#### 常用代码模板 1——基础算法 - AcWing

66 代码模板,基础算法

#### 算法基础课相关代码模板

• 活动链接 —— 算法基础课 (https://www.acwing.com/activity/content/11/)

快速排序算法模板 —— 模板题 AcWing 785. 快速排序 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/787/)

```
void quick_sort(int q[], int l, int r)
{
    if (l >= r) return;

    int i = l - 1, j = r + 1, x = q[l + r >> 1];
    while (i < j)
    {
        do i ++ ; while (q[i] < x);
        do j -- ; while (q[j] > x);
        if (i < j) swap(q[i], q[j]);
    }
    quick_sort(q, l, j), quick_sort(q, j + 1, r);
}</pre>
```

归并排序算法模板 —— 模板题 AcWing 787. 归并排序 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/789/)

```
void merge_sort(int q[], int l, int r)
{
    if (l >= r) return;

    int mid = l + r >> 1;
    merge_sort(q, l, mid);
    merge_sort(q, mid + 1, r);

int k = 0, i = l, j = mid + 1;
    while (i <= mid && j <= r)
        if (q[i] <= q[j]) tmp[k ++ ] = q[i ++ ];
        else tmp[k ++ ] = q[j ++ ];

    while (i <= mid) tmp[k ++ ] = q[i ++ ];
    while (j <= r) tmp[k ++ ] = q[j ++ ];

    for (i = l, j = 0; i <= r; i ++, j ++ ) q[i] = tmp[j];
}</pre>
```

整数二分算法模板 —— 模板题 AcWing 789. 数的范围 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/791/)

```
bool check(int x) {/* ... */} // 检查x是否满足某种性质
// 区间[l, r]被划分成[l, mid]和[mid + 1, r]时使用:
int bsearch_1(int l, int r)
   while (1 < r)
       int mid = 1 + r >> 1;
       if (check(mid)) r = mid; // check()判断mid是否满足性质
       else 1 = mid + 1;
    return 1;
// 区间[l, r]被划分成[l, mid - 1]和[mid, r]时使用:
int bsearch_2(int 1, int r)
   while (1 < r)
       int mid = 1 + r + 1 >> 1;
       if (check(mid)) 1 = mid;
       else r = mid - 1;
    return 1;
```

}

浮点数二分算法模板 —— 模板题 AcWing 790. 数的三次方根 (http s://www.acwing.com/problem/content/792/)

高精度加法 —— 模板题 AcWing 791. 高精度加法 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/793/)

```
// C = A + B, A >= 0, B >= 0
vector<int> add(vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B)
{
    if (A.size() < B.size()) return add(B, A);

    vector<int> C;
    int t = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); i ++ )
    {
        t += A[i];
        if (i < B.size()) t += B[i];
        C.push_back(t % 10);
        t /= 10;
    }

    if (t) C.push_back(t);
    return C;
}</pre>
```

高精度减法 —— 模板题 AcWing 792. 高精度减法 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/794/)

```
// C = A - B, 满足A >= B, A >= 0, B >= 0
vector<int> sub(vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B)
{
    vector<int> C;
    for (int i = 0, t = 0; i < A.size(); i ++ )
    {
        t = A[i] - t;
        if (i < B.size()) t -= B[i];
        C.push_back((t + 10) % 10);
        if (t < 0) t = 1;
        else t = 0;
    }

    while (C.size() > 1 && C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
    return C;
}
```

高精度乘低精度 —— 模板题 AcWing 793. 高精度乘法 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/795/)

```
// C = A * b, A >= 0, b >= 0
vector<int> mul(vector<int> &A, int b)
{
    vector<int> C;

    int t = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < A.size() || t; i ++ )
    {
        if (i < A.size()) t += A[i] * b;
        C.push_back(t % 10);
        t /= 10;
    }

    while (C.size() > 1 && C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
    return C;
}
```

高精度除以低精度 —— 模板题 AcWing 794. 高精度除法 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/796/)

```
// A / b = C ... r, A >= 0, b > 0
vector<int> div(vector<int> &A, int b, int &r)
{
    vector<int> C;
    r = 0;
    for (int i = A.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- )
    {
        r = r * 10 + A[i];
        C.push_back(r / b);
        r %= b;
    }
    reverse(C.begin(), C.end());
    while (C.size() > 1 && C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
    return C;
}
```

## 一维前缀和 —— 模板题 AcWing 795. 前缀和 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/797/)

```
S[i] = a[1] + a[2] + ... a[i]
a[1] + ... + a[r] = S[r] - S[1 - 1]
```

二维前缀和 —— 模板题 AcWing 796. 子矩阵的和 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/798/)

```
S[i, j] = 第i行j列格子左上部分所有元素的和以(x1, y1)为左上角,(x2, y2)为右下角的子矩阵的和为:
S[x2, y2] - S[x1 - 1, y2] - S[x2, y1 - 1] + S[x1 - 1, y1 - 1]
```

一维差分 —— 模板题 AcWing 797. 差分 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/799/)

```
给区间[1, r]中的每个数加上c: B[1] += c, B[r + 1] -= c
```

二维差分 —— 模板题 AcWing 798. 差分矩阵 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/800/)

```
给以(x1, y1)为左上角,(x2, y2)为右下角的子矩阵中的所有元素加上c:
S[x1, y1] += c, S[x2 + 1, y1] -= c, S[x1, y2 + 1] -= c, S[x2 + 1, y2 + 1] += c
```

位运算 —— 模板题 AcWing 801. 二进制中 1 的个数 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/803/)

```
求n的第k位数字: n >> k & 1
返回n的最后一位1: lowbit(n) = n & -n
```

双指针管法 —— 模板颚 ΔcWIng 799 最长连续不重复子序列 (http://

s://www.acwing.com/problem/content/801/), AcWing 800. 数组元素的目标和 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/802/)

```
for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < n; i ++ )
{
    while (j < i && check(i, j)) j ++ ;

    // 具体问题的逻辑
}
常见问题分类:
    (1) 对于一个序列,用两个指针维护一段区间
    (2) 对于两个序列,维护某种次序,比如归并排序中合并两个有序序列的操作
```

### 离散化 —— 模板题 AcWing 802. 区间和 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/804/)

```
vector<int> alls; // 存储所有待离散化的值
sort(alls.begin(), alls.end()); // 将所有值排序
alls.erase(unique(alls.begin(), alls.end()), alls.end()); // 去掉重复元素
// 二分求出x对应的离散化的值
int find(int x) // 找到第一个大于等于x的位置
{
   int l = 0, r = alls.size() - 1;
   int l = 0, r = alls.size() - 1;
```

```
wnile (1 < r)
{
    int mid = 1 + r >> 1;
    if (alls[mid] >= x) r = mid;
    else 1 = mid + 1;
}
return r + 1; // 映射到1, 2, ...n
```

# 区间合并 —— 模板题 AcWing 803. 区间合并 (https://www.acwing.com/problem/content/805/)

```
// 将所有存在交集的区间合并
void merge(vector<PII> &segs)
{
    vector<PII> res;

    sort(segs.begin(), segs.end());

    int st = -2e9, ed = -2e9;
    for (auto seg : segs)
        if (ed < seg.first)
        {
            if (st != -2e9) res.push_back({st, ed});
            st = seg.first, ed = seg.second;
        }
        else ed = max(ed, seg.second);

    if (st != -2e9) res.push_back({st, ed});
    segs = res;
}</pre>
```

全文完

本文由 简悦 SimpRead (http://ksria.com/simpread) 优化,用以提升阅读体验

使用了全新的简悦词法分析引擎 beta, 点击查看 (http://ksria.com/simpread/docs/#/词法分析引擎)详细说明



