

1 Setup

1.1 Setup

```

1 compile.sh
2 #!/bin/bash
3 g++ $1 && ./a.out < ipt.in > opt.out
4
5 sudo chmod u+x compile.sh
6
7 vim ~/.bashrc
8 alias run='~/compile.sh'

```

1.2 template

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #pragma GCC optimize("O3","unroll-loops")
3 #define IO cin.tie(0), ios::sync_with_stdio(0)
4 #define All(x) x.begin(), x.end()
5 #define endl "\n"
6 #define sort_unique(x) sort(All(x)); x.erase(unique(All(x)),
7 x.end());
8 #define REP(i,n) for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
9 #define printId(a) {for(auto v: a) cout << v << " "; cout <<
10 endl;}
11 #define eb emplace_back
12 #define pb push_back
13 #define ne nth_element
14 #define lb lower_bound
15 #define ub upper_bound
16 #define int long long
17 #typedef pair<int, int> pii;
18 #typedef vector<int> vi;
19 using namespace std;
20
21 #include <bits/extc++.h>
22 #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
23 #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
24 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
25 #define multiset tree<ll, null_type,less_equal<ll>,
26 rb_tree_tag,tree_order_statistics_node_update>
27 order_of_key(k) : nums strictly smaller than k
28 find_by_order(k): index from 0
29 /*
30 | Tag          | push | pop   | join | modify |
31 | paring_heap_tag | O(1) | O(lgN) | O(1) | O(lgN) |
32 | thin_heap_tag | O(lgN) | O(lgN) | 慢   | 慢   |
33 | binomial_heap_tag | O(1) | O(lgN) | O(1) | O(lgN) |
34 | rc_binomial_heap_tag | O(1) | O(lgN) | O(1) | O(lgN) |
35 | binary_heap_tag | O(1) | O(lgN) | 慢   | O(lgN) |
36 */
37 #typedef __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<pair<int,ii>,less<pair<int
38 ,ii>,>,rc_binomial_heap_tag> heap;
39
40 int32_t main(){
41     IO;
42     return 0;
43 }

```

2 IO

2.1 IO

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #pragma GCC optimize("O3","unroll-loops")
3 #define IO cin.tie(0), ios::sync_with_stdio(0)
4 #define All(x) x.begin(), x.end()
5 #define sort_unique(x) sort(All(x)); x.erase(unique(All(x)),
6 x.end());
7 #define ne nth_element
8 using namespace std;
9 #include <bits/extc++.h>
10 #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
11 #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
12 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
13 #define multiset tree<ll, null_type,less_equal<ll>,
14 rb_tree_tag,tree_order_statistics_node_update>
15 order_of_key(k) : nums strictly smaller than k
16 find_by_order(k): index from 0
17 /*
18 | Tag          | push | pop   | join | modify |
19 | paring_heap_tag | O(1) | O(lgN) | O(1) | O(lgN) |
20 | thin_heap_tag | O(lgN) | O(lgN) | 慢   | 慢   |
21 | binomial_heap_tag | O(1) | O(lgN) | O(1) | O(lgN) |
22 | rc_binomial_heap_tag | O(1) | O(lgN) | O(1) | O(lgN) |
23 | binary_heap_tag | O(1) | O(lgN) | 慢   | O(lgN) |
24 */
25 #typedef __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<pair<int,ii>,less<pair<int
26 ,ii>,>,rc_binomial_heap_tag> heap;

```

3 Data_Structure

3.1 線段樹

```

1 ll v[1e5] , seg[4e5+7];
2 void StructSEG(int l , int r , ll node){
3     if(l==r) seg[node] = v[r];
4     else{
5         int mid = (l+r) >> 1 , tmp = node << 1;
6         StructSEG(l,mid,tmp);
7         StructSEG(mid+1,r,tmp+1);
8         seg[node] = seg[tmp] + seg[tmp+1];
9     }
10 }
11 int query(int tL , int tR , int nL , int nR , int node){
12     int mid = (nL+nR)>>1 , ans = 0 ;
13     if(tL <= nL && nR <= tR) return seg[node];
14     if(tL <= mid) ans += query(tL,tR,nL ,mid,(node<<1));
15     if(tR > mid) ans += query(tL,tR,mid+1,nR ,(node<<1)+1);
16     return ans ;
17 }
18 void updateNode(int idx , int val , int l , int r , int node){
19     if(l == r) seg[node] = val , v[idx] = val ;
20     else{
21         int m = (l + r) >> 1 ;
22         int leftNode = (node << 1) ;

```

```

23         int rightNode = (node << 1) + 1 ;
24         if(idx <= m && idx >= l) updateNode(idx , val , l , m
25             , leftNode ) ;
26         else updateNode(idx , val , m+1,r , rightNode ) ;
27     }
28 }
29
30 int main(){
31     IO;
32     int n, q, l, r;
33     cin >> n >> q;
34     for(int i = 1 ; i <= n ; i++) cin >> v[i];
35     StructSEG(1,n,1) ;
36     while(q--){
37         cin >> l >> r ;
38         cout << query(l,r,1,n,1) << '\n' ;
39     }
40 }

```

3.2 區間修改線段樹

```

1 #define Ls(x) x << 1
2 #define Rs(x) x << 1 | 1
3 int N = 1e5+5;
4 vector<int> segTree(4*N), lazy(4*N) , arr(N);
5 void build(int l , int r , int idx = 1){
6     if(l == r){
7         segTree[idx] = arr[l];
8         return;
9     }
10    int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
11    build(l, mid, Ls(idx));
12    build(mid+1, r, Rs(idx));
13    segTree[idx] = segTree[Ls(idx)]+ segTree[Rs(idx)];
14 }
15
16 void pushDown(int l , int r , int idx){
17     if(lazy[idx] == 0) return;
18     segTree[idx] += (r-l+1)*lazy[idx];
19     if(l != r) lazy[Ls(idx)] += lazy[idx], lazy[Rs(idx)] +=
20         lazy[idx];
21     lazy[idx] = 0;
22 }
23 void update(int l , int r , int ql , int qr , int val , int idx =
24 1){
25     pushDown(l , r , idx);
26     if(l > qr || r < ql) return;
27     if(l >= ql && r <= qr){
28         segTree[idx] += (r-l+1)*val;
29         if(l != r) lazy[Ls(idx)] += val, lazy[Rs(idx)] += val
30             ;
31     }
32     int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
33     update(l, mid, ql ,qr , val , Ls(idx));
34     update(mid+1, r, ql ,qr , val , Rs(idx));
35     segTree[idx] = segTree[Ls(idx)]+ segTree[Rs(idx)];
36 }
37 int query(int l , int r , int ql , int qr , int idx = 1){
38     pushDown(l , r , idx);

```

```

39     if(l > qr || r < ql) return 0;
40     if(l >= ql && r <= qr) return segTree[idx];
41     int mid = (l+r) >> 1, sum = 0;
42     if(ql <= mid) sum += query(l, mid, ql, qr, Ls(idx));
43     if(qr > mid) sum += query(mid+1, r, ql, qr, Rs(idx));
44     return sum;
45 }
46 int main(){
47     int n, t;
48     cin >> n >> t;
49     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) cin >> arr[i];
50     build(1,n,1);
51     for(int i = 0; i < t; i++){
52         int j, l, r, v;
53         cin >> j;
54         if(j == 1){
55             cin >> l >> r >> v;
56             update(1,n,l,r,v);
57         }else{
58             cin >> r;
59             cout << query(r,1,n) << endl;
60         }
61     }
62 }
63
64
65
66
67 // prefix sum
68 #pragma GCC optimize("O3","unroll-loops")
69 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
70 #define IO ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0), cin.tie(0), cout.tie(0)
71 #define endl '\n'
72 #define Ls(x) x << 1
73 #define Rs(x) (x << 1) | 1
74 using namespace std;
75 typedef long long ll;
76
77 int N = 2e5 + 5;
78 vector<ll> segTree(4 * N, -2e18), lazy(4 * N), arr(N);
79
80 void build(int l, int r, int idx = 1){
81     if(l == r){
82         segTree[idx] = arr[l];
83         return;
84     }
85     int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
86     build(l, mid, Ls(idx));
87     build(mid+1, r, Rs(idx));
88     segTree[idx] = max(segTree[Ls(idx)], segTree[Rs(idx)]);
89 }
90
91 void pushDown(int l, int r, int idx, int x = 0){
92     if(lazy[idx] == 0) return;
93     segTree[idx] += lazy[idx];
94     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
95     if(l != r) lazy[Ls(idx)] += lazy[idx], lazy[Rs(idx)];
96     lazy[idx] = 0;
97 }
98
99 void update(int l, int r, int ql, int qr, ll val, int idx = 1){
100     pushDown(l, r, idx);

```

3.3 Kurska

```
1 struct Edge {
2     int src;
3     int dest;
4     int weight;
5     Edge(int s, int d, int w) : src(s), dest(d), weight(w) {} 18
6 }; 19
7 int findParent(const vector<int>& parent, int i) { 20
8     if (parent[i] == i) return i; 21
9     return findParent(parent, parent[i]); 22
10 } 23
11 vector<Edge> kruskalMST(const vector<vector<int>>& 24
12     adjacencyMatrix) { 25
13     int size = adjacencyMatrix.size(); 26
14     vector<Edge> mst, edges; 27
15     for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i) { 28
16         for (int j = i + 1; j < size; ++j) { 29
17             // Implementation of Kruskal's algorithm 30
18         } 31
19     } 32
20 } 33
```

```

101 if(l > qr || r < ql) return;
102 if(l >= ql && r <= qr){ /* segTree[idx] += val; */
103     lazy[idx] += val;
104     pushDown(l, r, idx);
105     return;
106 }
107 int mid = (l+r) >> 1;
108 update(l, mid, ql, qr, val, Ls(idx));
109 update(mid+1, r, ql, qr, val, Rs(idx));
110 segTree[idx] = max(segTree[Ls(idx)], segTree[Rs(idx)]);
111 }
112
113
114
115 ll query(int l, int r, int ql, int qr, int idx = 1){
116     pushDown(l, r, idx);
117     if(l > qr || r < ql) return -2e18;
118     if(l >= ql && r <= qr) return segTree[idx];
119     ll mid = (l+r) >> 1, ans = -2e18;
120     ans = max(ans, query(l, mid, ql, qr, Ls(idx)));
121     ans = max(ans, query(mid+1, r, ql, qr, Rs(idx)));
122     segTree[idx] = max(segTree[Ls(idx)], segTree[Rs(idx)]);
123     return ans;
124 }
125
126 int main(){
127     IO;
128     int n, q;
129     cin >> n >> q;
130     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) cin >> tmp[i];
131     arr = tmp;
132     for(int i = 2; i <= n; i++) arr[i] += arr[i-1];
133     build(1, n, 1);
134
135     while(q--){
136         int j, k, u;
137         cin >> j >> k >> u;
138         if(j == 1) update(1, n, k, n, u - tmp[k]), tmp[k] = u;
139         else cout << max(0ll, query(1, n, k, u) - (k!=1?query(1, n, k-1, k-1):0)) << endl;
140     }
141 }
```

```
16         if (adjacencyMatrix[i][j] > 0) edges.push_back(
17             Edge(i, j, adjacencyMatrix[i][j]));
18     }
19     sort(edges.begin(), edges.end(), [](const Edge& e1, const
20         Edge& e2) {
21         return e1.weight < e2.weight;
22     });
23     vector<int> parent(size);
24     for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i) parent[i] = i;
25     int count = 0;
26     for (const Edge& edge : edges) {
27         if (count == size - 1) break;
28         int srcParent = findParent(parent, edge.src) ,
29             destParent = findParent(parent, edge.dest);
30         if (srcParent != destParent) {
31             mst.push_back(edge);
32             ++count;
33             parent[srcParent] = destParent;
34         }
35     }
36     return mst;
37 }
```

3.4 Prim

```
1 vector<Edge> primMST(const vector<vector<int>>&
2     adjacencyMatrix) {
3     int size = adjacencyMatrix.size();
4     vector<bool> visited(size, false);
5     vector<Edge> mst;
6     priority_queue<Edge, vector<Edge>, function<bool(Edge,
7         Edge)> pq(
8         [] (const Edge& e1, const Edge& e2) { return e1.weight
9             > e2.weight; })
10    );
11    visited[0] = true;
12    for (int i = 1; i < size; ++i) {
13        if (adjacencyMatrix[0][i] > 0) {
14            pq.push(Edge(0, i, adjacencyMatrix[0][i]));
15        }
16    }
17    while (!pq.empty()) {
18        Edge minEdge = pq.top();
19        pq.pop();
20        int u = minEdge.dest;
21        if (visited[u]) continue;
22        visited[u] = true;
23        mst.push_back(minEdge);
24        for (int v = 0; v < size; ++v) {
25            if (adjacencyMatrix[u][v] > 0 && !visited[v]) pq.
26                push(Edge(u, v, adjacencyMatrix[u][v]));
27        }
28    }
29    return mst;
30 }
```

3.5 DAG

```

1 void DFS(map<int,queue<int>> &graph , map<int,bool> &visited 36
2   , int place , stack<int> &ans){
3     if(visited[place] == true) return;
4     visited[place]=true;
5     while(!graph[place].empty())
6       DFS(graph , visited , graph[place].front() , ans) ,
7       graph[place].pop();
8     ans.push(place);
9   }
10 for(auto&n:graph) DFS(graph , visited , n.first , ans) ;
11 while(!ans.empty()) cout << ans.top() << " " , ans.pop();

```

3.6 Unionfind

```

1 int Find(int*a,int n){
2   if(a[n]==n) return n;
3   return a[n]=Find(a,a[n]);
4 }
5 void Union(int*a,int n,int m){
6   a[Find(a,n)]=Find(a,m);
7 }

```

3.7 CDQ

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 #define fastio ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false); cin.tie(0);
5 #define endl '\n'
6 #define _ << ' ' <<
7
8 const int INF = 2e9;
9
10 struct info {
11   int t, p;
12   long long x;
13   // 當 x 界在 -1e9 ~ 1e9，代表這是修改
14   // 當 x >= INF，代表這是詢問
15   // 並且詢問的編號為 (x - INF)
16   // 例：第 2 次詢問，那 x 就設為 INF + 2
17   // 當 x <= -INF，一樣代表詢問，只不過是倒扣的詢問
18 };
19
20 int n, q;
21 vector<info> v;
22 vector<long long> ans;
23
24 void cdq(int l, int r) {
25   if (l == r) return;
26
27   int mid = (l+r) / 2; cdq(l, mid); cdq(mid+1, r);
28
29   vector<info> temp;
30   long long add_sum = 0;
31   int pl = l, pr = mid+1;
32
33   while (pl <= mid && pr <= r) {
34     if (v[pl].p <= v[pr].p) {
35       temp.emplace_back(v[pl]);

```

```

36       if (abs(v[pl].x) <= 1e9) {
37         add_sum += v[pl].x;
38       }
39       pl++;
40     } else {
41       temp.emplace_back(v[pr]);
42       if (v[pr].x >= INF) {
43         ans[v[pr].x - INF] += add_sum;
44       } else if (v[pr].x <= -INF) {
45         ans[-(v[pr].x + INF)] -= add_sum;
46       }
47       pr++;
48     }
49   }
50   while (pl <= mid) {
51     temp.emplace_back(v[pl]);
52     // 小小優化，註解掉的這段一樣可以不寫
53     // if (abs(v[pl].x) <= 1e9) {
54     //   add_sum += v[pl].x;
55     // }
56     pl++;
57   }
58   while (pr <= r) {
59     temp.emplace_back(v[pr]);
60     if (v[pr].x >= INF) {
61       ans[v[pr].x - INF] += add_sum;
62     } else if (v[pr].x <= -INF) {
63       ans[-(v[pr].x + INF)] -= add_sum;
64     }
65     pr++;
66   }
67   for (int i = l, j = 0; i <= r; i++, j++) {
68     v[i] = temp[j];
69   }
70 }
71
72 }
73
74 int main() {
75   fastio
76
77   cin >> n >> q;
78   v.clear(); ans.clear();
79
80   int time = 0;
81   vector<long long> arr(n+1);
82
83   for (int p = 1; p <= n; p++) {
84     long long x; cin >> x;
85     v.emplace_back(info{++time, p, x});
86     arr[p] = x;
87   }
88
89   int ask_id = 0;
90   for (int i = 0; i < q; i++) {
91     int op; cin >> op;
92     if (op == 1) {
93       int p; long long x;
94       cin >> p >> x;
95       v.emplace_back(info{++time, p, x - arr[p]});
96       arr[p] = x;
97     } else {
98       int l, r; cin >> l >> r;
99     }
100 }
101
102 v.emplace_back(info{++time, r, INF + ask_id});
103 if (l > 1) v.emplace_back(info{time, l-1, -INF -
104   ask_id});
105 ask_id++;
106 ans.emplace_back(0);
107 }
108 cdq(0, (int)v.size()-1);
109 for (int i = 0; i < (int)ans.size(); i++)
110   cout << ans[i] << endl;
111
112 return 0;
113 }
114
115 struct info {
116   int x, y, id; // id 是數對在原本陣列的位置
117 };
118 int N;
119 vector<info> v;
120 vector<int> ans;
121
122 void cdq(int L, int R) {
123   if (L == R) return;
124
125   int mid = (L + R) / 2;
126   cdq(L, mid);
127   cdq(mid + 1, R);
128
129   vector<info> temp;
130   int pl = L, pr = mid + 1;
131
132   while (pl <= mid && pr <= R) {
133     if (v[pl].y < v[pr].y) {
134       temp.emplace_back(v[pl]);
135       pl++;
136     } else {
137       temp.emplace_back(v[pr]);
138       ans[v[pr].id] += (pl - L);
139       pr++;
140     }
141   }
142
143   while (pl <= mid) {
144     temp.emplace_back(v[pl]);
145     pl++;
146   }
147
148   while (pr <= R) {
149     temp.emplace_back(v[pr]);
150     ans[v[pr].id] += (pl - L);
151     pr++;
152   }
153
154   for (int pt = 0, pv = L; pv <= R; pt++, pv++) {
155     v[pv] = temp[pt];
156   }
157 }
158
159 int main() {
160   // 把所有數對按照 x 排序;
161   cdq(0, N - 1);
162   // 輸出答案;
163
164 }

```

```

165     return 0;
166 }
167
168 struct info {
169     int x, y, z, id; // id 是數對在原本陣列的位置
170 };
171 int N;
172 vector<info> v;
173 vector<int> ans;
174
175 void cdq(int L, int R) {
176     if (L == R) return;
177     int mid = (L + R) / 2;
178     cdq(L, mid);
179     cdq(mid + 1, R);
180
181     vector<info> temp;
182     vector<pair<int, int>> BIT_op; // BIT_op: 紀錄你在BIT的
183     的操作，包含修改位置、修改的值
184
185     int pl = L, pr = mid + 1;
186     while (pl <= mid && pr <= R) {
187         if (v[pl].y < v[pr].y) {
188             temp.emplace_back(v[pl]);
189             BIT_upd(v[pl].z, 1);
190             BIT_op.emplace_back(make_pair(v[pl].z, 1));
191             pl++;
192         } else {
193             temp.emplace_back(v[pr]);
194             ans[v[pr].id] += BIT.qry(v[pr].z - 1);
195             pr++;
196         }
197     }
198
199     while (pl <= mid) {
200         temp.emplace_back(v[pl]);
201         pl++;
202     }
203     while (pr <= R) {
204         temp.emplace_back(v[pr]);
205         ans[v[pr].id] += BIT.qry(v[pr].z - 1);
206         pr++;
207     }
208
209     for (int pt = 0, pv = L; pv <= R; pt++, pv++) {
210         v[pv] = temp[pt];
211     }
212
// 撤銷所有操作，讓BIT變回初始狀態
213     for (auto& op : BIT_op) {
214         BIT_upd(op.first, -op.second);
215     }
216 }
217
218 int main() {
219     // 把所有數對按照x排序;
220     cdq(0, N - 1);
221     // 輸出答案;
222
223     return 0;
224 }

```

3.8 DSU

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 class UnionFind {
5 private:
6     vector<int> parent;
7     vector<int> rank;
8
9 public:
10    UnionFind(int size) : parent(size), rank(size, 1) {
11        for(int i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
12            parent[i] = i;
13        }
14    }
15
16    int getSize() const {
17        return parent.size();
18    }
19
20    int find(int p) {
21        if(p < 0 || p >= parent.size())
22            throw out_of_range("Out of bound.");
23
24        while(p != parent[p]) {
25            parent[p] = parent[parent[p]];
26            p = parent[p];
27        }
28        return p;
29    }
30
31    int findR(int p) {
32        if(p < 0 || p >= parent.size())
33            throw out_of_range("Out of bound.");
34
35        if(p != parent[p])
36            parent[p] = findR(parent[p]);
37        return parent[p];
38    }
39
40    bool isConnected(int p, int q) {
41        return find(p) == find(q);
42    }
43
44    void unionElements(int p, int q) {
45        int pRoot = find(p);
46        int qRoot = find(q);
47
48        if(pRoot == qRoot)
49            return;
50
51        if(rank[pRoot] < rank[qRoot]) {
52            parent[pRoot] = qRoot;
53        } else if(rank[qRoot] < rank[pRoot]) {
54            parent[qRoot] = pRoot;
55        } else {
56            parent[pRoot] = qRoot;
57            rank[qRoot]++;
58        }
59
60        int countConnectedNodes(int p) {
61            int root = find(p);
62            int count = 0;
63            for (int i = 0; i < parent.size(); i++) {
64                if (find(i) == root) {
65                    count++;
66                }
67            }
68            return count;
69        }
70    }
71
72    int main() {
73        UnionFind uf(10);
74
75        uf.unionElements(1, 2);
76        uf.unionElements(2, 3);
77        uf.unionElements(4, 5);
78        uf.unionElements(3, 4);
79
80        cout << "Is 1 connected to 3? " << (uf.isConnected(1, 3)
81        ? "Yes" : "No") << endl;
82        cout << "Is 1 connected to 5? " << (uf.isConnected(1, 5)
83        ? "Yes" : "No") << endl;
84        cout << "Number of nodes connected to 3: " << uf.
85        countConnectedNodes(4) << endl;
86    }
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```

```

64     if (find(i) == root) {
65         count++;
66     }
67 }
68 return count;
69 }
70 }
71
72 int main() {
73     UnionFind uf(10);
74
75     uf.unionElements(1, 2);
76     uf.unionElements(2, 3);
77     uf.unionElements(4, 5);
78     uf.unionElements(3, 4);
79
80     cout << "Is 1 connected to 3? " << (uf.isConnected(1, 3)
81     ? "Yes" : "No") << endl;
82     cout << "Is 1 connected to 5? " << (uf.isConnected(1, 5)
83     ? "Yes" : "No") << endl;
84     cout << "Number of nodes connected to 3: " << uf.
85     countConnectedNodes(4) << endl;
86 }
87
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```

4 DP

4.1 LIS

```

1 void LIS(vector<int> &arr){
2     vector<int> lis;
3     for(int i = 0; i < arr.size(); i++){
4         auto it = lower_bound(lis.begin(), lis.end(), arr[i])
5             ;
5         if(it == lis.end()) lis.push_back(arr[i]);
6         else *it = arr[i];
7     }
8     cout << lis.size() << endl;
9 }

```

4.2 LCS2LIS

```

1 int LCS2LIS(string &a, string &b){
2     vector<int> List;
3     for(int i = 0; i < b.size(); i++)
4         for(int j = 0; j < a.size(); j++)
5             if(b[i] == a[j]) List.push_back(j);
6
7     if(List.size() == 0) return 0;
8     vector<int> dp(List.size(), 1);
9     for(int i = 1; i < List.size(); i++){
10        if(List[i] > dp.back()) dp.push_back(List[i]);
11        else *lower_bound(dp.begin(), dp.end(), List[i]) =
11            List[i];
12    }
13    return dp.size();
14 }

```

4.3 LCS3D

```

1 int main(){
2     string x,y,z ; cin >> x >> y >> z ;
3     cout << lcsOf3(x,y,z , x.size() , y.size() , z.size()) << endl;
4 }
5
6 int lcsOf3( string X, string Y, string Z, int m, int n, int o
7 ){
8     int L[m+1][n+1][o+1];
9     for (int i=0; i<=m; i++){
10        for (int j=0; j<=n; j++){
11            for (int k=0; k<=o; k++){
12                if (i == 0 || j == 0 || k==0) L[i][j][k] = 0;
13                else if (X[i-1] == Y[j-1] && X[i-1]==Z[k-1])
14                    L[i][j][k] = L[i-1][j-1][k-1] + 1;
15                else L[i][j][k] = max(max(L[i-1][j][k],L[i][j-1][k]),L[i][j][k-1]);
16            }
17        }
18    }
19    return L[m][n][o];
}

```

4.4 LCS

```

1 若一樣：左上+1
2 else max(左,上)

```

4.5 countingTours

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #define IO cin.tie(0), ios::sync_with_stdio(0)
3 #define All(x) x.begin(), x.end()
4 #define sort_unique(x) sort(All(x)); x.erase(unique(All(x)),
5     x.end());
6 #define ne nth_element
7 #define INF 1e9
8 #define MOD 1000000007
9 #define Q 1000000
10 typedef long long ll;
11 using namespace std;
12
13 vector<ll> a(Q+1), b(Q+1);
14
15 int main(){
16     IO;
17     ll t;
18     cin >> t;
19     a[0] = b[0] = 1;
20
21     for(ll i = 1; i <= Q; i++){
22         a[i] = a[i-1] + b[i-1] + a[i-1];
23         b[i] = a[i-1] + b[i-1] + b[i-1]*3;
24         a[i] %= MOD;
25     }
}

```

```

26         b[i] %= MOD;
27     }
28     while(t--){
29         ll q;
30         cin >> q;
31         cout << (a[q-1] + b[q-1])%MOD << endl;
32     }
33 }

```

4.6 retCutting

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 typedef long long ll;
4
5 int dp[505][505];
6
7 ll f(int x, int y){
8     if(x==y) return 0 ;
9     if(dp[x][y] != 0) return dp[x][y];
10    ll ans = 2e18;
11    for(int i = 1; i < x; i++){
12        ans = min(ans,f(i,y) + f(x-i,y) + 1);
13    }
14    for(int i = 1; i < y; i++){
15        ans = min(ans,f(i,x) + f(y-i,x) + 1);
16    }
17    return dp[x][y] = ans;
18 }
19
20 int main(){
21     int x,y;
22     cin >> x >> y;
23     cout << f(x,y);
24 }
25

```

5 Graph

5.1 Dijkstra

```

1 /** 問某點到所有圖上的點的最短距離。0/1-based 都安全。 edge
2 要
3 * 是 {cost , dest} 格式。回傳的陣列若含有 -1 表示 src 到該位
4 置
5 * 不連通 */
6 typedef pair<ll, int> pii;
7 vector<ll> dijkstra(int src, vector<vector<pii>>& edge) {
8     vector<ll> sum(edge.size(), -1);
9     priority_queue<pii, vector<pii>, greater<pii> q;
10    q.emplace(0, src);
11    while (q.size()) {
12        int v = q.top().second; ll d = q.top().first;
13        q.pop();
14        if (sum[v] != -1) continue;
15        sum[v] = d;
16        for (auto& e : edge[v])

```

```

15         if (sum[e.second] == -1)
16             q.emplace(d + e.first, e.second);
17     }
18 }
19 int main(){
20     int n,m,s; cin>>n>>m>>s;
21     vector<vector<pii>> G(n+1);
22     while(m--) {
23         int u,v,w; cin>>u>>v>>w;
24         G[u].emplace_back(w,v);
25     }
26     vector<ll> dis = dijkstra(s,G);
27     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) cout<<dis[i]<< " \n"[i==n];
28 }

```

5.2 BellmanFord

```

1 typedef pair<int,int> pii;
2 const int maxn = 1e5+5;
3 const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
4 vector<pii> G[maxn];
5 int dis[maxn];
6 bool BellmanFord(int n,int s) {
7     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) dis[i] = INF;
8     dis[s] = 0;
9     bool relax;
10    for(int r=1; r<=n; r++) { //O(VE)
11        relax = false;
12        for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
13            for(pii e:G[i])
14                if( dis[i] + e.second < dis[e.first] )
15                    dis[e.first] = dis[i] + e.second, relax =
16                        true;
17    }
18    return relax; //有負環
}
19 int main(){
20     int n,m,s; cin>>n>>m>>s;
21     while(m--) {
22         int u,v,w; cin>>u>>v>>w;
23         G[u].emplace_back(v,w);
24     }
25     if(BellmanFord(n,s)) cout<<"negative cycle\n";
26     else for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) cout<<dis[i]<< " \n"[i==n];
27 }

```

5.3 SPFA

```

1 typedef pair<int,int> pii;
2 const int maxn = 1e5+5;
3 const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
4 vector<pii> G[maxn]; int dis[maxn];
5 void SPFA(int n,int s) {
6     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) dis[i] = INF;
7     dis[s] = 0;
8     queue<int> q; q.push(s);
9     bool inque[maxn] = {};
10    while(!q.empty()) {
11        int u = q.front(); q.pop();

```

```

12     inque[u] = false;
13     for(pi e:G[u]) {
14         int v = e.first , w = e.second;
15         if( dis[u] + w < dis[v] ) {
16             if(!inque[v]) q.push(v), inque[v] = true;
17             dis[v] = dis[u] + w;
18         }
19     }
20 }
21 int main(){
22     int n,m,s; cin>>n>>m>>s;
23     while(m--) {
24         int u,v,w; cin>>u>>v>>w;
25         G[u].emplace_back(v,w);
26     }
27     SPFA(n,s);
28     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) cout<<dis[i]<<"\n"[i==n];
29 }
30 }
```

5.4 MaxFlow

```

1 struct edge{
2     int from, to, cap, flow;
3     edge(int u, int v, int c, int f) : from(u), to(v), cap(c)
4         , flow(f) {}
5 };
6 struct Dinic{
7     vector<edge> edges;
8     vector<vector<int>> adj;
9     vector<int> level, ptr;
10    int n, m = 0, s, t;
11    Dinic(int n, int s, int t) : n(n), s(s), t(t){
12        adj.resize(n);
13        level.resize(n);
14        ptr.resize(n);
15    }
16    void addEdge(int u, int v, int c){
17        edges.emplace_back(u, v, c, 0);
18        edges.emplace_back(v, u, 0, 0);
19        adj[u].push_back(m);
20        adj[v].push_back(m+1);
21        m += 2;
22    }
23    bool bfs(){
24        fill(level.begin(), level.end(), -1);
25        queue<int> q;
26        q.push(s);
27        level[s] = 0;
28        while(!q.empty()){
29            int u = q.front();
30            q.pop();
31            for(int id : adj[u]){
32                if(edges[id].cap - edges[id].flow < 1)
33                    continue;
34                int v = edges[id].to;
35                if(level[v] != -1) continue;
36                level[v] = level[u] + 1;
37                q.push(v);
38            }
39        }
40        return level[t] != -1;
41    }
42    int dfs(int u, int pushed){
43        if(pushed == 0) return 0;
44        if(u == t) return pushed;
45        for(int& cid = ptr[u]; cid < (int)adj[u].size(); cid++)
46            ++cid;
47            int id = adj[u][cid];
48            int v = edges[id].to;
49            if(level[u] + 1 != level[v] || edges[id].cap -
50                edges[id].flow < 1) continue;
51            int tr = dfs(v, min(pushed, edges[id].cap - edges
52                [id].flow));
53            if(tr == 0) continue;
54            edges[id].flow += tr;
55            edges[id^1].flow -= tr;
56            return tr;
57        }
58        return 0;
59    }
60    int flow(){
61        int f = 0;
62        while(true){
63            if(!bfs()) break;
64            fill(ptr.begin(), ptr.end(), 0);
65            while(int pushed = dfs(s, INT_MAX)){
66                f += pushed;
67            }
68        }
69        return f;
70    }
71    int main(){
72        int n, m, s, t;
73        cin >> n >> m >> s >> t;
74        Dinic dinic(n, s, t);
75        for(int i = 0; i < m; i++){
76            int u, v, c;
77            cin >> u >> v >> c;
78            dinic.addEdge(u, v, c);
79        }
80        cout << dinic.flow() << endl;
81    }
82 }
```

5.5 EdmondsKarp

```

1 int main(){
2     int n,m,b,e,s,t,w,q=1;
3     while(cin>>n,n){
4         int ans=0,go=1,Min,a[n+1][n+1]={{},last[n+1]={{}},can[n
5             +1]={{}};cin>>b>>>m;
6         while(m--){cin>>s>>t>>w;a[s][t]=a[t][s]+w;}
7         while(go){go=0;
8             queue<int> Q;Q.push(b);Min=99999999;
9             while(Q.size()){
10                 int top=Q.front();Q.pop();can[top]=1;
11                 for(int k=1;k<=n;k++)if(a[top][k]&&!can[k]){
12                     last[k]=top;if(k==e){go=1;break;}Q.push(k);
13                     if(go){
14                         int S=s=e;
15                         while(last[s])Min=min(Min,a[last[s]][s]),
16                             s=last[s];
17                     }
18                 }
19             }
20         }
21     }
22 }
```

```

14     while(last[S])a[last[S]][S]-=Min,a[S][
20         last[S]]+=Min,S=last[S];
21         ans+=Min;
22         fill_n(last,n+1,0);fill_n(can,n+1,0);
23         break;
24     }
25     printf("Network %d\nThe bandwidth is %d.\n",q++,ans
26 );
27 }
```

6 Math

6.1 Bignumber

```

1 // a + b
2 string add(string a, string b) {
3     string ans;
4     int carry = 0;
5     while (a.size() < b.size()) a = '0' + a;
6     while (a.size() > b.size()) b = '0' + b;
7     for (int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
8         int tmp = a[i] - '0' + b[i] - '0' + carry;
9         carry = tmp / 10;
10        ans = char(tmp % 10 + '0') + ans;
11    }
12    if (carry) ans = '1' + ans;
13    return ans;
14 }

15 // a - b
16 string sub(string a, string b) {
17     string ans;
18     int carry = 0;
19     while (a.size() < b.size()) a = '0' + a;
20     while (a.size() > b.size()) b = '0' + b;
21     for (int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
22         int tmp = a[i] - b[i] - carry;
23         if (tmp < 0) {
24             tmp += 10;
25             carry = 1;
26         } else carry = 0;
27         ans = char(tmp + '0') + ans;
28     }
29     while (ans.size() > 1 && ans[0] == '0') ans.erase(0, 1);
30     return ans;
31 }

32 // a * b
33 string mul(string a, string b) {
34     string ans;
35     int carry = 0;
36     for (int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
37         string tmp;
38         for (int j = b.size() - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
39             int t = (a[i] - '0') * (b[j] - '0') + carry;
40             carry = t / 10;
41             tmp = char(t % 10 + '0') + tmp;
42         }
43         ans = tmp + ans;
44     }
45 }
```

```

45     if (carry) tmp = char(carry + '0') + tmp;
46     for (int j = 0; j < a.size() - 1 - i; j++) tmp += '0' // A - B
47     ;
48     ans = add(ans, tmp);
49     carry = 0;
50   }
51   return ans;
52 }
53 // a / b
54 string div(string a, string b) {
55   string ans;
56   string tmp;
57   for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++) {
58     tmp += a[i];
59     int cnt = 0;
60     while (tmp.size() >= b.size()) {
61       if (tmp.size() > b.size() || tmp >= b) {
62         tmp = sub(tmp, b);
63         cnt++;
64       } else break;
65     }
66     ans += char(cnt + '0');
67   }
68   while (ans.size() > 1 && ans[0] == '0') ans.erase(0, 1);
69   return ans;
70 }
71 // a % b
72 string mod(string a, string b) {
73   string ans;
74   string tmp;
75   for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++) {
76     tmp += a[i];
77     int cnt = 0;
78     while (tmp.size() >= b.size()) {
79       if (tmp.size() > b.size() || tmp >= b) {
80         tmp = sub(tmp, b);
81         cnt++;
82       } else break;
83     }
84     ans += char(cnt + '0');
85   }
86   return tmp;
87 }
88
89 // a ^ b
90 string pow(string a, string b) {
91   string ans = "1";
92   while (b != "0") {
93     if ((b[b.size() - 1] - '0') % 2) ans = mul(ans, a);
94     a = mul(a, a);
95     b = div(b, "2");
96   }
97   return ans;
98 }
99
100 // a + b (可为负数)
101 string add(string a, string b) {
102   if (a[0] == '-' && b[0] == '-') return '-' + add(a.erase
103     (0, 1), b.erase(0, 1));
104   if (a[0] == '-') return sub(b, a.erase(0, 1));
105   if (b[0] == '-') return sub(a, b.erase(0, 1));
106   return add(a, b);
107 }

108 // A - B
109 // B - A
110 // A + B
111
112 string add(string a, string b){
113   // center = '.'
114   // decimal part
115   string ans;
116   int carry = 0;
117   int center = 0;
118   while (a.size() < b.size()) a = '0' + a;
119   while (a.size() > b.size()) b = '0' + b;
120   for (int i = a.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
121     if (a[i] == '.') {
122       center = 1;
123       ans = '.' + ans;
124       continue;
125     }
126     int tmp = a[i] - '0' + b[i] - '0' + carry;
127     carry = tmp / 10;
128     ans = char(tmp % 10 + '0') + ans;
129   }
130   if (carry) ans = '1' + ans;
131   if (center) ans = '.' + ans;
132   return ans;
133 }
134 }

32   LL i=a.mi,n=a.mn,d=a.md;
33   if(i<0||n<0){xout<<"-";i=-i,n=-n;}
34   xout<<i;if(n)xout<<".";
35   set<LL>ns;ns.insert(0);
36   while(ns.find(n)==ns.end()){ns.insert(n);n*=10;xout<<n/d;
37   n%d;}
38 }
39 int main(){
40   int cs;cin>>cs;
41   Frac a,b;
42   while(cs>>a>>b){
43     auto ans=a+b;
44     cout<<ans<<endl;
45   }
46   return 0;
47 }
48
49 string operator+(string a,string b){
50   string ans="";
51   if(a.size() > b.size()) b = string(a.size()-b.size(),'0')
52   .append(b);
53   else
54     a = string(b.size()-a.size(),'0')
55   .append(a);
56   int c=0,tt=0;
57   for(int i=a.size()-1;i>=0;i--){
58     if(a[i] == '.') {ans = string(".").append(ans);
59     continue;}
60     int x = a[i]-'0' , y = b[i]-'0';
61     x = x+y+c;
62     c=x/10;
63     if(c==1 && i-1>=0 && a[i-1] == '.') tt=1;
64     ans = to_string(x%10).append(ans);
65   }
66
67   string temppp = string("0.").append(ans.size()-2-ans.find
68   ('.'), '0').append("1");
69   if(tt) ans = ans + temppp;
70   if(c) ans = string("1").append(ans);
71   return ans;
72 }
73
74 string operator-(string a,string b){
75   string ans="";
76
77   if(a.size() > b.size()) b = string(a.size()-b.size(),'0')
78   .append(b);
79   else
80     a = string(b.size()-a.size(),'0')
81   .append(a);
82
83   int c=0,tt=0,xx=0,ii=0;
84   while(ii<b.size() &&a[ii] == b[ii]) ii++;
85   if(ii==b.size());
86   else if(a[ii] < b[ii]) {tt=1;swap(a,b);}
87
88   for(int i=a.size()-1;i>=0;i--){
89     if(a[i] == '.') {ans = string(".").append(ans);
90     continue;}
91     int x=a[i]-'0',y=b[i]-'0';
92     x=x-c-y;
93     if(x<0){c=1;x+=10;}
94     else c=0;
95     if(c==1 && i-1>=0 && a[i-1]=='.') xx=1;
96     ans = to_string(x%10).append(ans);
97   }
98 }
```

6.2 BignumDec

```

1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <string.h>
3 #include <set>
4 #include <sstream>
5 using namespace std;
6 typedef long long LL;
7 class Frac{public:
8   LL mi,mn,md;
9   Frac(LL i=0,LL n=0,LL d=1){
10     i+=n/d;n%=d;
11     while((i<0&&n>0)||(|i>0&&n<0)|{
12       if(n<0)n+=d,i-=1;
13       else n-=d,i+=1;
14     }
15     mi=i,mn=n,md=d;
16     while(n%>d)swap(n,d);if(d<0)d=-d;
17     mn/=d;md/=d;
18   }
19   Frac operator+(Frac b){return Frac(mi+b.mi,mn*b.md+md*b.
20   mn,md*b.md);}
21   istream&operator>>(istream&xin,Frac&a){string s;xin>>s;int sn
22   =s[0]=='-'?sn=s.substr(1);
23   int pos=s.find('.');
24   if(pos==-1){istringstream(s)>>i;n=0;d=1;
25   }else{istringstream(s.substr(0,pos))>>i;
26   istringstream(s.substr(pos+1))>>n;
27   istringstream(string(s.size()-1-pos,'9'))>>d;
28   if(sn)i=-i,n=-n;
29   a=Frac(i,n,d);return xin;
30   }
31   ostream&operator<<(ostream&xout,Frac&a){
32 }
```

```

90 }
91 string temppp = string("0.").append(ans.size()-2-ans.find
92     ('.','.').append("1");
93 if(xx) ans = ans - temppp;
94
95 while(ans[0]=='0' && ans.size()>=2 && ans[1] != '.') {
96     ans = ans.substr(1,ans.size()-1);
97 }
98
99 if(tt || c==1) ans = string("-").append(ans);
100 return ans;
101 }
```

6.3 線篩

```

1 vector<bool>p(n,1);
2 vector<int>prime;
3 for(int i=2;i<n;i++){
4     if(p[i])prime.push_back(i);
5     for(auto&k:prime){
6         if(i*k>=n)break;
7         p[i*k]=0;
8         if(i*k==0)break;
9     }
10 }
```

6.4 Fib

```
1 1/sqrt(5)*(pow((1+sqrt(5))/2,n)-pow((1-sqrt(5))/2,n))
```

6.5 鞋帶

```

1 vector<pair<int,int>> v(n);
2 for(auto&n:v) cin >> n.first >> n.second;
3 int area = 0;
4 for(int i = 0; i < v.size(); i++){
5     area += v[i].first * v[(i+1)%v.size()].second;
6     area -= v[i].second * v[(i+1)%v.size()].first;
7 }
8 cout << abs(area)/2 << endl;
```

6.6 SG

```

1 Anti Nim (取走最後一個石子者敗) :
2 先手必勝 if and only if
3 1. 「所有」堆的石子數都為 1 且遊戲的 SG 值為 0。
4 2. 「有些」堆的石子數大於 1 且遊戲的 SG 值不為 0。
5 -----
6 Anti-SG (決策集合為空的遊戲者贏) :
7 定義 SG 值為 0 時，遊戲結束，
8 則先手必勝 if and only if
```

9 1. 遊戲中沒有單一遊戲的 SG 函數大於 1 且遊戲的 SG 函數為 0。
10 2. 遊戲中某個單一遊戲的 SG 函數大於 1 且遊戲的 SG 函數不為 0。
11 -----
12 Sprague-Grundy :
13 1. 雙人、回合制
14 2. 資訊完全公開
15 3. 無隨機因素
16 4. 可在有限步內結束
17 5. 沒有和局
18 6. 雙方可採取的行動相同
19
20 SG(S) 的值為 0：後手(P)必勝
21 不為 0：先手(N)必勝
22 int mex(set S) {
23 // find the min number >= 0 that not in the S
24 // e.g. S = {0, 1, 3, 4} mex(S) = 2
25 }
26 state = []
27 int SG(A) {
28 if (A not in state) {
29 S = sub_states(A)
30 if(len(S) > 1) state[A] = reduce(operator.xor, [SG(B)
31 for B in S])
32 else state[A] = mex(set(SG(B) for B in next_states(A)))
33 } return state[A]

6.7 擴展歐幾里德

```

1 // 給 a,b , 解 ax+by=gcd(a,b)
2 typedef pair<ll, ll> pii;
3 pii extgcd(ll a, ll b) {
4     if (b == 0) return {1, 0};
5     ll k = a / b;
6     pii p = extgcd(b, a - k * b);
7     return {p.second, p.first - k * p.second};
```

6.8 FPow

```

1 // 問 a ^ p
2 ll fastpow(ll a, int p) {
3     ll ret = 1;
4     while (p) {
5         if (p & 1) ret *= a;
6         a *= a, p >>= 1;
7     } return ret;
8 }
9 // 問 (a ^ p) mod m
10 ll fastpow(ll a, ll p, ll m) {
11     ll ret = 1;
12     while (p) {
13         if (p & 1) ret = ret * a % m;
14         a = a * a % m, p >>= 1;
15     } return ret;
16 }
```

6.9 質因數分解

```

1 LL func(const LL n,const LL mod,const int c) {
2     return (LLmul(n,n,mod)+c+mod)%mod;
3 }
4 LL pollorho(const LL n, const int c) {//循環節長度
5     LL a=1, b=1;
6     a=func(a,n,c)%n;
7     b=func(b,n,c)%n;
8     while(gcd(abs(a-b),n)==1) {
9         a=func(a,n,c)%n;
10        b=func(b,n,c)%n;
11    }
12    return gcd(abs(a-b),n);
13 }
14 void prefactor(LL &n, vector<LL> &v) {
15     for(int i=0;i<12;++i) {
16         while(n%prime[i]==0) {
17             v.push_back(prime[i]);
18             n/=prime[i];
19         }
20     }
21 }
22 void smallfactor(LL n, vector<LL> &v) {
23     if(n<MAXPRIME) {
24         while(isp[(int)n]) {
25             v.push_back(isp[(int)n]);
26             n/=isp[(int)n];
27         }
28         v.push_back(n);
29     } else {
30         for(int i=0;i<primecnt&&prime[i]*prime[i]<=n;++i) {
31             while(n%prime[i]==0) {
32                 v.push_back(prime[i]);
33                 n/=prime[i];
34             }
35         }
36         if(n!=1) v.push_back(n);
37     }
38 }
39 void comfactor(const LL &n, vector<LL> &v) {
40     if(n<1e9) {
41         smallfactor(n,v);
42         return;
43     }
44     if(Isprime(n)) {
45         v.push_back(n);
46         return;
47     }
48     LL d;
49     for(int c=3;;++c) {
50         d = pollorho(n,c);
51         if(d!=n) break;
52     }
53     comfactor(d,v);
54     comfactor(n/d,v);
55 }
56 void Factor(const LL &x, vector<LL> &v) {
57     LL n = x;
58     if(n==1) { puts("Factor 1"); return; }
59     prefactor(n,v);
60     if(n==1) return;
61     comfactor(n,v);
62     sort(v.begin(),v.end());
63 }
```

```

64 void AllFactor(const LL &n, vector<LL> &v) {
65     vector<LL> tmp;
66     Factor(n, tmp);
67     v.clear();
68     v.push_back(1);
69     int len;
70     LL now=1;
71     for(int i=0;i<tmp.size();++i) {
72         if(i==0 || tmp[i]!=tmp[i-1]) {
73             len = v.size();
74             now = 1;
75         }
76         now*=tmp[i];
77         for(int j=0;j<len;++j)
78             v.push_back(v[j]*now);
79     }
80 }

37     // 若要允許前置正號，加上這行
38     // if(top() == '+') { pop(); return fac(); }
39     throw "";
40 }
41 ll term() {
42     ll ret = fac();
43     char c = top();
44     while (c == '*' || c == '/' || c == '%') {
45         pop();
46         if (c == '*') ret *= fac();
47         else {
48             ll t = fac();
49             if (c == '/') ret /= t; else ret %= t;
50         }
51         c = top();
52     }
53     return ret;
54 }
55 ll expr(bool k) {
56     ll ret = term();
57     while (top() == '+' || top() == '-')
58         if (pop() == '+') ret += term();
59         else ret -= term();
60     req(top() == (k ? ')' : '\0'));
61     return ret;
62 }
63 public:
64     // 給定數學運算的字串，求其值。若格式不合法，丟出錯誤。
65     static ll eval(const string& s) {
66         // 若要禁止多重前置號，加上這四行
67         // req(s.find("--") == -1); // 禁止多重負號
68         // req(s.find("-+") == -1);
69         // req(s.find("+-") == -1);
70         // req(s.find("++") == -1);
71         return Expr(s).expr(0);
72     }

```

6.10 Expression

```

1 /**
2 * 支援處理四則運算的工具。給四則運算的字串，檢查格式並計算其
3 * 值。如果
4 * 格式不合法，會丟出錯誤。複雜度 O(字串長度)。支援的符號有
5 * 四則運算
6 * 和求餘數，先乘後加減。可以使用括號、或前置正負號。數字開
7 * 頭可以為
8 * 零或禁止為零。可以兼容或禁止多重前置號（例如 --1 視為 1 、
9 * +-+1
10 * 視為 -1）。空字串視為不合法。運算範圍限於 long long 。如果
11 * 試圖除
12 * 以零或對零求餘也會丟出錯誤。
13 */
14 void req(bool b) { if (!b) throw ""; }
15 const int B = 2; // 可以調整成 B 進位
16 class Expr {
17     private:
18         deque<char> src;
19         Expr(const string& s) : src(s.begin(), s.end()) {}
20         inline char top() {
21             return src.empty() ? '\0' : src.front();
22         }
23         inline char pop() {
24             char c = src.front(); src.pop_front(); return c;
25         }
26         ll n() {
27             ll ret = pop() - '0';
28             // 若要禁止數字以 0 開頭，加上這行
29             // req(ret || !isdigit(top()));
30             while (isdigit(top())) ret = B * ret + pop() - '0';
31             return ret;
32         }
33         ll fac() {
34             if (isdigit(top())) return n();
35             if (top() == '-') { pop(); return -fac(); }
36             if (top() == '(') {
37                 pop();
38                 ll ret = expr(1);
39                 req(pop() == ')');
40                 return ret;
41             }
42         }

```

6.11 JosephusProblem

```

1 // O(n) space and O(nlogn) time
2 #pragma GCC optimize("O3","unroll-loops")
3 #include <bits/extc++.h>
4 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
5 #define IO cin.tie(0), ios::sync_with_stdio(0)
6 #define ll long long
7 #define INF 0x3f3f3f3f
8 #define MAXN 10000
9 #define orderset tree<ll,null_type,less<ll>,rb_tree_tag,
10    tree_order_statistics_node_update>
11 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
12 using namespace std;
13 int32_t main(){
14     IO;
15     int n, k ;
16     cin >> n >> k;
17     orderset s;
18     for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)s.insert(i);
19     int pos = 0;
20     while(s.size()){
21         pos = (pos + k) % s.size();
22         auto it = s.find_by_order(pos);
23         cout << *it << " ";

```

```

24         s.erase(it);
25     }
26 }
27 // O(1) space and O(n) time
28 #include <iostream>
29 using namespace std;
30 int Josephus(int N, int k){
31     // Initialize variables i and ans with 1 and 0
32     // respectively.
33     int i = 1, ans = 0;
34     // Run a while loop till i <= N
35     while (i <= N) {
36         // Update the Value of ans and Increment i by 1
37         ans = (ans + k) % i;
38         i++;
39     }
40     // Return required answer
41     return ans + 1;
42 }
43
44 // main function
45 int main(){
46     int N = 14, k = 2;
47     cout << Josephus(N, k) << endl;
48     return 0;
49 }
50
51
52
53
54
55 // O(n) space and O(n) time
56 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
57 using namespace std;
58
59 // Recursive function to implement the Josephus problem
60 int josephus(int n, int k)
61 {
62     if (n == 1)
63         return 1;
64     else
65         // The position returned by josephus(n - 1, k)
66         // is adjusted because the recursive call
67         // josephus(n - 1, k) considers the
68         // original position k % n + 1 as position 1
69         return (josephus(n - 1, k) + k - 1) % n + 1;
70 }
71
72 // Driver code
73 int main()
74 {
75     int n = 14;
76     int k = 2;
77     cout << "The chosen place is " << josephus(n, k);
78     return 0;
79 }
80
81
82 // asking last one O(klog(n))
83 //編號從1開始，結果要加1
84 int josephus(int n, int k) {
85     if (k == 1) return n - 1;
86     int ans = 0;
87     for (int i = 2; i <= n; ) {
88         if (ans + k >= i) {

```

```

89     ans = (ans + k) % i;
90     i++;
91     continue;
92 }
93 int step = (i - 1 - ans - 1) / (k - 1); //向下取整
94 if (i + step > n) {
95     ans += (n - (i - 1)) * k;
96     break;
97 }
98 i += step;
99 ans += step * k;
100}
101return ans;
102}
103int main() {
104    int n, k;
105    while (scanf("%d%d", &n, &k) == 2)
106        printf("%d\n", josephus(n, k) % n + 1);
107    return 0;
108}

```

7 String

7.1 Trie

```

1 class Trie {
2 private:
3     struct Node {
4         int cnt = 0, sum = 0;
5         Node *tr[128] = {};
6         ~Node() {
7             for (int i = 0; i < 128; i++)
8                 if (tr[i]) delete tr[i];
9         }
10    Node *root;
11 public:
12     void insert(char *s) {
13         Node *ptr = root;
14         for (; *s; s++) {
15             if (!ptr->tr[*s]) ptr->tr[*s] = new Node();
16             ptr = ptr->tr[*s];
17             ptr->sum++;
18         }
19         ptr->cnt++;
20     }
21     inline int count(char *s) {
22         Node *ptr = find(s);
23         return ptr ? ptr->cnt : 0;
24     }
25     Node *find(char *s) {
26         Node *ptr = root;
27         for (; *s; s++) {
28             if (!ptr->tr[*s]) return 0;
29             ptr = ptr->tr[*s];
30         }
31         return ptr;
32     }
33     bool erase(char *s) {
34         Node *ptr = find(s);
35         if (!ptr) return false;
36         for (; *s; s++) {
37             if (!ptr->tr[*s]) return 0;
38             ptr = ptr->tr[*s];
39         }
40     }

```

```

36     int num = ptr->cnt;
37     if (!num) return false;
38     ptr = root;
39     for (; *s; s++) {
40         Node *tmp = ptr;
41         ptr = ptr->tr[*s];
42         ptr->sum -= num;
43         if (!ptr->sum) {
44             delete ptr;
45             tmp->tr[*s] = 0;
46             return true;
47         }
48     }
49 }
50 Trie() { root = new Node(); }
51 ~Trie() { delete root; }
52 };

```

7.2 AC 自動機

```

1 struct _AC{
2     _AC *child[26];
3     _AC *Fail;
4     vector<pair<int,int>> out;
5     _AC(){
6         Fail = NULL;
7         memset(child,0,sizeof(child));
8     }
9 }*root;
10 void Insert_AC(string s){
11     int n;
12     _AC *p = root;
13     for(auto&k:s){
14         n = k - 'a';
15         if(!p->child[n]) p->child[n] = new _AC();
16         p = p->child[n];
17     }
18     p->out.push_back({s.size(),0});
19 }
20 void Construct_AC(){
21     queue<_AC*> Q;
22     for(int k=0;k<26;k++){
23         if(root->child[k]){
24             root->child[k]->Fail = root;
25             Q.push(root->child[k]);
26         }
27         else root->child[k] = root;
28     }
29     _AC *p;
30     while(!Q.empty()){
31         p = Q.front();
32         Q.pop();
33         for(int k=0;k<26;k++){
34             if(!p->child[k])p->child[k] = p->Fail->child[k];
35             else {
36                 p->child[k]->Fail = p->Fail->child[k];
37                 for(auto&i:p->Fail->child[k]->out)p->child[k]->out.
38                     push_back({i.first,1});
39                 Q.push(p->child[k]);
40             }
41         }
42     }

```

```

43 void Match_AC(string t){
44     int n;
45     _AC *p = root;
46     for(int k=0;k<t.size();k++){
47         n = t[k] - 'a';
48         p = p->child[n];
49         _AC *fail = p;
50         while(fail != root && fail->out.size()){
51             for(auto&i:fail->out)if(!i.second||fail->Fail->out.size
52                 ()cout<.substr(k-i.first+1,i.first)<\n';
53             fail->out.clear();
54             fail->Fail->out.clear();
55             fail = fail->Fail;
56         }
57     }
58 }
59 int main(){
60     int n,m;string p,t;cin>>n;
61     while(cin>>n>>m){
62         root = new _AC();
63         while(n--){
64             cin>>p;
65             Insert_AC(p);
66         }
67         Construct_AC();
68         cin>>n>>m;
69         cin>>t;
70         Match_AC(t);
71     }
72 }

```

7.3 KMP

```

1 // KMP fail function.
2 int* kmp_fail(string& s) {
3     int* f = new int[s.size()]; int p = f[0] = -1;
4     for (int i = 1; s[i]; i++) {
5         while (p != -1 && s[p + 1] != s[i]) p = f[p];
6         if (s[p + 1] == s[i]) p++;
7         f[i] = p;
8     }
9     return f;
10 }
11 // 問 sub 在 str 中出現幾次。
12 int kmp_count(string& str, string& sub) {
13     int* fail = kmp_fail(sub); int p = -1, ret = 0;
14     for (int i = 0; i < str.size(); i++) {
15         while (p != -1 && sub[p + 1] != str[i]) p = fail[p];
16         if (sub[p + 1] == str[i]) p++;
17         if (p == sub.size() - 1) p = fail[p], ret++;
18     }
19     delete[] fail; return ret;
20 }
21 // 問 sub 在 str 第一次出現的開頭 index 。-1 表示找不到。
22 int kmp(string& str, string& sub) {
23     int* fail = kmp_fail(sub);
24     int i, j = 0;
25     while (i < str.size() && j < sub.size()) {
26         if (sub[j] == str[i]) i++, j++;
27         else if (j == 0) i++;
28         else j = fail[j - 1] + 1;
29     }
30 }

```

```

29 }
30 delete[] fail;
31 return j == sub.size() ? (i - j) : -1;
32 }

```

7.4 LPS

```

1 int lps(string s){
2     int N=2*s.size()+1;
3     vector<int> dp(N);
4     string s2="*";
5     for(auto&c:s){
6         s2.push_back(c);
7         s2.push_back('*');
8     }
9     int C=0,R=0;
10    for(int i = 1;i < N;i++){
11        if(i>R)C=R=i;
12        else{
13            int mirrorI=C-(i-C);
14            dp[i]=min(dp[mirrorI],R-i);
15        }
16        int j=dp[i]+1;
17        while((i-j)>0)&&(i+j<N)&&(s2[i-j]==s2[i+j]))j++;
18        dp[i]=j-1;
19        if(i+dp[i]>R){
20            C=i;
21            R=i+dp[i];
22        }
23    }
24    return *max_element(dp.begin(),dp.end());
25 }

26 string lps(string s){
27     int N=2*s.size()+1;
28     vector<int> dp(N);
29     string s2="*";
30     for(auto&c:s){
31         s2.push_back(c);
32         s2.push_back('*');
33     }
34     int C=0,R=0;
35     for(int i = 1;i < N;i++){
36        if(i>R)C=R=i;
37        else{
38            int mirrorI=C-(i-C);
39            dp[i]=min(dp[mirrorI],R-i);
40        }
41        int j=dp[i]+1;
42        while((i-j)>0)&&(i+j<N)&&(s2[i-j]==s2[i+j]))j++;
43        dp[i]=j-1;
44        if(i+dp[i]>R){
45            C=i;
46            R=i+dp[i];
47        }
48    }
49    auto it=max_element(dp.begin(),dp.end());
50    int maxLen=*it;
51    int index=it-dp.begin();
52    return s.substr((index-maxLen)/2,maxLen);
53 }

```

7.5 EditDistance

```

1 // 間從 src 到 dst 的最小 edit distance
2 // ins 插入一個字元的成本
3 // del 刪除一個字元的成本
4 // sst 替換一個字元的成本
5 ll edd(string& src, string& dst, ll ins, ll del, ll sst) {
6     ll dp[src.size() + 1][dst.size() + 1]; // 不用初始化
7     for (int i = 0; i <= src.size(); i++) {
8         for (int j = 0; j <= dst.size(); j++) {
9             if (i == 0) dp[i][j] = ins * j;
10            else if (j == 0) dp[i][j] = del * i;
11            else if (src[i - 1] == dst[j - 1])
12                dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j - 1];
13            else
14                dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][j - 1] + ins,
15                               min(dp[i - 1][j] + del,
16                                   dp[i - 1][j - 1] + sst));
17        }
18    }
19    return dp[src.size()][dst.size()];
20 }

```

8 Geometry

8.1 angle

```

1 // 有序的點集合，計算每個內角角度
2 // 逆時針方向，從第一個點開始
3 // 0 <= angle <= 2*PI
4 vector<double> angle(const vector<pair<int,int>>& v){
5     vector<double> ret;
6     for(int i = 0; i < v.size(); i++){
7         int x1 = v[(i-1+v.size())%v.size()].first - v[i].first;
8         int y1 = v[(i-1+v.size())%v.size()].second - v[i].second;
9         int x2 = v[(i+1)%v.size()].first - v[i].first;
10        int y2 = v[(i+1)%v.size()].second - v[i].second;
11        double a = atan2(x1, y1) - atan2(x2, y2);
12        if(a < 0) a += 2*M_PI;
13        ret.push_back(a);
14        // ret = ret*180/M_PI // convert to degree
15    }
16    return ret;
17 }

18 // 計算三個點的內角角度
19 // 0 <= angle <= 2*PI
20 double angle(const pair<int,int>& a, const pair<int,int>& b,
21               const pair<int,int>& c){
22     int x1 = a.first - b.first;
23     int y1 = a.second - b.second;
24     int x2 = c.first - b.first;
25     int y2 = c.second - b.second;
26     double ret = atan2(x1, y1) - atan2(x2, y2);
27     if(ret < 0) ret += 2*M_PI;
28     return ret;
29     // ret = ret*180/M_PI // convert to degree

```

```

30 }
31
32 // 求兩線交點(兩線必相交)
33 // 0 <= angle <= 2*PI
34 pair<double,double> intersection(const pair<double,double>&
35                                     p1, const pair<double,double>& p2, const pair<double,
36                                     double>& q1, const pair<double,double>& q2){
37     double a1 = p2.second - p1.second;
38     double b1 = p1.first - p2.first;
39     double c1 = a1 * p1.first + b1 * p1.second;
40     double a2 = q2.second - q1.second;
41     double b2 = q1.first - q2.first;
42     double c2 = a2 * q1.first + b2 * q1.second;
43     double det = a1 * b2 - a2 * b1;
44     return make_pair((b2 * c1 - b1 * c2) / det, (a1 * c2 - a2
45                   * c1) / det);
46 }

```

8.2 ConvexHull

```

1 void Dhull(vector<pii> points , vector<pii> &hull){
2     hull.push_back(points[0]) , hull.push_back(points[1]);
3     for(int i = 2 ; i < points.size() ; i++){
4         while(hull.size() >= 2){
5             pair<int,int> p1 = hull[hull.size()-2] , p2 =
6             hull[hull.size()-1] , p3 = points[i];
7             int x1 = p2.first - p1.first , y1 = p2.second -
8             p1.second;
8             int x2 = p3.first - p2.first , y2 = p3.second -
9             p2.second;
9             if(x1*y2 - x2*y1 <= 0) break;
10            hull.pop_back();
11        }
12        hull.push_back(points[i]);
13    }
14    int main(){
15        IO ;
16        vector<pair<int,int>> points,hull;
17        int n , x , y;
18        cin >> n ;
19        for(int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++) cin>>x>>y , points.pb({x,y});
20        sort(points.begin() , points.end());
21        Dhull(points,hull) ;
22        reverse(points.begin(),points.end());
23        Dhull(points,hull) ;
24        for(auto p : hull) cout << p.first << " " << p.second <<
25        endl;
26    }

```

8.3 旋轉卡尺

```

1 ### 問題：最遠點對
2
3 考慮一個問題，你有一個凸多邊形，你想找到多邊形上距離最遠的兩
4 個點。這可以通過選轉卡尺方法來解決。
5 ### 方法：
6

```

```

7 1. **初始化**：選擇凸多邊形的一個頂點作為起點，將一條與多邊形 58 }
    的邊平行的輔助線放在該頂點上。 59 // (shoelace formula)
8 2. **旋轉**：開始將這條輔助線旋轉。對於多邊形的每一條邊，都會 60 // 紿凸包，問其面積「的兩倍」。若凸包少於三個點，回傳零。
9 有一個時刻該邊成為輔助線上的最遠邊。這意味著在輔助線上， 61 area(vector<pii>& poly) {
10 與這條邊的兩個端點的距離是最遠的。 62     int n = poly.size();
11 3. **更新**：在每次旋轉時，記錄與起始頂點距離最遠的點。繼續旋 63     ll ret = 0;
12 轉輔助線，直到它再次與初始邊平行。 64     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
13 4. **換邊**：選擇下一個頂點，並重複上述步驟，直到所有頂點都被 65         ret += (poly[i].x * poly[ii].y);
14 考慮過。 66         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
15 經過這些步驟，你就可以找到多邊形上距離最遠的兩個點。 67             ret -= (poly[i].y * poly[ii].x);
16 17 ### 分析：
18 19 因為是凸多邊形，所以當你旋轉輔助線時，與輔助線距離最遠的點只 68     return ret;
20 會在某個方向上增加。這使得你可以在O(n)的時間複雜度內解決 70 // 紿凸包，問其兩點最遠距離「的平方」。若要問平面上任意個點的
21 這個問題，其中n是多邊形的頂點數。對於每個頂點，只需要考 71 // 距離，請先轉成凸包。若凸包少於兩個點，回傳零。
22 慮一次旋轉，並且對於每次旋轉，只需要O(1)的時間來更新最遠 72 #define kk (k + 1) % n
23 的點。 73 ll maxdist(vector<pii>& poly) {
24 這只是使用選轉卡尺方法的一個例子。該方法還可以用於解決其他與 74     int k = 1, n = poly.size();
25 凸多邊形相關的問題，如計算最大面積的內接矩形等。 75     if (n < 2) return 0;
26 27 typedef pair<ll, ll> pii;
28 #define x first
29 #define y second
30 #define ii (i + 1) % n // 打字加速！
31 inline pii operator-(const pii& a, const pii& b) {
32     return {a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y};
33 } // const 不可省略
34 inline ll operator*(const pii& a, const pii& b) {
35     return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
36 }
37 inline ll crzf(const pii& o, const pii& a, const pii& b) {
38     return (a - o) * (b - o);
39 }
40 inline ll dd(const pii& a, const pii& b) {
41     ll dx = a.x - b.x, dy = a.y - b.y;
42     return dx * dx + dy * dy;
43 }
44 // 紿平面上任意個點，求其凸包。返回順序為逆時針。此方法會移除
45 // 重複點。
46 #define jud \
47     crzf(ret.size() - 2], ret.back(), pp[i]) <= 0
48 vector<pii> makepoly(vector<pii>& pp) {
49     int n = pp.size();
50     sort(pp.begin(), pp.end());
51     pp.erase(unique(pp.begin(), pp.end()), pp.end());
52     vector<pii> ret;
53     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
54         while (ret.size() >= 2 && jud) ret.pop_back();
55         ret.push_back(pp[i]);
56     }
57     for (int i = n - 2, t = ret.size() + 1; i >= 0; i--) {
58         while (ret.size() >= t && jud) ret.pop_back();
59         ret.push_back(pp[i]);
60     }
61     if (n >= 2) ret.pop_back();
62     return ret;
63 }

```

8.4 closestPair

¹ 最近點對問題是計算幾何中的另一個經典問題，目的是在平面上的給定點集中找到距離最近的一對點。

3 常見的算法是基於分治策略，具有O(n log n)的時間複雜度。以下是算法的基本思路：

- 4 1. 將點按照x坐標排序。
- 5 2. 將點集分成兩半。
- 6 3. 遍迴地找出每一半中的最近點對。令這兩個距離中的最小值為d。
- 7 4. 考慮中間縱帶的寬度為2d的所有點。這些點在y坐標上必須排序。
- 8 5. 對於帶中的每一點，檢查與其相鄰的點，直到y距離大於d。這部分的點對不會超過6個。
- 9 6. 如果在中間帶中找到距離小於d的點對，則更新d。

10 以下是該算法的簡化版本：

```

11 struct Point {
12     double x, y;
13
14     double distanceTo(const Point& other) const {
15         return sqrt((x - other.x) * (x - other.x) + (y - other.y) * (y - other.y));
16     }
17
18     bool compareX(const Point &a, const Point &b) {
19         return a.x < b.x;
20     }
21
22     bool compareY(const Point &a, const Point &b) {
23         return a.y < b.y;
24     }
25
26     double closestPair(Point px[], Point py[], int n) {
27         if (n <= 3) {
28             double minDist = DBL_MAX;
29             for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
30                 for (int j = i + 1; j < n; ++j)
31                     minDist = min(minDist, px[i].distanceTo(px[j]));
32         }
33         return minDist;
34     }
35
36     int mid = n / 2;
37     Point midPoint = px[mid];
38
39     Point pyl[mid], pyr[n - mid];
40     int li = 0, ri = 0;
41     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
42         if (py[i].x < midPoint.x) pyl[li++] = py[i];
43         else pyr[ri++] = py[i];
44     }
45
46     double dl = closestPair(px, pyl, mid);
47     double dr = closestPair(px + mid, pyr, n - mid);
48     double d = min(dl, dr);
49
50     Point strip[n];
51     int j = 0;
52     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
53         if (abs(py[i].x - midPoint.x) < d)
54             strip[j++] = py[i];
55
56     double minStrip = d;
57     for (int i = 0; i < j; ++i)
58         for (int k = i + 1; k < j && (strip[k].y - strip[i].y) < minStrip; ++k)
59             minStrip = min(minStrip, strip[i].distanceTo(strip[k]));
60
61 }

```

```

62     minStrip = min(minStrip, strip[i].distanceTo(
63         strip[k]));
64 
65     return min(d, minStrip);
66 }
67 
68 double closestPair(Point points[], int n) {
69     Point px[n], py[n];
70     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
71         px[i] = points[i];
72         py[i] = points[i];
73     }
74 
75     sort(px, px + n, compareX);
76     sort(py, py + n, compareY);
77 
78     return closestPair(px, py, n);
79 }
80 
81 
82 typedef pair<ll, ll> pii;
83 #define x first
84 #define y second
85 
86 ll dd(const pii& a, const pii& b) {
87     ll dx = a.x - b.x, dy = a.y - b.y;
88     return dx * dx + dy * dy;
89 }
90 
91 const ll inf = 1e18;
92 ll dac(vector<pii>& p, int l, int r) {
93     if (l >= r) return inf;
94     int m = (l + r) / 2;
95     ll d = min(dac(p, l, m), dac(p, m + 1, r));
96     vector<pii> t;
97     for (int i = m; i >= l && p[m].x - p[i].x < d; i--)
98         t.push_back(p[i]);
99     for (int i = m + 1; i <= r && p[i].x - p[m].x < d; i++)
100        t.push_back(p[i]);
101    sort(t.begin(), t.end(),
102        [] (pii& a, pii& b) { return a.y < b.y; });
103    int n = t.size();
104    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
105        for (int j = 1; j < 4 && i + j < n; j++)
106            // 這裡可以知道是哪兩點是最小點對
107            d = min(d, dd(t[i], t[i + j]));
108    return d;
109 }
110 // 給一堆點，求最近點對的距離「的平方」。
111 closest_pair(vector<pii>& pp) {
112     sort(pp.begin(), pp.end());
113     return dac(pp, 0, pp.size() - 1);
114 }
115 
首先，定義了一個pair來表示點，其中x和y分別代表x和y坐標。
116 dd函數是用來計算兩個點之間的距離的平方。
117 dac是主要的分治函數。給定一個點集p和兩個索引l和r，這個函數會
    返回這些點中距離最小的點對的距離平方。
118 如果l大於等於r，則返回inf，表示在這個區間沒有有效的點。
119 m是中點索引。
120 這個函數遞迴地計算左半部分和右半部分的最小距離。
121 t是一個臨時vector，它將存儲距中點在x軸上距離小於d的所有點。
122 根據x坐標從中點開始，左右兩邊選擇與中點在x軸上距離小於d的點。
123 接著，根據y坐標對t中的點進行排序。

```

124 然後對t中的每個點，只需要檢查接下來的三個點（如果它們存在），
因為根據算法的性質，不可能有超過三個點在y軸上與當前點的
距離小於d。
125 返回最小距離的平方。
126 closest_pair函數根據x坐標對所有點進行排序，然後調用dac函數。
127 這個程式碼的優點是它避免了計算所有點對之間的距離，從而將時間
複雜度從O(n^2)降低到O(n log n)。

8.5 MinCircle

```

1 using PT = point<T>;
2 using CPT = const PT;
3 PT circumcenter(CPT &a, CPT &b, CPT &c) {
4     PT u = b-a, v = c-a;
5     T c1 = u.abs2()/2, c2 = v.abs2()/2;
6     T d = u.cross(v);
7     return PT(a.x+(v.y*c1-u.y*c2)/d, a.y+(u.x*c2-v.x*c1)/d);
8 }
9 void solve(PT p[], int n, PT &c, T &r2){
10    random_shuffle(p,p+n);
11    c = p[0]; r2 = 0; // c,r2 = 圓心,半徑平方
12    for(int i=1; i<n; i++) {
13        if( (p[i]-c).abs2() > r2) {
14            c=p[i]; r2=0;
15            for(int j=0; j<i; j++) {
16                if( (p[j]-c).abs2() > r2) {
17                    c.x = (p[i].x+p[j].x)/2;
18                    c.y = (p[i].y+p[j].y)/2;
19                    r2 = (p[j]-c).abs2();
20                    for(int k=0; k<j; k++) {
21                        if( (p[k]-c).abs2() > r2) {
22                            c = circumcenter(p[i], p[j], p[k]);
23                            r2 = (p[i]-c).abs2();
24                        }
25                    }
26                }
27            }
28        }
29    }
30 }
31 
最小圓是指一個最小的圓，其中包含給定的所有點。這是一個經
典的計算幾何問題。
32 
解決這個問題的一種方法是 Welzl 的算法，這是一個遞迴算法，對於
隨機化的輸入，其平均時間複雜度是 O(n)。然而，最壞情況
下，該算法的運行時間為 \O(n^4)。
33 
以下是算法的基本想法和步驟：
34 
1. **基本情況**：如果輸入點的集合是空的或已有 3 個點在邊界集
合中，則問題可以直接求解。
35 
2. **遞迴步驟**：從點集中移除一個點 `p`，遞迴地找到剩餘點的最
小覆蓋圓。
36 
3. 如果 `p` 已在圓內，那麼這個圓也是整個點集的最小覆蓋圓。
37 
4. 如果 `p` 在圓外，那麼我們知道 `p` 必須在新的最小覆蓋圓的邊
界上。這意味著最小覆蓋圓的邊界上至少有一個點是 `p`。我們
可以遞迴地使用點 `p` 和邊界點集來解決這個問題。
38 
39 
40 
41 
42 

```

要注意的是，Welzl 的算法通常在實踐中運行得非常快，但由於其遞
迴的性質，它可能不是最適合大型實例的解決方案。

以下是該算法的精簡描述：

```

```cpp
Circle welzl(vector<Point> & P, list<Point> R = list<Point>()
) {
 if (P.empty() || R.size() == 3) {
 return trivial(R);
 }

 int idx = rand() % P.size();
 Point p = P[idx];
 P.erase(P.begin() + idx);

 Circle d = welzl(P, R);

 if (inside(d, p)) {
 return d;
 }

 R.push_back(p);
 return welzl(P, R);
}
```

```

在上述函數中，`Circle` 和 `Point` 分別表示圓和點的資料結構，`trivial` 是一個輔助函數，用於基本情況（例如當邊界集合中有 0、1、2 或 3 個點時），`inside` 是一個檢查點是否在圓內的函數。

這只是算法的高級描述。在實際實施時，還需要考慮如何表示圓和點，以及如何執行諸如計算圓或檢查點是否在圓內等基本操作。

用於計算給定點集中所有點的最小覆蓋圓。它主要基於增量算法，其中每次增加一個新點，我們都檢查這個點是否在當前的圓中。如果不在，我們就更新圓。

以下是程式碼的詳細解析：

點的定義：

PT 是點的資料結構。根據給定的片段，我們不知道 point 的完整定義，但我們可以推斷它有 x 和 y 屬性，以及一些函數方法，如 abs2（可能是點到原點的距離平方）。

外接圓的中心 (circumcenter 函數)：

這個函數計算三個點 a, b, 和 c 的外接圓的中心。給定三點，外接圓的中心可以用線性方程組解出。這裡用到了叉積來求解。

計算最小覆蓋圓 (solve 函數)：

算法從一個隨機點開始，初始化圓心為這個點，半徑為 0。然後，對於每一個點，檢查它是否在當前的圓中。

如果點不在圓內，我們知道該點必須在新圓的邊界上。我們接著檢查所有之前的點。

如果之前的點也不在新圓內，則我們知道新圓的邊界上至少有這兩個點。此時，新圓的中心是這兩個點的中點。

然後，再次檢查所有之前的點。如果還有點不在新圓內，那麼我們知道新圓的邊界上有這三個點。在這種情況下，新圓的中心是這三個點的外接圓的中心。

89 該算法基於以下事實：最小覆蓋圓的邊界上有 1、2 或 3 個點。因此，當我們找到一個不在當前圓內的點時，我們知道它必須在圓的邊界上。使用這個事實，我們可以增量地找到新的最小覆圓。

8.6 Maximum Bipartite Matching

```

1 // M is number of applicants
2 // and N is number of jobs
3 #define M 6
4 #define N 6
5
6
7 // A DFS based recursive function
8 // that returns true if a matching
9 // for vertex u is possible
10 bool bpm(bool bpGraph[M][N], int u, bool seen[], int matchR[]){
11     {
12         // Try every job one by one
13         for (int v = 0; v < N; v++){
14             // If applicant u is interested in
15             // job v and v is not visited
16             if (bpGraph[u][v] && !seen[v]){
17                 // Mark v as visited
18                 seen[v] = true;
19                 // If job 'v' is not assigned to an
20                 // applicant OR previously assigned
21                 // applicant for job v (which is matchR[v])
22                 // has an alternate job available.
23                 // Since v is marked as visited in
24                 // the above line, matchR[v] in the following
25                 // recursive call will not get job 'v' again
26                 if (matchR[v] < 0 || bpm(bpGraph, matchR[v], seen,
27                     matchR)){
28                     matchR[v] = u;
29                     return true;
30                 }
31             }
32         }
33     }
34     return false;
35 }
36
37 // Returns maximum number
38 // of matching from M to N
39 int maxBPM(bool bpGraph[M][N]){
40     // An array to keep track of the
41     // applicants assigned to jobs.
42     // The value of matchR[i] is the
43     // applicant number assigned to job i,
44     // the value -1 indicates nobody is
45     // assigned.
46     int matchR[N];
47     // Initially all jobs are available
48     memset(matchR, -1, sizeof(matchR));
49     // Count of jobs assigned to applicants
50     int result = 0;
51     for (int u = 0; u < M; u++){
52         // Mark all jobs as not seen
53         // for next applicant.
54         bool seen[N];
55         memset(seen, 0, sizeof(seen));
56         // Find if the applicant 'u' can get a job
57         if (bpm(bpGraph, u, seen, matchR))
58             result++;
59     }
60     return result;
61 }

```

```

4     if (bpm(bpGraph, u, seen, matchR)) result++;
5 }
6 return result;
7 }
8 }

9 int main(){
0     bool bpGraph[M][N] = {{0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0},
1         {1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0},
2         {0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0},
3         {0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0},
4         {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
5         {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1}};
6

7 cout << "Maximum number of applicants that can get job is "
8     << maxBPM(bpGraph);
9 }

42 } return false;
43 }
44 int hopcroftKarp() {
45     memset(pr, -1, sizeof(pr));
46     memset(pr2, -1, sizeof(pr2));
47     for (int match = 0;;) {
48         queue<int> Q;
49         for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
50             if (pr[i] == -1) level[i] = 0, Q.push(i);
51             else level[i] = -1;
52         }
53         while (!Q.empty()) {
54             int u = Q.front(); Q.pop();
55             for (vector<int>::iterator it = edge[u].begin();
56                 it != edge[u].end(); ++it) {
57                 int v = pr2[*it];
58                 if (v != -1 && level[v] < 0)
59                     level[v] = level[u] + 1, Q.push(v);
60             }
61         }
62         for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) vis[i] = false;
63         int d = 0;
64         for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
65             if (pr[i] == -1 && dfs(i)) ++d;
66         if (d == 0) return match;
67         match += d;
68     }
69 }

```

8.7 Hungarian

```

1 // Time: O(VE)
2 const int INF = 2e9;
3 const int N = ?;           // 男女總人數；女 id: 0 ~ p,
4 int vis[N], rnd, m[N];    // 跑完匈牙利後配對結果儲存於
| 表示人醜
5 vector<int> g[N];        // 關係表
6 int dfs(int s) {
7     for (int x : g[s]) {
8         if (vis[x]) continue;
9         vis[x] = 1;
10        if (m[x] == -1 || dfs(m[x])) {
11            m[x] = s, m[s] = x;
12            return 1;
13        }
14    }
15 } return 0;
16 int hungarian(int p) { // p : 女性人數
17     memset(m, -1, sizeof(m));
18     int c = 0;
19     for (int i = 0; i < p; i++) {
20         if (m[i] == -1) {
21             memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
22             c += dfs(i);
23         }
24     }
25 } return c; // 成功結婚對數
26
27
28
29 // 匈牙利算法的優化，二分圖最大匹配 O(EV)
30 int n, m, vis[maxn], level[maxn], pr1[maxn], pr2[maxn]
31 vector<int> edge[maxn]; // for Left
32 bool dfs(int u) {
33     vis[u] = true;
34     for (vector<int>::iterator it = edge[u].begin();
35          it != edge[u].end(); ++it) {
36         int v = pr2[*it];
37         if (v == -1 ||
38             (!vis[v] && level[u] < level[v] && dfs(v))
39             pr1[u] = *it, pr2[*it] = u;
40             return true;
41     }

```

```

    } return false;
}

hopcroftKarp() {
    memset(pr, -1, sizeof(pr));
    memset(pr2, -1, sizeof(pr2));
    for (int match = 0;;) {
        queue<int> Q;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
            if (pr[i] == -1) level[i] = 0, Q.push(i);
            else level[i] = -1;
        }
        while (!Q.empty()) {
            int u = Q.front(); Q.pop();
            for (vector<int>::iterator it = edge[u].begin();
                 it != edge[u].end(); ++it) {
                int v = pr2[*it];
                if (v != -1 && level[v] < 0)
                    level[v] = level[u] + 1, Q.push(v);
            }
        }
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) vis[i] = false;
        int d = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
            if (pr[i] == -1 && dfs(i)) ++d;
        if (d == 0) return match;
        match += d;
    }
}

```

8.8 EulerCircuit

1 無向圖：如果恰有兩點的度數為奇數，則存在歐拉路徑，此二點分別為起終點；如果全部的點度數都是偶數，則存在歐拉迴路。

2. 有向圖：如果恰有一點的出度等於入度+1、另有一點的入度等於出度+1，其餘皆入度等於出度，則存在歐拉路徑，此二點分別為起終點；如果全部的點入度等於出度，則存在歐拉迴路。

9 sortingAndSearching

9.1 NestedRangeCheck

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #pragma GCC optimize("O3", "unroll-loops")
3 #define IO cin.tie(0), ios::sync_with_stdio(0)
4 using namespace std;
5 #define int long long
6 typedef pair<int,int> pii;
7
8 int32_t main(){
9     IO;
10    int t, r;
11    cin >> t;
12    vector<int> a(t), b(t), aa(t), bb(t);
13    vector<pii> v(t);
14    map<pii,int> mp;
15}
```

```

16   for(auto &l, r: v){
17     cin >> l >> r;
18     r *= -1;
19     mp[{l,-r}] = mp.size();
20   }
21   sort(v.begin(),v.end());
22
23   for(auto &n: v) n.second *= -1 ;
24
25   r = v[0].second;
26   for(int i = 1; i < t; i++){
27     if(v[i].second <= r) a[i] = 1;
28     else if(v[i].second > r) a[i] = 0 , r = v[i].second;
29     if(v[i-1] == v[i]) a[i-1] = a[i] = 1;
30   }
31
32   r = v.back().second;
33   for(int i = v.size() - 2 ; i > -1 ; i--){
34     if(v[i].second >= r) b[i] = 1;
35     else if(v[i].second < r) b[i] = 0 , r = v[i].second;
36     if(v[i] == v[i+1]) b[i+1] = b[i] = 1;
37   }
38
39   for(int i = 0; i < t; i++){
40     aa[mp[v[i]]] = a[i];
41     bb[mp[v[i]]] = b[i];
42   }
43   for(int i = 0; i < t; i++) cout << bb[i] << " ";
44   cout << endl ;
45   for(int i = 0; i < t; i++) cout << aa[i] << " ";
46   cout << endl ;
47 }
```

9.2 NestedRangesCount

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
3 #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
4 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
5 #define multiset tree<int, null_type,less_equal<int>,
6   rb_tree_tag,tree_order_statistics_node_update>
7 /**
8 order_of_key(k) : nums strictly smaller than k
9 find_by_order(k): index from 0
*/
10 #pragma GCC optimize("O3","unroll-loops")
11 #define IO cin.tie(0), ios::sync_with_stdio(0)
12 using namespace std;
13 #define int long long
14 typedef pair<int,int> pii;
15
16 int32_t main(){
17   IO;
18   int t, r;
19   cin >> t;
20   vector<int> a(t), b(t), aa(t), bb(t);
21   vector<pii> v(t);
22   map<pii,int> mp;
23
24   for(auto &l, r: v){
25     cin >> l >> r;
26     r *= -1;
27     mp[{l,-r}] = mp.size();
```

```

28   }
29   sort(v.begin(),v.end());
30
31   for(auto &n: v) n.second *= -1 ;
32
33   multiset cnt;
34   r = v[0].second;
35   for(int i = 0; i < t; i++){
36     cnt.insert(v[i].second);
37     a[i] = cnt.size() - cnt.order_of_key(v[i].second)-1;
38   }
39
40   cnt.clear();
41   r = v.back().second;
42   for(int i = v.size() - 1 ; i > -1 ; i--){
43     cnt.insert(v[i].second);
44     b[i] = cnt.order_of_key(v[i].second+1)-1;
45   }
46
47   for(int i = 0; i < t; i++){
48     aa[mp[v[i]]] = a[i];
49     bb[mp[v[i]]] = b[i];
50   }
51   for(int i = 0; i < t; i++) cout << bb[i] << " ";
52   cout << endl ;
53   for(int i = 0; i < t; i++) cout << aa[i] << " ";
54   cout << endl ;
55 }
```

9.3 SubarrayDistinctVal

Given an array of n integers, your task is to calculate the number of subarrays that have at most k distinct values.

```

1 Input
2 The first input line has two integers n and k.
3
4 Output
5 Print one integer: the number of subarrays.
6
7 Input:
8
9 5 2
10 1 2 3 1 1
11 Output:
12
13 10
14
15 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
16 #pragma GCC optimize("O3","unroll-loops")
17 #define IO cin.tie(0), ios::sync_with_stdio(0)
18 using namespace std;
19 #define int long long
20
21 int32_t main(){
22   int n, t, l, c = 0, ans = 0; cin >> n >> t;
23   vector<int> v(n);
24   map<int,int> mp;
25   for(auto&n:v)cin>>n;
26   l = 0;
27   for(int i = 0 ; i < n ;i++){
28     if(!mp[v[i]]) c++;
29     mp[v[i]]++;
30     while(c > t){
31       mp[v[l]] --;
```

9.4 missingCoinSum

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #pragma GCC optimize("O3","unroll-loops")
3 #define IO cin.tie(0), ios::sync_with_stdio(0)
4 using namespace std;
5 typedef long long ll;
6
7 int main(){
8   IO;
9   ll n ; cin >> n ;
10  vector<ll> v(n) ;
11  for(auto&x:v) cin >> x ;
12  sort(v.begin(),v.end());
13  ll i=v[0] , j = 1 ;
14  if(i>1){
15    cout << 1 << endl ;
16    return 0 ;
17  }
18  for(;j<n;j++){
19    if(v[j]>i+1) break;
20    i+=v[j];
21  }
22  cout << (ll)(i+1) << endl ;
23 }
```

9.5 sumOfFourValues

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #pragma GCC optimize("O3","unroll-loops")
3 #define IO cin.tie(0), ios::sync_with_stdio(0)
4 using namespace std;
5 #define int long long
6 #define pii pair<int,int>
7
8 int32_t main(){
9   int n, t; cin >> n >> t;
10  vector<int> v(n);
11  for(auto&n:v) cin >> n;
12  map<int,pii> mp;
13  for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
14    for(int j = i+1; j < n; j++){
15      if(mp.count(t-v[i]-v[j])){
16        cout << mp[t-v[i]-v[j]].first+1 << " " << mp[t-v[i]-v[j]].second+1 << " " << i+1 << " "
17        << j+1 << endl;
18      }
19    }
20    for(int j = 0; j < i; j++)mp[v[i]+v[j]] = {i,j};
21  }
22 }
```

```

23     cout << "IMPOSSIBLE" << endl;
24 }
25
26 // 3 val
27 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
28 #pragma GCC optimize("O3","unroll-loops")
29 #define IO cin.tie(0), ios::sync_with_stdio(0)
30 #define int long long
31 using namespace std;
32 typedef pair<int,int> pii;
33
34 int ans = 0;
35 vector<pii> v;
36
37 int binarySearch(int l, int r, int target){
38     l++, r--;
39     while(l<=r){
40         int mid = (l+r)/2;
41         if(v[mid].first == target){
42             ans = 1;
43             return v[mid].second;
44         }
45         else if(v[mid].first < target) l = mid+1;
46         else r = mid-1;
47     }
48     return -1;
49 }
50
51 int32_t main(){
52     int n, t, l, r, m; cin >> n >> t;
53     v.resize(n);
54     for(int i = 0; i < n ; i++){
55         cin >> v[i].first;
56         v[i].second = i+1;
57     }
58     sort(v.begin(),v.end());
59
60     for(l = 0; l < n; l++)
61         for(r = l+1; r < n; r++){
62             m = binarySearch( r, n, t - v[l].first - v[r].first);
63             if(ans){
64                 cout << v[l].second << " " << m << " " << v[r].second << endl;
65                 return 0;
66             }
67         }
68     cout << "IMPOSSIBLE\n";
69 }

```

10 Other

10.1 精度

```

1 from decimal import*
2 getcontext().prec = 1000000
3 n = Decimal(input())

```

10.2 inversion

```

1 // 1
2 int inversion(){
3     ll Length,now, ans = 0;
4     Multiset place;
5     cin >> Length ;
6     for(int i = 0 ; i < Length ; i++){
7         cin >> now ;
8         place.insert(now) ;
9         ans += i - place.order_of_key(now) ;
10    }
11    return ans ;
12 }
13 // 2
14 void Merge(int a[],int b,int m,int e){
15     int ap = b,bp=m+1,cp=0,sum=0;
16     static int c[MAX];
17     while(ap<=m&&bp<=e){
18         if(a[ap]<=a[bp])c[cp++]=a[ap++],ans+=sum;
19         else c[cp++]=a[bp++],sum++;
20     }
21     while(ap<=m)c[cp++]=a[ap++],ans+=sum;
22     while(bp<=e)c[cp++]=a[bp++];
23     for(int k = 0;k < cp;k++)a[b+k]=c[k];
24 }
25 void Merge_Sort(int a[],int b,int e){
26     if(e-b<1) return;
27     int m =(b+e)/2;
28     Merge_Sort(a,b,m);
29     Merge_Sort(a,m+1,e);
30     Merge(a,b,m,e);
31 }

```

10.3 離散化

```

1 vector<int> v(1000),b(1000);
2 for(auto&v)cin>>n;
3 sort(v.begin(),v.end());
4 auto len = unique(v.begin(),v.end())-v.begin();
5 v.resize(len);
6 for(int i = 0; i < v.size(); i++){
7     b[i] = lower_bound(v.begin(),v.end(),v[i])-v.begin();
8 }

```

10.4 Convert

```

1 stoi
2 stoll
3 to_string

```

10.5 minSwap

```

1 int minSwaps(vector<int> &arr, int n) {
2     pii arrPos[n];

```

```

3     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
4         arrPos[i].first = arr[i];
5         arrPos[i].second = i;
6     }
7     sort(arrPos, arrPos + n);
8     vector<bool> vis(n, false);
9     int ans = 0;
10    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
11        if (vis[i] or arrPos[i].second == i) continue;
12        int cycle_size = 0 , j = i ;
13        while (!vis[j]){
14            vis[j] = 1;
15            j = arrPos[j].second;
16            cycle_size++;
17        }
18        if(cycle_size > 0) ans += (cycle_size - 1);
19    }
20    return ans;
21 }

```

10.6 莫隊

```

1 #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 #define ll long long
5 #define pii pair<int, int>
6 #define ql first.first
7 #define qr first.second
8 #define id second
9
10 int N, Q, K;
11 vector<int> A;
12 vector<pair<pii, int>> qrys;
13 ll ans[200007];
14
15 void init(){
16     cin >> N >> Q;
17     K = N / max((int)sqrt(Q), 1); // 塊的大小
18
19     A.clear();A.resize(N);
20     qrys.clear();qrys.resize(Q);
21
22     for(auto&i : A)cin >> i;
23     int cnt = 0;
24     for(auto&i : qrys){
25         cin >> i.ql >> i.qr;
26         --i.ql;--i.qr; // 轉換成 0-base
27         i.id = cnt++;
28     }
29 }
30
31 void solve(){
32     sort(qrys.begin(), qrys.end(),
33 [&](const pair<pii, int> &a, const pair<pii, int> &b){
34         if(a.ql/K == b.ql/K) // 左界塊相同，按照右界塊排序
35             return a.qr < b.qr;
36         return a.ql/K < b.ql/K; // 否則，按照左界塊排序
37     });
38
39     int l = 0, r = -1; // 初始答案窗口
40     ll sum = 0;

```

```
41 |     for(auto&i : qrys){
42 |         while(l > i.ql){ l--; sum += A[l]; } // 延伸左界
43 |         while(r < i.qr){ r++; sum += A[r]; } // 延伸右界
44 |         while(l < i.ql){ sum -= A[l]; l++; } // 内缩左界
45 |         while(r > i.qr){ sum -= A[r]; r--; } // 内缩右界
46 |         ans[i.id] = sum;
47 |     }
48 |
49 |     for(int i = 0; i < Q; i++) cout << ans[i] << '\n';
50 |
51 }
52
53 int main(){
54     init();
55     solve();
56 }
```

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