecnt++;
10 }
11 bool spfa(int s, int t) {
12
       std::fill(vis + s, vis + t + 1, 0);
       std::fill(dis + s, dis + t + 1, inf);
13
14
       std::queue<int> q;
15
       q.push(s);
16
       dis[s] = 0;
17
       vis[s] = 1;
18
       while (!q.empty()) {
19
           int u = q.front();
20
           q.pop();
21
           vis[u] = 0;
           for (int i = head[u]; i != -1; i = e[i].nxt) {
22
23
               int v = e[i].v;
24
               if (e[i].flow < e[i].cap & dis[u] + e[i].w < dis[v]) {
25
                   dis[v] = dis[u] + e[i].w;
26
                   if (!vis[v]) vis[v] = 1, q.push(v);
27
               }
28
           }
29
       }
```

```
30
       return dis[t] != inf;
31 }
32 int dfs(int u, int a) {
       if (vis[u]) return 0;
34
       if (u == t || !a) return a;
35
       vis[u] = 1;
36
       int flow = 0, f;
37
       for (int& i = cur[u]; i != -1; i = e[i].nxt) {
38
           int v = e[i].v;
           if (dis[u] + e[i].w == dis[v] \&\& (f = dfs(v, std::min(a, v)))
  e[i].cap - e[i].flow))) > 0) {
40
               e[i].flow += f;
41
               e[i ^1].flow -= f;
42
               flow += f;
43
               mincost += e[i].w * f;
44
               a -= f;
45
               if (!a) break;
46
           }
47
       }
48
       vis[u] = 0;
49
       return flow;
50 }
```

3.9.3. 上下界网络流 (待学)

3.10. 2-SAT

2*u 代表不选择, 2*u+1 代表选择。

3.10.1. 搜索 (最小字典序)

```
1 vector<int> G[N * 2];
2 bool mark[N * 2];
3 int stk[N], top;
4 void build G() {
5
      for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
6
           int u, v;
7
           G[2 * u + 1].push back(2 * v);
8
           G[2 * v + 1].push back(2 * u);
9
       }
10 }
11 bool dfs(int u) {
12
      if (mark[u ^ 1]) return false;
13
       if (mark[u]) return true;
14
       mark[u] = 1;
15
      stk[++top] = u;
16
       for (int v : G[u]) {
17
           if (!dfs(v)) return false;
18
       }
19
       return true;
20 }
21 bool 2 sat() {
```

```
22
       for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
23
           if (!mark[i * 2] && !mark[i * 2 + 1]) {
24
               top = 0;
25
               if (!dfs(2 * i)) {
26
                   while (top) mark[stk[top--]] = 0;
27
                   if (!dfs(2 * i + 1)) return 0;
28
               }
29
           }
30
       }
31
       return 1;
32 }
```

3.10.2. tarjan

如果对于一个 \mathbf{x} sccno 比它的反状态 $\mathbf{x} \wedge 1$ 的 sccno 要小,那么我们用 \mathbf{x} 这个状态当做答案,否则用它的反状态当做答案。

3.11. 生成树

3.11.1. Prime

```
1 int n, m;
2 vector<pii> G[N];
3 ll dis[N];
4 int vis[N];
5 void MAIN() {
6
       cin >> n >> m;
7
       for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
8
           int u, v, w;
9
           cin >> u >> v >> w;
10
           G[u].push back({v, w});
11
           G[v].push_back({u, w});
12
       }
       for (int i = 1; i \le n; i++) dis[i] = 1e18, vis[i] = 0;
13
14
       priority queue<pair<ll, int>> q;
15
       dis[1] = 0;
16
       q.push({-dis[1], 1});
17
       ll ans = 0;
18
       while (!q.empty()) {
19
           auto [val, u] = q.top(); q.pop();
20
           if (vis[u]) continue;
21
           vis[u] = 1;
22
           ans -= val;
23
           for (auto [v, w] : G[u]) if (dis[v] > w) {
24
               dis[v] = w;
25
               q.push({-w, v});
26
           }
27
       }
28
       cout << ans << '\n';</pre>
29 }
```

3.11.2. 次小生成树

- 3.11.3. 生成树计数
- 3.12. 三元环
- 3.13. 四元环
- 3.14. 欧拉路
- 3.15. 曼哈顿路
- 3.16. 建图优化
- 3.16.1. 前后缀优化
- 3.16.2. 线段树优化
- 4. 树论
- 4.1. prufer
- 4.2. 圆方树
- 4.2.1. 广义
- 4.2.2. 仙人掌
- 4.3. 最近公共祖先
- 4.4. 树分治
- 4.4.1. 点分治
- 4.4.2. 点分树
- 4.5. 链分治
- 4.5.1. 重链分治
- 4.5.2. 长链分治
- 4.6. dsu on tree
- 5. 数学
- 5.1. 组合恒等式
- **5.2. min-max** 容斥
- 5.3. 序列容斥
- 5.4. 二项式反演

endless rain: widsnoy, WQhuanm, xu826281112

- 5.5. 斯特林数
- 5.6. 高维前缀和
- 5.7. 线性基
- 5.8. 行列式
- 5.9. 高斯消元
- 6. 多项式
- 6.1. 快速数论变换
- 6.2. 快速傅里叶变换
- 6.3. 任意模数 NTT
- 6.4. 自然数幂和
- 6.5. 快速沃尔什变换
- 6.6. 子集卷积
- 7. 数据结构
- 7.1. 线段树
- 7.1.1. 李超树 (最大,次大,第三大)
- 7.1.2. 合并分裂
- 7.1.3. 线段树二分
- 7.1.4. 兔队线段树
- 7.2. 平衡树
- 7.2.1. 文艺平衡树
- 7.3. 历史版本信息线段树
- 7.4. 树状数组二分
- 7.5. 二维树状数组
- 7.6. ODT
- 7.7. KDT
- 7.8. 手写堆

- 8. 字符串
- 8.1. KMP
- 8.2. exKMP
- 8.3. **SA**
- 8.4. AC 自动机
- 8.5. 马拉车
- 9. 杂项
- 9.1. gcd, xor, or 分块
- 9.2. 超级钢琴
- 9.3. 平方计数
- 9.4. FFT 字符串匹配
- 9.5. 循环矩阵乘法
- 9.6. 线性逆元
- 9.7. 底数固定快速幂
- 9.8. fastio
- 9.9. 高精度
- 10. 配置相关
- 10.1. 对拍
- 10.2. vscode 配置