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```

# 基础

## 离散化nlogn

```
******
int a[N];
int b[N];
int n,cnt=0;
cin>>n;
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)cin>>a[i],b[cnt++]=a[i];
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
    cout<<a[i]<<" ";
}</pre>
```

```
cout<<endl;
sort(b,b+cnt);
cnt=unique(b,b+cnt)-b;
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)a[i]=lower_bound(b,b+n,a[i])-b,a[i]++;//离散化处理

for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
{
    cout<<a[i]<<" ";
}</pre>
```

```
int a[M],d[M],t[M],n;
//原数组/ 离散化后的数组/ 树状数组
bool cmp(int x,int y)
{
   if(a[x]==a[y]) return x>y;//避免元素相同
   return a[x]>a[y];//按照原序列第几大排列
}
int main()
   cin>>n;
   for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
   cin>>a[i],d[i]=i;//初始化
   sort(d+1,d+n+1,cmp);
   //排序时候d就是离散化的数组了
       return 0;
}
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原文链接: https://blog.csdn.net/qq_41431457/article/details/88945833
```

### 文件读写方式

```
freopen("input.txt","r",stdin);
freopen("output.txt","w",stdout);
```

## int128

```
inline __int128 read()
{
    __int128 x=0,f=1;
    char c=getchar();
    while(c<'0'||c>'9')
    {
        if(c=='-') f=-1;
        c=getchar();
    }
}
```

```
}
while(c>='0'&&c<='9')
{
    x=(x<<3)+(x<<1)+(c^48);
    c=getchar();
}
return x*f;
}
void write(__int128 x){
    if(x>9) write(x/10);
    putchar(x%10^48);
}
```

# 快读 快写 //c++17不能用register int x int st[33]

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define 11 long long
const int inf=0x3f3f3f3f;
inline int read()
   int x=0, f=1;
    char c=getchar();
    while(c<'0'||c>'9')
        if(c=='-') f=-1;
        c=getchar();
    }
    while(c>='0'&&c<='9')
        x=(x<<3)+(x<<1)+(c^48);
        c=getchar();
    return x*f;
}
void write(int x){
 if(x>9) write(x/10);
 putchar(x%10^48);
inline void write( int x) {
    if (x == 0) putchar('0');
    else {
        int st[33], tp = 0;
        while (st[++tp] = x \% 10, x /= 10);
        while (putchar(st[tp] ^ 48), --tp);
   putchar('\n');
}
int main()
```

```
{
  ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
  cin.tie(0);
  cout.tie(0);
  int a;
  return 0;
}
```

# 二分 三分

#### 二分

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define 11 long long
const int inf=0x3f3f3f3f;
const int N=1e5+1;
int a[N];
int main()
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    int n,q;
    cin>>n>>q;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
    {
        cin>>a[i];
    }
    for(int i=1;i<=q;i++)</pre>
        int x;
        cin>>x;
        int l=1;int r=n;
        int mid=(1+r)/2;
        while(1<r)
        {
            mid=(1+r)/2;
            if(a[mid]>=x)
                 r=mid;
            }
            else
            {
                 l=mid+1;
            }
        }
        int temp1=1-1;
        //cout<<1-1<<" ";
```

```
l=1; r=n;
        while(1<r)
        {
             mid=(1+r+1)/2;
             if(a[mid]<=x)</pre>
                 1=mid;
             }
             else
             {
                 r=mid-1;
             }
        }
        int temp2=1-1;
        //cout<<l-1<<endl;
        if(a[temp1+1]==x\&a[temp2+1]==x)
             cout<<temp1<<" "<<temp2<<"\n";</pre>
        }
        else cout<<-1<<" "<<-1<<"\n";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

#### 三分

```
const double eps=1e-8;
double Ax,Ay,Bx,By,Cx,Cy,Dx,Dy;
double p,q,r;
double len(double x1,double y1,double x2,double y2)
    return sqrt(pow(x1-x2,2)+pow(y1-y2,2));
double time_EFD(double Ex,double Ey)//三分点F;
{
    double lx=Cx, rx=Dx, ly=Cy, ry=Dy;
    while(len(lx,ly,rx,ry)>eps)
    {
        double lmidx=lx+(rx-lx)/3;
        double lmidy=ly+(ry-ly)/3;
        double rmidx=rx-(rx-lx)/3;
        double rmidy=ry-(ry-ly)/3;
        double time1=len(Ex,Ey,lmidx,lmidy)/r+len(lmidx,lmidy,Dx,Dy)/q;
        double time2=len(Ex,Ey,rmidx,rmidy)/r+len(rmidx,rmidy,Dx,Dy)/q;
        if(time1-time2>eps)
        {
            1x=1midx;
            ly=lmidy;
        }
```

```
else
        {
            rx=rmidx;
            ry=rmidy;
        }
    }
    return len(Ex,Ey,lx,ly)/r+len(lx,ly,Dx,Dy)/q;//time = EF/r + FD/q;
}
double time_all()//三分E点
    double lx=Ax, ly=Ay;
    double rx=Bx,ry=By;
    while(len(lx,ly,rx,ry)>eps)
    {
        double lmidx=lx+(rx-lx)/3;
        double lmidy=ly+(ry-ly)/3;
        double rmidx=rx-(rx-1x)/3;
        double rmidy=ry-(ry-ly)/3;
        double time1=len(Ax,Ay,lmidx,lmidy)/p+time_EFD(lmidx,lmidy);
        double time2=len(Ax,Ay,rmidx,rmidy)/p+time_EFD(rmidx,rmidy);
        if(time1-time2>eps)
        {
            lx=lmidx;
            ly=lmidy;
        }
        else
        {
            rx=rmidx;
            ry=rmidy;
        }
    }
    return len(Ax,Ay,lx,ly)/p+time_EFD(lx,ly);
}
int main()
{
    cin>>Ax>>Bx>>By>>Cx>>Cy>>Dx>>Dy;
    cin>>p>>q>>r;
    printf("%.2f\n",time_all());
    return 0;
}
```

### 前缀差分

#### 二维前缀

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
   int sum[200][200];
   int qz[200][200];
```

```
int n;
    cin>>n;
    int a[200][200];
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
    {
         for(int j=1;j<=n;j++)</pre>
             cin>>a[i][j];
             qz[i][j]=qz[i][j-1]+a[i][j];
             sum[i][j]=sum[i-1][j]+qz[i][j];
         }
    }
    int temp;
    int maxx=-2147483648;
    for(int x1=1;x1<=n;x1++)</pre>
         for(int x2=1;x2 <= n;x2++)
         {
             for(int y1=1;y1<=n;y1++)</pre>
             {
                 for(int y2=1;y2<=n;y2++)
                      if(x1>x2||y1>y2)continue;
                      else
                      {
                          temp=sum[x2][y2]-sum[x1-1][y2]-sum[x2][y1-1]+sum[x1-1][y1-1]
1];
                          maxx=max(maxx,temp);
                      }
                 }
             }
         }
    }
    cout<<maxx;</pre>
    return 0;
}
```

## 排序

### 并归排序

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int ans;
int a[1000000];
int c[1000000];
void msort(int b,int e)
{
   if(b==e)return ;
   int mid=b+e>>1;
   int i=b;int j=mid+1;int k=b;
```

```
msort(b,mid);
    msort(mid+1,e);
    while(i<=mid&&j<=e)</pre>
        if(a[i] \le a[j])
             c[k++]=a[i++];
        else
        {
             c[k++]=a[j++];
             ans=ans+mid+1-i;
        }
    }
    //有剩余,补充上
    while(i<=mid)</pre>
        c[k++]=a[i++];
    while(j<=e)</pre>
        c[k++]=a[j++];
    }
    //更新序列;
    for(int v=b;v<=e;v++)</pre>
        a[v]=c[v];
}
int main()
{
    int n;
    cin>>n;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        cin>>a[i];
     }
    msort(1,n);
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        cout<<a[i]<<" ";
    }
    cout<<end1<<ans;</pre>
    return 0;
}
```

#### 快排

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
const int N=1e6+10;
int a[N];
void qsort(int 1,int r)
{
```

```
if(l>=r)return ;
    int x=a[1+r>>1];
    int i=l-1; int j=r+1;
    while(i<j)</pre>
    {
         do i++; while(a[i]<x);</pre>
         do j--; while(a[j]>x);
        if(i<j)swap(a[i],a[j]);</pre>
    }
    qsort(1,j);
    qsort(j+1,r);
}
int main()
    int n;
    cin>>n;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
         cin>>a[i];
    qsort(1,n);
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
        cout<<a[i]<<" ";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

## 结构体内部+sort

```
struct node
{
   int l,r;
   bool operator <(const node &a)const{
      return r < a.r;
   }
};</pre>
```

# 高精度acwing

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define ll long long
const ll inf=0x3f3f3f3f;
const ll N=1e5+1;
vector<int> add(vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B)
{
   if (A.size() < B.size()) return add(B, A);
   vector<int> C;
```

```
int t = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < A.size(); i ++ )
        t += A[i];
        if (i < B.size()) t += B[i];
       C.push_back(t % 10);
       t /= 10;
    }
   if (t) C.push_back(t);
    return C;
}
vector<int> sub(vector<int> &A, vector<int> &B)
{
   vector<int> C;
   for (int i = 0, t = 0; i < A.size(); i ++ )
        t = A[i] - t;
       if (i < B.size()) t -= B[i];</pre>
        C.push_back((t + 10) % 10);
       if (t < 0) t = 1;
        else t = 0;
   }
    while (C.size() > 1 \&\& C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
    return C;
}
vector<int> mul(vector<int> &A, int b)
{
   vector<int> C;
   int t = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < A.size() || t; i ++ )
        if (i < A.size()) t += A[i] * b;
       C.push_back(t % 10);
       t /= 10;
    }
    while (C.size() > 1 \&\& C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
   return C;
}
vector<int> div(vector<int> &A, int b, int &r)
   vector<int> C;
    r = 0;
   for (int i = A.size() - 1; i >= 0; i -- )
        r = r * 10 + A[i];
        c.push_back(r / b);
```

```
r \%= b;
    }
    reverse(C.begin(), C.end());
    while (C.size() > 1 \&\& C.back() == 0) C.pop_back();
    return C:
}
//add
int main()
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    string a,b;
    vector<int>A,B;
    cin>>a>>b;
    for(int i=a.size()-1;i>=0;i--)A.emplace_back(a[i]-'0');
    for(int i=b.size()-1;i>=0;i--)B.emplace_back(b[i]-'0');
    auto C=add(A,B);
    for(int i=C.size()-1;i>=0;i--)cout<<C[i];</pre>
    return 0;
}
//sub
int main()
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    string a,b;
    vector<int>A,B;
    cin>>a>>b;
    for(int i=a.size()-1;i>=0;i--)A.emplace_back(a[i]-'0');
    for(int i=b.size()-1;i>=0;i--)B.emplace_back(b[i]-'0');
    vector<int>C;
    if(a.size()<b.size()){cout<<'-';swap(A,B);}</pre>
    else if(a.size()==b.size())
    {
        if(a<b)
        {
            cout<<'-';
            swap(A,B);
        }
    }
    C=sub(A,B);
    for(int i=C.size()-1;i>=0;i--)cout<<C[i];</pre>
    return 0;
}
int main()
{
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    string a; int b;
    vector<int>A,B;
    cin>>a>>b;
    for(int i=a.size()-1;i>=0;i--)A.emplace_back(a[i]-'0');
    auto C=mul(A,b);
    for(int i=C.size()-1;i>=0;i--)cout<<C[i];
```

#### 简易大数处理

统计答案时,我们可以用两个数来存,先用第一个数存答案,当答案大小出国1e18时,我们就将超出部分存到第二个数,这里的超出部分是指第1e18位之后的数,也就是这两位数拼起来就是答案 这部分对应的代码:

```
ll te=1e18
if(ans[0]>=te)ans[1]+=ans[0]/te,ans[0]%=te;

if(ans[1])printf("%11d%01811d\n",ans[1],ans[0]);
else printf("%11d\n",ans[0]);
```