

一、常用

头文件
预编译优化命令
快读
对拍
__int128
对拍(linux)
checker
check(windows)
check(linux)
run(windows)
builtin函数

二、字符串

kmp
manacher
最小表示法
Z函数
AC自动机
SA(nlogn)
SA(offline)
SAIS
SAIS
SAM
ExSAM
PAM
PAM(new)

三、图论

dinic
费用流
二分图最大匹配
2—SAT—Tarjan
SCC hosoraju
SCC Tarjan
边双连通分量
割点
割边
无向图欧拉图
有向图欧拉图
笛卡尔树
dfs序求lca
HLD
点分治

四、数论

exgcd
整除分块
sieve
积性函数
Dirchlet卷积
莫比乌斯反演
ax-by=1的解
pollard_rho
fft
ntt

拉格朗日多点插值

ST表

并查集

二维树状数组维护区间查询, 修改

SegmentTree

LazySegmentTree

DynamicSegmentTree

PersistentSegmentTree

pbds

bitset

点

矩阵快速幂

组合数

勾股数

一些基本数据结构

math库

快速幂

并查集

线段树区间加区间和

字符串

二维列表

list

常用函数

最大流(dinic)

最大流(dinic)

最小费用最大流

Splay

fft

ntt

Prime

头文件

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------------------|----|----|----|----|-------------------|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | /* | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_ | —/_/_ | —/ | |
| 4 | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ |
| 5 | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/_/_ |
| 6 | —/_/_ | —/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/ | —/_/_ |

```

7  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/
  _/
8  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/
  _/
9  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/  _/_/  _/
  _/
10
11 */
12 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
13 using namespace std;
14 typedef long long ll;
15 typedef unsigned long long ull;
16 #define rep(i,a,n) for(int i=a;i<n;i++)
17 #define per(i,a,n) for(int i=n-1;i>=a;i--)
18 #define fastio ios::sync_with_stdio(false);cin.tie(0);cout.tie(0);
19 #define multi int _;cin>>_;while(_--)
20 #define debug(x) cerr << #x << " = " << (x) << endl;
21 #define int long long
22 #define pb push_back
23 #define eb emplace_back
24 ll gcd(ll a,ll b){ return b?gcd(b,a%b):a;}
25 mt19937_64 mrand(chrono::steady_clock().now().time_since_epoch().count());
26 int rnd(int l,int r){ return mrand() % (r - l + 1) + l;}
27 void test() {cerr << "\n";}
28 template<typename T, typename... Args>
29 void test(T x, Args... args) {cerr << x << " ";test(args...);}
30 const ll MOD = 998244353;
31 // const ll MOD = 1e9+7;
32 ll ksm(ll x,ll y){ll ans=1;x%=MOD;while(y)
  {if(y&1)ans=ans*x%MOD;x=x*x%MOD,y/=2;}return ans;}
33
34 const int P1 = 972152273, base1 = 809;
35 const int P2 = 905563261, base2 = 919;
36 const ll N = 200005;
37 //head
38
39
40
41 signed main()
42 {
43 #ifdef localfreopen
44   // freopen("1.in","r",stdin);
45 #endif
46   fastio
47
48   return 0;
49 }

```

预编译优化命令

```

1  #pragma GCC optimize("O3,unroll-loops")
2  //这行告诉GCC编译器使用O3优化级别和循环展开。O3是GCC提供的最高优化级别，它会尝试使用所有的
   程序优化策略。"unroll-loops"是一个特定的优化选项，它会尝试将循环展开以减少循环的开销。
3
4  #pragma GCC target("avx2,bmi,bmi2,lzcnt,popcnt")

```

```

5
6 //这行告诉GCC编译器生成的代码应该针对支持AVX2, BMI, BMI2, LZCNT和POPCNT指令集的CPU。这些都是特定的CPU指令集，可以提高代码的性能，但是生成的代码可能无法在不支持这些指令集的CPU上运行。
7 #pragma GCC optimize("Ofast")
8 #pragma GCC target("avx", "sse2")
9 #pragma GCC optimize("inline")
10 #pragma GCC optimize("unroll-loops")
11 #pragma GCC optimize("-fgcse")
12 #pragma GCC optimize("-fgcse-lm")
13 #pragma GCC optimize("-fipa-sra")
14 #pragma GCC optimize("-ftree-pre")
15 #pragma GCC optimize("-ftree-vrp")
16 #pragma GCC optimize("-fpeephole2")
17 #pragma GCC optimize("-ffast-math")
18 #pragma GCC optimize("-fsched-spec")
19 #pragma GCC optimize("-falign-jumps")
20 #pragma GCC optimize("-falign-loops")
21 #pragma GCC optimize("-falign-labels")
22 #pragma GCC optimize("-fdevirtualize")
23 #pragma GCC optimize("-fcaller-saves")
24 #pragma GCC optimize("-fcrossjumping")
25 #pragma GCC optimize("-fthread-jumps")
26 #pragma GCC optimize("-funroll-loops")
27 #pragma GCC optimize("-fwhole-program")
28 #pragma GCC optimize("-freorder-blocks")
29 #pragma GCC optimize("-fschedule-insns")
30 #pragma GCC optimize("inline-functions")
31 #pragma GCC optimize("-ftree-tail-merge")
32 #pragma GCC optimize("-fschedule-insns2")
33 #pragma GCC optimize("-fstrict-aliasing")
34 #pragma GCC optimize("-fstrict-overflow")
35 #pragma GCC optimize("-falign-functions")
36 #pragma GCC optimize("-fcse-skip-blocks")
37 #pragma GCC optimize("-fcse-follow-jumps")
38 #pragma GCC optimize("-fsched-interblock")
39 #pragma GCC optimize("-fpartial-inlining")
40 #pragma GCC optimize("no-stack-protector")
41 #pragma GCC optimize("-freorder-functions")
42 #pragma GCC optimize("-findirect-inlining")
43 #pragma GCC optimize("-fhoist-adjacent-loads")
44 #pragma GCC optimize("-frerun-cse-after-loop")
45 #pragma GCC optimize("inline-small-functions")
46 #pragma GCC optimize("-finline-small-functions")
47 #pragma GCC optimize("-ftree-switch-conversion")
48 #pragma GCC optimize("-foptimize-sibling-calls")
49 #pragma GCC optimize("-fexpensive-optimizations")
50 #pragma GCC optimize("-funsafe-loop-optimizations")
51 #pragma GCC optimize("inline-functions-called-once")
52 #pragma GCC optimize("-fdelete-null-pointer-checks")

```

快读

```
1 inline int read()
2 {
3     int x=0,f=1;char ch=getchar();
4     while (ch<'0' || ch>'9'){if (ch=='-') f=-1;ch=getchar();}
5     while (ch>='0' && ch<='9'){x=x*10+ch-48;ch=getchar();}
6     return x*f;
7 }
```

对拍

```
1 :loop
2 data.exe > 1.in
3 my.exe <1.in >my.out
4 std.exe <1.in >std.out
5 fc my.out std.out
6 if not errorlevel 1 goto loop
7 pause
8 goto loop
```

__int128

```
1 __int128 read()
2 {
3     __int128 f=1,w=0;
4     char ch=getchar();
5     while(ch<'0' || ch>'9')
6     {
7         if(ch=='-')
8             f=-1;
9         ch=getchar();
10    }
11    while(ch<='9' && ch>='0')
12    {
13        w=w*10+ch-'0';
14        ch=getchar();
15    }
16    return f*w;
17 }
18
19 void print(__int128 x)
20 {
21     if(x<0)
22     {
23         putchar('-');
24         x=-x;
25     }
26     if(x>9)print(x/10);
27     putchar(x%10+'0');
28 }
```

对拍(linux)

```
1  #!/bin/bash
2  while true; do
3      ./data>1.in
4      ./std<1.in>std.out
5      ./my<1.in>my.out
6      if diff std.out my.out; then
7          printf AC
8      else
9          echo WA
10         exit 0
11     fi
12     sleep 1
13 done
```

checker

```
1  set -e
2  [ $# == 2 ] || { echo invalid args ; exit 1 ; }
3  compile++ $2.cpp || { echo CE ; exit 1 ; }
4  src=./samples-$1
5  dir=$1-test
6  mkdir -p $dir
7  cp $src/* $dir/
8  cd $dir
9  mv ../a.out ./ $2
10 for input in *.in; do
11     [ $input == "*.in" ] && exit 0
12     cas=${input%.in}
13     output=$cas.out
14     answer=$cas.ans
15     timeout 1 ./ $2 < $input > $output 2> $cas.err || { echo Case $cas : TLE
or RE ; continue ; }
16     if diff -ZA $output $answer > $cas.dif ; then
17         echo Case $cas : AC
18     else
19         echo Case $cas : WA
20         cat $cas.dif $cas.err
21     fi
22 done
```

check(windows)

```
1  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  int main (int argc, char *argv[]) {
5      std::string s = argv[1];
6      for (int i = 1; i <= 100; ++i) {
7          string in = std::to_string(i) + ".in";
```

```

8         string out = std::to_string(i) + ".out";
9         system(("std.exe <" + s + "/" + in + " >my.out").c_str());
10        std::cout << "std.exe <" + s + "/" + in + " >my.out" << "\n";
11        string a = "fc my.out " + s + "/" + out + "";
12        std::cout << a << "\n";
13        int ans = system(a.c_str());
14        if (ans == 0) {
15            cout << "Test case " << i << ": AC" << endl;
16        } else {
17            cout << "Test case " << i << ": WA" << endl;
18            break;
19        }
20    }
21    system("pause");
22    return 0;
23 }
24

```

check(linux)

```

1  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2
3  using namespace std;
4
5  int main (int argc, char *argv[]) {
6      std::string s = argv[1];
7      for (int i = 1; i <= 100; ++i) {
8          string in = std::to_string(i) + ".in";
9          string out = std::to_string(i) + ".out";
10         system(("./" + s + " <" + s + "_samples/" + in + "
>my.out").c_str());
11         string a = "diff my.out " + s + "_samples/" + out + "";
12         int ans = system(a.c_str());
13         if (ans != 0) {
14             cout << "Test case " << i << ": WA" << endl;
15             break;
16         } else {
17             cout << "Test case " << i << ": AC" << endl;
18         }
19     }
20
21     return 0;
22 }
23

```

run(windows)

```

1  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  #define int long long
5
6  signed main(signed argc, char *argv[]) {
7      std::ios::sync_with_stdio(0);

```

```

8      std::cin.tie(nullptr);
9
10     std::string fileName(argv[1]);
11     std::string testName(argv[2]);
12
13     std::string o = "g++ " + fileName + ".cpp -o " + fileName + ".exe";
14
15     std::cout << o << std::endl;
16
17     system(o.c_str());
18
19     std::cout << "Compiled!" << std::endl;
20
21     int l = std::atoi(argv[3]), r = std::atoi(argv[4]);
22
23     for (int i = l; i <= r; i++) {
24         std::string o = fileName + ".exe < " + "samples-" + testName + "/" +
std::to_string(i) + ".in";
25         std::cout << o << std::endl;
26         system(o.c_str());
27         std::cout << std::endl;
28     }
29
30     return 0;
31 }

```

builtin函数

```

1  __builtin_ctz( ) / __builtin_ctzll( )
2  返回括号内数的二进制表示数末尾0的个数
3  __builtin_clz( ) / __builtin_clzll( )
4  用法:返回括号内数的二进制表示数前导0的个数
5  __builtin_popcount( )
6  用法:返回括号内数的二进制表示数1的个数
7  __builtin_parity( )
8  用法:判断括号中数的二进制表示数1的个数的奇偶性(偶数返回0 , 奇数返回1)
9  __builtin_ffs( )
10 用法:返回括号中数的二进制表示数的最后一个1在第几位(从后往前算)
11 __builtin_sqrt( ) 8位
12 __builtin_sqrtf( ) 4位
13 用法:快速开平方, 需要硬件有浮点支持, 能快10倍
14 __builtin_abs( )
15 __builtin_fabs( )
16 __builtin_powi( )
17 __builtin_memset( )
18 __builtin_memcpy( )
19 __builtin_strlen( )
20 __builtin_sin( )
21 __builtin_cos( )
22 __builtin_tan( )

```


二、字符串

kmp

```
1 vector<int> kmp(string s)
2 { //string的形式为 '#' + t1 + '#' + s
3     int n = s.size() - 1;
4     vector<int> nxt(s.size());
5     int j = 0;
6     for(int i = 2 ; i <= n ; i++){
7         while(j && s[j + 1] != s[i]) j = nxt[j];
8         if(s[j + 1] == s[i]) j++;
9         nxt[i] = j;
10    }
11    return nxt;
12 } //从第lent + 2 位 到 lent + lens + 1位为 s
```

manacher

```
1 vector<int> manacher(string s)
2 { //string为#A#B#C#...#Z#
3     int n = s.size();
4     vector<int> d1(n);
5     for (int i = 0, l = 0, r = -1; i < n; i++)
6     {
7         int k = (i > r) ? 1 : min(d1[l + r - i], r - i + 1);
8         while (0 <= i - k && i + k < n && s[i - k] == s[i + k]) k++;
9         d1[i] = k--;
10        if (i + k > r)
11        {
12            l = i - k;
13            r = i + k;
14        }
15    }
16    return d1;
17 }
```

最小表示法

```
1 string minrep(string s)
2 { //s从s[0]开始存
3     int k = 0, i = 0, j = 1, n = s.size();
4     while (k < n && i < n && j < n) {
5         if (s[(i + k) % n] == s[(j + k) % n]) {
6             k++;
7         } else {
8             s[(i + k) % n] > s[(j + k) % n] ? i = i + k + 1 : j = j + k + 1;
9             if (i == j) i++;
10            k = 0;
11        }
12    }
```

```

12     }
13     i = min(i, j);
14     return s.substr(i, N) + s.substr(0, i);
15 }

```

Z函数

```

1  vector<int> exkmp(string s)
2  {
3      vector<int> p(s.size());
4      int n = s.size() - 1;
5      int L = 1, R = 0;
6      p[1] = 0;
7      for(int i = 2 ; i <= n ; i++ )
8      {
9          if(i > R)
10         {
11             p[i] = 0;
12         }else{
13             int k = i - L + 1;
14             p[i] = min(p[k], R - i + 1);
15         }
16         while(i + p[i] <= n && s[p[i] + 1] == s[i + p[i]])
17         {
18             ++p[i];
19         }
20         if(i + p[i] - 1 > R)
21         {
22             L = i;
23             R = i + p[i] - 1;
24         }
25     }
26     return p;
27 } //从lent + 2位到lent + lens + 1位为 s
28 //*****p[1] = 0, 但实际从第一位往后能匹配lent的总长

```

AC自动机

```

1  struct ACautomaton {
2      vector<vector<int>> nxt, end;
3      vector<int> fail;
4      int vtot = 0;
5      ACautomaton() : nxt(1, vector<int>(26, 0)), end(1), fail(1){
6
7      }
8      ACautomaton(vector<string> ss){
9          ACautomaton();
10         for (auto s : ss) {
11             insert(s);
12         }
13         buildfail();
14     }
15     int newnode() {
16         int cur = ++vtot;

```

```

17     nxt.push_back(vector<int>(26, 0));
18     end.push_back(vector<int>(0));
19     fail.emplace_back(0);
20     return cur;
21 }
22 void insert(string s, int id = 0) {
23     int now = 0;
24     for (auto c : s) {
25         int x = c - 'a';
26         if (!nxt[now][x]) {
27             nxt[now][x] = newnode();
28         }
29         now = nxt[now][x];
30     }
31     end[now].emplace_back(id);
32 }
33 void buildfail() {
34     queue<int> q;
35     for (int i = 0; i <= 25; i++) {
36         if (nxt[0][i]) {
37             fail[nxt[0][i]] = 0;
38             q.push(nxt[0][i]);
39         }
40     }
41     while (!q.empty()) {
42         int now = q.front();
43         q.pop();
44         for (int i = 0; i <= 25; i++) {
45             if (nxt[now][i]) {
46                 fail[nxt[now][i]] = nxt[fail[now]][i];
47                 q.push(nxt[now][i]);
48             } else {
49                 nxt[now][i] = nxt[fail[now]][i];
50             }
51         }
52     }
53 }
54 int query(string s) {
55     int now = 0, ans = 0;
56     for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++) {
57         char c = s[i];
58         int x = c - 'a';
59         now = nxt[now][x];
60         ///自定义
61     }
62     return ans;
63 }
64 }; // root = 0, ***记得buildfail

```

SA(nlogn)

- 1 sa[i]: 排名为i的后缀的位置
- 2 rk[i]: 第i个位置开始的后缀的排名, 作为基数排序的第一关键字

```

3 struct SA{
4     vector<int> sa, rk, oldrk, id, key1, cnt, ht;
5     vector<vector<int>> st;
6     int i, m = 127, p, w;
7     bool cmp(int x, int y, int w) {
8         return oldrk[x] == oldrk[y] && oldrk[x + w] == oldrk[y + w];
9     } // key1[i] = rk[id[i]] (作为基数排序的第一关键字数组)
10    int n;
11    SA(string s)
12    {
13        n = s.size() - 1;
14        oldrk.resize(2 * n + 5);
15        sa.resize(n + 2);
16        rk.resize(n + 2);
17        id.resize(n + 2);
18        key1.resize(n + 2);
19        cnt.resize(max(n + 5, 13011));
20        for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) ++cnt[rk[i] = s[i]];
21        for (i = 1; i <= m; ++i) cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1];
22        for (i = n; i >= 1; --i) sa[cnt[rk[i]]--] = i;
23        for (w = 1;; w <= 1, m = p) { // m=p 就是优化计数排序值域
24            for (p = 0, i = n; i > n - w; --i) id[++p] = i;
25            for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
26                if (sa[i] > w) id[++p] = sa[i] - w;
27            fill(cnt.begin(), cnt.end(), 0);
28            for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) ++cnt[key1[i] = rk[id[i]]];
29            // 注意这里px[i] != i, 因为rk没有更新, 是上一轮的排名数组
30
31            for (i = 1; i <= m; ++i) cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1];
32            for (i = n; i >= 1; --i) sa[cnt[key1[i]]--] = id[i];
33            for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++)
34            {
35                oldrk[i] = rk[i];
36            }
37            for (p = 0, i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
38                rk[sa[i]] = cmp(sa[i], sa[i - 1], w) ? p : ++p;
39            if (p == n) {
40                break;
41            }
42        }
43        // height数组构建
44        ht.resize(n + 2);
45        int k = 0;
46        for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
47        {
48            k = max(k - 1, 0);
49            if(rk[i] == 1) continue;
50            int j = sa[rk[i] - 1];
51            while(s[i + k] == s[j + k]) k++;
52            ht[rk[i]] = k;
53        }
54
55        // LCPst表构建
56        st.resize(24);
57        st[0].resize(n + 5);
58        for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )

```

```

59     {
60         st[0][i] = ht[i];
61     }
62     for(int j = 1 ; j <= 22 ; j++ )
63     {
64         st[j].resize(n + 5);
65         for(int i = 1 ; i + (1 << j) - 1 <= n ; i++ )
66         {
67             st[j][i] = min(st[j - 1][i], st[j - 1][i + (1<<j - 1)]);
68         }
69     }
70 }
71 int LCP(int u, int v)
72 {
73     if(u == v) return n - u + 1;
74     if(rk[u] > rk[v]) swap(u, v);
75     int l = rk[u] + 1, r = rk[v];
76     int len = __lg(r - l + 1);
77     return min(st[len][l], st[len][r - (1 << len) + 1]);
78 }
79 };
80 //字符串存在1~n
81 //如果要用vector<int>. 记得离散化
82 // sa[i] 表示字典序第 i 小的后缀起始点在sa[i]
83 // rk[i] 表示后缀起点在 i 的字符串字典序排 rk[i]

```

SA(offline)

```

1  // sa[i]: 排名为i的后缀的位置
2  // rk[i]: 第i个位置开始的后缀的排名, 作为基数排序的第一关键字
3  // tp[i]: 第二关键字中, 排名为i的数的位置
4  // cnt[i]: 有多少个元素排名为i
5  // s[i]: 原输入数组
6
7  // init: s[1..n], n = strlen(s + 1), m = SIGMA, makesa()
8  const int N = 1E6 + 5;
9  #define rep(i, s, t) for (int i = s; i <= t; ++i)
10 #define per(i, s, t) for (int i = t; i >= s; --i)
11
12 int m = 256;
13 char s[N];
14 int n, sa[N], rk[N], tp[N], cnt[N];
15 void init() {
16     rep(i, 1, n) rk[i] = s[i], tp[i] = i;
17 }
18 void Qsort() {
19     rep(i, 1, m) cnt[i] = 0;
20     rep(i, 1, n) ++ cnt[rk[i]];
21     rep(i, 1, m) cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1];
22     per(i, 1, n) sa[cnt[rk[tp[i]]] --] = tp[i];
23 }
24 void get_sort() {
25     for(int w = 1, p = 0; w <= n; m = p, p = 0, w <= 1) {
26         rep(i, n - w + 1, n) tp[++ p] = i;
27         rep(i, 1, n) if(sa[i] > w) tp[++ p] = sa[i] - w;

```

```

28     Qsort(), swap(rk, tp), p = rk[sa[1]] = 1;
29     rep(i, 2, n) rk[sa[i]] = (tp[sa[i]] == tp[sa[i - 1]]
30                             && tp[sa[i] + w] == tp[sa[i - 1] + w]) ? p
    : ++ p;
31     if(p == n) return;
32 }
33 }
34 void makesa() {
35     init();Qsort();get_sort();
36 }
37 int ht[N];
38 void makeht() {
39     for(int k = 0, i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
40         k = max(k - 1, 0);
41         if(rk[i] == 1) continue;
42         int j = sa[rk[i] - 1];
43         while(s[i + k] == s[j + k]) k++;
44         ht[rk[i]] = k;
45     }
46 }
47
48
49 int st[25][N];
50 void makest() {
51     rep(i, 1, n) st[0][i] = ht[i];
52     rep(j, 1, 22) {
53         for (int i = 1; i + (1 << j) - 1 <= n; i++) {
54             st[j][i] = min(st[j - 1][i], st[j - 1][i + (1 << j - 1)]);
55         }
56     }
57 }
58
59 int getLcp(int u, int v) {
60     if(u == v) return n - u + 1;
61     if(rk[u] > rk[v]) swap(u, v);
62     int l = rk[u] + 1, r = rk[v];
63     int len = __lg(r - l + 1);
64     return min(st[len][l], st[len][r - (1 << len) + 1]);
65 }

```

SAIS

```

1  char str[1000010];
2  int n, a[2000100], sa[2000100], typ[2000100], c[1000100], p[2000100],
    sbuc[1000100], lbuc[1000100], name[1000100];
3  inline int islms(int *typ, int i)
4  {
5      return !typ[i] && (i == 1 || typ[i - 1]);
6  }
7  int cmp(int *s, int *typ, int p, int q)
8  {
9      do {
10         if (s[p] != s[q]) return 1;

```

```

11     p++; q++;
12 } while (!islms(typ, p) && !islms(typ, q));
13 return (!islms(typ, p) || !islms(typ, q) || s[p] != s[q]);
14 }
15
16 void isort(int *s, int *sa, int *typ, int *c, int n, int m)
17 {
18     int i;
19     for (lbuc[0] = sbuc[0] = c[0], i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
20         lbuc[i] = c[i - 1] + 1;
21         sbuc[i] = c[i];
22     }
23     for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
24         if (sa[i]>1 && typ[sa[i] - 1])
25             sa[lbuc[s[sa[i] - 1]]++] = sa[i] - 1;
26     for (i = n; i >= 1; i--)
27         if (sa[i]>1 && !typ[sa[i] - 1])
28             sa[sbuc[s[sa[i] - 1]]--] = sa[i] - 1;
29 }
30
31 void build_sa(int *s, int *sa, int *typ, int *c, int *p, int n, int m)
32 {
33     int i;
34     for (i = 0; i <= m; i++) c[i] = 0;
35     for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) c[s[i]]++;
36     for (i = 1; i <= m; i++) c[i] += c[i - 1];
37     typ[n] = 0;
38     for (i = n - 1; i >= 1; i--)
39         if (s[i]<s[i + 1]) typ[i] = 0;
40         else if (s[i]>s[i + 1]) typ[i] = 1;
41         else typ[i] = typ[i + 1];
42     int cnt = 0;
43     for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
44         if (!typ[i] && (i == 1 || typ[i - 1])) p[++cnt] = i;
45     for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) sa[i] = 0;
46     for (i = 0; i <= m; i++) sbuc[i] = c[i];
47     for (i = 1; i <= cnt; i++)
48         sa[sbuc[s[p[i]]]--] = p[i];
49     isort(s, sa, typ, c, n, m);
50     int last = 0, t = -1, x;
51     for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
52     {
53         x = sa[i];
54         if (!typ[x] && (x == 1 || typ[x - 1]))
55         {
56             if (!last || cmp(s, typ, x, last))
57                 name[x] = ++t;
58             else name[x] = t;
59             last = x;
60         }
61     }
62     for (i = 1; i <= cnt; i++)
63         s[n + i] = name[p[i]];
64     if (t<cnt - 1) build_sa(s + n, sa + n, typ + n, c + m + 1, p + n, cnt,
65 t);
66     else

```

```

66     for (i = 1; i <= cnt; i++)
67         sa[n + s[n + i] + 1] = i;
68     for (i = 0; i <= m; i++) sbuc[i] = c[i];
69     for (i = 1; i <= n; i++) sa[i] = 0;
70     for (i = cnt; i >= 1; i--)
71         sa[sbuc[s[p[sa[n + i]]]]--] = p[sa[n + i]];
72     isort(s, sa, typ, c, n, m);
73 }
74
75 int main()
76 {
77     scanf("%s", str);
78     n = strlen(str);
79     int i;
80     for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
81         a[i] = str[i - 1];
82     a[++n] = 0;
83     build_sa(a, sa, typ, c, p, n, 200);
84     for (i = 2; i <= n; i++)
85         printf("%d%s", sa[i], i < n ? " " : "\n");
86     return 0;
87 }

```

SAIS

```

1 void induced_sort(const vector<int> &vec, int val_range, vector<int> &SA,
2   const vector<bool> &s1, const vector<int> &lms_idx) {
3     vector<int> l(val_range, 0), r(val_range, 0);
4     for (int c : vec) {
5         if (c + 1 < val_range) ++l[c + 1];
6         ++r[c];
7     }
8     partial_sum(l.begin(), l.end(), l.begin());
9     partial_sum(r.begin(), r.end(), r.begin());
10    fill(SA.begin(), SA.end(), -1);
11    for (int i = lms_idx.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i)
12        SA[--r[vec[lms_idx[i]]]] = lms_idx[i];
13    for (int i : SA)
14        if (i >= 1 && s1[i - 1]) {
15            SA[l[vec[i - 1]]++] = i - 1;
16        }
17    fill(r.begin(), r.end(), 0);
18    for (int c : vec)
19        ++r[c];
20    partial_sum(r.begin(), r.end(), r.begin());
21    for (int k = SA.size() - 1, i = SA[k]; k >= 1; --k, i = SA[k])
22        if (i >= 1 && !s1[i - 1]) {
23            SA[--r[vec[i - 1]]] = i - 1;
24        }
25 }
26
27 vector<int> SA_IS(const vector<int> &vec, int val_range) {
28     const int n = vec.size();
29     vector<int> SA(n), lms_idx;
30     vector<bool> s1(n);
31     s1[n - 1] = false;

```



```

30     for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; --i) {
31         sl[i] = (vec[i] > vec[i + 1] || (vec[i] == vec[i + 1] && sl[i +
1])));
32         if (sl[i] && !sl[i + 1]) lms_idx.push_back(i + 1);
33     }
34     reverse(lms_idx.begin(), lms_idx.end());
35     induced_sort(vec, val_range, SA, sl, lms_idx);
36     vector<int> new_lms_idx(lms_idx.size()), lms_vec(lms_idx.size());
37     for (int i = 0, k = 0; i < n; ++i)
38         if (!sl[SA[i]] && SA[i] >= 1 && sl[SA[i] - 1]) {
39             new_lms_idx[k++] = SA[i];
40         }
41     int cur = 0;
42     SA[n - 1] = cur;
43     for (size_t k = 1; k < new_lms_idx.size(); ++k) {
44         int i = new_lms_idx[k - 1], j = new_lms_idx[k];
45         if (vec[i] != vec[j]) {
46             SA[j] = ++cur;
47             continue;
48         }
49         bool flag = false;
50         for (int a = i + 1, b = j + 1; ++a, ++b) {
51             if (vec[a] != vec[b]) {
52                 flag = true;
53                 break;
54             }
55             if ((!sl[a] && sl[a - 1]) || (!sl[b] && sl[b - 1])) {
56                 flag = !((!sl[a] && sl[a - 1]) && (!sl[b] && sl[b - 1]));
57                 break;
58             }
59         }
60         SA[j] = (flag ? ++cur : cur);
61     }
62     for (size_t i = 0; i < lms_idx.size(); ++i)
63         lms_vec[i] = SA[lms_idx[i]];
64     if (cur + 1 < (int)lms_idx.size()) {
65         auto lms_SA = SA_IS(lms_vec, cur + 1);
66         for (size_t i = 0; i < lms_idx.size(); ++i) {
67             new_lms_idx[i] = lms_idx[lms_SA[i]];
68         }
69     }
70     induced_sort(vec, val_range, SA, sl, new_lms_idx);
71     return SA;
72 }
73 template <class T>
74 vector<int> suffix_array(const T &s, const int LIM = 128) {
75     vector<int> vec(s.size() + 1);
76     copy(begin(s), end(s), begin(vec));
77     vec.back() = 0 ;
78     // vec.back() = '$';
79     auto ret = SA_IS(vec, LIM);
80     ret.erase(ret.begin());
81     return ret;
82 }
83 vector<int> getRank(const vector<int> &sa) {
84     vector<int> rk(sa.size());

```

```

85     for (int i = 0 ; i < sa.size(); i++) {
86         rk[sa[i]] = i;
87     }
88     return rk;
89 }
90 template <class T>
91 vector<int> getHeight(const T &s, const vector<int> &sa) {
92     int n = s.size(), k = 0;
93     vector<int> ht(n), rank(n);
94     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) rank[sa[i]] = i;
95     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++, k ? k-- : 0) {
96         if (rank[i] == n - 1) {
97             k = 0;
98             continue;
99         }
100         int j = sa[rank[i] + 1];
101         while (i + k < n && j + k < n && s[i + k] == s[j + k]) ++ k;
102         ht[rank[i] + 1] = k;
103     }
104     ht[0] = 0;
105     return ht;
106 }
107 template <class T>
108 vector<vector<int>> buildLCP(const T &s, const vector<int> ht) {
109     vector<vector<int>> st;
110     int n = s.size() - 1;
111     int LOG = __lg(n) + 1;
112     st.resize(LOG);
113     st[0].resize(n + 1);
114     for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
115     {
116         st[0][i] = ht[i];
117     }
118     for(int j = 1 ; j <= LOG ; j++ )
119     {
120         st[j].resize(n + 1);
121         for(int i = 1 ; i + (1 << j) - 1 <= n ; i++ )
122         {
123             st[j][i] = min(st[j - 1][i], st[j - 1][i + (1 << j - 1)]);
124         }
125     }
126     return st;
127 }
128 void use() {
129     vector<vector<int>> st;
130     vector<int> rk;
131     int n;
132     int u, v;
133     function<int(int, int)> lcp = [&](int u, int v)
134     {
135         if(u == v) return n - u + 1;
136         if(rk[u] > rk[v]) swap(u, v);
137         int l = rk[u] + 1, r = rk[v];
138         int len = __lg(r - l + 1);
139         return min(st[len][l], st[len][r - (1 << len) + 1]);
140     };

```

SAM

```

1  struct SuffixAutomaton
2  {
3      int tot, last;
4      vector<int> len, link, sz;
5      vector<vector<int>> nxt;
6      //vector<pii> order;
7      int n;
8      SuffixAutomaton(int _n) :n(_n), sz(2 * _n + 5), len(2 * _n + 5), link(2
* _n + 5), nxt(2 * _n + 5, vector<int>(33, 0))
9      {
10         len[1] = 0;
11         link[1] = -1;
12         nxt[1].clear();
13         nxt[1].resize(33);
14         tot = 2;
15         last = 1;
16     }
17     void extend(int c)
18     {
19         int cur = tot++;
20         len[cur] = len[last] + 1;
21         nxt[cur].clear();
22         nxt[cur].resize(33);
23         for (p = last; p != -1 && !nxt[p][c]; p = link[p])
24             nxt[p][c] = cur;
25         if (p == -1) link[cur] = 1;
26         else
27         {
28             int q = nxt[p][c];
29             if (len[p] + 1 == len[q]) link[cur] = q;
30             else
31             {
32                 int clone = tot++;
33                 len[clone] = len[p] + 1;
34                 link[clone] = link[q];
35                 nxt[clone] = nxt[q];
36                 for (; p != -1 && nxt[p][c] == q; p = link[p])
37                     nxt[p][c] = clone;
38                 link[q] = link[cur] = clone;
39             }
40         }
41         last = cur;
42         sz[cur] = 1;
43     }
44     vector<vector<int>> adj;
45     void buildLinkTree()
46     {
47         adj.resize(tot + 1);
48         for (int i = 2; i <= tot; i++)

```

```

49     {
50         adj[link[i]].push_back(i);
51     }
52 }
53 }; //sam的root为1

```

ExSAM

```

1  struct EXSAM
2  {
3      const int CHAR_NUM = 30;    // 字符集个数, 注意修改下方的 ('a')
4      int tot;                    // 节点总数: [0, tot)
5      int n;
6      vector<int> len, link;
7      vector<vector<int>> nxt;
8      EXSAM (int _n) : n(_n), len(_n * 2 + 5), link(_n * 2 + 5), nxt(n * 2 +
9      5, vector<int>(CHAR_NUM + 1, 0))
10     {
11         tot = 2;
12         link[1] = -1;
13     }
14     int insertSAM(int last, int c)    // last 为父 c 为子
15     {
16         int cur = nxt[last][c];
17         if (len[cur]) return cur;
18         len[cur] = len[last] + 1;
19         int p = link[last];
20         while (p != -1)
21         {
22             if (!nxt[p][c])
23                 nxt[p][c] = cur;
24             else
25                 break;
26             p = link[p];
27         }
28         if (p == -1)
29         {
30             link[cur] = 1;
31             return cur;
32         }
33         int q = nxt[p][c];
34         if (len[p] + 1 == len[q])
35         {
36             link[cur] = q;
37             return cur;
38         }
39         int clone = tot++;
40         for (int i = 0; i < CHAR_NUM; ++i)
41             nxt[clone][i] = len[nxt[q][i]] != 0 ? nxt[q][i] : 0;
42         len[clone] = len[p] + 1;
43         while (p != -1 && nxt[p][c] == q)
44         {
45             nxt[p][c] = clone;
46             p = link[p];
47         }

```

```

47     link[clone] = link[q];
48     link[cur] = clone;
49     link[q] = clone;
50     return cur;
51 }
52
53 int insertTrie(int cur, int c)
54 {
55     if (nxt[cur][c]) return nxt[cur][c]; // 已有该节点 直接返回
56     return nxt[cur][c] = tot++; // 无该节点 建立节点
57 }
58
59 void insert(const string &s)
60 {
61     int root = 1;
62     for (auto ch : s) root = insertTrie(root, ch - 'a');
63 }
64
65 void insert(const char *s, int n)
66 {
67     int root = 1;
68     for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
69         root =
70             insertTrie(root, s[i] - 'a'); // 一边插入一边更改所插入新节点的父
节点
71 }
72
73 void build()
74 {
75     queue<pair<int, int>> q;
76     for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i)
77         if (nxt[1][i]) q.push({i, 1});
78     while (!q.empty()) // 广搜遍历
79     {
80         auto item = q.front();
81         q.pop();
82         auto last = insertSAM(item.second, item.first);
83         for (int i = 0; i < 26; ++i)
84             if (nxt[last][i]) q.push({i, last});
85     }
86 }
87 };

```

PAM

```

1  const int N = 5e5 + 10, Sigma = 26;
2  char s[N];
3  int lastans, n;
4  struct Palindrome_Automaton {
5      int ch[N][Sigma], fail[N], len[N], sum[N], cnt, last;
6      Palindrome_Automaton() {
7          cnt = 1;
8          fail[0] = 1, fail[1] = 1, len[1] = -1;
9      }
10     int getfail(int x, int i) {

```

```

11     while(i - len[x] - 1 < 0 || s[i - len[x] - 1] != s[i]) x = fail[x];
12     return x;
13 }
14 void insert(char c, int i) {
15     int x = getfail(last, i), w = c - 'a';
16     if(!ch[x][w]) {
17         len[++cnt] = len[x] + 2;
18         int tmp = getfail(fail[x], i);
19         fail[cnt] = ch[tmp][w];
20         sum[cnt] = sum[fail[cnt]] + 1;
21         ch[x][w] = cnt;
22     }
23     last = ch[x][w];
24 }
25 } PAM;

```

PAM(new)

```

1  struct PAM {
2      int sz, tot, last;
3      vector<int> cnt, len, fail;
4      vector<vector<int>> ch;
5      vector<char> s;
6      PAM(int n) : cnt(n + 5), ch(n + 5, vector<int>(30)), len(n + 5), fail(n
+ 5), s(n + 5) {
7          clear();
8      }
9      int node(int l) {    // 建立一个新节点，长度为 l
10         sz++;
11         ch[sz].assign(30, 0);
12         len[sz] = l;
13         fail[sz] = cnt[sz] = 0;
14         return sz;
15     }
16     void clear() {    // 初始化
17         sz = -1;
18         last = 0;
19         s[tot = 0] = '$';
20         node(0);
21         node(-1);
22         fail[0] = 1;
23     }
24     int getfail(int x) {    // 找后缀回文
25         while (s[tot - len[x] - 1] != s[tot]) x = fail[x];
26         return x;
27     }
28     void insert(char c)    // 建树
29     {
30         s[++tot] = c;
31         int now = getfail(last);
32         if (!ch[now][c - 'a'])
33         {
34             int x = node(len[now] + 2);
35             fail[x] = ch[getfail(fail[now])][c - 'a'];
36             ch[now][c - 'a'] = x;

```

```

37     }
38     last = ch[now][c - 'a'];
39     cnt[last]++;
40 }
41 };

```

#

三、图论

dinic

```

1  const int v = 1010;
2  const int E = 101000;
3  using ll = long long;
4
5  template<typename T>
6  struct MaxFlow
7  {
8      int s, t, vtot;
9      int head[V], etot;
10     int dis[V], cur[V];
11     struct edge
12     {
13         int v, nxt;
14         T f;
15     }e[E * 2];
16     void addedge(int u, int v, T f)
17     {
18         e[etot] = {v, head[u], f}; head[u] = etot++;
19         e[etot] = {u, head[v], 0}; head[v] = etot++;
20     }
21     bool bfs()
22     {
23         for(int i = 1 ; i <= vtot ; i++ )
24         {
25             dis[i] = 0;
26             cur[i] = head[i];
27         }
28         queue<int> q;
29         q.push(s); dis[s] = 1;
30         while(!q.empty())
31         {
32             int u = q.front(); q.pop();
33             for(int i = head[u] ; ~i ; i = e[i].nxt)
34             {
35                 if(e[i].f && !dis[e[i].v])
36                 {
37                     int v = e[i].v;
38                     dis[v] = dis[u] + 1;
39                     if(v == t) return true;
40                     q.push(v);
41                 }
42             }

```

```

43     }
44     return false;
45 }
46 T dfs(int u, T m)
47 {
48     if(u == t) return m;
49     T flow = 0;
50     for(int i = cur[u]; ~i ; cur[u] = i = e[i].nxt)
51     {
52         if(e[i].f && dis[e[i].v] == dis[u] + 1)
53         {
54             T f = dfs(e[i].v, min(m, e[i].f));
55             e[i].f -= f;
56             e[i ^ 1].f += f;
57             m -= f;
58             flow += f;
59             if(!m) break;
60         }
61     }
62     if(!flow) dis[u] = -1;
63     return flow;
64 }
65 T dinic()
66 {
67     T flow = 0;
68     while(bfs()) flow += dfs(s, numeric_limits<T>::max());
69     return flow;
70 }
71 void init(int s_, int t_, int vtot_)
72 {
73     s = s_;
74     t = t_;
75     vtot = vtot_;
76     etot = 0;
77     for(int i = 1 ; i <= vtot ; i++)
78     {
79         head[i] = -1;
80     }
81 }
82 };
83
84 MaxFlow<ll> g;
85 //***记得每次init,
86

```

费用流

```

1  const int V = 2010;
2  const int E = 20100;
3  // #define int double
4  using ll = long long;
5
6  template<typename T>
7  struct MaxFlow {
8      int s, t, vtot;

```



```

9      int head[V], etot, cur[V];
10     int pre[V];
11     bool vis[V];
12     T dis[V], cost, flow;
13
14     struct edge {
15         int v, nxt;
16         T f, c;
17     } e[E * 2];
18
19     void addedge(int u, int v, T f, T c, T f2 = 0)
20     {
21         e[etot] = {v, head[u], f, c}; head[u] = etot++;
22         e[etot] = {u, head[v], f2, -c}; head[v] = etot++;
23     }
24
25     bool spfa() {
26         T inf = numeric_limits<T>::max() / 2;
27         for(int i = 1; i <= vtot; i++) {
28             dis[i] = inf;
29             vis[i] = false;
30             pre[i] = -1;
31             cur[i] = head[i];
32         }
33         dis[s] = 0;
34         vis[s] = true;
35         queue<int> q;
36         q.push(s);
37         while(!q.empty()) {
38             int u = q.front();
39             for(int i = head[u]; ~i; i = e[i].nxt) {
40                 int v = e[i].v;
41                 if(e[i].f && dis[v] > dis[u] + e[i].c) {
42                     dis[v] = dis[u] + e[i].c;
43                     pre[v] = i;
44                     if(!vis[v]) {
45                         vis[v] = 1;
46                         q.push(v);
47                     }
48                 }
49             }
50             q.pop();
51             vis[u] = false;
52         }
53         return dis[t] < inf;
54     }
55
56     void augment() {
57         int u = t;
58         T f = numeric_limits<T>::max();
59         while(~pre[u]) {
60             f = min(f, e[pre[u]].f);
61             u = e[pre[u] ^ 1].v;
62         }
63         flow += f;
64         cost += f * dis[t];

```

```

65     u = t;
66     while(~pre[u]) {
67         e[pre[u]].f -= f;
68         e[pre[u] ^ 1].f += f;
69         u = e[pre[u] ^ 1].v;
70     }
71 }
72
73 pair<T, T> sol() {
74     flow = cost = 0;
75     while(spfa()) {
76         augment();
77     }
78     return {flow, cost};
79 }
80
81 void init(int s_, int t_, int vtot_)
82 {
83     s = s_;
84     t = t_;
85     vtot = vtot_;
86     etot = 0;
87     for(int i = 1 ; i <= vtot ; i++)
88     {
89         head[i] = -1;
90     }
91 }
92 };
93
94 /**记得每次init,

```

二分图最大匹配

```

1  int a[N];
2  int v[N], n1, n2;
3  int to[N], b[N];
4  int n;
5  vector<int> e[N];
6  //n1为左边点数量, n2为右边点数量, v为右边的点连向左边哪条边
7  bool find(int x)
8  {
9      b[x] = true;
10     for(auto y : e[x])
11     {
12         if(!v[y] || (!b[v[y]] && find(v[y])))
13         {
14             v[y] = x;
15             return true;
16         }
17     }
18     return false;
19 }
20

```

```

21 int match()
22 {
23     int ans = 0;
24     memset(v, 0, sizeof(v));
25     for(int i = 1 ; i <= n1 ; i++ )
26     {
27         memset(b, 0, sizeof(b));
28         if(find(i))
29         {
30             ++ans;
31         }
32     }
33     return ans;
34 }

```

2—SAT—Tarjan

```

1 struct TwoSat {
2     int n;
3     std::vector<std::vector<int>> e;
4     std::vector<bool> ans;
5     TwoSat(int n) : n(n), e(2 * n), ans(n) {}
6     void addClause(int u, bool f, int v, bool g) {
7         e[2 * u + f].push_back(2 * v + g);
8     }
9     bool satisfiable() {
10         std::vector<int> id(2 * n, -1), dfn(2 * n, -1), low(2 * n, -1);
11         std::vector<int> stk;
12         int now = 0, cnt = 0;
13         std::function<void(int)> tarjan = [&](int u) {
14             stk.push_back(u);
15             dfn[u] = low[u] = now++;
16             for (auto v : e[u]) {
17                 if (dfn[v] == -1) {
18                     tarjan(v);
19                     low[u] = std::min(low[u], low[v]);
20                 } else if (id[v] == -1) {
21                     low[u] = std::min(low[u], dfn[v]);
22                 }
23             }
24             if (dfn[u] == low[u]) {
25                 int v;
26                 do {
27                     v = stk.back();
28                     stk.pop_back();
29                     id[v] = cnt;
30                 } while (v != u);
31                 ++cnt;
32             }
33         };
34         for (int i = 0; i < 2 * n; ++i) if (dfn[i] == -1) tarjan(i);
35         for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
36             if (id[2 * i] == id[2 * i + 1]) return false;
37             ans[i] = id[2 * i] > id[2 * i + 1];
38         }

```

```

39         return true;
40     }
41     std::vector<bool> answer() { return ans; }
42 };

```

SCC hosoraju

```

1  int vis[N], n, m;
2  vector<int> out, c, e[N], erev[N];
3  int sz[N];
4  int bel[N], cnt;
5  vector<vector<int> >scc;
6
7  void dfs1(int u)
8  {
9      vis[u] = 1;
10     for(auto v : e[u])
11     {
12         if(!vis[v]) dfs1(v);
13     }
14     out.push_back(u);
15 }
16
17 void dfs2(int u, int cnt)
18 {
19
20     vis[u] = 1;
21     for(auto v : erev[u])
22     {
23         if(!vis[v]) dfs2(v, cnt);
24     }
25     bel[u] = cnt;
26     sz[cnt]++;
27     c.push_back(u);
28 }
29
30 int main()
31 {
32     fastio
33     //freopen("1.in","r",stdin);
34     int n, m, x, y;
35     cin >> n >> m;
36     for(int i = 1 ; i <= m ; i++ )
37     {
38         cin >> x >> y;
39         e[x].push_back(y);
40         erev[y].push_back(x);
41     }
42     memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
43     for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
44     {
45         if(!vis[i])
46         {
47             dfs1(i);
48         }

```

```

49     }
50     reverse(out.begin(), out.end());
51     memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
52     for(auto u : out)
53     {
54         if(!vis[u])
55         {
56             c.clear();
57             dfs2(u, ++cnt);
58             sort(c.begin(), c.end());
59             scc.push_back(c);
60         }
61     }
62     sort(scc.begin(), scc.end());
63     for(auto c : scc)
64     {
65         for(auto x : c)
66         {
67             cout << x << " ";
68         }
69         cout << "\n";
70     }
71     return 0;
72 }
73 }

```

SCC Tarjan

```

1  struct SCC {
2      int n;
3      std::vector<std::vector<int>> adj;
4      std::vector<int> stk;
5      std::vector<int> dfn, low, bel;
6      int cur, cnt;
7
8      SCC() {}
9      SCC(int n) {
10         init(n);
11     }
12
13     void init(int n) {
14         this->n = n;
15         adj.assign(n + 1, {});
16         dfn.assign(n + 1, -1);
17         low.resize(n + 1);
18         bel.assign(n + 1, -1);
19         stk.clear();
20         cur = cnt = 0;
21     }
22
23     void addEdge(int u, int v) {
24         adj[u].push_back(v);
25     }
26
27     void dfs(int x) {

```

```

28     dfn[x] = low[x] = cur++;
29     stk.push_back(x);
30
31     for (auto y : adj[x]) {
32         if (dfn[y] == -1) {
33             dfs(y);
34             low[x] = std::min(low[x], low[y]);
35         } else if (bel[y] == -1) {
36             low[x] = std::min(low[x], dfn[y]);
37         }
38     }
39
40     if (dfn[x] == low[x]) {
41         int y;
42         ++cnt;
43         do {
44             y = stk.back();
45             bel[y] = cnt;
46             stk.pop_back();
47         } while (y != x);
48     }
49 }
50
51 std::vector<int> work() {
52     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
53         if (dfn[i] == -1) {
54             dfs(i);
55         }
56     }
57     return bel;
58 }
59 };

```

边双连通分量

```

1  int head[N], e[N], nxt[N], idx = 1, n, m;
2  int dfn[M], low[M], cnt, b[N], bel[N], anscnt[M];
3  vector<vector<int>> > dcc;
4  void add(int x, int y)
5  {
6      nxt[++idx] = head[x];
7      head[x] = idx;
8      e[idx] = y;
9  }
10 void tarjan(int x, int e_in)
11 {
12     dfn[x] = low[x] = ++cnt;
13     for(int i = head[x] ; i ; i = nxt[i])
14     {
15         int y = e[i];
16         if(!dfn[y])
17         {
18             tarjan(y, i);
19             if(dfn[x] < low[y])
20             {

```

```

21         b[i] = b[i ^ 1] = 1;
22     }
23     low[x] = min(low[x], low[y]);
24 }else if (i != (e_in ^ 1))
25 {
26     low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[y]);
27 }
28 }
29 }
30
31 vector<int> v;
32
33 void dfs(int x, int cnt)
34 {
35     bel[x] = cnt;
36     v.push_back(x);
37     ansCnt[cnt]++;
38     for(int i = head[x] ; i ; i = nxt[i])
39     {
40         int y = e[i];
41         if(bel[y] || b[i]) continue;
42         dfs(y, cnt);
43     }
44 }
45
46 signed main()
47 {
48     fastio
49     //freopen("1.in", "r", stdin);
50     cin >> n >> m;
51     int x, y;
52     for(int i = 1 ; i <= m ; i++ )
53     {
54         cin >> x >> y;
55         if(x == y) continue;
56         add(x, y);
57         add(y, x);
58     }
59     for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
60     {
61         if(!dfn[i]) tarjan(i, 0);
62     }
63     int ans = 0;
64     for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
65     {
66         if(!bel[i])
67         {
68             v.clear();
69             dfs(i, ++ans);
70             dcc.push_back(v);
71         }
72     }
73
74     int sz = dcc.size();
75     cout << dcc.size() << "\n";
76     for(int i = 0 ; i < sz ; i++ )

```

```

77     {
78         auto v = dcc[i];
79         cout << ansCnt[i + 1] << " ";
80         for(auto x : v)
81         {
82             cout << x << " ";
83         }
84         cout << "\n";
85     }
86     return 0;
87 }

```

割点

```

1  struct CutPoint {
2      int n, m, idx;
3      std::vector<int> dfn, low, vis, cut;
4      std::vector<std::vector<int>> adj;
5      CutPoint(int _n, int _m) : n(_n), m(_m), dfn(_n + 1),
6      low(_n + 1), vis(_n + 1), cut(_n + 1), adj(_n + 1) {
7
8      }
9
10     void dfs(int x, int root) {
11         vis[x] = 1;
12         dfn[x] = ++idx;
13         low[x] = idx;
14         int child = 0;
15         for (auto y : adj[x]) {
16             if (!vis[y]) {
17                 dfs(y, root);
18                 low[x] = std::min(low[x], low[y]);
19                 if (low[y] >= dfn[x] && x != root) {
20                     cut[x] = 1;
21                 }
22                 if (x == root) {
23                     child++;
24                 }
25             }
26             low[x] = std::min(low[x], dfn[y]);
27         }
28         if (child >= 2 && x == root) {
29             cut[x] = 1;
30         }
31     }
32
33     std::vector<int> work() {
34         std::vector<int> q;
35         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
36             if (!vis[i]) {
37                 dfs(i, i);
38             }
39         }
40         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
41             if (cut[i]) {

```



```

42         q.push_back(i);
43     }
44 }
45 return q;
46 }
47
48 void addEdge(int u, int v) {
49     adj[u].push_back(v);
50 }
51 };

```

割边

```

1  struct CutEdges {
2      int n;
3      int idx = 0;
4      vector<int> low, dfn, fa;
5      vector<int> head, nxt, to;
6      vector<int> b;
7      int iddx = 1;
8      vector<pair<int, int>> bridge;
9      CutEdges(int n, int m) : low(n + 1), dfn(n + 1), fa(n + 1),
10     head(n + 1), to(2 * m + 4), nxt(2 * m + 4), b(2 * m + 4) {
11         this->n = n;
12     }
13     void addEdge(int x, int y) {
14         nxt[++iddx] = head[x];
15         head[x] = iddx;
16         to[iddx] = y;
17     }
18     vector<pair<int, int>> work() {
19         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
20             if (!dfn[i]) tarjan(i, 0);
21         }
22         return bridge;
23     }
24     void tarjan(int x, int e_in) {;
25         dfn[x] = low[x] = ++idx;
26         for(int i = head[x]; i; i = nxt[i]) {
27             int y = to[i];
28             if(!dfn[y]) {
29                 tarjan(y, i);
30                 if(dfn[x] < low[y]) {
31                     bridge.push_back({x, y});
32                     b[i] = b[i ^ 1] = 1;
33                 }
34                 low[x] = min(low[x], low[y]);
35             } else if (i != (e_in ^ 1)) {
36                 low[x] = min(low[x], dfn[y]);
37             }
38         }
39     }
40 }
41 };

```

无向图欧拉图

```

1  vector<pair<int ,int > > e[N];
2  int d[N], n, m;
3  int f[N], b[N], sz[N], ans[N], idxans;
4
5  void dfs(int x)
6  {
7      //cout << "dfs = " << x << endl;
8      for(; f[x] < sz[x] ; )
9      {
10         int y = e[x][f[x]].first, id = e[x][f[x]].second;
11         if(!b[id])
12         {
13             b[id] = 1;
14             f[x]++;
15             dfs(y);
16             ans[++idxans] = y;
17         }else{
18             f[x]++;
19         }
20     }
21 }
22
23 void Euler()
24 {
25     memset(f, 0, sizeof(f));
26     memset(b, 0, sizeof(b));
27     int cnt = 0, x = 0;
28     for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
29     {
30         if(d[i] & 1)
31         {
32             cnt++;
33             x = i;
34         }
35     }
36     if(!(cnt == 0 || cnt == 2))
37     {
38         cout << "No\n";
39         return;
40     }
41     for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
42     {
43         sz[i] = e[i].size();
44         if(!x)
45             if(d[i])
46             {
47                 x = i;
48             }
49     }

```

```

50     dfs(x);
51     ans[++idxans] = x;
52     if(idxans == m + 1)
53     {
54         cout << "Yes\n";
55     }else{
56         cout << "No\n";
57     }
58 }
59 int main()
60 {
61     fastio
62     //freopen("1.in","r",stdin);
63     cin >> n >> m;
64     int idx = 0;
65     for(int i = 1 ; i <= m ; i++ )
66     {
67         int x, y;
68         cin >> x >> y;
69         ++idx;
70         ++d[x];
71         ++d[y];
72         e[x].push_back({y, idx});
73         e[y].push_back({x, idx});
74     }
75     Euler();
76     return 0;
77 }
78 }

```

有向图欧拉图

```

1  int n;
2  vector<int> e[N];
3  int ind[N], outd[N], f[N], sz[N], ans[N], idx = 0;
4
5  void dfs(int x)
6  {
7      for(; f[x] < sz[x] ; )
8      {
9          int y = e[x][f[x]];
10         f[x]++;
11         dfs(y);
12         ans[++idx] = y;
13     }
14 }
15 void Euler()
16 {
17     memset(f, 0, sizeof(f));
18     int cntdiff = 0;
19     int cntin = 0;
20     int x = 0;
21     for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
22     {
23         if(ind[i] != outd[i])

```

```

24     {
25         cntdiff++;
26     }
27     if(ind[i] + 1 == outd[i])
28     {
29         cntin++;
30         x = i;
31     }
32 }
33 if(!(cntdiff == 2 && cntin == 1 || cntdiff == 0))
34 {
35     cout << "No\n";
36     return;
37 }
38 for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
39 {
40     sz[i] = e[i].size();
41     //cout << e[i].size();
42     if(!x)
43     {
44         if(ind[i])
45         {
46             x = i;
47         }
48     }
49 }
50 dfs(x);
51 ans[++idx]= x;
52 if(idx == n + 1)
53 {
54     cout << "Yes\n";
55 }else{
56     cout << "No\n";
57 }
58 for(int i = idx ; i > 0 ; i--)
59 {
60     cout << ans[i] << " ";
61 }
62 }

```

笛卡尔树

```

1  //每个父节点都小于其所有子节点
2
3  int a[N], n, l[N], r[N];
4  int root = 0;
5
6  void build()
7  {
8      stack<int> st;
9      for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
10     {
11         int last = 0;

```

```

12     while(!st.empty() && a[st.top()] > a[i])
13     {
14         last = st.top();
15         st.pop();
16     }
17     if(!st.empty())
18     {
19         r[st.top()] = i;
20     }else{
21         root = i;
22     }
23     l[i] = last;
24     st.push(i);
25 }
26 }

```

dfs序求lca

```

1  int main()
2  {
3      int idx = 0;
4      vector<int> dfn(n + 5);
5      vector st(__lg(n) + 2, vector<int> (n + 5)); //****不能改成23****
6      function<int(int,int)> get = [&](int x, int y)
7      {
8          return dfn[x] < dfn[y] ? x : y;
9      };
10     function<void(int,int)> dfs = [&](int x, int fa)
11     {
12         st[0][dfn[x] = ++idx] = fa;
13         for(int y : adj[x]) if(y != fa) dfs(y, x);
14     };
15     function<int(int,int)> lca = [&](int u, int v)
16     {
17         if(u == v) return u;
18         if((u = dfn[u]) > (v = dfn[v])) swap(u, v);
19         int d = __lg(v - u++);
20         return get(st[d][u], st[d][v - (1 << d) + 1]);
21     };
22     dfs(s, 0);
23     for(int i = 1 ; i <= __lg(n) ; i++ ) //****不能改成23****
24     {
25         for(int j = 1 ; j + (1 << i - 1) <= n ; j++ ) // ****注意边界****
26         {
27             st[i][j] = get(st[i - 1][j], st[i - 1][j + (1 << i - 1)]);
28         }
29     }
30     /// lca(u, v);
31 }

```

HLD

```

1  using i64 = long long;
2  struct HLD {

```

```

3     int n;
4     std::vector<int> siz, top, dep, parent, in, out, seq;
5     std::vector<std::vector<int>> adj;
6     int cur;
7
8     HLD() {}
9     HLD(int n) {
10         init(n);
11     }
12     void init(int n) {
13         this->n = n;
14         siz.resize(n + 1);
15         top.resize(n + 1);
16         dep.resize(n + 1);
17         parent.resize(n + 1);
18         in.resize(n + 1);
19         out.resize(n + 1);
20         seq.resize(n + 1);
21         cur = 1;
22         adj.assign(n + 1, {});
23     }
24     void addEdge(int u, int v) {
25         adj[u].push_back(v);
26         adj[v].push_back(u);
27     }
28     void work(int root = 1) {
29         top[root] = root;
30         dep[root] = 0;
31         parent[root] = -1;
32         dfs1(root);
33         dfs2(root);
34     }
35     void dfs1(int u) {
36         if (parent[u] != -1) {
37             adj[u].erase(std::find(adj[u].begin(), adj[u].end(),
parent[u]));
38         }
39
40         siz[u] = 1;
41         for (auto &v : adj[u]) {
42             parent[v] = u;
43             dep[v] = dep[u] + 1;
44             dfs1(v);
45             siz[u] += siz[v];
46             if (siz[v] > siz[adj[u][0]]) {
47                 std::swap(v, adj[u][0]);
48             }
49         }
50     }
51     void dfs2(int u) {
52         in[u] = cur++;
53         seq[in[u]] = u;
54         for (auto v : adj[u]) {
55             top[v] = v == adj[u][0] ? top[u] : v;
56             dfs2(v);
57         }

```

```

58     out[u] = cur;
59 }
60 int lca(int u, int v) {
61     while (top[u] != top[v]) {
62         if (dep[top[u]] > dep[top[v]]) {
63             u = parent[top[u]];
64         } else {
65             v = parent[top[v]];
66         }
67     }
68     return dep[u] < dep[v] ? u : v;
69 }
70
71 int dist(int u, int v) {
72     return dep[u] + dep[v] - 2 * dep[lca(u, v)];
73 }
74
75 int jump(int u, int k) {
76     if (dep[u] < k) {
77         return -1;
78     }
79
80     int d = dep[u] - k;
81
82     while (dep[top[u]] > d) {
83         u = parent[top[u]];
84     }
85
86     return seq[in[u] - dep[u] + d];
87 }
88
89 bool isAncestor(int u, int v) {
90     return in[u] <= in[v] && in[v] < out[u];
91 }
92
93 int rootedParent(int u, int v) {
94     std::swap(u, v);
95     if (u == v) {
96         return u;
97     }
98     if (!isAncestor(u, v)) {
99         return parent[u];
100     }
101     auto it = std::upper_bound(adj[u].begin(), adj[u].end(), v, [&](int
x, int y) {
102         return in[x] < in[y];
103     }) - 1;
104     return *it;
105 }
106
107 int rootedSize(int u, int v) {
108     if (u == v) {
109         return n;
110     }
111     if (!isAncestor(v, u)) {
112         return siz[v];

```

```

113     }
114     return n - siz[rootedParent(u, v)];
115 }
116
117 int rootedLca(int a, int b, int c) {
118     return lca(a, b) ^ lca(b, c) ^ lca(c, a);
119 }
120 };

```

点分治

```

1  signed main()
2  {
3      fastio
4      int n, k, ans = 0;
5      cin >> n >> k;
6      ans = n + 1;
7      vector<vector<pair<int,int>>> adj(n + 1);
8      vector<int> sz(n + 1, 0), maxsz(n + 1, 0), del(n + 1, 0);
9      vector<int> mark(k + 1, 0), c(k + 1, 0);
10     int T = 1;
11     int u, v, w;
12     for(int i = 1 ; i < n ; i++ )
13     {
14         cin >> u >> v >> w;
15         u++;
16         v++;
17         adj[u].emplace_back(v, w);
18         adj[v].emplace_back(u, w);
19     }
20     function<void(int, int)> solve = [&](int x, int s)
21     {
22         T++;
23         int mxs = s + 1, root = -1;
24         function<void(int, int)> dfs1 = [&](int x, int fx)
25         {
26             sz[x] = 1;
27             maxsz[x] = 0;
28             for(auto [y, w] : adj[x])
29             {
30                 if(del[y] || y == fx) continue;
31                 dfs1(y, x);
32                 sz[x] += sz[y];
33                 maxsz[x] = max(maxsz[x], sz[y]);
34             }
35             maxsz[x] = max(maxsz[x], s - sz[x]);
36             if(maxsz[x] < mxs)
37             {
38                 mxs = maxsz[x], root = x;
39             }
40         };
41         dfs1(x, -1);
42         //////////////////////////////////

```



```

43     mark[0] = T;
44     c[0] = 0;
45     for(auto [y, w] : adj[root])
46     {
47         if(del[y]) continue;
48         vector<pair<int, int>> self;
49         function<void(int, int, int, int)> dfs2 = [&](int x, int fx, int
dis, int dep)
50         {
51             self.emplace_back(dis, dep);
52             for(auto [y, w] : adj[x])
53             {
54                 if(del[y] || y == fx) continue;
55                 dfs2(y, x, dis + w, dep + 1);
56             }
57         };
58         dfs2(y, root, w, 1);
59         for(auto [dis, dep] : self)
60         {
61             if(k - dis >= 0 && mark[k - dis] == T)
62             {
63                 ans = min(ans, c[k - dis] + dep);
64             }
65         }
66         for(auto [dis, dep] : self)
67         {
68             if(dis > k) continue;
69             if(mark[dis] == T)
70             {
71                 c[dis] = min(c[dis], dep);
72             }else{
73                 c[dis] = dep;
74                 mark[dis] = T;
75             }
76         }
77     }
78     //////////////////////////////////////
79     del[root] = 1;
80     for(auto [y, w] : adj[root])
81     {
82         if(del[y]) continue;
83         solve(y, sz[y]);
84     }
85 };
86 solve(1, n);
87 cout << (ans > n ? -1 : ans) << "\n";
88 return 0;
89 }

```

四、数论

exgcd

```
1 int exgcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y)
2 {
3     if(b == 0)
4     {
5         x = 1;
6         y = 0;
7         return a;
8     }
9     int d = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
10    y -= (a / b) * x;
11    return d;
12 }
```

整除分块

```
1 for(int l = 1 ; l <= n ; l++)
2 {
3     int d = n / l, r = n / d;
4     cout << l << " : " << r << " = " << d << endl;
5     l = r;
6 }
```

sieve

```
1     int tot;
2     int p[N], pr[N], pe[N];
3     // p[x]为x最小的质因子, pr[x]为第x个质数, pe[x]为x的最小质因子个数幂
4
5     void sieve(int n) {
6         for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
7             if (pe[i] == 0) p[i] = i, pe[i] = i, pr[++tot] = i;
8             for (int j = 1; j <= tot && i * pr[j] <= n; j++) {
9                 p[i * pr[j]] = pr[j];
10                if (p[i] == pr[j]) {
11                    pe[i * pr[j]] = pe[i] * pr[j];
12                    break;
13                } else {
14                    pe[i * pr[j]] = pr[j];
15                }
16            }
17        }
18    }
19 }
```

```

20 void compute(int f[], int n, std::function<int(int)> calcpe) {
21     f[1] = 1;
22     for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
23         if (i == pe[i]) f[i] = calcpe(i);
24         else f[i] = f[pe[i]] * f[i / pe[i]];
25     }
26 }
27 compute(d, n, [&](int x) {
28     return d[x / p[x]] + 1;
29 }); // d
30
31 compute(sigma, n, [&](int x) {
32     return sigma[x / p[x]] + x;
33 }); // sigma
34
35 compute(phi, [&](int x) {
36     phi[x] = x - x / p[x]; // f[x] = x / p[x] * (p[x] - 1);
37 }); // phi
38
39 compute(mu, n, [&](int x) {
40     mu[x] = (x == p[x] ? -1 : 0);
41 }); // mu

```

积性函数

$$id(x) = x$$

$$I(x) = 1(x) = 1$$

$$e(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x = 1 \\ 0, & x \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$d(n) = \text{因子个数}$$

$$\sigma(n) = \text{因子和}$$

$$\mu(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & , x = 1 \\ (-1)^k & , n \text{ 不含平方因子, } k \text{ 为质因子个数} \\ 0 & , n \text{ 含有平方因子} \end{cases}$$

Dirchlet卷积

$$h(n) = f * g = \sum_{d|n} f(d)g\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) = \sum_{d_1 d_2 = n} f(d_1)g(d_2)$$

$$d = 1 * 1$$

$$d(n) = \sum_{d|n} I(d) = \sum_{d|n} I(d)I\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$$

$$\sigma = 1 * id$$

$$\sigma(n) = \sum_{d|n} I(d)id\left(\frac{n}{d}\right)$$

$$f = f * e$$

$$f * g = g * f$$

$$f * (g * h) = (f * g) * h$$

f, g 是积性函数 $\rightarrow f * g$ 是积性函数

莫比乌斯反演

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

$$f = g * 1 \Leftrightarrow g = f * \mu$$

$$1 * \mu = e$$

$$id * \mu = \phi$$

$$\phi * 1 = \mu$$

$$id = \mu * \sigma$$

$$n = \sum_{d|n} \phi(d)$$

$$[\gcd(i, j) = 1] = \sum_{d|\gcd(i, j)} \mu(d)$$

ax-by=1的解

```

1  ll exgcd(ll a, ll b, ll &x, ll &y)
2  {
3      if(b == 0)
4      {
5          x = 1;
6          y = 0;
7          return a;
8      }
9      int d = exgcd(b, a % b, y, x);
10     y -= (a / b) * x;
11     return d;
12 }
13
14 void solve()
15 {
16     ll a, b;
17     cin >> a >> b;
18     ll x, y;
19     ll d = exgcd(a, b, x, y);
20     y = -y;
21     while(x < 0 || y < 0)
22     {
23         x += b/d;
24         y += a/d;
25     }
26     while(x >= b/d && y >= a/d)
27     {
28         x -= b/d;
29         y -= a/d;
30     }

```

```

31     cout << x << " " << y << "\n";
32 }

```

pollard_rho

```

1  using i64 = long long;
2  using i128 = __int128;
3  i64 power(i64 a, i64 b, i64 m) {
4      i64 res = 1;
5      for (; b >= 1, a = i128(a) * a % m) {
6          if (b & 1) {
7              res = i128(res) * a % m;
8          }
9      }
10     return res;
11 }
12
13 bool isprime(i64 p) {
14     if (p < 2) {
15         return 0;
16     }
17     i64 d = p - 1, r = 0;
18     while (!(d & 1)) {
19         r++;
20         d >>= 1;
21     }
22     int prime[] = {2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23};
23     for (auto a : prime) {
24         if (p == a) {
25             return true;
26         }
27         i64 x = power(a, d, p);
28         if (x == 1 || x == p - 1) {
29             continue;
30         }
31         for (int i = 0; i < r - 1; i++) {
32             x = i128(x) * x % p;
33             if (x == p - 1) {
34                 break;
35             }
36         }
37         if (x != p - 1) {
38             return false;
39         }
40     }
41     return true;
42 }
43
44 mt19937 rng((unsigned int)
45 chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
46
47 i64 pollard_rho(i64 x) {
48     i64 s = 0, t = 0;
49     i64 c = i64(rng()) % (x - 1) + 1;
50     i64 val = 1;

```

```

50     for (int goal = 1; ; goal <= 1, s = t, val = 1) {
51         for (int step = 1; step <= goal; step++) {
52             t = (i128(t) * t + c) % x;
53             val = i128(val) * abs(t - s) % x;
54             if (step % 127 == 0) {
55                 i64 g = gcd(val, x);
56                 if (g > 1) {
57                     return g;
58                 }
59             }
60         }
61         i64 g = gcd(val, x);
62         if (g > 1) {
63             return g;
64         }
65     }
66 }
67
68 unordered_map<i64, int> getprimes(i64 x) {
69     unordered_map<i64, int> p;
70     function<void(i64)> get = [&](i64 x) {
71         if (x < 2) {
72             return;
73         }
74         if (isprime(x)) {
75             p[x]++;
76             return;
77         }
78         i64 mx = pollard_rho(x);
79         get(x / mx);
80         get(mx);
81     };
82     get(x);
83     return p;
84 }
85

```

fft

```

1 void fft(vector<complex<double>>&a){
2     int n=a.size(),L=31-__builtin_clz(n);
3     vector<complex<long double>>R(2,1);
4     vector<complex<double>>rt(2,1);
5     for(int k=2;k<n;k*=2){
6         R.resize(n);
7         rt.resize(n);
8         auto x=polar(1.0L, acos(-1.0L)/k);
9         for(int i=k;i<2*k;++i) rt[i]=R[i]=i&1?R[i/2]*x:R[i/2];
10    }
11    vector<int>rev(n);
12    for(int i=0;i<n;++i) rev[i]=(rev[i/2]|(i&1)<<L)/2;
13    for(int i=0;i<n;++i) if(i<rev[i]) swap(a[i],a[rev[i]]);
14    for (int k=1;k<n;k*=2)

```

```

15         for (int i=0;i<n;i+=2*k)
16             for(int j=0;j<k;++j){
17                 complex<double>z=rt[j+k]*a[i+j+k];
18                 a[i+j+k]=a[i+j]-z;
19                 a[i+j]+=z;
20             }
21     }
22
23     vector<double>mul(const vector<double>&a,const vector<double>&b){
24         if(a.empty() || b.empty()) return {};
25         vector<double>res(a.size()+b.size()-1);
26         int L=32-__builtin_clz(res.size()),n=1<<L;
27         vector<complex<double>>in(n),out(n);
28         copy(a.begin(),a.end(),in.begin());
29         for(int i=0;i<b.size();++i) in[i].imag(b[i]);
30         fft(in);
31         for(auto &x:in) x*=x;
32         for(int i=0;i<n;++i) out[i]=in[-i&(n-1)]-conj(in[i]);
33         fft(out);
34         for(int i=0;i<res.size();++i) res[i]=imag(out[i])/(4 * n);
35         return res;
36     }

```

ntt

```

1     int mod=998244353;
2
3     int qpow(int a,int b){
4         int ans=1;
5         for(;b;b>>=1){
6             if(b&1) ans=ans*a%mod;
7             a=a*a%mod;
8         }
9         return ans;
10    }
11
12    vector<int>roots{0,1};
13    vector<int>rev;
14
15    void dft(vector<int>&a){
16        int n=a.size();
17        if(rev.size()!=n){
18            rev.resize(n);
19            int k=__builtin_ctzll(n)-1;
20            for(int i=0;i<n;++i) rev[i]=rev[i>>1]>>1|(i&1)<<k;
21        }
22        for(int i=0;i<n;++i) if(i<rev[i]) swap(a[i],a[rev[i]]);
23        if(roots.size()<n){
24            int k=__builtin_ctzll(roots.size());
25            roots.resize(n);
26            while((1<<k)<n){
27                int e=qpow(3,(mod-1)>>(k+1));
28                for(int i=(1<<(k-1));i<(1<<k);++i){
29                    roots[2*i]=roots[i];
30                    roots[2*i+1]=roots[i]*e%mod;

```

```

31     }
32     k++;
33 }
34 }
35 for(int k=1;k<n;k<=1){
36     for(int i=0;i<n;i+=2*k){
37         for(int j=0;j<k;++j){
38             int u=a[i+j],v=a[i+j+k]*roots[k+j]%mod;
39             a[i+j]=(u+v)%mod;
40             a[i+j+k]=(u-v+mod)%mod;
41         }
42     }
43 }
44 }
45 void idft(vector<int>&a){
46     reverse(a.begin()+1,a.end());
47     dft(a);
48     int n=a.size(),inv=(1-mod)/n+mod;
49     for(int i=0;i<n;++i) a[i]=a[i]*inv%mod;
50 }
51
52 struct Poly{
53     vector<int>a;
54     friend Poly operator*(Poly a,Poly b){
55         int sz=1,tot=a.a.size()+b.a.size()-1;
56         while(sz<tot) sz<=1;
57         a.a.resize(sz);b.a.resize(sz);
58         dft(a.a);dft(b.a);
59         for(int i=0;i<sz;++i) a.a[i]=a.a[i]*b.a[i]%mod;
60         idft(a.a);
61         a.a.resize(tot);
62         return a;
63     }
64 };

```

拉格朗日单点求值

```

1  int Lagrange(vector<int>x,vector<int>y,int n,int k){
2      for(int i=0;i<n;++i) if(x[i]==k) return y[i];
3      vector<int>inv(n,1ll);
4      for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
5          for(int j=i+1;j<n;++j){
6              inv[i]=inv[i]*(x[i]-x[j]+MOD)%MOD;
7              inv[j]=inv[j]*(x[j]-x[i]+MOD)%MOD;
8          }
9      }
10     int sum=1,ans=0;
11     for(int i=0;i<n;++i) sum=sum*(k-x[i]+MOD)%MOD;
12     for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
13         int tmp=inv[i]*(k-x[i]+MOD)%MOD;
14         ans=(ans+y[i]*sum%MOD*ksm(tmp,MOD-2)%MOD)%MOD;
15     }
16     return ans;
17 }

```


拉格朗日多点插值

```
1  vector<Poly>Q;
2
3  Poly Mult(Poly a,Poly b){
4      int n=a.size(),m=b.size();
5      reverse(b.a.begin(),b.a.end());
6      b=a*b;
7      for(int i=0;i<n;++i) a[i]=b[i+m-1];
8      return a;
9  }
10
11 void MPinit(Poly &a,int u,int cl,int cr){
12     if(cl==cr){
13         Q[u].resize(2);
14         Q[u][0]=1,Q[u][1]=mod-a[cl];
15         return;
16     }
17     int mid=cl+cr>>1;
18     MPinit(a,u<<1,cl,mid);MPinit(a,u<<1|1,mid+1,cr);
19     Q[u]=Q[u<<1]*Q[u<<1|1];
20 }
21
22 void MPCal(int u,int cl,int cr,Poly f,Poly &g){
23     f.resize(cr-cl+1);
24     if(cl==cr){
25         g[cl]=f[0];
26         return;
27     }
28     int mid=cl+cr>>1;
29     MPCal(u<<1,cl,mid,Mult(f,Q[u<<1|1]),g);
30     MPCal(u<<1|1,mid+1,cr,Mult(f,Q[u<<1]),g);
31 }
32
33 Poly Multipoints(Poly f,Poly a,int n){ //n为f和a的最大长度
34     f.resize(n+1),a.resize(n);
35     Poly v(n);
36     Q.resize(n<<2);
37     MPinit(a,1,0,n-1);
38     MPCal(1,0,n-1,Mult(f,Q[1].inv(n+1)),v);
39     return v;
40 }
```

五、数据结构

ST表

```
1  for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++ )
2  {
3      a[i] = read();
4      f[0][i] = a[i];
```

```

5 }
6 for(int i = 1 ; i <= 22 ; i++ )
7 {
8     for(int j = 1 ; j + (1 << i) - 1 <= n ; j++ )
9     {
10         f[i][j] = max(f[i-1][j], f[i-1][j + (1 << i - 1)]);
11     }
12 }
13 for(int i = 1 ; i <= m ; i++ )
14 {
15     int l = read(), r = read();
16     int len = __lg(r - l + 1);
17     printf("%d\n", max(f[len][l], f[len][r - (1 << len) + 1]));
18 }

```

树状数组

```

1  template<class T>
2  struct BIT {
3      int size = 1;
4      std::vector<T> c;
5      BIT (int x) {
6          size = x + 5;
7          c.resize(x + 5);
8      }
9      void init(int x) {
10         size = x + 5;
11         c.resize(x + 5);
12     }
13     void clear() {
14         for(int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
15             c[i] = 0;
16         }
17     }
18     void change(int x, T y) {
19         for(; x < size ; x += x & (-x)) {
20             c[x] += y;
21         }
22     }
23     T query(int x) {
24         T s = 0;
25         for(; x ; x -= x & (-x)) {
26             s += c[x];
27         }
28         return s;
29     }
30     T query(int l, int r) {
31         if (l == 0) return query(r);
32         return query(r) - query(l - 1);
33     }
34     int kth(int k) {
35         int sum = 0, x = 0;
36         for (int i = log2(size); ~i; --i) {
37             x += 1 << i;
38             if (x >= size || sum + c[x] >= k)

```

```

39         x -= 1 << i;
40     else
41         sum += c[x];
42     }
43     return x + 1;
44 }
45 };

```

并查集

```

1  struct DSU {
2      std::vector<int> f, siz;
3      DSU(int n) : f(n), siz(n, 1) { std::iota(f.begin(), f.end(), 0); }
4      int leader(int x) {
5          while (x != f[x]) x = f[x] = f[f[x]];
6          return x;
7      }
8      bool same(int x, int y) { return leader(x) == leader(y); }
9      bool merge(int x, int y) {
10         x = leader(x);
11         y = leader(y);
12         if (x == y) return false;
13         siz[x] += siz[y];
14         f[y] = x;
15         return true;
16     }
17     int size(int x) { return siz[leader(x)]; }
18 };
19
20 struct DSU {
21     std::vector<int> parent, siz;
22     std::vector<std::array<int, 5>> stk;
23     DSU(int n) : parent(n + 1), siz(n + 1, 1) {
24         std::iota(parent.begin(), parent.end(), 0);
25     }
26
27     int leader(int x) {
28         while (x != parent[x]) {
29             x = parent[x];
30         }
31         return x;
32     }
33
34     bool merge(int x, int y, int t) {
35         x = leader(x), y = leader(y);
36         if (x == y) return false;
37         if (siz[x] < siz[y]) {
38             std::swap(x, y);
39         }
40
41         stk.push_back({t, x, siz[x], y, siz[y]});
42         siz[x] += siz[y];
43         parent[y] = x;
44         return true;
45     }

```

```

46
47     void undo(int t) {
48         while (stk.size() && stk.back()[0] > t) {
49             auto &[_ , x, sx, y, sy] = stk.back();
50             siz[x] = sx;
51             parent[x] = x;
52             siz[y] = sy;
53             parent[y] = y;
54             stk.pop_back();
55         }
56     }
57
58 };

```

二维树状数组维护区间查询，修改

```

1  ll c1[N][N], c2[N][N], c3[N][N], c4[N][N];
2
3  int n, m, k, q;
4
5  int lowbit(int x)
6  {
7      return x & (-x);
8  }
9
10 void add(ll x, ll y, ll d)
11 {
12     for(int i = x ; i <= n ; i += lowbit(i))
13     {
14         for(int j = y ; j <= m ; j += lowbit(j))
15         {
16             //cout << "test" << endl;
17             c1[i][j] += d;
18             c2[i][j] += d * x;
19             c3[i][j] += d * y;
20             c4[i][j] += d * x * y;
21         }
22     }
23 }
24
25 void modify(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, int d)
26 {
27     add(x1, y1, d);
28     add(x1, y2 + 1, -d);
29     add(x2 + 1, y1, -d);
30     add(x2 + 1, y2 + 1, d);
31 }
32
33 ll sum(ll x, ll y)
34 {
35     ll ans = 0;
36     for(int i = x ; i ; i -= lowbit(i))
37     {
38         for(int j = y ; j ; j -= lowbit(j))
39         {

```

```

40         ans += (x + 1) * (y + 1) * c1[i][j];
41         ans -= (y + 1) * c2[i][j];
42         ans -= (x + 1) * c3[i][j];
43         ans += c4[i][j];
44     }
45 }
46 return ans;
47 }
48 ll query(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)
49 {
50     return (sum(x2, y2) - sum(x1 - 1, y2) - sum(x2, y1 - 1) + sum(x1 - 1, y1
- 1));
51 }
52 int h[100005];
53 int main()
54 {
55     fastio
56     //freopen("1.in", "r", stdin);
57     cin >> n >> m >> k >> q;
58     for(int i = 1 ; i <= k ; i++ )
59     {
60         cin >> h[i];
61     }
62     for(int i = 1 ; i <= q ; i++ )
63     {
64         int op;
65         cin >> op;
66         if(op == 1)
67         {
68             int a, b, c, d, id;
69             cin >> a >> b >> c >> d >> id;
70             modify(a, b, c, d, h[id]);
71         }else{
72             int a, b, c, d;
73             cin >> a >> b >> c >> d;
74             cout << query(a, b, c, d) << "\n";
75         }
76     }
77     return 0;
78 }
79

```

SegmentTree

```

1  struct Info {
2
3  };
4
5  Info operator+(const Info &a, const Info &b){
6
7  }
8
9  template<class Info>
10 struct SegmentTree{
11     int n;

```

```

12     vector<Info> info;
13
14     SegmentTree() {}
15
16     SegmentTree(int n, Info _init = Info()){
17         init(vector<Info>(n, _init));
18     }
19
20     SegmentTree(const vector<Info> &_init){
21         init(_init);
22     }
23
24     void init(const vector<Info> &_init){
25         n = (int)_init.size();
26         info.assign((n << 2) + 1, Info());
27         function<void(int, int, int)> build = [&](int p, int l, int r){
28             if (l == r){
29                 info[p] = _init[l - 1];
30                 return;
31             }
32             int m = (l + r) / 2;
33             build(2 * p, l, m);
34             build(2 * p + 1, m + 1, r);
35             pull(p);
36         };
37         build(1, 1, n);
38     }
39
40     void pull(int p){
41         info[p] = info[2 * p] + info[2 * p + 1];
42     }
43
44     void modify(int p, int l, int r, int x, Info v){
45         if (l == r){
46             info[p] = v;
47             return;
48         }
49         int m = (l + r) / 2;
50         if (x <= m){
51             modify(2 * p, l, m, x, v);
52         }
53         else{
54             modify(2 * p + 1, m + 1, r, x, v);
55         }
56         pull(p);
57     }
58
59     void modify(int p, Info v){
60         modify(1, 1, n, p, v);
61     }
62
63     Info query(int p, int l, int r, int x, int y){
64         if (l > y || r < x){
65             return Info();
66         }
67         if (l >= x && r <= y){

```

```

68         return info[p];
69     }
70     int m = (l + r) / 2;
71     return query(2 * p, l, m, x, y) + query(2 * p + 1, m + 1, r, x, y);
72 }
73
74 Info query(int l, int r){
75     return query(1, 1, n, l, r);
76 }
77 };

```

LazySegmentTree

```

1  struct Info {
2      ll sum = 0, len = 0;
3  };
4
5  struct Tag {
6      ll add = 0;
7  };
8
9  Info operator+(const Info &a, const Info &b){
10     return {a.sum + b.sum, a.len + b.len};
11 }
12
13 void apply(Info &x, Tag &a, Tag f){
14     x.sum += x.len * f.add;
15     a.add += f.add;
16 }
17
18 template<class Info, class Tag>
19 struct LazySegmentTree{
20     int n;
21     vector<Info> info;
22     vector<Tag> tag;
23
24     LazySegmentTree() {}
25
26     LazySegmentTree(int n, Info _init = Info()){
27         init(vector<Info>(n, _init));
28     }
29
30     LazySegmentTree(const vector<Info> &_init){
31         init(_init);
32     }
33
34     void init(const vector<Info> &_init){
35         n = (int)_init.size() - 1;
36         info.assign((n << 2) + 1, Info());
37         tag.assign((n << 2) + 1, Tag());
38         function<void(int, int, int)> build = [&](int p, int l, int r){
39             if (l == r){
40                 info[p] = _init[l];

```

```

41         return;
42     }
43     int m = (l + r) / 2;
44     build(2 * p, l, m);
45     build(2 * p + 1, m + 1, r);
46     pull(p);
47 };
48 build(1, 1, n);
49 }
50
51 void pull(int p){
52     info[p] = info[2 * p] + info[2 * p + 1];
53 }
54
55 void apply(int p, const Tag &v){
56     ::apply(info[p], tag[p], v);
57 }
58
59 void push(int p){
60     apply(2 * p, tag[p]);
61     apply(2 * p + 1, tag[p]);
62     tag[p] = Tag();
63 }
64
65 void modify(int p, int l, int r, int x, const Info &v){
66     if (l == r){
67         info[p] = v;
68         return;
69     }
70     int m = (l + r) / 2;
71     push(p);
72     if (x <= m){
73         modify(2 * p, l, m, x, v);
74     }
75     else{
76         modify(2 * p + 1, m + 1, r, x, v);
77     }
78     pull(p);
79 }
80
81 void modify(int p, const Info &v){
82     modify(1, 1, n, p, v);
83 }
84
85 Info query(int p, int l, int r, int x, int y){
86     if (l > y || r < x){
87         return Info();
88     }
89     if (l >= x && r <= y){
90         return info[p];
91     }
92     int m = (l + r) / 2;
93     push(p);
94     return query(2 * p, l, m, x, y) + query(2 * p + 1, m + 1, r, x, y);
95 }
96

```



```

97     Info query(int l, int r){
98         return query(1, 1, n, l, r);
99     }
100
101     void modify(int p, int l, int r, int x, int y, const Tag &v){
102         if (l > y || r < x){
103             return;
104         }
105         if (l >= x && r <= y){
106             apply(p, v);
107             return;
108         }
109         int m = (l + r) / 2;
110         push(p);
111         modify(2 * p, l, m, x, y, v);
112         modify(2 * p + 1, m + 1, r, x, y, v);
113         pull(p);
114     }
115
116     void modify(int l, int r, const Tag &v){
117         return modify(1, 1, n, l, r, v);
118     }
119 };
120

```

DynamicSegmentTree

```

1  class SegTree {
2  private:
3      struct Node {
4          Node () : left_(nullptr), right_(nullptr), val_(0), lazy_(0) {}
5          int val_;
6          int lazy_;
7          Node* left_;
8          Node* right_;
9      };
10
11  public:
12      Node* root_;
13      SegTree() { root_ = new Node(); }
14      ~SegTree() {}
15
16      // 更新区间值
17      void upDate(Node* curNode, int curLeft, int curRight, int upDateLeft,
18      int upDateRight, int addVal) {
19          if (upDateLeft <= curLeft && upDateRight >= curRight) {
20              // 如果需要更新的区间[upDateLeft, upDateRight] 包含了 当前这个区间
21              [curLeft, curRight]
22              // 那么暂存一下更新的值
23              // 等到什么时候用到孩子结点了, 再把更新的值发放给孩子
24              curNode->val_ += addVal * (curRight - curLeft + 1);
25              curNode->lazy_ += addVal;
26              return;
27          }
28

```

```

25     }
26
27     // 到这里说明要用到左右孩子了
28     // 因此, 要用pushDown函数把懒标签的值传递下去
29     int mid = (curLeft + curRight) / 2;
30     pushDown(curNode, mid - curLeft + 1, curRight - mid);
31
32     // 说明在[curLeft, curRight]中,
33     if (updateLeft <= mid) {
34         update(curNode->left_, curLeft, mid, updateLeft, updateRight,
addVal);
35     }
36     if (updateRight > mid) {
37         update(curNode->right_, mid + 1, curRight, updateLeft,
updateRight, addVal);
38     }
39
40     // 更新了子节点还需要更新现在的结点
41     pushUp(curNode);
42 }
43
44
45 // 把结点curNode的懒标记分发给左右孩子 然后自己的懒标记清零
46 void pushDown(Node* curNode, int leftChildNum, int rightChildNum) {
47     if (curNode->left_ == nullptr) curNode->left_ = new Node;
48     if (curNode->right_ == nullptr) curNode->right_ = new Node;
49
50     if (curNode->lazy_ == 0) return;
51
52     curNode->left_->val_ += curNode->lazy_ * leftChildNum;
53     curNode->left_->lazy_ += curNode->lazy_;
54
55     curNode->right_->val_ += curNode->lazy_ * rightChildNum;
56     curNode->right_->lazy_ += curNode->lazy_;
57
58     curNode->lazy_ = 0;
59
60     // 注意不需要递归再继续下推懒标签
61     // 每次只需要推一层即可
62 }
63
64 // 一般是子节点因为要被用到了, 所以需要更新值 因此也要同时更新父节点的值
65 void pushUp(Node* curNode) {
66     curNode->val_ = curNode->left_->val_ + curNode->right_->val_;
67 }
68
69 // 查询
70 int query(Node* curNode, int curLeft, int curRight, int queryLeft, int
queryRight) {
71     if (queryLeft <= curLeft && queryRight >= curRight) {
72         return curNode->val_;
73     }
74     // 用到左右结点力 先下推!
75     int mid = (curLeft + curRight) / 2;
76     pushDown(curNode, mid - curLeft + 1, curRight - mid);
77

```

```

78     int curSum = 0;
79     if (queryLeft <= mid) curSum += query(curNode->left_, curLeft, mid,
queryLeft, queryRight);
80     if (queryRight > mid) curSum += query(curNode->right_, mid + 1,
curRight, queryLeft, queryRight);
81
82     return curSum;
83 }
84 };

```

PersistentSegmentTree

```

1  struct Info {
2      int sum = 0;
3  };
4
5  Info operator+(const Info &a, const Info &b) {
6      return {a.sum + b.sum};
7  }
8
9  struct PersistentSegmentTree {
10     vector<Info> tr;
11     vector<Info> a;
12     vector<int> ls, rs;
13     int n, idx = 1;
14     PersistentSegmentTree(int _n) {
15         this->n = _n;
16         this->a = a;
17         ls.resize(_n << 5);
18         rs.resize(_n << 5);
19         tr.resize(_n << 5);
20         a.assign(_n + 1, {0});
21         build(1, 1, _n);
22     }
23     void build(int u, int L, int R) {
24         // test(u, L, R);
25         if (L == R) {
26             tr[u] = a[L];
27             return;
28         }
29         int mid = L + R >> 1;
30         if (!ls[u]) {
31             ls[u] = ++idx;
32         }
33         if (!rs[u]) {
34             rs[u] = ++idx;
35         }
36         build(ls[u], L, mid);
37         build(rs[u], mid + 1, R);
38     }
39     int modify(int u, int L, int R, int p, int x) {
40         if (L == R && p == L) {
41             tr[++idx] = {tr[u].sum + 1};
42             return idx;
43         }

```

```

44     int mid = L + R >> 1;
45     if (p <= mid) {
46         int id = modify(ls[u], L, mid, p, x);
47         ls[++idx] = id;
48         rs[idx] = rs[u];
49         tr[idx] = tr[ls[idx]] + tr[rs[idx]];
50         return idx;
51     } else {
52         int id = modify(rs[u], mid + 1, R, p, x);
53         rs[++idx] = id;
54         ls[idx] = ls[u];
55         tr[idx] = tr[ls[idx]] + tr[rs[idx]];
56         return idx;
57     }
58 }
59 int query(int u, int v, int L, int R, int k) {
60     if (L == R) return L;
61     int x = tr[ls[v]].sum - tr[ls[u]].sum;
62     int mid = L + R >> 1;
63     if (x >= k) {
64         return query(ls[u], ls[v], L, mid, k);
65     } else {
66         return query(rs[u], rs[v], mid + 1, R, k - x);
67     }
68 }
69 };

```

pbds

```

1  #include<ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
2  #include<ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
3
4  using namespace __gnu_pbds;
5  __gnu_pbds::tree<pair<ll,ll>, null_type, less<pair<ll,ll>>, rb_tree_tag,
6  tree_order_statistics_node_update> T;
7
8  if(op == 1)
9  {
10     T.insert({x, i});
11 }else if (op == 2)
12 {
13     T.erase(T.lower_bound({x, 0}));
14 }else if (op == 3)
15 {
16     cout << T.order_of_key({x, 0}) + 1 << "\n";
17 }else if (op == 4)
18 {
19     cout << T.find_by_order(x - 1)->first << "\n";
20 }else if (op == 5)
21 {
22     cout << prev(T.lower_bound({x, 0}))->first << "\n";
23 }else if (op == 6)
24 {

```

```

24     cout << T.lower_bound({x + 1, 0})->first << "\n";
25 }
26
27

```

bitset

```

1  #include<tr2/dynamic_bitset>
2  using std::tr2::dynamic_bitset;
3  dynamic_bitset< >bt(n+1);
4  _Find_first就是找到从低位到高位第一个1的位置
5  _Find_next就是找到当前位置的下一个1的位置
6  all/any/none checks if all, any or none of the bits are set to true
7  count returns the number of bits set to true
8  set 1
9  reset 0
10 filp

```

六、简单计算几何

点

```

1  using i64 = long long;
2
3  using T = double;
4  struct Point {
5      T x;
6      T y;
7      Point(T x = 0, T y = 0) : x(x), y(y) {}
8
9      Point &operator+=(const Point &p) {
10         x += p.x, y += p.y;
11         return *this;
12     }
13     Point &operator-=(const Point &p) {
14         x -= p.x, y -= p.y;
15         return *this;
16     }
17     Point &operator*=(const T &v) {
18         x *= v, y *= v;
19         return *this;
20     }
21     friend Point operator-(const Point &p) {
22         return Point(-p.x, -p.y);
23     }
24     friend Point operator+(Point lhs, const Point &rhs) {
25         return lhs += rhs;
26     }
27     friend Point operator-(Point lhs, const Point &rhs) {
28         return lhs -= rhs;
29     }

```

```

30     friend Point operator*(Point lhs, const T &rhs) {
31         return lhs *= rhs;
32     }
33 };
34
35 T dot(const Point &a, const Point &b) {
36     return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y;
37 }
38
39 T cross(const Point &a, const Point &b) {
40     return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
41 }

```

七、杂项

矩阵快速幂

```

1  struct Matrix{
2      int n , m ;
3      vector<vector<ll>> s;
4
5      Matrix(int n , int m):n(n) ,m(m) , s(n , vector<ll>(m ,0)){}
6
7      friend Matrix operator * (Matrix a , Matrix b){
8          assert(a.m == b.n);
9          Matrix res(a.n , b.m);
10         for(int k = 0 ; k < a.m ; k ++ )
11             for(int i = 0 ; i < a.n ; i ++ )
12                 for(int j = 0 ; j < b.m ; j ++ )
13                     res.s[i][j] = (res.s[i][j] + a.s[i][k] * b.s[k][j] %
mod) % mod;
14         return res;
15     }
16
17     Matrix qmi(ll b){
18         assert(n == m);
19         Matrix res(n , n);
20         for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++ )
21             res.s[i][i] = 1;
22         while(b){
23             if(b & 1)res = ((*this) * res );
24             b >>= 1;
25             *this = (*this) * (*this);
26         }
27         return (*this) = res;
28     };
29
30 };

```

组合数

```

1  ll fact[N] = {1}, inv[N] = {1};
2  ll C(ll x, ll y)

```

```

3  {
4      return(((fact[x] * inv[y])% MOD * inv[x-y]) % MOD);
5  }
6
7  ll P(ll x, ll y)
8  {
9      return fact[x] * inv[x - y] % MOD;
10 }
11
12 ll ksm(ll x, ll y)
13 {
14     ll ans = 1;
15     x %= MOD;
16     while(y)
17     {
18         if(y&1)
19         {
20             ans = ans * x % MOD;
21         }
22         x = x * x % MOD;
23         y /= 2;
24     }
25     return ans;
26 }
27
28 void build()
29 {
30     for(int i = 1 ; i < N ; i++ )
31     {
32         fact[i] = fact[i-1] * i % MOD;
33     }
34     for(int i = 1 ; i < N ; i++ )
35     {
36         inv[i] = inv[i-1] * ksm(i, MOD-2) % MOD;
37     }
38 }

```

勾股数

```

1  for (int m = 1; m * m <= 3E5; m++) {
2      for (int n = 1; n < m; n++) {
3          if (std::gcd(n, m) != 1) continue;
4          if ((n + m) % 2 == 0) continue;
5
6          int a, b, c;
7          a = m * m - n * n;
8          b = 2 * n * m;
9          c = m * m + n * n;
10
11         if (a > b) std::swap(a, b);
12         vec.push_back({a, b, c}); // 最简勾股数
13     }
14 }

```

八、python

```
1  '''
2  def main():
3      Do something
4  if __name__ == '__main__':
5      t = int(input())
6      for i in range(t):
7          main()
8  '''
9  for T in range(0,int(input())): #T组数据
10     N=int(input())
11     n,m=map(int,input().split())
12     s=input()
13     s=[int(x) for x in input().split()] #一行输入的数组
14     a[1:]=[int(x) for x in input().split()] #从下标1开始读入一行
15     for i in range(0,len(s)):
16         a,b=map(int,input().split())
17
18 while True: #未知多组数据
19     try:
20         #n,m=map(int,input().split())
21         #print(n+m,end="\n")
22     except EOFError: #捕获到异常
23         break
24     //////////////////////////////////
25     '''多行输入，指定行数'''
26
27 n, m = map(int, input().strip().split())#获取第一行，获取第二行可以再写一句同样的语
    句
28 #需要矩阵承接数据时
29 data = []
30 for i in range(n):
31     tmp = list(map(int, input().split()))
32     data.append(tmp)
33
34 '''多行输入，不指定行数'''
35 try:
36     data = []
37     while True:
38         line = input().strip() #strip去除左右两边的空白符
39         if line == ' ':
40             break
41         tmp = list(map(int, line.split())) #split按空白符拆开
42         data.append(tmp)
43 expect:
44     pass
45
```


一些基本数据结构

python中的栈和队列可以使用列表来模拟, 或者 `import deque`

匿名函数使用lambda关键字来定义 `lambda 参数: 表达式`

```
1  #使用中括号[]定义一个列表
2  # l=[23,'wtf',3.14]
3  list.append(obj)#将obj添加到list末尾,o(1)
4  list.insert(index,obj)#将obj插入列表index位置,o(n)
5  list.pop([index=-1])#移除元素并返回该元素
6  list.sort(key=None,reverse=False)#默认升序排序,o(nlogn)
7  list.reverse()#反转列表元素
8  list.clear()
9  len(list)#列表元素个数,o(1)
10 max(list)#返回列表元素最大值,o(n)
11 del list[2]#删除list中第三个元素
12
13 #用小括号定义一个元组,可以当作不能修改的list
14 # t=(23,'wtf',3.14)
15
16 #用花括号{}定义一个字典
17 d={key1:value1,key2:value2}#通过key访问value
18 print(d[key1])#输出value1
19 if key in dict : #key不存在会报错,要先询问
20     do something #或者使用
21 d.get(key)
22 for key in d: #遍历字典d
23     print(key,':',d.get(key))
24 dMerge=dict(d1,**d2)#将d1和d2合并为dMerge
25
26 #调用set()方法创建集合
27 s=set([1,2,3])#定义
28 s.add(4)#添加
29 s.remove(4)#删除
```

math库

```
1  import math
2  math.e #常量e,2.718281828459045
3  math.pi #常量pi,3.141592653589793
4  math.factorial(x) #x的阶乘
5  math.gcd(x,y) #x,y的gcd
6  math.sqrt(x) #x的平方根
7  x=math.log(n,a) #以a为底n的对数x,a^x=n,默认底数为e
8  math.log(32,2) #5.0
9  math.degrees(math.pi/4) #将pi/4转为角度
10 math.radians(45) #将45度转为弧度
11 math.cos(math.pi/4) #参数都为弧度
```

快速幂

```
1 def qmod(a,b,mod):
2     a=a%mod
3     ans=1
4     while b!=0:
5         if b&1:
6             ans=(ans*a)%mod
7             b>>=1
8             a=(a*a)%mod
9     return ans
```

并查集

```
1 N,m=map(int,input().split())
2 fa=[int(i) for i in range(N+1)]
3 siz=[1]*(N+1)
4 def findfa(x):
5     if fa[x]!=x:
6         fa[x]=findfa(fa[x])
7     return fa[x]
8 def Merge(x,y):
9     xx,yy=findfa(x),findfa(y)
10    if xx == yy:
11        return False
12    if siz[xx] > siz[yy]: #按秩合并
13        fa[yy]=xx
14        siz[xx]+=siz[yy]
15    else:
16        fa[xx]=yy
17        siz[yy]+=siz[xx]
18    return True
19 for i in range(m):
20     z,x,y=map(int,input().split())
21     if z==1:
22         Merge(x,y)
23     else:
24         print('Y' if findfa(x)==findfa(y) else 'N')
```

线段树区间加区间和

```
1 class SegTreeNode(): #python3中所有类默认都是新式类
2     def __init__(self): #类似构造函数,类方法必须包含参数self
3         self.value=0
4         self.lazytag=0
5
6 Data=[0 for i in range(0,100010)]
7
8 class SegTree():
9     def __init__(self):
10         self.SegTree=[SegTreeNode() for i in range(0,400010)]
11
12     def Build_SegTree(self,Root,L,R):
```

```

13         if L==R:
14             self.SegTree[Root].value=Data[L]
15             return
16         mid=(L+R)>>1
17         self.Build_SegTree(Root<<1,L,mid)
18         self.Build_SegTree(Root<<1|1,mid+1,R)
19
20     self.SegTree[Root].value=self.SegTree[Root<<1].value+self.SegTree[Root<<1|1
21     ].value
22     return
23
24     def Push_Down(self,Root,L,R):
25         if self.SegTree[Root].lazytag==0:
26             return
27         Add=self.SegTree[Root].lazytag
28         self.SegTree[Root].lazytag=0
29         mid=(L+R)>>1
30         self.SegTree[Root<<1].value+=(mid-L+1)*Add
31         self.SegTree[Root<<1|1].value+=(R-mid)*Add
32         self.SegTree[Root<<1].lazytag+=Add
33         self.SegTree[Root<<1|1].lazytag+=Add
34         return
35
36     def Update(self,Root,L,R,QL,QR,Add):
37         if R<QL or QR<L:
38             return
39         if QL<=L and R<=QR:
40             self.SegTree[Root].value+=(R-L+1)*Add
41             self.SegTree[Root].lazytag+=Add
42             return
43         mid=(L+R)>>1
44         self.Push_Down(Root,L,R)
45         self.Update(Root<<1,L,mid,QL,QR,Add)
46         self.Update(Root<<1|1,mid+1,R,QL,QR,Add)
47
48     self.SegTree[Root].value=self.SegTree[Root<<1].value+self.SegTree[Root<<1|1
49     ].value
50     return
51
52     def Query(self,Root,L,R,QL,QR):
53         if R<QL or QR<L:
54             return 0
55         if QL<=L and R<=QR:
56             return self.SegTree[Root].value
57         mid=(L+R)>>1
58         self.Push_Down(Root,L,R)
59         return
60     self.Query(Root<<1,L,mid,QL,QR)+self.Query(Root<<1|1,mid+1,R,QL,QR)
61
62 Tree=SegTree()
63 N,M=map(int,input().split())
64 a=input().split() #初始值
65
66 for i in range(1,N+1):
67     Data[i]=int(a[i-1])
68

```

```

64 Tree.Build_SegTree(1,1,N)
65
66 while M:
67     opt,L,R=map(int,input().split())
68     if opt==1:
69         Tree.Update(1,1,N,L,R,int(a[3]))
70     else:
71         print(str(Tree.Query(1,1,N,L,R)))
72     M-=1

```

字符串

```

1  ord('a')# 返回单个字符的 unicode:
2  chr(100)# 返回'd'
3
4  #strip和split
5  '   spacious   '.strip()#strip()移除 string 前后的字符串，默认来移除空格
6  '1,2,3'.split(',') #['1', '2', '3'],按照某个字符串来切分，返回一个 list,
7  '1,2,3'.split(',', maxsplit=1)#[ '1', '2,3'],传入一个参数maxsplit来限定分离数
8
9  #将字符串和列表相互转换
10 字符串转换成列表，注意交换字符需要先转换成列表
11  #1.list
12  str1 = '12345'
13  list1 = list(str1)
14  print(list1) #['1', '2', '3', '4', '5']
15  #2.str.split()通过指定分隔符对字符串进行切片
16  str3 = 'this is string example'
17  list3 = str3.split('i', 1)
18  print(list3) #['th', 's is string example']
19
20 列表转换成字符串，join里面的可以是list、set
21  #1.split.join(str),split是指定的分隔符，str是要转换的字符串
22  list1 = ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5']
23  str1 = "".join(list1)#12345
24
25  list3 = ['www', 'baidu', 'com']
26  str3 = ".".join(list3)#www.baidu.com
27
28  #是元音
29  def isVowel(ch:str) -> bool:
30      return ch in "aeiouAEIOU"
31  isVowel(s[i])
32

```

二维列表

```

1  ls = [] #二维列表新建可以直接建一个一维列表，后面直接append列表数据就可以了
2  ls_T = list(map(list, zip(*ls)))# 转置，用于取列元素
3  if 元素 in ls_T[0]: #判断是不是在0列里面
4      j = ls_T[0].index(元素) #第0列中该元素的位置，即多少行

```

list

```
1  #初始化
2  l = [0] * len(array)
3  l=[]
4
5  #从后往前访问
6  l[-1]表示最后一个数
7  for i in range(0, -10, -1)      #0, -1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6, -7, -8, -9
8  for j in reversed(range(len(nums)-1)) #加一个reverse可以直接颠倒
9
10 #enumerate 枚举
11 l = ["a", "b", "c"]
12 for i, v in enumerate(l):
13     print(i, v)
14 #0 a
15 #1 b
16 #2 c
17
18 #map
19 #可以将参数一一映射来计算， 比如
20 date = "2019-8-15"
21 Y, M, D = map(int, date.split('-'))    #Y = 2019, M = 8, D = 15
22 #map返回的是迭代对象而不是一个列表，要转成列表要加list
23
24
25 #sort
26 1.调用sort()排序，不会产生新的列表。lst.sort()升序排序
27 降序排序lst.sort(reverse=True) 升序排序lst.sort()
28 2.使用内置函数sorted()排序，会产生新的列表对象
29 lst1=sorted(lst)升序排序    lst2=sorted(lst,reverse=True)降序排序
30 l1 = [(1,2), (0,1), (3,10) ]
31 l2 = sorted(l1, key=lambda x: x[0])#按照 tuple 的第一个元素进行排序key允许传入一个
    自定义参数
32 # l2 = [(0, 1), (1, 2), (3, 10)]
33 #排序默认从小到大。可以用reverse=True倒序
34
35 #列表生成式
36 lst = [i*j for i in range(1,10)]
37 #ZIP
38 x = [1, 2, 3]
39 y = [4, 5, 6]
40 zipped = zip(x, y)
41 list(zipped)#[(1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6)]
42 ``keys(), values(), items()
43 这三个方法可以分别获得key, value, {key: value}的数组。
44
45 #max可以代替if来更新更大的数
46 maxnums=max(maxnums,tmp)
47
48 #多维数组
49 res = [[], []]
50 res[0].append()
51
52 #extend一次性添加多个元素
```

```

53 lst1.extend(lst2)
54 #insert在i位置添加x
55 lst.insert(i, x)
56

```

常用函数

```

1 round(x): 四舍五入
2 abs(x)/max()/min(): 绝对值/最大值/最小值
3 range(start=0, stop, step=1): 返回一个可迭代对象, 常用于for循环
4 pow(x, y, [z]): 求幂函数x^y, 运算完毕可以顺带对z取模
5 sorted(iterable, key, reverse): 采用Timsort的稳定排序算法, 默认升序
6 int(x, base=10)/float()/str(): 转整数(可自定义进制)/转浮点数/转字符串
7 bin()/oct()/hex(): 10进制转二进制(返回0b开头的字符串)/10进制转八进制(返回0开头的字符串)/10进制转十六进制(返回0x开头的字符串)
8 ord()/chr(): 字符转ASCII或ASCII转字符
9 math.gcd(x,y): 返回x和y的最大公约数
10
11 if .....elif.....else注意不要用else if

```

验证数据

最大流(dinic)

```

1 signed main()
2 {
3     mt19937 rand(0);
4     for (int i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
5         int n = rand() % 100, m = rand() % (n * n);
6         int s = n + 1, t = n + 2;
7         g.init(s, t, t);
8         for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
9             int u, v, w;
10            u = rand() % (n + 2) + 1;
11            v = rand() % (n + 2) + 1;
12            w = rand() % n;
13            g.addedge(u, v, w); //u -> v单向边
14        }
15        cout << g.dinic() << " ";
16    }
17 }

```

```

1 722 12 377 500 1240 412 460 550 95 2039 523 0 40 1655 877 221 3562 100 0 2528

```

最小费用最大流

```

1 mt19937 rand(0);
2 for (int i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
3     int n = rand() % 100 + 2;
4     int m = rand() % (n * n) + 1;
5     int s = n - 1, t = n;

```

```

6      g.init(s, t, t);
7      for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
8          int u, v, w, c;
9          u = rand() % n + 1;
10         v = rand() % n + 1;
11         w = rand() % 1000;
12         c = rand() % 1000;
13         g.addedge(u, v, w, c);
14     }
15     auto [ans1, ans2] = g.sol();
16     cout << ans1 << " " << ans2 << "\n";
17
18 }

```

```

1  15932 14704703
2  2209 2617444
3  21746 22827734
4  13113 14083600
5  21734 21946209
6  28796 27196768
7  3776 4579568
8  28384 29502294
9  23196 24861190
10 0 0
11 1288 1898029
12 1025 1127660
13 2807 1738067
14 36782 38352187
15 624 1922442
16 9168 10702007
17 10849 10835609
18 3154 4430069
19 8088 8840656
20 32961 31591050

```

Splay

```

1  mt19937 rand(0);
2  int n = 1000;
3  insert(1e18);
4  insert(-1e18);
5  int ans1 = 0, ans2 = 0;
6  while(n--) {
7      int x = rand() % 6 + 1;
8      int y = rand() % 10000;
9      if(x == 1) {
10         insert(y);
11     }
12     if(x == 2) {
13         del(y);
14     }
15     if(x == 3) {
16         int tmp = get_rank(y);
17         ans1 += tmp;

```

```

18     ans2 ^= tmp;
19 }
20 if(x == 4) {
21     int tmp = get_val(y);
22     ans1 += tmp;
23     ans2 ^= tmp;
24 }
25 if(x == 5) {
26     int tmp = tr[get_pre(y)].v;
27     ans1 += tmp;
28     ans2 ^= tmp;
29 }
30 if(x == 6) {
31     int tmp = tr[get_suc(y)].v;
32     ans1 += tmp;
33     ans2 ^= tmp;
34 }
35 }
36 cout << ans1 << " " << ans2 << "\n";

```

```

1 10000000000002329961 1000000000000001667

```

fft

```

1 signed main {
2     mt19937 rand(0);
3     for (int i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
4         int n = rand() % 100 + 1, m = rand() % 100 + 1;
5         vector<double> a(n), b(m);
6         for (int i = 0 ; i < n; i++) {
7             a[i] = rand() % 100 + 1;
8         }
9         for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
10            b[i] = rand() % 100 + 1;
11        }
12        auto ans = mul(a, b);
13        double sum = 0;
14        for (auto x : ans) {
15            sum += x;
16        }
17        cout << fixed << setprecision(0) << sum << " ";
18    }
19 }

```

```

1 5507964 1764445 1323685 8355072 22732435 4250782 3275356 1602420 4754812
  6657250 4982142 2173858 109809 2031180 12458752 7225646 11931738 15165549
  595010 47796

```

ntt


```

1 signed main() {
2     mt19937 rand(0);
3     for (int i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
4         int n = rand() % 100 + 1, m = rand() % 100 + 1;
5         Poly a, b;
6         a.a.resize(n);
7         b.a.resize(m);
8         for (int i = 0 ; i < n; i++) {
9             a.a[i] = rand() % 100 + 1;
10        }
11        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
12            b.a[i] = rand() % 100 + 1;
13        }
14        Poly ans = a * b;
15        int sum = 0;
16        for (auto x : ans.a) {
17            sum += x;
18        }
19        cout << sum << " ";
20    }
21 }

```

```

1 5507964 1764445 1323685 8355072 22732435 4250782 3275356 1602420 4754812
6657250 4982142 2173858 109809 2031180 12458752 7225646 11931738 15165549
595010 47796

```

Prime

```

1 2 2 3 3 5 5 7 7
2 11 11 11 13 17 19 23 29 41 79 83 83 89 97
3 101 103 107 109 113 331 547 587 797 977 983 991 997
4 1009 1013 1019 1021 1031 2693 8039 8467 9547 9941 9949 9967 9973
5 10007 10009 10037 10039 10061 46381 57077 62851 98213 99961 99971 99989
99991
6 100003 100019 100043 100049 100057 107183 234383 573509 984007 999959 999961
999979 999983
7 1000003 1000033 1000037 1000039 1000081 1016927 1055189 6900961 7922111
9999943 9999971 9999973 9999991
8 10000019 10000079 10000103 10000121 10000139 10917271 68353301 75707057
88814903 99999941 99999959 99999971 99999989
9 100000007 100000037 100000039 100000049 100000073 166082023 574322789
654228647 676053907 999999883 999999893 999999929 999999937
10 1000000007 1000000009 1000000021 1000000033 1000000087 3397148761 5440806487
7154354923 9380086069 9999999881 9999999929 9999999943 9999999967
11 10000000019 10000000033 10000000061 10000000069 10000000097 12482387257
37315188863 50976305209 54383534603 99999999907 99999999943 99999999947
99999999977
12 100000000003 100000000019 100000000057 100000000063 100000000069
286708136027 452216566141 733218692447 772825281731 999999999937
999999999959 999999999961 999999999989
13 1000000000039 1000000000061 1000000000063 1000000000091 1000000000121
3032586593209 3836572107527 5416485186193 7173322551641 9999999999763
9999999999799 9999999999863 9999999999971

```

| | |
|----|--|
| 14 | 100000000000037 100000000000051 100000000000099 100000000000129 100000000000183 36885590072783 37541934267829 48213030604087 50498419100719 9999999999931 9999999999959 9999999999971 9999999999973 |
| 15 | 1000000000000031 1000000000000067 1000000000000097 1000000000000099 1000000000000133 403474996735879 421689567204827 779233068792001 896525624400839 99999999999877 99999999999883 99999999999947 99999999999989 |
| 16 | 1000000000000037 1000000000000091 1000000000000159 1000000000000187 1000000000000223 4520969764685597 4892903438650489 5545765365226421 6511840361739199 99999999999851 99999999999887 99999999999917 99999999999937 |
| 17 | 10000000000000061 10000000000000069 10000000000000079 10000000000000099 10000000000000453 15275914421071933 20593827648809693 58624671566507821 71885865416282849 999999999999943 999999999999961 999999999999977 999999999999997 |
| 18 | 100000000000000003 10000000000000013 10000000000000019 10000000000000021 10000000000000049 407170308628310287 798161809347356543 912597791950842211 971601792743437627 9999999999999863 9999999999999877 999999999999967 9999999999999989 |
| 19 | 1000000000000000003 100000000000000009 100000000000000031 1000000000000000079 1000000000000000177 1123531975834070419 2245710371805018757 3108977463994466341 4717942754514214051 |