Standard Code Library

SDU-TCS

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- manacher . . . 28
- SA . . . 28
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一切的开始

数据结构

ST 表

```cpp
template<class T,
    class Cmp = std::less<T>>
struct RMQ {
    const Cmp cmp = Cmp();
    static constexpr unsigned B = 64;
    using u64 = unsigned long long;
    int n;
    std::vector<std::vector<T>> a;
    std::vector<T> pre, suf, ini;
    std::vector<u64> stk;
    RMQ() {}
    RMQ(const std::vector<T> &v) {
        init(v);
    }
    void init(const std::vector<T> &v) {
        n = v.size();
        pre = suf = ini = v;
        stk.resize(n);
        if (!n) {
            return;
        }
        const int M = (n - 1) / B + 1;
        const int lg = std::__lg(M);
        a.assign(lg + 1, std::vector<T>(M));
        for (int i = 0; i < M; i++) {
            a[0][i] = v[i * B];
            for (int j = 1; j < B && i * B + j < n; j++) {
                a[0][i] = std::min(a[0][i], v[i * B + j], cmp);
            }
        }
        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
            if (i % B) {
                pre[i] = std::min(pre[i], pre[i - 1], cmp);
            }
        }
        for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; i--) {
            if (i % B != B - 1) {
                suf[i] = std::min(suf[i], suf[i + 1], cmp);
            }
        }
        for (int j = 0; j < lg; j++) {
            for (int i = 0; i + (2 << j) <= M; i++) {
                a[j + 1][i] = std::min(a[j][i], a[j][i + (1 << j)], cmp);
            }
        }
        for (int i = 0; i < M; i++) {
            const int l = i * B;
            const int r = std::min(1U * n, l + B);
            u64 s = 0;
            for (int j = l; j < r; j++) {
                while (s && cmp(v[j], v[std::__lg(s) + l])) {
                    s ^= 1ULL << std::__lg(s);
                }
                s |= 1ULL << (j - l);
                stk[j] = s;
            }
        }
    }
    T operator()(int l, int r) {
        if (l / B != (r - 1) / B) {
            T ans = std::min(suf[l], pre[r - 1], cmp);
            l = l / B + 1;
            r = r / B;
            if (l < r) {
```

```
                int k = std::__lg(r - l);
                ans = std::min({ans, a[k][l], a[k][r - (1 << k)]}, cmp);
            }
            return ans;
        } else {
            int x = B * (l / B);
            return ini[__builtin_ctzll(stk[r - 1] >> (l - x)) + l];
        }
    }
};

```

线段树

```
struct SegTree {
    int l, r;
    SegTree *ls, *rs;
    int sum;
    int mx;
    int mn;
    int plus = 0;
    SegTree (const int L, const int R) : l(L), r(R) {
        plus = 0;mx = mn = 0;
        if (L == R) {
            /*Initial*/
            // sum = 1;
            ls = rs = nullptr;
        } else {
            int M = (L + R) >> 1;
            ls = new SegTree (L, M);
            rs = new SegTree (M + 1, R);
            pushup();
        }
    }
    void pushup() {
        sum = ls->sum + rs->sum;
        mn = min(ls->mn,rs->mn);
        mx = max(ls->mx,rs->mx);
    }
    void make_tag(long long w) {
        sum += (r - l + 1) * w;
        mn += w;
        mx += w;
        plus += w;
    }
    void pushdown() {
        if (plus == 0) return;
        ls->make_tag(plus);
        rs->make_tag(plus);
        plus = 0;
    }
    void upd(const int L, const int R, const int w) {
        if ((L > r) || (l > R)) return;
        if ((L <= l) && (r <= R)) {
            make_tag(w);
        } else {
            pushdown();
            ls->upd(L, R, w);
            rs->upd(L, R, w);
            pushup();
        }
    }
    void upd(const int x,const int w) {
        if((x > r) || (l > x)) return ;
        if(l == x && r == x) {
            sum = w;
        } else {
            ls->upd(x,w);
            rs->upd(x,w);
            pushup();
        }
```

```
    }
    int qry(const int L,const int R) {
        if ((L > r) || (l > R)) return 0;
        if ((L <= l) && (r <= R)) {
            return sum;
        } else {
            pushdown();
            return ls->qry(L, R) + rs->qry(L, R);
        }
    }
    bool check(int w) {
        if(mn < w - 1 || mx > w)return false;
        return true;
    }
    int findR(int L,int R,int w) {
        if ((L > r) || (l > R)) return -1;
        if ((L <= l) && (r <= R)) {
            if(check(w)) return -1;
            if(l == r) {
               return l;
            }
        }
        pushdown();
        int res = ls->findR(L,R,w);
        if(res == -1) {
            res = rs->findR(L,R,w);
        }
        return res;
    }
};
```

树上动态直径

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

using namespace std;

using ll = long long;
using pii = pair<int,int>;

const int maxn = 2e5 + 7;
int n,q;
ll w;
vector<pair<int,ll>> e[maxn];

ll c[maxn];
void add(int x,ll y) {
    for(;x <= n;x += (x & (-x))) c[x] += y;
}
void change(int l,int r,ll x) { // [l,r]
    add(l,x);add(r + 1,-x);
}
ll ask(int x) {
    ll ans = 0;
    for(;x > 0;x -= (x & (-x))) ans += c[x];
    return ans;
}

int dfn[maxn],mi[22][maxn],id[maxn],siz[maxn],cnt;
int get(int x, int y) {return dfn[x] < dfn[y] ? x : y;}
void dfs(int x, int fa) {
    mi[0][dfn[x] = ++cnt] = fa;
    id[cnt] = x;siz[x] = 1;
    for(auto [v,w] : e[x]) {
        if(v == fa) continue;
        dfs(v,x);
        change(dfn[v],dfn[v] + siz[v] - 1,w);
        siz[x] += siz[v];
    }
}
int lca(int u, int v) {
```

```
    if(u == v) return u;
    if((u = dfn[u]) > (v = dfn[v])) swap(u, v);
    int d = __lg(v - u++);
    return get(mi[d][u], mi[d][v - (1 << d) + 1]);
}
ll dis(pii a) {
    auto [u,v] = a;
    return ask(dfn[u]) + ask(dfn[v]) - 2 * ask(dfn[lca(u,v)]);
}

pii tr[maxn << 2];
pii merge(pii &a,pii &b) {
    pii p[6] = {a,b,{a.first,b.first},{a.first,b.second},{a.second,b.first},{a.second,b.second}};
    vector<ll> d(6);
    for(int i = 0;i < 6;i ++) d[i] = dis(p[i]);
    return p[max_element(d.begin(),d.end()) - d.begin()];
}
void build(int x,int l,int r) {
    if(l == r) {
        tr[x] = {id[l],id[l]};
        return ;
    }
    int mid = l + r >> 1;
    build(x << 1,l,mid);
    build(x << 1 | 1,mid + 1,r);
    tr[x] = merge(tr[x << 1],tr[x << 1 | 1]);
}
void update(int x,int L,int R,int l,int r) {
    if(L == l && r == R) return ;
    int mid = L + R >> 1;
    if(r <= mid) update(x << 1,L,mid,l,r);
    else if(l > mid) update(x << 1 | 1,mid + 1,R,l,r);
    else update(x << 1,L,mid,l,mid),update(x << 1 | 1,mid + 1,R,mid + 1,r);
    tr[x] = merge(tr[x << 1],tr[x << 1 | 1]);
}

int main() {
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(0);
    cin >> n >> q >> w;
    vector<tuple<int,int,int>> edges;
    for(int i = 0;i < n - 1;i ++) {
        int x,y;ll z;
        cin >> x >> y >> z;
        e[x].push_back({y,z});
        e[y].push_back({x,z});
        edges.emplace_back(x,y,z);
    }
    dfs(1, 0);
    for(int i = 1; i <= __lg(n); i++)
      for(int j = 1; j + (1 << i) - 1 <= n; j++)
        mi[i][j] = get(mi[i - 1][j], mi[i - 1][j + (1 << i - 1)]);
    ll lastans = 0;
    build(1,1,n);
    for(int i = 0;i < q;i ++) {
        int x;ll y;
        cin >> x >> y;
        x = (x + lastans) % (n - 1);
        y = (y + lastans) % w;
        auto [son,fa,ww] = edges[x];
        if(dfn[son] < dfn[fa]) swap(son,fa);
        change(dfn[son],dfn[son] + siz[son] - 1,y - ww);
        update(1,1,n,dfn[son],dfn[son] + siz[son] - 1);
        lastans = dis(tr[1]);
        cout << lastans << "\n";
        ww = y;
        edges[x] = {son,fa,ww};
    }
}
```

扫描线

```cpp
//二维数点
struct Segment{
    int l,r,h,add;
    bool operator <(const Segment a)const{
        return h < a.h;
    }
};
struct SegTree {
    int l, r;
    SegTree *ls, *rs;
    int mn,len;
    int plus;
    SegTree (const int L, const int R) : l(L), r(R) {
        plus = 0;len = 0;
        if (L == R) {
            ls = rs = nullptr;
        } else {
            int M = (L + R) >> 1;
            ls = new SegTree (L, M);
            rs = new SegTree (M + 1, R);
            pushup();
        }
    }
    void pushup() {
        if(plus) len = r - l + 1;
        else if(l == r)len = 0;
        else len = ls->len + rs->len;
    }
    void make_tag(int w) {
        plus += w;
    }
    void pushdown() {
        if (plus == 0) return;
        ls->make_tag(plus);
        rs->make_tag(plus);
        plus = 0;
    }
    void update(const int L, const int R, const int w) {
        if ((L > r) || (l > R)) {
            return;
        }
        if ((L <= l) && (r <= R)) {
            make_tag(w);
            pushup();
            return ;
        } else {
            ls->update(L, R, w);
            rs->update(L, R, w);
            pushup();
        }
    }
};
//矩形面积并
#include<bits/stdc++.h>

using namespace std;
typedef long long ll;
const double eps = 1e-8;
const int maxn = 2e5 + 7;
std::vector<int> x;
struct Segment{
    int l,r,h,add;
    bool operator <(const Segment a)const{
        return h < a.h;
    }
};
struct SegTree {
    int l, r;
    SegTree *ls, *rs;
```

```
    int mn,len;
    int plus;
    SegTree (const int L, const int R) : l(L), r(R) {
        plus = 0;len = 0;
        if (L == R) {
            ls = rs = nullptr;
        } else {
            int M = (L + R) >> 1;
            ls = new SegTree (L, M);
            rs = new SegTree (M + 1, R);
            pushup();
        }
    }
    void pushup() {
        if(plus) len = x[r] - x[l - 1];
        else if(l == r)len = 0;
        else len = ls->len + rs->len;
    }
    void make_tag(int w) {
        plus += w;
    }
    void pushdown() {
        if (plus == 0) return;
        ls->make_tag(plus);
        rs->make_tag(plus);
        plus = 0;
    }
    void update(const int L, const int R, const int w) {
        if ((L >= x[r]) || (x[l - 1] >= R)) {
            return;
        }
        if ((L <= x[l - 1]) && (x[r] <= R)) {
            make_tag(w);
            pushup();
            return ;
        } else {
            //pushdown();
            ls->update(L, R, w);
            rs->update(L, R, w);
            pushup();
        }
    }
};
int main(){
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(0);

    vector<Segment> s;
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    for(int i = 0;i < n;i ++){
        int xa,ya,xb,yb;
        cin >> xa >> ya >> xb >> yb;
        x.push_back(xa);
        x.push_back(xb);
        s.push_back({xa,xb,ya,1});
        s.push_back({xa,xb,yb,-1});
    }
    sort(s.begin(),s.end());
    sort(x.begin(),x.end());
    x.erase(unique(x.begin(),x.end()),x.end());
    int N = x.size();
    SegTree Seg(1,N - 1);
    ll ans = 0;
    if(s.size()){
        Seg.update(s[0].l,s[0].r,s[0].add);
        for(int i = 1;i < s.size();i ++){
            ans += 1ll * Seg.len * (s[i].h - s[i - 1].h);
            Seg.update(s[i].l,s[i].r,s[i].add);
        }
    }
```

```
    cout << ans << "\n";
    return 0;
}
```

Seg beats

本质上是维护了两棵线段树，A 树维护区间内最大值产生的贡献，B 树维护剩下树的贡献。注意 A 树某节点的孩子不一定全部能贡献到该节点，因为孩子的最大值不一定是父亲的最大值。所以要注意下传标记时，A 树的孩子下传的可能是 B 的标记。

beats 的部分是，每次让序列里每个数对另一个数 V 取 min，则直接暴力递归到 `inRange` 且 B 的最大值小于 V 的那些节点上，转化成对 A 那个节点的区间加法（加上 $V - val_A$）即可。这么做的均摊复杂度是 $O(\log n)$。

做区间历史最大值的方法是，维护两个标记 x, y，x 是真正的加标记，y 是 x 在上次下传结束并清零后的历史最大值。下传时注意先下传 y 再下传 x。实现历史最值是平凡的，不需要 beats。beats 解决的仅是取 min 的操作。

下面五个操作分别是：区间加，区间对 k 取 min，区间求和，区间最大值，区间历史最大值。

```
#include <array>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>

typedef long long int ll;

const int maxn = 500005;

ll a[maxn];

const ll inf = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3fll;

struct Node {
  Node *ls, *rs;
  int l, r, maxCnt;
  ll v, add, maxAdd, sum, maxV, maxHistory;

  Node(const int L, const int R) :
      ls(nullptr), rs(nullptr), l(L), r(R), maxCnt(0),
      v(0), add(0), maxAdd(0), sum(0), maxV(-inf), maxHistory(-inf) {}

  inline bool inRange(const int L, const int R) {
    return L <= l && r <= R;
  }
  inline bool outRange(const int L, const int R) {
    return l > R || L > r;
  }

  void addVal(const ll t, int len) {
    add += t;
    sum += len * t;
    maxV += t;
  }

  void makeAdd(const ll t, int len) {
    addVal(t, len);
    maxHistory = std::max(maxHistory, maxV);
    maxAdd = std::max(maxAdd, add);
  }
};

void pushup(Node *x, Node *y) {
  y->maxV = std::max(y->ls->maxV, y->rs->maxV);
  y->sum = y->ls->sum + y->rs->sum;
  y->maxHistory = std::max({y->maxHistory, y->ls->maxHistory, y->rs->maxHistory});
  if (x->ls->maxV != x->rs->maxV) {
    bool flag = x->ls->maxV < x->rs->maxV;
    if (flag) std::swap(x->ls, x->rs);
    x->maxV = x->ls->maxV;
    x->maxCnt = x->ls->maxCnt;
    y->maxV = std::max(y->maxV, x->rs->maxV);
    y->sum += x->rs->sum;
    x->sum = x->ls->sum;
```

```
    if (flag) std::swap(x->ls, x->rs);
  } else {
    x->maxCnt = x->ls->maxCnt + x->rs->maxCnt;
    x->sum = x->ls->sum + x->rs->sum;
    x->maxV = x->ls->maxV;
  }
  x->maxHistory = std::max({x->ls->maxHistory, x->rs->maxHistory, x->maxHistory, y->maxHistory});
}

void New(Node *&u1, Node *&u2, int L, int R) {
  u1 = new Node(L, R);
  u2 = new Node(L, R);
  if (L == R) {
    u1->v = u1->sum = u1->maxV = u1->maxHistory = a[L];
    u1->maxCnt = 1;
  } else {
    int M = (L + R) >> 1;
    New(u1->ls, u2->ls, L, M);
    New(u1->rs, u2->rs, M + 1, R);
    pushup(u1, u2);
  }
}

void pushdown(Node *x, Node *y) {
  ll val = std::max(x->ls->maxV, x->rs->maxV);
  std::array<Node*, 2> aim({y, x});
  Node *curl = aim[x->ls->maxV == val], *curr = aim[x->rs->maxV == val];
  x->ls->maxAdd = std::max(x->ls->maxAdd, x->ls->add + curl->maxAdd);
  x->ls->maxHistory = std::max(x->ls->maxHistory, x->ls->maxV + curl->maxAdd);
  x->ls->addVal(curl->add, x->ls->maxCnt);
  x->rs->maxAdd = std::max(x->rs->maxAdd, x->rs->add + curr->maxAdd);
  x->rs->maxHistory = std::max(x->rs->maxHistory, x->rs->maxV + curr->maxAdd);
  x->rs->addVal(curr->add, x->rs->maxCnt);
  y->ls->maxAdd = std::max(y->ls->maxAdd, y->ls->add + y->maxAdd);
  y->rs->maxAdd = std::max(y->rs->maxAdd, y->rs->add + y->maxAdd);
  y->ls->addVal(y->add, x->ls->r - x->ls->l + 1 - x->ls->maxCnt);
  y->rs->addVal(y->add, x->rs->r - x->rs->l + 1 - x->rs->maxCnt);
  x->add = y->add = x->maxAdd = y->maxAdd = 0;
}

void addV(Node *x, Node *y, int L, int R, ll k) {
  if (x->inRange(L, R)) {
    x->makeAdd(k, x->maxCnt);
    y->makeAdd(k, x->r - x->l + 1 - x->maxCnt);
  } else if (!x->outRange(L, R)) {
    pushdown(x, y);
    addV(x->ls, y->ls, L, R, k);
    addV(x->rs, y->rs, L, R, k);
    pushup(x, y);
  }
}

std::array<ll, 3> qry(Node *x, Node *y, const int L, const int R) {
  if (x->inRange(L, R)) return {x->sum + y->sum * ((x->r - x->l + 1) != x->maxCnt), x->maxV, x->maxHistory};
  else if (x->outRange(L, R)) return {0, -inf, -inf};
  else {
    pushdown(x, y);
    auto A = qry(x->ls, y->ls, L, R), B = qry(x->rs, y->rs, L, R);
    return {A[0] + B[0], std::max(A[1], B[1]), std::max(A[2], B[2])};
  }
}

void minV(Node *x, Node *y, const int L, const int R, int k) {
  if (x->maxV <= k) return;
  if (x->inRange(L, R) && y->maxV < k) {
    ll delta = k - x->maxV;
    x->makeAdd(delta, x->maxCnt);
  } else if (!x->outRange(L, R)) {
    pushdown(x, y);
    minV(x->ls, y->ls, L, R, k);
    minV(x->rs, y->rs, L, R, k);
```

```
    pushup(x, y);
  }
}

int main() {
  std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
  std::cin.tie(nullptr);
  int n, m;
  std::cin >> n >> m;
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) std::cin >> a[i];
  Node *rot1, *rot2;
  New(rot1, rot2, 1, n);
  for (int op, l, r; m; --m) {
    std::cin >> op >> l >> r;
    if (op == 1) {
      std::cin >> op;
      addV(rot1, rot2, l, r, op);
    } else if (op == 2) {
      std::cin >> op;
      minV(rot1, rot2, l, r, op);
    } else {
      std::cout << qry(rot1, rot2, l, r)[op - 3] << '\n';
    }
  }
}
```

树状数组

```
template <typename T>
struct Fenwick {
    int n;
    std::vector<T> a;
    Fenwick(int n) : n(n), a(n) {}
    void add(int x, T v) {
        for (int i = x + 1; i <= n; i += i & -i) {
            a[i - 1] += v;
        }
    }
    T sum(int x) {
        T ans = 0;
        for (int i = x; i > 0; i -= i & -i) {
            ans += a[i - 1];
        }
        return ans;
    }
    T rangeSum(int l, int r) {
        return sum(r) - sum(l);
    }
    int kth(T k) {
        int x = 0;
        // 先从高位开始取，如果当前这一位可以取，那么就考虑下一位是取 1 还是 0
        // 到最后找到的就是最大的那个 pos 并且对应的 <=x 的
        for (int i = 1 << std::__lg(n); i; i /= 2) {
            if (x + i <= n && k >= a[x + i - 1]) {
                x += i;
                k -= a[x - 1];
            }
        }
        return x;
    }//树状数组上倍增本质上是通过倍增来快速找出对应的区间
};
```

DSU

```
struct DSU {
    std::vector<int> f, siz;
    DSU(int n) : f(n), siz(n, 1) { std::iota(f.begin(), f.end(), 0); }
    int leader(int x) {
        while (x != f[x]) x = f[x] = f[f[x]];
        return x;
```

```
    }
    bool same(int x, int y) { return leader(x) == leader(y); }
    bool merge(int x, int y) {
        x = leader(x);
        y = leader(y);
        if (x == y) return false;
        siz[x] += siz[y];
        f[y] = x;
        return true;
    }
    int size(int x) { return siz[leader(x)]; }
};
```

Splay

```
struct Node {
  int v, sz, sm;
  Node *ch[2], *fa;

  Node(const int V, Node *const f) : v(V), sz(1), sm(1), fa(f) {
    ch[0] = ch[1] = nullptr;
  }

  inline int GetRela(const int x) { return (v == x) ? -1 : (x > v); }

  void pushup() { sm = (ch[0] ? ch[0]->sm : 0) + (ch[1] ? ch[1]->sm : 0) + sz; }

  inline void rotate(const int x) {
    auto nrt = ch[x];
    ch[x] = nrt->ch[x ^ 1];
    nrt->ch[x ^ 1] = this;
    if (ch[x]) ch[x]->fa = this;
    nrt->fa = fa; fa = nrt;
    if (nrt->fa) nrt->fa->ch[nrt->fa->GetRela(nrt->v)] = nrt;
    pushup(); nrt->pushup();
  }

  void splay(const Node *p) {
    while (fa != p) {
      auto pa = fa->fa;
      if (pa == p) {
        fa->rotate(fa->GetRela(v));
      } else {
        int k1 = fa->GetRela(v), k2 = pa->GetRela(fa->v);
        if (k1 == k2) {
          pa->rotate(k1);
          fa->rotate(k1);
        } else {
          fa->rotate(k1);
          fa->rotate(k2);
        }
      }
    }
  }
};
```

LCT

```
struct Node {
  int v, s;
  bool tag;
  Node *ch[2], *fa;

  inline void maketag() {
    tag = !tag;
    std::swap(ch[0], ch[1]);
  }
  inline void pushup() {
    s = v;
    for (auto u : ch) if (u != nullptr) {
```

```
      s ^= u->s;
    }
  }
  inline void pushdown() {
    if (tag) {
      for (auto u : ch) if (u != nullptr) {
        u->maketag();
      }
      tag = false;
    }
  }

  inline int Getson() { return fa->ch[1] == this; }

  inline bool IsRoot() { return (fa == nullptr) || (fa->ch[Getson()] != this); }

  void rotate(const int x) {
    auto nt = ch[x];
    ch[x] = nt->ch[x ^ 1];
    nt->ch[x ^ 1] = this;
    if (ch[x]) ch[x]->fa = this;
    nt->fa = fa;
    if (!IsRoot()) { fa->ch[Getson()] = nt; }
    fa = nt;
    pushup(); nt->pushup();
  }

  void splay() {
    static Node* stk[maxn];
    int top = 0;
    stk[++top] = this;
    for (auto u = this; !u->IsRoot(); stk[++top] = u = u->fa);
    while (top) stk[top--]->pushdown();
    while (!IsRoot()) {
      if (fa->IsRoot()) {
        fa->rotate(Getson());
      } else {
        auto pa = fa->fa;
        int l1 = Getson(), l2 = fa->Getson();
        if (l1 == l2) {
          pa->rotate(l2);
          fa->rotate(l1);
        } else {
          fa->rotate(l1);
          fa->rotate(l2);
        }
      }
    }
  }
};
Node *node[maxn], Mem[maxn];

void Cut(const int x, const int y);
void Link(const int x, const int y);
void Query(const int x, const int y);
void Update(const int x, const int y);

void access(Node *u) {
  for (Node *v = nullptr; u; u = (v = u)->fa) {
    u->splay();
    u->ch[1] = v; u->pushup();
  }
}

void makeroot(Node *const u) {
  access(u);
  u->splay();
  u->maketag();
}

void Query(const int x, const int y) {
```

```
  auto u = node[x], v = node[y];
  makeroot(u);
  access(v);
  v->splay();
  qw(v->s, '\n');
}

void Link(const int x, const int y) {
  auto u = node[x], v = node[y];
  makeroot(u);
  access(v); v->splay();
  if (u->IsRoot() == false) return;
  u->fa = v;
}

void Cut(const int x, const int y) {
  auto u = node[x], v = node[y];
  makeroot(u); access(v); u->splay();
  if ((u->ch[1] != v) || (v->ch[0] != nullptr)) return;
  u->ch[1] = v->fa = nullptr;
  u->pushup();
}

// w[x] -> y
void Update(const int x, const int y) {
  auto u = node[x];
  u->splay();
  u->s ^= u->v;
  u->s ^= (u->v = a[x] = y);
}
```

珂朵莉树

```
auto getPos(int pos) {
  return --s.upper_bound({pos + 1, 0, 0});
}

void split(int pos) {
  auto it = getPos(pos);
  auto [l, r, v] = *it;
  s.erase(it);
  if (pos > l) s.insert({l, pos - 1, v});
  s.insert({pos, r, v});
}

void add(int l, int r, int v) {
  split(l); split(r + 1);
  for (auto x = getPos(l), y = getPos(r + 1); x != y; ++x) {
    x->v += v;
  }
}

void upd(int l, int r, int v) {
  split(l); split(r + 1);
  s.erase(getPos(l), getPos(r + 1));
  s.insert({l, r, v});
}
```

`getPos(pos)`：找到 pos 所在的迭代器 `split(pos)`：把 pos 所在的迭代器区间 [l, r] 分成 [l, pos - 1] 和 [pos, r] 两个

李超树

插入线段 kx + b 求某点最值

```
constexpr long long INF = 1'000'000'000'000'000'000;
constexpr int C = 100'000;
struct Line {
    ll k,b;
    int id;
    Line(ll k,ll b,int id) : k(k), b(b), id(id) {}
```

```
};
long long f(const Line &line, int x) {
    return 1LL * line.k * x + line.b;
}
Line get(Line a, Line c, int x) {
    ll b = f(a,x), d = f(c,x);
    return b == d ? (a.id < c.id ? a : c) : b > d ? a : c;
}
struct Node {
    Node *lc, *rc;
    Line line;
    Node(const Line &line) : lc(nullptr), rc(nullptr), line(line) {}
};
void modify(Node *&p, int l, int r, Line line) {
    if (p == nullptr) {
        p = new Node(Line(0,-1e18,0));
    }
    if(l == r) {
        if(f(p -> line,l) <= f(line,l)) p -> line = line;
        return ;
    }
    int m = (l + r) / 2;
    if (f(p -> line, m) < f(line, m)) swap(p -> line, line);
    if (f(p -> line, l) < f(line, l)) modify(p -> lc, l, m, line);
    else if(f(p -> line, r) < f(line, r)) modify(p -> rc, m + 1, r, line);
}
Node *merge(Node *p, Node *q, int l, int r) {
    if (p == nullptr)
        return q;
    if (q == nullptr)
        return p;
    int m = (l + r) / 2;
    p -> lc = merge(p -> lc, q -> lc, l, m);
    p -> rc = merge(p -> rc, q -> rc, m, r);
    modify(p, l, r, q -> line);
    return p;
}
Line query(Node *p, int l, int r, int x) {
    if (p == nullptr)
        return Line(0,-1e18,0);
    if(l == r) return p -> line;
    int m = (l + r) / 2;
    if (x <= m) return get(query(p -> lc, l, m, x),p -> line,x);
    return get(query(p -> rc, m + 1, r, x),p -> line,x);
}
```

动态维护凸壳

```
/**
 * Author: Simon Lindholm
 * Date: 2017-04-20
 * License: CC0
 * Source: own work
 * Description: Container where you can add lines of the form kx+m, and query maximum values at points x.
 *  Useful for dynamic programming.
 * Time: O(\log N)
 * Status: tested
 */

struct Line {
  mutable ll k, m, p;
  bool operator<(const Line &o) const { return k < o.k; }
  bool operator<(ll x) const { return p < x; }
};

struct LineContainer: multiset<Line, less<>> {
  const ll inf = LLONG_MAX;
  ll val_offset = 0;
  void offset(ll x) {
    val_offset += x;//整体加
  }
```

```
  ll div(ll a, ll b) {
    return a / b - ((a^b) < 0 && a%b);
  }
  bool isect(iterator x, iterator y) {
    if (y == end()) {
      x->p = inf;
      return 0;
    }
    if (x->k == y->k) {
      x->p = (x->m > y->m)? inf: -inf;
    } else {
      x->p = div(y->m - x->m, x->k - y->k);
    }
    return x->p >= y->p;
  }
  void add(ll k, ll m) {
    auto z = insert({k, m - val_offset, 0}), y = z++, x = y;//这里加减看情况
    while (isect(y, z)) z = erase(z);
    if (x != begin() && isect(--x, y)) isect(x, y = erase(y));
    while ((y = x) != begin() && (--x)->p >= y->p) isect(x, erase(y));
  }
  ll query(ll x) {
    assert(!empty());
    auto l = *lower_bound(x);
    return l.k * x + l.m + val_offset;
  }
};

LineContainer* merge(LineContainer *S, LineContainer *T) {
  if (S->size() > T->size())
    swap(S, T);
  for (auto l: *S) {
    T->add(l.k, l.m + S->val_offset);
  }
  return T;
}
```

线段树合并

```
struct Info{
    int mx = 0,id = 0;
    Info() {}
    Info(int mx,int id) :mx(mx),id(id) {}
};
Info operator+(const Info a,const Info b) {
    if(a.mx > b.mx) return a;
    if(b.mx > a.mx) return b;
    if(a.id < b.id) return a;
    else return b;
}
struct Node {
    int l, r;
    Node *ls, *rs;
    Info t;
    Node(int l,int r) : l(l),r(r),ls(nullptr),rs(nullptr){}
};

void push_up(Node *&p) {
    if(p->ls == nullptr) {
        p->t = p->rs->t;return ;
    }
    if(p->rs == nullptr) {
        p->t = p->ls->t;return ;
    }
    p->t = p->ls->t + p->rs->t;
}
void upd(Node *&p,int l,int r,int x,int w) {
    if(p == nullptr) {
        p = new Node(l,r);
    }
    if(l == r) {
```

```
        p->t.mx += w;
        p->t.id = x;
        return ;
    }
    int mid = l + r >> 1;
    if(x <= mid) upd(p->ls,l,mid,x,w);
    else upd(p->rs,mid + 1,r,x,w);
    push_up(p);
}

Node* merge(Node *p,Node *q,int l,int r) {
    if(p == nullptr) return q;
    if(q == nullptr) return p;
    if(l == r) {
        p->t.mx += q->t.mx;
        return p;
    }
    int mid = l + r >> 1;
    p->ls = merge(p->ls,q->ls,l,mid);
    p->rs = merge(p->rs,q->rs,mid + 1,r);
    push_up(p);
    return p;
}
```

图论

树链剖分

```
// 重链剖分
void dfs1(int x) {
  son[x] = -1;
  siz[x] = 1;
  for (auto v:e[x])
    if (!dep[v]) {
      dep[v] = dep[x] + 1;
      fa[v] = x;
      dfs1(v);
      siz[x] += siz[v];
      if (son[x] == -1 || siz[v] > siz[son[x]]) son[x] = v;
    }
}

void dfs2(int x, int t) {
  top[x] = t;
  dfn[x] = ++ cnt;
  rnk[cnt] = x;
  if (son[x] == -1) return;
  dfs2(son[x], t);
  for (auto v:e[x])
    if (v != son[x] && v != fa[x]) dfs2(v, v);
}
int lca(int u, int v) {
  while (top[u] != top[v]) {
    if (dep[top[u]] > dep[top[v]])
      u = fa[top[u]];
    else
      v = fa[top[v]];
  }
  return dep[u] > dep[v] ? v : u;
}
```

LCA

倍增求 LCA

```
void dfs(int x){
    for(int j = 1;j <= 19;j ++){
        f[x][j] = f[f[x][j - 1]][j - 1];
    }
```

```
    for(auto v:e[x]){
        if(v == f[x][0])continue;
        f[v][0] = x;
        dep[v] = dep[x] + 1;
        dfs(v);
    }
}
int lca(int u,int v){
    if(dep[u] < dep[v])swap(u,v);
    for(int i = 0;i <= 19;i ++){
        if((dep[u] - dep[v]) & (1 << i))u = f[u][i];
    }
    if(u == v)return u;
    for(int j = 19;j >= 0; j--){
        if(f[u][j] != f[v][j]){
            u = f[u][j];
            v = f[v][j];
        }
    }
    return f[u][0];
}
int kth(int x,int k){
    for(int i = 0;i <= 19;i ++){
        if(k & (1 << i))x = f[x][i];
    }
    return x;
}
```

dfn 求 LCA

```
int get(int x, int y) {return dfn[x] < dfn[y] ? x : y;}
void dfs(int id, int f) {
  mi[0][dfn[id] = ++dn] = f;
  for(int it : e[id]) if(it != f) dfs(it, id);
}
int lca(int u, int v) {
  if(u == v) return u;
  if((u = dfn[u]) > (v = dfn[v])) swap(u, v);
  int d = __lg(v - u++);
  return get(mi[d][u], mi[d][v - (1 << d) + 1]);
}
dfs(R, 0);
for(int i = 1; i <= __lg(n); i++)
  for(int j = 1; j + (1 << i) - 1 <= n; j++)
    mi[i][j] = get(mi[i - 1][j], mi[i - 1][j + (1 << i - 1)]);
```

树哈希

```
typedef unsigned long long ull;
struct TreeHash{
    std::vector<int> hs;
    TreeHash(int n){
        hs.resize(n,0);
    }
    mt19937_64 rnd(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
    ull bas = rnd();
    ull H(ull x){
        return x*x*x*19890535+19260817;
    }
    ull F(ull x){
        return H(x & ((1ll << 32) - 1)) + H(x >> 32);
    }
    int flag,n;
    void dfs(int u,int fa){
        hs[u] = bas;
        for(auto v:e[u]){
            if(v == fa) continue;
            dfs(v,u);
            hs[u] += F(hs[v]);
        }
```

```
    }
};
```

虚树

```
void build_virtual_tree(vector<int> &h) {
  vector<int> a;
  sort(h.begin(), h.end(),[&](int &a,int &b){
      return dfn[a] < dfn[b];
  });  // 把关键点按照 dfn 序排序
  for (int i = 0; i < h.size(); ++i) {
    a.push_back(h[i]);
    if(i + 1 != h.size())a.push_back(lca(h[i], h[i + 1]));  // 插入 lca
  }
  sort(a.begin(), a.end(), [&](int &a,int &b){
      return dfn[a] < dfn[b];
  });  // 把所有虚树上的点按照 dfn 序排序
  a.erase(unique(a.begin(),a.end()),a.end());
  for (int i = 0; i < a.size() - 1; ++i) {
    int lc = lca(a[i], a[i + 1]);
    add(lc, a[i + 1]);  // 连边, 如有边权 就是 distance(lc,a[i+1])
  }
}
```

最小环

```
//floyd 找最小环
//dijkstra 暴力删边跑最短路-
int floyd(const int &n) {
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
    for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j)
      dis[i][j] = f[i][j]; // 初始化最短路矩阵
  int ans = inf;
  for (int k = 1; k <= n; ++k) {
    for (int i = 1; i < k; ++i)
      for (int j = 1; j < i; ++j)
        ans = std::min(ans, dis[i][j] + f[i][k] + f[k][j]); // 更新答案
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
      for (int j = 1; j <= n; ++j)
        dis[i][j] = std::min(dis[i][j], dis[i][k] + dis[k][j]); // 正常的 floyd 更新最短路矩阵
  }
  return ans;
}
```

差分约束

$x_i + C \geq x_j$，最短路-> 最大解；最长路-> 最小解；判负环或正环即可

```
bool spfa(){
    queue<int> q;
    vector<int> vis(n + 1),cnt(n + 1),dis(n + 1,1e9);
    dis[1] = 0;
    cnt[1] = 1;
    q.push(1);
    while(!q.empty()){
        int u = q.front();
        q.pop();
        vis[u] = 0;
        if(cnt[u] >= n)return 1;
        for(auto v:e[u]){
            if(dis[v] > dis[u] + len[p]){
                dis[v] = dis[u] + len[p];
                if(vis[v] == 0){
                    vis[v] = 1;
                    q.push(v);
                    cnt[v] ++;
                }
            }
        }
```

```
    }
    return 0;
}
```

最大流

```
struct Flow {
    static constexpr int INF = 1e9;
    int n;
    struct Edge {
        int to, cap;
        Edge(int to, int cap) : to(to), cap(cap) {}
    };
    vector<Edge> e;
    vector<vector<int>> g;
    vector<int> cur, h;
    Flow(int n) : n(n), g(n) {}
    void init(int n) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) g[i].clear();
        e.clear();
      }
    bool bfs(int s, int t) {
        h.assign(n, -1);
        queue<int> que;
        h[s] = 0;
        que.push(s);
        while (!que.empty()) {
            int u = que.front();
            que.pop();
            for (int i : g[u]) {
                int v = e[i].to;
                int c = e[i].cap;
                if (c > 0 && h[v] == -1) {
                    h[v] = h[u] + 1;
                    if (v == t)
                        return true;
                    que.push(v);
                }
            }
        }
        return false;
    }
    int dfs(int u, int t, int f) {
        if (u == t)
            return f;
        int r = f;
        for (int &i = cur[u]; i < int(g[u].size()); ++i) {
            int j = g[u][i];
            int v = e[j].to;
            int c = e[j].cap;
            if (c > 0 && h[v] == h[u] + 1) {
                int a = dfs(v, t, std::min(r, c));
                e[j].cap -= a;
                e[j ^ 1].cap += a;
                r -= a;
                if (r == 0)
                    return f;
            }
        }
        return f - r;
    }
    void addEdge(int u, int v, int c) {
        g[u].push_back(e.size());
        e.push_back({v, c});
        g[v].push_back(e.size());
        e.push_back({u, 0});
    }
    int maxFlow(int s, int t) {
        int ans = 0;
        while (bfs(s, t)) {
            cur.assign(n, 0);
```

```
            ans += dfs(s, t, INF);
        }
        return ans;
    }
};
```

最小费用最大流

```
using i64 = long long;
struct MCFGraph {
    struct Edge {
        int v, c, f;
        Edge(int v, int c, int f) : v(v), c(c), f(f) {}
    };
    const int n;
    std::vector<Edge> e;
    std::vector<std::vector<int>> g;
    std::vector<i64> h, dis;
    std::vector<int> pre;
    bool dijkstra(int s, int t) {
        dis.assign(n, std::numeric_limits<i64>::max());
        pre.assign(n, -1);
        priority_queue<pair<i64, int>, vector<pair<i64, int>>, greater<pair<i64, int>>> que;
        dis[s] = 0;
        que.emplace(0, s);
        while (!que.empty()) {
            i64 d = que.top().first;
            int u = que.top().second;
            que.pop();
            if (dis[u] < d) continue;
            for (int i : g[u]) {
                int v = e[i].v;
                int c = e[i].c;
                int f = e[i].f;
                if (c > 0 && dis[v] > d + h[u] - h[v] + f) {
                    dis[v] = d + h[u] - h[v] + f;
                    pre[v] = i;
                    que.emplace(dis[v], v);
                }
            }
        }
        return dis[t] != std::numeric_limits<i64>::max();
    }
    MCFGraph(int n) : n(n), g(n) {}
    void addEdge(int u, int v, int c, int f) {
        if (f < 0) {
            g[u].push_back(e.size());
            e.emplace_back(v, 0, f);
            g[v].push_back(e.size());
            e.emplace_back(u, c, -f);
        } else {
            g[u].push_back(e.size());
            e.emplace_back(v, c, f);
            g[v].push_back(e.size());
            e.emplace_back(u, 0, -f);
        }
    }
    std::pair<int, i64> flow(int s, int t) {
        int flow = 0;
        i64 cost = 0;
        h.assign(n, 0);
        while (dijkstra(s, t)) {
            for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) h[i] += dis[i];
            int aug = std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
            for (int i = t; i != s; i = e[pre[i] ^ 1].v) aug = std::min(aug, e[pre[i]].c);
            for (int i = t; i != s; i = e[pre[i] ^ 1].v) {
                e[pre[i]].c -= aug;
                e[pre[i] ^ 1].c += aug;
            }
            flow += aug;
            cost += i64(aug) * h[t];
```

```
        }
        return std::make_pair(flow, cost);
    }
};
```

```
const int N = 5e3 + 5, M = 5e4 + 5;
struct flow {
  int cnt = 1, hd[N], nxt[M << 1], to[M << 1], limit[M << 1], cst[M << 1];
  void add(int u, int v, int w, int c) {
    nxt[++cnt] = hd[u], hd[u] = cnt, to[cnt] = v, limit[cnt] = w, cst[cnt] = c;
    nxt[++cnt] = hd[v], hd[v] = cnt, to[cnt] = u, limit[cnt] = 0, cst[cnt] = -c;
  }
  int fr[N], fl[N], in[N], dis[N];
  pair<int, int> mincost(int s, int t) {
    int flow = 0, cost = 0;
    while(1) {
      queue<int> q;
      memset(dis, 0x3f, sizeof(dis));
      memset(in, 0, sizeof(in));
      fl[s] = 1e9, dis[s] = 0, q.push(s);
      while(!q.empty()) {
        int t = q.front();
        q.pop(), in[t] = 0;
        for(int i = hd[t]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
          int it = to[i], d = dis[t] + cst[i];
          if(limit[i] && d < dis[it]) {
            fl[it] = min(limit[i], fl[t]), fr[it] = i, dis[it] = d;
            if(!in[it]) in[it] = 1, q.push(it);
          }
        }
      }
      if(dis[t] > 1e9) return make_pair(flow, cost);
      flow += fl[t], cost += dis[t] * fl[t];
      for(int u = t; u != s; u = to[fr[u] ^ 1]) limit[fr[u]] -= fl[t], limit[fr[u] ^ 1] += fl[t];
    }
  }
} g;
```

二分图最大匹配

```
auto dfs = [&](auto &&dfs, int u, int tag) -> bool {
    if (vistime[u] == tag) return false;
    vistime[u] = tag;
    for (auto v : e[u]) if (!mtch[v] || dfs(dfs, mtch[v], tag)) {
      mtch[v] = u;
      return true;
    }
    return false;
 };
```

KM(二分图最大权匹配)

```
template <typename T>
struct hungarian {  // km
  int n;
  vector<int> matchx;  // 左集合对应的匹配点
  vector<int> matchy;  // 右集合对应的匹配点
  vector<int> pre;     // 连接右集合的左点
  vector<bool> visx;   // 拜访数组 左
  vector<bool> visy;   // 拜访数组 右
  vector<T> lx;
  vector<T> ly;
  vector<vector<T> > g;
  vector<T> slack;
  T inf;
  T res;
  queue<int> q;
  int org_n;
  int org_m;

```

```
  hungarian(int _n, int _m) {
    org_n = _n;
    org_m = _m;
    n = max(_n, _m);
    inf = numeric_limits<T>::max();
    res = 0;
    g = vector<vector<T> >(n, vector<T>(n));
    matchx = vector<int>(n, -1);
    matchy = vector<int>(n, -1);
    pre = vector<int>(n);
    visx = vector<bool>(n);
    visy = vector<bool>(n);
    lx = vector<T>(n, -inf);
    ly = vector<T>(n);
    slack = vector<T>(n);
  }

  void addEdge(int u, int v, int w) {
    g[u][v] = max(w, 0);  // 负值还不如不匹配 因此设为 0 不影响
  }

  bool check(int v) {
    visy[v] = true;
    if (matchy[v] != -1) {
      q.push(matchy[v]);
      visx[matchy[v]] = true;  // in S
      return false;
    }
    // 找到新的未匹配点 更新匹配点 pre 数组记录着" 非匹配边" 上与之相连的点
    while (v != -1) {
      matchy[v] = pre[v];
      swap(v, matchx[pre[v]]);
    }
    return true;
  }

  void bfs(int i) {
    while (!q.empty()) {
      q.pop();
    }
    q.push(i);
    visx[i] = true;
    while (true) {
      while (!q.empty()) {
        int u = q.front();
        q.pop();
        for (int v = 0; v < n; v++) {
          if (!visy[v]) {
            T delta = lx[u] + ly[v] - g[u][v];
            if (slack[v] >= delta) {
              pre[v] = u;
              if (delta) {
                slack[v] = delta;
              } else if (check(v)) {  // delta=0 代表有机会加入相等子图 找增广路
                                      // 找到就 return 重建交错树
                return;
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
      // 没有增广路 修改顶标
      T a = inf;
      for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
        if (!visy[j]) {
          a = min(a, slack[j]);
        }
      }
      for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
        if (visx[j]) {  // S
          lx[j] -= a;
```

```
        }
        if (visy[j]) {  // T
          ly[j] += a;
        } else {  // T'
          slack[j] -= a;
        }
      }
      for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
        if (!visy[j] && slack[j] == 0 && check(j)) {
          return;
        }
      }
    }
  }

  void solve() {
    // 初始顶标
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
        lx[i] = max(lx[i], g[i][j]);
      }
    }

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      fill(slack.begin(), slack.end(), inf);
      fill(visx.begin(), visx.end(), false);
      fill(visy.begin(), visy.end(), false);
      bfs(i);
    }

    // custom
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      if (g[i][matchx[i]] > 0) {
        res += g[i][matchx[i]];
      } else {
        matchx[i] = -1;
      }
    }
    cout << res << "\n";
    for (int i = 0; i < org_n; i++) {
      cout << matchx[i] + 1 << " ";
    }
    cout << "\n";
  }
};
```

一般图最大匹配

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
struct Graph {
    int n;
    std::vector<std::vector<int>> e;
    Graph(int n) : n(n), e(n + 1) {}
    void addEdge(int u, int v) {
        e[u].push_back(v);
        e[v].push_back(u);
    }
    std::vector<int> findMatching() {
        std::vector<int> match(n + 1, -1), vis(n + 1), link(n + 1), f(n + 1), dep(n + 1);
        // disjoint set union
        auto find = [&](int u) {
            while (f[u] != u)
                u = f[u] = f[f[u]];
            return u;
        };
        auto lca = [&](int u, int v) {
            u = find(u);
            v = find(v);
            while (u != v) {
                if (dep[u] < dep[v])
                    std::swap(u, v);
```

```
            u = find(link[match[u]]);
        }
        return u;
    };
    std::queue<int> q;
    auto blossom = [&](int u, int v, int p) {
        while (find(u) != p) {
            link[u] = v;
            v = match[u];
            if (vis[v] == 0) {
                vis[v] = 1;
                q.push(v);
            }
            f[u] = f[v] = p;
            u = link[v];
        }
    };
    // find an augmenting path starting from u and augment (if exist)
    auto augment = [&](int u) {
        while (!q.empty())
            q.pop();
        std::iota(f.begin(), f.end(), 0);
        // vis = 0 corresponds to inner vertices, vis = 1 corresponds to outer vertices
        std::fill(vis.begin(), vis.end(), -1);

        q.push(u);
        vis[u] = 1;
        dep[u] = 0;

        while (!q.empty()){
            int u = q.front();
            q.pop();
            for (auto v : e[u]) {
                if (vis[v] == -1) {
                    vis[v] = 0;
                    link[v] = u;
                    dep[v] = dep[u] + 1;
                    // found an augmenting path
                    if (match[v] == -1) {
                        for (int x = v, y = u, temp; y != -1; x = temp, y = x == -1 ? -1 : link[x]){
                            temp = match[y];
                            match[x] = y;
                            match[y] = x;
                        }
                        return;
                    }
                    vis[match[v]] = 1;
                    dep[match[v]] = dep[u] + 2;
                    q.push(match[v]);

                } else if (vis[v] == 1 && find(v) != find(u)) {
                    // found a blossom
                    int p = lca(u, v);
                    blossom(u, v, p);
                    blossom(v, u, p);
                }
            }
        }

    };
    // find a maximal matching greedily (decrease constant)
    auto greedy = [&]() {
        for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u) {
            if (match[u] != -1)
                continue;
            for (auto v : e[u]) {
                if (match[v] == -1) {
                    match[u] = v;
                    match[v] = u;
                    break;
                }
```

```
                }
            }
        };
        greedy();
        for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
            if (match[u] == -1)
                augment(u);

        return match;
    }
};
int main() {
    std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    std::cin.tie(nullptr);
    int n, m;
    std::cin >> n >> m;
    Graph g(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < m; ++i) {
        int u, v;
        std::cin >> u >> v;
        g.addEdge(u, v);
    }
    auto match = g.findMatching();
    int ans = 0;
    for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
        if (match[u] != -1)
            ++ans;
    std::cout << ans / 2 << "\n";
    for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u)
        if(match[u] != -1)std::cout << match[u] << " ";
        else std::cout << 0 << " ";
    return 0;
}
```

缩点 SCC

```
void dfs(const int u) {
  low[u] = dfn[u] = ++cnt;
  ins[stk[++top] = u] = true;
  for (auto v : e[u]) if (dfn[v] == 0) {
    dfs(v);
    low[u] = std::min(low[u], low[v]);
  } else if (ins[v]) {
    low[u] = std::min(low[u], dfn[v]);
  }
  if (low[u] == dfn[u]) {
    ++scnt; int v;
    do {
      ins[v = stk[top--]] = false;
      w[bel[v] = scnt] += a[v];
    } while (u != v);
  }
}
```

割点与桥

```
//割点
void tarjan(int u, int fa){
    dfn[u] = low[u] = ++cnt; int du = 0;
    for(for v:e[x]){
        if(v == fa) continue;
        if(!dfn[v]){ ++du;
            tarjan(v, u); low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
            if(low[v] >= dfn[u] && fa) vis[u] = 1;
        }
        else low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
    }
    if(!fa && du > 1) vis[u] = 1;
}
//桥
```

```cpp
void tarjan(int u, int fa) {
  f[u] = fa;
  low[u] = dfn[u] = ++cnt;
  for (auto v:e[u]) {
    if (!dfn[v]) {
      tarjan(v, u);
      low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
      if (low[v] > dfn[u]) {
        isbridge[v] = true;
        ++cnt_bridge;
      }
    } else if (dfn[v] < dfn[u] && v != fa) {
      low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
    }
  }
}
```

边双缩点

```cpp
void form(int x){
    std::vector<int> tmp;
    int now = 0;
    do{
        now = s[top --];
        tmp.push_back(now);
    }while(now != x);
    ans.push_back(tmp);
}
void tarjan(int x,int now){
    dfn[x] = low[x] = ++cnt;
    s[++ top] = x;
    for(auto [v,_]:e[x]){
        if(_ == now)continue;
        if(!dfn[v]){
            tarjan(v,_);
            low[x] = min(low[x],low[v]);
            if(low[v] > dfn[x]){
                form(v);
            }

        }else low[x] = min(low[x],dfn[v]);
    }
}
for(int i = 1;i <= n;i ++){
    if(dfn[i] == 0){
        tarjan(i,0);
        form(i);
    }
}
cout << ans.size() << "\n";
for(auto A:ans){
    cout << A.size() << " ";
    for(auto x:A){
        cout << x << " ";
    }cout << "\n";
}
```

圆方树

```cpp
void dfs(int u) {
    static int cnt = 0;
    dfn[u] = low[u] = ++cnt;
    for (auto [v,w]:e[u]) {
        if (v == fa[u]) continue;
        if (!dfn[v]) {
            fa[v] = u; fr[v] = w;
            dfs(v); low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
        }
        else low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
        if (low[v] > dfn[u]) add(u, v, w); // 圆 - 圆
```

```
    }
    for (auto [v,w]:e[u]) {
        if (u == fa[v] || dfn[v] < dfn[u]) continue;
        add(u, v, w); // 圆 - 方
    }
}
```

广义圆方树

跟普通圆方树没有太大的区别，大概就是对于每个点双新建一个方点，然后将点双中的所有点向方点连边

需要注意的是我的写法中，两个点一条边也视为一个点双

性质

1. 树上的每一条边都连接了一个圆点和一个方点
2. 每个点双有唯一的方点
3. 一条从圆点到圆点的树上简单路径代表原图的中的一堆路径，其中圆点是必须经过的，而方点 (指的是与方点相连的点双）是可以随便走的，也可以理解成原图中两点简单路径的并

```
void dfs(int x) {
    stk.push_back(x);
    dfn[x] = low[x] = cur++;

    for (auto y : adj[x]) {
        if (dfn[y] == -1) {
            dfs(y);
            low[x] = std::min(low[x], low[y]);
            if (low[y] == dfn[x]) {
                int v;
                do {
                    v = stk.back();
                    stk.pop_back();
                    edges.emplace_back(n + cnt, v);
                } while (v != y);
                edges.emplace_back(x, n + cnt);
                cnt++;
            }
        } else {
            low[x] = std::min(low[x], dfn[y]);
        }
    }
}
```

2-SAT

输出方案时可以通过变量在图中的拓扑序确定该变量的取值。如果变量 x 的拓扑序在 $\neg x$ 之后，那么取 x 值为真。应用到 Tarjan 算法的缩点，即 x 所在 SCC 编号在 $\neg x$ 之前时，取 x 为真。因为 Tarjan 算法求强连通分量时使用了栈，所以 Tarjan 求得的 SCC 编号相当于反拓扑序。

环计数

```
//三元环
  for (int u, v; m; --m) {
    u = A[m]; v = B[m];
    if (d[u] > d[v]) {
      std::swap(u, v);
    } else if ((d[u] == d[v]) && (u > v)) {
      std::swap(u, v);
    }
    e[u].push_back(v);
  }
  for (int u = 1; u <= n; ++u) {
    for (auto v : e[u]) vis[v] = u;
    for (auto v : e[u]) {
      for (auto w : e[v]) if (vis[w] == u) {
        ++ans;
      }
```

```
    }
  }
 // 四元环
  auto cmp = [&](int &a,int &b){
      if(d[a] != d[b])return d[a] > d[b];
      else return a < b;
  }
  for(int u = 1;u <= n;++ u) {
      for(auto v: G[u])//G 为原图
          for(auto w: e[v])
              if(cmp(u,w)) (ans += vis[w] ++)%=MOD;
      for(auto v: G[u])
          for(auto w: e[v])
              if(cmp(u,w)) vis[w] = 0;
  }
```

字符串

manacher

```
struct Manacher {
    int n, l, f[maxn * 2], Len;
    char s[maxn * 2];

    void init(char *c) {
        l = strlen(c + 1); s[0] = '~';
        for (int i = 1, j = 2; i <= l; ++i, j += 2)
            s[j] = c[i], s[j - 1] = '#';
        n = 2 * l + 1; s[n] = '#'; s[n + 1] = '\0';
    }
    void manacher() {
        int p = 0, mr = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) f[i] = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
            if (i < mr) f[i] = min(f[2 * p - i], mr - i);
            while (s[i + f[i]] == s[i - f[i]]) ++f[i]; --f[i];
            if (f[i] + i > mr) mr = i + f[i], p = i;
            Len = max(Len, f[i]);
        }
    }

    void solve() {
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
            // [1, l]
            int L = i - f[i] + 1 >> 1, R = i + f[i] - 1 >> 1;
            if (!f[i]) continue;

            // [1, 2 * l + 1]
            L = i - f[i], R = i + f[i];
        }
    }
} M;
```

SA

sa_i 表示排名为 i 的后缀。

rnk_i 表示 $[i,n]$ 这个后缀的排名（在 SA 里的下标）。

height_i 是 sa_i 和 sa_{i-1} 的 LCP 长度。换句话说，向求排名为 i 的后缀和排名为 $i-1$ 的后缀的 LCP 直接就是 height_i；求 $[i,n]$ 这个后缀和它在 sa 里前一个串的 LCP 就是 height_{rnk_i}

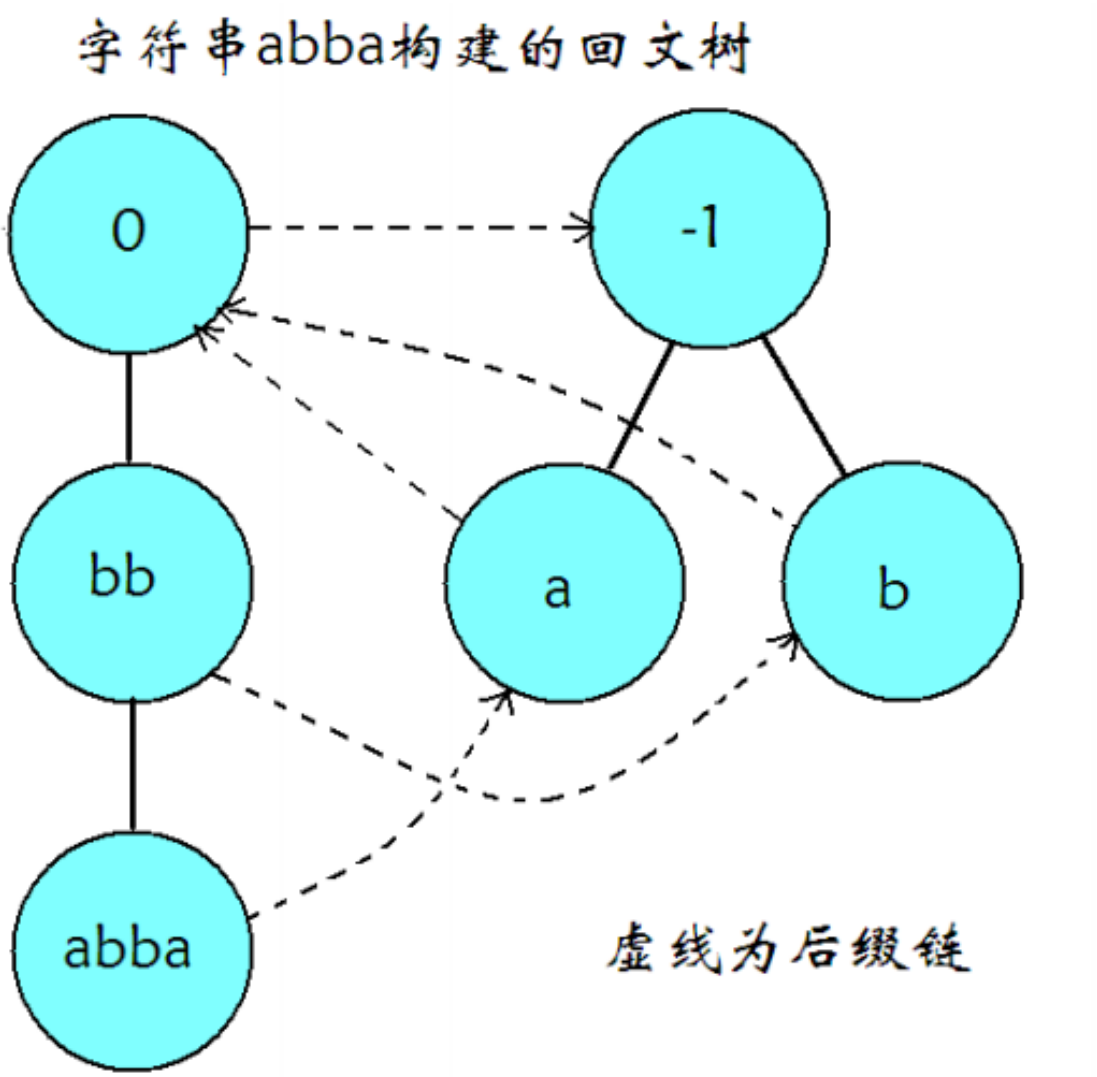
```
const int maxn = 1000005;

int sa[maxn], rnk[maxn], tax[maxn], tp[maxn], height[maxn];
void SA(string s) {
    int n = s.size();
    s = '#' + s;
    m = SIGMA_SIZE;
```

```
    vector<int> S(n + 1);
    auto RadixSort = [&]() {
        for (int i = 0; i <= m; ++i) tax[i] = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) ++tax[rnk[i]];
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; ++i) tax[i] += tax[i - 1];
        for (int i = n; i; --i) sa[tax[rnk[tp[i]]]--] = tp[i];
    };
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        S[i] = s[i] - '0';
        tp[i] = i;
        rnk[i] = S[i];
    }
    RadixSort();
    for (int len = 1, p = 0; p != n; m = p, len <<= 1) {
        p = 0;
        for (int i = n - len + 1; i <= n; ++i) tp[++p] = i;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) if (sa[i] > len) tp[++p] = sa[i] - len;
        RadixSort();
        std::swap(rnk, tp);
        p = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
          rnk[sa[i]] = ((tp[sa[i]] == tp[sa[i-1]]) && (tp[sa[i] + len] == tp[sa[i-1] + len])) ? p : ++p;
    }
    for (int i = 1, p = 0; i <= n; ++i) {
        int pre = sa[rnk[i] - 1];
        if (p) --p;
        while (S[pre + p] == S[i + p]) ++p;
        h[0][rnk[i]] = height[rnk[i]] = p;
    }
    for (int i = 1; i <= 20; ++i) {
        memset(h[i], 0x3f, n * 4 + 4);
        for (int j = 1; j + (1 << i - 1) <= n; ++j)
            h[i][j] = min(h[i - 1][j], h[i - 1][j + (1 << i - 1)]);
    }
}
int Q(int l, int r) {
    if (l > r) swap(l, r);
    ++l;
    int k = __lg(r - l + 1);
    return min(h[k][l], h[k][r - (1 << k) + 1]);
}
int lcp(int i, int j) {
    if (i == j) return n - i + 1;
    return Q(rnk[i], rnk[j]);
}
```

PAM

转移边表示的是在原回文串的两边各加一个字符，得到长度加 2 的新回文串；`fail` 指针则指向该回文串的最长回文后缀。和其他自动机有所不同，它有两个根节点，分别代表长度为偶数的串和长度为奇数的串。它们的长度分别为 0 和 -1（注意不是 1，为了添加 2 的长度可以得到长为 1 的回文串），以下分别称为奇根和偶根。值得注意的是，偶根的 fail 指针指向的是奇根，而奇根的 `fail` 并不需在意，它的儿子中总会有长为 1 的回文串，因而不可能会失配。




```cpp
struct PAM {
    static constexpr int ALPHABET_SIZE = 28;
    struct Node {
        int len; // 当前节点最长回文长度
        int fail;// 该回文串的最长回文后缀
        int scnt; // 当前节点表示的回文后缀的本质不同回文串个数
        int pcnt; // 当前节点回文串在字符串中出现次数，每个点代表一个不同的回文串
        std::array<int, ALPHABET_SIZE> next; // 转移边
        Node() : len{}, fail{}, scnt{}, next{}, pcnt{} {}
    };
    std::vector<Node> t;
    int last;
    std::string s;
    PAM() {
        init();
    }
    void init() {
        t.assign(2, Node());
        t[1].len = -1;
        last = 0;
        t[0].fail = 1;
        s = "$";
    }
    int newNode() {
        t.emplace_back();
```

```
        return t.size() - 1;
    }
    int get_fail(int x) {
        int pos = s.size() - 1;
        while(s[pos - t[x].len - 1] != s[pos]) x = t[x].fail;
        return x;
    }
    void add(char c, char offset = 'a') {
        s += c;
        int let = c - offset;
        int x = get_fail(last);
        if (!t[x].next[let]) {
            int now = newNode();
            t[now].len = t[x].len + 2;
            t[now].fail = t[get_fail(t[x].fail)].next[let];
            t[x].next[let] = now;
            t[now].scnt = t[t[now].fail].scnt + 1;
        }
        last = t[x].next[let];
        t[last].pcnt ++;
    }
};
int main() {
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(0);
    string s;
    cin >> s;
    PAM pam;
    pam.init();
    for(int i = 0;i < s.size();i ++) {
        pam.add(s[i]);
        int ans = pam.t[pam.last].scnt;
        cout << ans << " ";
        if(i + 1 != s.size()) {
            s[i + 1] = (s[i + 1] - 97 + ans) % 26 + 97;
        }
    }
}
```

SAM

fa 为 parent 树上的父亲，nxt 为自动机上的指向。

```
struct SAM {
    static constexpr int ALPHABET_SIZE = 26,rt = 1;
    struct Node {
        int len,fa,siz;
        std::array<int, ALPHABET_SIZE> nxt;
        Node() : len{}, fa{}, siz{}, nxt{} {}
    };
    std::vector<Node> t;
    SAM() {
        init();
    }
    void init() {
        t.assign(2, Node());
    }
    int newNode() {
        t.emplace_back();
        return t.size() - 1;
    }
    int getfa(int x){
        return t[x].fa;
    }
    int getlen(int x){
        return t[x].len;//表示该状态能够接受的最长的字符串长度。
    }
    int size(){
        return t.size();
    }
    int extend(int p, int ch) {
```

```
        int np = newNode();
        t[np].len = t[p].len + 1;t[np].siz = 1;
        while(p && !t[p].nxt[ch])t[p].nxt[ch] = np,p = t[p].fa;
        if(!p){t[np].fa = rt;return np;}
        int q = t[p].nxt[ch];
        if(t[q].len == t[p].len + 1){
            t[np].fa = q;
        }else {
            int nq = newNode();t[nq].len = t[p].len + 1;t[nq].fa = t[q].fa;
            for(int i = 0;i < 26;i ++)t[nq].nxt[i] = t[q].nxt[i];
            while(p && t[p].nxt[ch] == q)t[p].nxt[ch] = nq,p = t[p].fa;
            t[np].fa = t[q].fa = nq;
        }
        return np;
    }
    int extend_(int p, int ch) {//广义
        if(t[p].nxt[ch]){
            int q = t[p].nxt[ch];
            if(t[q].len == t[p].len + 1)return q;
            int nq = newNode();t[nq].len = t[p].len + 1;t[nq].fa = t[q].fa;
            for(int i = 0;i < 26;i ++)t[nq].nxt[i] = t[q].nxt[i];
            while(p && t[p].nxt[ch] == q)t[p].nxt[ch] = nq,p = t[p].fa;
            t[q].fa = nq;return nq;
        }
        int np = newNode();
        t[np].len = t[p].len + 1;
        while(p && !t[p].nxt[ch])t[p].nxt[ch] = np,p = t[p].fa;
        if(!p){t[np].fa = rt;return np;}
        int q = t[p].nxt[ch];
        if(t[q].len == t[p].len + 1){
            t[np].fa = q;
        }else {
            int nq = newNode();t[nq].len = t[p].len + 1;t[nq].fa = t[q].fa;
            for(int i = 0;i < 26;i ++)t[nq].nxt[i] = t[q].nxt[i];
            while(p && t[p].nxt[ch] == q)t[p].nxt[ch] = nq,p = t[p].fa;
            t[np].fa = t[q].fa = nq;
        }
        return np;
    }
    void build(vector<vector<int>> &e){
        e.resize(t.size());
        for(int i = 2;i < t.size();i ++){
            e[t[i].fa].push_back(i);
        }
    }
};
int main(){
    string s;
    cin >> s;
    int n = s.size();
    SAM sam;
    vector<int> pos(n + 1);
    pos[0] = 1;
    for(int i = 0;i < n;i ++){
        pos[i + 1] = sam.extend(pos[i],s[i] - 'a');
    }
    std::vector<std::vector<int>> e;
    sam.build(e);
    long long ans = 0;
    auto dfs = [&](auto&& self,int x)->void{
        for(auto v:e[x]){
            self(self,v);
            sam.t[x].siz += sam.t[v].siz;
        }
        if(sam.t[x].siz != 1){
            ans = max(ans,1ll * sam.t[x].siz * sam.t[x].len);
        }
    };
    dfs(dfs,1);
    cout << ans << "\n";
}
```

1. 本质不同的子串个数

   这个显然就是所有状态所对应的 endpos 集合的大小的和也等价于每个节点的 len 减去 parent 树上的父亲的 len

2. 求两个串的最长公共子串

```
    int p = 1,len = 0,ans = 0;
    std::vector<int> l(m),L(m);
    for(int i = 0;i < m;i ++){
        int ch = s[i] - 'a';
        if(sam.t[p].nxt[ch]){
            p = sam.t[p].nxt[ch];len ++;
        }else {
            while(p && sam.t[p].nxt[ch] == 0){
                p = sam.t[p].fa;
            }
            if(!p)p = 1,len = 0;
            else len = sam.t[p].len + 1,p = sam.t[p].nxt[ch];
        }//其中 p 为前缀最长能匹配到的后缀所在的节点
        l[i] = len;
        L[i] = i - len + 1;
    }
```

3. 广义 SAM

```
    int main(){
        SAM sam;
        int n;
        cin >> n;
        std::vector<std::vector<int>> pos(n);
        for(int i = 0;i < n;i ++){
            string s;
            cin >> s;
            pos[i].resize(s.size() + 1);
            pos[i][0] = 1;
            for(int j = 0;j < s.size();j ++){
                pos[i][j + 1] = sam.extend_(pos[i][j],s[j] - 'a');
            }
        }
        ll ans = 0;
        for(int i = 2;i < sam.t.size();i ++){
            ans += sam.getlen(i) - sam.getlen(sam.getfa(i));
        }
        cout << ans << "\n";
        cout << sam.t.size() - 1 << "\n";
    }
```

parent 树上每个节点维护了一个区间，若 p 是 q 的父节点则有 maxp = minq - 1

每个节点的 endpos 集合为该节点 parent 树上的子树 siz 大小

反串的 SAM 的 parent 树是原串的后缀树

ACAM

AC 自动机的失配指针指向所有模式串的前缀中匹配当前状态的最长后缀。

`fail` 树上 u 和 v 的 lca 为 u 和 v 的最长公共 border。

```
const int maxn = 2e5 + 7;
#define ch s[i] - 'a'
struct AC_automaton {
    int nxt[26], cnt, fail;
} T[maxn];
int tot = 1, rt = 1, id[maxn];
void insert(string &s, int k) {
    int now = rt, l = s.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < l; ++i) {
        if (!T[now].nxt[ch]) T[now].nxt[ch] = ++tot;
        now = T[now].nxt[ch];
    } id[k] = now;
}
```

```
void init_fail() { // Trie 图
    queue<int> q;
    for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) {
        int &u = T[rt].nxt[i];
        if (!u) { u = rt; continue; }
        T[u].fail = rt; q.push(u);
    }
    while (!q.empty()) {
        int u = q.front(); q.pop();
        for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i) {
            int &v = T[u].nxt[i];
            if (!v) { v = T[T[u].fail].nxt[i]; continue; }
            T[v].fail = T[T[u].fail].nxt[i]; q.push(v);
        }
    }
}
int siz[maxn];
int main() {
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(0);
    int n;
    cin >> n;
    for(int i = 0;i < n;i ++) {
        string t;
        cin >> t;
        insert(t,i);
    }
    init_fail();
    string s;
    cin >> s;
    for(int u = rt,i = 0;i < s.size();i ++) {
        u = T[u].nxt[ch];
        ++ siz[u];
    }
    vector<vector<int>> e(tot + 1);
    for(int i = 2;i <= tot;i ++) e[T[i].fail].push_back(i);
    auto dfs = [&](auto self,int x) -> void  {
        for(auto v : e[x]) {
            self(self,v);
            siz[x] += siz[v];
        }
    };
    dfs(dfs,1);
    for(int i = 0;i < n;i ++)  cout << siz[id[i]] << "\n";
}
```

KMP

```
struct KMP{
    string s2;// add '#'
    std::vector<int> nxt;
    int m;
    KMP(string y) :s2(y){
        m = s2.size() - 1;
        nxt.resize(m + 1,0);
        for(int i = 2,p = 0;i <= m;i ++){
            while(p && s2[i] != s2[p + 1])p = nxt[p];
            if(s2[i] == s2[p + 1])p ++;
            nxt[i] = p;
        }
    }
    void match(string s1){
        int n = s1.size() - 1;
        for(int i = 1,p = 0;i <= n;i ++){
            while(p && s1[i] != s2[p + 1])p = nxt[p];
            if(s1[i] == s2[p + 1]){
                p ++;
                if(p == m){
                    //cout<<i - m + 1<<endl;
                    p = nxt[p];
                }
```

```
            }
        }
    }
    std::vector<int> find_border(){
        std::vector<int> v;
        for(int i = nxt[m];i;i = nxt[i])v.push_back(i);
        return v;
    }// 找该串所有的周期
    std::vector<int> calc_prefixes(){
        std::vector<int> cnt(m + 1,1);
        for(int i = m;i >= 1;i --)cnt[nxt[i]] += cnt[i];
        return cnt;
    }// 每个前缀出现次数
};
```

KMP 自动机

```
for(int i = 1, fail = 0; i <= n; i ++) {
    fail = nxt[fail][s[i]]; // 注意这一行不能和下一行互换
    nxt[i - 1][s[i]] = i;
    for(int j = 0; j < m; j ++)
        nxt[i][j] = nxt[fail][j];
}
```

Z 函数

对于一个长度为 n 字符串 s, 定义函数 $z[i]$ 表示和 $s[i,n-1]$ (即以 $s[i]$ 开头的后缀) 的最长公共前缀 (LCP) 的长度, 特别地, $z[0]=0$。

```
std::vector<int> getZ(const std::string &s) {
  int n = s.size();
  std::vector<int> Z(n);
  Z[0] = n;
  for (int i = 1, l = 0, r = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    if (i <= r && Z[i - l] < r - i + 1) {
      Z[i] = Z[i - l];
    } else {
      Z[i] = std::max(0, r - i + 1);
      while (i + Z[i] < n && s[Z[i]] == s[i + Z[i]]) ++Z[i];
    }
    if (i + Z[i] - 1 > r) r = i + Z[l = i] - 1;
  }
  return Z;
}

std::vector<int> match(const std::string &s, const std::string &t) {
  auto Z = getZ(t);
  int n = s.size(), m = t.size();
  std::vector<int> ret(n);
  while (ret[0] < n && ret[0] < m && s[ret[0]] == t[ret[0]]) ++ret[0];
  for (int l = 0, r = ret[0] - 1, i = 1; i < n; ++i) {
    if (i <= r && Z[i - l] < r - i + 1) {
      ret[i] = Z[i - l];
    } else {
      ret[i] = std::max(0, r - i + 1);
      while (i + ret[i] < n && s[i + ret[i]] == t[ret[i]]) ++ret[i];
    }
    if (i + ret[i] - 1 > r) r = i + ret[l = i] - 1;
  }
  return ret;
}
```

LCP

```
for(int i = n;i >= 1;i --) {
    for(int j = n;j >= 1;j --) {
        if(s[i] == s[j]) {
            f[i][j] = f[i + 1][j + 1] + 1;// i-n 和 j-n 的 lcp
        }
    }
}
```

Hash

```cpp
struct Hash {
    string s;
    using ull = unsigned long long;
    ull P1 = 998255347;
    ull P2 = 1018253347;
    ull base = 131;
    vector<ull> hs1,hs2;
    vector<ull> ps1,ps2;
    Hash(string s): s(s) {
        int n = s.size();
        hs1.resize(n);
        hs2.resize(n);
        ps1.resize(n);
        ps2.resize(n);
        ps1[0] = ps2[0] = 1;
        hs1[0] = hs2[0] = (s[0] - 'a' + 1);
        for(int i = 1;i < n;i ++) {
            hs1[i] = hs1[i - 1] * base % P1 + (s[i] - 'a' + 1);
            hs2[i] = hs2[i - 1] * base % P2 + (s[i] - 'a' + 1);
            ps1[i] = (ps1[i - 1] * base) % P1;
            ps2[i] = (ps2[i - 1] * base) % P2;
        }
    }
    pair<ull,ull> query(int l,int r) {
        ull res1 = (hs1[r] - (l == 0 ? 0 : hs1[l - 1]) * ps1[r - l + 1] % P1 + P1) % P1;
        ull res2 = (hs2[r] - (l == 0 ? 0 : hs2[l - 1]) * ps2[r - l + 1] % P2 + P2) % P2;
        return {res1,res2};
    } // [l,r]
};
```