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MIT  $\$(\hat{w})\$$

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adapted from KACTL and MIT NULL

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- 2 Mathematics
- 3 Data Structures
- 4 Number Theory
- 5 Combinatorial
- 6 Numerical
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- 8 Geometry
- 9 Strings
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Contest (1)

templateShort.cpp37 lines

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

typedef long long ll;
typedef pair<int, int> pi;
typedef vector<int> vi;
typedef vector<ll> vl;
typedef vector<pi> vpi;

#define FOR(i,a,b) for (int i = (a); i < (b); ++i)
#define FOR(i,a) FOR(i,0,a)
#define ROF(i,a,b) for (int i = (b)-1; i >= (a); --i)
#define ROF(i,a) ROF(i,0,a)
#define trav(a,x) for (auto& a: x)

#define sz(x) (int)x.size()
#define all(x) begin(x), end(x)
#define rsz resize

#define mp make_pair
#define pb push_back
#define f first
#define s second

const int MOD = 1e9+7; // 998244353; // = (119<<23)+1
const int MX = 2e5+5;

template<class T> bool ckmin(T& a, const T& b) {
    return a > b ? a = b, 1 : 0; }
template<class T> bool ckmax(T& a, const T& b) {
    return a < b ? a = b, 1 : 0; }

mt19937 rng((uint32_t)chrono::steady_clock::now().
    ↪time_since_epoch().count());

int main() {
    cin.sync_with_stdio(0); cin.tie(0);
```

1 }1 .bashrc6 lines3 co() { # on mac, add -Wl,-stack\_size -Wl,0x10000000g++ -std=c++14 -O2 -Wall -Wextra -o \$1 \$1.cpp}run() {6 co \$1 && ./\$1}7 hash.sh3 lines9 # Hashes a file, ignoring all whitespace and comments. Use for# verifying that code was correctly typed.cpp -dD -P -fpreprocessed | tr -d '[:space:]' | md5sum |cut -c-612 troubleshoot.txt53 lines17 Pre-submit:Write a few simple test cases if sample is not enough.Are time limits close? If so, generate max cases.Is the memory usage fine?Could anything overflow?22 Make sure to submit the right file.

Wrong answer:Read the full problem statement again.Have you understood the problem correctly?Are you sure your algorithm works?Can your algorithm handle the whole range of input?Did you consider corner cases such as n=1 or other special↪cases?Print your solution! Print debug output, as well.Is your output format correct? (including whitespace)Are you clearing all data structures between test cases?Any uninitialized variables?Any undefined behavior (array out of bounds, shifting ll by 64↪bits or more)?Any overflows or NaNs?Confusing N and M, i and j, etc.?Make sure that you deal correctly with numbers close to (but↪not equal to) zero.Are you sure the STL functions you use work as you think?Add some assertions, maybe resubmit.Create some test cases to run your algorithm on.Go through the algorithm for a simple case.Go through this list again.Explain your algorithm to a teammate.Ask the teammate to look at your code.Go for a small walk, e.g. to the toilet.Rewrite your solution from the start or let a teammate do it.

Runtime error:Have you tested all corner cases locally?Any uninitialized variables?Are you reading or writing outside the range of any vector?Any assertions that might fail?Any possible division by 0? (mod 0 for example)Any possible infinite recursion?Invalidated pointers or iterators?Are you using too much memory?Debug with resubmits (e.g. remapped signals, see Various).

Time limit exceeded:Do you have any possible infinite loops?What is the complexity of your algorithm?Are you copying a lot of unnecessary data? (References)How big is the input and output? (consider scanf)

Avoid vector, map. (use arrays/unordered\_map)  
What do your teammates think about your algorithm?

Memory limit exceeded:  
What is the max amount of memory your algorithm should need?  
Are you clearing all data structures between test cases?

FastI.hDescription: fast input for chinese contestsTime: ~300ms faster for 10<sup>6</sup> long longs38cbac, 22 lines

```
namespace fastI {
    const int BSZ = 100000;
    char nc() { // get next char
        static char buf[BSZ], *p1 = buf, *p2 = p1;
        if (p1 == p2) {
            p1 = buf; p2 = buf+fread(buf,1,BSZ,stdin);
            if (p1 == p2) return EOF;
        }
        return *p1++;
    }
    bool blank(char ch) { return ch == ' ' || ch == '\n'
        || ch == '\r' || ch == '\t'; }
    template<class T> void ri(T& x) { // read int or ll
        char ch; int sgn = 1;
        while ((ch = nc()) > '9' || ch < '0')
            if (ch == '-') sgn *= -1;
        x = ch-'0';
        while ((ch = nc()) >= '0' && ch <= '9') x = x*10+ch-'0';
        x *= sgn;
    }
}
using namespace fastI;
```

Mathematics (2)

2.1 Equations

$$\begin{matrix} ax+by=e \\ cx+dy=f \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x=\frac{ed-bf}{ad-bc} \\ y=\frac{af-ec}{ad-bc} \end{matrix}$$

In general, given an equation  $Ax = b$ , the solution to a variable  $x_i$  is given by

$$x_i = \frac{\det A'_i}{\det A}$$

where  $A'_i$  is  $A$  with the  $i$ 'th column replaced by  $b$ .

2.2 Recurrences

If  $a_n = c_1a_{n-1} + \cdots + c_ka_{n-k}$ , and  $r_1, \dots, r_k$  are distinct roots of  $x^k + c_1x^{k-1} + \cdots + c_k$ , there are  $d_1, \dots, d_k$  s.t.

$$a_n = d_1r_1^n + \cdots + d_kr_k^n.$$

Non-distinct roots  $r$  become polynomial factors, e.g.  
 $a_n = (d_1n + d_2)r^n$ .

## 2.3 Trigonometry

$$\sin(v+w) = \sin v \cos w + \cos v \sin w$$
$$\cos(v+w) = \cos v \cos w - \sin v \sin w$$

$$\tan(v+w) = \frac{\tan v + \tan w}{1 - \tan v \tan w}$$
$$\sin v + \sin w = 2 \sin \frac{v+w}{2} \cos \frac{v-w}{2}$$
$$\cos v + \cos w = 2 \cos \frac{v+w}{2} \cos \frac{v-w}{2}$$

$$a \cos x + b \sin x = r \cos(x - \phi)$$
$$a \sin x + b \cos x = r \sin(x + \phi)$$

where  $r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ ,  $\phi = \text{atan2}(b, a)$ .

## 2.4 Geometry

### 2.4.1 Triangles

Side lengths:  $a, b, c$

Semiperimeter:  $p = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$

Area:  $A = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$

Cumradius:  $R = \frac{abc}{4A}$

Inradius:  $r = \frac{A}{p}$

Length of median (divides triangle into two equal-area triangles):  $m_a = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2b^2 + 2c^2 - a^2}$

Length of bisector (divides angles in two):

$$s_a = \sqrt{bc \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{a}{b+c} \right)^2 \right]}$$

Law of sines:  $\frac{\sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{\sin \beta}{b} = \frac{\sin \gamma}{c} = \frac{1}{2R}$

Law of cosines:  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$

Law of tangents:  $\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\tan \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}{\tan \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}$

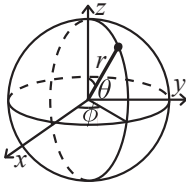
### 2.4.2 Quadrilaterals

With side lengths  $a, b, c, d$ , diagonals  $e, f$ , diagonals angle  $\theta$ , area  $A$  and magic flux  $F = b^2 + d^2 - a^2 - c^2$ :

$$4A = 2ef \cdot \sin \theta = F \tan \theta = \sqrt{4e^2 f^2 - F^2}$$

For cyclic quadrilaterals the sum of opposite angles is  $180^\circ$ ,  $ef = ac + bd$ , and  $A = \sqrt{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)(p-d)}$ .

### 2.4.3 Spherical coordinates



$$x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi$$
$$y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$$
$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
$$\theta = \arccos(z / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$$
$$\phi = \text{atan2}(y, x)$$

## 2.5 Derivatives/Integrals

$$\frac{d}{dx} \arcsin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
$$\frac{d}{dx} \arccos x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = 1 + \tan^2 x$$
$$\frac{d}{dx} \arctan x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
$$\int \tan ax = -\frac{\ln |\cos ax|}{a}$$
$$\int x \sin ax = \frac{\sin ax - ax \cos ax}{a^2}$$
$$\int e^{-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \text{erf}(x)$$
$$\int x e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2} (ax - 1)$$

Integration by parts:

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = [F(x)g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b F(x)g'(x)dx$$

## 2.6 Sums

$$c^a + c^{a+1} + \cdots + c^b = \frac{c^{b+1} - c^a}{c - 1}, c \neq 1$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$
$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2 = \frac{n(2n+1)(n+1)}{6}$$
$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$
$$1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \cdots + n^4 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30}$$

## 2.7 Series

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots, (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \cdots, (-1 < x \leq 1)$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{2x^3}{32} - \frac{5x^4}{128} + \cdots, (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \cdots, (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \cdots, (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

## 2.8 Probability theory

Let  $X$  be a discrete random variable with probability  $p_X(x)$  of assuming the value  $x$ . It will then have an expected value (mean)  $\mu = \mathbb{E}(X) = \sum_x x p_X(x)$  and variance  $\sigma^2 = V(X) = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - (\mathbb{E}(X))^2 = \sum_x (x - \mathbb{E}(X))^2 p_X(x)$  where  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation. If  $X$  is instead continuous it will have a probability density function  $f_X(x)$  and the sums above will instead be integrals with  $p_X(x)$  replaced by  $f_X(x)$ .

Expectation is linear:

$$\mathbb{E}(aX + bY) = a\mathbb{E}(X) + b\mathbb{E}(Y)$$

For independent  $X$  and  $Y$ ,

$$V(aX + bY) = a^2V(X) + b^2V(Y).$$

### 2.8.1 Discrete distributions

#### Binomial distribution

The number of successes in  $n$  independent yes/no experiments, each which yields success with probability  $p$  is  $\text{Bin}(n, p)$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ,  $0 \leq p \leq 1$ .

$$p(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1 - p)^{n - k}$$
$$\mu = np, \sigma^2 = np(1 - p)$$

$\text{Bin}(n, p)$  is approximately  $\text{Po}(np)$  for small  $p$ .

#### First success distribution

The number of trials needed to get the first success in independent yes/no experiments, each wich yields success with probability  $p$  is  $\text{Fs}(p)$ ,  $0 \leq p \leq 1$ .

$$p(k) = p(1 - p)^{k - 1}, k = 1, 2, \dots$$
$$\mu = \frac{1}{p}, \sigma^2 = \frac{1 - p}{p^2}$$

#### Poisson distribution

The number of events occurring in a fixed period of time  $t$  if these events occur with a known average rate  $\kappa$  and independently of the time since the last event is  $\text{Po}(\lambda)$ ,  $\lambda = t\kappa$ .

$$p(k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$
$$\mu = \lambda, \sigma^2 = \lambda$$

### 2.8.2 Continuous distributions

#### Uniform distribution

If the probability density function is constant between  $a$  and  $b$  and 0 elsewhere it is  $\text{U}(a, b)$ ,  $a < b$ .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b - a} & a < x < b \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
$$\mu = \frac{a + b}{2}, \sigma^2 = \frac{(b - a)^2}{12}$$

### MapComparator HashMap PQ OrderStatisticTree

#### Exponential distribution

The time between events in a Poisson process is  $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\mu = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

#### Normal distribution

Most real random values with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$  are well described by  $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\sigma > 0$ .

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

If  $X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$  and  $X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$  then

$$aX_1 + bX_2 + c \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1 + \mu_2 + c, a^2\sigma_1^2 + b^2\sigma_2^2)$$

## 2.9 Markov chains

A *Markov chain* is a discrete random process with the property that the next state depends only on the current state. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be a sequence of random variables generated by the Markov process. Then there is a transition matrix  $\mathbf{P} = (p_{ij})$ , with  $p_{ij} = \text{Pr}(X_n = i | X_{n - 1} = j)$ , and  $\mathbf{p}^{(n)} = \mathbf{P}^n \mathbf{p}^{(0)}$  is the probability distribution for  $X_n$  (i.e.,  $p_i^{(n)} = \text{Pr}(X_n = i)$ ), where  $\mathbf{p}^{(0)}$  is the initial distribution.

$\pi$  is a stationary distribution if  $\pi = \pi \mathbf{P}$ . If the Markov chain is *irreducible* (it is possible to get to any state from any state), then  $\pi_i = \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}(T_i)}$  where  $\mathbb{E}(T_i)$  is the expected time between two visits in state  $i$ .  $\pi_j / \pi_i$  is the expected number of visits in state  $j$  between two visits in state  $i$ .

For a connected, undirected and non-bipartite graph, where the transition probability is uniform among all neighbors,  $\pi_i$  is proportional to node  $i$ 's degree.

A Markov chain is *ergodic* if the asymptotic distribution is independent of the initial distribution. A finite Markov chain is ergodic iff it is irreducible and *aperiodic* (i.e., the gcd of cycle lengths is 1).  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{P}^k = \mathbf{1P}$ .

A Markov chain is an A-chain if the states can be partitioned into two sets  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{G}$ , such that all states in  $\mathbf{A}$  are absorbing ( $p_{ii} = 1$ ), and all states in  $\mathbf{G}$  leads to an absorbing state in  $\mathbf{A}$ . The probability for absorption in state  $i \in \mathbf{A}$ , when the initial state is  $j$ , is  $a_{ij} = p_{ij} + \sum_{k \in \mathbf{G}} a_{ik} p_{kj}$ . The expected time until absorption, when the initial state is  $i$ , is  $t_i = 1 + \sum_{k \in \mathbf{G}} p_{ki} t_k$ .

## Data Structures (3)

### 3.1 STL

MapComparator.h

**Description:** custom comparator for map / set

**Usage:** set<int,cmp> s; map<int,int,cmp> m;

ae81c4, 5 lines

```
struct cmp {
    bool operator()(const int& l, const int& r) const {
        return l > r; // sort items in decreasing order
    }
};
```

HashMap.h

**Description:** Hash map with the same API as unordered\_map, but ~3x faster. Initial capacity must be a power of 2 (if provided).

**Usage:** ht<int,int> h({},{},{},{},{1<<16}); // reserve memory for 1<<16 elements

<ext/pb\_ds/assoc.container.hpp>

d5bcb3, 10 lines

using namespace \_\_gnu\_pbds;

```
struct chash { // To use most bits rather than just the lowest
    ↪ones:
    const uint64_t C = 1l(2e18 * M_PI) + 71; // large odd number
    const int RANDOM = rng();
    ll operator()(ll x) const { return __builtin_bswap64((x^
        ↪RANDOM)*C); }
};
template<class K, class V> using ht = gp_hash_table<K,V,chash>;
template<class K, class V> V get(ht<K,V>& u, K x) {
    return u.find(x) == end(u) ? 0 : u[x]; }
```

PQ.h

**Description:** Priority queue w/ modification. Use for Dijkstra?

<bits/extc++.h>

1ad0e6, 9 lines

pqExample() {

\_\_gnu\_pbds::priority\_queue<int> p;

vi act; vector<decltype(p)::point\_iterator> v;

int n = 1000000;

FOR(i,n) { int r = rand(); act.pb(r), v.pb(p.push(r)); }

FOR(i,n) { int r = rand(); act[i] = r, p.modify(v[i],r); }

sort(rall(act));

FOR(i,n) { assert(act[i] == p.top()); p.pop(); }

}

OrderStatisticTree.h

**Description:** A set (not multiset!) with support for finding the  $n$ 'th element, and finding the index of an element.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

<ext/pb\_ds/tree\_policy.hpp>, <ext/pb\_ds/assoc.container.hpp>

c5d6f2, 16 lines

using namespace \_\_gnu\_pbds;

template <class T> using Tree = tree<T, null\_type, less<T>,

```
    rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
// to get a map, change null_type

#define ook order_of_key
#define fbo find_by_order

void treeExample() {
    Tree<int> t, t2; t.insert(8);
    auto it = t.insert(10).f; assert(it == t.lb(9));
    assert(t.ook(10) == 1); assert(t.ook(11) == 2);
    assert(*t.fbo(0) == 8);
    t.join(t2); // assuming T < T2 or T > T2, merge t2 into t
}
```

Rope.h

**Description:** insert element at  $i$ -th position, cut a substring and re-insert somewhere else  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$  per operation? not well tested

<ext/rope>

4fea66, 17 lines

using namespace \_\_gnu\_cxx;

```
void ropeExample() {
    rope<int> v(5, 0); // initialize with 5 zeroes
    FOR(i,sz(v)) v.mutable_reference_at(i) = i+1;
    FOR(i,5) v.pb(i+1); // constant time pb
    rope<int> cur = v.substr(1,2);
    v.erase(1,3); // erase 3 elements starting from 1st element
    for (rope<int>::iterator it = v.mutable_begin();
        it != v.mutable_end(); ++it)
        cout << *it << " ";
    cout << "\n"; // 1 5 1 2 3 4 5
    v.insert(v.mutable_begin()+2,cur); // index or const_iterator
    v += cur;
    FOR(i,sz(v)) cout << v[i] << " ";
    cout << "\n"; // 1 5 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 2 3
}
```

LineContainer.h

**Description:** Given set of lines, computes greatest  $y$ -coordinate for any  $x$   
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

8bec91, 33 lines

```
struct Line {
    mutable ll k, m, p; // slope, y-intercept, last optimal x
    ll eval (ll x) { return k*x+m; }
    bool operator<(const Line& o) const { return k < o.k; }
    bool operator<(ll x) const { return p < x; }
};

struct LC : multiset<Line,less<>> {
    // for doubles, use inf = 1/.0, div(a,b) = a/b
    const ll inf = LLONG_MAX;
    // floored division
    ll div(ll a, ll b) { return a/b-((a^b) < 0 && a%b); }
    // last x such that first line is better
    ll bet(const Line& x, const Line& y) {
        if (x.k == y.k) return x.m >= y.m ? inf : -inf;
        return div(y.m-x.m,x.k-y.k);
    }
    // updates x->p, determines if y is unneeded
    bool isect(iterator x, iterator y) {
        if (y == end()) { x->p = inf; return 0; }
        x->p = bet(*x,*y); return x->p >= y->p;
    }
    void add(ll k, ll m) {
        auto z = insert({k,m,0}), y = z++, x = y;
        while (isect(y, z)) z = erase(z);
        if (x != begin() && isect(--x, y)) isect(x, y = erase(y));
        while ((y = x) != begin() && (--x)->p >= y->p)
            isect(x, erase(y));
    }
}
```

```
    }
    ll query(ll x) {
        assert(!empty());
        auto l = *lb(x); return l.k*x+l.m;
    }
};
```

### 3.2 1D Range Queries

RMQ.h

**Description:** 1D range minimum query  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$  build,  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  query

b1fe94, 21 lines

```
template<class T> struct RMQ {
    // floor(log_2(x))
    int level(int x) { return 31-__builtin_clz(x); }
    vector<T> v; vector<vi> jmp;
    int comb(int a, int b) {
        return v[a] == v[b] ? min(a,b) : (v[a] < v[b] ? a : b);
    } // index of minimum
    void init(const vector<T>& _v) {
        v = _v; jmp = {vi(sz(v))}; iota(all(jmp[0]),0);
        for (int j = 1; 1<j <= sz(v); ++j) {
            jmp.pb(vi(sz(v)-(1<j)+1));
            FOR(i,sz(jmp[j])) jmp[j][i] = comb(jmp[j-1][i],
                jmp[j-1][i+(1<j-1)]);
        }
    }
    int index(int l, int r) { // get index of min element
        int d = level(r-l+1);
        return comb(jmp[d][l],jmp[d][r-(1<d)+1]);
    }
    T query(int l, int r) { return v[index(l,r)]; }
};
```

BIT.h

**Description:**  $N$ -D range sum query with point update  
**Usage:** {BIT<int,10,10>} gives a 2D BIT  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}\left((\log N)^D\right)$

e39d3e, 18 lines

```
template <class T, int ...Ns> struct BIT {
    T val = 0;
    void upd(T v) { val += v; }
    T query() { return val; }
};

template <class T, int N, int... Ns> struct BIT<T, N, Ns...> {
    BIT<T,Ns...> bit[N+1];
    template<typename... Args> void upd(int pos, Args... args) {
        for (; pos <= N; pos += (pos&-pos)) bit[pos].upd(args...);
    }
    template<typename... Args> T sum(int r, Args... args) {
        T res = 0; for (; r; r -= (r&-r))
            res += bit[r].query(args...);
        return res;
    }
    template<typename... Args> T query(int l, int r, Args...
        args) { return sum(r,args...)-sum(l-1,args...); }
};
```

BITrange.h

**Description:** 1D range increment and sum query  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

"BIT.h"

77a935, 14 lines

```
template<class T, int SZ> struct BITrange {
    BIT<T,SZ> bit[2]; // piecewise linear functions
    // let cum[x] = sum_{i=1}^x a[i]
    void upd(int hi, T val) { // add val to a[1..hi]
```

```
    // if x <= hi, cum[x] += val*x
    bit[1].upd(1,val), bit[1].upd(hi+1,-val);
    // if x > hi, cum[x] += val*hi
    bit[0].upd(hi+1,hi*val);
}

void upd(int lo, int hi, T val) {
    upd(lo-1,-val), upd(hi,val); }

T sum(int x) { return bit[1].sum(x)*x+bit[0].sum(x); }

T query(int x, int y) { return sum(y)-sum(x-1); }
};
```

SegTree.h

**Description:** 1D point update, range query. Change comb to any associative (not necessarily commutative) operation  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

bf15d6, 19 lines

```
template<class T> struct Seg {
    const T ID = 0; // comb(ID,b) must equal b
    T comb(T a, T b) { return a+b; }
    int n; vector<T> seg;
    void init(int _n) { n = _n; seg.rsz(2*n); }
    void pull(int p) { seg[p] = comb(seg[2*p],seg[2*p+1]); }
    void upd(int p, T value) { // set value at position p
        seg[p += n] = value;
        for (p /= 2; p; p /= 2) pull(p);
    }
    T query(int l, int r) { // sum on interval [l, r]
        T ra = ID, rb = ID;
        for (l += n, r += n+1; l < r; l /= 2, r /= 2) {
            if (l&1) ra = comb(ra,seg[l++]);
            if (r&1) rb = comb(seg[--r],rb);
        }
        return comb(ra,rb);
    }
};
```

SegTreeBeats.h

**Description:** supports modifications in the form ckmin(a,i,t) for all  $l \leq i \leq r$ , range max and sum queries  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

f98405, 63 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct SegTreeBeats {
    int N;
    ll sum[2*SZ];
    int mx[2*SZ][2], maxCnt[2*SZ];
    void pull(int ind) {
        FOR(i,2) mx[ind][i] = max(mx[2*ind][i],mx[2*ind+1][i]);
        maxCnt[ind] = 0;
        FOR(i,2) {
            if (mx[2*ind+i][0] == mx[ind][0])
                maxCnt[ind] += maxCnt[2*ind+i];
            else ckmax(mx[ind][1],mx[2*ind+i][0]);
        }
        sum[ind] = sum[2*ind]+sum[2*ind+1];
    }
    void build(vi& a, int ind = 1, int L = 0, int R = -1) {
        if (R == -1) { R = (N = sz(a))-1; }
        if (L == R) {
            mx[ind][0] = sum[ind] = a[L];
            maxCnt[ind] = 1; mx[ind][1] = -1;
            return;
        }
        int M = (L+R)/2;
        build(a,2*ind,L,M); build(a,2*ind+1,M+1,R); pull(ind);
    }
    void push(int ind, int L, int R) {
        if (L == R) return;
        FOR(i,2)
            if (mx[2*ind^i][0] > mx[ind][0]) {
```

```
sum[2*ind^i] -= (ll)maxCnt[2*ind^i]*
    (mx[2*ind^i][0]-mx[ind][0]);
mx[2*ind^i][0] = mx[ind][0];
}
}
void upd(int x, int y, int t, int ind = 1, int L = 0, int R =
    ↪ -1) {
    if (R == -1) R += N;
    if (R < x || y < L || mx[ind][0] <= t) return;
    push(ind,L,R);
    if (x <= L && R <= y && mx[ind][1] < t) {
        sum[ind] -= (ll)maxCnt[ind]*(mx[ind][0]-t);
        mx[ind][0] = t;
        return;
    }
    if (L == R) return;
    int M = (L+R)/2;
    upd(x,y,t,2*ind,L,M); upd(x,y,t,2*ind+1,M+1,R); pull(ind);
}
ll qsum(int x, int y, int ind = 1, int L = 0, int R = -1) {
    if (R == -1) R += N;
    if (R < x || y < L) return 0;
    push(ind,L,R);
    if (x <= L && R <= y) return sum[ind];
    int M = (L+R)/2;
    return qsum(x,y,2*ind,L,M)+qsum(x,y,2*ind+1,M+1,R);
}
int qmax(int x, int y, int ind = 1, int L = 0, int R = -1) {
    if (R == -1) R += N;
    if (R < x || y < L) return -1;
    push(ind,L,R);
    if (x <= L && R <= y) return mx[ind][0];
    int M = (L+R)/2;
    return max(qmax(x,y,2*ind,L,M), qmax(x,y,2*ind+1,M+1,R));
}
};
```

PSeg.h

**Description:** Persistent min segtree with lazy updates. Unlike typical lazy segtree, assumes that lazy[cur] is included in val[cur] before propagating cur.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

```
template<class T, int SZ> struct pseg {
    static const int LIMIT = 10000000; // adjust
    int l[LIMIT], r[LIMIT], nex = 0;
    T val[LIMIT], lazy[LIMIT];
    int copy(int cur) {
        int x = nex++;
        val[x] = val[cur], l[x] = l[cur], r[x] = r[cur], lazy[x] =
            ↪ lazy[cur];
        return x;
    }
    T comb(T a, T b) { return min(a,b); }
    void pull(int x) { val[x] = comb(val[l[x]],val[r[x]]); }
    void push(int cur, int L, int R) {
        if (!lazy[cur]) return;
        if (L != R) {
            l[cur] = copy(l[cur]);
            val[l[cur]] += lazy[cur], lazy[l[cur]] += lazy[cur];
            r[cur] = copy(r[cur]);
            val[r[cur]] += lazy[cur], lazy[r[cur]] += lazy[cur];
        }
        lazy[cur] = 0;
    }
    T query(int cur, int lo, int hi, int L, int R) {
        if (lo <= L && R <= hi) return val[cur];
        if (R < lo || hi < L) return INF;
        int M = (L+R)/2;
```

```
return lazy[cur]+comb(query(l[cur],lo,hi,L,M),
    query(r[cur],lo,hi,M+1,R));
}
int upd(int cur, int lo, int hi, T v, int L, int R) {
    if (R < lo || hi < L) return cur;
    int x = copy(cur);
    if (lo <= L && R <= hi) {
        val[x] += v, lazy[x] += v;
        return x;
    }
    push(x,L,R);
    int M = (L+R)/2;
    l[x] = upd(l[x],lo,hi,v,L,M);
    r[x] = upd(r[x],lo,hi,v,M+1,R);
    pull(x); return x;
}
int build(vector<T>& arr, int L, int R) {
    int cur = nex++;
    if (L == R) {
        if (L < sz(arr)) val[cur] = arr[L];
        return cur;
    }
    int M = (L+R)/2;
    l[cur] = build(arr,L,M), r[cur] = build(arr,M+1,R);
    pull(cur); return cur;
}
vi loc;
void upd(int lo, int hi, T v) {
    loc.pb(upd(loc.back(),lo,hi,v,0,SZ-1)); }
T query(int ti, int lo, int hi) {
    return query(loc[ti],lo,hi,0,SZ-1); }
void build(vector<T>& arr) { loc.pb(build(arr,0,SZ-1)); }
};
```

Treap.h

**Description:** easy BBST, use split and merge to implement insert and delete

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

```
b45b6a, 72 lines
typedef struct tnode* pt;
struct tnode {
    int pri, val; pt c[2]; // essential
    int sz; ll sum; // for range queries
    bool flip; // lazy update
    tnode (int _val) {
        pri = rand()+(rand()<<15); val = _val; c[0] = c[1] = NULL;
        sz = 1; sum = val;
        flip = 0;
    }
};
int getsz(pt x) { return x?x->sz:0; }
ll getsum(pt x) { return x?x->sum:0; }
pt prop(pt x) {
    if (!x || !x->flip) return x;
    swap(x->c[0],x->c[1]);
    x->flip = 0;
    FOR(i,2) if (x->c[i]) x->c[i]->flip ^= 1;
    return x;
}
pt calc(pt x) {
    assert(!x->flip);
    prop(x->c[0]), prop(x->c[1]);
    x->sz = 1+getsz(x->c[0])+getsz(x->c[1]);
    x->sum = x->val+getsum(x->c[0])+getsum(x->c[1]);
    return x;
}
void tour(pt x, vi& v) {
    if (!x) return;
    prop(x);
```

```
tour(x->c[0],v); v.pb(x->val); tour(x->c[1],v);
}
pair<pt,pt> split(pt t, int v) { // >= v goes to the right
    if (!t) return {t,t};
    prop(t);
    if (t->val >= v) {
        auto p = split(t->c[0], v); t->c[0] = p.s;
        return {p.f,calc(t)};
    } else {
        auto p = split(t->c[1], v); t->c[1] = p.f;
        return {calc(t),p.s};
    }
}
pair<pt,pt> splitsz(pt t, int sz) { // sz nodes go to left
    if (!t) return {t,t};
    prop(t);
    if (getsz(t->c[0]) >= sz) {
        auto p = splitsz(t->c[0],sz); t->c[0] = p.s;
        return {p.f,calc(t)};
    } else {
        auto p = splitsz(t->c[1],sz-getsz(t->c[0])-1); t->c[1] = p.
            ↪ f;
        return {calc(t),p.s};
    }
}
pt merge(pt l, pt r) {
    if (!l || !r) return l ? l : r;
    prop(l), prop(r);
    pt t;
    if (l->pri > r->pri) l->c[1] = merge(l->c[1],r), t = l;
    else r->c[0] = merge(l,r->c[0]), t = r;
    return calc(t);
}
pt ins(pt x, int v) { // insert v
    auto a = split(x,v), b = split(a.s,v+1);
    return merge(a.f,merge(new tnode(v),b.s));
}
pt del(pt x, int v) { // delete v
    auto a = split(x,v), b = split(a.s,v+1);
    return merge(a.f,b.s);
}
}
```

3.3 2D Range Queries

OffBit2D.h

**Description:** offline 2D binary indexed tree, supports point update and rectangle sum queries

**Memory:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log^2 N)$

```
4d90a6, 57 lines
template<class T, int SZ> struct OffBIT2D {
    bool mode = 0; // mode = 1 -> initialized
    vpi todo;
    int cnt[SZ], st[SZ];
    vi val, bit;
    void init() {
        assert(!mode); mode = 1;
        int lst[SZ]; FOR(i,SZ) lst[i] = cnt[i] = 0;
        sort(all(todo),[](const pi& a, const pi& b) {
            return a.s < b.s; });
        trav(t,todo) for (int X = t.f; X < SZ; X += X&-X)
            if (lst[X] != t.s) {
                lst[X] = t.s;
                cnt[X] ++;
            }
        int sum = 0;
        FOR(i,SZ) {
```



```

    st[i] = sum; lst[i] = 0; // stores start index for each x
    sum += cnt[i];
}
val.rsz(sum); bit.rsz(sum); // store BITs in single vector
trav(t,todo) for (int X = t.f; X < SZ; X += X&-X)
    if (lst[X] != t.s) {
        lst[X] = t.s;
        val[st[X]++] = t.s;
    }
}
int rank(int y, int l, int r) {
    return ub(begin(val)+l,begin(val)+r,y)-begin(val)-l;
}
void UPD(int x, int y, int t) {
    int z = st[x]-cnt[x]; // BIT covers range from z to st[x]-1
    for (y = rank(y,z,st[x]); y <= cnt[x]; y += y&-y)
        bit[z+y-1] += t;
}
void upd(int x, int y, int t = 1) { // x-coordinate in [l,SZ)
    if (!mode) todo.pb({x,y});
    else {
        for (; x < SZ; x += x&-x) UPD(x,y,t);
    }
}
int QUERY(int x, int y) {
    int z = st[x]-cnt[x], ans = 0;
    for (y = rank(y,z,st[x]); y; y -= y&-y)
        ans += bit[z+y-1];
    return ans;
}
int query(int x, int y) {
    assert(mode);
    int t = 0; for (; x; x -= x&-x) t += QUERY(x,y);
    return t;
}
int query(int lox, int hix, int loy, int hiy) {
    return query(hix,hiy)-query(lox-1,hiy)
        -query(hix,loy-1)+query(lox-1,loy-1);
}
};
```

## Number Theory (4)

### 4.1 Modular Arithmetic

#### Modular.h

**Description:** modular arithmetic operations

"CppIO.h"	bb8237, 54 lines
-----------	------------------

```
template<class T> struct modular {
    T val;
    explicit operator T() const { return val; }
    modular() { val = 0; }
    modular(const ll& v) {
        val = (-MOD <= v && v <= MOD) ? v : v % MOD;
        if (val < 0) val += MOD;
    }
    // friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, const modular& a)
    //     <=>{ return os << a.val; }
    friend void pr(const modular& a) { pr(a.val); }
    friend void re(modular& a) { ll x; re(x); a = modular(x); }
```

```

    friend bool operator==(const modular& a, const modular& b) {
        return a.val == b.val; }
    friend bool operator!=(const modular& a, const modular& b) {
        return !(a == b); }
    friend bool operator<(const modular& a, const modular& b) {
```

```

        return a.val < b.val; }

    modular operator-() const { return modular(-val); }
    modular& operator+=(const modular& m) {
        if ((val += m.val) >= MOD) val -= MOD;
        return *this; }
    modular& operator-=(const modular& m) {
        if ((val -= m.val) < 0) val += MOD;
        return *this; }
    modular& operator*=(const modular& m) {
        val = (ll)val*m.val%MOD; return *this; }
    friend modular pow(modular a, ll p) {
        modular ans = 1;
        for (; p; p /= 2, a *= a) if (p&1) ans *= a;
        return ans;
    }
    friend modular inv(const modular& a) {
        assert(a != 0); return pow(a,MOD-2);
    }
    modular& operator/=(const modular& m) {
        return (*this) *= inv(m); }

    friend modular operator+(modular a, const modular& b) {
        return a += b; }
    friend modular operator-(modular a, const modular& b) {
        return a -= b; }
    friend modular operator*(modular a, const modular& b) {
        return a *= b; }

    friend modular operator/(modular a, const modular& b) {
        return a /= b; }
};
```

```
typedef modular<int> mi;
typedef pair<mi,mi> pmi;
typedef vector<mi> vmi;
typedef vector<pmi> vpmi;
```

#### ModFact.h

**Description:** pre-compute factorial mod inverses for  $MOD$ , assumes  $MOD$  is prime and  $SZ < MOD$

	caf808, 14 lines
--	------------------

```
vi invs, fac, ifac;
void genFac(int SZ) {
    invs.rsz(SZ), fac.rsz(SZ), ifac.rsz(SZ);
    invs[1] = fac[0] = ifac[0] = 1;
    FOR(i,2,SZ) invs[i] = MOD-(ll)MOD/i*invs[MOD%i]%MOD;
    FOR(i,1,SZ) {
        fac[i] = (ll)fac[i-1]*i%MOD;
        ifac[i] = (ll)ifac[i-1]*invs[i]%MOD;
    }
    ll comb(int a, int b) {
        if (a < b || b < 0) return 0;
        return (ll)fac[a]*ifac[b]%MOD*ifac[a-b]%MOD;
    }
}
```

#### ModMuLL.h

**Description:** multiply two 64-bit integers mod another if 128-bit is not available, works for  $0 \leq a, b < mod < 2^{63}$

	cc0f9d, 14 lines
--	------------------

```
typedef unsigned long long ul;

// equivalent to (ul)(__int128(a)*b%mod)
ul modMul(ul a, ul b, const ul mod) {
    ll ret = a*b-mod*(ul)((ld)a*b/mod);
    return ret+((ret<0)-(ret>=(ll)mod))*mod;
}
```

```

ul modPow(ul a, ul b, const ul mod) {
    if (b == 0) return 1;
    ul res = modPow(a,b/2,mod);
    res = modMul(res,res,mod);
    if (b&1) return modMul(res,a,mod);
    return res;
}
```

#### ModSqrt.h

**Description:** square root of integer mod a prime

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\log^2(MOD))$

"Modular.h"	a9a4c4, 15 lines
-------------	------------------

```
template<class T> T sqrt(modular<T> a) {
    auto p = pow(a, (MOD-1)/2);
    if (p != 1) return p == 0 ? 0 : -1; // check if 0 or no sqrt
    T s = MOD-1, e = 0; while (s % 2 == 0) s /= 2, e ++;
    // find non-square residue
    modular<T> n = 1; while (pow(n, (MOD-1)/2) == 1) n = (T)(n)+1;
    auto x = pow(a, (s+1)/2), b = pow(a,s), g = pow(n,s);
    int r = e;
    while (1) {
        auto B = b; int m = 0; while (B != 1) B *= B, m ++;
        if (m == 0) return min((T)x,MOD-(T)x);
        FOR(i,r-m-1) g *= g;
        x *= g; g *= g; b *= g; r = m;
    }
}
```

#### ModSum.h

**Description:** divsum computes  $\sum_{i=0}^{t-1} \left\lfloor \frac{ki+c}{m} \right\rfloor$ , modsum defined similarly

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\log m)$

	50ee96, 13 lines
--	------------------

```
typedef unsigned long long ul;

ul sumsq(ul to) { return (to-1)*to/2; } // sum of 0..to-1
ul divsum(ul to, ul c, ul k, ul m) {
    ul res = k/m*sumsq(to)+c/m*to;
    k %= m; c %= m; if (!k) return res;
    ul to2 = (to*k+c)/m;
    return res+(to-1)*to2-divsum(to2,m-1-c,m,k);
}
ll modsum(ul to, ll c, ll k, ll m) {
    c = (c%m+m)%m, k = (k%m+m)%m;
    return to*c+k*sumsq(to)-m*divsum(to,c,k,m);
}
```

### 4.2 Primality

#### PrimeSieve.h

**Description:** tests primality up to  $SZ$

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(SZ \log \log SZ)$

	b33aaa, 11 lines
--	------------------

```
template<int SZ> struct Sieve {
    bitset<SZ> prime;
    vi pr;
    Sieve() {
        prime.set(); prime[0] = prime[1] = 0;
        for (int i = 4; i < SZ; i += 2) prime[i] = 0;
        for (int i = 3; i*i < SZ; i += 2) if (prime[i])
            for (int j = i*i; j < SZ; j += i*2) prime[j] = 0;
        FOR(i,SZ) if (prime[i]) pr.pb(i);
    }
};
```

```
FactorFast.h
Description: Factors integers up to 260
Time:  $\mathcal{O}\left(N^{1/4}\right)$  gcd calls, less for numbers with small factors
"PrimeSieve.h", "ModMulLL.h" 8c89cc, 45 lines
Sieve<1<<20> S; // primes up to N^{1/3}

bool millerRabin(ll p) { // test primality
    if (p == 2) return true;
    if (p == 1 || p % 2 == 0) return false;
    ll s = p-1; while (s % 2 == 0) s /= 2;
    FOR(i,30) { // strong liar with probability <= 1/4
        ll a = rand()%(p-1)+1, tmp = s;
        ll mod = modPow(a,tmp,p);
        while (tmp != p-1 && mod != 1 && mod != p-1) {
            mod = modMul(mod,mod,p);
            tmp *= 2;
        }
        if (mod != p-1 && tmp%2 == 0) return false;
    }
    return true;
}

ll f(ll a, ll n, ll &has) { return (modMul(a,a,n)+has)%n; }
vpl pollardsRho(ll d) {
    vpl res;
    auto& pr = S.pr;
    for (int i = 0; i < sz(pr) && pr[i]*pr[i] <= d; i++) if (d %
        ↪pr[i] == 0) {
        int co = 0; while (d % pr[i] == 0) d /= pr[i], co ++;
        res.pb({pr[i],co});
    }
    if (d > 1) { // d is now a product of at most 2 primes.
        if (millerRabin(d)) res.pb({d,1});
        else while (1) {
            ll has = rand()%2321+47;
            ll x = 2, y = 2, c = 1;
            for (; c == 1; c = __gcd(abs(x-y), d)) {
                x = f(x, d, has);
                y = f(f(y, d, has), d, has);
            } // should cycle in ~sqrt(smallest nontrivial divisor)
                ↪turns
            if (c != d) {
                d /= c; if (d > c) swap(d,c);
                if (c == d) res.pb({c,2});
                else res.pb({c,1}), res.pb({d,1});
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    return res;
}
```

4.3 Divisibility

```
Euclid.h
Description: euclid finds {x,y} such that ax + by = gcd(a,b) such that
|ax|,|by| ≤  $\frac{ab}{\gcd(a,b)}$ , should work for a, b < 262
Time:  $\mathcal{O}(\log ab)$  338527, 9 lines
```

```
vpl euclid(ll a, ll b) {
    if (!b) return {1,0};
    vpl p = euclid(b,a%b);
    return {p.s,p.f-a/b*p.s};
}

ll invGeneral(ll a, ll b) {
    vpl p = euclid(a,b); assert(p.f*a+p.s*b == 1); // gcd is 1
    return p.f+(p.f<0)*b;
}
```

```
}

CRT.h
Description: Chinese Remainder Theorem, combine a.f (mod a.s) and b.f
(mod b.s) into something (mod lcm(a.s,b.s)), should work for ab < 262
"Euclid.h" a7ebbe, 10 lines

vpl solve(vpl a, vpl b) {
    if (a.s < b.s) swap(a,b);
    ll x,y; tie(x,y) = euclid(a.s,b.s);
    ll g = a.s*x+b.s*y, l = a.s/g*b.s;
    if ((b.f-a.f)%g) return {-1,-1}; // no solution
    // ?a.s+a.f \equiv b.f \pmod{b.s}
    // ?=(b.f-a.f)/g*(a.s/g)^{-1} \pmod{b.s/g}
    x = (b.f-a.f)%b.s*x*b.s/g*a.s+a.f;
    return {x+(x<0)*l,1};
}
```

4.3.1 Bézout’s identity

For  $a \neq, b \neq 0$ , then  $d = \gcd(a, b)$  is the smallest positive integer for which there are integer solutions to

$$ax + by = d$$

If  $(x, y)$  is one solution, then all solutions are given by

$$\left(x + \frac{kb}{\gcd(a,b)}, y - \frac{ka}{\gcd(a,b)}\right), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

4.4 Pythagorean Triples

The Pythagorean triples are uniquely generated by

$$a = k \cdot (m^2 - n^2), \quad b = k \cdot (2mn), \quad c = k \cdot (m^2 + n^2),$$

with  $m > n > 0, k > 0, m \perp n$ , and either  $m$  or  $n$  even.

4.5 Primes

$p = 962592769$  is such that  $2^{21} \mid p - 1$ , which may be useful. For hashing use 970592641 (31-bit number), 31443539979727 (45-bit), 3006703054056749 (52-bit). There are 78498 primes less than 1 000 000.

Primitive roots exist modulo any prime power  $p^a$ , except for  $p = 2, a > 2$ , and there are  $\phi(\phi(p^a))$  many. For  $p = 2, a > 2$ , the group  $\mathbb{Z}_{2^a}^\times$  is instead isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{a-2}}$ .

4.6 Estimates

$$\sum_{d \mid n} d = O(n \log \log n).$$

The number of divisors of  $n$  is at most around 100 for  $n < 5e4$ , 500 for  $n < 1e7$ , 2000 for  $n < 1e10$ , 200 000 for  $n < 1e19$ .

Combinatorial (5)

5.1 Permutations

5.1.1 Factorial

$n$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$n!$	1	2	6	24	120	720	5040	40320	362880	3628800
$n$	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
$n!$	4.0e7	4.8e8	6.2e9	8.7e10	1.3e12	2.1e13	3.6e14			
$n$	20	25	30	40	50	100	150	171		
$n!$	2e18	2e25	3e32	8e47	3e64	9e157	6e262	>DBL.MAX		

```
IntPerm.h
Description: Unused. Convert permutation of {0,1,...,N−1} to integer
in [0,N!) and back.
Usage: assert(encode(decode(5,37)) == 37);
Time:  $\mathcal{O}(N)$  f295dd, 19 lines

vi decode(int n, int a) {
    vi el(n), b; iota(all(el),0);
    FOR(i,n) {
        int z = a%sz(el);
        b.pb(el[z]); a /= sz(el);
        swap(el[z],el.back()); el.pop_back();
    }
    return b;
}

int encode(vi b) {
    int n = sz(b), a = 0, mul = 1;
    vi pos(n); iota(all(pos),0); vi el = pos;
    FOR(i,n) {
        int z = pos[b[i]]; a += mul*z; mul *= sz(el);
        swap(pos[el[z]],pos[el.back()]);
        swap(el[z],el.back()); el.pop_back();
    }
    return a;
}
```

5.1.2 Cycles

Let  $g_S(n)$  be the number of  $n$ -permutations whose cycle lengths all belong to the set  $S$ . Then

$$\sum_{n=0}^\infty g_S(n) \frac{x^n}{n!} = \exp \left( \sum_{n \in S} \frac{x^n}{n} \right)$$

5.1.3 Derangements

Permutations of a set such that none of the elements appear in their original position.

$$D(n) = (n-1)(D(n-1)+D(n-2)) = nD(n-1)+(-1)^n = \left\lfloor \frac{n!}{e} \right\rfloor$$



5.1.4 Burnside’s lemma

Given a group  $G$  of symmetries and a set  $X$ , the number of elements of  $X$  up to symmetry equals

$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |X^g|,$$

where  $X^g$  are the elements fixed by  $g$  ( $g.x = x$ ).

If  $f(n)$  counts “configurations” (of some sort) of length  $n$ , we can ignore rotational symmetry using  $G = \mathbb{Z}_n$  to get

$$g(n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(\gcd(n, k)) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k|n} f(k) \phi(n/k).$$

PermGroup.h

**Description:** Used only once. Schreier-Sims lets you add a permutation to a group, count number of permutations in a group, and test whether a permutation is a member of a group.

**Time:** ?

590e00, 50 lines

```
int n;
vi inv(vi v) { vi V(sz(v)); F0R(i,sz(v)) V[v[i]] = i; return V;
    ⇐ }
vi id() { vi v(n); iota(all(v),0); return v; }
vi operator*(const vi& a, const vi& b) {
    vi c(sz(a)); F0R(i,sz(a)) c[i] = a[b[i]];
    return c;
}

const int N = 15;
struct Group {
    bool flag[N];
    vi sigma[N]; // sigma[t][k] = t, sigma[t][x] = x if x > k
    vector<vi> gen;
    void clear(int p) {
        memset(flag,0, sizeof flag);
        flag[p] = 1; sigma[p] = id();
        gen.clear();
    }
} g[N];

bool check(const vi& cur, int k) {
    if (!k) return 1;
    int t = cur[k];
    return g[k].flag[t] ? check(inv(g[k].sigma[t])*cur,k-1) : 0;
}

void updateX(const vi& cur, int k);
void ins(const vi& cur, int k) {
    if (check(cur,k)) return;
    g[k].gen.pb(cur);
    F0R(i,n) if (g[k].flag[i]) updateX(cur*g[k].sigma[i],k);
}

void updateX(const vi& cur, int k) {
    int t = cur[k];
    if (g[k].flag[t]) ins(inv(g[k].sigma[t])*cur,k-1); // fixes k
    ⇐ -> k
    else {
        g[k].flag[t] = 1, g[k].sigma[t] = cur;
        trav(x,g[k].gen) updateX(x*cur,k);
    }
}
```

```
}

ll order(vector<vi> gen) {
    assert(sz(gen)); n = sz(gen[0]); F0R(i,n) g[i].clear(i);
    trav(a,gen) ins(a,n-1); // insert perms into group one by one
    ll tot = 1;
    F0R(i,n) {
        int cnt = 0; F0R(j,i+1) cnt += g[i].flag[j];
        tot *= cnt;
    }
    return tot;
}
```

5.2 Partitions and subsets

5.2.1 Partition function

Number of ways of writing  $n$  as a sum of positive integers, disregarding the order of the summands.

$$p(0) = 1, \quad p(n) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}} (-1)^{k+1} p(n - k(3k - 1)/2)$$

$$p(n) \sim 0.145/n \cdot \exp(2.56\sqrt{n})$$

$n$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	20	50	100
$p(n)$	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	15	22	30	627	$\sim 2e5$	$\sim 2e8$

5.2.2 Lucas’ Theorem

Let  $n, m$  be non-negative integers and  $p$  a prime. Write  $n = n_k p^k + \dots + n_1 p + n_0$  and  $m = m_k p^k + \dots + m_1 p + m_0$ . Then  $\binom{n}{m} \equiv \prod_{i=0}^k \binom{n_i}{m_i} \pmod{p}$ .

5.3 General purpose numbers

5.3.1 Bernoulli numbers

EGF of Bernoulli numbers is  $B(t) = \frac{t}{e^t - 1}$  (FFT-able).  $B[0, \dots] = [1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6}, 0, -\frac{1}{30}, 0, \frac{1}{42}, \dots]$

Sums of powers:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n n^m = \frac{1}{m+1} \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m+1}{k} B_k (n+1)^{m+1-k}$$

Euler-Maclaurin formula for infinite sums:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=m}^{\infty} f(i) &= \int_m^{\infty} f(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_k}{k!} f^{(k-1)}(m) \\ &\approx \int_m^{\infty} f(x) dx + \frac{f(m)}{2} - \frac{f'(m)}{12} + \frac{f'''(m)}{720} + O(f^{(5)}(m)) \end{aligned}$$

5.3.2 Stirling numbers of the first kind

Number of permutations on  $n$  items with  $k$  cycles.

$$c(n, k) = c(n - 1, k - 1) + (n - 1)c(n - 1, k), \quad c(0, 0) = 1$$
$$\sum_{k=0}^n c(n, k) x^k = x(x + 1) \dots (x + n - 1)$$

$$c(8, k) = 8, 0, 5040, 13068, 13132, 6769, 1960, 322, 28, 1$$
$$c(n, 2) = 0, 0, 1, 3, 11, 50, 274, 1764, 13068, 109584, \dots$$

5.3.3 Eulerian numbers

Number of permutations  $\pi \in S_n$  in which exactly  $k$  elements are greater than the previous element.  $k$   $j$ :s s.t.  $\pi(j) > \pi(j + 1)$ ,  $k + 1$   $j$ :s s.t.  $\pi(j) \geq j$ ,  $k$   $j$ :s s.t.  $\pi(j) > j$ .

$$E(n, k) = (n - k)E(n - 1, k - 1) + (k + 1)E(n - 1, k)$$

$$E(n, 0) = E(n, n - 1) = 1$$

$$E(n, k) = \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j \binom{n+1}{j} (k+1-j)^n$$

5.3.4 Stirling numbers of the second kind

Partitions of  $n$  distinct elements into exactly  $k$  groups.

$$S(n, k) = S(n - 1, k - 1) + kS(n - 1, k)$$

$$S(n, 1) = S(n, n) = 1$$

$$S(n, k) = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^{k-j} \binom{k}{j} j^n$$

5.3.5 Bell numbers

Total number of partitions of  $n$  distinct elements.  $B(n) = 1, 1, 2, 5, 15, 52, 203, 877, 4140, 21147, \dots$ . For  $p$  prime,

$$B(p^m + n) \equiv mB(n) + B(n + 1) \pmod{p}$$

5.3.6 Labeled unrooted trees

# on  $n$  vertices:  $n^{n-2}$   
# on  $k$  existing trees of size  $n_i$ :  $n_1 n_2 \dots n_k n^{k-2}$   
# with degrees  $d_i$ :  $(n - 2)! / ((d_1 - 1)! \dots (d_n - 1)!)$

5.3.7 Catalan numbers

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n+1} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}$$
$$C_0 = 1, \ C_{n+1} = \frac{2(2n+1)}{n+2} C_n, \ C_{n+1} = \sum C_i C_{n-i}$$
$$C_n = 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, 4862, 16796, 58786, \dots$$

- sub-diagonal monotone paths in an  $n \times n$  grid.
- strings with  $n$  pairs of parenthesis, correctly nested.
- binary trees with with  $n + 1$  leaves (0 or 2 children).
- ordered trees with  $n + 1$  vertices.
- ways a convex polygon with  $n + 2$  sides can be cut into triangles by connecting vertices with straight lines.
- permutations of  $[n]$  with no 3-term increasing subseq.

5.4 Matroid

MatroidIntersect.h  
**Description:** computes a set of maximum size which is independent in both graphic and colorful matroids, aka a spanning forest where no two edges are of the same color  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(G^{1.5})$  calls to oracles, where  $G$  is the size of the ground set and  $I$  is the size of the independent set

```
"DSU.h" e3ecce, 102 lines

int R;
map<int,int> m;

struct Element {
    pi ed;
    int col;
    bool in_independent_set = 0;
    int independent_set_position;
    Element(int u, int v, int c) { ed = {u,v}; col = c; }
};
vi independent_set;
vector<Element> ground_set;
bool col_used[300];

struct GBasis {
    DSU D;
    void reset() { D.init(sz(m)); }
    void add(pi v) { assert(D.unite(v.f,v.s)); }
    bool independent_with(pi v) { return !D.sameSet(v.f,v.s); }
};
GBasis basis, basis_wo[300];

bool graph_oracle(int inserted) {
    return basis.independent_with(ground_set[inserted].ed);
}
bool graph_oracle(int inserted, int removed) {
    int wi = ground_set[removed].independent_set_position;
    return basis_wo[wi].independent_with(ground_set[inserted].ed)
        ⇔;
}
void prepare_graph_oracle() {
    basis.reset();
    FOR(i,sz(independent_set)) basis_wo[i].reset();
    FOR(i,sz(independent_set)) {
        pi v = ground_set[independent_set[i]].ed; basis.add(v);
```

```
        FOR(j,sz(independent_set)) if (i != j) basis_wo[j].add(v);
    }
}
bool colorful_oracle(int ins) {
    ins = ground_set[ins].col;
    return !col_used[ins];
}
bool colorful_oracle(int ins, int rem) {
    ins = ground_set[ins].col;
    rem = ground_set[rem].col;
    return !col_used[ins] || ins == rem;
}
void prepare_colorful_oracle() {
    FOR(i,R) col_used[i] = 0;
    trav(t,independent_set) col_used[ground_set[t].col] = 1;
}

bool augment() {
    prepare_graph_oracle();
    prepare_colorful_oracle();
    vi par(sz(ground_set),MOD);
    queue<int> q;
    FOR(i,sz(ground_set)) if (colorful_oracle(i)) {
        assert(!ground_set[i].in_independent_set);
        par[i] = -1; q.push(i);
    }
    int lst = -1;
    while (sz(q)) {
        int cur = q.front(); q.pop();
        if (ground_set[cur].in_independent_set) {
            FOR(to,sz(ground_set)) if (par[to] == MOD) {
                if (!colorful_oracle(to,cur)) continue;
                par[to] = cur; q.push(to);
            }
        } else {
            if (graph_oracle(cur)) { lst = cur; break; }
            trav(to,independent_set) if (par[to] == MOD) {
                if (!graph_oracle(cur,to)) continue;
                par[to] = cur; q.push(to);
            }
        }
    }
    if (lst == -1) return 0;
    do {
        ground_set[lst].in_independent_set ^= 1;
        lst = par[lst];
    } while (lst != -1);
    independent_set.clear();
    FOR(i,sz(ground_set)) if (ground_set[i].in_independent_set) {
        ground_set[i].independent_set_position = sz(independent_set)
            ⇔;
        independent_set.pb(i);
    }
    return 1;
}

void solve() {
    cin >> R;
    m.clear(); ground_set.clear(); independent_set.clear();
    FOR(i,R) {
        int a,b,c,d; cin >> a >> b >> c >> d;
        ground_set.pb(Element(a,b,i));
        ground_set.pb(Element(c,d,i));
        m[a] = m[b] = m[c] = m[d] = 0;
    }
    int co = 0;
    trav(t,m) t.s = co++;
    trav(t,ground_set) t.ed.f = m[t.ed.f], t.ed.s = m[t.ed.s];
    while (augment()); // keep increasing size of independent set
}
```

Numerical (6)

6.1 Matrix

```
Matrix.h
Description: 2D matrix operations 33ea2d, 34 lines

template<class T> struct Mat {
    int r,c;
    vector<vector<T>> d;
    Mat(int _r, int _c) : r(_r), c(_c) {
        d.assign(r,vector<T>(c)); }
    Mat() : Mat(0,0) {}
    Mat(const vector<vector<T>>& _d) : r(sz(_d)), c(sz(_d[0])) {
        ⇔d = _d; }
    friend void pr(const Mat& m) { pr(m.d); }
    Mat& operator+=(const Mat& m) {
        assert(r == m.r && c == m.c);
        FOR(i,r) FOR(j,c) d[i][j] += m.d[i][j];
        return *this;
    }
    Mat& operator-=(const Mat& m) {
        assert(r == m.r && c == m.c);
        FOR(i,r) FOR(j,c) d[i][j] -= m.d[i][j];
        return *this;
    }
    Mat operator*(const Mat& m) {
        assert(c == m.r); Mat x(r,m.c);
        FOR(i,r) FOR(j,c) FOR(k,m.c)
            x.d[i][k] += d[i][j]*m.d[j][k];
        return x;
    }
    Mat operator+(const Mat& m) { return Mat(*this)+=m; }
    Mat operator-(const Mat& m) { return Mat(*this)-=m; }
    Mat& operator*=(const Mat& m) { return *this = (*this)*m; }
    friend Mat pow(Mat m, ll p) {
        assert(m.r == m.c);
        Mat res(m.r,m.c); FOR(i,m.r) res.d[i][i] = 1;
        for (; p; p /= 2, m *= m) if (p&1) res *= m;
        return res;
    }
};

MatrixInv.h
Description: Uses gaussian elimination to convert into reduced row echelon form and calculates determinant. For determinant via arbitrary modulus, use a modified form of the Euclidean algorithm because modular inverse may not exist. If you have computed  $A^{-1} \pmod{p^k}$ , then the inverse  $\pmod{p^{2k}}$  is  $A^{-1}(2I - AA^{-1})$ .
Time:  $\mathcal{O}(N^3)$ , determinant of  $1000 \times 1000$  matrix of modular ints in 1 second if you reduce # of operations by half

"Matrix.h" 879b16, 40 lines

const ld EPS = 1e-12;
int getRow(Mat<ld>& m, int n, int i, int nex) {
    pair<ld,int> bes = {0,-1};
    FOR(j,nex,n) ckmax(bes,{m.d[j][i]},j);
    return bes.f < EPS ? -1 : bes.s;
}
int getRow(Mat<mi>& m, int n, int i, int nex) {
    FOR(j,nex,n) if (m.d[j][i] != 0) return j;
    return -1;
}

template<class T> pair<T,int> gauss(Mat<T>& m) {
    int n = m.r, rank = 0, nex = 0;
    T prod = 1;
    FOR(i,n) {
```

```
int row = getRow(m,n,i,nex);
if (row == -1) { prod = 0; continue; }
if (row != nex) prod *= -1, swap(m.d[row],m.d[nex]);
prod *= m.d[nex][i]; rank ++;
auto x = 1/m.d[nex][i]; FOR(k,i,m.c) m.d[nex][k] *= x;
FOR(j,n) if (j != nex) {
    auto v = m.d[j][i]; if (v == 0) continue;
    FOR(k,i,m.c) m.d[j][k] -= v*m.d[nex][k];
}
nex ++;
}
return {prod,rank};
}
template<class T> Mat<T> inv(Mat<T> m) {
    assert(m.r == m.c);
    int n = m.r; Mat<T> x(n,2*n);
    FOR(i,n) {
        x.d[i][i+n] = 1;
        FOR(j,n) x.d[i][j] = m.d[i][j];
    }
    if (gauss(x).s != n) return Mat<T>();
    Mat<T> res(n,n);
    FOR(i,n) FOR(j,n) res.d[i][j] = x.d[i][j+n];
    return res;
}
```

MatrixTree.h  
Description: Kirchhoff's Matrix Tree Theorem. Given adjacency matrix, calculates # of spanning trees.

"MatrixInv.h", "Modular.h"5b0a26, 12 lines

```
mi numSpan(Mat<mi> m) {
    int n = m.r;
    Mat<mi> res(n-1,n-1);
    FOR(i,n) FOR(j,i+1,n) {
        mi ed = m.d[i][j]; res.d[i][i] += ed;
        if (j != n-1) {
            res.d[j][j] += ed;
            res.d[i][j] -= ed, res.d[j][i] -= ed;
        }
    }
    return gauss(res).f;
}
```

6.2 Polynomials

VecOp.h  
Description: polynomial operations using vectors59e9d1, 71 lines

```
namespace VecOp {
    template<class T> vector<T> rev(vector<T> v) {
        reverse(all(v)); return v; }
    template<class T> vector<T> shift(vector<T> v, int x) {
        v.insert(begin(v),x,0); return v; }
    template<class T> vector<T>& remLead(vector<T>& v) {
        while (sz(v) && v.back() == 0) v.pop_back();
        return v; }
    template<class T> T eval(const vector<T>& v, const T& x) {
        T res = 0; R0F(i,sz(v)) res = x*res+v[i];
        return res; }
    template<class T> vector<T> dif(const vector<T>& v) {
        if (!sz(v)) return v;
        vector<T> res(sz(v)-1); FOR(i,1,sz(v)) res[i-1] = i*v[i];
        return res;
    }
    template<class T> vector<T> integ(const vector<T>& v) {
        vector<T> res(sz(v)+1);
        FOR(i,sz(v)) res[i+1] = v[i]/(i+1);
    }
}
```

```
return res;
}

template<class T> vector<T>& operator+=(vector<T>& l, const
    ↪vector<T>& r) {
    l.rsz(max(sz(l),sz(r))); FOR(i,sz(r)) l[i] += r[i];
    return l; }
template<class T> vector<T>& operator-=(vector<T>& l, const
    ↪vector<T>& r) {
    l.rsz(max(sz(l),sz(r))); FOR(i,sz(r)) l[i] -= r[i];
    return l; }
template<class T> vector<T>& operator*=(vector<T>& l, const T
    ↪& r) {
    trav(t,l) t *= r; return l; }
template<class T> vector<T>& operator/=(vector<T>& l, const T
    ↪& r) {
    trav(t,l) t /= r; return l; }

template<class T> vector<T> operator+(vector<T> l, const
    ↪vector<T>& r) { return l += r; }
template<class T> vector<T> operator-(vector<T> l, const
    ↪vector<T>& r) { return l -= r; }
template<class T> vector<T> operator*(vector<T> l, const T& r
    ↪) { return l *= r; }
template<class T> vector<T> operator*(const T& r, const
    ↪vector<T>& l) { return l*r; }
template<class T> vector<T> operator/(vector<T> l, const T& r
    ↪) { return l /= r; }
template<class T> vector<T> operator*(const vector<T>& l,
    ↪const vector<T>& r) {
    if (min(sz(l),sz(r)) == 0) return {};
    vector<T> x(sz(l)+sz(r)-1);
    FOR(i,sz(l)) FOR(j,sz(r)) x[i+j] += l[i]*r[j];
    return x;
}
template<class T> vector<T>& operator*=(vector<T>& l, const
    ↪vector<T>& r) { return l = l*r; }

template<class T> pair<vector<T>,vector<T>>> qr(vector<T> a,
    ↪vector<T> b) { // quotient and remainder
    assert(sz(b)); auto B = b.back(); assert(B != 0);
    B = 1/B; trav(t,b) t *= B;
    remLead(a); vector<T> q(max(sz(a)-sz(b)+1,0));
    while (sz(a) >= sz(b)) {
        q[sz(a)-sz(b)] = a.back();
        a -= a.back()*shift(b,sz(a)-sz(b));
        remLead(a);
    }
    trav(t,q) t *= B;
    return {q,a};
}

template<class T> vector<T> quo(const vector<T>& a, const
    ↪vector<T>& b) { return qr(a,b).f; }
template<class T> vector<T> rem(const vector<T>& a, const
    ↪vector<T>& b) { return qr(a,b).s; }
template<class T> vector<T> interpolate(vector<pair<T,T>> v)
    ↪{
    vector<T> ret, prod = {1};
    FOR(i,sz(v)) prod *= vector<T>({-v[i].f,1});
    FOR(i,sz(v)) {
        T todiv = 1; FOR(j,sz(v)) if (i != j) todiv *= v[i].f-v[j]
            ↪.f;
        ret += qr(prod,{-v[i].f,1}).f*(v[i].s/todiv);
    }
    return ret;
}
}
using namespace VecOp;
```

PolyRoots.h  
Description: Finds the real roots of a polynomial.  
Usage: poly\_roots({{2,-3,1}},-1e9,1e9) // solve x^2-3x+2 = 0  
Time:  $\mathcal{O}(N^2 \log(1/\epsilon))$

"VecOp.h"fbe593, 19 lines

```
vd polyRoots(vd p, ld xmin, ld xmax) {
    if (sz(p) == 2) { return {-p[0]/p[1]}; }
    auto dr = polyRoots(dif(p),xmin,xmax);
    dr.pb(xmin-1); dr.pb(xmax+1); sort(all(dr));
    vd ret;
    FOR(i,sz(dr)-1) {
        auto l = dr[i], h = dr[i+1];
        bool sign = eval(p,l) > 0;
        if (sign ^ (eval(p,h) > 0)) {
            FOR(it,60) { // while (h - l > 1e-8)
                auto m = (l+h)/2, f = eval(p,m);
                if ((f <= 0) ^ sign) l = m;
                else h = m;
            }
            ret.pb((l+h)/2);
        }
    }
    return ret;
}
```

Karatsuba.h  
Description: multiply two polynomials, FFT is usually fine  
Time:  $\mathcal{O}(N^{\log_2 3})$

21f372, 24 lines

```
int size(int s) { return s > 1 ? 32-__builtin_clz(s-1) : 0; }
void karatsuba(ll *a, ll *b, ll *c, ll *t, int n) {
    int ca = 0, cb = 0; FOR(i,n) ca += !!a[i], cb += !!b[i];
    if (min(ca, cb) <= 1500/n) { // few numbers to multiply
        if (ca > cb) swap(a, b);
        FOR(i,n) if (a[i]) FOR(j,n) c[i+j] += a[i]*b[j];
    } else {
        int h = n >> 1;
        karatsuba(a, b, c, t, h); // a0*b0
        karatsuba(a+h, b+h, c+n, t, h); // a1*b1
        FOR(i,h) a[i] += a[i+h], b[i] += b[i+h];
        karatsuba(a, b, t, t+n, h); // (a0+a1)*(b0+b1)
        FOR(i,h) a[i] -= a[i+h], b[i] -= b[i+h];
        FOR(i,n) t[i] -= c[i]+c[i+n];
        FOR(i,n) c[i+h] += t[i], t[i] = 0;
    }
}
vl conv(vl a, vl b) {
    int sa = sz(a), sb = sz(b); if (!sa || !sb) return {};
    int n = 1<<size(max(sa,sb)); a.rsz(n), b.rsz(n);
    vl c(2*n), t(2*n); FOR(i,2*n) t[i] = 0;
    karatsuba(&a[0], &b[0], &c[0], &t[0], n);
    c.rsz(sa+sb-1); return c;
}
```

FFT.h  
Description: Multiply two polynomials. For xor convolution don't multiply by roots[ind].  
Time:  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

"Modular.h"c2ec1b, 43 lines

```
typedef complex<db> cd;
typedef vector<cd> vcd;
const int MOD = (119 << 23) + 1, root = 3; // = 998244353
// NTT: For p < 2^30 there is also e.g. (5 << 25, 3),
// (7 << 26, 3), (479 << 21, 3) and (483 << 21, 5).
// The last two are > 10^9.
```

```
int size(int s) { return s > 1 ? 32-__builtin_clz(s-1) : 0; }
```

```
void genRoots(vcd& roots) { // primitive n-th roots of unity
    int n = sz(roots); double ang = 2*PI/n;
    // is there a way to compute these trig functions more
    //    ↪quickly w/o issues?
    FOR(i,n) roots[i] = cd(cos(ang*i),sin(ang*i));
}

void genRoots(vmi& roots) {
    int n = sz(roots); mi r = pow(mi(root),(MOD-1)/n);
    roots[0] = 1; FOR(i,1,n) roots[i] = roots[i-1]*r;
}
```

```
template<class T> void fft(vector<T>& a, const vector<T>& roots
    ↪, bool inv = 0) {
    int n = sz(a);
    // sort #s from 0 to n-1 by reverse bit representation
    for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int bit = n>>1;
        for (; j<bit; bit >>= 1) j ^= bit;
        j ^= bit; if (i < j) swap(a[i], a[j]);
    }
    for (int len = 2; len <= n; len <= 1)
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len)
            FOR(j,len/2) {
                int ind = n/len*j; if (inv && ind) ind = n-ind;
                auto u = a[i+j], v = a[i+j+len/2]*roots[ind];
                a[i+j] = u+v, a[i+j+len/2] = u-v;
            }
    if (inv) { T i = T(1)/T(n); trav(x,a) x *= i; }
}

template<class T> vector<T> mult(vector<T> a, vector<T> b) {
    if (!min(sz(a),sz(b))) return {};
    int s = sz(a)+sz(b)-1, n = 1<<size(s);
    vector<T> roots(n); genRoots(roots);
    a.rsz(n), fft(a,roots); b.rsz(n), fft(b,roots);
    FOR(i,n) a[i] *= b[i];
    fft(a,roots,1); a.rsz(s); return a;
}
```

FFTmod.h

**Description:** multiply two polynomials with arbitrary *MOD* ensures precision by splitting in half

```
"FFT.h" a8a6ed, 28 lines

vl multMod(const vl& a, const vl& b) {
    if (!min(sz(a),sz(b))) return {};
    int s = sz(a)+sz(b)-1, n = 1<<size(s), cut = sqrt(MOD);
    vcd roots(n); genRoots(roots);
    vcd ax(n), bx(n);
    // ax(x)=a1(x)+i*a0(x)
    FOR(i,sz(a)) ax[i] = cd((int)a[i]/cut, (int)a[i]%cut);
    // bx(x)=b1(x)+i*b0(x)
    FOR(i,sz(b)) bx[i] = cd((int)b[i]/cut, (int)b[i]%cut);
    fft(ax,roots), fft(bx,roots);
    vcd v1(n), v0(n);
    FOR(i,n) {
        int j = (i ? (n-i) : i);
        // v1 = a1*(b1+b0*cd(0,1));
        v1[i] = (ax[i]+conj(ax[j]))*cd(0.5,0)*bx[i];
        // v0 = a0*(b1+b0*cd(0,1));
        v0[i] = (ax[i]-conj(ax[j]))*cd(0,-0.5)*bx[i];
    }
    fft(v1,roots,1), fft(v0,roots,1);
    vl ret(n);
    FOR(i,n) {
        ll V2 = (ll)round(v1[i].real()); // a1*b1
        ll V1 = (ll)round(v1[i].imag())+(ll)round(v0[i].real()); //
        ↪ a0*b1+a1*b0
        ll V0 = (ll)round(v0[i].imag()); // a0*b0
        ret[i] = ((V2%MOD*cut+V1)%MOD*cut+V0)%MOD;
    }
```

```
    }
    ret.rsz(s); return ret;
} // ~0.8s when sz(a)=sz(b)=1<<19
```

PolyInv.h

**Description:** computes  $v^{-1}$  such that  $vv^{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{x^p}$   
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

```
"FFT.h" d6dd68, 11 lines

template<class T> vector<T> inv(vector<T> v, int p) {
    v.rsz(p); vector<T> a = {T(1)/v[0]};
    for (int i = 1; i < p; i *= 2) {
        if (2*i > p) v.rsz(2*i);
        auto l = vector<T>(begin(v),begin(v)+i), r = vector<T>(
            ↪begin(v)+i,begin(v)+2*i);
        auto c = mult(a,l); c = vector<T>(begin(c)+i,end(c));
        auto b = mult(a*T(-1),mult(a,r)+c); b.rsz(i);
        a.insert(end(a),all(b));
    }
    a.rsz(p); return a;
}
```

PolyDiv.h

**Description:** For two polys  $f,g$  computes  $q,r$  such that  $f = qg + r$ ,  $\deg(r) < \deg(g)$   
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

```
"PolyInv.h" a70b14, 7 lines

template<class T> pair<vector<T>,vector<T>> divi(const vector<T>
    ↪& f, const vector<T>& g) {
    if (sz(f) < sz(g)) return {{},f};
    auto q = mult(inv(rev(g),sz(f)-sz(g)+1),rev(f));
    q.rsz(sz(f)-sz(g)+1); q = rev(q);
    auto r = f-mult(q,g); r.rsz(sz(g)-1);
    return {q,r};
}
```

PolySqrt.h

**Description:** for  $p$  a power of 2, computes  $ans$  such that  $ans \cdot ans \equiv v \pmod{x^p}$   
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

```
"PolyInv.h" 0063be, 7 lines

template<class T> vector<T> sqrt(vector<T> v, int p) {
    assert(v[0] == 1); if (p == 1) return {1};
    v.rsz(p); auto S = sqrt(v,p/2);
    auto ans = S*mult(v,inv(S,p));
    ans.rsz(p); ans *= T(1)/T(2);
    return ans;
}
```

6.3 Misc

LinRec.h

**Description:** Berlekamp-Massey, computes linear recurrence of order  $N$  for sequence of  $2N$  terms  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$

```
"VecOp.h", "Modular.h" 32c214, 32 lines

struct LinRec {
    vmi x; // original sequence
    vmi C, rC;
    void init(const vmi& _x) {
        x = _x; int n = sz(x), m = 0;
        vmi B; B = C = {1}; // B is fail vector
        mi b = 1; // B gives 0,0,0,...,b
        FOR(i,n) {
            m ++;
            mi d = x[i]; FOR(j,1,sz(C)) d += C[j]*x[i-j];
        }
```

```
        if (d == 0) continue; // recurrence still works
        auto _B = C; C.rsz(max(sz(C),m+sz(B)));
        // subtract recurrence that gives 0,0,0,...,d
        mi coef = d/b; FOR(j,m,m+sz(B)) C[j] -= coef*B[j-m];
        if (sz(_B) < m+sz(B)) { B = _B; b = d; m = 0; }
    }
    rC = C; reverse(all(rC)); // polynomial for getPo
    C.erase(begin(C)); trav(t,C) t *= -1;
    // x[i]=sum_{j=0}^{sz(C)-1}C[j]*x[i-j-1]
}

vmi getPo(int n) {
    if (n == 0) return {1};
    vmi x = getPo(n/2); x = rem(x*x,rC);
    if (n&1) { vmi v = {0,1}; x = rem(x*v,rC); }
    return x;
}

mi eval(int n) {
    vmi t = getPo(n);
    mi ans = 0; FOR(i,sz(t)) ans += t[i]*x[i];
    return ans;
}
};
```

Integrate.h

**Description:** Integration of a function over an interval using Simpson's rule. The error should be proportional to  $df^4$ , although in practice you will want to verify that the result is stable to desired precision when epsilon changes.

```
693e87, 7 lines

// db f(db x) { return x*x+3*x+1; }
db quad(db (*f)(db), db a, db b) {
    const int n = 1000;
    db dif = (b-a)/2/n, tot = f(a)+f(b);
    FOR(i,1,2*n) tot += f(a+i*dif)*(i&1?4:2);
    return tot*dif/3;
}
```

IntegrateAdaptive.h

**Description:** Fast integration using adaptive Simpson's rule

```
b48168, 16 lines

// db f(db x) { return x*x+3*x+1; }
db simpson(db (*f)(db), db a, db b) {
    db c = (a+b)/2;
    return (f(a)+4*f(c)+f(b))*(b-a)/6;
}

db rec(db (*f)(db), db a, db b, db eps, db S) {
    db c = (a+b)/2;
    db S1 = simpson(f, a, c);
    db S2 = simpson(f, c, b), T = S1+S2;
    if (abs(T-S) <= 15*eps || b-a < 1e-10)
        return T+(T-S)/15;
    return rec(f, a, c, eps/2, S1)+rec(f, c, b, eps/2, S2);
}

db quad(db (*f)(db), db a, db b, db eps = 1e-8) {
    return rec(f,a,b,eps,simpson(f,a,b));
}
```

Simplex.h

**Description:** Solves a general linear maximization problem: maximize  $c^T x$  subject to  $Ax \leq b$ ,  $x \geq 0$ . Returns -inf if there is no solution, inf if there are arbitrarily good solutions, or the maximum value of  $c^T x$  otherwise. The input vector is set to an optimal  $x$  (or in the unbounded case, an arbitrary solution fulfilling the constraints). Numerical stability is not guaranteed. For better performance, define variables such that  $x = 0$  is viable.

```
Usage: vvd A = {{1,-1}, {-1,1}, {-1,-2}};
vd b = {1,1,-4}, c = {-1,-1}, x;
T val = LPSolver(A, b, c).solve(x);
```

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(NM \cdot \#pivots)$ , where a pivot may be e.g. an edge relaxation.  
 $\mathcal{O}(2^N)$  in the general case.

8a2587, 73 lines

```
typedef db T;
typedef vector<T> vd;
typedef vector<vd> vvd;
const T eps = 1e-8, inf = 1/.0;

#define ltj(X) if (s == -1 || mp(X[j],N[j]) < mp(X[s],N[s])) s=
    ↪ j

struct LPSolver {
    int m, n; // # constraints, # variables
    vi N, B;
    vvd D;
    LPSolver(const vvd& A, const vd& b, const vd& c) :
        m(sz(b)), n(sz(c)), N(n+1), B(m), D(m+2, vd(n+2)) {
        FOR(i,m) FOR(j,n) D[i][j] = A[i][j];
        FOR(i,m) {
            B[i] = n+i, D[i][n] = -1, D[i][n+1] = b[i];
            // B[i]: add basic variable for each constraint,
            ↪ convert ineqs to eqs
            // D[i][n]: artificial variable for testing feasibility
        }
        FOR(j,n) {
            N[j] = j; // non-basic variables, all zero
            D[m][j] = -c[j]; // minimize -c^T x
        }
        N[n] = -1; D[m+1][n] = 1;
    }

    void pivot(int r, int s) { // r = row, c = column
        T *a = D[r].data(), inv = 1/a[s];
        FOR(i,m+2) if (i != r && abs(D[i][s]) > eps) {
            T *b = D[i].data(), binv = b[s]*inv;
            FOR(j,n+2) b[j] -= a[j]*binv; // make column
            ↪ corresponding to s all zeroes
            b[s] = a[s]*binv; // swap N[s] with B[r]
        }
        // equation corresponding to r scaled so x_r coefficient
        ↪ equals 1
        FOR(j,n+2) if (j != s) D[r][j] *= inv;
        FOR(i,m+2) if (i != r) D[i][s] *= -inv;
        D[r][s] = inv; swap(B[r], N[s]); // swap basic w/ non-basic
    }

    bool simplex(int phase) {
        int x = m+phase-1;
        while (1) {
            int s = -1; FOR(j,n+1) if (N[j] != -phase) ltj(D[x]); //
            ↪ find most negative col for nonbasic variable
            if (D[x][s] >= -eps) return true; // can't get better sol
            ↪ by increasing non-basic variable, terminate
            int r = -1;
            FOR(i,m) {
                if (D[i][s] <= eps) continue;
                if (r == -1 || mp(D[i][n+1] / D[i][s], B[i])
                    < mp(D[r][n+1] / D[r][s], B[r])) r = i;
                // find smallest positive ratio, aka max we can
                ↪ increase nonbasic variable
            }
            if (r == -1) return false; // increase N[s] infinitely ->
            ↪ unbounded
            pivot(r,s);
        }
    }

    T solve(vd &x) {
        int r = 0; FOR(i,1,m) if (D[i][n+1] < D[r][n+1]) r = i;
```

```
if (D[r][n+1] < -eps) { // x=0 not feasible, run simplex to
    ↪ find smth feasible
    pivot(r, n); // N[n] = -1 is artificial variable,
    ↪ initially set to smth large
    if (!simplex(2) || D[m+1][n+1] < -eps) return -inf;
    // D[m+1][n+1] is max possible value of the negation of
    // artificial variable, optimal value should be zero
    // if exists feasible solution
    FOR(i,m) if (B[i] == -1) { // ?
        int s = 0; FOR(j,1,n+1) ltj(D[i]);
        pivot(i,s);
    }
}
bool ok = simplex(1); x = vd(n);
FOR(i,m) if (B[i] < n) x[B[i]] = D[i][n+1];
return ok ? D[m][n+1] : inf;
};
```

## Graphs (7)

### 7.1 Fundamentals

#### DSU.h

**Description:** Disjoint Set Union with path compression. Add edges and test connectivity.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha(N))$

cc5aa3, 12 lines

```
struct DSU {
    vi e; void init(int n) { e = vi(n,-1); }
    int get(int x) { return e[x] < 0 ? x : e[x] = get(e[x]); }
    bool sameSet(int a, int b) { return get(a) == get(b); }
    int size(int x) { return -e[get(x)]; }
    bool unite(int x, int y) { // union-by-rank
        x = get(x), y = get(y); if (x == y) return 0;
        if (e[x] > e[y]) swap(x,y);
        e[x] += e[y]; e[y] = x;
        return 1;
    }
};
```

#### ManhattanMST.h

**Description:** Given  $N$  points, returns up to  $4N$  edges which are guaranteed to contain a minimum spanning tree for the graph with edge weights  $w(p,q) = |p.x - q.x| + |p.y - q.y|$ . Edges are in the form {distance, {src, dst}}. Use a standard MST algorithm on the result to find the final MST.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

"MST.h" 3aa99a, 24 lines

```
vector<pair<int,pi>> manhattanMst(vpi v) {
    vi id(sz(v)); iota(all(id),0);
    vector<pair<int,pi>> ed;
    FOR(k,4) {
        sort(all(id), [&](int i, int j) {
            return v[i].f+v[i].s < v[j].f+v[j].s; });
        map<int,int> sweep;
        trav(i,id) { // find neighbors for first octant
            for (auto it = sweep.lb(-v[i].s);
                it != end(sweep); sweep.erase(it++)) {
                int j = it->s;
                pi d = {v[i].f-v[j].f, v[i].s-v[j].s};
                if (d.s > d.f) break;
                ed.pb({d.f+d.s, {i, j}});
            }
            sweep[-v[i].s] = i;
        }
        trav(p,v) {
```

```
if (k&1) p.f *= -1;
else swap(p.f,p.s);
    }
}
return ed;
};
```

### 7.2 Trees

#### LCAjumps.h

**Description:** calculates least common ancestor in tree with binary jumping

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

a5a7dd, 33 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct LCA {
    static const int BITS = 32-__builtin_clz(SZ);
    int N, R = 1; // vertices from 1 to N, R = root
    vi adj[SZ];
    int par[BITS][SZ], depth[SZ];
    // INITIALIZE
    void addEdge(int u, int v) { adj[u].pb(v), adj[v].pb(u); }
    void dfs(int u, int prev) {
        par[0][u] = prev;
        depth[u] = depth[prev]+1;
        trav(v,adj[u]) if (v != prev) dfs(v, u);
    }
    void init(int _N) {
        N = _N; dfs(R, 0);
        FOR(k,1,BITS) FOR(i,1,N+1)
            par[k][i] = par[k-1][par[k-1][i]];
    }
    // QUERY
    int getPar(int a, int b) {
        ROF(k,BITS) if (b&(1<<k)) a = par[k][a];
        return a;
    }
    int lca(int u, int v) {
        if (depth[u] < depth[v]) swap(u,v);
        u = getPar(u,depth[u]-depth[v]);
        ROF(k,BITS) if (par[k][u] != par[k][v])
            u = par[k][u], v = par[k][v];
        return u == v ? u : par[0][u];
    }
    int dist(int u, int v) {
        return depth[u]+depth[v]-2*depth[lca(u,v)];
    }
};
```

#### CentroidDecomp.h

**Description:** The centroid of a tree of size  $N$  is a vertex such that after removing it, all resulting subtrees have size at most  $\frac{N}{2}$ . Can support tree path queries and updates

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

dfc514, 36 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct CD {
    vi adj[SZ];
    bool done[SZ];
    int sub[SZ], par[SZ]; // subtree size, current par
    pi cen[SZ]; // immediate centroid anc
    vi dist[SZ]; // dists to all centroid ancs
    void addEdge(int a, int b) { adj[a].pb(b), adj[b].pb(a); }
    void dfs (int x) {
        sub[x] = 1;
        trav(y,adj[x]) if (!done[y] && y != par[x]) {
            par[y] = x; dfs(y);
            sub[x] += sub[y];
        }
    }
    int centroid(int x) {
```



MIT

```
    par[x] = -1; dfs(x);
    for (int sz = sub[x];) {
        pi mx = {0,0};
        trav(y,adj[x]) if (!done[y] && y != par[x])
            ckmax(mx,{sub[y],y});
        if (mx.f*2 <= sz) return x;
        x = mx.s;
    }
}
void genDist(int x, int p) {
    dist[x].pb(dist[p].back()+1);
    trav(y,adj[x]) if (!done[y] && y != p) genDist(y,x);
}
void gen(pi CEN, int x) {
    done[x = centroid(x)] = 1; cen[x] = CEN;
    dist[x].pb(0); int co = 0;
    trav(y,adj[x]) if (!done[y]) genDist(y,x);
    trav(y,adj[x]) if (!done[y]) gen({x,co++},y);
}
void init() { gen({-1,0},1); }
};
```

HLD.h  
**Description:** Heavy-Light Decomposition, add val to verts and query sum in path/subtree  
**Time:** any tree path is split into  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$  parts

```
"LazySeq.h" c07386, 48 lines
template<int SZ, bool VALUES_IN_EDGES> struct HLD {
    int N; vi adj[SZ];
    int par[SZ], sz[SZ], depth[SZ];
    int root[SZ], pos[SZ];
    LazySeq<ll,SZ> tree;
    void addEdge(int a, int b) { adj[a].pb(b), adj[b].pb(a); }
    void dfs_sz(int v = 1) {
        if (par[v]) adj[v].erase(find(all(adj[v]),par[v]));
        sz[v] = 1;
        trav(u,adj[v]) {
            par[u] = v; depth[u] = depth[v]+1;
            dfs_sz(u); sz[v] += sz[u];
            if (sz[u] > sz[adj[v][0]]) swap(u, adj[v][0]);
        }
    }
    void dfs_hld(int v = 1) {
        static int t = 0; pos[v] = t++;
        trav(u,adj[v]) {
            root[u] = (u == adj[v][0] ? root[v] : u);
            dfs_hld(u);
        }
    }
    void init(int _N) {
        N = _N; par[1] = depth[1] = 0; root[1] = 1;
        dfs_sz(); dfs_hld();
    }
    template <class BinaryOperation>
    void processPath(int u, int v, BinaryOperation op) {
        for (; root[u] != root[v]; v = par[root[v]]) {
            if (depth[root[u]] > depth[root[v]]) swap(u, v);
            op(pos[root[v]], pos[v]);
        }
        if (depth[u] > depth[v]) swap(u, v);
        op(pos[u]+VALUES_IN_EDGES, pos[v]);
    }
    void modifyPath(int u, int v, int val) {
        processPath(u, v, [this, &val](int l, int r) {
            tree.upd(l, r, val); });
    }
    void modifySubtree(int v, int val) {
        tree.upd(pos[v]+VALUES_IN_EDGES,pos[v]+sz[v]-1,val);
    }
};
```

```
    }
    ll queryPath(int u, int v) {
        ll res = 0; processPath(u, v, [this, &res](int l, int r) {
            res += tree.qsum(l, r); });
        return res;
    }
};
```

### 7.3 DFS Algorithms

SCC.h  
**Description:** Kosaraju’s Algorithm, DFS two times to generate SCCs in topological order  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N + M)$

```
f53f41, 21 lines
template<int SZ> struct SCC {
    int N, comp[SZ];
    vi adj[SZ], radj[SZ], todo, allComp;
    bitset<SZ> visit;
    void addEdge(int a, int b) { adj[a].pb(b), radj[b].pb(a); }
    void dfs(int v) {
        visit[v] = 1;
        trav(w,adj[v]) if (!visit[w]) dfs(w);
        todo.pb(v);
    }
    void dfs2(int v, int val) {
        comp[v] = val;
        trav(w,radj[v]) if (comp[w] == -1) dfs2(w,val);
    }
    void init(int _N) { // fills allComp
        N = _N; FOR(i,N) comp[i] = -1, visit[i] = 0;
        FOR(i,N) if (!visit[i]) dfs(i);
        reverse(all(todo));
        trav(i,todo) if (comp[i] == -1) dfs2(i,i), allComp.pb(i);
    }
};
```

2SAT.h  
**Description:** Calculates a valid assignment to boolean variables a, b, c,... to a 2-SAT problem, so that an expression of the type  $(a|||b)&&(!a|||c)&&(d|||!b)&&...$  becomes true, or reports that it is unsatisfiable. Negated variables are represented by bit-inversions (~x).  
**Usage:** TwoSat ts;  
ts.either(0, ~3); // Var 0 is true or var 3 is false  
ts.setVal(2); // Var 2 is true  
ts.atMostOne({0,~1,2}); // <= 1 of vars 0, ~1 and 2 are true  
ts.solve(N); // Returns true iff it is solvable  
ts.ans[0..N-1] holds the assigned values to the vars

```
"SCC.h" 6c209d, 36 lines
template<int SZ> struct TwoSat {
    SCC<2*SZ> S;
    bitset<SZ> ans;
    int N = 0;
    int addVar() { return N++; }
    void either(int x, int y) {
        x = max(2*x,-1-2*x), y = max(2*y,-1-2*y);
        S.addEdge(x^1,y); S.addEdge(y^1,x);
    }
    void implies(int x, int y) { either(~x,y); }
    void setVal(int x) { either(x,x); }
    void atMostOne(const vi& li) {
        if (sz(li) <= 1) return;
        int cur = ~li[0];
        FOR(i,2,sz(li)) {
            int next = addVar();
            either(cur,~li[i]);
            either(cur,next);
        }
    }
};
```

```
        either(~li[i],next);
        cur = ~next;
    }
    either(cur,~li[1]);
}
bool solve(int _N) {
    if (_N != -1) N = _N;
    S.init(2*N);
    for (int i = 0; i < 2*N; i += 2)
        if (S.comp[i] == S.comp[i^1]) return 0;
    reverse(all(S.allComp));
    vi tmp(2*N);
    trav(i,S.allComp) if (tmp[i] == 0)
        tmp[i] = 1, tmp[S.comp[i^1]] = -1;
    FOR(i,N) if (tmp[S.comp[2*i]] == 1) ans[i] = 1;
    return 1;
}
};
```

EulerPath.h  
**Description:** Eulerian Path for both directed and undirected graphs  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N + M)$

```
fd7ad7, 28 lines
template<int SZ, bool directed> struct Euler {
    int N, M = 0;
    vpi adj[SZ];
    vpi::iterator its[SZ];
    vector<bool> used;
    void addEdge(int a, int b) {
        if (directed) adj[a].pb({b,M});
        else adj[a].pb({b,M}), adj[b].pb({a,M});
        used.pb(0); M ++;
    }
    vpi solve(int _N, int src = 1) {
        N = _N;
        FOR(i,1,N+1) its[i] = begin(adj[i]);
        vector<pair<pi,int>> ret, s = {{{src,-1},-1}};
        while (sz(s)) {
            int x = s.back().f.f;
            auto& it = its[x], end = adj[x].end();
            while (it != end && used[it->s]) it ++;
            if (it == end) {
                if (sz(ret) && ret.back().f.s != s.back().f.f) return
                    ⇨{}; // path isn't valid
                ret.pb(s.back()), s.pop_back();
            } else { s.pb({it->f,x,it->s}); used[it->s] = 1; }
        }
        if (sz(ret) != M+1) return {};
        vpi ans; trav(t,ret) ans.pb({t.f.f,t.s});
        reverse(all(ans)); return ans;
    }
};
```

BCC.h  
**Description:** biconnected components  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N + M)$

```
3e4563, 36 lines
template<int SZ> struct BCC {
    int N;
    vpi adj[SZ], ed;
    void addEdge(int u, int v) {
        adj[u].pb({v,sz(ed)}), adj[v].pb({u,sz(ed)});
        ed.pb({u,v});
    }
    int disc[SZ];
    vi st; vector<vi> fin;
    int bcc(int u, int p = -1) { // return lowest disc
        static int ti = 0;
        disc[u] = ++ti; int low = disc[u];
```



```

int child = 0;
trav(i,adj[u]) if (i.s != p) {
    if (!disc[i.f]) {
        child++; st.pb(i.s);
        int LOW = bcc(i.f,i.s); ckmin(low,LOW);
        // disc[u] < LOW -> bridge
        if (disc[u] <= LOW) {
            // if (p != -1 || child > 1) -> u is articulation
            ↪point
            vi tmp; while (st.back() != i.s) tmp.pb(st.back()),
                ↪st.pop_back();
            tmp.pb(st.back()), st.pop_back();
            fin.pb(tmp);
        }
    } else if (disc[i.f] < disc[u]) {
        ckmin(low,disc[i.f]);
        st.pb(i.s);
    }
}
return low;
}
void init(int _N) {
    N = _N; FOR(i,N) disc[i] = 0;
    FOR(i,N) if (!disc[i]) bcc(i); // st should be empty after
    ↪each iteration
}
};

```

## 7.4 Flows & Matching

**Konig's Theorem:** In a bipartite graph, max matching = min vertex cover.

**Dilworth's Theorem:** For any partially ordered set, the sizes of the largest antichain and of the smallest chain decomposition are equal. Equivalent to Konig's theorem on the bipartite graph  $(U, V, E)$  where  $U = V = S$  and  $(u, v)$  is an edge when  $u < v$ .

Dinic.h

**Description:** fast flow

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N^2M)$  flow,  $\mathcal{O}(M\sqrt{N})$  bipartite matching

b096a0, 43 lines

```

template<int SZ> struct Dinic {
    typedef ll F; // flow type
    struct Edge { int to, rev; F flow, cap; };
    int N,s,t;
    vector<Edge> adj[SZ];
    typename vector<Edge>::iterator cur[SZ];
    void addEdge(int u, int v, F cap) {
        assert(cap >= 0); // don't try smth dumb
        Edge a{v, sz(adj[v]), 0, cap}, b{u, sz(adj[u]), 0, 0};
        adj[u].pb(a), adj[v].pb(b);
    }
    int level[SZ];
    bool bfs() { // level = shortest distance from source
        // after computing flow, edges {u,v} such that level[u] \
        ↪neq -1, level[v] = -1 are part of min cut
        FOR(i,N) level[i] = -1, cur[i] = begin(adj[i]);
        queue<int> q({s}); level[s] = 0;
        while (sz(q)) {
            int u = q.front(); q.pop();
            trav(e,adj[u]) if (level[e.to] < 0 && e.flow < e.cap)
                q.push(e.to), level[e.to] = level[u]+1;
        }
    }
};

```

```

    }
    return level[t] >= 0;
}
F sendFlow(int v, F flow) {
    if (v == t) return flow;
    for (; cur[v] != end(adj[v]); cur[v]++) {
        Edge& e = *cur[v];
        if (level[e.to] != level[v]+1 || e.flow == e.cap)
            ↪continue;
        auto df = sendFlow(e.to,min(flow,e.cap-e.flow));
        if (df) { // saturated at least one edge
            e.flow += df; adj[e.to][e.rev].flow -= df;
            return df;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
F maxFlow(int _N, int _s, int _t) {
    N = _N, s = _s, t = _t; if (s == t) return -1;
    F tot = 0;
    while (bfs()) while (auto df = sendFlow(s,numeric_limits<F>
        ↪::max()) tot += df;
    return tot;
}
};

```

MCMF.h

**Description:** Minimum-cost maximum flow, assumes no negative cycles. Edges may be negative only during first run of SPFA.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(FM \log M)$  if caps are integers and  $F$  is max flow

8fa9d8, 49 lines

```

template<class T> using pqg = priority_queue<T,vector<T>,
    ↪greater<T>>;
template<class T> T poll(pqg<T>& x) {
    T y = x.top(); x.pop(); return y; }

template<int SZ> struct MCMF {
    typedef ll F; typedef ll C;
    struct Edge { int to, rev; F flow, cap; C cost; };
    vector<Edge> adj[SZ];
    void addEdge(int u, int v, F cap, C cost) {
        assert(cap >= 0);
        Edge a{v, sz(adj[v]), 0, cap, cost}, b{u, sz(adj[u]), 0, 0},
            ↪ -cost;
        adj[u].pb(a), adj[v].pb(b);
    }
    int N, s, t;
    pi pre[SZ]; // previous vertex, edge label on path
    pair<C,F> cost[SZ]; // tot cost of path, amount of flow
    C totCost, curCost; F totFlow;
    bool spfa() {
        FOR(i,N) cost[i] = {numeric_limits<C>::max(),0};
        cost[s] = {0,numeric_limits<F>::max()};
        pqg<pair<C,int>> todo; todo.push({0,s});
        while (sz(todo)) {
            auto x = poll(todo); if (x.f > cost[x.s].f) continue;
            trav(a,adj[x.s]) if (x.f+a.cost < cost[a.to].f && a.flow
                ↪< a.cap) {
                // if costs are doubles, add some EPS to ensure that
                // you do not traverse some 0-weight cycle repeatedly
                pre[a.to] = {x.s,a.rev};
                cost[a.to] = {x.f+a.cost,min(a.cap-a.flow,cost[x.s].s)
                    ↪};
                todo.push({cost[a.to].f,a.to});
            }
        }
        return cost[t].s;
    }
    void backtrack() {

```

```

        F df = cost[t].s; totFlow += df;
        curCost += cost[t].f; totCost += curCost*df;
        for (int x = t; x != s; x = pre[x].f) {
            adj[x][pre[x].s].flow -= df;
            adj[pre[x].f][adj[x][pre[x].s].rev].flow += df;
        }
        FOR(i,N) trav(p,adj[i]) p.cost += cost[i].f-cost[p.to].f;
        // makes all edge costs non-negative, edges on shortest
        ↪path become 0
    }
    pair<F,C> calc(int _N, int _s, int _t) {
        N = _N; s = _s, t = _t; totFlow = totCost = curCost = 0;
        while (spfa()) backtrack();
        return {totFlow,totCost};
    }
};

```

GomoryHu.h

**Description:** Returns edges of Gomory-Hu tree. Max flow between pair of vertices of undirected graph is given by min edge weight along tree path. Uses the lemma that for any  $i, j, k$ ,  $\lambda_{ik} \geq \min(\lambda_{ij}, \lambda_{jk})$ , where  $\lambda_{ij}$  denotes the flow from  $i$  to  $j$ .

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N)$  calls to Dinic

"Dinic.h" fd9171, 20 lines

```

template<int SZ> struct GomoryHu {
    vector<pair<pi,int>> ed;
    void addEdge(int a, int b, int c) { ed.pb({{a,b},c}); }
    vector<pair<pi,int>> init(int N) {
        vpi ret(N+1,mp(1,0));
        FOR(i,2,N+1) {
            Dinic<SZ> D;
            trav(t,ed) {
                D.addEdge(t.f.f,t.f.s,t.s);
                D.addEdge(t.f.s,t.f.f,t.s);
            }
            ret[i].s = D.maxFlow(N+1,i,ret[i].f);
            FOR(j,i+1,N+1) if (ret[j].f == ret[i].f
                && D.level[j] != -1) ret[j].f = i;
        }
        vector<pair<pi,int>> res;
        FOR(i,2,N+1) res.pb({{i,ret[i].f},ret[i].s});
        return res;
    }
};

```

DFSmatch.h

**Description:** naive bipartite matching

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(NM)$

37ad8b, 25 lines

```

template<int SZ> struct MaxMatch {
    int N, flow = 0, match[SZ], rmatch[SZ];
    bitset<SZ> vis;
    vi adj[SZ];
    MaxMatch() {
        memset(match,0,sizeof match);
        memset(rmatch,0,sizeof rmatch);
    }
    void connect(int a, int b, bool c = 1) {
        if (c) match[a] = b, rmatch[b] = a;
        else match[a] = rmatch[b] = 0;
    }
    bool dfs(int x) {
        if (!x) return 1;
        if (vis[x]) return 0;
        vis[x] = 1;
        trav(t,adj[x]) if (t != match[x] && dfs(rmatch[t]))
            return connect(x,t),1;
        return 0;
    }
};

```

```
    }
    void tri(int x) { vis.reset(); flow += dfs(x); }
    void init(int _N) {
        N = _N; FOR(i,1,N+1) if (!match[i]) tri(i);
    }
};
```

### Hungarian.h

**Description:** given array of (possibly negative) costs to complete each of  $N$  jobs w/ each of  $M$  workers ( $N \leq M$ ), finds min cost to complete all jobs such that each worker is assigned to at most one job  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N^2M)$

d8824c, 34 lines

```
int hungarian(const vector<vi>& a) {
    int n = sz(a)-1, m = sz(a[0])-1; // jobs 1..n, workers 1..m
    vi u(n+1), v(m+1); // potentials
    vi p(m+1); // p[j] -> job picked by worker j
    FOR(i,1,n+1) { // find alternating path with job i
        p[0] = i; int j0 = 0; // add "dummy" worker 0
        vi dist(m+1,INT_MAX), pre(m+1,-1); // prev vertex on
            ↪shortest path
        vector<bool> done(m+1, false);
        do { // dijkstra
            done[j0] = true; // fix dist[j0], update dists from j0
            int i0 = p[j0], j1; int delta = INT_MAX;
            FOR(j,1,m+1) if (!done[j]) {
                auto cur = a[i0][j]-u[i0]-v[j];
                if (ckmin(dist[j],cur)) pre[j] = j0;
                if (ckmin(delta,dist[j])) j1 = j;
            }
            FOR(j,m+1) { // subtract constant from all edges going
                // from done -> not done vertices, lowers all
                // remaining dists by constant
                if (done[j]) u[p[j]] += delta, v[j] -= delta;
                else dist[j] -= delta;
            }
            j0 = j1;
        } while (p[j0]); // potentials adjusted so that all edge
            ↪weights are non-negative
        // perfect matching has zero weight and
        // costs of augmenting paths do not change
        while (j0) { // update jobs picked by workers on
            ↪alternating path
            int j1 = pre[j0];
            p[j0] = p[j1];
            j0 = j1;
        }
        return -v[0]; // min cost
    }
};
```

### UnweightedMatch.h

**Description:** Edmond's Blossom Algorithm. General unweighted matching with 1-based indexing.  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N^2M)$

facb88, 65 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct UnweightedMatch {
    int match[SZ], N;
    vi adj[SZ];
    void addEdge(int u, int v) { adj[u].pb(v), adj[v].pb(u); }
    void init(int _N) {
        N = _N; FOR(i,1,N+1) adj[i].clear(), match[i] = 0;
    }
    queue<int> Q;
    int par[SZ], vis[SZ], orig[SZ], aux[SZ], t;
    void augment(int u, int v) { // flip state of edges on u-v
        ↪path
        int pv = v, nv;
        do {
```

```
        pv = par[v]; nv = match[pv];
        match[v] = pv; match[pv] = v;
        v = nv;
    } while (u != pv);
    }
    int lca(int v, int w) { // find LCA in  $\mathcal{O}(\text{dist})$ 
        ++t;
        while (1) {
            if (v) {
                if (aux[v] == t) return v;
                aux[v] = t; v = orig[par[match[v]]];
            }
            swap(v,w);
        }
    }
    void blossom(int v, int w, int a) {
        while (orig[v] != a) {
            par[v] = w; w = match[v]; // go other way around cycle
            if (vis[w] == 1) Q.push(w), vis[w] = 0;
            orig[v] = orig[w] = a; // merge into supernode
            v = par[w];
        }
    }
    bool bfs(int u) {
        FOR(i,N+1) par[i] = aux[i] = 0, vis[i] = -1, orig[i] = i;
        Q = queue<int>(); Q.push(u); vis[u] = t = 0;
        while (sz(Q)) {
            int v = Q.front(); Q.pop();
            trav(x,adj[v]) {
                if (vis[x] == -1) {
                    par[x] = v; vis[x] = 1;
                    if (!match[x]) return augment(u, x), true;
                    Q.push(match[x]); vis[match[x]] = 0;
                } else if (vis[x] == 0 && orig[v] != orig[x]) { // odd
                    ↪cycle
                    int a = lca(orig[v], orig[x]);
                    blossom(x,v,a); blossom(v,x,a);
                }
            }
        }
        return false;
    }
    int calc() {
        int ans = 0; // find random matching, constant improvement
        vi V(N-1); iota(all(V),1); shuffle(all(V),rng);
        trav(x,V) if (!match[x])
            trav(y,adj[x]) if (!match[y]) {
                match[x] = y, match[y] = x;
                ++ans; break;
            }
        FOR(i,1,N+1) if (!match[i] && bfs(i)) ++ans;
        return ans;
    }
};
```

## 7.5 Misc

### MaximalCliques.h

**Description:** Used only once. Finds all maximal cliques.  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(3^{N/3})$

28a533, 21 lines

```
typedef bitset<128> B;
int N;
B adj[128];

// possibly in clique, not in clique, in clique
void cliques(B P = ~B(), B X={}, B R={}) {
    if (!P.any()) {
```

```
        if (!X.any()) {
            // do smth with R
        }
        return;
    }
    int q = (P|X)._Find_first();
    // clique must contain q or non-neighbor of q
    B cands = P&~adj[q];
    FOR(i,N) if (cands[i]) {
        R[i] = 1;
        cliques(P&adj[i],X&adj[i],R);
        R[i] = P[i] = 0; X[i] = 1;
    }
}
```

### LCT.h

**Description:** Link-Cut Tree, use vir for subtree size queries  
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(\log N)$

06a240, 89 lines

```
typedef struct snode* sn;

struct snode {
    sn p, c[2]; // parent, children
    int val; // value in node
    int sum, mn, mx; // sum of values in subtree, min and max
        ↪prefix sum
    bool flip = 0;
    // int vir = 0; stores sum of virtual children

    snode(int v) {
        p = c[0] = c[1] = NULL;
        val = v; calc();
    }
    friend int getSum(sn x) { return x?x->sum:0; }
    friend int getMn(sn x) { return x?x->mn:0; }
    friend int getMx(sn x) { return x?x->mx:0; }
    void prop() {
        if (!flip) return;
        swap(c[0],c[1]); tie(mn,mx) = mp(sum-mx,sum-mn);
        FOR(i,2) if (c[i]) c[i]->flip ^= 1;
        flip = 0;
    }
    void calc() {
        FOR(i,2) if (c[i]) c[i]->prop();
        int s0 = getSum(c[0]), s1 = getSum(c[1]); sum = s0+val+s1;
            ↪// +vir
        mn = min(getMn(c[0]),s0+val+getMn(c[1]));
        mx = max(getMx(c[0]),s0+val+getMx(c[1]));
    }
    int dir() {
        if (!p) return -2;
        FOR(i,2) if (p->c[i] == this) return i;
        return -1; // p is path-parent pointer, not in current
            ↪splay tree
    }
    bool isRoot() { return dir() < 0; }
    friend void setLink(sn x, sn y, int d) {
        if (y) y->p = x;
        if (d >= 0) x->c[d] = y;
    }
    void rot() { // assume p and p->p propagated
        assert(!isRoot()); int x = dir(); sn pa = p;
        setLink(pa->p, this, pa->dir());
        setLink(pa, c[x^1], x);
        setLink(this, pa, x^1);
        pa->calc(); calc();
    }
    void splay() {
        while (!isRoot() && !p->isRoot()) {
```

```

    p->p->prop(), p->prop(), prop();
    dir() == p->dir() ? p->rot() : rot();
    rot();
}
if (!isRoot()) p->prop(), prop(), rot();
prop();
}
void access() { // bring this to top of tree
    for (sn v = this, pre = NULL; v; v = v->p) {
        v->splay();
        // if (pre) v->vir -= pre->sz;
        // if (v->c[1]) v->vir += v->c[1]->sz;
        v->c[1] = pre; v->calc();
        pre = v;
        // v->sz should remain the same if using vir
    }
    splay(); assert(!c[1]); // left subtree of this is now path
    // to root, right subtree is empty
}
void makeRoot() { access(); flip ^= 1; }
void set(int v) { splay(); val = v; calc(); } // change value
    // in node, splay suffices instead of access because it
    // doesn't affect values in nodes above it
friend sn lca(sn x, sn y) {
    if (x == y) return x;
    x->access(), y->access(); if (!x->p) return NULL; // access
    // at y did not affect x, so they must not be connected
    x->splay(); return x->p ? x->p : x;
}
friend bool connected(sn x, sn y) { return lca(x,y); }
friend int balanced(sn x, sn y) {
    x->makeRoot(); y->access();
    return y->sum-2*y->mn;
}
friend bool link(sn x, sn y) { // make x parent of y
    if (connected(x,y)) return 0; // don't induce cycle
    y->makeRoot(); y->p = x;
    // x->access(); x->sz += y->sz; x->vir += y->sz;
    return 1; // success!
}
friend bool cut(sn x, sn y) { // x is originally parent of y
    x->makeRoot(); y->access();
    if (y->c[0] != x || x->c[0] || x->c[1]) return 0; // splay
    // tree with y should not contain anything else besides x
    x->p = y->c[0] = NULL; y->calc(); return 1; // calc is
    // redundant as it will be called elsewhere anyways?
}
};

```

## DirectedMST.h

**Description:** Chu-Liu-Edmonds algorithm. Computes minimum weight directed spanning tree rooted at  $r$ , edge from  $inv[i] \rightarrow i$  for all  $i \neq r$

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(M \log M)$

"DSUrb.h" 314387, 64 lines

```

struct Edge { int a, b; ll w; };
struct Node {
    Edge key;
    Node *l, *r;
    ll delta;
    void prop() {
        key.w += delta;
        if (l) l->delta += delta;
        if (r) r->delta += delta;
        delta = 0;
    }
    Edge top() { prop(); return key; }
};
Node *merge(Node *a, Node *b) {

```

```

    if (!a || !b) return a ? b;
    a->prop(), b->prop();
    if (a->key.w > b->key.w) swap(a, b);
    swap(a->l, (a->r = merge(b, a->r)));
    return a;
}
void pop(Node*& a) { a->prop(); a = merge(a->l, a->r); }

pair<ll,vi> dmst(int n, int r, const vector<Edge>& g) {
    DSUrb dsu; dsu.init(n); // DSU with rollback if need to
    // return edges
    vector<Node*> heap(n); // store edges entering each vertex in
    // increasing order of weight
    trav(e,g) heap[e.b] = merge(heap[e.b], new Node{e});
    ll res = 0; vi seen(n,-1); seen[r] = r;
    vpi in(n,{-1,-1});
    vector<pair<int,vector<Edge>>> cycs;
    FOR(s,n) {
        int u = s, w;
        vector<pair<int,Edge>> path;
        while (seen[u] < 0) {
            if (!heap[u]) return {-1,{};};
            seen[u] = s;
            Edge e = heap[u]->top(); path.pb({u,e});
            heap[u]->delta -= e.w, pop(heap[u]);
            res += e.w, u = dsu.get(e.a);
            if (seen[u] == s) { // compress verts in cycle
                Node* cyc = 0; cycs.pb({u,{};});
                do {
                    cyc = merge(cyc, heap[w = path.back().f]);
                    cycs.back().s.pb(path.back().s);
                    path.pop_back();
                } while (dsu.unite(u, w));
                u = dsu.get(u); heap[u] = cyc, seen[u] = -1;
            }
        }
        trav(t,path) in[dsu.get(t.s.b)] = {t.s.a,t.s.b}; // found
        // path from root
    }
    while (sz(cycs)) { // expand cycs to restore sol
        auto c = cycs.back(); cycs.pop_back();
        pi inEdge = in[c.f];
        trav(t,c.s) dsu.rollback();
        trav(t,c.s) in[dsu.get(t.b)] = {t.a,t.b};
        in[dsu.get(inEdge.s)] = inEdge;
    }
    vi inv;
    FOR(i,n) {
        assert(i == r ? in[i].s == -1 : in[i].s == i);
        inv.pb(in[i].f);
    }
    return {res,inv};
}

```

## DominatorTree.h

**Description:** Used only once.  $a$  dominates  $b$  iff every path from 1 to  $b$  passes through  $a$

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(M \log N)$

0a9941, 43 lines

```

template<int SZ> struct Dominator {
    vi adj[SZ], ans[SZ]; // input edges, edges of dominator tree
    vi radj[SZ], child[SZ], sdomChild[SZ];
    int label[SZ], rlabel[SZ], sdom[SZ], dom[SZ], co = 0;
    int par[SZ], bes[SZ];
    int get(int x) {
        // DSU with path compression
        // get vertex with smallest sdom on path to root
        if (par[x] != x) {
            int t = get(par[x]); par[x] = par[par[x]];

```

```

            if (sdom[t] < sdom[bes[x]]) bes[x] = t;
        }
        return bes[x];
    }
    void dfs(int x) { // create DFS tree
        label[x] = ++co; rlabel[co] = x;
        sdom[co] = par[co] = bes[co] = co;
        trav(y,adj[x]) {
            if (!label[y]) {
                dfs(y);
                child[label[x]].pb(label[y]);
            }
            radj[label[y]].pb(label[x]);
        }
    }
    void init(int root) {
        dfs(root);
        ROF(i,1,co+1) {
            trav(j,radj[i]) ckmin(sdom[i],sdom[get(j)]);
            if (i > 1) sdomChild[sdom[i]].pb(i);
            trav(j,sdomChild[i]) {
                int k = get(j);
                if (sdom[j] == sdom[k]) dom[j] = sdom[j];
                else dom[j] = k;
            }
            trav(j,child[i]) par[j] = i;
        }
        FOR(i,2,co+1) {
            if (dom[i] != sdom[i]) dom[i] = dom[dom[i]];
            ans[rlabel[dom[i]]].pb(rlabel[i]);
        }
    }
};

```

## EdgeColor.h

**Description:** Used only once. Naive implementation of Misra & Gries edge coloring. By Vizing's Theorem, a simple graph with max degree  $d$  can be edge colored with at most  $d+1$  colors

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N^2M)$

723f0a, 51 lines

```

template<int SZ> struct EdgeColor {
    int N = 0, maxDeg = 0, adj[SZ][SZ], deg[SZ];
    EdgeColor() {
        memset(adj,0,sizeof adj);
        memset(deg,0,sizeof deg);
    }
    void addEdge(int a, int b, int c) {
        adj[a][b] = adj[b][a] = c; }
    int delEdge(int a, int b) {
        int c = adj[a][b]; adj[a][b] = adj[b][a] = 0;
        return c;
    }
    vector<bool> genCol(int x) {
        vector<bool> col(N+1); FOR(i,N) col[adj[x][i]] = 1;
        return col;
    }
    int freeCol(int u) {
        auto col = genCol(u);
        int x = 1; while (col[x]) x++; return x;
    }
    void invert(int x, int d, int c) {
        FOR(i,N) if (adj[x][i] == d)
            delEdge(x,i), invert(i,c,d), addEdge(x,i,c);
    }
    void addEdge(int u, int v) { // follows wikipedia steps
        // check if you can add edge w/o doing any work
        assert(N); ckmax(maxDeg,max(++deg[u],++deg[v]));
        auto a = genCol(u), b = genCol(v);
        FOR(i,1,maxDeg+2) if (!a[i] && !b[i])

```

```

    return addEdge(u,v,i);
// 2. find maximal fan of u starting at v
vector<bool> use(N); vi fan = {v}; use[v] = 1;
while (1) {
    auto col = genCol(fan.back());
    if (sz(fan) > 1) col[adj[fan.back()][u]] = 0;
    int i = 0; while (i < N && (use[i] || col[adj[u][i]])) i
        ↪++;
    if (i < N) fan.pb(i), use[i] = 1;
    else break;
}
// 3/4. choose free cols for endpoints of fan, invert cd_u
    ↪path
int c = freeCol(u), d = freeCol(fan.back()); invert(u,d,c);
// 5. find i such that d is free on fan[i]
int i = 0; while (i < sz(fan) && genCol(fan[i])[d]
    && adj[u][fan[i]] != d) i ++;
assert (i != sz(fan));
// 6. rotate fan from 0 to i
FOR(j,i) addEdge(u,fan[j],delEdge(u,fan[j+1]));
// 7. add new edge
addEdge(u,fan[i],d);
}
};
```

## Geometry (8)

### 8.1 Primitives

Point.h

Description: use in place of complex<T>

d378f4, 50 lines

```

typedef ld T;
template <class T> int sgn(T x) { return (x > 0) - (x < 0); }

namespace Point {
    typedef pair<T,T> P;
    typedef vector<P> vP;

    P dir(T ang) {
        auto c = exp(ang*complex<T>(0,1));
        return P(c.real(),c.imag());
    }
    T norm(P x) { return x.f*x.f+x.s*x.s; }
    T abs(P x) { return sqrt(norm(x)); }
    T angle(P x) { return atan2(x.s,x.f); }
    P conj(P x) { return P(x.f,-x.s); }

    P operator+(const P& l, const P& r) {
        return P(l.f+r.f,l.s+r.s); }
    P operator-(const P& l, const P& r) {
        return P(l.f-r.f,l.s-r.s); }
    P operator*(const P& l, const T& r) {
        return P(l.f*r,l.s*r); }
    P operator*(const T& l, const P& r) { return r*l; }
    P operator/(const P& l, const T& r) {
        return P(l.f/r,l.s/r); }
    P operator*(const P& l, const P& r) {
        return P(l.f*r.f-l.s*r.s,l.s*r.f+l.f*r.s); }
    P operator/(const P& l, const P& r) {
        return l*conj(r)/norm(r); }

    P& operator+=(P& l, const P& r) { return l = l+r; }
    P& operator-=(P& l, const P& r) { return l = l-r; }
    P& operator*=(P& l, const T& r) { return l = l*r; }
    P& operator/=(P& l, const T& r) { return l = l/r; }
    P& operator*=(P& l, const P& r) { return l = l*r; }
```

```

P& operator/=(P& l, const P& r) { return l = l/r; }

P unit(P x) { return x/abs(x); }
T dot(P a, P b) { return (conj(a)*b).f; }
T cross(P a, P b) { return (conj(a)*b).s; }
T cross(P p, P a, P b) { return cross(a-p,b-p); }
P rotate(P a, T b) { return a*P(cos(b),sin(b)); }

P reflect(P p, P a, P b) {
    return a+conj((p-a)/(b-a))*(b-a); }
P foot(P p, P a, P b) { return (p+reflect(p,a,b))/(T)2; }
bool onSeg(P p, P a, P b) {
    return cross(a,b,p) == 0 && dot(p-a,p-b) <= 0; }
};
using namespace Point;

AngleCmp.h
Description: sorts points in ccw order about origin, atan2 returns real in
(−π,π] so points on negative x-axis come last
Usage: vP v;
sort(all(v),[](P a, P b) { return
atan2(a.s,a.f) < atan2(b.s,b.f); });
sort(all(v),angleCmp); // should give same result
"Point.h"
f43f90, 6 lines

template<class T> int half(pair<T,T> x) {
    return x.s == 0 ? x.f < 0 : x.s > 0; }
bool angleCmp(P a, P b) {
    int A = half(a), B = half(b);
    return A == B ? cross(a,b) > 0 : A < B;
}
```

SegDist.h

Description: computes distance between P and line (segment) AB

d105ae, 7 lines

```

"Point.h"
T lineDist(P p, P a, P b) {
    return abs(cross(p,a,b))/abs(a-b); }
T segDist(P p, P a, P b) {
    if (dot(p-a,b-a) <= 0) return abs(p-a);
    if (dot(p-b,a-b) <= 0) return abs(p-b);
    return lineDist(p,a,b);
}
```

LineIntersect.h

Description: computes the intersection point(s) of lines AB, CD; returns {−1,{0,0}} if infinitely many, {0,{0,0}} if none, {1,x} if x is the unique point

d86521, 9 lines

```

"Point.h"
P extension(P a, P b, P c, P d) {
    T x = cross(a,b,c), y = cross(a,b,d);
    return (d*x-c*y)/(x-y);
}
pair<int,P> lineIntersect(P a, P b, P c, P d) {
    if (cross(b-a,d-c) == 0)
        return {-(cross(a,c,d) == 0),P(0,0)};
    return {1,extension(a,b,c,d)};
}
```

SegIntersect.h

Description: computes the intersection point(s) of line segments AB, CD

993634, 12 lines

```

"Point.h"
vP segIntersect(P a, P b, P c, P d) {
    T x = cross(a,b,c), y = cross(a,b,d);
    T X = cross(c,d,a), Y = cross(c,d,b);
    if (sgn(x)*sgn(y) < 0 && sgn(X)*sgn(Y) < 0)
        return {(d*x-c*y)/(x-y)};
    set<P> s;
```

```

    if (onSeg(a,c,d)) s.insert(a);
    if (onSeg(b,c,d)) s.insert(b);
    if (onSeg(c,a,b)) s.insert(c);
    if (onSeg(d,a,b)) s.insert(d);
    return {all(s)};
}
```

### 8.2 Polygons

Area.h

Description: area, center of mass of a polygon with constant mass per unit area

Time:  $\mathcal{O}(N)$

"Point.h"

11ed70, 16 lines

```

T area(const vP& v) {
    T area = 0;
    FOR(i,sz(v)) {
        int j = (i+1)%sz(v); T a = cross(v[i],v[j]);
        area += a;
    }
    return abs(area)/2;
}
P centroid(const vP& v) {
    P cen(0,0); T area = 0; // 2*signed area
    FOR(i,sz(v)) {
        int j = (i+1)%sz(v); T a = cross(v[i],v[j]);
        cen += a*(v[i]+v[j]); area += a;
    }
    return cen/area/(T)3;
}
```

InPoly.h

Description: tests whether a point is inside, on, or outside of the perimeter of a polygon

Time:  $\mathcal{O}(N)$

"Point.h"

8f2d6a, 10 lines

```

string inPoly(const vP& p, P z) {
    int n = sz(p), ans = 0;
    FOR(i,n) {
        P x = p[i], y = p[(i+1)%n];
        if (onSeg(z,x,y)) return "on";
        if (x.s > y.s) swap(x,y);
        if (x.s <= z.s && y.s > z.s && cross(z,x,y) > 0) ans ^= 1;
    }
    return ans ? "in" : "out";
}
```

ConvexHull.h

Description: top-bottom convex hull

Time:  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

"Point.h"

d3f0ca, 22 lines

```

// typedef ll T;
pair<vi,vi> ulHull(const vP& P) {
    vi p(sz(P)), u, l; iota(all(p), 0);
    sort(all(p), [&P](int a, int b) { return P[a] < P[b]; });
    trav(i,p) {
        #define ADDP(C, cmp) while (sz(C) > 1 && cross(\
            P[C[sz(C)-2]],P[C.back()],P[i]) cmp 0) C.pop_back(); C.pb
            ↪(i);
        ADDP(u, >=); ADDP(l, <=);
    }
    return {u,l};
}
vi hullInd(const vP& P) {
    vi u,l; tie(u,l) = ulHull(P);
    if (sz(l) <= 1) return l;
```

```
    if (P[l[0]] == P[l[1]]) return {0};
    l.insert(end(l),rbegin(u)+1,rend(u)-1); return 1;
}
vP hull(const vP& P) {
    vi v = hullInd(P);
    vP res; trav(t,v) res.pb(P[t]);
    return res;
}
```

PolyDiameter.h

**Description:** rotating calipers, gives greatest distance between two points in  $P$

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N)$  given convex hull

"ConvexHull.h"	38208a, 10 lines
ld diameter(vP P) { P = hull(P); int n = sz(P), ind = 1; ld ans = 0; FOR(i,n) for (int j = (i+1)%n;;ind = (ind+1)%n) { ckmax(ans,abs(P[i]-P[ind])); if (cross(P[j]-P[i],P[(ind+1)%n]-P[ind]) <= 0) break; } return ans; }	

8.3 Circles

Circle.h

**Description:** represent circle as {center,radius}

"Point.h"	eb86de, 7 lines
typedef pair<P,T> circ; bool on(circ x, P y) { return abs(y-x.f) == x.s; } bool in(circ x, P y) { return abs(y-x.f) <= x.s; } T arcLength(circ x, P a, P b) { P d = (a-x.f)/(b-x.f); return x.s*acos(d.f); }	

CircleIntersect.h

**Description:** circle intersection points and intersection area

"Circle.h"	410985, 15 lines
vP intersectPoint(circ x, circ y) { T d = abs(x.f-y.f), a = x.s, b = y.s; if (d == 0) { assert(a != b); return {}; } T C = (a*a+d*d-b*b)/(2*a*d); if (abs(C) > 1) return {}; T S = sqrt(1-C*C); P tmp = (y.f-x.f)/d*x.s; return {x.f+tmp*P(C,S),x.f+tmp*P(C,-S)}; } T intersectArea(circ x, circ y) { // not thoroughly tested T d = abs(x.f-y.f), a = x.s, b = y.s; if (a < b) swap(a,b); if (d >= a+b) return 0; if (d <= a-b) return PI*b*b; auto ca = (a*a+d*d-b*b)/(2*a*d), cb = (b*b+d*d-a*a)/(2*b*d); auto s = (a+b+d)/2, h = 2*sqrt(s*(s-a)*(s-b)*(s-d))/d; return a*a*acos(ca)+b*b*acos(cb)-d*h; }	

CircleTangents.h

**Description:** internal and external tangents between two circles

"Circle.h"	bb7166, 22 lines
P tangent(P x, circ y, int t = 0) { y.s = abs(y.s); // abs needed because internal calls y.s < 0 if (y.s == 0) return y.f; T d = abs(x-y.f); P a = pow(y.s/d,2)*(x-y.f)+y.f;	

P b = sqrt(d*d-y.s*y.s)/d*y.s*unit(x-y.f)*dir(PI/2); return t == 0 ? a+b : a-b; } vector<pair<P,P>> external(circ x, circ y) { vector<pair<P,P>> v; if (x.s == y.s) { P tmp = unit(x.f-y.f)*x.s*dir(PI/2); v.pb(mp(x.f+tmp,y.f+tmp)); v.pb(mp(x.f-tmp,y.f-tmp)); } else { P p = (y.s*x.f-x.s*y.f)/(y.s-x.s); FOR(i,2) v.pb({tangent(p,x,i),tangent(p,y,i)}); } return v; } vector<pair<P,P>> internal(circ x, circ y) { x.s *= -1; return external(x,y); }	
--	--

Circumcenter.h

**Description:** returns {circumcenter,circumradius}

"Circle.h"	cfb851, 5 lines
circ ccCenter(P a, P b, P c) { b -= a; c -= a; P res = b*c*(conj(c)-conj(b))/(b*conj(c)-conj(b)*c); return {a+res,abs(res)}; }	

MinEnclosingCircle.h

**Description:** minimum enclosing circle

**Time:** expected  $\mathcal{O}(N)$

"Circumcenter.h"	53963d, 13 lines
circ mec(vP ps) { shuffle(all(ps), rng); P o = ps[0]; T r = 0, EPS = 1+1e-8; FOR(i,sz(ps)) if (abs(o-ps[i]) > r*EPS) { o = ps[i], r = 0; FOR(j,i) if (abs(o-ps[j]) > r*EPS) { o = (ps[i]+ps[j])/2, r = abs(o-ps[i]); FOR(k,j) if (abs(o-ps[k]) > r*EPS) tie(o,r) = ccCenter(ps[i],ps[j],ps[k]); } } return {o,r}; }	

8.4 Misc

ClosestPair.h

**Description:** line sweep to find two closest points

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

"Point.h"	34bbb1, 17 lines
pair<P,P> solve(vP v) { pair<ld,pair<P,P>> bes; bes.f = INF; set<P> S; int ind = 0; sort(all(v)); FOR(i,sz(v)) { if (i && v[i] == v[i-1]) return {v[i],v[i]}; for (; v[i].f-v[ind].f >= bes.f; ++ind) S.erase({v[ind].s,v[ind].f}); for (auto it = S.upper({v[i].s-bes.f,INF}); it != end(S) && it->f < v[i].s+bes.f; ++it) { P t = {it->s,it->f}; ckmin(bes,{abs(t-v[i]),{t,v[i]}}); } S.insert({v[i].s,v[i].f}); } }	

return bes.s; }	
--------------------	--

DelaunayFast.h

**Description:** Delaunay Triangulation, concyclic points are OK (but not all collinear)

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

"Point.h"	765ba9, 94 lines
typedef ll T;  typedef struct Quad* Q; typedef __int128_t ll1; // (can be ll if coords are < 2e4) P arb(LLONG_MAX,LLONG_MAX); // not equal to any other point	

struct Quad { bool mark; Q o, rot; P p; P F() { return r()->p; } Q r() { return rot->rot; } Q prev() { return rot->o->rot; } Q next() { return r()->prev(); } };	
--	--

// test if p is in the circumcircle bool circ(P p, P a, P b, P c) { ll ar = cross(a,b,c); assert(ar); if (ar < 0) swap(a,b); ll1 p2 = norm(p), A = norm(a)-p2, B = norm(b)-p2, C = norm(c)-p2; return cross(p,a,b)*C+cross(p,b,c)*A+cross(p,c,a)*B > 0; }	
---	--

Q makeEdge(P orig, P dest) { Q q[] = {new Quad{0,0,0,orig}, new Quad{0,0,0,arb}, new Quad{0,0,0,dest}, new Quad{0,0,0,arb}}; FOR(i,4) q[i]->o = q[-i & 3], q[i]->rot = q[(i+1) & 3]; return *q; } void splice(Q a, Q b) { swap(a->o->rot->o, b->o->rot->o); swap(a->o, b->o); } Q connect(Q a, Q b) { Q q = makeEdge(a->F(), b->p); splice(q, a->next()); splice(q->r(), b); return q; }	
--	--

pair<Q,Q> rec(const vector<P>& s) { if (sz(s) <= 3) { Q a = makeEdge(s[0], s[1]), b = makeEdge(s[1], s.back()); if (sz(s) == 2) return { a, a->r() }; splice(a->r(), b); auto side = cross(s[0], s[1], s[2]); Q c = side ? connect(b, a) : 0; return {side < 0 ? c->r() : a, side < 0 ? c : b->r() }; } }	
--	--

#define H(e) e->F(), e->p #define valid(e) (cross(e->F(),H(base)) > 0) Q A, B, ra, rb; int half = sz(s) / 2; tie(ra, A) = rec({all(s)-half}); tie(B, rb) = rec({sz(s)-half+all(s)}); while ((cross(B->p,H(A)) < 0 && (A = A->next()))    (cross(A->p,H(B)) > 0 && (B = B->r()->o))); Q base = connect(B->r(), A); if (A->p == ra->p) ra = base->r(); if (B->p == rb->p) rb = base;	
--	--



```
#define DEL(e, init, dir) Q e = init->dir; if (valid(e)) \
while (circ(e->dir->F(), H(base), e->F())) { \
    Q t = e->dir; \
    splice(e, e->prev()); \
    splice(e->r(), e->r()->prev()); \
    e = t; \
}
for (;;) {
    DEL(LC, base->r(), o); DEL(RC, base, prev());
    if (!valid(LC) && !valid(RC)) break;
    if (!valid(LC) || (valid(RC) && circ(H(RC), H(LC))))
        base = connect(RC, base->r());
    else
        base = connect(base->r(), LC->r());
}
return {ra, rb};
}
```

vector<array<P,3>> triangulate(vector<P> pts) {  
 sort(all(pts)); assert(unique(all(pts)) == pts.end());  
 if (sz(pts) < 2) return {};

vector<array<P,3>> triangulate(vector<P> pts) {  
 sort(all(pts)); assert(unique(all(pts)) == pts.end());  
 if (sz(pts) < 2) return {};

```
Q e = rec(pts).f; vector<Q> q = {e};
int qi = 0;
while (cross(e->o->F(), e->F(), e->p) < 0) e = e->o;
#define ADD { Q c = e; do { c->mark = 1; pts.push_back(c->p); \
q.push_back(c->r()); c = c->next(); } while (c != e); }
ADD; pts.clear();
while (qi < sz(q)) if (!(e = q[qi++])->mark) ADD;

vector<array<P,3>> ret;
FOR(i,sz(pts)/3) ret.pb({pts[3*i],pts[3*i+1],pts[3*i+2]});
return ret;
}
```

## 8.5 3D

Point3D.h  
Description: basic 3D geometry

```
typedef ld T;
namespace Point3D {
    typedef array<T,3> P3;
    typedef vector<P3> vP3;
    T norm(const P3& x) {
        T sum = 0; FOR(i,sz(x)) sum += x[i]*x[i];
        return sum;
    }
    T abs(const P3& x) { return sqrt(norm(x)); }
```

```
P3& operator+=(P3& l, const P3& r) {
    FOR(i,3) l[i] += r[i]; return l; }
P3& operator-=(P3& l, const P3& r) {
    FOR(i,3) l[i] -= r[i]; return l; }
P3& operator*=(P3& l, const T& r) {
    FOR(i,3) l[i] *= r; return l; }
P3& operator/=(P3& l, const T& r) {
    FOR(i,3) l[i] /= r; return l; }
P3 operator+(P3 l, const P3& r) { return l += r; }
P3 operator-(P3 l, const P3& r) { return l -= r; }
P3 operator*(P3 l, const T& r) { return l *= r; }
P3 operator*(const T& r, const P3& l) { return l*r; }
P3 operator/(P3 l, const T& r) { return l /= r; }
```

```
T dot(const P3& a, const P3& b) {
    T sum = 0; FOR(i,3) sum += a[i]*b[i];
    return sum;
}
```

```
P3 cross(const P3& a, const P3& b) {
    return {a[1]*b[2]-a[2]*b[1],
            a[2]*b[0]-a[0]*b[2],
            a[0]*b[1]-a[1]*b[0]};
}
bool isMult(const P3& a, const P3& b) {
    auto c = cross(a,b);
    FOR(i,sz(c)) if (c[i] != 0) return 0;
    return 1;
}
bool collinear(const P3& a, const P3& b, const P3& c) {
    return isMult(b-a,c-a); }
bool coplanar(const P3& a, const P3& b, const P3& c, const P3
    ↪& d) {
    return isMult(cross(b-a,c-a),cross(b-a,d-a)); }
}
using namespace Point3D;
```

Hull3D.h  
Description: 3D convex hull where no four points coplanar, polyedron volume  
Time:  $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$

```
"Point3D.h" 1158ee, 48 lines
struct ED {
    void ins(int x) { (a == -1 ? a : b) = x; }
    void rem(int x) { (a == x ? a : b) = -1; }
    int cnt() { return (a != -1)+(b != -1); }
    int a, b;
};
```

```
struct F { P3 q; int a, b, c; };
```

```
vector<F> hull3d(const vP3& A) {
    assert(sz(A) >= 4);
    vector<vector<ED>> E(sz(A), vector<ED>(sz(A), {-1, -1}));
    #define E(x,y) E[f.x][f.y]
    vector<F> FS; // faces
    auto mf = [&](int i, int j, int k, int l) { // make face
        P3 q = cross(A[j]-A[i],A[k]-A[i]);
        if (dot(q,A[l]) > dot(q,A[i])) q *= -1; // make sure q
            ↪points outward
        F f{q, i, j, k};
        E(a,b).ins(k); E(a,c).ins(j); E(b,c).ins(i);
        FS.pb(f);
    };
    FOR(i,4) FOR(j,i+1,4) FOR(k,j+1,4) mf(i, j, k, 6-i-j-k);
```

```
FOR(i,4,sz(A)) {
    FOR(j,sz(FS)) {
        F f = FS[j];
        if (dot(f.q,A[i]) > dot(f.q,A[f.a])) { // face is visible
            ↪remove edges
            E(a,b).rem(f.c), E(a,c).rem(f.b), E(b,c).rem(f.a);
            swap(FS[j--], FS.back());
            FS.pop_back();
        }
    }
    FOR(j,sz(FS)) { // add faces with new point
        F f = FS[j];
        #define C(a, b, c) if (E(a,b).cnt() != 2) mf(f.a, f.b, i,
            ↪f.c);
        C(a, b, c); C(a, c, b); C(b, c, a);
    }
}
trav(it, FS) if (dot(cross(A[it.b]-A[it.a],A[it.c]-A[it.a]),
    ↪it.q) <= 0)
    swap(it.c, it.b);
return FS;
```

```
}

T signedPolyVolume(const vP3& p, const vector<F>& trilst) {
    T v = 0;
    trav(i,trilst) v += dot(cross(p[i.a],p[i.b]),p[i.c]);
    return v/6;
}
```

## Strings (9)

### 9.1 Light

KMP.h  
Description: f[i] equals the length of the longest proper suffix of the i-th prefix of s that is a prefix of s  
Time:  $\mathcal{O}(N)$

```
vi kmp(string s) {
    int N = sz(s); vi f(N+1); f[0] = -1;
    FOR(i,1,N+1) {
        f[i] = f[i-1];
        while (f[i] != -1 && s[f[i]] != s[i-1]) f[i] = f[f[i]];
        f[i] ++;
    }
    return f;
}
vi getOc(string a, string b) { // find occurrences of a in b
    vi f = kmp(a+"@"+b), ret;
    FOR(i,sz(a),sz(b)+1) if (f[i+sz(a)+1] == sz(a))
        ret.pb(i-sz(a));
    return ret;
}
```

Z.h  
Description: for each index i, computes the maximum len such that s.substr(0,len) == s.substr(i,len)  
Usage: pr(z("abcababcbcab"), getPrefix("abcab","uwetrabcbcab"));  
Time:  $\mathcal{O}(N)$

```
vi z(string s) {
    int N = sz(s); s += '#';
    vi ans(N); ans[0] = N;
    int L = 1, R = 0;
    FOR(i,1,N) {
        if (i <= R) ans[i] = min(R-i+1,ans[i-L]);
        while (s[i+ans[i]] == s[ans[i]]) ans[i] ++;
        if (i+ans[i]-1 > R) L = i, R = i+ans[i]-1;
    }
    return ans;
}
vi getPrefix(string a, string b) { // find prefixes of a in b
    vi t = z(a+b), T(sz(b));
    FOR(i,sz(T)) T[i] = min(t[i+sz(a)],sz(a));
    return T;
}
```

Manacher.h  
Description: Calculates length of largest palindrome centered at each character of string  
Usage: ps(manacher("abacaba"))  
Time:  $\mathcal{O}(N)$

```
vi manacher(string s) {
    string sl = "@"; trav(c,s) sl += c, sl += "#";
    sl.back() = '&';
    vi ans(sz(sl)-1);
```



```
int lo = 0, hi = 0;
FOR(i,1,sz(s1)-1) {
    if (i != 1) ans[i] = min(hi-i,ans[hi-i+lo]);
    while (s1[i-ans[i]-1] == s1[i+ans[i]+1]) ans[i] ++;
    if (i+ans[i] > hi) lo = i-ans[i], hi = i+ans[i];
}
ans.erase(begin(ans));
FOR(i,sz(ans)) if ((i&1) == (ans[i]&1)) ans[i] ++; // adjust
    ↪ lengths
return ans;
}
```

### MinRotation.h

**Description:** minimum rotation of string

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N)$

483a1a, 9 lines

```
int minRotation(string s) {
    int a = 0, N = sz(s); s += s;
    FOR(b,N) FOR(i,N) {
        // a is current best rotation found up to b-1
        if (a+i == b || s[a+i] < s[b+i]) { b += max(0, i-1); break;
            ↪ // b to b+i-1 can't be better than a to a+i-1
        if (s[a+i] > s[b+i]) { a = b; break; } // new best found
    }
    return a;
}
```

### LyndonFactorization.h

**Description:** A string is "simple" if it is strictly smaller than any of its own nontrivial suffixes. The Lyndon factorization of the string  $s$  is a factorization  $s = w_1w_2 \dots w_k$  where all strings  $w_i$  are simple and  $w_1 \geq w_2 \geq \dots \geq w_k$

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N)$

ff5520, 19 lines

```
vector<string> duval(const string& s) {
    int n = sz(s); vector<string> factors;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ) {
        int j = i+1, k = i;
        for (; j < n && s[k] <= s[j]; j++) {
            if (s[k] < s[j]) k = i;
            else k ++;
        }
        for (; i <= k; i += j-k) factors.pb(s.substr(i, j-k));
    }
    return factors;
}

int minRotation(string s) { // get min index i such that cyclic
    ↪ shift starting at i is min rotation
    int n = sz(s); s += s;
    auto d = duval(s); int ind = 0, ans = 0;
    while (ans+sz(d[ind]) < n) ans += sz(d[ind++]);
    while (ind && d[ind] == d[ind-1]) ans -= sz(d[ind--]);
    return ans;
}
```

### HashRange.h

**Description:** polynomial double-hash substrings

**Usage:** HashRange H; H.init("ababab"); FOR(i,6) FOR(j,i,6) ps(i,j,H.hash(i,j));

77be40, 33 lines

```
typedef array<int,2> T; // pick bases not too close to ends
uniform_int_distribution<int> MULT_DIST(0.1*MOD,0.9*MOD);
const T base = {MULT_DIST(rng),MULT_DIST(rng)};
```

```
T operator+(const T& l, const T& r) { T x;
    FOR(i,2) x[i] = (l[i]+r[i])%MOD; return x; }
T operator-(const T& l, const T& r) { T x;
    FOR(i,2) x[i] = (l[i]-r[i]+MOD)%MOD; return x; }
T operator*(const T& l, const T& r) { T x;
    FOR(i,2) x[i] = (l[1]l[i]*r[i]%MOD; return x; }
```

```
struct HashRange {
    string S;
    vector<T> pows, cum;
    void init(string _S) {
        S = _S; pows.rsz(sz(S)), cum.rsz(sz(S)+1);
        pows[0] = {1,1}; FOR(i,1,sz(S)) pows[i] = pows[i-1]*base;
        FOR(i,sz(S)) {
            int c = S[i]-'a'+1;
            cum[i+1] = base*cum[i]+T(c,c);
        }
    }
    T hash(int l, int r) { return cum[r+1]-pows[r+1]*cum[l]; }
    int lcp(HashRange& b) {
        int lo = 0, hi = min(sz(S),sz(b.S));
        while (lo < hi) {
            int mid = (lo+hi+1)/2;
            if (cum[mid] == b.cum[mid]) lo = mid;
            else hi = mid-1;
        }
        return lo;
    }
};
```

## 9.2 Heavy

### ACfixed.h

**Description:** for each prefix, stores link to max length suffix which is also a prefix

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \Sigma)$

3bdd91, 34 lines

```
struct ACfixed { // fixed alphabet
    struct node {
        array<int,26> to;
        int link;
    };
    vector<node> d;
    ACfixed() { d.eb(); }
    int add(string s) { // add word
        int v = 0;
        trav(C,s) {
            int c = C-'a';
            if (!d[v].to[c]) {
                d[v].to[c] = sz(d);
                d.eb();
            }
            v = d[v].to[c];
        }
        return v;
    }
    void init() { // generate links
        d[0].link = -1;
        queue<int> q; q.push(0);
        while (sz(q)) {
            int v = q.front(); q.pop();
            FOR(c,26) {
                int u = d[v].to[c]; if (!u) continue;
                d[u].link = d[v].link == -1 ? 0 : d[d[v].link].to[c];
                q.push(u);
            }
            if (v) FOR(c,26) if (!d[v].to[c])
                d[v].to[c] = d[d[v].link].to[c];
        }
    }
};
```

### PalTree.h

**Description:** Used infrequently. Palindromic tree computes number of occurrences of each palindrome within string.  $ans[i][0]$  stores min even  $x$  such that the prefix  $s[1..i]$  can be split into exactly  $x$  palindromes,  $ans[i][1]$  does the same for odd  $x$ .

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \Sigma)$  for addChar,  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$  for updAns

98ef7b, 45 lines

```
template<int SZ> struct PalTree {
    static const int sigma = 26;
    int s[SZ], len[SZ], link[SZ], to[SZ][sigma], oc[SZ];
    int slink[SZ], diff[SZ];
    array<int,2> ans[SZ], seriesAns[SZ];
    int n, last, sz;
    PalTree() {
        s[n++] = -1; link[0] = 1; len[1] = -1; sz = 2;
        ans[0] = {0,MOD};
    }
    int getLink(int v) {
        while (s[n-len[v]-2] != s[n-1]) v = link[v];
        return v;
    }
    void updAns() { // serial path has  $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$  vertices
        ans[n-1] = {MOD,MOD};
        for (int v = last; len[v] > 0; v = slink[v]) {
            seriesAns[v] = ans[n-1-(len[slink[v]]+diff[v])];
            if (diff[v] == diff[link[v]])
                FOR(i,2) ckmin(seriesAns[v][i],seriesAns[link[v]][i]);
            // previous oc of link[v] coincides with start of last oc
            ↪ of v
            FOR(i,2) ckmin(ans[n-1][i],seriesAns[v][i^1+1]);
        }
    }
    void addChar(int c) {
        s[n++] = c;
        last = getLink(last);
        if (!to[last][c]) {
            len[sz] = len[last]+2;
            link[sz] = to[getLink(link[last])][c];
            diff[sz] = len[sz]-len[link[sz]];
            if (diff[sz] == diff[link[sz]])
                slink[sz] = slink[link[sz]];
            else slink[sz] = link[sz];
            // slink[v] = max suffix u of v such that diff[v]\neq
            ↪ diff[u]
            to[last][c] = sz++;
        }
        last = to[last][c]; oc[last] ++;
        updAns();
    }
    void numOc() { // # occurrences of each palindrome
        vpi v; FOR(i,2,sz) v.pb({len[i],i});
        sort(rall(v)); trav(a,v) oc[link[a.s]] += oc[a.s];
    }
};
```

### SuffixArray.h

**Description:** sa contains indices of suffixes in sorted order, isa contains inverses. Can speed up on random test data by breaking when elements of isa are all distinct.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

836c75, 44 lines

```
struct SuffixArray {
    string S; int N;
    void init(const string& _S) {
        S = _S; N = sz(S);
        genSa(); genLcp(); // R.init(lcp);
    }
    vi sa, isa;
    void genSa() {
```

```

sa.rsz(N); isa.rsz(N); FOR(i,N) sa[i] = N-1-i, isa[i] = S[i
    ↪];
stable_sort(all(sa), [this](int i, int j) {
    return S[i] < S[j]; });
for (int len = 1; len < N; len *= 2) {
    vi is(isa), s(sa), nex(N); iota(all(nex),0);
    FOR(i,N) { // compare first len characters of each suf
        bool same = i && sa[i-1]+len < N
            && is[sa[i]] == is[sa[i-1]]
            && is[sa[i]+len/2] == is[sa[i-1]+len/2];
        isa[sa[i]] = same ? isa[sa[i-1]] : i;
    }
    FOR(i,N) { // rearrange sufs with >len chars
        int s1 = s[i]-len;
        if (s1 >= 0) sa[nex[isa[s1]]++] = s1;
    }
}
vi lcp;
void genLcp() { // Kasai's Algo
    lcp = vi(N-1); int h = 0;
    FOR(i,N) if (isa[i]) {
        for (int j = sa[isa[i]-1]; j+h < N && S[i+h] == S[j+h]; h
            ↪++);
        lcp[isa[i]-1] = h; if (h) h--;
        // if we cut off first chars of two strings
        // with lcp h then remaining portions still have lcp h-1
    }
}
/*RMQ<int> R;
int getLCP(int a, int b) { // lcp of suffixes starting at a,b
    if (max(a,b) >= N) return 0;
    if (a == b) return N-a;
    int t0 = isa[a], t1 = isa[b];
    if (t0 > t1) swap(t0,t1);
    return R.query(t0,t1-1);
}*/
};

```

## ReverseBW.h

**Description:** Used only once. The Burrows-Wheeler Transform appends # to a string, sorts the rotations of the string in increasing order, and constructs a new string that contains the last character of each rotation. This function reverses the transform.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

417cee, 8 lines

```

string reverseBW(string s) {
    vi nex(sz(s));
    vector<pair<char,int>> v; FOR(i,sz(s)) v.pb({s[i],i});
    sort(all(v)); FOR(i,sz(v)) nex[i] = v[i].s;
    int cur = nex[0]; string ret;
    for (; cur; cur = nex[cur]) ret += v[cur].f;
    return ret;
}

```

## SuffixAutomaton.h

**Description:** Used infrequently. Constructs minimal DFA that recognizes all suffixes of a string

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log \Sigma)$

1cb9d7, 71 lines

```

struct SuffixAutomaton {
    struct state {
        int len = 0, firstPos = -1, link = -1;
        bool isClone = 0;
        map<char, int> next;
        vi invLink;
    };
    vector<state> st;
    int last = 0;
}

```

```

void extend(char c) {
    int cur = sz(st); st.eb();
    st[cur].len = st[last].len+1, st[cur].firstPos = st[cur].
        ↪len-1;
    int p = last;
    while (p != -1 && !st[p].next.count(c)) {
        st[p].next[c] = cur;
        p = st[p].link;
    }
    if (p == -1) {
        st[cur].link = 0;
    } else {
        int q = st[p].next[c];
        if (st[p].len+1 == st[q].len) {
            st[cur].link = q;
        } else {
            int clone = sz(st); st.pb(st[q]);
            st[clone].len = st[p].len+1, st[clone].isClone = 1;
            while (p != -1 && st[p].next[c] == q) {
                st[p].next[c] = clone;
                p = st[p].link;
            }
            st[q].link = st[cur].link = clone;
        }
    }
    last = cur;
}

void init(string s) {
    st.eb(); trav(x,s) extend(x);
    FOR(v,1,sz(st)) st[st[v].link].invLink.pb(v);
}

// APPLICATIONS
void getAllOccur(vi& oc, int v) {
    if (!st[v].isClone) oc.pb(st[v].firstPos);
    trav(u,st[v].invLink) getAllOccur(oc,u);
}

vi allOccur(string s) {
    int cur = 0;
    trav(x,s) {
        if (!st[cur].next.count(x)) return {};
        cur = st[cur].next[x];
    }
    vi oc; getAllOccur(oc,cur); trav(t,oc) t += 1-sz(s);
    sort(all(oc)); return oc;
}

```

```

v1 distinct;
ll getDistinct(int x) {
    if (distinct[x]) return distinct[x];
    distinct[x] = 1;
    trav(y,st[x].next) distinct[x] += getDistinct(y.s);
    return distinct[x];
}

ll numDistinct() { // # of distinct substrings including
    ↪empty
    distinct.rsz(sz(st));
    return getDistinct(0);
}

ll numDistinct2() { // another way to do above
    ll ans = 1;
    FOR(i,1,sz(st)) ans += st[i].len-st[st[i].link].len;
    return ans;
}
};

```

## SuffixTree.h

**Description:** Used infrequently. Ukkonen's algorithm for suffix tree.

**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log \Sigma)$

1df16c, 67 lines

```

struct SuffixTree {
    str s; int node, pos;
    struct state { // edge to state is s[fpos,fpos+len)
        int fpos, len, link = -1;
        map<char,int> to;
        state(int fpos, int len) : fpos(fpos), len(len) {}
    };
    vector<state> st;
    int makeNode(int pos, int len) {
        st.pb(state(pos,len)); return sz(st)-1;
    }
    void goEdge() {
        while (pos > 1 && pos > st[st[node].to[s[sz(s)-pos]]].len)
            ↪{
                node = st[node].to[s[sz(s)-pos]];
                pos -= st[node].len;
            }
    }
    void extend(char c) {
        s += c; pos++; int last = 0;
        while (pos) {
            goEdge();
            char edge = s[sz(s)-pos];
            int& v = st[node].to[edge];
            char t = s[st[v].fpos+pos-1];
            if (v == 0) {
                v = makeNode(sz(s)-pos,MOD);
                st[last].link = node; last = 0;
            } else if (t == c) {
                st[last].link = node;
                return;
            } else {
                int u = makeNode(st[v].fpos,pos-1);
                st[u].to[c] = makeNode(sz(s)-1,MOD); st[u].to[t] = v;
                st[v].fpos += pos-1; st[v].len -= pos-1;
                v = u; st[last].link = u; last = u;
            }
            if (node == 0) pos--;
            else node = st[node].link;
        }
    }
    void init(str _s) {
        makeNode(-1,0); node = pos = 0;
        trav(c,_s) extend(c);
        extend('$'); s.pop_back(); // terminal char
    }
    int maxPre(str x) { // max prefix of x which is substring
        int node = 0, ind = 0;
        while (1) {
            if (ind == sz(x) || !st[node].to.count(x[ind])) return
                ↪ind;
            node = st[node].to[x[ind]];
            FOR(i,st[node].len) {
                if (ind == sz(x) || x[ind] != s[st[node].fpos+i])
                    ↪return ind;
                ind++;
            }
        }
    }
    vi sa; // generate suffix array
    void genSa(int x = 0, int len = 0) {
        if (!sz(st[x].to)) { // terminal node
            sa.pb(st[x].fpos-len);
            if (sa.back() >= sz(s)) sa.pop_back();
        } else {
            len += st[x].len;
            trav(t,st[x].to) genSa(t.s,len);
        }
    }
}

```

```
};
```

TandemRepeats.h

**Description:** Used only once. Main-Lorentz algorithm finds all  $(x,y)$  such that  $s.substr(x,y-1) == s.substr(x+y,y-1)$   
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$

```
"2.h"                                099220, 43 lines

struct TandemRepeats {
    string S;
    vector<array<int,3>> al;
    // (t[0],t[1],t[2]) -> there is a repeating substring
    //   ↪ starting at x
    // with length t[0]/2 for all t[1] <= x <= t[2]
    vector<array<int,3>> solveLeft(string s, int m) {
        vector<array<int,3>> v;
        vi v2 = getPrefix(string(begin(s)+m+1,end(s)),string(begin(
            ↪ s),begin(s)+m+1));
        string V = string(begin(s),begin(s)+m+2); reverse(all(V));
        ↪ vi v1 = z(V); reverse(all(v1));
        FOR(i,m+1) if (v1[i]+v2[i] >= m+2-i) {
            int lo = max(1,m+2-i-v2[i]), hi = min(v1[i],m+1-i);
            lo = i-lo+1, hi = i-hi+1; swap(lo,hi);
            v.pb({2*(m+1-i),lo,hi});
        }
        return v;
    }
    void divi(int l, int r) {
        if (l == r) return;
        int m = (l+r)/2; divi(l,m); divi(m+1,r);
        string t(begin(S)+l,begin(S)+r+1);
        m = (sz(t)-1)/2;
        auto a = solveLeft(t,m);
        reverse(all(t));
        auto b = solveLeft(t,sz(t)-2-m);
        trav(x,a) al.pb({x[0],x[1]+1,x[2]+1});
        trav(x,b) {
            int ad = r-x[0]+1;
            al.pb({x[0],ad-x[2],ad-x[1]});
        }
    }
    void init(string _S) { S = _S; divi(0,sz(S)-1); }
    vi genLen() { // min length of repeating substring starting
        ↪ at each index
        priority_queue<pi,vpi,greater<pi>> m; m.push({MOD,MOD});
        vpi ins[sz(S)]; trav(a,al) ins[a[1]].pb({a[0],a[2]});
        vi len(sz(S));
        FOR(i,sz(S)) {
            trav(j,ins[i]) m.push(j);
            while (m.top().s < i) m.pop();
            len[i] = m.top().f;
        }
        return len;
    }
};
```

Various (10)

10.1 Dynamic programming

When doing DP on intervals:

$a[i][j] = \min_{i < k < j} (a[i][k] + a[k][j]) + f(i,j)$ , where the (minimal) optimal  $k$  increases with both  $i$  and  $j$ ,

- one can solve intervals in increasing order of length, and search  $k = p[i][j]$  for  $a[i][j]$  only between  $p[i][j-1]$  and  $p[i+1][j]$ .
- This is known as Knuth DP. Sufficient criteria for this are if  $f(b,c) \leq f(a,d)$  and  $f(a,c) + f(b,d) \leq f(a,d) + f(b,c)$  for all  $a \leq b \leq c \leq d$ .
- Consider also: LineContainer (ch. Data structures), monotone queues, ternary search.

CircLCS.h

**Description:** For strings  $a,b$  calculates longest common subsequence of  $a$  with all rotations of  $b$   
**Time:**  $\mathcal{O}(N^2)$

```
574233, 47 lines

pi dp[2001][4001];
str A,B;

void init() {
    FOR(i,1,sz(A)+1) FOR(j,1,sz(B)+1) {
        // naive LCS, store where value came from
        pi& bes = dp[i][j]; bes = {-1,-1};
        ckmax(bes,{dp[i-1][j].f,0});
        ckmax(bes,{dp[i-1][j-1].f+A[i-1] == B[j-1] ,-1});
        ckmax(bes,{dp[i][j-1].f,-2});
        bes.s *= -1;
    }
}
void adjust(int col) { // remove col'th character of b, adjust
    ↪ DP
    int x = 1; while (x <= sz(A) && dp[x][col].s == 0) x ++;
    if (x > sz(A)) return; // no adjustments to dp
    pi cur = {x,col}; dp[cur.f][cur.s].s = 0;
    while (cur.f <= sz(A) && cur.s <= sz(B)) {
        // every dp[cur.f][y] >= cur.s].f decreased by 1
        if (cur.s < sz(B) && dp[cur.f][cur.s+1].s == 2) {
            cur.s ++;
            dp[cur.f][cur.s].s = 0;
        } else if (cur.f < sz(A) && cur.s < sz(B)
            && dp[cur.f+1][cur.s+1].s == 1) {
            cur.f ++, cur.s ++;
            dp[cur.f][cur.s].s = 0;
        } else cur.f ++;
    }
}
int getAns(pi x) {
    int lo = x.s-sz(B)/2, ret = 0;
    while (x.f && x.s > lo) {
        if (dp[x.f][x.s].s == 0) x.f --;
        else if (dp[x.f][x.s].s == 1) ret ++, x.f --, x.s --;
        else x.s --;
    }
    return ret;
}
int circLCS(str a, str b) {
    A = a, B = b+b; init();
    int ans = 0;
    FOR(i,sz(b)) {
        ckmax(ans,getAns({sz(a),i+sz(b)}));
        adjust(i+1);
    }
    return ans;
}
```

10.2 Debugging tricks

- `signal(SIGSEGV, [](int) { _Exit(0); });` converts segfaults into Wrong Answers. Similarly one can catch SIGABRT (assertion failures) and SIGFPE (zero divisions). `_GLIBCXX_DEBUG` violations generate SIGABRT (or SIGSEGV on gcc 5.4.0 apparently).
- `feenableexcept(29);` kills the program on NaNs (1), 0-divs (4), infinities (8) and denormals (16).

10.3 Optimization tricks

10.3.1 Bit hacks

- `x & -x` is the least bit in `x`.
- `for (int x = m; x; ) { --x &= m; ... }` loops over all subset masks of `m` (except `m` itself).
- `c = x&-x, r = x+c; (((r^x) >> 2)/c) | r` is the next number after `x` with the same number of bits set.
- `FOR(b,k) FOR(i,1<<K) if (i&1<<b) D[i] += D[i^(1<<b)];` computes all sums of subsets.

10.3.2 Pragmas

- `#pragma GCC optimize ("Ofast")` will make GCC auto-vectorize for loops and optimizes floating points better (assumes associativity and turns off denormals).
- `#pragma GCC target ("avx,avx2")` can double performance of vectorized code, but causes crashes on old machines.
- `#pragma GCC optimize ("trapv")` kills the program on integer overflows (but is really slow).

10.4 Other languages

Main.java

```
Description: Basic template/info for Java                                11488d, 14 lines

import java.util.*;
import java.math.*;
import java.io.*;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new
            ↪ InputStreamReader(System.in));
        PrintStream out = System.out;
        StringTokenizer st = new StringTokenizer(br.readLine());
        assert st.hasMoreTokens(); // enable with java -ea main
        out.println("v=" + Integer.parseInt(st.nextToken()));
        ArrayList<Integer> a = new ArrayList<>();
        a.add(1234); a.get(0); a.remove(a.size()-1); a.clear();
```

```
    }
}
```

Python3.py

**Description:** Python3 (not Pypy3) demo, solves CF Good Bye 2018 G - Factorisation Collaboration

---

41 lines

```
from math import *
import sys
import random
def nextInt():
    return int(input())
def nextStrs():
    return input().split()
def nextInts():
    return list(map(int,nextStrs()))

n = nextInt()
v = [n]
def process(x):
    global v
    x = abs(x)
    V = []
    for t in v: # print(type(t)) -> <class 'int'>
        g = gcd(t,x)
        if g != 1:
            V.append(g)
        if g != t:
            V.append(t//g)
    v = V
for i in range(50):
    x = random.randint(0,n-1)
    if gcd(x,n) != 1:
        process(x)
    else:
        sx = x*x%n # assert(gcd(sx,n) == 1)
        print(f"sqrt {sx}") # print value of var
        sys.stdout.flush()
        X = nextInt()
        process(x+X)
        process(x-X)
print(f'! {len(v)}',end='')
for i in v:
    print(f' {i}',end='')
print()
sys.stdout.flush() # sys.exit(0) -> exit
# sys.setrecursionlimit(int(1e9)) -> stack size
# print(f'{ans:=".6f"}') -> print ans to 6 decimal places
```

Kotlin.kt

**Description:** Kotlin tips for dummies

---

e27a45, 88 lines

```
/* sorting
 * 1 (ok)
    val a = nextLongs().sorted() // a is mutable list
 * 2 (ok)
    val a = arrayListOf<Long>() // or ArrayList<Long>()
    a.addAll(nextLongs())
    a.sort()
 * 3 (ok)
    val A = nextLongs()
    val a = Array<Long>(n,{0})
    for (i in 0..n-1) a[i] = A[i]
    a.sort()
 * 4 (ok)
    val a = ArrayList(nextLongs())
    a.sort()
 * 5 (NOT ok, quicksort)
    val a = LongArray(N) // or nextLongs().toLongArray()
```

```
    Arrays.sort(a)
    */
    /* 2D array
    * val ori = Array(n, {IntArray(n)})
    * val ori = arrayOf(
        intArrayOf(8, 9, 1, 13),
        intArrayOf(3, 12, 7, 5),
        intArrayOf(0, 2, 4, 11),
        intArrayOf(6, 10, 15, 14)
    )
    */
    /* printing variables:
    * println("${l+1} and $r")
    * print d to 8 decimal places: String.format("%.8g%n", d)
    * try to print one stringbuilder instead of multiple prints
    */
    /* comparing pairs
    val pq = PriorityQueue<Pair<Long,Int>>({x,y -> x.first.
        ↪compareTo(y.first)})
    val pq = PriorityQueue<Pair<Long,Int>>(compareBy {it.first})
    val A = arrayListOf(Pair(1,3),Pair(3,2),Pair(2,3))
    val B = A.sortedWith(Comparator<Pair<Int,Int>>{x,y -> x.first
        ↪.compareTo(y.first)})
    sortBy
    */
    /* hashmap
    val h = HashMap<String,Int>()
    for (i in 0..n-2) {
        val w = s.substring(i,i+2)
        val c = h.getOrNull(w){0}
        h.put(w,c+1)
    }
    */
    /* basically switch, can be used as expression
    when (x) {
        0,1 -> print("x <= 1")
        2 -> print("x == 2")
        else -> { // Note the block
            print("x is neither 1 nor 2")
        }
    }
    */
    // swap : a = b.also { b = a }
    // arraylist remove element at index: removeAt, not remove ...
    // lower bound: use .binarySearch()
```

```
import java.util.*

val MOD = 1000000007
val SZ = 1 shl 18
val INF = (1e18).toLong()

fun add(a: Int, b: Int) = (a+b) % MOD // from tourist :o
fun sub(a: Int, b: Int) = (a-b+MOD) % MOD
fun mul(a: Int, b: Int) = ((a.toLong() * b) % MOD).toInt()

fun next() = readLine()!!
fun nextInt() = next().toInt()
fun nextLong() = next().toLong()
fun nextInts() = next().split(" ").map { it.toInt() }
fun nextLongs() = next().split(" ").map { it.toLong() }

val out = StringBuilder()
fun YN(b: Boolean):String { return if (b) "YES" else "NO" }

fun solve() {}

fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val t = 1 // # of test cases
```

```
for (i in 1..t) {
    solve()
}
}
```