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Basic

1.1 Default Code

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
/* include everything for Kotori~ <3 */
typedef int64 t lld;
typedef uint64_t llu;
typedef long double llf;
typedef pair<int, int> PII;
typedef pair<int, lld> PIL;
typedef pair<lld,int> PLI;
typedef pair<lld, lld> PLL;
template<typename T>
using maxHeap = priority queue<T, vector<T>, less<T>>;
template<typename T>
using minHeap = priority_queue<T, vector<T>, greater<T>>;
/* define some types for Ruby! */
#define FF first
#define SS second
#define SZ(x) (int)((x).size())
#define ALL(x) begin(x), end(x)
#define PB push_back
#define WC(x) while ((x) --)
/* make code shorter for Di~a~ */
template<typename Iter>
ostream& _out(ostream &s, Iter b, Iter e) {
    s<<"/";
    for ( auto it=b; it!=e; it++ ) s<<(it==b?"":" ")<<*</pre>
    s<<"]";
    return s;
template<typename A, typename B>
ostream& operator <<( ostream &s, const pair<A,B> &p )
    { return s<<"("<<p.FF<<","<<p.SS<<")"; }
template<typename T>
ostream& operator <<( ostream &s, const vector<T> &c )
    { return out(s,ALL(c)); }
   make output easier for Ainyan~n~ */
bool debug = 0;
template<typename T>
void DEBUG(const T& x) {if(debug) cerr<<x;}</pre>
template<typename T, typename... Args>
void DEBUG(const T& head,const Args& ...tail) {
    if(debug){cerr<<head; DEBUG(tail...);}</pre>
/* Let's debug with Nico~Nico~Ni */
int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
    if(argc>1 and string(argv[1]) == "-D") debug=1;
    if(!debug) {ios base::sync with stdio(0);cin.tie(0)
        ; }
    return 0:
```

1.2 IncreaseStackSize

```
//stack resize
asm( "mov %0, %%esp\n" :: "g"(mem+10000000) );
//change esp to rsp if 64-bit system

//stack resize (linux)
#include <sys/resource.h>
void increase_stack_size() {
    const rlim_t ks = 64*1024*1024;
    struct rlimit rl;
    int res=getrlimit(RLIMIT_STACK, &rl);
    if(res==0) {
        if(rl.rlim_cur<ks) {
            rl.rlim_cur=ks;
            res=setrlimit(RLIMIT_STACK, &rl);
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

1.3 Pragma optimization

```
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast,no-stack-protector,no-math-
errno,unroll-loops")
#pragma GCC target("sse,sse2,sse3,ssse3,sse4,popcnt,abm
,mmx,avx,tune=native")
```

using R64 = PRNG<uint64_t, 0x9E3779B97F4A7C15, 0 xBF58476D1CE4E5B9, 0x94D049BB133111EB, 30, 27, 31>; R64 r64; // }}

1.4 Debugger

```
#! /usr/bin/env python3
import subprocess, platform
os name = platform.system()
cmd = []
prefix = ""
if os name == 'Windows':
   \overline{\text{cmd}} = ["cmd", "/C"]
else:
    cmd = ["bash", "-c"]
   prefix = "./"
def GetTestData(exe):
   myout = subprocess.check_output(cmd + ["%s%s"%(
       prefix, exe)])
   return myout.decode("utf8")
def Judge(a,b,testdata):
   f = open("test.in", "w+")
   f.write(testdata)
   f.close()
  myout = subprocess.check output(cmd + ["%s%s < test.
      in"%(prefix, a)])
   ansout = subprocess.check_output(cmd + ["%s%s < test
       .in"%(prefix, b)])
   if not myout == ansout:
      print("answer: %s"%ansout.decode("utf8"),end="")
      print("output: %s"%myout.decode("utf8"),end="")
      print("WA!")
      return False
  return True
           == ' main ':
    name
    cnt = 0
   isOK = True
   while isOK:
      cnt += 1
      print(cnt)
      isOK = Judge("1397.exe", "test.exe", GetTestData(
          "gen.exe"))
```

1.5 Quick Random

```
// PRNG {{{
template<class T, T x1, T x2, T x3, int y1, int y2, int
    v3>
struct PRNG {
   using S = typename std::make signed<T>::type;
    PRNG (T
           s = 0) : s(s) {}
    T next() {
       T z = (s += x1);
        z = (z ^ (z >> y1)) * x2;
        z = (z ^ (z >> y2)) * x3;
        return z ^ (z >> y3);
   T next(T n) { return next() % n; }
    S next(S 1, S r) { return 1 + next(r - 1 + 1); }
    T operator()() { return next(); }
    T operator()(T n) { return next(n); }
    S operator()(S 1, S r) { return next(1, r); }
    static T gen(T s) { return PRNG(s)(); }
    template<class U>
      void shuffle(U first, U last) {
          size t n = last - first;
          for (size t i = 0; i < n; i++) swap(first[i],</pre>
               first[next(i + 1)]);
};
using R32 = PRNG<uint32 t, 0x9E3779B1, 0x85EBCA6B, 0
    xC2B2AE35, 16, 13, 16>;
R32 r32;
```

1.6 IO Optimization

```
static inline int gc() {
    static char buf[1 << 20], *p = buf, *end = buf;</pre>
    if (p == end) {
        if ((end = buf + fread(buf, 1, 1 << 20, stdin))</pre>
             == buf) return EOF;
        p = buf;
    return *p++;
template<typename T>
static inline bool gn(T & ){
    register int c = gc(); register T
                                           = 1;
                                                  = 0;
    while(!isdigit(c) and c!=EOF and c!='-') c = gc();
    if(c == '-') { __ = -1; c = gc(); }
    if(c == EOF) return false;
    while(isdigit(c)) _ = _ * 10 + c - '0', c = gc();
    _ *= __;
return true;
template <typename T, typename ...Args>
static inline bool gn(T &x, Args& ...args) {return gn(x)
     and gn(args...);}
```

2 Data Structure

2.1 Bigint

```
class BigInt{
  public:
    typedef int_fast64_t lld;
    #define PRINTF ARG PRIdFAST64
    #define LOG BASE STR "9"
    static constexpr lld BASE = 10000000000;
static constexpr int LOG_BASE = 9;
    vector<lld> dig;
    bool neg;
    inline int len()const{return (int)dig.size();}
    inline int cmp minus(const BigInt& a) const {
      if(len() == \overline{0} and a.len() == 0) return 0;
      if(neg ^ a.neg) return (int)a.neg*2 - 1;
      if(len() != a.len()) return neg?a.len()-len():len
           ()-a.len();
      for(int i=len()-1;i>=0;i--) if(dig[i] != a.dig[i
          1) {
        return neg?a.dig[i]-dig[i]:dig[i]-a.dig[i];
      return 0;
    inline void trim(){
      while(!dig.empty() and dig.back()==0) dig.
           pop back();
      if(dig.empty()) neg = false;
  public:
    BigInt(): dig(vector<lld>()), neg(false){}
    BigInt(lld a): dig(vector<lld>()){
      neg = a<0; dig.push back(abs(a));</pre>
      trim();
    BigInt(const string& a): dig(vector<lld>()){
      assert(!a.empty()); neg = (a[0] == '-');
      for(int i=((int)(a.size()))-1;i>=neg;i-=LOG BASE)
         11d cur = 0;
         for(int j=min(LOG_BASE-1, i-neg);j>=0;j--) cur
             = cur*10+a[i-j]-'0';
        dig.push back(cur);
      } trim();
    inline bool operator<(const BigInt& a)const{return</pre>
         cmp_minus(a)<0;}</pre>
```

```
inline bool operator<=(const BigInt& a)const{return</pre>
     cmp_minus(a) <=0;}
inline bool operator==(const BigInt& a)const{return
     cmp minus(a) ==0;}
inline bool operator!=(const BigInt& a)const{return
     cmp minus(a)!=0;}
inline bool operator>(const BigInt& a)const{return
    cmp minus(a)>0;}
inline bool operator>=(const BigInt& a)const{return
     cmp minus(a)>=0;}
BigInt operator-() const {
  BigInt ret = *this;
  ret.neg ^= 1;
  return ret;
BigInt operator+(const BigInt& a) const {
  if(neg) return -(-(*this)+(-a));
  if(a.neg) return (*this)-(-a);
  int n = max(a.len(), len());
  BigInt ret; ret.dig.resize(n);
  11d pro = 0;
  for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {</pre>
    ret.dig[i] = pro;
    if(i < a.len()) ret.dig[i] += a.dig[i];</pre>
    if(i < len()) ret.dig[i] += dig[i];</pre>
    pro = 0;
    if(ret.dig[i] >= BASE) pro = ret.dig[i]/BASE;
    ret.dig[i] -= BASE*pro;
  if(pro != 0) ret.dig.push back(pro);
  return ret;
BigInt operator-(const BigInt& a) const {
  if (neg) return -(-(*this) - (-a));
  if(a.neg) return (*this) + (-a);
  int diff = cmp minus(a);
  if(diff < 0) return -(a - (*this));</pre>
  if(diff == 0) return 0;
  BigInt ret; ret.dig.resize(len(), 0);
  for(int i=0;i<len();i++) {</pre>
    ret.dig[i] += dig[i];
    if(i < a.len()) ret.dig[i] -= a.dig[i];</pre>
    if (ret.dig[i] < 0) {
  ret.dig[i] += BASE;</pre>
      ret.dig[i+1]--;
    }
  ret.trim();
  return ret;
BigInt operator*(const BigInt& a) const {
  if(len()==0 or a.len()==0) return 0;
  BigInt ret; ret.dig.resize(len()+a.len()+1);
ret.neg = neg ^ a.neg;
  for (int i=0;i<len();i++) for (int j=0;j<a.len();j</pre>
      ++) {
    ret.dig[i+j] += dig[i] * a.dig[j];
    if(ret.dig[i+j] >= BASE) {
      lld x = ret.dig[i+j] / BASE;
      ret.dig[i+j+1] += x;
      ret.dig[i+j] -= x * BASE;
    }
  ret.trim();
  return ret;
BigInt operator/(const BigInt& a) const {
  assert(a.len());
  if(len() < a.len()) return 0;</pre>
  BigInt ret; ret.dig.resize(len()-a.len()+1);
  ret.neg = a.neg;
  for (int i=len()-a.len();i>=0;i--) {
    11d 1 = 0, r = BASE;
    while(r-1 > 1) {
      11d \ mid = (1+r) >> 1;
      ret.dig[i] = mid;
      if(ret*a <= (neg?-(*this):(*this))) l = mid;</pre>
      else r = mid;
    ret.dig[i] = 1;
  ret.neg ^= neg; ret.trim();
  return ret;
BigInt operator%(const BigInt& a) const {
  return (*this) - (*this) / a * a;
```

```
friend BigInt abs(BigInt a) {
  a.neg ^= 1; return a;
friend void swap(BigInt& a, BigInt& b) {
  swap(a.dig, b.dig); swap(a.neg, b.neg);
friend istream& operator>>(istream& ss, BigInt& a) {
  string s; ss >> s;
  a = s;
 return ss;
friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& ss, const</pre>
    BigInt& a) {
  if(a.len() == 0) return ss << '0';</pre>
 if(a.neg) ss << '-';
  ss << a.dig.back();
  for(int i=a.len()-2;i>=0;i--) ss << setw(LOG BASE</pre>
      ) << setfill('0') << a.dig[i];
  return ss;
inline void print() const {
  if(len() == 0) {putchar('0');return;}
  if(neg) putchar('-');
 printf("%" PRINTF ARG, dig.back());
  for(int i=len()-2;i>=0;i--) printf("%0"
      LOG_BASE_STR PRINTF_ARG, dig[i]);
#undef PRINTF ARG
#undef LOG BASE STR
```

2.2 ScientificNotation

```
#include <cmath>
#include <cstdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
struct SciFi{
    typedef double base t;
    base t x; int p;
    SciFi() {x=0;p=0;}
    SciFi(base t k){
        p = floor(log10(k));
        x = k / pow((base_t)10, p);
    SciFi(base t a, int b) {
        x=a; p=b;
    SciFi operator=(base t k) {
        p = floor(log10(k));
        x = k / pow((base_t)10, p);
return *this;
    SciFi operator*(SciFi k)const{
        int nP = p+k.p;
        base_t nX = x*k.x;
        int tp = floor(log10(nX));
        return SciFi(nX/pow((base t)10, tp), nP+tp);
    SciFi operator*=(SciFi k){
        p+=k.p;
        x*=k.x;
        int tp = floor(log10(x));
        p+=tp;
        x/=pow((base_t)10, tp);
        return *this;
    SciFi operator+(SciFi k)const{
        int newP = std::min(k.p, p);
        base_t x1 = x*pow((base_t)10, p-newP);
        base_t x2 = k.x*pow((base_t)10, k.p-newP);
        x1+=x2;
        int tp = floor(log10(x1));
        newP+=tp;
        x1 /= pow((base_t)10, tp);
        return SciFi(x1, newP);
    SciFi operator+=(SciFi k) {
        int newP = std::min(k.p, p);
        base t x1 = x*pow((base t)10, p-newP);
        base_t x2 = k.x*pow((base_t)10, k.p-newP);
        x1+=x2;
```

```
int tp = floor(log10(x1));
        newP+=t.p;
        x1 /= pow((base t)10, tp);
        x=x1;p=newP;
        return *this;
    bool operator<(SciFi a)const{</pre>
        if(p == a.p) return x<a.x;</pre>
        return p<a.p;</pre>
   bool operator>(SciFi a)const{
        if(p == a.p) return x>a.x;
        return p>a.p;
    bool operator==(SciFi a)const{
        return p==a.p and x==a.x;
};
int main(){
    double a; scanf("%lf",&a);
   SciFi aa=a, x;
    x = aa*SciFi(2);
   printf("%.21fe%c%03d\n", x.x, "+-"[x.p<0], abs(x.p)
       );
    return 0;
```

2.3 unordered_map

2.4 extc_balance_tree

```
#include <functional>
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
using std::less;
using std::greater;
using __gnu_pbds::tree;
using __gnu_pbds::rb_tree_tag;
using __gnu_pbds::ov_tree_tag;
using __gnu_pbds::splay_tree_tag;
using __gnu_pbds::null_type;
using __gnu_pbds::tree_order_statistics_node_update;
template<typename T>
using ordered_set = tree<T, null_type, less<T>,
    rb tree tag, tree order statistics node update>;
template<typename A, B>
using ordered map = tree<A, B, less<A>, rb tree tag,
    tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
int main(){
    ordered set<int> ss;
    ordered map<int,int> mm;
    ss.insert(1);
    ss.insert(5);
    assert(*ss.find_by_order(0)==1);
assert(ss.order of key(-1)==0);
    assert(ss.order_of_key(87) == 2);
    return 0;
```

2.5 extc_heap

```
#include <functional>
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/priority_queue.hpp>
using std::less;
using std::greater;
using __gnu_pbds::priority_queue;
using __gnu_pbds::pairing_heap_tag;
```

```
using __gnu_pbds::binary heap tag;
using __gnu_pbds::binomial_heap_tag;
using __gnu_pbds::rc_binomial_heap_tag;
using __gnu_pbds::thin heap tag;
int main(){
   priority_queue<int,less<int>,pairing_heap_tag> pq1,
         pq2;
    pg1.push(1);
    pq2.push(2);
    pq1.join(pq2);
    assert(pq2.size()==0);
    auto it = pq1.push(87);
    pq1.modify(it, 19);
    while(!pq1.empty()) {
        pq1.top();
        pq1.pop();
    return 0;
```

2.6 SkewHeap

```
#include <functional>
using std::less;
template<typename T, typename cmp=less<T> >
class SkewHeap{
private:
    struct SkewNode{
        T x;
        SkewNode *lc, *rc;
        SkewNode(T a=0):x(a), lc(nullptr), rc(nullptr)
    } *root;
    cmp CMP ;
    size t count;
    SkewNode* Merge(SkewNode* a, SkewNode* b) {
        if(!a or !b) return a?a:b;
        if(CMP_(a->x, b->x)) swap(a, b);
a->rc = Merge(a->rc, b);
        swap(a->lc, a->rc);
        return a;
    void clear(SkewNode*& a) {
        if(!a) return;
        clear(a->lc); clear(a->rc);
        delete a; a = nullptr;
public:
    SkewHeap(): root(nullptr), count(0){}
    bool empty() {return count==0;}
    size t size() {return count;}
    T top() {return root->x;}
    void clear() {clear(root);count = 0;}
    void push (const T& x) {
        SkewNode* a = new SkewNode(x);
        count += 1;
        root = Merge(root, a);
    void join(SkewHeap& a){
        count += a.count; a.count = 0;
        root = Merge(root, a.root);
    void pop(){
        count -= 1;
        SkewNode* rt = Merge(root->lc, root->rc);
        delete root; root = rt;
    friend void swap (SkewHeap& a, SkewHeap& b) {
        swap(a.root, b.root);
};
```

2.7 Disjoint Set

```
class DJS{
private:
    vector<int> fa, sz, sv;
    vector<pair<int*, int>> opt;
    inline void assign(int *k, int v) {
        opt.emplace_back(k, *k);
}
```

```
*k = v:
public:
    inline void init(int n){
        fa.resize(n); iota(fa.begin(), fa.end(), 0);
        sz.resize(n); fill(sz.begin(), sz.end(), 1);
        opt.clear();
    int query(int x) {
        if(fa[x] == x) return x;
        return query(fa[x]);
    inline void merge(int a, int b){
        int af = query(a), bf = query(b);
        if (af == bf) return;
        if(sz[af] < sz[bf]) swap(af, bf);</pre>
        assign(&fa[bf], fa[af]);
        assign(\&sz[af], sz[af]+sz[bf]);
    inline void save() {sv.push back((int)opt.size());}
    inline void undo() {
        int ls = sv.back(); sv.pop_back();
        while((int)opt.size() > ls){
            pair<int*, int> cur=opt.back();
            *cur.first = cur.second;
            opt.pop back();
    }
};
```

2.8 Treap

```
class Treap{
private:
    const int MEM = 500000 + 5;
    unsigned seed;
    inline unsigned myrand() {
        static unsigned seed = time(NULL);
        seed = seed*seed*127 + seed*227 + 2147483587;
        seed ^= seed*97;
        seed /= 7123;
        return seed:
    struct node{
        node *lc, *rc;
        int pri, size, val;
        node(){}
        node(int x):
            lc(nullptr),
            rc(nullptr),
            pri(myrand()),
            size(1),
            val(x)
        { }
        inline void pull(){
            size = 1;
            if(lc) size += lc->size;
            if(rc) size += rc->size;
    } *root, pool[MEM];
    int mem ;
    inline node* new node(int x) {
        static int mem_ = 0;
        assert (mem < MEM);
        pool[mem ]=node(x);
        return &pool[mem ++];
    inline int sz(node* x) {return x?x->size:0;}
    node* merge(node *a, node *b) {
        if(!a or !b) return a?a:b;
        if(a->pri > b->pri){
           a->rc = merge(a->rc, b);
            a->pull();
            return a;
        }else{
            b->lc = merge(a, b->lc);
            b->pull();
            return b;
    void split(Treap* t, int k, Treap*& a, Treap*& b) {
        if(!t) a=b=nullptr;
        else if (sz(t->lc) < k) {
           a = t;
```

```
split(t->rc, k-sz(t->lc)-1, a->rc, b);
            a->pull();
        }else{
            b = t;
            split(t->lc, k, a, b->lc);
            b->pull();
    int oOk(node* rr, int x){
        if(rr==NULL)return 0;
        if((rr->val) < x)return gSize(rr->l)+oOk(rr->r,
             \times) +1:
        else return oOk(rr->1, x);
public:
    Treap() {root=nullptr; seed=time(NULL); mem =0;}
    void do_something_at(int 1, int r){
        //\overline{1}-base [1, r]
        split(root, 1-1, tl, root);
        split(root, r-l+1, root, tr);
        root = merge(tl, merge(root, tr));
    void insert(int x) {
        node *a, *b;
        split(root, x, a, b);
        root = merge(merge(a, new node(x)), b);
        root->size = gSize(root->1)+gSize(root->r)+1;
    void remove(int x) {
        //need debug may contain bugs
        node *a, *b, *c, *d;
        split(root, x, a, b);
        a->size = gSize(a->1)+gSize(a->r);
        split(a, x-1, c, d);
        root = merge(b, c);
        root->size = gSize(root->l)+gSize(root->r);
        delete d;
    int order of key(int x) {return o0k(root,x);}
};
```

2.9 SparseTable

```
template<typename T, typename Cmp =std::less<T>>
class SparseTable{
private:
    vector<vector<T>> table;
    vector<int> lq;
    T cmp_(T a, T b) {
        return Cmp () (a, b) ?a:b;
public:
    void init(T arr[], int n){
         // 0-base
         lg.resize(n+1);
        lg[0] = -1, lg[1] = 0;
        for (int i=2;i<=n;i++) lg[i] = lg[i>>1]+1;
        table.resize(lg[n]+1);
        table[0].resize(n);
         for(int i=0;i<n;i++) table[0][i] = arr[i];</pre>
        for (int i=1;i<=lg[n];i++) {</pre>
             int len = 1 << (i-1), sz = 1 << i;
             table[i].resize(n-sz+1);
             for (int j=0; j<=n-sz; j++) {</pre>
                 table[i][j] = cmp (table[i-1][j], table
                     [i-1][j+len]);
        }
    T query(int 1, int r) {
        // 0-base [1, r)
        int wh = lg[r-l], len=1<<wh;</pre>
        return cmp_(table[wh][1], table[wh][r-len]);
};
```

2.10 FenwickTree

```
#include <vector>
using std::vector;
template<typename T>
```

```
class BIT{
#define ALL(x) begin(x), end(x)
private:
   vector<T> arr;
    inline int lowbit(int x) {return x & (-x);}
    T query(int x) {
        T ret = 0;
        while (x > 0) {
           ret += arr[x];
            x \rightarrow lowbit(x);
        return ret;
public:
   void init(int n ) {
       n = n_;
        arr.resize(n);
        fill(arr.begin(), arr.end(), 0);
    void modify(int pos, T v) {
        while (pos < n) {</pre>
           arr[pos] += v;
            pos += lowbit(pos);
    return query(r) - query(l);
#undef ALL
template<typename T>
class BIT{
#define ALL(x) begin(x), end(x)
private:
   vector<T> arr;
   int n;
    inline int lowbit(int x) {return x & (-x);}
    void add(int s, int v) {
        while(s){
            arr[s]+=v;
            s-=lowbit(s);
public:
   void init(int n_) {
       n = n_;
        arr.resize(n);
        fill(ALL(arr), 0);
    void add(int 1, int r, T v) {
        //1-base (1, r]
        add(l, -v);
        add(r, v);
    T query(int x) {
        T r=0:
        while (x<size) {</pre>
            r+=arr[x];
            x+=lowbit(x);
        }
        return r:
#undef ALL
```

3 Graph

3.1 BCC Edge

```
class BCC{
private:
    int low[N], dfn[N], cnt;
    bool bcc[N];
    vector<PII> G[N];
    void dfs(int w, int f){
        dfn[w] = cnt++;
        low[w] = dfn[w];
        for (auto i: G[w]) {
        int u = i.FF, t = i.SS;
    }
}
```

```
if(u == f) continue;
             if(dfn[u]!=0){
                 low[w] = min(low[w], dfn[u]);
                 dfs(u, w);
                 low[w] = min(low[w], low[u]);
                 if(low[u] > dfn[w]) bcc[t] = true;
        }
public:
    void init(int n, int m) {
         for (int i=0;i<n;i++) G[i].clear();</pre>
        fill(bcc, bcc+m, false);
        cnt = 0;
    void add edge(int u, int v) {
        G[u].PB({v, cnt});
G[v].PB({u, cnt});
        cnt++;
    void solve() {cnt = 1;dfs(0, 0);}
    // the id will be same as insert order, 0-base
    bool is bcc(int x) {return bcc[x];}
} bcc;
```

3.2 BCC Vertex

```
class BCC{
private:
    vector<vector<pair<int,int>>> G;
    vector<int> dfn, low, id, sz;
    vector<bool> vis, ap;
    int n, ecnt, bcnt;
    void tarjan(int u, int f, int d){
        vis[u] = true;
dfn[u] = low[u] = d;
        int child = 0;
        for(auto e: G[u]) if(e.first != f){
            int v = e.first;
            if(vis[v]){
                 low[u] = min(low[u], dfn[v]);
             }else{
                 tarjan(v, u, d+1);
                 if(low[v] >= dfn[u]) ap[u] = true;
                 low[u] = min(low[u], low[v]);
                 child += 1;
             }
        if(dfn[u] == 0 and child <= 1) ap[u] = false;</pre>
    void bfs bcc(int x) {
        // not sure
        queue<int> bfs;
        bfs.push(x); vis[x] = true;
        while(!bfs.empty()){
            int u = bfs.front(); bfs.pop();
            for(auto e: G[u]){
                 id[e.second] = bcnt;
                 if(ap[e.first] or vis[e.first])
                     continue;
                 bfs.push(e.first); vis[e.first] = true;
                 sz[bcnt] += 1;
        }
public:
    void init(int n_) {
        n = n; G.clear(); G.resize(n);
        dfn.resize(n); low.resize(n);
        vis.clear(); vis.resize(n);
        ap.clear(); ap.resize(n);
        ecnt = 0, bcnt = 0;
    void add edge(int u, int v) {
        assert(0 \le u \text{ and } u \le n);
        assert (0 \leq v and v \leq n);
        G[u].emplace_back(v, ecnt);
        G[v].emplace_back(u, ecnt);
        ecnt += 1;
    void solve(){
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++) if(!vis[i]) {</pre>
            tarjan(i, i, 0);
```

```
    id.resize(ecnt);
    vis.clear(); vis.resize(n);
    sz.clear(); sz.resize(n);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) if(ap[i]){
        bfs_bcc(i); bcnt += 1;
    }

bool isAP(int x) {return ap[x];}
int count() {return bcnt;}

// bcc_id of edges by insert order (0-base)
int get_id(int x) {return id[x];}

// bcc size by bcc_id
int get_size(int x) {return sz[x];}
} bcc;
</pre>
```

3.3 Strongly Connected Components

```
class SCC{
private:
    int n, num_;
    vector<int> G[N], rG[N], ord, num;
    bool vis[N];
    void dfs(int u) {
        if(vis[u]) return;
        vis[u]=1;
        for(auto v: G[u]) dfs(v);
        ord.PB(u);
    void rdfs(int u) {
        if(vis[u]) return;
        num[u] = num__;
        vis[u] = 1;
        for(auto v: rG[u]) rdfs(v);
public:
    inline void init(int n ) {
        n=n_, num_=0;
        num.resize(n);
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++) G[i].clear();</pre>
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++) rG[i].clear();</pre>
    inline void add edge(int st, int ed){
        G[st].PB(ed);
        rG[ed].PB(st);
    void solve(){
        memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
        for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {</pre>
            if(!vis[i]) dfs(i);
        reverse (ALL (ord));
        memset(vis, 0, sizeof(vis));
        for(auto i: ord) {
            if(!vis[i]){
                rdfs(i);
                num_++;
            }
    inline int get id(int x) {return num[x];}
    inline int count() {return num ;}
} scc:
```

3.4 Bipartie Matching

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define N 500

class BipartieMatching{
  private:
    vector<int> X[N], Y[N];
    int fX[N], fY[N], n;
    bitset<N> walked;
    bool dfs(int x) {
      for (auto i:X[x]) {
        if (walked[i]) continue;
        walked[i]=1;
        if (fY[i]==-1||dfs(fY[i])) {
            fY[i]=x;fX[x]=i;
            return 1;
```

```
}
      return 0:
    void init(int _n){
      n=n;
      for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {</pre>
        X[i].clear();
        Y[i].clear());
        fX[i]=fY[i]=-1;
      walked.reset();
    void AddEdge(int x, int y) {
      X[x].push back(y);
      Y[y].push_back(y);
    int solve(){
      int cnt = 0;
      for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {</pre>
        walked.reset();
        if(dfs(i)) cnt++;
       // return how many pair matched
      return cnt;
};
```

3.5 MinimumCostMaximumFlow

```
class MiniCostMaxiFlow{
    typedef int CapT;
    typedef lld WeiT;
    typedef pair<CapT, WeiT> PCW;
    const CapT INF_CAP = 1<<30;
const WeiT INF WEI = 1LL<<60;</pre>
    const int MAXV = N;
private:
    struct Edge{
        int to, back;
        WeiT wei;
        CapT cap;
        Edge(){}
        Edge(int a, int b, WeiT c, CapT d): to(a), back
             (b), wei(c), cap(d) {}
    int ori, edd, V;
    vector<Edge> G[MAXV];
    int fa[MAXV], wh[MAXV];
    bool inq[MAXV];
    WeiT dis[MAXV];
    PCW SPFA() {
         for (int i=0;i<V;i++) inq[i]=0;</pre>
         for(int i=0;i<V;i++) dis[i]=INF WEI;</pre>
         queue<int> qq;
        gg.push(ori);
         dis[ori]=0;
         while(!qq.empty()){
             int u = qq.front(); qq.pop();
             inq[u]=0;
             for (int i=0;i<SZ(G[u]);i++) {</pre>
                 Edge e = G[u][i];
int v = e.to;
                 WeiT d = e.wei;
                  if(e.cap > 0 and dis[v] > dis[u]+d){
                     dis[v]=dis[u]+d;
                      fa[v]=u;
                      wh[v] = i;
                      if(inq[v]) continue;
                      qq.push(v);
                      inq[v]=1;
                 }
         if(dis[edd] == INF WEI) return {-1, -1};
        CapT mw=INF CAP;
         for(int i=edd;i!=ori;i=fa[i]){
             mw = min(mw, G[fa[i]][wh[i]].cap);
         for(int i=edd;i!=ori;i=fa[i])
            auto &eg = G[fa[i]][wh[i]];
             eq.cap -= mw;
             G[eg.to][eg.back].cap += mw;
```

```
return {mw, dis[edd]};
public:
    void init(int a, int b, int n=MAXV) {
        V=n;
        ori = a:
        edd = b;
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++) G[i].clear();</pre>
    void addEdge(int st, int ed, WeiT w, CapT c){
        G[st].PB(Edge(ed, SZ(G[ed]), w, c));
        G[ed].PB(Edge(st, SZ(G[st])-1, -w, 0));
    PCW solve(){
        CapT cc=0; WeiT ww=0;
        while(true) {
            PCW ret = SPFA();
            if(ret.FF==-1) break;
            cc += ret.FF;
            ww += ret.SS;
        return {cc, ww};
} mcmf;
```

3.6 MaximumFlow

```
class Dinic{
private:
   using CapT = int64 t;
    struct Edge{
        int to, rev;
        CapT cap;
    int n, st, ed;
    vector<vector<Edge>> G;
    vector<int> lv;
    bool BFS() {
        fill(lv.begin(), lv.end(), -1);
        queue<int> bfs;
        bfs.push(st);
        lv[st] = 0;
        while(!bfs.empty()){
            int u = bfs.front(); bfs.pop();
            for(auto e: G[u]){
                if(e.cap <= 0 or lv[e.to]!=-1) continue</pre>
                 lv[e.to] = lv[u] + 1;
                bfs.push(e.to);
        return (lv[ed]!=-1);
    CapT DFS(int u, CapT f) {
        if(u == ed) return f;
        CapT ret = 0;
        for(auto& e: G[u]){
            if(e.cap <= 0 or lv[e.to]!=lv[u]+1)</pre>
                continue;
            CapT nf = DFS(e.to, min(f, e.cap));
            ret += nf; e.cap -= nf; f -= nf;
            G[e.to][e.rev].cap += nf;
            if(f == 0) return ret;
        if (ret == 0) lv[u] = -1;
        return ret;
public:
    void init(int n_, int st_, int ed_) {
    n = n_, st = st_, ed = ed_;
        G.resize(n); lv.resize(n);
        fill(G.begin(), G.end(), vector<Edge>());
    void add edge(int u, int v, CapT c){
        G[u].push back({v, (int)(G[v].size()), c});
        G[v].push back({u, (int)(G[u].size())-1, 0});
    CapT max_flow() {
        CapT ret = 0;
        while (BFS()) {
            CapT f = DFS(st, numeric limits<CapT>::max
                 ());
            ret += f;
```

```
if(f == 0) break;
}
return ret;
}
} flow;
```

3.7 Kuhn Munkres

struct KM{

```
// Maximum Bipartite Weighted Matching (Perfect Match)
  static const int MXN = 650;
  static const int INF = 2147483647; // LL
  int n, match[MXN], vx[MXN], vy[MXN];
  int edge[MXN][MXN], lx[MXN], ly[MXN], slack[MXN];
  void init(int n) {
    n = _n;
     for(int i=0; i<n; i++) for(int j=0; j<n; j++)</pre>
       edge[i][j] = 0;
  \{ edge[x][y] = w; \}
  bool DFS(int x) {
    vx[x] = 1;
     for (int y=0; y<n; y++) {</pre>
       if (vy[y]) continue;
       if (lx[x]+ly[y] > edge[x][y]){
         slack[y]=min(slack[y], lx[x]+ly[y]-edge[x][y]);
         vy[y] = 1;
         if (match[y] == -1 || DFS(match[y]))
         { match[y] = x; return true; }
      }
    return false;
  int solve(){
    fill (match, match+n, -1);
     fill(lx, lx+n, -INF); fill(ly, ly+n, 0);
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
      for (int j=0; j<n; j++)
lx[i] = max(lx[i], edge[i][j]);</pre>
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {</pre>
       fill(slack, slack+n, INF);
       while (true) {
         fill(vx,vx+n,0); fill(vy,vy+n,0);
         if ( DFS(i) ) break;
int d = INF; // long long
for (int j=0; j<n; j++)</pre>
           if (!vy[j]) d = min(d, slack[j]);
         for (int j=0; j<n; j++) {</pre>
           if (vx[j]) lx[j] -= d;
           if (vy[j]) ly[j] += d;
           else slack[j] -= d;
      }
    int res=0;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)</pre>
      res += edge[match[i]][i];
    return res;
}graph;
```

4 Math

4.1 Prime Table

```
// 1000000000 < primes < 2147483647
1002939109, 1020288887, 1028798297, 1038684299,
1041211027, 1051762951, 1058585963, 1063020809,
1094763083, 1106384353, 1120154459, 1140593173,
1147930723, 1172520109, 1183835981, 1187659051,
1241251303, 1247184097, 1255940849, 1272759031,
1287027493, 1288511629, 1294632499, 1312650799,
1314753281, 1320080669, 1321970357, 1333133947,
1337684419, 1353508067, 1358715989, 1364961029,
1366046831, 1376536367, 1381705499, 1410637769,
1411311571, 1422795043, 1437499801, 1495803851,
1511764363, 1526710979, 1538018089, 1542373769,
```

4.2 ax+by=gcd

```
// By Adrien1018 (not knowing how to use.
// ax+ny = 1, ax+ny == ax == 1 (mod n)
tuple<int, int, int> extended_gcd(int a, int b) {
    if (!b) return make_tuple(a, 1, 0);
    int d, x, y;
    tie(d, x, y) = extended_gcd(b, a % b);
    return make_tuple(d, y, x - (a / b) * y);
}
// ax+by = gcd (by Eddy1021
PII gcd(int a, int b) {
    if(b == 0) return {1, 0};
    PII q = gcd(b, a % b);
    return {q.second, q.first - q.second * (a / b)};
}
```

4.3 Pollard Rho

```
// coded by hanhanW
// does not work when n is prime
long long modit(long long x,long long mod) {
    if(x \ge mod) x = mod;
    //if(x<0) x+=mod;
    return x;
long long mult(long long x,long long y,long long mod) {
    long long s=0, m=x%mod;
    while(y) {
        if(y&1) s=modit(s+m, mod);
        v>>=1;
        m=modit(m+m, mod);
   return s;
long long f(long long x,long long mod) {
    return modit(mult(x,x,mod)+1,mod);
long long pollard rho(long long n) {
    if(!(n&1)) return 2;
    while (true) {
        long long y=2, x=rand()%(n-1)+1, res=1; for (int sz=2; res==1; sz*=2) {
            for (int i=0; i<sz && res<=1; i++) {</pre>
                 x = f(x, n);
                 res = _{gcd(abs(x-y), n)};
        if (res!=0 && res!=n) return res;
```

4.4 Linear Sieve

```
const int N = 20000000;
bool sieve[N];

void linear_sieve() {
    vector<int> prime;
    for (int i=2; i<N; i++) {
        if (!sieve[i]) prime.push_back(i);
        for (int j=0; i*prime[j]<N; j++) {
            sieve[i*prime[j]] = true;
            if (i % prime[j] == 0) break;
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

4.5 NloglogN Sieve

```
bol notprime[N];
vector<int> primes;

void Sieve(int n) {
    // reverse true false for quicker
    for(int i=2;i<=n;i++) {
        if(!notprime[i]) {
            primes.push_back(i);
            for(int j=i*i;j<=n;j+=i) notprime[i]=true;
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

4.6 Range Sieve

```
#include <algorithm>
typedef long long lld;
const int MAX SQRT_B = 50000;
const int MAX L = 200000 + 5;
bool is prime small[MAX SQRT B];
bool is prime[MAX L];
void sieve(lld,lld);
void sieve(lld l, lld r) {
    // [1, r)
    for(lld i=2;i*i<r;i++) is prime_small[i] = true;</pre>
    for(lld i=1;i<r;i++) is prime[i-1] = true;</pre>
    if(l==1) is_prime[0] = false;
    for(lld i=2;i*i<r;i++) {</pre>
        if(!is prime small[i]) continue;
        for (lld j=i*i;j*j< r;j+=i) is prime small[j]=
             false;
        for(lld j=std::max(2LL, (1+i-1)/i)*i;j<r;j+=i)</pre>
             is_prime[j-l]=false;
```

4.7 Miller Rabin

```
lld modu(lld a, lld m) {
   while(a >= m) a -= m;
    return a:
lld mul(lld a, lld b, lld m) {
   if(a < b) swap(a, b);
    11d ret = 0;
    while(b){
        if(b & 1) ret = modu(ret+a, m);
        a = modu(a+a, m);
        b >>= 1:
   return ret;
lld qPow(lld a, lld k, lld m) {
    11d ret = 1;
    a %= m;
    while(k){
        if(k & 1) ret = mul(ret, a, m);
```

```
a = mul(a, a, m);
        k >>= 1:
    return modu(ret, m);
bool witness(lld a, lld s, int t, lld n) {
    lld b = qPow(a, s, n);
    if(b == 0) return false;
    while(t--){
        lld bb = mul(b, b, n);
        if(bb == 1 and b != 1 and b != n-1) return true
        b = bb:
    return b != 1;
bool miller rabin(lld n) {
    if(n < 2) return false;</pre>
    if(!(n & 1)) return (n==2);
    lld x = n-1; int t = 0;
    while(!(x&1)) x >>= 1, t++;
    lld sprp[] =
        {2,325,9375,28178,450775,9780504,1795265022};
    for (int i=0;i<7;i++) {</pre>
        if (witness(sprp[i]%n, x, t, n)) return false;
    return true;
}
```

4.8 Inverse Element

```
// x's inverse mod k
// if k is prime
long long GetInv(long long x, long long k) {
    return qPow(x, k-2);
}

// x's inverse mod k
// if k is not prime
long long GetInv(long long x, long long k) {
    return qPow(x, Euler(k)-1);
}

// or extended_gcd(x, k).second
// if you need [1, x] (most use: [1, k-1]
void solve(int x, long long k) {
    inv[1] = 1;
    for(int i=2;i<x;i++)
        inv[i] = ((long long)(k - k/i) * inv[k % i]) %
        k;
}</pre>
```

4.9 Euler Phi Function

```
extended euler:
   a^b mod p
   if gcd(a, p) ==1: a^(b%phi(p))
   elif b < phi(p): a^b mod p
   else a^(b%phi(p) + phi(p))
inline int64_t Euler(int x) {
    int64 t r=1;
    for (int i=2;i*i<=x;++i) {</pre>
        if (x%i==0) {
            x/=i;
            r*=(i-1);
             while (x\%i==0) {
                x/=i;
                 r*=i;
            }
        }
    if (x>1) r*=x-1;
    return r;
vector<int> primes;
bool notprime[N];
int64 t phi[N];
inline void euler sieve(int n) {
    for(int i=2; i<n; i++) {
        if(!notprime[i]){
```

```
primes.push_back(i);
    phi[i] = i-1;
}

for(auto j: primes) {
    if(i*j >= n) break;
    notprime[i*j] = true;
    phi[i*j] = phi[i] * phi[j];
    if(i % j == 0) {
        phi[i*j] = phi[i] * j;
        break;
    }
}
}
```

4.10 Gauss Elimination

```
typedef long double llf;
const int N = 300;
const llf EPS = 1e-8;
// \max m[i][i] = x, m[i][j] = 0
// v is for solving equation:
// for(int i=0;i < n;i++) ans[pos[i]] = val[i]/mtx[i][pos
     [i]]:
// for(int i=0;i<n;i++) cout << ans[i] << '\n';
bool Gauss(llf m[N][N], llf v[N], int n, int pos[N]){
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {</pre>
        int x=-1, y=-1; llf m = 0;
        for(int j=i;j<n;j++) for(int k=i;k<n;k++) {</pre>
             if(fabs(m[j][pos[k]])>m){
                 m = fabs(m[j][pos[k]]);
                 x = j, y = k;
        if(x==-1 or y==-1) return false;
        swap(m[x], m[i]);
        swap(v[x], v[i]);
        swap(pos[y], pos[i]);
        for(int j=i+1;j<n;j++) {
    llf xi = m[j][pos[i]]/m[i][pos[i]];</pre>
             for(int k=0;k<n;k++) m[j][pos[k]] -= xi*m[i</pre>
                 ][pos[k]];
             v[j] = xi*v[i];
        }
    for(int i=n-1;i>=0;i--){
        for(int j=i-1;j>=0;j--) {
             llf xi = m[j][pos[i]]/m[i][pos[i]];
             for (int k=0; k<n; k++) m[j][pos[k]] -= xi*m[i</pre>
                 ][pos[k]];
             v[j] -= xi*v[i];
    return true;
```

4.11 Fast Fourier Transform

```
polynomial multiply:
   FFT(a, N, true);
  FFT(b, N, true);
   for(int i=0;i<MAXN;i++) c[i] = a[i]*b[i];</pre>
  FFT(c, N, false);
   yeah~ go result in c
   (N must be 2^k and >= len(a) + len(b))
typedef long double llf;
typedef complex<llf> cplx;
const int MAXN = 262144;
const llf PI = acos((llf)-1);
cplx A[MAXN], B[MAXN], C[MAXN], omega[MAXN+1];
void init_omega() {
    const cplx I = {0, 1};
    for(int i=0;i<=MAXN;i++) omega[i] = exp(i*2*PI/MAXN</pre>
void FFT(cplx arr[], int n, bool ori){
```

```
// n must be 2^{\rm k}
int theta = MAXN / n;
for (int len=n; len>=2; len>>=1) {
    int tot = len>>1;
    for (int i=0;i<tot;i++) {</pre>
        cplx omg = omega[ori?i*theta%MAXN:MAXN-(i*
             theta%MAXN)];
         for(int j=i;j<n;j+=len){</pre>
             int k = j+tot;
             cplx x = arr[j] - arr[k];
             arr[j] += arr[k];
             arr[k] = omg * x;
         }
    theta = (theta * 2) % MAXN;
int i = 0;
for (int j=1; j<n-1; j++) {</pre>
    for (int k=n>>1; k>(i^=k); k>>=1);
    if(j < i) swap(arr[j], arr[i]);</pre>
if(ori) return;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++) arr[i] /= n;</pre>
```

4.12 Chinese Remainder

4.13 NTT

```
typedef long long LL;
// Remember coefficient are mod P
/* p=a*2^n+1
      2^n
  n
                                     root
        32
                    97
                                3
                    193
   6
       64
                    257
        128
                                2
                    257
   8
        256
                                     3
   9
        512
                    7681
                                15
                                     17
                    12289
   10
       1024
                                12
                                     11
       2048
                    12289
  11
                                6
                                     11
       4096
   12
                    12289
                                     11
  13
       8192
                    40961
                                5
                                     3
                     65537
       16384
                                     3
   14
                                4
        32768
                    65537
                                     3
       65536
                    65537
  16
                                1
                                     .3
        131072
  17
                     786433
                                6
                                     10
       262144
                                     10 (605028353,
  18
                    786433
                                3
       2308, 3)
        524288
                    5767169
                                11
  20
       1048576
                    7340033
                                     3
   21
       2097152
                    23068673
                                11
                                     3
   22
        4194304
                    104857601
                                2.5
                                     3
   23
       8388608
                    167772161
                               20
                                     3
        16777216
                    167772161
   24
                                10
       33554432
                    167772161 5
                                     3 (1107296257, 33,
  25
       10)
       67108864
                    469762049 7
  26
   27
       134217728
                    2013265921 15
                                     31 */
  (must be 2^k)
// To implement poly. multiply:
// NTT<P, root, MAXN> ntt;
// ntt( n , a ); // or ntt.tran( n , a );
```

```
ntt(n,b);
// for( int i = 0 ; i < n ; i++ )
     c[i] = a[i] * b[i];
// ntt( n , c , 1 );
// then you have the result in c :: [LL]
template<LL P, LL root, int MAXN>
struct NTT{
    static LL bigmod(LL a, LL b) {
        LL res = 1;
        for (LL bs = a; b; b >>= 1, bs = (bs * bs) % P)
             if(b&1) res=(res*bs)%P;
        return res;
    static LL inv(LL a, LL b) {
        if(a==1)return 1;
        return (((LL) (a-inv(b%a,a))*b+1)/a)%b;
    LL omega[MAXN+1];
    NTT() {
        omega[0] = 1;
        LL r = bigmod(root, (P-1)/MAXN);
        for (int i=1; i<=MAXN; i++)</pre>
            omega[i] = (omega[i-1]*r)%P;
    ^{\prime}// n must be 2^k
    void tran(int n, LL a[], bool inv ntt=false) {
        int basic = MAXN / n;
        int theta = basic;
        for (int m = n; m >= 2; m >>= 1) {
             int mh = m >> 1;
             for (int i = 0; i < mh; i++) {</pre>
                 LL w = omega[i*theta%MAXN];
                 for (int j = i; j < n; j += m) {</pre>
                     int k = j + mh;
                     LL x = a[j] - a[k];
                     if (x < 0) x += P;
                     a[j] += a[k];
                     if (a[j] > P) a[j] -= P;
                     a[k] = (w * x) % P;
             theta = (theta * 2) % MAXN;
        int i = 0;
        for (int j = 1; j < n - 1; j++) {</pre>
             for (int k = n >> 1; k > (i ^= k); k >>= 1)
             if (j < i) swap(a[i], a[j]);</pre>
        if (inv_ntt) {
             LL ni = inv(n,P);
             reverse( a+1 , a+n );
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
                 a[i] = (a[i] * ni) % P;
    void operator()(int n, LL a[], bool inv ntt=false)
         tran(n, a, inv_ntt);
    }
};
const LL P=2013265921,root=31;
const int MAXN=4194304;
NTT<P, root, MAXN> ntt;
```

5 Geometry

5.1 Point Class

```
template<typename T>
struct Point{
    typedef long double llf;
    static constexpr llf EPS = 1e-8;
    T x, y;
    Point(T _=0, T __=0): x(_), y(__){}
    template<typename T2>
        Point(const Point<T2>& a): x(a.x), y(a.y){}
```

```
inline llf theta() const {
        return atan2((llf)y, (llf)x);
    inline llf dis() const {
        return hypot((llf)x, (llf)y);
    inline llf dis(const Point& o) const {
        return hypot((llf)(x-o.x), (llf)(y-o.y));
    Point operator-(const Point& o) const {
        return Point(x-o.x, y-o.y);
    Point operator = (const Point @ o) {
        x-=0.x, y-=0.y;
return *this;
    Point operator+(const Point& o) const {
        return Point(x+o.x, y+o.y);
    Point operator += (const Point @ o) {
        x+=o.x, y+=o.y;
return *this;
    Point operator*(const T& k) const {
       return Point(x*k, y*k);
    Point operator*=(const T& k) {
        x*=k, y*=k;
        return *this;
    Point operator/(const T& k) const {
        return Point(x/k, y/k);
    Point operator/=(const T& k) {
       x/=k, y/=k;
        return *this;
    Point operator-() const {
        return Point(-x, -y);
    Point rot90() const {
       return Point(-y, x);
    template<typename T2>
    bool in(const Circle<T2>& a) const {
        /* Add struct Circle at top */
      return a.o.dis(*this)+EPS <= a.r;
    bool equal(const Point& o, true_type) const {
        return fabs(x-o.x) < EPS and fabs(y-o.y) < EPS;
    bool equal(const Point& o, false_type) const {
        return tie(x, y) == tie(o.x, o.y);
    bool operator==(const Point& o) const {
        return equal(o, is floating point<T>());
    bool operator!=(const Point& o) const {
        return ! (*this == 0);
    bool operator<(const Point& o) const {</pre>
        return theta() < o.theta();</pre>
        // sort like what pairs did
        // if(is floating_point<T>()) return fabs(x-o.x
             ) <EPS?y<o.y:x<o.x;
        // else return tie(x, y) < tie(o.x, o.y);
    friend inline T cross(const Point& a, const Point&
        return a.x*b.y - b.x*a.y;
    friend inline T dot(const Point& a, const Point &b)
        return a.x*b.x + a.v*b.v;
    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& ss, const Point</pre>
       }(0 &
        ss<<"("<<o.x<<", "<<o.y<<")";
        return ss:
    }
};
```

```
template<typename T>
struct Circle{
    static constexpr llf EPS = 1e-8;
    Point<T> o;
    vector<Point<llf>> operator&(const Circle& aa)
        const {
         // https://www.cnblogs.com/wangzming/p/8338142.
        llf d=o.dis(aa.o);
        if(d > r+aa.r+EPS or d < fabs(r-aa.r)-EPS)</pre>
             return {};
         llf dt = (r*r - aa.r*aa.r)/d, d1 = (d+dt)/2;
        Point<llf> dir = (aa.o-o); dir /= d;
         Point<llf> pcrs = dir*d1 + o;
        dt=sqrt(max(0.0L, r*r - d1*d1)), dir=dir.rot90
             ();
        return {pcrs + dir*dt, pcrs - dir*dt};
};
```

5.3 Line Class

```
const Point<long double> INF P(-1e20, 1e20);
const Point<long double> NOT EXIST(1e20, 1e-20);
template<typename T>
struct Line{
   static constexpr long double EPS = 1e-8;
    // ax+by+c = 0
    T a, b, c;
    Line(): a(0), b(1), c(0){}
Line(T_, T__, T___): a(
                  _, T
                          ): a(), b(), c(
        assert(fabs(a)>EPS or fabs(b)>EPS);
    template<typename T2>
      Line(const Line<T2>& x): a(x.a), b(x.b), c(x.c) {}
    typedef Point<long double> Pt;
    bool equal(const Line& o, true_type) const {
        return fabs(a-o.a) < EPS and fabs(b-o.b) < EPS
            and fabs(c-o.b) < EPS;</pre>
    bool euqal(const Line& o, false type) const {
        return a==o.a and b==o.b and c==o.c;
    bool operator == (const Line& o) const {
        return euqal(o, is_floating_point<T>());
    bool operator!=(const Line& o) const {
        return ! (*this == 0);
    friend inline bool on_line__(const Point<T>& p,
        const Line& 1, true_type) {
        return fabs(l.a*p.x + l.b*p.y + l.c) < EPS;</pre>
    friend inline bool on_line__(const Point<T>& p,
        const Line& 1, false type) {
        return 1.a*p.x + 1.b*p.y + 1.c == 0;
    friend inline bool on line(const Point<T>&p const
        Line& 1) {
        return on line (p, l, is floating point<T>());
    friend inline bool is_parallel__(const Line& x,
        const Line& y, true_type) {
        return fabs(x.a*y.b - x.b*y.a) < EPS;
    friend inline bool is_parallel__(const Line& x,
        const Line& y, false_type) {
        return x.a*y.b == x.b*y.a;
    friend inline bool is parallel (const Line& x, const
        Line& y){
        return is_parallel__(x, y, is_floating_point<T</pre>
            >());
    friend inline Pt get inter(const Line& x, const
        Line& y) {
        typedef long double llf;
if(x==y) return INF_P;
        if(is_parallel(x, y)) return NOT_EXIST;
        llf delta = x.a*y.b - x.b*y.a;
        llf delta x = x.b*y.c - x.c*y.b;
        llf delta_y = x.c*y.a - x.a*y.c;
return Pt(delta_x / delta, delta_y / delta);
```

5.4 Segment Class

```
const long double EPS = 1e-8;
template<typename T>
struct Segment{
    // p1.x < p2.x
   Line<T> base;
    Point<T> p1, p2;
    Segment(): base(Line<T>()), p1(Point<math><T>()), p2(
        Point<T>()){
        assert (on line (p1, base) and on line (p2, base))
    Segment(Line<T> _, Point<T> __, Point<T> ___): base (_), p1(_), p2(___){
        assert (on line (p1, base) and on line (p2, base))
    template<typename T2>
      Segment(const Segment<T2>& _): base(_.base), p1(_
          .p1), p2(_.p2) {}
    typedef Point<long double> Pt;
    friend bool on segment(const Point<T>& p, const
        Segment& 1) {
        if(on_line(p, l.base))
            return (1.p1.x-p.x)*(p.x-1.p2.x)>=0 and (1.
                p1.y-p.y) * (p.y-1.p2.y) >=0;
        return false:
    friend bool have_inter(const Segment& a, const
        Segment& b) {
        if(is parallel(a.base, b.base)){
            return on_segment(a.p1, b) or on_segment(a.
                p2, b) or on segment(b.p1, a) or
                on segment(b.p2, a);
        Pt inter = get inter(a.base, b.base);
        return on_segment(inter, a) and on_segment(
            inter, b);
    friend inline Pt get_inter(const Segment& a, const
        Segment& b) {
        if(!have inter(a, b)){
            return NOT_EXIST;
        }else if(is parallel(a.base, b.base)){
            if(a.p1 == b.p1) {
                if(on segment(a.p2, b) or on segment(b.
                    p2, a)) return INF_P;
                else return a.p1;
            }else if(a.p1 == b.p2) {
                if(on segment(a.p2, b) or on segment(b.
                    p\overline{1}, a)) return INF P;
                else return a.p1;
            }else if(a.p2 == b.p1){
                if(on segment(a.pl, b) or on segment(b.
                    p2, a)) return INF P;
                else return a.p2;
            }else if(a.p2 == b.p2){
                if(on_segment(a.p1, b) or on_segment(b.
                    p1, a)) return INF_P;
                else return a.p2;
            return INF P;
        return get_inter(a.base, b.base);
    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& ss, const</pre>
        Segment& o) {
        ss<<o.base<<", "<<o.p1<<" ~ "<<o.p2;
        return ss;
```

```
}
};
template<typename T>
inline Segment<T> get_segment(const Point<T>& a, const
    Point<T>& b) {
    return Segment<T>(get_line(a, b), a, b);
}
```

5.5 Triangle Circumcentre

5.6 2D Convex Hull

```
template<typename T>
class ConvexHull 2D{
private:
    typedef Point<T> PT;
    vector<PT> dots;
    struct mvhash{
        uint64_t operator()(const PT& a) const {
            uint64_t xx=0, yy=0;
            memcpy(&xx, &a.x, sizeof(a.x));
            memcpy(&yy, &a.y, sizeof(a.y));
            uint64 t ret = xx*17+yy*31;
             ret = (\text{ret } ^ (\text{ret } >> 16))*0x9E3779B1;
             ret = (ret ^ (ret >> 13)) *0xC2B2AE35;
            ret = ret ^ xx;
            return (ret ^ (ret << 3)) * yy;</pre>
    unordered set<PT, myhash> in hull;
public:
    inline void init() {in hull.clear();dots.clear();}
    void insert(const PT& x) {dots.PB(x);}
    void solve() {
        sort(ALL(dots), [](const PT& a, const PT& b){
          return tie(a.x, a.y) < tie(b.x, b.y);</pre>
        });
        vector<PT> stk(SZ(dots)<<1);</pre>
        int top = 0;
        for (auto p: dots) {
             while(top >= 2 and cross(p-stk[top-2], stk[
                 top-1]-stk[top-2]) <= 0)
                 top --;
            stk[top++] = p;
        for (int i=SZ(dots)-2, t = top+1;i>=0;i--) {
            while(top >= t and cross(dots[i]-stk[top
                -2], stk[top-1]-stk[top-2]) <= 0)
                 top --;
            stk[top++] = dots[i];
        stk.resize(top-1);
        swap(stk, dots);
        for(auto i: stk) in_hull.insert(i);
    vector<PT> get() {return dots;}
    inline bool in it(const PT& x) {
        return in hull.find(x)!=in hull.end();
};
```

5.7 SimulateAnnealing

```
#include <random>
#include <functional>
#include <utility>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
double getY(double);
int main(){
   int rr, 11;
    default_random_engine rEng(time(NULL));
    uniform_real_distribution<double> Range(-1,1);
    uniform real distribution < double > expR(0,1);
    auto Random=bind(Range, rEng);
   auto expRand=bind(expR, rEng);
    int step=0;
    double pace=rr-ll, mini=0.95; // need to search for
    double x=max(min(Random()*pace+ll, rr), ll), y=getY
        (x);
    while (pace>=1e-7) {
        double newX = max(min(x + Random()*pace, rr),
            11);
        double newY = getY(newX);
        if(newY < y || expRand() < exp(-step))</pre>
           x=newX, y=newY;
        step++;
        pace*=mini;
}
double getY(double x) {
   // get y using x
    return x;
```

5.8 Minimum Covering Circle

```
template<typename T>
Circle<llf> MinCircleCover(const vector<Point<T>>& pts)
    random shuffle (ALL (pts));
    Circle < llf > c = \{pts[0], 0\};
    int n = SZ(pts);
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {</pre>
        if(pts[i].in(c)) continue;
        c = \{pts[i], 0\};
        for (int j=0; j<i; j++) {</pre>
             if(pts[j].in(c)) continue;
             c.o = (pts[i] + pts[j]) / 2;
             c.r = pts[i].dis(c.o);
             for (int k=0; k<j; k++) {</pre>
                 if(pts[k].in(c)) continue;
                 c = get circum(pts[i], pts[j], pts[k]);
        }
    return c;
```

6 Stringology

6.1 Hash

6.2 Suffix Array

```
//help by http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/suffix-array-set
     -2-a-nlognlogn-algorithm/
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define PB push_back
struct sfx{
    int index;
    int r,nr;
char str[N + 10];
int len:
vector<sfx> srs[N + 10];
int mapping[N + 10];
sfx sa[N + 10];
bool cmp(sfx a,sfx b) {
    if(a.r==b.r){
        return a.nr<b.nr;</pre>
        return a.r<b.r;</pre>
}
void SA();
void radixSort();
int main(){
    gets(str);
    len = strlen(str);
    SA();
    for(int i=0:i<len:i++){</pre>
        printf("%d\n",sa[i].index);
    return 0;
}
void SA() {
    for (int i=0;i<len;i++) {</pre>
        sa[i].index = i;
        sa[i].r=str[i];
        sa[i].nr=(i+1>=len)?0:str[i+1];
    //sort(sa,sa+len,cmp);
    radixSort();
    for(int j=2;j<=len;j*=2) {</pre>
        int cnt=1;
        int rr = sa[0].r;
        sa[0].r=cnt;
        mapping[sa[0].index]=0;
         for (int i=1;i<len;i++) {</pre>
             if(sa[i].r == rr && sa[i].nr == sa[i-1].nr)
                 rr=sa[i].r;
                 sa[i].r=cnt;
             }else{
                 rr=sa[i].r;
                 sa[i].r=++cnt;
             mapping[sa[i].index]=i;
        for(int i=0;i<len;i++) {</pre>
             int nn = sa[i].index+j;
             sa[i].nr = (nn>=len)?0:sa[mapping[nn]].r;
         //sort(sa, sa+len, cmp);
        radixSort();
```

```
if (i == j) j++;
void radixSort(){
                                                                  int ans = i < n ? i : j;</pre>
    int m = 0;
    for (int i=0;i<len;i++) {</pre>
                                                                  return s.substr(ans, n);
        srs[sa[i].nr].PB(sa[i]);
        m=max(m,sa[i].nr);
    int cnt=0;
    for (int i=0;i<=m;i++) {</pre>
        if(srs[i].empty())continue;
        for(auto j:srs[i]){
            sa[cnt++] = j;
        srs[i].clear();
    m = 0;
    for (int i=0;i<len;i++) {</pre>
        srs[sa[i].r].PB(sa[i]);
        m=max(m,sa[i].r);
    cnt=0;
    for (int i=0;i<=m;i++) {</pre>
        if (srs[i].empty())continue;
        for(auto j:srs[i]){
             sa[cnt++] = j;
        srs[i].clear();
    }
```

6.3 KMP

```
int F[N<<1];
void KMP(char s1[], char s2[], int n, int m) {
    // make F[] for s1+'\0'+s2;
    char ss[N<<1];
    int len = n+m+1;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++) ss[i] = s1[i];
    ss[n] = '\0';
    for(int i=0;i<m;i++) ss[i+1+n] = s2[i];
    F[0] = F[1] = 0;
    for(int i=1;i<len;i++) {
        int j = F[i];
        while(j > 0 and ss[i]!=ss[j]) j = F[j];
        F[i+1] = (ss[i]==ss[j]?j+1:0);
    }
    // just find (F[len2+i] == len2), i from 1 to len+1
        for matching
}
```

6.4 Z value

```
char s[MAXN];
int len,z[MAXN];
void Z_value() {
   int i,j,left,right;
   left=right=0; z[0]=len;
   for(i=1;i<len;i++) {
      j=max(min(z[i-left],right-i),0);
      for(;i+j<len&&s[i+j]==s[j];j++);
      z[i]=j;
      if(i+z[i]>right) {
       right=i+z[i];
       left=i;
      }
}
```

6.5 Lexicographically Smallest Rotation

```
string mcp(string s) {
  int n = s.length();
  s += s;
  int i=0, j=1;
  while (i<n && j<n) {
    int k = 0;
    while (k < n && s[i+k] == s[j+k]) k++;
    if (s[i+k] <= s[j+k]) j += k+1;
    else i += k+1;</pre>
```