

University of Warsaw

UW1

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Headers (1)	
code/headers/.vimrc	
set nu rnu hls is ts=4 sw=4 filetype indent on ca Hash w !cpp -dD -P -fpreprocessed \ :]' \ \ md5sum \ cut -c-6	tr -d '[:space
code/headers/.bashrc	
c() { g++ -std=c++20 -Wall -Wextra -Wshado -Wconversion -Wno-sign-conversion -D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG -fsanitize=addres ggdb3 \ -DDEBUG -DLOCAL \$1.cpp -o \$1 } nc() {	-Wfloat-equal \
g++ -DLOCAL -03 -std=c++20 -static \$ m32 } alias cp='cp -i' alias mv='mv -i'	1.cpp -o \$1 # -

headers

#1a18c9, includes: <bits/stdc++.h>

Główny nagłówek

```
using namespace std;
using LL=long long;
#define FOR(i,l,r) for(int i=(l);i<=(r);++i)</pre>
#define REP(i,n) FOR(i,0,(n)-1)
#define ssize(x) int(x.size())
#ifdef DEBUG
auto&operator<<(auto&o,pair<auto,auto>p){return o<<"("</pre>
  <<p.first<<", "<<p.second<<")";}
{\tt auto\&operator} <<(\,{\tt auto\&o\,,auto}\,\,\,x\,)\,\{o\,<<\,``\,\{\,``\,;int\ i\,=\!0\,;for\,(\,{\tt auto}\,\,
   e:x)o<<","+!i++<<e;return o<<"}";}
#define debug(X...) cerr<<"["#X"]: ",[](auto...$){((
  cerr<<$<<"; "),...)<<endl;}(X)</pre>
#define debug(...) {}
#endif
int main() {
 cin.tie(0)->sync_with_stdio(0);
```

gen.cpp

Dodatek do generatorki

```
mt19937 rng(random_device{}());
int rd(int l, int r) {
 return uniform_int_distribution < int > (l, r)(rng);
```

code/headers/spr.sh

```
for ((i=0;;i++)); do
 ./aen < a.in > t.in
  ./main < t.in > m.out
 ./brute < t.in > b.out
 printf "OK $i\r"
 diff -wq m.out b.out || break
done
```

freopen.cpp

Kod do IO z/do plików

```
#define PATH "fillme"
 assert(strcmp(PATH, "fillme") != 0);
#ifndef LOCAL
 freopen(PATH ".in", "r", stdin);
 freopen(PATH ".out", "w", stdout);
#endif
```

memoryusage.cpp

Trzeba wywołać pod koniec main'a.

```
#ifdef LOCAL
system("grep VmPeak /proc/$PPID/status");
#endif
```

Wzorki (2)

2.1 Równości

```
x=\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}, Wierzchotek paraboli =(-\frac{b}{2a},-\frac{\Delta}{4a}),ax+by=e\wedge cx+dy=f\implies x=\frac{ed-bf}{ad-bc}\wedge y=\frac{af-ec}{ad-bc}.
```

2.2 Pitagoras

Trójki (a,b,c), takie że $a^2+b^2=c^2$: Jest $a = k \cdot (m^2 - n^2), b = k \cdot (2mn), c = k \cdot (m^2 + n^2), \text{ gdzie}$ m>n>0, k>0, $m\bot n$, oraz albo m albo n jest parzyste.

2.3 Generowanie względnie pierwszych par

Dwa drzewa, zaczynając od (2,1) (parzysta-nieparzysta) oraz (3,1)(nieparzysta-nieparzysta), rozgałęzienia są do (2m-n,m), (2m + n, m) oraz (m + 2n, n).

2.4 Liczby pierwsze

p = 962592769 to liczba na NTT, czyli $2^{21} \mid p - 1$. Do hashowania: 970592641 (31-bit), 31443539979727 (45-bit), 3006703054056749 (52-bit). Jest 78498 pierwszych < 1 000 000. Generatorów jest $\phi(\phi(p^a))$, czyli dla p>2 zawsze istnieje.

2.5 Liczby antypierwsze

$_{lim}$	$10^2 10^3$	10^4	10^{5}	10^{6}	10^{7}	10^{8}
\overline{n}	60 840	7560	83160	720720	8648640	73513440
d(n)	12 32	64	128	240	448	768
$_{lim}$	10^{9}		10^{12}	2	10^{15}	•
\overline{n}	735134400 963761198400 866421317361600					
d(n)	1344		6720)	2688	0
$_{lim}$	10 ¹⁸					
\overline{n}	897612484786617600					
d(n)	1	03680)			

2.6 Dzielniki

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

2.7 Lemat Burnside'a

Liczba takich samych obiektów z dokładnością do symetrii wynosi $\frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{g\in G}|X^g|$, gdzie G to zbiór symetrii (ruchów) oraz X^g to punkty (obiekty) stałe symetrii g.

2.8 Silnia

n						9		10
n!	126	24 12	0 720	5040	4032	0 3628	380 36	28800
n	11	12	13	1	4	15	16	17
n!	4.0e7	4.8e	3 6.2e	9 8.7	e10 1.	.3e12 2	.1e13	3.6e14
n								171
n!	2e18	2e25	3e32	8e47	3e64	9e157	6e262	2 > DBL_MAX

2.9 Symbol Newtona

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} = \frac{n^{\underline{k}}}{k!},$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-2}{k-1} + \dots + \binom{k-1}{k-1},$$

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}, \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n+i}{i} = \binom{n+k+1}{k},$$

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

$$\binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{i} = \binom{n}{i} \binom{n-i}{k-i}.$$

2.10 Wzorki na pewne ciągi

2.10.1 Nieporzadek

Liczba takich permutacji, że $p_i \neq i$ (żadna liczba nie wraca na tą samą pozycję): D(n) = (n-1)(D(n-1) + D(n-2)) = $nD(n-1) + (-1)^n = \lfloor \frac{n!}{n} \rfloor$

2.10.2 Liczba podziałów

Liczba sposobów zapisania n jako sumę posortowanych liczb dodatnich: $p(0) = 1, \ p(n) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \{0\}} (-1)^{k+1} p(n - k(3k - 1)/2),$ szacujemy $p(n) \sim 0.145/n \cdot \exp(2.56\sqrt{n})$.

2.10.3 Liczby Eulera pierwszego rzędu

Liczba permutacji $\pi \in S_n$ gdzie k elementów jest większych niż poprzedni: k razy $\pi(j) > \pi(j+1)$, k+1 razy $\pi(j) \geq j$, k razy $\pi(i) > i$. Zachodzi

$$\begin{array}{l} E(n,k) = (n-k)E(n-1,k-1) + (k+1)E(n-1,k), \\ E(n,0) = E(n,n-1) = 1, \\ E(n,k) = \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j \binom{n+1}{j} (k+1-j)^n. \end{array}$$

2.10.4 Stirling pierwszego rzędu

Liczba permutacji długości n mające k cykli:

c(n,k) = c(n-1,k-1) + (n-1)c(n-1,k), c(0,0) = 1, $\sum_{k=0}^{n} c(n,k)x^k = x(x+1)\dots(x+n-1)$. Małe wartości: $\overline{c(8,k)} = 8, 0, 5040, 13068, 13132, 6769, 1960, 322, 28, 1,$ c(n, 2) = $0, 0, 1, 3, 11, 50, 274, 1764, 13068, 109584, \dots$

2.10.5 Stirling drugiego rzędu

Liczba podziałów zbioru rozmiaru n na k bloków: S(n, k) = S(n-1, k-1) + kS(n-1, k),S(n,1) = S(n,n) = 1, $S(n,k) = \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{i=0}^{k} (-1)^{k-j} {k \choose i} j^n$.

2.10.6 Liczby Catalana

$$C_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} {2n \choose n} = {2n \choose n} - {2n \choose n+1} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!},$$

$$C_{0} = 1, C_{n+1} = \frac{2(2n+1)}{n+2} C_{n}, C_{n+1} = \sum_{i} C_{i} C_{n-i}, C_{n} = 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, 4862, 16796, 58786,$$

Równoważne: ścieżki na planszy $n \times n$, nawiasowania po n (), liczba drzew binarnych z n+1 liściami (0 lub 2 syny), skierowanych drzew z n+1 wierzchołkami, triangulacje n+2-kąta, permutacji [n] bez 3-wyrazowego rosnącego podciągu?

2.10.7 Formuła Cayley'a

Liczba różnych drzew (z dokładnością do numerowania wierzchołków) wynosi n^{n-2} . Liczba sposobów by zespójnić k spójnych o rozmiarach s_1,s_2,\ldots,s_k wynosi $s_1\cdot s_2\cdot \cdots \cdot s_k\cdot n^{k-2}$.

2.10.8 Twierdzenie Kirchhoffa

Liczba różnych drzew rozpinających spójnego nieskierowanego grafu Gbez pętelek (mogą być multikrawędzie) o n wierzchołkach jest równa $\det A_{n-1}$, gdzie A=D-M, D to macierz diagonalna mająca na przekątnej stopnie wierzchołków w grafie G, M to macierz incydencji grafu G_n a A_{n-1} to macierz A z usuniętymi ostatnim wierszem oraz ostatnia kolumna.

2.11 Funkcje tworzace

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{(1-x)^k} &= \sum_{n\geq 0} \binom{k-1+n}{k-1} x^n, \exp(x) = \sum_{n\geq 0} \frac{x^n}{n!}, \\ &- \log(1-x) = \sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{x^n}{n}. \end{split}$$

2.12 Funkcje multiplikatywne

$$\begin{split} \epsilon\left(n\right) &= [n=1], id_k\left(n\right) = n^k, id = id_1, 1 = id_0, \\ \sigma_k\left(n\right) &= \sum_{d|n} d^k, \sigma = \sigma_1, \tau = \sigma_0, \mu\left(p^k\right) = [k=0] - [k=1], \\ \varphi\left(p^k\right) &= p^k - p^{k-1}, (f*g)\left(n\right) = \sum_{d|n} f\left(d\right) g\left(\frac{n}{d}\right), \\ f*g &= g*f, f*(g*h) = (f*g)*h, \\ f*(g+h) &= f*g + f*h, \text{jak dwie z trzech funkcji } f*g = h \text{ sq} \\ \text{multiplikatywne, to trzecia też, } f*1 &= g \Leftrightarrow g*\mu = f, f*e = f, \\ \mu*1 &= \epsilon, [n=1] &= \sum_{d|n} \mu\left(d\right) = \sum_{d=1}^n \mu\left(d\right) [d|n], \varphi*1 = id, \\ id_k*1 &= \sigma_k, id*1 = \sigma, 1*1 = \tau, s_f\left(n\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(i\right), \\ s_f\left(n\right) &= \frac{s_{f*g}(n) - \sum_{d=2}^n s_f\left(\left\lfloor \frac{1}{d}\right\rfloor\right)g\left(d\right)}{g^{d}}. \end{split}$$

2.13 Fibonacci

$$\begin{split} F_n &= \frac{\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n}{\sqrt{5}}, F_{n-1}F_{n+1} - F_n^2 = (-1)^n, \\ F_{n+k} &= F_kF_{n+1} + F_{k-1}F_n, F_n|F_{nk}, \\ NWD(F_m, F_n) &= F_{NWD(m,n)} \end{split}$$

2.14 Woodbury matrix identity

Dla $A \equiv n \times n$, $C \equiv k \times k$, $U \equiv n \times k$, $V \equiv k \times n$ jest $(A+UCV)^{-1}=A^{-1}-A^{-1}U(C^{-1}+VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1}, \text{ przy czym często }C=Id.$ Używane gdy A^{-1} jest już policzone i chcemy policzyć odwrotność lekko zmienionego A poprzez C^{-1} i $VA^{-1}U$. Często występuje w kombinacji z tożsamością $\frac{1}{1-A} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A^i.$

2.15 Zasada włączeń i wyłączeń

X - uniwersum, A_1,\ldots,A_n - podzbiory X zwane własnościami $S_j = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_i \leq n} |A_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_j}|$ W szczególności $S_0 = |X|$. Niech D(k) oznacza liczbę elementów X mających dokładnie kwłasności. $D(k) = \sum_{j \geq k} {j \choose k} (-1)^{j-k} S_j$ W szczególności $D(0) = \sum_{i>0} (-1)^{i} S_{i}$

Matma (3)

berlekamp-massey

 $\mathcal{O}(n^2 \log k)$, BerlekampMassey<mod> bm(x) zgaduje rekurencję ciągu x, bm.get(k) zwraca k-ty wyraz ciągu x (index 0)

```
struct BerlekampMassev {
 vector<int> x. C:
 BerlekampMassey(const vector<int> & x) : x( x) {
   auto B = C = {1};
   int b = 1, m = 0;
   REP(i, ssize(x)) {
     m++; int d = x[i];
     FOR(j, 1, ssize(C) - 1)
       d = add(d, mul(C[j], x[i - j]));
      if(d == 0) continue:
      auto B = C;
```

```
C.resize(max(ssize(C), m + ssize(B)));
      int coef = mul(d, inv(b));
     FOR(j, m, m + ssize(B) - 1)
       C[j] = sub(C[j], mul(coef, B[j - m]));
     if(ssize(_B) < m + ssize(B)) { B = _B; b = d; m
        = 0: }
    C.erase(C.begin());
    for(int &t : C) t = sub(0, t);
   n = ssize(C);
  vector<int> combine(vector<int> a. vector<int> b) {
    vector<int> ret(n * 2 + 1);
    REP(i, n + 1) REP(j, n + 1)
     ret[i + j] = add(ret[i + j], mul(a[i], b[j]));
    for(int i = 2 * n; i > n; i--) REP(j, n)
     ret[i - j - 1] = add(ret[i - j - 1], mul(ret[i],
        C[j]));
    return ret;
  int get(LL k) {
   if (!n) return 0;
    vector<int> r(n + 1), pw(n + 1);
    r[0] = pw[1] = 1:
    for(k++; k; k /= 2) {
     if(k % 2) r = combine(r, pw);
     pw = combine(pw, pw);
    int ret = 0;
    REP(i, n) ret = add(ret, mul(r[i + 1], x[i]));
   return ret:
};
```

bignum

Podstawa wynosi 1e9. Mnożenie, dzielenie, nwd oraz modulo jest kwadratowe, wersje operatorX(Num, int) liniowe. Podstawę można zmieniać (ma zachodzić base == 10 do digits_per_elem).

```
// BEGIN HASH 2f5ccd
struct Num {
 static constexpr int digits_per_elem = 9, base = int
   (1e9);
  vector<int> x;
 Num& shorten() {
    while(ssize(x) and x.back() == 0)
     x.pop back();
    for(int a : x)
     assert(0 <= a and a < base);
    return *this:
  Num(const string& s) {
   for(int i = ssize(s); i > 0; i -= digits_per_elem)
     if(i < digits_per_elem)</pre>
       x.emplace_back(stoi(s.substr(0, i)));
     else
        x.emplace back(stoi(s.substr(i -
          digits_per_elem, digits_per_elem)));
    shorten();
  Num() {}
  Num(LL s) : Num(to_string(s)) {
   assert(s >= 0);
}; // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 9206e8
string to_string(const Num& n) {
 stringstream s;
 s << (ssize(n.x) ? n.x.back() : 0);
 for(int i = ssize(n.x) - 2; i >= 0; --i)
   s << setfill('0') << setw(n.digits_per_elem) << n.
     x[i];
 return s.str();
ostream& operator << (ostream &o. const Num& n) {
 return o << to string(n).c str();</pre>
```

```
// BEGIN HASH 4d0dc8
Num operator+(Num a, const Num& b) {
  int carry = 0:
  for(int i = 0; i < max(ssize(a.x), ssize(b.x)) or</pre>
    carry; ++i) {
    if(i == ssize(a.x))
      a.x.emplace_back(0);
    a.x[i] += carry + (i < ssize(b.x) ? b.x[i] : 0);
    carry = bool(a.x[i] >= a.base);
    if(carry)
      a.x[i] -= a.base:
  return a.shorten();
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 2cdb14
bool operator < (const Num& a, const Num& b) {
 if(ssize(a.x) != ssize(b.x))
   return ssize(a.x) < ssize(b.x);</pre>
  for(int i = ssize(a.x) - 1; i >= 0; --i)
    if(a.x[i] != b.x[i])
      return a.x[i] < b.x[i];</pre>
  return false;
bool operator==(const Num& a, const Num& b) {
 return a.x == b.x:
bool operator <= (const Num& a, const Num& b) {</pre>
 return a < b or a == b;
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH c2afce
Num operator - (Num a, const Num& b) {
  assert(b <= a);
  int carrv = 0:
  for(int i = 0; i < ssize(b.x) or carry; ++i) {</pre>
   a.x[i] -= carry + (i < ssize(b.x) ? b.x[i] : 0);
    carry = a.x[i] < 0;
    if(carrv)
      a.x[i] += a.base;
  return a.shorten();
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH Ofc7c5
Num operator*(Num a, int b) {
  assert(0 <= b and b < a.base);</pre>
  int carrv = 0:
  for(int i = 0; i < ssize(a.x) or carry; ++i) {</pre>
    if(i == ssize(a.x))
      a.x.emplace_back(0);
    LL cur = a.x[i] * LL(b) + carry;
    a.x[i] = int(cur % a.base);
    carry = int(cur / a.base);
  return a.shorten();
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH a5478d
Num operator*(const Num& a, const Num& b) {
  Num c:
  c.x.resize(ssize(a.x) + ssize(b.x));
  REP(i, ssize(a.x))
    for(int j = 0, carry = 0; j < ssize(b.x) or carry;</pre>
       ++j) {
      LL cur = c.x[i + j] + a.x[i] * LL(j < ssize(b.x)
         ? b.x[j] : 0) + carry;
      c.x[i + j] = int(cur % a.base);
      carry = int(cur / a.base);
  return c.shorten();
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 404576
Num operator/(Num a, int b) {
  assert(0 < b and b < a.base);
  int carrv = 0:
  for(int i = ssize(a.x) - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
   LL cur = a.x[i] + carry * LL(a.base);
    a.x[i] = int(cur / b);
    carry = int(cur % b);
```

} // END HASH

```
return a.shorten();
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH bd3bff
// zwraca a * pow(a.base, b)
Num shift(Num a, int b) {
 vector v(b, 0);
 a.x.insert(a.x.begin(), v.begin(), v.end());
 return a.shorten();
Num operator/(Num a, const Num& b) {
 assert(ssize(b.x)):
 for(int i = ssize(a.x) - ssize(b.x); i >= 0; --i) {
    if (a < shift(b, i)) continue;</pre>
    int l = 0, r = a.base - 1;
    while (l < r) {
     int m = (l + r + 1) / 2;
     if (shift(b * m, i) <= a)
       l = m:
      else
       r = m - 1;
   c = c + shift(l. i):
   a = a - shift(b * l, i);
 return c.shorten();
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH df80a6
template < typename T>
Num operator%(const Num& a, const T& b) {
 return a - ((a / b) * b);
Num nwd(const Num& a. const Num& b) {
 if(b == Num())
   return a;
 return nwd(b, a % b);
} // END HASH
```

binsearch-stern-brocot

 $O(\log max_val)$, szuka największego a/b, że is_ok(a/b) oraz 0 <= a,b <= max value. Zakłada, że is ok(0) == true.

```
using Frac = pair<LL, LL>;
Frac my_max(Frac l, Frac r) {
 return l.first * __int128_t(r.second) > r.first *
    __int128_t(l.second) ? l : r;
Frac binsearch(LL max value, function < bool (Frac)>
 is_ok) {
 assert(is ok(pair(0, 1)) == true);
 Frac left = {0, 1}, right = {1, 0}, best_found =
   left;
 int current dir = 0:
 while(max(left.first, left.second) <= max_value) {</pre>
    best found = mv max(best found. left):
    auto get frac = [%](LL mul) {
     LL mull = current dir ? 1 : mul:
      LL mulr = current_dir ? mul : 1;
      return pair(left.first * mull + right.first *
        mulr, left.second * mull + right.second * mulr
        );
    auto is_good_mul = [&](LL mul) {
     Frac mid = get frac(mul):
      return is ok(mid) == current dir and max(mid.
        first, mid.second) <= max_value;
   LL power = 1:
    for(; is good mul(power); power *= 2) {}
   LL bl = power / 2 + 1, br = power;
    while(bl != br) {
     LL bm = (bl + br) / 2;
     if(not is_good_mul(bm))
       br = bm:
      else
```

```
tie(left, right) = pair(get_frac(bl - 1), get_frac
  if(current dir == 0)
    swap(left, right);
  current dir ^= 1;
return best_found;
```

crt #e206d9 . includes: extended-acd

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log n\right)\!\text{, crt(a, m, b, n) zwraca takie }x\text{, }\dot{\mathbf{z}}\mathbf{e}\;x\;\mathrm{mod}\;m=a\;\mathrm{oraz}$ $x \mod n = b$, m oraz n nie muszą być wzlędnie pierwsze, ale może nie być wtedy rozwiazania (assert wywali, ale można zmienić na return -1).

```
LL crt(LL a, LL m, LL b, LL n) {
 if(n > m) swap(a, b), swap(m, n);
 auto [d, x, y] = extended_gcd(m, n);
 assert((a - b) % d == 0);
 LL ret = (b - a) % n * x % n / d * m + a;
 return ret < 0 ? ret + m * n / d : ret;
```

determinant

 $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$, wyznacznik macierzy (modulo lub double)

```
T determinant(vector<vector<T>>& a) {
 int n = ssize(a);
 T res = 1:
 REP(i, n) {
   int b = i;
   FOR(j, i + 1, n - 1)
      if(abs(a[j][i]) > abs(a[b][i]))
       b = j;
   if(i != b)
     swap(a[i], a[b]), res = sub(0, res);
   res = mul(res, a[i][i]);
   if (equal(res, 0))
     return 0:
   FOR(j, i + 1, n - 1) {
     T v = divide(a[j][i], a[i][i]);
     if (not equal(v, 0))
       FOR(k, i + 1, n - 1)
          a[j][k] = sub(a[j][k], mul(v, a[i][k]));
 return res:
```

discrete-log

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{m}\log n\right)$ czasowo, $\mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{n}\right)$ pamięciowo, dla liczby pierwszej mod oraz $a,b \nmid mod$ znajdzie e ťakie że $a^e \equiv b \pmod{mod}$. Jak zwróci -1 to nie istnieje.

```
int discrete log(int a. int b) {
 int n = int(sqrt(mod)) + 1;
 int an = 1:
 REP(i, n)
   an = mul(an, a);
  unordered_map < int, int > vals;
 int cur = b;
 FOR(a, 0, n) {
    vals[cur] = q;
   cur = mul(cur, a);
 cur = 1;
 FOR(p, 1, n) {
    cur = mul(cur, an);
   if(vals.count(cur)) {
     int ans = n * p - vals[cur];
      return ans;
```

discrete-root extended-gcd fft-mod fft floor-sum fwht gauss integral

```
return -1:
discrete-root
#7a0737.includes; primitive-root, discrete-log
Dla pierwszego mod oraz a \perp mod, k znaiduje b takie, że b^k = a
(pierwiastek k-tego stopnia z a). Jak zwróci -1 to nie istnieje.
int discrete_root(int a, int k) {
 int g = primitive_root();
  int y = discrete log(powi(q, k), a);
  if(y == -1)
   return -1;
  return powi(g, y);
extended-qcd
\mathcal{O}(\log(\min(a,b))), dla danego (a,b) znajduje takie (\gcd(a,b),x,y),
\dot{z}e\ ax + by = gcd(a,b). auto [gcd, x, y] = extended_gcd(a,
tuple<LL, LL, LL> extended_gcd(LL a, LL b) {
  if(a == 0)
    return {b, 0, 1};
  auto [gcd, x, y] = extended_gcd(b % a, a);
  return {gcd, y - x * (b / a), x};
fft-mod
\mathcal{O}(n \log n), conv mod(a, b) zwraca iloczyn wielomianów modulo, ma
```

```
większą dokładność niż zwykłe fft.
vector<int> conv_mod(vector<int> a, vector<int> b, int
  if(a.empty() or b.empty()) return {};
  vector<int> res(ssize(a) + ssize(b) - 1);
  const int CUTOFF = 125;
  if (min(ssize(a), ssize(b)) <= CUTOFF) {</pre>
   if (ssize(a) > ssize(b))
     swap(a, b);
    REP (i, ssize(a))
     REP (i. ssize(b))
        res[i + j] = int((res[i + j] + LL(a[i]) * b[j
         1) % M):
    return res;
  int B = 32 - __builtin_clz(ssize(res)), n = 1 << B;</pre>
  int cut = int(sqrt(M));
  vector < Complex > L(n), R(n), outl(n), outs(n);
  REP(i, ssize(a)) L[i] = Complex((int) a[i] / cut, (
   int) a[i] % cut);
  REP(i, ssize(b)) R[i] = Complex((int) b[i] / cut, (
   int) b[i] % cut);
  fft(L), fft(R);
  REP(i, n) {
   int i = -i & (n - 1):
    \operatorname{outl}[j] = (L[i] + \operatorname{conj}(L[j])) * R[i] / (2.0 * n);
    outs[j] = (L[i] - conj(L[j])) * R[i] / (2.0 * n) /
       1i:
  fft(outl), fft(outs):
 REP(i, ssize(res)) {
   LL av = LL(real(outl[i]) + 0.5), cv = LL(imag(outs
     [i]) + 0.5);
   LL bv = LL(imag(outl[i]) + 0.5) + LL(real(outs[i])
      + 0.5);
    res[i] = int(((av % M * cut + bv) % M * cut + cv)
     % M);
 return res;
```

```
fft
```

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, conv(a, b) to iloczyn wielomianów.

```
// BEGIN HASH 81676a
using Complex = complex < double >;
void fft(vector < Complex > &a) {
 int n = ssize(a), L = 31 - __builtin_clz(n);
  static vector<complex<long double>> R(2, 1);
  static vector < Complex > rt(2, 1);
  for(static int k = 2; k < n; k *= 2) {</pre>
   R.resize(n), rt.resize(n);
    auto x = polar(1.0L, acosl(-1) / k);
    FOR(i, k, 2 * k - 1)
      rt[i] = R[i] = i & 1 ? R[i / 2] * x : R[i / 2];
  vector<int> rev(n);
  REP(i, n) rev[i] = (rev[i / 2] | (i & 1) << L) / 2;
  REP(i, n) if(i < rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[rev[i]]);</pre>
  for(int k = 1: k < n: k *= 2) {</pre>
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * k) REP(j, k) {
      Complex z = rt[j + k] * a[i + j + k]; // mozna
        zoptowac rozpisujac
      a[i + j + k] = a[i + j] - z;
      a[i + j] += z;
   }
} // END HASH
vector<double> conv(vector<double> &a, vector<double>
  if(a.empty() || b.empty()) return {};
  vector < double > res(ssize(a) + ssize(b) - 1);
  int L = 32 - __builtin_clz(ssize(res)), n = (1 << L)</pre>
  vector < Complex > in(n), out(n);
  copy(a.begin(), a.end(), in.begin());
  REP(i, ssize(b)) in[i].imag(b[i]);
  fft(in);
  for(auto &x : in) x *= x:
  REP(i, n) out[i] = in[-i & (n - 1)] - conj(in[i]);
  REP(i, ssize(res)) res[i] = imag(out[i]) / (4 * n);
  return res:
```

floor-sum

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log a\right)$, liczy $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left\lfloor \frac{a\cdot i+b}{c} \right\rfloor$. Działa dla $0\leq a,b< c$ oraz $1 < c, n < 10^9$. Dla innych n, a, b, c trzeba uważać lub użyć

```
LL floor_sum(LL n, LL a, LL b, LL c) {
 || ans = 0:
 if (a >= c) {
   ans += (n - 1) * n * (a / c) / 2;
  if (b >= c) {
   ans += n * (b / c);
   b %= c:
 LL d = (a * (n - 1) + b) / c:
 if (d == 0) return ans;
 ans += d * (n - 1) - floor_sum(d, c, c - b - 1, a);
  return ans;
```

fwht

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, n musi być potęgą dwójki, fwht_or(a)[i] = suma(j będące podmaska i) a[j], ifwht_or(fwht_or(a)) == a, convolution_or(a, $b)[i] = suma(j | k == i) a[j] * b[k], fwht_and(a)[i] = suma(j)$ będące nadmaską i) a[j], ifwht_and(fwht_and(a)) == a, convolution_and(a, b)[i] = suma(j & k == i) a[j] * b[k],fwht_xor(a)[i] = suma(j oraz i mają parzyście wspólnie zapalonych bitów) a[j] - suma(j oraz i mają nieparzyście) a[j], ifwht_xor(fwht_xor(a)) == a,convolution_xor(a, b)[i] = suma(j k[] == i) a[j] * b[k].

```
// BEGIN HASH aa6152
```

```
vector < int > fwht_or(vector < int > a) {
 int n = ssize(a);
 assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0);
 for(int s = 1; 2 * s <= n; s *= 2)
   for(int l = 0; l < n; l += 2 * s)
     for(int i = l; i < l + s; ++i)</pre>
       a[i + s] += a[i];
 return a:
vector<int> ifwht_or(vector<int> a) {
 int n = ssize(a);
 assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0):
 for(int s = n / 2; s >= 1; s /= 2)
   for(int l = 0; l < n; l += 2 * s)
      for(int i = l; i < l + s; ++i)</pre>
       a[i + s] -= a[i];
 return a:
vector<int> convolution or(vector<int> a, vector<int>
 int n = ssize(a);
 assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0 and ssize(b) == n);
 a = fwht_or(a);
 b = fwht or(b):
 REP(i, n)
   a[i] *= b[i];
 return ifwht or(a);
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH a2177b
vector<int> fwht_and(vector<int> a) {
 int n = ssize(a);
 assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0);
 for(int s = 1; 2 * s <= n; s *= 2)
   for(int l = 0: l < n: l += 2 * s)
     for(int i = l; i < l + s; ++i)</pre>
       a[i] += a[i + s];
 return a:
vector<int> ifwht and(vector<int> a) {
 int n = ssize(a);
 assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0);
 for(int s = n / 2; s >= 1; s /= 2)
   for(int l = 0; l < n; l += 2 * s)
     for(int i = l; i < l + s; ++i)</pre>
       a[i] -= a[i + s];
 return a:
vector<int> convolution and(vector<int> a, vector<int>
 int n = ssize(a);
 assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0 and ssize(b) == n);
 a = fwht_and(a);
 b = fwht and(b):
 REP(i, n)
   a[i] *= b[i];
 return ifwht_and(a);
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 2b923b
vector<int> fwht_xor(vector<int> a) {
 int n = ssize(a);
 assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0);
 for(int s = 1; 2 * s <= n; s *= 2)
   for(int l = 0; l < n; l += 2 * s)
     for(int i = l; i < l + s; ++i) {</pre>
       int t = a[i + s]:
       a[i + s] = a[i] - t;
       a[i] += t;
 return a;
vector<int> ifwht_xor(vector<int> a) {
 int n = ssize(a):
 assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0);
 for(int s = n / 2; s >= 1; s /= 2)
   for(int l = 0; l < n; l += 2 * s)
     for(int i = l; i < l + s; ++i) {</pre>
       int t = a[i + s];
```

```
a[i + s] = (a[i] - t) / 2;
       a[i] = (a[i] + t) / 2;
 return a;
vector<int> convolution_xor(vector<int> a, vector<int>
  b) {
 int n = ssize(a);
 assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0 and ssize(b) == n);
 a = fwht_xor(a);
 b = fwht_xor(b);
 REP(i. n)
   a[i] *= b[i];
 return ifwht_xor(a);
} // END HASH
```

Gauss #d36ccd,includes: matrix-header

 $\mathcal{O}(nm(n+m))$, Wrzucam n vectorów {wsp_x0, wsp_x1, ..., wsp_xm - 1, suma}, gauss wtedy zwraca liczbę rozwiązań (0, 1 albo 2 (tzn. nieskończoność)) oraz jedno poprawne rozwiązanie (o ile istnieje). Przykład gauss({2, -1, 1, 7}, {1, 1, 1, 1}, {0, 1, -1, 6.5}) zwraca (1, {6.75, 0.375, -6.125}).

```
pair<int, vector<T>> gauss(vector<vector<T>> a) {
 int n = ssize(a); // liczba wierszy
 int m = ssize(a[0]) - 1; // liczba zmiennych
 vector<int> where(m, -1); // w ktorym wierszu jest
    zdefiniowana i-ta zmienna
  for(int col = 0, row = 0; col < m and row < n; ++col</pre>
   ) {
    int sel = row;
    for(int y = row; y < n; ++y)
      if(abs(a[y][col]) > abs(a[sel][col]))
        sel = y;
    if(equal(a[sel][col]. 0))
     continue;
    for(int x = col; x <= m; ++x)
      swap(a[sel][x], a[row][x]);
   // teraz sel jest nieaktualne
    where[col] = row;
    for(int y = 0; y < n; ++y)
     if(y != row) {
        T wspolczynnik = divide(a[y][col], a[row][col
        for(int x = col; x \le m; ++x)
          a[y][x] = sub(a[y][x], mul(wspolczynnik, a[
            row][x]));
    ++ row:
 vector<T> answer(m);
 for(int col = 0; col < m; ++col)</pre>
   if(where[col] != -1)
      answer[col] = divide(a[where[col]][m], a[where[
        col]][col]);
 for(int row = 0; row < n; ++row) {</pre>
    T got = 0:
   for(int col = 0; col < m; ++col)</pre>
     got = add(got, mul(answer[col], a[row][col]));
    if(not equal(got, a[row][m]))
     return {0, answer};
 for(int col = 0; col < m; ++col)</pre>
   if(where[col] == -1)
     return {2, answer};
 return {1, answer};
```

integral

O(idk), zwraca całke f na [l, r].

```
using D = long double;
D simpson(function < D (D) > f, D l, D r) {
 return (f(l) + 4 * f((l + r) / 2) + f(r)) * (r - l)
    / 6:
```

lagrange-consecutive matrix-header matrix-inverse miller-rabin ntt pi polynomial

```
D integrate(function < D (D) > f, D l, D r, D s, D eps) {
 D m = (l + r) / 2;
 D sl = simpson(f, l, m), sr = simpson(f, m, r), s2 =
  if(abs(s2 - s) < 15 * eps or r - l < 1e-10)
   return s2 + (s2 - s) / 15:
  return integrate(f, l, m, sl, eps / 2)
    + integrate(f, m, r, sr, eps / 2);
D integrate(function < D (D) > f, D l, D r) {
 return integrate(f, l, r, simpson(f, l, r), 1e-8);
```

lagrange-consecutive

 $\mathcal{O}(n)$, przyjmuje wartości wielomianu w punktach $0, 1, \ldots, n-1$ i wylicza jego wartość w x. lagrange consecutive($\{2, 3, 4\}, 3\} =$

```
int lagrange consecutive(vector<int> y, int x) {
 int n = ssize(y), fac = 1, pref = 1, suff = 1, ret =
  FOR(i, 1, n) fac = mul(fac, i);
  fac = inv(fac);
  REP(i. n) {
   fac = mul(fac, n - i);
   y[i] = mul(y[i], mul(pref, fac));
   y[n - 1 - i] = mul(y[n - 1 - i], mul(suff, mul(i %))
      2 ? mod - 1 : 1, fac)));
    pref = mul(pref, sub(x, i));
   suff = mul(suff, sub(x, n - 1 - i));
 REP(i, n) ret = add(ret, y[i]);
 return ret:
```

matrix-header

Funkcje pomocnicze do algorytmów macierzowych.

```
#if 1
#ifdef CHANGABLE MOD
int mod = 998'244'353:
constexpr int mod = 998'244'353;
#endif
// BEGIN HASH 2216e3
bool equal(int a, int b) {
 return a == b:
int mul(int a, int b) {
  return int(a * LL(b) % mod);
int add(int a, int b) {
 a += b:
  return a >= mod ? a - mod : a;
int powi(int a, int b) {
  for(int ret = 1;; b /= 2) {
    if(b == 0)
     return ret:
    if(b & 1)
     ret = mul(ret, a);
    a = mul(a, a);
int inv(int x) {
 return powi(x, mod - 2);
int divide(int a, int b) {
 return mul(a, inv(b));
int sub(int a, int b) {
 return add(a, mod - b);
using T = int:
// END HASH
```

```
// BEGIN HASH a32baf
constexpr double eps = 1e-9:
bool equal(double a, double b) {
  return abs(a - b) < eps;
#define OP(name, op) double name(double a, double b) {
   return a op b; }
OP(mul, *)
OP(add, +)
OP(divide, /)
OP(sub. -)
using T = double;
// END HASH
#endif
```

matrix-inverse

int n = ssize(a);

 $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$, odwrotność macierzy (modulo lub double). Zwraca rząd macierzy. Dla odwracalnych macierzy (rzad = n) w a znaidzie sie iei odwrotność.

int inverse(vector<vector<T>>& a) {

```
vector < int > col(n):
vector h(n, vector<T>(n));
REP(i n)
 h[i][i] = 1, col[i] = i;
REP(i, n) {
 int r = i. c = i:
 FOR(j, i, n - 1) FOR(k, i, n - 1)
    if(abs(a[j][k]) > abs(a[r][c]))
      r = j, c = k;
 if (equal(a[r][c], 0))
    return i;
 a[i].swap(a[r]):
 h[i].swap(h[r]);
 REP(j, n)
   swap(a[j][i], a[j][c]), swap(h[j][i], h[j][c]);
  swap(col[i], col[c]);
 T v = a[i][i];
 FOR(j, i + 1, n - 1) {
   T f = divide(a[j][i], v);
    a[i][i] = 0:
    FOR(k, i + 1, n - 1)
     a[j][k] = sub(a[j][k], mul(f, a[i][k]));
     h[j][k] = sub(h[j][k], mul(f, h[i][k]));
 FOR(j, i + 1, n - 1)
   a[i][j] = divide(a[i][j], v);
   h[i][j] = divide(h[i][j], v);
 a[i][i] = 1;
for(int i = n - 1; i > 0; --i) REP(j, i) {
 T v = a[j][i];
 REP(k. n)
    h[i][k] = sub(h[i][k], mul(v, h[i][k]));
 REP(j, n)
    a[col[i]][col[j]] = h[i][j];
return n:
```

miller-rabin

 $\mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$ test pierwszości Millera-Rabina, działa dla long longów.

```
LL llmul(LL a, LL b, LL m) {
 return LL(__int128_t(a) * b % m);
LL llpowi(LL a, LL n, LL m) {
 for (LL ret = 1:: n /= 2) {
   if (n == 0)
```

```
return ret;
    if (n % 2)
      ret = llmul(ret, a, m);
    a = llmul(a, a, m);
bool miller rabin(LL n) {
 if(n < 2) return false;</pre>
 int r = 0;
 LL d = n - 1:
 while(d % 2 == 0)
   d /= 2, r++:
 for(int a: {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504,
    1795265022}) {
    if (a % n == 0) continue;
   LL x = llpowi(a, d, n);
    if(x == 1 || x == n - 1)
     continue:
    bool composite = true;
    REP(i, r - 1) {
     x = llmul(x, x, n);
      if(x == n - 1) {
        composite = false;
       break:
    if(composite) return false;
 return true;
```

ntt

#cae153, includes: simple-modulo

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ mnożenie wielomianów mod 998244353.

```
// BEGIN HASH a27376
using vi = vector<int>;
constexpr int root = 3;
void ntt(vi& a, int n, bool inverse = false) {
 assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0);
 a.resize(n);
 vi b(n);
 for(int w = n / 2; w; w /= 2, swap(a, b)) {
   int r = powi(root, (mod - 1) / n * w), m = 1;
   for(int i = 0: i < n: i += w * 2. m = mul(m. r))</pre>
      REP(j, w) {
     int u = a[i + j], v = mul(a[i + j + w], m);
     b[i / 2 + j] = add(u, v);
     b[i / 2 + j + n / 2] = sub(u, v);
 if(inverse) {
   reverse(a.begin() + 1, a.end());
   int invn = inv(n):
   for(int& e : a) e = mul(e, invn);
} // END HASH
vi conv(vi a, vi b) {
 if(a.empty() or b.empty()) return {};
 int l = ssize(a) + ssize(b) - 1, sz = 1 << __lg(2 *</pre>
   l - 1);
 ntt(a, sz), ntt(b, sz);
 REP(i, sz) a[i] = mul(a[i], b[i]);
 ntt(a, sz, true), a.resize(l);
 return a;
```

ρi

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n^{\frac{3}{4}}\right)$, liczba liczb pierwszych na przedziale [1, n]. Pi pi(n); pi.query(d); // musi zachodzic d | n

```
struct Pi {
 vector<LL> w, dp;
 int id(LL v) {
   if (v <= w.back() / v)
     return int(v - 1);
```

```
return ssize(w) - int(w.back() / v);
 Pi(LL n) {
   for (LL i = 1; i * i <= n; ++i) {
     w.push back(i);
     if (n / i != i)
       w.emplace back(n / i);
    sort(w.begin(), w.end());
    for (LL i : w)
      dp.emplace_back(i - 1);
    for (LL i = 1: (i + 1) * (i + 1) <= n: ++i) {
     if (dp[i] == dp[i - 1])
       continue:
      for (int j = ssize(w) - 1; w[j] >= (i + 1) * (i
       + 1); --j)
       dp[j] = dp[id(w[j] / (i + 1))] - dp[i - 1];
 LL query(LL v) {
   assert(w.back() % v == 0);
    return dp[id(v)];
};
```

polynomial

Operacje na wielomianach mod 998244353, deriv, integr $\mathcal{O}(n)$, powi_deg $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot deg)$, sqrt, inv, log, exp, powi, div $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, powi slow, eval, inter $\mathcal{O}(n \log^2 n)$ Ogólnie to przepisujemy co chcemy. Funkcje oznaczone jako KONIECZNÉ są wymagane. Funkcje oznaczone WYMAGA ABC wymagają wcześniejszego przepisania ABC. deriv(a) zwraca a', integr(a) zwraca $\int a$, powi(_deg_slow)(a, k, n) zwraca $a^k \pmod{x^n}$, sort(a, n) zwraca $a^{\frac{1}{2}} \pmod{x^n}$, inv(a, n) zwraca $a^{-1} \pmod{x^n}$, $\log(a, n)$ zwraca $\ln(a) \pmod{x^n}$, $\exp(a, n)$ zwraca $exp(a) (mod x^n)$, div(a, b) zwraca (q, r) takie, że a = qb + r, eval(a, x) zwraca y taki, że $a(x_i) = y_i$, inter(x, y) zwraca a taki, że $a(x_i) = y_i$.

```
// BEGIN HASH a3f23c
vi mod_xn(const vi& a, int n) { // KONIECZNE
 return vi(a.begin(), a.begin() + min(n, ssize(a)));
void sub(vi& a, const vi& b) { // KONIECZNE
 a.resize(max(ssize(a), ssize(b)));
 REP(i, ssize(b)) a[i] = sub(a[i], b[i]);
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 54eb36
vi deriv(vi a) {
 REP(i, ssize(a)) a[i] = mul(a[i], i);
 if(ssize(a)) a.erase(a.begin());
 return a;
vi integr(vi a) {
 int n = ssize(a):
 a.insert(a.begin(), 0);
  static vi f{1}:
 FOR(i, ssize(f), n) f.emplace back(mul(f[i - 1], i))
  int r = inv(f[n]);
  for(int i = n; i > 0; --i)
   a[i] = mul(a[i], mul(r, f[i - 1])), r = mul(r, i);
  return a;
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 619db0
vi powi deg(const vi& a, int k, int n) {
 assert(ssize(a) and a[0] != 0);
 vi v(n), f(n, 1);
  v[0] = powi(a[0], k);
  REP(i, n - 1) f[i + 1] = mul(f[i], n - i);
  int r = inv(mul(f[n - 1], a[0]));
  FOR(i, 1, n - 1) {
    FOR(j, 1, min(ssize(a) - 1, i)) {
      v[i] = add(v[i], mul(a[j], mul(v[i - j], sub(mul)))
        (k, j), i - j))));
    v[i] = mul(v[i], mul(r, f[n - i]));
```

```
r = mul(r, i);
 return v;
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 6ab640
vi powi_slow(const vi &a, int k, int n) {
 vi v\{1\}, b = mod xn(a, n);
 int x = 1; while (x < n) x *= 2;
  while(k) {
   ntt(b, 2 * x);
   if(k & 1) {
     ntt(v. 2 * x):
     REP(i, 2 * x) v[i] = mul(v[i], b[i]);
     ntt(v, 2 * x, true);
     v.resize(x);
    REP(i, 2 * x) b[i] = mul(b[i], b[i]);
    ntt(b, 2 * x, true);
   b.resize(x);
   k /= 2;
 return mod_xn(v, n);
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 7501aa
vi sqrt(const vi& a, int n) {
 auto at = [&](int i) { if(i < ssize(a)) return a[i];</pre>
    else return 0; };
  assert(ssize(a) and a[0] == 1);
  const int inv2 = inv(2);
  vi v{1}, f{1}, g{1};
  for(int x = 1; x < n; x *= 2) {</pre>
   vi z = v;
   ntt(z, x);
   vi b = a:
    REP(i, x) b[i] = mul(b[i], z[i]);
    ntt(b, x, true);
    REP(i, x / 2) b[i] = 0;
   ntt(b, x);
    REP(i, x) b[i] = mul(b[i], g[i]);
    ntt(b, x, true);
    REP(i, x / 2) f.emplace_back(sub(0, b[i + x / 2]))
    REP(i, x) z[i] = mul(z[i], z[i]);
    ntt(z, x, true);
    vi c(2 * x);
    REP(i, x) c[i + x] = sub(add(at(i), at(i + x)), z[
     i]);
    ntt(c, 2 * x);
   q = f:
   ntt(g, 2 * x);
    REP(i, 2 * x) c[i] = mul(c[i], g[i]);
   ntt(c, 2 * x, true);
   REP(i, x) v.emplace_back(mul(c[i + x], inv2));
 return mod_xn(v, n);
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 332e47
vi inv(const vi& a, int n) {
 assert(ssize(a) and a[0] != 0);
 vi v{inv(a[0])};
  for(int x = 1; x < n; x *= 2) {
   vi f = mod_xn(a, 2 * x), g = v;
   ntt(g, 2 * x);
   REP(k, 2) {
     ntt(f. 2 * x):
     REP(i, 2 * x) f[i] = mul(f[i], g[i]);
     ntt(f, 2 * x, true);
     REP(i, x) f[i] = 0;
   sub(v, f);
 return mod_xn(v, n);
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 84c3a2
vi log(const vi& a, int n) { // WYMAGA deriv, integr,
 assert(ssize(a) and a[0] == 1);
```

```
return integr(mod_xn(conv(deriv(mod_xn(a, n)), inv(a
    , n)), n - 1));
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 3c652f
vi exp(const vi& a, int n) { // WYMAGA deriv, integr
 assert(a.empty() or a[0] == 0);
  vi v\{1\}, f\{1\}, g, h\{0\}, s;
  for(int x = 1; x < n; x *= 2) {
   q = v;
    REP(k, 2) {
     ntt(g, (2 - k) * x);
      if(!k) s = g;
      REP(i, x) g[i] = mul(g[(2 - k) * i], h[i]);
      ntt(g, x, true);
      REP(i, x / 2) g[i] = 0;
    sub(f, g);
    vi b = deriv(mod_xn(a, x));
   ntt(b, x);
    REP(i, x) b[i] = mul(s[2 * i], b[i]);
   ntt(b, x, true);
    vi c = deriv(v);
    sub(c, b);
    rotate(c.begin(), c.end() - 1, c.end());
    ntt(c, 2 * x);
   h = f:
    ntt(h, 2 * x);
   REP(i, 2 * x) c[i] = mul(c[i], h[i]);
    ntt(c, 2 * x, true);
    c.resize(x);
    vi t(x - 1);
    c.insert(c.begin(), t.begin(), t.end());
   vi d = mod_xn(a, 2 * x);
   sub(d. integr(c)):
   d.erase(d.begin(), d.begin() + x);
   ntt(d, 2 * x);
   REP(i, 2 * x) d[i] = mul(d[i], s[i]);
   ntt(d, 2 * x, true);
    REP(i, x) v.emplace back(d[i]);
  return mod xn(v, n);
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 791f11
vi powi(const vi& a, int k, int n) { // WYMAGA log,
  vi v = mod_xn(a, n);
  int cnt = 0;
  while(cnt < ssize(v) and !v[cnt])</pre>
    ++cnt:
  if(LL(cnt) * k >= n)
   return {};
  v.erase(v.begin(), v.begin() + cnt);
  if(v.emptv())
   return k ? vi{} : vi{1};
  int powi0 = powi(v[0], k);
  int inv0 = inv(v[0]);
  for(int& e : v) e = mul(e, inv0);
  v = log(v, n - cnt * k);
  for(int& e : v) e = mul(e, k);
  v = exp(v, n - cnt * k);
  for(int& e : v) e = mul(e, powi0);
 vi t(cnt * k, 0);
 v.insert(v.begin(), t.begin(), t.end());
  return v;
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH b14b84
pair < vi, vi > div_slow(vi a, const vi& b) {
  while(ssize(a) >= ssize(b)) {
   x.emplace_back(mul(a.back(), inv(b.back())));
   if(x.back() != 0)
      REP(i, ssize(b))
        a.end()[-i - 1] = sub(a.end()[-i - 1], mul(x.
          back(), b.end()[-i - 1]));
   a.pop_back();
  reverse(x.begin(), x.end());
```

```
return {x, a};
pair < vi, vi > div(vi a, const vi& b) { // WYMAGA inv,
  div slow
 const int d = ssize(a) - ssize(b) + 1;
 if (d <= 0)
   return {{}, a};
 if (min(d, ssize(b)) < 250)
   return div_slow(a, b);
 vi x = mod_xn(conv(mod_xn({a.rbegin(), a.rend()}, d)
   , inv({b.rbegin(), b.rend()}, d)), d);
 reverse(x.begin(), x.end());
 sub(a, conv(x, b));
 return {x, mod_xn(a, ssize(b))};
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 63ab5c
vi build(vector<vi> &tree, int v, auto l, auto r) {
 if (r - l == 1) {
   return tree[v] = vi{sub(0, *l), 1};
   auto M = l + (r - l) / 2;
   return tree[v] = conv(build(tree, 2 * v, l, M),
      build(tree, 2 * v + 1, M, r));
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 5c0f7a
int eval single(const vi& a, int x) {
 int v = 0:
 for (int i = ssize(a) - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
   y = mul(y, x);
   y = add(y, a[i]);
 return y;
vi eval helper(const vi& a, vector<vi>& tree, int v,
 auto l, auto r) {
 if (r - l == 1) {
   return {eval_single(a, *l)};
 } else {
   auto m = l + (r - l) / 2;
   vi A = eval helper(div(a, tree[2 * v]).second,
      tree, 2 * v, l, m);
    vi B = eval helper(div(a, tree[2 * v + 1]).second,
       tree, 2 * v + 1, m, r);
   A.insert(A.end(), B.begin(), B.end());
   return A:
vi eval(const vi& a, const vi& x) { // WYMAGA div,
  eval_single, build, eval_helper
 if (x.empty())
   return {};
 vector<vi> tree(4 * ssize(x)):
 build(tree, 1, begin(x), end(x));
 return eval_helper(a, tree, 1, begin(x), end(x));
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 3d9c66
vi inter helper(const vi& a, vector<vi>& tree, int v,
 auto l, auto r, auto ly, auto ry) {
 if (r - l == 1) {
   return {mul(*ly, inv(a[0]))};
   auto m = l + (r - l) / 2;
   auto my = ly + (ry - ly) / 2;
   vi A = inter_helper(div(a, tree[2 * v]).second,
     tree, 2 * v, l, m, ly, my);
    vi B = inter helper(div(a, tree[2 * v + 1]).second
      , tree, 2 * v + 1, m, r, my, ry);
   vi L = conv(A, tree[2 * v + 1]);
   vi R = conv(B, tree[2 * v]);
   RFP(i. ssize(R))
     L[i] = add(L[i], R[i]);
   return L;
```

power – Sufficiency sum $\mathcal{O}(k \log k)$, power binomial sum $\mathcal{O}(k)$. power monomial sum (i,k) power binomial sum (i,k) power

```
// BEGIN HASH 758c3b
int power_monomial_sum(int a, int k, int n) {
 if (n == 0) return 0;
 int p = 1, b = 1, c = 0, d = a, inva = inv(a);
 vector < int > v(k + 1, k == 0);
 FOR(i. 1. k) v[i] = add(v[i - 1], mul(p = mul(p, a).
    powi(i, k)));
  BinomCoeff bc(k + 1):
 REP(i, k + 1) {
   c = add(c, mul(bc(k + 1, i), mul(v[k - i], b)));
   b = mul(b, sub(0, a));
 c = mul(c, inv(powi(sub(1, a), k + 1)));
 REP(i, k + 1) v[i] = mul(sub(v[i], c), d = mul(d,
   inva)):
 return add(c, mul(lagrange_consecutive(v, n - 1),
   powi(a, n - 1)));
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 7f9702
int power binomial sum(int a, int k, int n) {
 int p = powi(a, n), inva1 = inv(sub(a, 1)), binom =
   1 ans = 0:
  BinomCoeff bc(k + 1);
  REP(i, k + 1) {
   ans = sub(mul(p. binom), mul(ans. a)):
   if(!i) ans = sub(ans, 1);
   ans = mul(ans. inva1):
   binom = mul(binom, mul(n - i, mul(bc.rev[i + 1],
     bc.fac[i])));
 return ans:
} // END HASH
```

primitive-root

8870d1, includes: simple-modulo, rho-pollard

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log^2(mod)\right)$, dla pierwszego mod znajduje generator modulo mod (z być może spora stałą).

```
int primitive root() {
 if(mod == 2)
   return 1:
 int q = mod - 1;
 vector<LL> v = factor(q);
 vector < int > fact;
 REP(i, ssize(v))
   if(!i or v[i] != v[i - 1])
      fact.emplace_back(v[i]);
  while(true) {
    int g = rd(2, q);
   auto is_good = [&] {
     for(auto &f : fact)
       if(powi(g, q / f) == 1)
         return false;
     return true;
    if(is_good())
     return g;
```

pythagorean-triples

```
Wyznacza wszystkie trójki (a,b,c) takie, że a^2+b^2=c^2, gcd(a,b,c)=1 oraz c\leq limit. Zwraca tylko jedną z (a,b,c) oraz (b,a,c).
```

```
vector<tuple<int, int, int>> pythagorean_triples(int
 limit) {
  vector<tuple<int, int, int>> ret;
  function < void(int, int, int) > gen = [&](int a, int b
    , int c) {
    if (c > limit)
     return:
    ret.emplace_back(a, b, c);
    REP(i, 3) {
     gen(a + 2 * b + 2 * c, 2 * a + b + 2 * c, 2 * a
       + 2 * b + 3 * c);
     a = -a:
     if (i) b = -b;
 1:
 gen(3, 4, 5);
 return ret;
```

rho-pollard

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)$, factor(n) zwraca vector dzielników pierwszych n,

niekoniecznie posortowany, get_patrs(n) zwraca posortowany vector par (dzielnik pierwszych, krotność) dla liczby n, all_factors(n) zwraca vector wszystkich dzielników n, niekoniecznie posortowany, factor(12) = {2, 2, 3}, factor(545423) = {53, 41, 251}; get_patrs(12) = {(2, 2), (3, 1)} all_factors(12) = {1, 3, 2, 6, 4, 42}

```
2), (3, 1)}, all factors(12) = {1, 3, 2, 6, 4, 12}.
// BEGIN HASH ffa3b2
LL rho_pollard(LL n) {
 if(n % 2 == 0) return 2;
  for(LL i = 1;; i++) {
   auto f = [&](LL x) { return (llmul(x, x, n) + i) %
      n: }:
    LL x = 2, y = f(x), p;
    while((p = \_gcd(n - x + y, n)) == 1)
     x = f(x), y = f(f(y));
    if(p != n) return p;
vector<LL> factor(LL n) {
 if(n == 1) return {};
 if(miller_rabin(n)) return {n};
 LL x = rho pollard(n);
 auto l = factor(x), r = factor(n / x);
 l.insert(l.end(), r.begin(), r.end());
 return l;
} // END HASH
vector<pair<LL, int>> get_pairs(LL n) {
 auto v = factor(n);
 sort(v.begin(), v.end());
  vector<pair<LL, int>> ret;
  REP(i, ssize(v)) {
   int x = i + 1;
    while (x < ssize(v) \text{ and } v[x] == v[i])
     ++x:
    ret.emplace_back(v[i], x - i);
   i = x - 1;
 return ret:
vector<LL> all_factors(LL n) {
 auto v = get pairs(n);
 vector<LL> ret;
  function < void(LL, int) > gen = [%](LL val, int p) {
   if (p == ssize(v)) {
     ret.emplace_back(val);
     return;
```

auto [x, cnt] = v[p];

gen(val, p + 1);

```
REP(i, cnt) {
    val *= x;
    gen(val, p + 1);
};
gen(1, 0);
return ret;
}
```

same-div

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{n}\right)$, wyznacza przedziały o takiej samej wartości $\lfloor n/x \rfloor$ lub $\lceil n/x \rceil$. same_floor(8) = {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 4), (5, 8)}, same_ceti(8) = {(8, 8), (4, 7), (3, 3), (2, 2), (1, 1)}, na konteście raczej checemy przepisać tylko pętlę i od razu wykonywać obliczenia na parze (l, r) zamiast grupować wszyskie przedziały w vectorze. Dla n będącego intem można zmienić wszystkie LL na int, w celu zbicia stałej.

```
// BEGIN HASH bd7b20
vector<pair<LL, LL>> same floor(LL n) {
  vector<pair<LL, LL>> v;
  for (LL l = 1, r; l <= n; l = r + 1) {
   r = n / (n / l);
   v.emplace_back(l, r);
  return v;
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 302f7f
vector<pair<LL, LL>> same_ceil(LL n) {
  vector<pair<LL, LL>> v;
  for (LL r = n, l; r >= 1; r = l - 1) {
   l = (n + r - 1) / r;
   l = (n + l - 1) / l;
   v.emplace_back(l, r);
  return v;
} // END HASH
```

sieve

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, steve(n) przetwarza liczby do n włącznie, comp[i] oznacza czy i jest złożone, prime zawiera wszystkie liczby pierwsze <= n, na moim kompie dła n=1e8 działa w 0.7s.

```
vector<boxty>
vector<int> comp;
vector<int> prime;
void sieve(int n) {
    prime.clear();
    comp.resize(n + 1);
    FOR(i, 2, n) {
        if(!comp[i]) prime.emplace_back(i);
        REP(j, ssize(prime)) {
            if(i * prime[j] > n) break;
            comp[i * prime[j]] = true;
            if(i % prime[j] == 0) break;
        }
    }
}
```

simple-modulo

podstawowe operacje na modulo, pamiętać o constexpr.

```
#ifdef CHANGABLE_MOD
int mod = 998'244'353;
#else
constexpr int mod = 998'244'353;
#endif
int add(int a, int b) {
    a += b;
    return a >= mod ? a - mod : a;
}
int sub(int a, int b) {
    return add(a, mod - b);
}
int mul(int a, int b) {
    return int(a * LL(b) % mod);
```

```
int powi(int a, int b) {
 for(int ret = 1;; b /= 2) {
   if(b == 0)
      return ret;
    if(b & 1)
      ret = mul(ret, a);
    a = mul(a, a);
int inv(int x) {
 return powi(x. mod - 2):
struct BinomCoeff {
  vector<int> fac, rev;
  BinomCoeff(int n) {
    fac = rev = vector(n + 1, 1);
   FOR(i, 1, n) fac[i] = mul(fac[i - 1], i);
   rev[n] = inv(fac[n]);
    for(int i = n; i > 0; --i)
      rev[i - 1] = mul(rev[i], i);
  int operator()(int n, int k) {
   return mul(fac[n], mul(rev[n - k], rev[k]));
};
```

simplex

 $\mathcal{O}\left(szybko\right)$, Simplex(n, m) tworzy lpsolver z n zmiennymi oraz m ograniczeniami, rozwiązuje max cx przy Ax < b.

```
#define FIND(n, expr) [&] { REP(i, n) if(expr) return
i; return -1; }()
struct Simplex {
 using T = double;
 const T eps = 1e-9, inf = 1/.0;
 int n, m;
 vector<int> N. B:
 vector<vector<T>> A;
 vector<T> b. c:
 T res = 0;
 Simplex(int vars, int eqs)
   : n(vars), m(eqs), N(n), B(m), A(m, vector<T>(n)),
      b(m), c(n) {
   REP(i, n) N[i] = i;
   REP(i, m) B[i] = n + i;
 void pivot(int eq, int var) {
   T coef = 1 / A[eq][var], k;
   REP(i. n)
     if(abs(A[eq][i]) > eps) A[eq][i] *= coef;
    A[eq][var] *= coef, b[eq] *= coef;
   REP(r, m) if(r != eq \&\& abs(A[r][var]) > eps) {
     k = -A[r][var], A[r][var] = 0;
     REP(i, n) A[r][i] += k * A[eq][i];
     b[r] += k * b[eq];
   k = c[var], c[var] = 0;
   REP(i, n) c[i] -= k * A[eq][i];
   res += k * b[eq];
   swap(B[eq], N[var]);
 bool solve() {
   int eq, var;
    while(true) {
     if((eq = FIND(m, b[i] < -eps)) == -1) break;
     if((var = FIND(n, A[eq][i] < -eps)) == -1) {</pre>
       res = -inf; // no solution
       return false;
     pivot(eq, var);
     if((var = FIND(n, c[i] > eps)) == -1) break;
     ea = -1:
     REP(i, m) if(A[i][var] > eps
```

tonelli-shanks

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log^2(p)\right)$), dla pierwszego p oraz $0\leq a\leq p-1$ znajduje takie x, że $x^2\equiv a\pmod p$ lub -1 jeżeli takie x nie istnieje, można przepisać by działało dla LL

```
int mul(int a. int b. int p) {
 return int(a * LL(b) % p);
int powi(int a, int b, int p) {
 for (int ret = 1;; b /= 2) {
    if (!b) return ret;
    if (b & 1) ret = mul(ret, a, p);
    a = mul(a, a, p);
int tonelli_shanks(int a, int p) {
 if (a == 0) return 0;
 if (p == 2) return 1;
 if (powi(a, p / 2, p) != 1) return -1;
 int a = p - 1, s = 0, z = 2:
 while (q \% 2 == 0) q /= 2, ++s;
 while (powi(z, p / 2, p) == 1) ++z;
 int c = powi(z, q, p), t = powi(a, q, p);
 int r = powi(a, q / 2 + 1, p);
  while (t != 1) {
   int i = 0, x = t;
   while (x != 1) x = mul(x, x, p), ++i;
    c = powi(c, 1 << (s - i - 1), p); // 1ll dla LL
    r = mul(r, c, p), c = mul(c, c, p);
   t = mul(t, c, p), s = i;
 return c:
```

xor-base

 $\mathcal{O}\left(nB+B^2
ight)$ dla B=bits, dla S wyznacza minimalny zbiór B taki, że każdy element S można zapisać jako xor jakiegoś podzbioru B

```
int highest_bit(int ai) {
    return ai == 0 ? 0 : __lg(ai) + 1;
}
constexpr int bits = 30;
vector<int> xor_base(vector<int> elems) {
    vector<vector<int>> at_bit(bits + 1);
    for(int ai : elems)
        at_bit[highest_bit(ai)].emplace_back(ai);
    for(int b = bits; b >= 1; --b)
        while(ssize(at_bit[b]) > 1) {
        int ai = at_bit[b].back();
        at_bit[b].pop_back();
        ai ^= at_bit[b].back();
        at_bit[lighest_bit(ai)].emplace_back(ai);
    }
    at_bit.erase(at_bit.begin());
    REP(b0, bits - 1)
```

```
for(int a0 : at_bit[b0])
   FOR(b1, b0 + 1, bits - 1)
        for(int &a1 : at_bit[b1])
        if((a1 >> b0) & 1)
        a1 ^= a0;
vector<int> ret;
for(auto &v : at_bit) {
    assert(ssize(v) <= 1);
    for(int ai : v)
        ret.emplace_back(ai);
}
return ret;</pre>
```

Struktury danych (4)

associative-queue

Kolejka wspierająca dowolną operację łączną, $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$ zamortyzowany. Konstruktor przyjmuje dwuargumentowa funkcję oraz jej element neutralny. Dla minów jest AssocQueue<int> q([[(int a , int b){ return min(a, b); }, numeric_limits<int>::max());

```
template < typename T>
struct AssocOueue {
  using fn = function<T(T, T)>;
 fn f:
  vector<pair<T, T>> s1, s2; // {x, f(pref)}
  AssocQueue(fn _f, T e = T()) : f(_f), s1(\{\{e, e\}\}),
   s2({{e, e}}) {}
  void mv() {
   if (ssize(s2) == 1)
     while (ssize(s1) > 1) {
        s2.emplace_back(s1.back().first, f(s1.back().
          first. s2.back().second)):
        s1.pop_back();
  void emplace(T x) {
   s1.emplace_back(x, f(s1.back().second, x));
  void pop() {
   mv();
    s2.pop_back();
  T calc() {
   return f(s2.back().second, s1.back().second);
 T front() {
   mv();
   return s2.back().first;
  int size() {
   return ssize(s1) + ssize(s2) - 2:
  void clear() {
   s1.resize(1);
   s2.resize(1);
```

fenwick-tree-2d

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log^2 n\right)$, pamięć $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$, 2D offline, wywołujemy preprocess(x, y) na pozycjach, które chcemy updateować, później init(). update(x, y, val) dodaje val do [x,y], query(x, y) zwraca sumę na prostokącie (0,0)-(x,y).

```
struct Fenwick2d {
  vector<vector int>> ys;
  vector<fenwick> ft;
  Fenwick2d(int linx) : ys(limx) {}
  void preprocess(int x, int y) {
    for(; x < ssize(ys); x |= x + 1)
      ys[x].push_back(y);
}</pre>
```

```
void init() {
    for(auto &v : ys) {
        sort(v.begin(), v.end());
        ft.emplace_back(ssize(v));
    }
}
int ind(int x, int y) {
    auto it = lower_bound(ys[x].begin(), ys[x].end(),
        y);
    return int(distance(ys[x].begin(), it));
}
void update(int x, int y, LL val) {
    for(; x < ssize(ys); x |= x + 1)
        ft[x].update(ind(x, y), val);
}
LL query(int x, int y) {
    LL sum = 0;
    for(x+; x > 0; x &= x - 1)
        sum += ft[x - 1].query(ind(x - 1, y + 1) - 1);
    return sum;
}
};
```

fenwick-tree

 \mathcal{O} (log n), indeksowane od 0, update(pos, val) dodaje val do elementu pos, query(pos) zwraca sumę [0,pos].

```
struct Fenwick {
   vector<LL> s;
   Fenwick(int n) : s(n) {}
   void update(int pos, LL val) {
      for(; pos < ssize(s); pos |= pos + 1)
            s[pos] += val;
   }
   LL query(int pos) {
      LL ret = 0;
      for(pos++; pos > 0; pos &= pos - 1)
            ret += s[pos - 1];
      return ret;
   }
   LL query(int l, int r) {
      return query(r) - query(l - 1);
   }
};
```

find-union

:3dcbd

 $\mathcal{O}(\alpha(n))$, mniejszy do wiekszego.

```
struct FindUnion {
  vector<int> rep:
  int size(int x) { return -rep[find(x)]; }
  int find(int x) {
   return rep[x] < 0 ? x : rep[x] = find(rep[x]);
  bool same_set(int a, int b) { return find(a) == find
   (b): }
  bool join(int a, int b) {
   a = find(a), b = find(b);
   if(a == b)
      return false;
    if(-rep[a] < -rep[b])
     swap(a, b);
    rep[a] += rep[b];
    rep[b] = a;
    return true;
 FindUnion(int n) : rep(n, -1) {}
};
```

hash-map

#ede6ad,includes: <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>

 $\mathcal{O}(1)$, trzeba przed includem dać undef GLIBCXX DEBUG.

```
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
struct chash {
  const uint64_t C = LL(2e18 * acosl(-1)) + 69;
```

```
const int RANDOM = mt19937(0)();
size_t operator()(uint64_t x) const {
   return __builtin_bswap64((x^RANDOM) * C);
}
};
template<class L, class R>
using hash_map = gp_hash_table<L, R, chash>;
```

lazy-segment-tree

Drzewo przedział-przedział, w miarę abstrakcyjne. Wystarczy zmienić Node i funkcie na nim.

```
struct Node {
LL sum = 0, lazy = 0;
 int sz = 1:
void push_to_sons(Node &n, Node &l, Node &r) {
 auto push to son = [&](Node &c) {
   c.sum += n.lazv * c.sz:
   c.lazv += n.lazv:
 push_to_son(l);
 push to son(r);
 n.lazy = 0;
Node merge(Node l. Node r) {
 return Node{
    .sum = l.sum + r.sum.
   .lazy = 0,
   .sz = l.sz + r.sz
 };
void add_to_base(Node &n, int val) {
n.sum += n.sz * LL(val):
 n.lazy += val;
struct Tree {
 vector<Node> tree:
 int sz = 1;
 Tree(int n) {
   while(sz < n)
     sz *= 2:
    tree.resize(sz * 2);
   for(int v = sz - 1; v >= 1; v--)
     tree[v] = merge(tree[2 * v], tree[2 * v + 1]);
   push_to_sons(tree[v], tree[2 * v], tree[2 * v +
     1]);
 Node qet(int l, int r, int v = 1) {
   if(l == 0 and r == tree[v].sz - 1)
     return tree[v];
   push(v);
   int m = tree[v].sz / 2;
    if(r < m)
     return get(l, r, 2 * v);
   else if(m <= l)</pre>
     return get(l - m, r - m, 2 * v + 1);
     return merge(get(l, m - 1, 2 * v), get(0, r - m,
        2 * v + 1));
 void update(int l, int r, int val, int v = 1) {
   if(l == 0 && r == tree[v].sz - 1) {
      add_to_base(tree[v], val);
     return:
   push(v);
    int m = tree[v].sz / 2;
   if(r < m)
     update(l, r, val, 2 * v);
    else if(m <= l)</pre>
     update(l - m, r - m, val, 2 * v + 1);
     update(l, m - 1, val, 2 * v);
```

```
update(0, r - m, val, 2 * v + 1);
}
tree[v] = merge(tree[2 * v], tree[2 * v + 1]);
};
```

lichao-tree

Dla funkcji, których pary przecinają się co najwyżej raz, oblicza minimum w punkcie x. Podany kod jest dla funkcji liniowych.

```
constexpr LL inf = LL(1e18);
struct Function {
 int a;
 LL b:
 LL operator()(int x) {
   return x * LL(a) + b:
 Function(int p = 0, LL q = inf) : a(p), b(q) {}
ostream& operator << (ostream &os, Function f) {
 return os << pair(f.a, f.b);</pre>
struct LiChaoTree {
 int size = 1:
 vector<Function> tree;
 LiChaoTree(int n) {
    while(size < n)
     size *= 2:
    tree.resize(size << 1);
 LL get min(int x) {
    int v = x + size;
   LL ans = inf;
    while(v) {
     ans = min(ans, tree[v](x));
     v >>= 1:
    return ans;
 void add_func(Function new_func, int v, int l, int r
    int m = (l + r) / 2;
    bool domin l = tree[v](l) > new func(l).
       domin_m = tree[v](m) > new_func(m);
    if(domin m)
     swap(tree[v], new_func);
    if(l == r)
     return;
    else if(domin_l == domin_m)
     add_func(new_func, v << 1 | 1, m + 1, r);
      add func(new func, v << 1, l, m);
 void add_func(Function new_func) {
    add_func(new_func, 1, 0, size - 1);
```

line-container

 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ set dla funkcji liniowych, add(a, b) dodaje funkcję y=ax+b query(x) zwraca największe y w punkcie x.

```
struct Line {
   mutable LL a, b, p;
   LL eval(LL x) const { return a * x + b; }
   bool operator < (const Line & o) const { return a < o.
    a; }
   bool operator < (LL x) const { return p < x; }
};
struct LineContainer : multiset < Line, less <>> {
    // jak double to inf = 1 / .0, div(a, b) = a / b
    const LL inf = LLONG_MAX;
   LL div(LL a, LL b) { return a / b - ((a ^ b) < 0 &&
    a % b); }
   bool intersect(iterator x, iterator y) {</pre>
```

```
if(y == end()) { x->p = inf; return false; }
if(x->a == y->a) x->p = x->b > y->b ? inf : -inf;
else x->p = div(y->b - x->b, x->a - y->a);
return x->p >= y->p;
}
void add(LL a, LL b) {
   auto z = insert({a, b, 0}), y = z++, x = y;
   while(intersect(y, z)) z = erase(z);
   if(x != begin() && intersect(--x, y))
      intersect(x, erase(y));
   while((y = x) != begin() && (--x)->p >= y->p)
      intersect(x, erase(y));
}
LL query(LL x) {
   assert(!empty());
   return lower_bound(x)->eval(x);
};
```

link-cut

IJW

 $\mathcal{O}\left(q\log n\right)$ Link-Cut Tree z wyznaczaniem odległości między wierzchotkami, Ica w zakorzenionym drzewie, dodawaniem na ścieżce, dodawaniem na poddrzewie, zwracaniem sumy na ścieżce, zwracaniem sumy na poddrzewie. Przepisać co się chce (logika lazy jest tylko w Additional Info, można np. zostawić puste funkcje). Wywołać konstruktor, potem set_value na wierzchołkach (aby się ustawiło, że nie-nil to nie-nil) i potem jazda.

```
struct AdditionalInfo {
 using T = LL;
  static constexpr T neutral = 0; // Remember that
   there is a nil vertex!
 T node_value = neutral, splay_value = neutral;//,
   splay value reversed = neutral:
 T whole subtree value = neutral, virtual value =
   neutral:
  T splay lazy = neutral; // lazy propagation on paths
 T splay_size = 0; // O because of nil
 T whole subtree lazy = neutral, whole subtree cancel
     = neutral; // lazy propagation on subtrees
  T whole subtree size = 0, virtual size = 0; // 0
   because of nil
  void set value(T x) {
   node_value = splay_value = whole_subtree_value = x
   splav size = 1:
   whole_subtree_size = 1;
  void update from sons(AdditionalInfo &l,
   AdditionalInfo &r) {
   splay value = l.splay value + node value + r.
     splay_value;
   splay_size = l.splay_size + 1 + r.splay_size;
   whole_subtree_value = l.whole_subtree_value +
      node_value + virtual_value + r.
      whole subtree value:
   whole subtree size = 1.whole subtree size + 1 +
      virtual_size + r.whole_subtree_size;
  void change_virtual(AdditionalInfo &virtual son, int
     delta) {
   assert(delta == -1 or delta == 1);
   virtual_value += delta * virtual_son.
      whole_subtree_value;
   whole subtree value += delta * virtual son.
      whole subtree value;
   virtual size += delta * virtual son.
      whole subtree size;
   whole_subtree_size += delta * virtual_son.
      whole subtree size;
  void push_lazy(AdditionalInfo &l, AdditionalInfo &r,
   l.add_lazy_in_path(splay_lazy);
   r.add_lazy_in_path(splay_lazy);
   splay_lazy = 0;
```

```
void cancel_subtree_lazy_from_parent(AdditionalInfo
    whole_subtree_cancel = parent.whole_subtree_lazy;
  void pull_lazy_from_parent(AdditionalInfo &parent) {
   if(splay size == 0) // nil
      return:
    add_lazy_in_subtree(parent.whole_subtree_lazy -
      whole_subtree_cancel);
    cancel_subtree_lazy_from_parent(parent);
  T get path sum() {
   return splay_value;
 T get_subtree_sum() {
    return whole subtree value;
  void add lazy in path(T x) {
    splay_lazy += x;
    node value += x;
    splay_value += x * splay_size;
    whole_subtree_value += x * splay_size;
  void add_lazy_in_subtree(T x) {
   whole subtree lazv += x:
    node value += x;
    splay_value += x * splay_size;
    whole subtree value += x * whole subtree size;
    virtual_value += x * virtual_size;
struct Splay {
 struct Node {
    array < int, 2> child;
    int parent:
    int subsize_splay = 1;
   bool lazy_flip = false;
    AdditionalInfo info;
  vector < Node > t;
  const int nil;
  Splay(int n)
 : t(n + 1), nil(n) {
   t[nil].subsize_splay = 0;
    for(Node &v : t)
     v.child[0] = v.child[1] = v.parent = nil;
  void apply_lazy_and_push(int v) {
   auto &[l, r] = t[v].child;
    if(t[v].lazy_flip) {
      for(int c : {l, r})
        t[c].lazv flip ^= 1:
      swap(l, r);
    t[v].info.push_lazy(t[l].info, t[r].info, t[v].
      lazy_flip);
    for(int c : {l, r})
      if(c != nil)
        t[c].info.pull lazy from parent(t[v].info);
    t[v].lazy_flip = false;
  void update_from_sons(int v) {
    // assumes that v's info is pushed
    auto [l, r] = t[v].child;
    t[v].subsize_splay = t[l].subsize_splay + 1 + t[r
      1.subsize splav:
    for(int c : {l, r})
     apply_lazy_and_push(c);
    t[v].info.update_from_sons(t[l].info, t[r].info);
  // After that, v is pushed and updated
  void splav(int v) {
    apply_lazy_and_push(v);
    auto set_child = [&](int x, int c, int d) {
      if(x != nil and d != -1)
        t[x].child[d] = c;
```

```
if(c != nil) {
       t[c].parent = x;
        t[c].info.cancel_subtree_lazy_from_parent(t[x
         1. info):
   auto get dir = [&](int x) -> int {
     int p = t[x].parent;
     if(p == nil or (x != t[p].child[0] and x != t[p]
       ].child[1]))
       return -1;
     return t[p].child[1] == x:
   auto rotate = [&](int x, int d) {
     int p = t[x].parent, c = t[x].child[d];
     assert(c != nil);
     set_child(p, c, get_dir(x));
     set_child(x, t[c].child[!d], d);
     set child(c, x, !d);
     update from sons(x):
     update_from_sons(c);
    while(get_dir(v) != -1) {
     int p = t[v].parent. pp = t[p].parent:
     array path_up = {v, p, pp, t[pp].parent};
     for(int i = ssize(path up) - 1: i >= 0: --i) {
       if(i < ssize(path up) - 1)</pre>
         t[path_up[i]].info.pull_lazy_from_parent(t[
            path up[i + 1]].info);
        apply_lazy_and_push(path_up[i]);
     int dp = get_dir(v), dpp = get_dir(p);
     if(dpp == -1)
       rotate(p. dp):
     else if(dp == dpp) {
       rotate(pp, dpp);
        rotate(p, dp);
     else {
       rotate(p, dp);
       rotate(pp, dpp);
struct LinkCut : Splay {
 LinkCut(int n) : Splay(n) {}
 // Cuts the path from x downward, creates path to
    root, splays x.
 int access(int x) {
   int v = x, cv = nil;
   for(; v != nil; cv = v, v = t[v].parent) {
     splav(v):
     int &right = t[v].child[1];
     t[v].info.change_virtual(t[right].info, +1);
     right = cv;
     t[right].info.pull_lazy_from_parent(t[v].info);
     t[v].info.change virtual(t[right].info, -1);
     update from sons(v):
   splay(x);
   return cv:
 // Changes the root to v.
 // Warning: Linking, cutting, getting the distance,
    etc, changes the root.
 void reroot(int v) {
   access(v);
   t[v].lazy_flip ^= 1;
   apply_lazy_and_push(v);
 // Returns the root of tree containing v.
 int get_leader(int v) {
   access(v);
    while(apply_lazy_and_push(v), t[v].child[0] != nil
     v = t[v].child[0];
```

```
splay(v);
  return v;
bool is_in_same_tree(int v, int u) {
  return get leader(v) == get leader(u);
// Assumes that v and u aren't in same tree and v !=
// Adds edge (v, u) to the forest.
void link(int v, int u) {
  reroot(v);
  access(u):
  t[u].info.change virtual(t[v].info, +1);
  assert(t[v].parent == nil):
  t[v].parent = u;
  t[v].info.cancel_subtree_lazy_from_parent(t[u].
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree and v != u.
// Cuts edge going from v to the subtree where is u
// (in particular, if there is an edge (v, u), it
  deletes it).
// Returns the cut parent.
int cut(int v. int u) {
  reroot(u);
  access(v):
  int c = t[v].child[0];
  assert(t[c].parent == v);
  t[v].child[0] = nil;
  t[c].parent = nil;
  t[c].info.cancel_subtree_lazy_from_parent(t[nil].
  update from sons(v);
  while(apply lazy and push(c), t[c].child[1] != nil
   c = t[c].child[1];
  splay(c);
  return c:
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
// Returns their LCA after a reroot operation.
int lca(int root, int v, int u) {
  reroot(root);
  if(v == u)
   return v;
  access(v):
  return access(u);
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
// Returns their distance (in number of edges).
int dist(int v, int u) {
  reroot(v):
  access(u):
  return t[t[u].child[0]].subsize splay;
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
// Returns the sum of values on the path from v to u
auto get_path_sum(int v, int u) {
  reroot(v);
  access(u);
  return t[u].info.get_path_sum();
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
..
// Returns the sum of values on the subtree of vin
  which u isn't present.
auto get subtree sum(int v. int u) {
  u = cut(v, u);
  auto ret = t[v].info.get_subtree_sum();
  link(v, u);
  return ret:
// Applies function f on vertex v (useful for a
  single add/set operation)
void apply_on_vertex(int v, function<void (</pre>
  AdditionalInfo&)> f) {
  access(v):
```

majorized-set ordered-set persistent-treap range-add rmq segment-tree treap 2sat

```
f(t[v].info);
}
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
// Adds val to each vertex in path from v to u.
void add_on_path(int v, int u, int val) {
  reroot(v);
  access(u);
  t[u].info.add_lazy_in_path(val);
}
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
// Adds val to each vertex in subtree of v that
  doesn't have u.
void add_on_subtree(int v, int u, int val) {
  u = cut(v, u);
  t[v].info.add_lazy_in_subtree(val);
  link(v, u);
};
```

majorized-set

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log n\right)$, w s jest zmajoryzowany set, tnsert(p) wrzuca parę p do setu, majoryzuje go (zamortyzowany czas) i zwraca, czy podany element został dodany.

```
template < typename A, typename B>
struct MajorizedSet {
    set < pair < A, B>> s;
    bool insert(pair < A, B>) p) {
        auto x = s.lower_bound(p);
        if (x != s.end() && x -> second >= p.second)
            return false;
        while (x != s.begin() && (--x)-> second <= p.second
            )
            x = s.erase(x);
        s.emplace(p);
        return true;
    }
};</pre>
```

ordered-set

#0a779f,includes: <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>, <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>

insert(x) dodaje element x (nie ma emplace), find_by_order(i) zwraca iterator do i-tego elementu, order_of_key(x) zwraca ile jest mniejszych elementów (x nie musi być w secie). Jeśli chcemy multiseta, to używamy par (val, id). Przed includem trzeba dać undef GLIBCXX DEBUG.

```
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
template < class T > using ordered_set = tree <
   T,
   null_type,
   less < T >,
   rb_tree_tag,
   tree_order_statistics_node_update
  >;
```

persistent-treap

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log n\right)$ Implict Persistent Treap, wszystko indexowane od 0, insert(i, val) insertuję na pozycję i, kopiowanie struktury działa w $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$, robimy sobie vector<Treap> żeby obsługiwać trwałość

```
mt19937 rng_i(0);
struct Treap {
    struct Node {
      int val, prio, sub = 1;
      Node *l = nullptr, *r = nullptr;
      Node(int _val) : val(_val), prio(int(rng_i())) {}
      ~Node() {      delete l;      delete r; }
};
    using pNode = Node*;
    pNode root = nullptr;
    int get_sub(pNode n) {      return n ? n->sub : 0; }
    void update(pNode n) {
      if(!n) return;
      n->sub = get_sub(n->l) + get_sub(n->r) + 1;
```

```
void split(pNode t, int i, pNode &l, pNode &r) {
   if(!t) l = r = nullptr;
    else {
      t = new Node(*t);
      if(i <= get_sub(t->l))
       split(t\rightarrow l, i, l, t\rightarrow l), r = t;
       split(t->r, i - get_sub(t->l) - 1, t->r, r), l
    update(t):
  void merge(pNode &t, pNode l, pNode r) {
    if(!l || !r) t = (l ? l : r);
   else if(l->prio > r->prio) {
     l = new Node(*l);
      merge(l->r, l->r, r), t = l;
    else {
      r = new Node(*r);
      merge(r->l, l, r->l), t = r;
    update(t):
  void insert(pNode &t, int i, pNode it) {
    if(!t) t = it;
   else if(it->prio > t->prio)
      split(t, i, it->l, it->r), t = it;
    else {
      t = new Node(*t);
      if(i <= get sub(t->l))
        insert(t->l, i, it);
        insert(t->r, i - get_sub(t->l) - 1, it);
    update(t);
  void insert(int i, int val) {
   insert(root, i, new Node(val));
  void erase(pNode &t, int i) {
   if(get_sub(t->l) == i)
      merge(t, t->l, t->r);
    else {
      t = new Node(*t):
      if(i <= get_sub(t->l))
       erase(t->l, i);
      else
       erase(t->r, i - get_sub(t->l) - 1);
    update(t);
  void erase(int i) {
   assert(i < get_sub(root));</pre>
   erase(root, i);
};
```

range-add

#65c934, includes: fenwick-tre

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log n\right)$ drzewo przedział-punkt (+,+), wszystko indexowane od 0, update(l, r, val) dodaje val na przedziale [l,r], query(pos) zwraca wartość elementu pos.

```
struct RangeAdd {
  Fenwick f;
  RangeAdd(int n) : f(n) {}
  void update(int l, int r, LL val) {
    f.update(l, val);
    f.update(r + 1, -val);
  }
  LL query(int pos) {
    return f.query(pos);
  }
};
```

```
rmq
#a697d6
\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right) czasowo i pamięciowo, Range Minimum Query z użyciem
sparse table, zapytanie jest w \mathcal{O}(1).
struct RMQ {
 vector<vector<int>> st;
  RMQ(const vector<int> &a) {
    int n = ssize(a), lg = 0;
    while((1 << lg) < n) lg++;
    st.resize(lg + 1, a);
    FOR(i, 1, lg) REP(j, n)
      st[i][j] = st[i - 1][j];
      int q = j + (1 << (i - 1));
      if(q < n) st[i][j] = min(st[i][j], st[i - 1][q])
  int query(int l, int r) {
    int q = _-lg(r - l + 1), x = r - (1 << q) + 1;
    return min(st[q][l], st[q][x]);
```

segment-tree

Drzewa punkt-przedział. Pierwsze ustawia w punkcie i podaje max na przedziałe. Drugie maxuje elementy na przedziałe i podaje wartość w punkcie.

```
struct Tree Get Max {
 using T = int;
 T f(T a, T b) { return max(a, b); }
 const T zero = 0:
 vector<T> tree;
 int sz = 1:
 Tree Get Max(int n) {
    while(sz < n)
     sz *= 2:
    tree.resize(sz * 2, zero);
 void update(int pos, T val) {
   tree[pos += sz] = val;
    while(pos /= 2)
     tree[pos] = f(tree[pos * 2], tree[pos * 2 + 1]);
 T get(int l, int r) {
    l += sz, r += sz;
    if(l == r)
      return tree[l]:
    T ret_l = tree[l], ret_r = tree[r];
    while(l + 1 < r) {
     if(1 % 2 == 0)
        ret_l = f(ret_l, tree[l + 1]);
     if(r % 2 == 1)
       ret_r = f(tree[r - 1], ret_r);
     l /= 2, r /= 2;
    return f(ret_l, ret_r);
struct Tree_Update_Max_On_Interval {
 using T = int;
 vector<T> tree:
 int sz = 1;
 Tree_Update_Max_On_Interval(int n) {
    while(sz < n)
     sz *= 2;
    tree.resize(sz * 2);
 T get(int pos) {
    T ret = tree[pos += sz];
    while(pos /= 2)
     ret = max(ret, tree[pos]);
   return ret;
 void update(int l. int r. T val) {
   l += sz, r += sz;
```

treap

 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ Implict Treap, wszystko indexowane od 0, insert(i, val) insertuję na pozycję i, treap[i] zwraca i-tą wartość.

```
mt19937 rng kev(0):
struct Treap {
 struct Node {
    int prio, val, cnt;
    Node *l = nullptr, *r = nullptr;
    Node(int _val) : prio(int(rng_key())), val(_val)
    ~Node() { delete l; delete r; }
  using pNode = Node*;
  pNode root = nullptr:
  ~Treap() { delete root; }
  int cnt(pNode t) { return t ? t->cnt : 0; }
  void update(pNode t) {
    if(!t) return;
    t \rightarrow cnt = cnt(t \rightarrow l) + cnt(t \rightarrow r) + 1;
 void split(pNode t, int i, pNode &l, pNode &r) {
    if(!t) l = r = nullptr;
    else if(i <= cnt(t->l))
     split(t->l, i, l, t->l), r = t;
     split(t->r, i - cnt(t->l) - 1, t->r, r), l = t;
    update(t);
  void merge(pNode &t, pNode l, pNode r) {
    if(!l || !r) t = (l ? l : r);
    else if(l->prio > r->prio)
     merge(l->r, l->r, r), t = l;
    else
     merge(r->l, l, r->l), t = r;
    update(t);
 void insert(int i, int val) {
    split(root, i, root, t);
    merge(root, root, new Node(val));
    merge(root, root, t);
};
```

Grafy (5)

2sat

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n+m\right)$, Zwraca poprawne przyporządkowanie zmiennym logicznym dla problemu 2-SAT, albo mówi, że takie nie istnieje. Konstruktor przyjmuje liczbę zmiennych, \sim oznacza negację zmiennej. Po wywołaniu solve(), values[0..n-1] zawiera wartości rozwiązania.

```
struct TwoSat {
  int n;
  vector<vector<int>> gr;
  vector<int> values;
  TwoSat(int _n = 0) : n(_n), gr(2 * n) {}
  void either(int f, int j) {
    f = max(2 * f, -1 - 2 * f);
}
```

biconnected cactus-cycles centro-decomp coloring de-brujin

struct CentroDecomp {

```
j = max(2 * j, -1 - 2 * j);
  gr[f].emplace_back(j ^ 1);
 gr[j].emplace_back(f ^ 1);
void set value(int x) { either(x, x); }
void implication(int f, int j) { either(~f, j); }
int add var() {
 gr.emplace_back();
 gr.emplace_back();
 return n++;
void at most one(vector<int>& li) {
 if(ssize(li) <= 1) return;</pre>
  int cur = ~li[0]:
  FOR(i, 2, ssize(li) - 1) {
   int next = add_var();
   either(cur, ~li[i]);
   either(cur, next);
   either(~li[i], next);
   cur = ~next:
 either(cur, ~li[1]);
vector < int > val, comp, z;
int t = 0;
int dfs(int i) {
 int low = val[i] = ++t, x;
  z.emplace_back(i);
  for(auto &e : qr[i]) if(!comp[e])
   low = min(low, val[e] ?: dfs(e));
  if(low == val[i]) do {
   x = z.back(); z.pop_back();
   comp[x] = low;
   if (values[x >> 1] == -1)
      values[x >> 1] = x & 1;
  } while (x != i);
  return val[i] = low;
bool solve() {
 values.assign(n, -1);
 val.assign(2 * n, 0);
  comp = val;
  REP(i, 2 * n) if(!comp[i]) dfs(i);
  REP(i, n) if(comp[2 * i] == comp[2 * i + 1])
   return 0:
 return 1:
```

biconnected

 $\mathcal{O}(n+m)$, dwuspójne składowe, mosty oraz punkty artykulacji, po skonstruowaniu, bicon = zbiór list id krawędzi, bridges = lista id krawędzi bedacymi mostami, arti_points = lista wierzchołków będącymi punktami artykulacji. Tablice są nieposortowane. Wspiera multikrawędzie i wiele spójnych, ale nie pętle.

```
vector<vector<int>> graph;
vector < int > low, pre;
vector<pair<int, int>> edges;
vector<vector<int>> bicon;
vector<int> bicon_stack, arti_points, bridges;
int gtime = 0;
void dfs(int v, int p) {
 low[v] = pre[v] = gtime++;
  bool considered_parent = false;
  int son count = 0:
  bool is arti = false;
  for(int e : graph[v]) {
   int u = edges[e].first ^ edges[e].second ^ v;
   if(u == p and not considered_parent)
     considered_parent = true;
   else if(pre[u] == -1) {
     bicon_stack.emplace_back(e);
      dfs(u. v):
      low[v] = min(low[v], low[u]);
```

```
if(low[u] >= pre[v]) {
          bicon.emplace_back();
            bicon.back().emplace_back(bicon_stack.back
            bicon_stack.pop_back();
         } while(bicon.back().back() != e);
        ++son count;
        if(p != -1 and low[u] >= pre[v])
          is_arti = true;
        if(low[u] > pre[v])
          bridges.emplace back(e);
      else if(pre[v] > pre[u]) {
        low[v] = min(low[v], pre[u]);
        bicon_stack.emplace_back(e);
   if(p == -1 and son_count > 1)
      is arti = true;
    if(is_arti)
      arti_points.emplace_back(v);
  Low(int n, vector<pair<int, int>> _edges) : graph(n)
    , low(n), pre(n, -1), edges(_edges) {
    REP(i, ssize(edges)) {
     auto [v, u] = edges[i];
#ifdef LOCAL
      assert(v != u);
#endif
      graph[v].emplace_back(i);
      graph[u].emplace_back(i);
   REP(v, n)
      if(pre[v] == -1)
        dfs(v, -1);
};
```

cactus-cycles

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, wyznaczanie cykli w grafie. Zakłada że jest nieskierowany graf bez pętelek i multikrawędzi, każda krawędź leży na co najwyżej jednym cyklu prostym (silniejsze założenie, niż o wierzchołkach). cactus_cycles(graph) zwraca taką listę cykli, że istnieje krawędź między i-tvm, a (i + 1)modssize(cycle)-tvm wierzchołkiem.

```
vector<vector<int>> cactus_cycles(vector<vector<int>>
  oraph) {
  vector < int > state(ssize(graph), 0), stack;
  vector < vector < int >> ret:
  function < void (int, int) > dfs = [&](int v, int p) {
   if(state[v] == 2) {
      ret.emplace back(stack.rbegin(), find(stack.
        rbegin(), stack.rend(), v) + 1);
      return:
    stack.emplace_back(v);
   state[v] = 2:
    for(int u : graph[v])
      if(u != p and state[u] != 1)
        dfs(u, v);
    state[v] = 1;
   stack.pop back();
  REP(i, ssize(graph))
   if (!state[i])
      dfs(i, -1);
  return ret;
```

centro-decomp

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, template do Centroid Decomposition Nie używamy podsz, odwi, ani odwi_cnt Konstruktor przyjmuje liczbę wierzchołków i drzewo. Jeśli chcemy mieć rozbudowane krawędzie, to zmienić tam gdzie zaznaczone. Mamy tablicę odwiedzonych z refreshem w $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$ (używać bez skrępowania). visit(v) odznacza v jako odwiedzony. is vis(v) zwraca, czy v jest odwiedzony. refresh(v) zamienia niezablokowane wierzchołki na nieodwiedzone. W decomp mamy standardowe wykonanie CD na poziomie spójnej. Tablica par mówi kto jest naszym ojcem w drzewie CD. root to korzeń drzewa CD.

const vector<vector<int>> &graph; // tu

```
vector<int> par, podsz, odwi;
 int odwi cnt = 1;
 const int INF = int(1e9);
 int root:
 void refresh() { ++odwi cnt: }
 void visit(int v) { odwi[v] = max(odwi[v], odwi_cnt)
 bool is vis(int v) { return odwi[v] >= odwi cnt; }
 void dfs_podsz(int v) {
   visit(v);
   podsz[v] = 1;
    for (int u : graph[v]) // tu
     if (!is_vis(u)) {
       dfs podsz(u);
       podsz[v] += podsz[u];
 int centro(int v) {
   refresh():
   dfs podsz(v);
   int sz = podsz[v] / 2;
   refresh();
   while (true) {
     visit(v):
      for (int u : graph[v]) // tu
       if (!is_vis(u) && podsz[u] > sz) {
         v = u:
         break;
     if (is_vis(v))
       return v;
 void decomp(int v) {
   refresh();
   // Tu kod. Centroid to v, ktory jest juz
      dozywotnie odwiedzony.
    // Koniec kodu.
   refresh();
   for(int u : graph[v]) // tu
     if (!is vis(u)) {
       u = centro(u);
       par[u] = v;
       odwi[u] = INF;
        // Opcjonalnie tutaj przekazujemy info synowi
         w drzewie CD.
        decomp(u);
 CentroDecomp(int n, vector<vector<int>> &grph) // tu
     : graph(grph), par(n, -1), podsz(n), odwi(n) {
   root = centro(0);
   odwi[root] = INF;
   decomp(root);
coloring
```

 $\mathcal{O}(nm)$, wyznacza kolorowanie grafu planaranego, coloring(graph) zwraca 5-kolorowanie grafu coloring(graph, 4) zwraca 4-kolorowanie grafu, jeżeli w każdym momencie procesu usuwania wierzchołka o najmniejszym stopniu jego stopień jest nie większy niż 4

```
vector<int> coloring(const vector<vector<int>>& graph.
  const int limit = 5) {
```

```
const int n = ssize(graph);
if (!n) return {};
function < vector < int > (vector < bool > ) > solve = [&](
  const vector < bool > & active) {
  if (not *max element(active.begin(), active.end())
    return vector (n, -1);
  pair < int , int > best = {n, -1};
  REP(i, n) {
    if (not active[i])
      continue;
    int cnt = 0:
    for (int e : graph[i])
      cnt += active[e];
    best = min(best, {cnt, i});
  const int id = best.second;
  auto cp = active;
  cp[id] = false;
  auto col = solve(cp):
  vector < bool > used(limit);
  for (int e : graph[id])
    if (active[e])
      used[col[e]] = true;
  REP(i, limit)
    if (not used[i]) {
      col[id] = i;
      return col:
  for (int e0 : graph[id]) {
    for (int e1 : graph[id]) {
      if (e0 >= e1)
        continue:
      vector < bool > vis(n):
      function < void(int, int, int) > dfs = [&](int v,
         int c0. int c1) {
        vis[v] = true;
        for (int e : graph[v])
          if (not vis[e] and (col[e] == c0 or col[e]
             == c1))
            dfs(e, c0, c1);
      const int c0 = col[e0], c1 = col[e1];
      dfs(e0, c0, c1);
      if (vis[e1])
        continue:
      REP(i, n)
        if (vis[i])
          col[i] = col[i] == c0 ? c1 : c0;
      col[id] = c0;
      return col;
  assert(false);
return solve(vector (n, true));
```

de-brujin

 $\mathcal{O}(k^n)$, ciag/cykl de Brujina słów długości n nad alfabetem $\{0, 1, ..., k-1\}$. Jeżeli is_path to zwraca ciąg, wpp. zwraca

```
vector<int> de_brujin(int k, int n, bool is_path) {
 if (n == 1) {
    vector < int > v(k);
    iota(v.begin(), v.end(), 0);
    return v;
 if (k == 1)
   return vector (n, 0);
  int N = 1:
 REP(i, n - 1)
   N *= k:
  vector<vector<PII>> adi(N):
 REP(i, N)
```

directed-mst dominator-tree dynamic-connectivity eulerian-path hld

```
adj[i].emplace back(i * k % N + j, i * k + j);
EulerianPath ep(adj, true);
auto path = ep.path;
path.pop back();
for(auto& e : path)
 e = e % k;
if (is_path)
 REP(i, n - 1)
   path.emplace_back(path[i]);
return path;
```

directed-mst

struct RollbackUF {

 $\mathcal{O}(m \log n)$, dla korzenia i listy krawędzi skierowanych ważonych zwraca najtańszy podzbiór n-1 krawędzi taki, że z korzenia istnieje ścieżka do każdego innego wierzchołka, lub-1 gdy nie ma. Zwraca (koszt. ojciec każdego wierzchołka w zwróconym drzewie).

```
vector<int> e; vector<pair<int, int>> st;
  RollbackUF(int n) : e(n, -1) {}
 int size(int x) { return -e[find(x)]; }
  int find(int x) { return e[x] < 0 ? x : find(e[x]);</pre>
  int time() { return ssize(st); }
  void rollback(int t) {
   for(int i = time(); i --> t;)
     e[st[i].first] = st[i].second;
    st.resize(t);
  bool join(int a, int b) {
   a = find(a), b = find(b);
    if(a == b) return false:
   if(e[a] > e[b]) swap(a, b);
    st.push_back({a, e[a]});
    st.push back({b, e[b]});
   e[a] += e[b]; e[b] = a;
   return true;
struct Edge { int a, b; LL w; };
struct Node {
 Edge key;
 Node *l = 0, *r = 0;
 LL delta = 0:
  void prop() {
   kev.w += delta:
    if(l) l->delta += delta;
   if(r) r->delta += delta;
   delta = 0;
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)));
pair<LL, vector<int>> directed mst(int n, int r,
  vector<Edge> &q) {
  RollbackUF uf(n);
 vector < Node*> heap(n);
  vector < Node > pool(ssize(g));
  REP(i, ssize(q)) {
   Edge e = a[i]:
    heap[e.b] = merge(heap[e.b], &(pool[i] = Node{e}))
 vector < int > seen(n, -1), path(n), par(n);
  seen[r] = r:
  vector <Edge> Q(n), in(n, \{-1, -1, 0\}), comp;
  deque<tuple<int. int. vector<Edge>>> cvcs:
 REP(s, n) {
```

```
int u = s, qi = 0, w;
 while(seen[u] < 0) {
   Node *&hu = heap[u];
   if(!hu) return {-1, {}};
   hu->prop();
   Edge e = hu->kev:
   hu->delta -= e.w; hu->prop(); hu = merge(hu->l,
     hu->r);
   Q[qi] = e, path[qi++] = u, seen[u] = s;
   res += e.w, u = uf.find(e.a);
   if(seen[u] == s) {
     Node *c = 0:
     int end = qi, time = uf.time();
     do c = merge(c, heap[w = path[--qi]]);
     while(uf.join(u, w));
     u = uf.find(u), heap[u] = c, seen[u] = -1;
      cycs.push_front({u, time, {&Q[qi], &Q[end]}});
 REP(i,qi) in[uf.find(Q[i].b)] = Q[i];
for(auto [u, t, c] : cycs) { // restore sol (
  optional)
 uf.rollback(t):
 Edge inu = in[u];
 for(auto e : c) in[uf.find(e.b)] = e;
 in[uf.find(inu.b)] = inu;
REP(i, n) par[i] = in[i].a;
return {res, par};
```

dominator-tree

 $\mathcal{O}(m \ \alpha(n))$, dla spójnego DAGu o jednym korzeniu root wyznacza listę synów w dominator tree (które jest drzewem, gdzie ojciec wierzchołka v to najbliższy wierzchołek, którego usunięcie powoduje, że już nie ma ścieżki od korzenia do v). dominator_tree({{1,2},{3},{4},{4},{5}},0)

```
== \{\{1,4,2\},\{3\},\{\},\{5\},\{5\},\{\}\}\}
vector<vector<int>> dominator_tree(vector<vector<int>>
   dag, int root) {
  int n = ssize(dag):
 vector < vector < int >> t(n), rg(n), bucket(n);
  vector<int> id(n, -1), sdom = id, par = id, idom =
    id, dsu = id, label = id, rev = id;
  function < int (int, int) > find = [&](int v, int x) {
   if(v == dsu[v]) return x ? -1 : v;
   int u = find(dsu[v], x + 1);
    if(u < 0) return v;</pre>
   if(sdom[label[dsu[v]]] < sdom[label[v]]) label[v]</pre>
     = label[dsu[v]];
    dsu[v] = u;
   return x ? u : label[v];
  int qtime = 0;
  function < void (int) > dfs = [&](int u) {
    rev[qtime] = u;
    label[gtime] = sdom[gtime] = dsu[gtime] = id[u] =
    atime++:
    for(int w : dag[u]) {
      if(id[w] == -1) dfs(w), par[id[w]] = id[u];
      rg[id[w]].emplace_back(id[u]);
   }
 }:
  for(int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for(int u : rq[i]) sdom[i] = min(sdom[i], sdom[
      find(u, 0)]);
    if(i > 0) bucket[sdom[i]].push back(i);
    for(int w : bucket[i]) {
      int v = find(w, 0);
      idom[w] = (sdom[v] == sdom[w] ? sdom[w] : v);
    if(i > 0) dsu[i] = par[i];
```

```
FOR(i, 1, n - 1) {
 if(idom[i] != sdom[i]) idom[i] = idom[idom[i]];
  t[rev[idom[i]]].emplace_back(rev[i]);
return t;
```

dynamic-connectivity

 $\mathcal{O}\left(q\log^2n\right)$ offline, zaczyna z pustym grafem, dla danego zapytania stwierdza czy wierzchołki sa w jednej spójnej. Multikrawedzie oraz petelki działają.

enum Event_type { Add, Remove, Query };

```
vector < bool > dynamic_connectivity(int n, vector < tuple <
 int. int. Event type>> events) {
 vector<pair<int, int>> queries;
 for(auto &[v, u, t] : events) {
   if(v > u)
     swap(v, u);
   if(t == Query)
     queries.emplace_back(v, u);
 int leaves = 1;
 while(leaves < ssize(queries))</pre>
   leaves *= 2;
 vector<vector<pair<int. int>>> edges to add(2 *
 map<pair<int, int>, deque<int>> edge_longevity;
 int query i = 0;
 auto add = [&](int l, int r, pair<int, int> e) {
   if(l > r)
     return:
   debug(l, r, e);
   l += leaves:
   r += leaves;
    while(l <= r) {
     if(1 % 2 == 1)
       edges_to_add[l++].emplace_back(e);
      if(r \% 2 == 0)
       edges_to_add[r--].emplace_back(e);
     l /= 2;
     r /= 2:
 };
 for(const auto &[v, u, t] : events) {
   auto &que = edge_longevity[pair(v, u)];
   if(t == Add)
     que.emplace_back(query_i);
    else if(t == Remove) {
     if(que.empty())
       continue;
      if(ssize(que) == 1)
       add(que.back(), query_i - 1, pair(v, u));
      que.pop_back();
   else
      ++query_i;
 for(const auto &[e, que] : edge_longevity)
   if(not que.emptv())
      add(que.front(), query i - 1, e);
 vector < bool > ret(ssize(queries));
 vector<int> lead(n), leadsz(n, 1);
 iota(lead.begin(), lead.end(), 0);
 function < int (int) > find = [&](int i) {
   return i == lead[i] ? i : find(lead[i]);
 function < void (int) > dfs = [&](int v) {
   vector<tuple<int, int, int, int>> rollback;
   for(auto [e0, e1] : edges to add[v]) {
     e0 = find(e0);
     e1 = find(e1);
     if(e0 == e1)
       continue;
      if(leadsz[e0] > leadsz[e1])
       swap(e0, e1);
```

```
rollback.emplace_back(e0, lead[e0], e1, leadsz[
    leadsz[e1] += leadsz[e0];
    lead[e0] = e1;
  if(v >= leaves) {
    int i = v - leaves;
    assert(i < leaves);
    if(i < ssize(queries))</pre>
      ret[i] = find(queries[i].first) == find(
        queries[i].second);
  else {
    dfs(2 * v);
    dfs(2 * v + 1);
  reverse(rollback.begin(), rollback.end());
  for(auto [i, val, j, sz] : rollback) {
    lead[i] = val;
    leadsz[j] = sz;
}:
dfs(1);
return ret:
```

11

eulerian-path

 $\mathcal{O}(n)$, ścieżka eulera. Krawędzie to pary (to, id) gdzie id dla grafu nieskierowanego jest takie samo dla (u, v) i (v, u). Graf musi być spójny, po zainicjalizowaniu w path jest ścieżka/cykl eulera, vector o długości m+1 koleinych wierzchołków Jeśli nie ma ścieżki/cyklu, path jest puste. Dla cyklu, path[0] == path[m].

```
using PII = pair<int, int>;
struct EulerianPath {
 vector<vector<PII>> adj;
 vector < bool > used:
 vector<int> path;
 void dfs(int v) {
    while(!adj[v].empty()) {
      auto [u, id] = adj[v].back();
      adj[v].pop_back();
      if(used[id]) continue:
      used[id] = true;
      dfs(u);
    path.emplace_back(v);
 EulerianPath(vector<vector<PII>>> _adj, bool directed
    = false) : adj(_adj) {
    int s = 0. m = 0:
    vector < int > in(ssize(adj));
    REP(i, ssize(adj)) for(auto [j, id] : adj[i]) in[j
      ]++, m++;
    REP(i. ssize(adi)) if(directed) {
      if(in[i] < ssize(adj[i])) s = i;</pre>
    } else {
      if(ssize(adj[i]) % 2) s = i;
    m /= (2 - directed);
    used.resize(m); dfs(s);
    if(ssize(path) != m + 1) path.clear();
    reverse(path.begin(), path.end());
};
```

hld

 $\mathcal{O}\left(q\log n\right)$ Heavy-Light Decomposition. $\text{get_vertex}(\mathbf{v})$ zwraca pozycję odpowiadająca wierzchołkowi, get path(v, u) zwrąca przedziały do obsługiwania drzewem przedziałowym. get_path(v, u) jeśli robisz operacje na wierzchołkach. get_path(v, u, false) jeśli na krawędziach (nie zawiera lca). get_subtree(v) zwraca przedział preorderów odpowiadający podrzewu v.

```
struct HLD {
```

```
vector<vector<int>> &adj;
vector<int> sz, pre, pos, nxt, par;
int t = 0;
void init(int v, int p = -1) {
 par[v] = p;
  sz[v] = 1;
  if(ssize(adj[v]) > 1 && adj[v][0] == p)
   swap(adj[v][0], adj[v][1]);
  for(int &u : adj[v]) if(u != par[v]) {
   init(u, v);
    sz[v] += sz[u];
   if(sz[u] > sz[adj[v][0]])
      swap(u, adj[v][0]);
void set_paths(int v) {
 pre[v] = t++;
  for(int &u : adj[v]) if(u != par[v]) {
   nxt[u] = (u == adj[v][0] ? nxt[v] : u);
   set_paths(u);
 pos[v] = t;
HLD(int n. vector<vector<int>> & adi)
 : adj(_adj), sz(n), pre(n), pos(n), nxt(n), par(n)
  init(0), set paths(0);
int lca(int v, int u) {
  while(nxt[v] != nxt[u]) {
   if(pre[v] < pre[u])</pre>
     swap(v, u);
   v = par[nxt[v]];
  return (pre[v] < pre[u] ? v : u);</pre>
vector<pair<int, int>> path_up(int v, int u) {
 vector<pair<int, int>> ret;
  while(nxt[v] != nxt[u]) {
   ret.emplace_back(pre[nxt[v]], pre[v]);
   v = par[nxt[v]];
  if(pre[u] != pre[v]) ret.emplace_back(pre[u] + 1,
   pre[v]);
  return ret;
int get_vertex(int v) { return pre[v]; }
vector<pair<int, int>> get path(int v, int u, bool
  add_lca = true) {
  int w = lca(v, u);
  auto ret = path_up(v, w);
  auto path_u = path_up(u, w);
  if(add lca) ret.emplace back(pre[w], pre[w]):
  ret.insert(ret.end(), path_u.begin(), path_u.end()
   ):
  return ret;
pair<int, int> get_subtree(int v) { return {pre[v],
  pos[v] - 1}; }
```

jump-ptr

 $\mathcal{O}\left((n+q)\log n\right)$, jump_up(v, k) zwraca wierzchołek o k krawędzi wyżej niż v lub -1. OperationJumpPtr może otrzymać wynik na ścieżce. Wynik na ścieżce do góry wymaga łączności, wynik dowolnej ścieżki jest poprawny, gdy jest odwrotność wyniku lub przemienna.

```
// BEGIN HASH 282c5d
struct SimpleJumpPtr {
  int bits;
  vector<vector<int>> graph, jmp;
  vector<int>> par, dep;
  void par_dfs(int v) {
    for(int u : graph[v])
    if(u != par[v]) {
       par[u] = v;
    }
}
```

```
dep[u] = dep[v] + 1;
       par_dfs(u);
  SimpleJumpPtr(vector<vector<int>> q = {}, int root =
     0) : graph(g) {
    int n = ssize(graph);
   dep.resize(n);
   par.resize(n, -1);
    if(n > 0)
      par dfs(root):
    jmp.resize(bits, vector<int>(n, -1));
    imp[0] = par:
    FOR(b, 1, bits - 1)
      REP(v. n)
        if(jmp[b - 1][v] != -1)
          jmp[b][v] = jmp[b - 1][jmp[b - 1][v]];
    debug(graph, jmp);
  int jump_up(int v, int h) {
   for(int b = 0; (1 << b) <= h; ++b)
      if((h >> b) & 1)
       v = jmp[b][v];
    return v;
  int lca(int v, int u) {
   if(dep[v] < dep[u])</pre>
     swap(v. u):
    v = jump_up(v, dep[v] - dep[u]);
    if(v == u)
      return v;
    for(int b = bits - 1; b >= 0; b--) {
      if(jmp[b][v] != jmp[b][u]) {
       v = jmp[b][v];
       u = jmp[b][u];
    return par[v];
}; // END HASH
using PathAns = LL;
PathAns merge(PathAns down, PathAns up) {
 return down + up;
struct OperationJumpPtr {
 SimpleJumpPtr ptr;
  vector<vector<PathAns>> ans_jmp;
  OperationJumpPtr(vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> g,
    int root = 0) {
    debug(g, root);
   int n = ssize(q);
    vector<vector<int>> unweighted g(n):
    REP(v, n)
      \quad \textbf{for}(\textbf{auto} \ [\textbf{u}, \ \textbf{w}] \ : \ \textbf{g[v]}) \ \{
       (void) w:
        unweighted_g[v].emplace_back(u);
    ptr = SimpleJumpPtr(unweighted_g, root);
    ans jmp.resize(ptr.bits, vector<PathAns>(n));
   REP(v. n)
      for(auto [u, w] : g[v])
        if(u == ptr.par[v])
          ans_jmp[0][v] = PathAns(w);
    FOR(b, 1, ptr.bits - 1)
      REP(v, n)
        if(ptr.jmp[b - 1][v] != -1 and ptr.jmp[b - 1][
          ptr.jmp[b - 1][v]] != -1)
          ans_jmp[b][v] = merge(ans_jmp[b - 1][v],
            ans_jmp[b - 1][ptr.jmp[b - 1][v]]);
 PathAns path_ans_up(int v, int h) {
   PathAns ret = PathAns():
   for(int b = ptr.bits - 1; b >= 0; b--)
      if((h >> b) & 1) {
       ret = merge(ret, ans_jmp[b][v]);
       v = ptr.jmp[b][v];
```

```
return ret;
}
PathAns path_ans(int v, int u) { // discards order
  of edges on path
  int l = ptr.lca(v, u);
  return merge(
    path_ans_up(v, ptr.dep[v] - ptr.dep[l]),
    path_ans_up(u, ptr.dep[u] - ptr.dep[l])
);
};
};
```

negative-cycle

 $\mathcal{O}\left(nm\right)$ stwierdzanie istnienia i wyznaczanie ujemnego cyklu. cycle spełnia cycle $\left\{1\right\}$ -scycle $\left\{\left(i+1\right\}$ %ssize $\left(\text{cycle}\right)\right\}$. Żeby wyznaczyć krawędzie na cyklu, wystarczy wybierać najtańszą krawędź między wierzchołkami.

```
template < class I >
pair < bool, vector < int >> negative_cycle(vector < vector <</pre>
 pair<int, I>>> graph) {
 int n = ssize(graph);
 vector<I> dist(n):
 vector<int> from(n, -1);
 int v_on_cycle = -1;
 REP(iter, n) {
   v_on_cycle = -1;
   REP(v, n)
      for(auto [u, w] : graph[v])
       if(dist[u] > dist[v] + w) {
          dist[u] = dist[v] + w;
          from[u] = v;
          v_on_cycle = u;
 if(v_on_cycle == -1)
   return {false, {}};
 REP(iter, n)
   v_on_cycle = from[v_on_cycle];
 vector < int > cycle = {v_on_cycle};
 for(int v = from[v_on_cycle]; v != v_on_cycle; v =
   from[v])
   cycle.emplace back(v);
 reverse(cycle.begin(), cycle.end());
 return {true, cycle};
```

planar-graph-faces

O (m log m), zakłada, że każdy punkt ma podane współrzędne, punkty są parami różne oraz krawędzie są nieprzecinającymi się odcinkami. Zwraca wszystkie ściany (wewnętrzne posortowane clockwise, zewnętrzne cc). WAŻNE czasem trzeba złączyć wszystkie ściany zewnętrzne (których może być kilka, gdy jest wiele spójnych) w jedną ścianę. Zewnętrzne ściany mogą wyglądać jak kaktusy, a wewnętrzne zawsze są niezdegenerowanym wielokątem.

```
struct Edge {
  int e, from, to;
  // face is on the right of "from -> to"
};
ostream& operator<<(ostream &o, Edge e) {
  return o << vector{e.e, e.from, e.to};
}
struct Face {
  bool is_outside;
  vector<Edge> sorted_edges;
  // edges are sorted clockwise for inside and cc for outside faces
};
ostream& operator<<(ostream &o, Face f) {
  return o << pair(f.is_outside, f.sorted_edges);
}
vector<Face> split_planar_to_faces(vector<pair<int, int>> coord, vector<pair<int, int>> edges) {
```

```
int n = ssize(coord);
int E = ssize(edges);
vector<vector<int>> graph(n);
REP(e, E) {
  auto [v, u] = edges[e];
  graph[v].emplace_back(e);
  graph[u].emplace back(e);
vector<int> lead(2 * E);
iota(lead.begin(), lead.end(), 0);
function < int (int) > find = [&](int v) {
  return lead[v] == v ? v : lead[v] = find(lead[v]);
auto side_of_edge = [&](int e, int v, bool outward)
  return 2 * e + ((v != min(edges[e].first, edges[e
    1.second)) ^ outward);
REP(v, n) {
  vector<pair<int, int>, int>> sorted;
  for(int e : graph[v]) {
    auto p = coord[edges[e].first ^ edges[e].second
     ^ v];
    auto center = coord[v]:
    sorted.emplace_back(pair(p.first - center.first,
       p.second - center.second), e):
  sort(sorted.begin(), sorted.end(), [&](pair<pair<</pre>
    int, int>, int> l0, pair<pair<int, int>, int> r0
    ) {
    auto l = l0.first;
    auto r = r0.first:
    bool half_l = l > pair(0, 0);
    bool half r = r > pair(0.0):
    if(half l != half r)
     return half l:
    return l.first * LL(r.second) - l.second * LL(r.
      first) > 0:
  REP(i, ssize(sorted)) {
    int e0 = sorted[i].second;
    int e1 = sorted[(i + 1) % ssize(sorted)].second;
    int side_e0 = side_of_edge(e0, v, true);
    int side_e1 = side_of_edge(e1, v, false);
    lead[find(side_e0)] = find(side_e1);
vector<vector<int>> comps(2 * E);
REP(i, 2 * E)
 comps[find(i)].emplace_back(i);
vector<Face> polygons;
vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> outgoing_for_face(n);
REP(leader, 2 * E)
  if(ssize(comps[leader])) {
    for(int id : comps[leader]) {
      int v = edges[id / 2].first;
      int u = edges[id / 2].second;
      if(v > u)
        swap(v, u);
      if(id % 2 == 1)
      outgoing_for_face[v].emplace_back(u, id / 2);
    vector < Edge > sorted_edges;
    function < void (int) > dfs = [&](int v) {
      while(ssize(outgoing_for_face[v])) {
        auto [u, e] = outgoing_for_face[v].back();
        outgoing for face[v].pop back();
        dfs(u);
        sorted_edges.emplace_back(e, v, u);
    dfs(edges[comps[leader].front() / 2].first);
    reverse(sorted_edges.begin(), sorted_edges.end()
     ):
    LL area = 0;
    for(auto edge : sorted_edges) {
```

SCC #a1bad8

konstruktor $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, get_compressed $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$. group[v] to numer silnie spójnej wierzchołka v, get_compressed() zwraca graf siline spójnyh, get_compressed(false) nie usuwa multikrawędzi.

```
struct SCC {
 int n:
  vector<vector<int>> &graph;
 int group_cnt = 0;
  vector<int> group;
 vector<vector<int>> rev_graph;
 vector<int> order;
  void order_dfs(int v) {
   group[v] = 1;
    for(int u : rev_graph[v])
     if(group[u] == 0)
       order dfs(u):
    order.emplace_back(v);
  void group dfs(int v, int color) {
   group[v] = color;
    for(int u : graph[v])
     if(group[u] == -1)
        group_dfs(u, color);
  SCC(vector<vector<int>> &_graph) : graph(_graph) {
   n = ssize(graph);
    rev_graph.resize(n);
    REP(v, n)
     for(int u : graph[v])
       rev graph[u].emplace back(v);
    group.resize(n);
    REP(v, n)
     if(group[v] == 0)
        order dfs(v):
    reverse(order.begin(), order.end());
    debug(order);
    group.assign(n. -1):
    for(int v : order)
     if(group[v] == -1)
        group_dfs(v, group_cnt++);
  vector<vector<int>> get_compressed(bool delete_same
    vector < vector < int >> ans(group_cnt);
    REP(v, n)
     for(int u : graph[v])
        if(group[v] != group[u])
          ans[group[v]].emplace_back(group[u]);
    if(not delete same)
     return ans;
    REP(v, group_cnt) {
     sort(ans[v].begin(), ans[v].end());
     ans[v].erase(unique(ans[v].begin(), ans[v].end()
       ), ans[v].end());
    return ans;
```

toposort #9de42b

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, get_toposort_order(g) zwraca listę wierzchołków takich, że krawędzie są od wierzchołków wcześniejszych w liście do późniejszych. get_new_vertex_id_from_order(order) zwraca odwrotność tej permutacji, tzn. dla każdego wierzchołka trzyma jego nowy numer, aby po przenumerowaniu grafu istniały krawędzie tylko do wierzchołków o większych numerach. permute(elems, new_id) zwraca przepermutowaną tablicę elems według nowych numerów wierzchołków (przydatne jak się trzyma informacje o wierzchołkach, a chce się zrobić przenumerowanie topologiczne). renumerate_vertices(...) zwraca nowy graf, w którym wierzchołki są przenumerowane. Nowy graf: renumerate_vertices(graph,

get new vertex id from order(get toposort order(graph))).

```
// BEGIN HASH 6b6518
vector<int> get_toposort_order(vector<vector<int>>
  graph) {
  int n = ssize(graph):
  vector < int > indeq(n);
  REP(v. n)
    for(int u : graph[v])
      ++indeg[u];
  vector < int > que;
  REP(v, n)
    if(indeg[v] == 0)
      que.emplace back(v):
  vector<int> ret:
  while(not que.empty()) {
    int v = que.back();
    que.pop back():
    ret.emplace back(v);
    for(int u : graph[v])
      if(--indeg[u] == 0)
        que.emplace_back(u);
  return ret;
} // END HASH
vector<int> get_new_vertex_id_from_order(vector<int>
  order) {
  vector < int > ret(ssize(order). -1):
  REP(v, ssize(order))
   ret[order[v]] = v;
  return ret;
template < class T>
vector<T> permute(vector<T> elems, vector<int> new_id)
  vector<T> ret(ssize(elems));
  REP(v. ssize(elems))
    ret[new_id[v]] = elems[v];
  return ret:
vector<vector<int>> renumerate_vertices(vector<vector<</pre>
  int>> graph, vector<int> new id) {
  int n = ssize(graph);
  vector < vector < int >> ret(n);
  REP(v. n)
    for(int u : graph[v])
      ret[new_id[v]].emplace_back(new_id[u]);
  REP(v, n)
    for(int u : ret[v])
      assert(v < u);
  return ret:
```

triangles

 $\mathcal{O}\left(m\sqrt{m}\right)$, liczenie możliwych kształtów podzbiorów trzy- i czterokrawędziowych. Suma zmiennych *3 daje liczbę spójnych 3-elementowych podzbiorów krawędzi, analogicznie suma zmiennych *4.

```
struct Triangles {
  int triangles3 = 0;
  LL stars3 = 0, paths3 = 0;
  LL ps4 = 0, rectangles4 = 0, paths4 = 0;
  __int128_t ys4 = 0, stars4 = 0;
  Triangles(vector-vector-vint>> &graph) {
  int n = ssize(graph);
}
```

```
vector<pair<int, int>> sorted_deg(n);
REP(i, n)
  sorted_deg[i] = {ssize(graph[i]), i};
sort(sorted_deg.begin(), sorted_deg.end());
vector < int > id(n);
REP(i, n)
  id[sorted deg[i].second] = i;
vector < int > cnt(n);
REP(v, n) {
  for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u])
    cnt[u] = 1;
  for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u]) for(int
    w : graph[u]) if(id[w] > id[u] and cnt[w]) {
    ++triangles3:
    for(int x : \{v, u, w\})
     ps4 += ssize(graph[x]) - 2;
  for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u])
   cnt[u] = 0;
  for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u]) for(int
    w : graph[u]) if(id[v] > id[w])
    rectangles4 += cnt[w]++;
  w : graph[u])
    cnt[w] = 0;
paths3 = -3 * triangles3;
REP(v, n) for(int u : graph[v]) if(v < u)
  paths3 += (ssize(graph[v]) - 1) * LL(ssize(graph
    [u]) - 1);
vs4 = -2 * ps4;
auto choose2 = [\&](int x) { return x * LL(x - 1) /
REP(v. n) for(int u : graph[v])
  ys4 += (ssize(graph[v]) - 1) * choose2(ssize(
    graph[u]) - 1);
paths4 = -(4 * rectangles4 + 2 * ps4 + 3 *
  triangles3):
REP(v, n) {
  int x = 0:
  for(int u : graph[v]) {
    x += ssize(graph[u]) - 1;
    paths4 -= choose2(ssize(graph[u]) - 1);
  paths4 += choose2(x);
REP(v, n) {
  int s = ssize(graph[v]);
  stars3 += s * LL(s - 1) * LL(s - 2);
  stars4 += s * LL(s - 1) * LL(s - 2) * LL(s - 3);
stars3 /= 6;
stars4 /= 24:
```

Flowy i matchingi (6)

blossom

#a2b0db

Jeden rabin powie $\mathcal{O}\left(nm\right)$, drugi rabin powie, że to nawet nie jest $\mathcal{O}\left(n^3\right)$. W grafie nie może być pętelek. Funkcja zwraca match'a, tzn match[v] == -1 albo z kim jest sparowany v. Rozmiar matchingu to $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n(\operatorname{atch}\left(v\right):i=-1)}$

```
vector<int> blossom(vector<vector<int>> graph) {
  int n = ssize(graph), timer = -1;
  REP(v, n)
  for(int u : graph[v])
    assert(v != u);
  vector<int> match(n, -1), label(n), parent(n), orig(
    n), aux(n, -1), q;
  auto lca = [&](int x, int y) {
    for(++timer; ; swap(x, y)) {
       if(x == -1)
          continue;
  }
```

```
if(aux[x] == timer)
     return x;
    aux[x] = timer;
    x = (match[x] == -1 ? -1 : orig[parent[match[x]]]
      ]]]);
};
auto blossom = [&](int v, int w, int a) {
  while(orig[v] != a) {
    parent[v] = w;
    w = match[v];
    if(label[w] == 1) {
      label[w] = 0;
     q.emplace_back(w);
    orig[v] = orig[w] = a;
    v = parent[w];
auto augment = [&](int v) {
  while(v != -1) {
    int pv = parent[v], nv = match[pv];
    match[v] = pv;
    match[pv] = v;
    v = nv;
};
auto bfs = [&](int root) {
  fill(label.begin(), label.end(), -1);
  iota(orig.begin(), orig.end(), 0);
  label[root] = 0;
  a = {root}:
  REP(i, ssize(q)) {
    int v = a[i]:
    for(int x : graph[v])
      if(label[x] == -1) {
        label[x] = 1;
        parent[x] = v;
        if(match[x] == -1) {
          augment(x);
          return 1;
        label[match[x]] = 0;
        q.emplace_back(match[x]);
      else if(label[x] == 0 and orig[v] != orig[x])
        int a = lca(orig[v], orig[x]);
        blossom(x, v, a);
        blossom(v, x, a);
  return 0:
REP(i, n)
  if(match[i] == -1)
   bfs(i);
return match;
```

dinic

 $\mathcal{O}\left(V^2E\right)$ Dinic bez skalowania. funkcja get_flowing() zwraca dla każdej oryginalnej krawędzi ile przez nią leci.

```
struct Dinic {
  using T = int;
  struct Edge {
    int v, u;
    T flow, cap;
  };
  int n;
  vector<vector<int>> graph;
  vector<Edge> edges;
  Dinic(int N) : n(N), graph(n) {}
  void add_edge(int v, int u, T cap) {
    debug(v, u, cap);
}
```

```
int e = ssize(edges);
    graph[v].emplace back(e);
    graph[u].emplace_back(e + 1);
    edges.emplace_back(v, u, 0, cap);
    edges.emplace_back(u, v, 0, 0);
  vector < int > dist;
  bool bfs(int source, int sink) {
    dist.assign(n, 0);
    dist[source] = 1;
    deque < int > que = {source};
    while(ssize(que) and dist[sink] == 0) {
     int v = que.front();
     que.pop_front();
      for(int e : graph[v])
        if(edges[e].flow != edges[e].cap and dist[
          edges[e].u] == 0) {
          dist[edges[e].u] = dist[v] + 1;
          que.emplace_back(edges[e].u);
    return dist[sink] != 0;
  vector < int > ended at:
  T dfs(int v, int sink, T flow = numeric_limits<T>::
    max()) {
    if(flow == 0 or v == sink)
     return flow:
    for(; ended at[v] != ssize(graph[v]); ++ended at[v
      Edge &e = edges[graph[v][ended_at[v]]];
     if(dist[v] + 1 == dist[e.u])
        if(T pushed = dfs(e.u, sink, min(flow, e.cap -
           e.flow))) {
          e.flow += pushed;
          edges[graph[v][ended_at[v]] ^ 1].flow -=
            pushed;
          return pushed:
        }
    return 0;
  T operator()(int source, int sink) {
   T answer = 0:
    while(bfs(source, sink)) {
     ended at.assign(n. 0):
     while(T pushed = dfs(source, sink))
        answer += pushed;
    return answer;
  map<pair<int, int>, T> get_flowing() {
    map<pair<int. int>. T> ret:
    REP(v, n)
     for(int i : graph[v]) {
        if(i % 2) // considering only original edges
         continue:
        Edge &e = edges[i];
        ret[pair(v, e.u)] += e.flow;
    return ret;
};
```

gomory-hu

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n^2+n\cdot dinic(n,m)\right)$, zwraca min cięcie między każdą parą wierzchołków w nieskierowanym ważonym grafie o nieujemnych wagach. gomory_hu(n, edges)[s][t] == min cut (s, t)

```
pair<Dinic::T, vector<bool>> get_min_cut(Dinic &dinic,
   int s, int t) {
  for(Dinic::Edge &e : dinic.edges)
   e.flow = 0;
  Dinic::T flow = dinic(s, t);
  vector<bool> cut(dinic.n);
  REP(v, dinic.n)
```

```
cut[v] = bool(dinic.dist[v]);
  return {flow, cut};
vector<vector<Dinic::T>> get_gomory_hu(int n, vector<
  tuple < int, int, Dinic::T>> edges) {
 Dinic dinic(n):
  for(auto [v, u, cap] : edges) {
   dinic.add_edge(v, u, cap);
   dinic.add_edge(u, v, cap);
  using T = Dinic::T;
  vector<vector<pair<int. T>>> tree(n):
  vector<int> par(n, 0);
  FOR(v. 1, n - 1) {
    auto [flow, cut] = get_min_cut(dinic, v, par[v]);
    FOR(u, v + 1, n - 1)
      if(cut[u] == cut[v] and par[u] == par[v])
        par[u] = v;
    tree[v].emplace back(par[v], flow);
    tree[par[v]].emplace_back(v, flow);
 T inf = numeric_limits < T > :: max();
  vector ret(n, vector(n, inf));
  REP(source, n) {
    function < void (int, int, T) > dfs = [&](int v, int
      p, T mn) {
      ret[source][v] = mn;
      for(auto [u, flow] : tree[v])
       if(u != p)
          dfs(u, v, min(mn, flow));
    dfs(source, -1, inf);
 return ret:
```

hopcroft-karp

 $\mathcal{O}\left(m\sqrt{n}\right)$ Hopcroft-Karp do liczenia matchingu. Przydaje się głównie w aproksymacji, ponieważ po k iteracjach gwarantuje matching o rozmiarze przynajmniej k/(k+1)· best matching. Wierzchołki grafu muszą być podzielone na warstwy [0,n0) oraz [n0,n0+n1). Zwraca rozmiar matchingu oraz przypisanie (lub -1, gdy nie jest zmatchowane).

```
pair<int, vector<int>> hopcroft_karp(vector<vector<int</pre>
  >> graph . int n0 . int n1) {
  assert(n0 + n1 == ssize(graph));
 REP(v. n0 + n1)
    for(int u : graph[v])
      assert((v < n0) != (u < n0));
  vector < int > matched_with(n0 + n1, -1), dist(n0 + 1);
  constexpr int inf = int(1e9);
  vector < int > manual_que(n0 + 1);
  auto bfs = [&] {
   int head = 0, tail = -1;
    fill(dist.begin(), dist.end(), inf):
    REP(v, n0)
      if(matched_with[v] == -1) {
        dist[1 + v] = 0;
        manual_que[++tail] = v;
    while(head <= tail) {
      int v = manual_que[head++];
      if(dist[1 + v] < dist[0])
        for(int u : graph[v])
          if(dist[1 + matched_with[u]] == inf) {
            dist[1 + matched_with[u]] = dist[1 + v] +
            manual_que[++tail] = matched_with[u];
    return dist[0] != inf;
  function < bool (int) > dfs = [&](int v) {
    if(v == -1)
      return true;
```

```
for(auto u : graph[v])
    if(dist[1 + matched_with[u]] == dist[1 + v] + 1)
        {
        if(dfs(matched_with[u])) {
            matched_with[v] = u;
            matched_with[u] = v;
            return true;
        }
        dist[1 + v] = inf;
        return false;
};
int answer = 0;
for(int iter = 0; bfs(); ++iter)
REP(v, n0)
        if(matched_with[v] == -1 and dfs(v))
        ++answer;
return {answer, matched_with};
}
```

hungarian

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n_0^2 \cdot n_1\right)$, dla macierzy wag (mogą być ujemne) między dwoma warstami o rozmiarach n0 oraz n1 (n0 <= n1) wyznacza minimalną sumę wag skojarzenia pełnego. Zwraca sumę wag oraz matching.

```
pair<LL, vector<int>> hungarian(vector<vector<int>> a)
 if(a.empty())
   return {0, {}};
 int n0 = ssize(a) + 1, n1 = ssize(a[0]) + 1;
 vector < int > p(n1), ans(n0 - 1);
 vector<LL> u(n0), v(n1);
 FOR(i, 1, n0 - 1) {
   p[0] = i;
   int j0 = 0;
   vector<LL> dist(n1, numeric_limits<LL>::max());
   vector <int> pre(n1. -1):
   vector < bool > done(n1 + 1);
   do {
     done[i0] = true;
     int i0 = p[j0], j1 = -1;
      LL delta = numeric_limits<LL>::max();
      FOR(j, 1, n1 - 1)
       if(!done[j]) {
         auto cur = a[i0 - 1][j - 1] - u[i0] - v[j];
         if(cur < dist[j])
            dist[j] = cur, pre[j] = j0;
          if(dist[j] < delta)</pre>
            delta = dist[j], j1 = j;
      REP(j, n1) {
       if(done[j])
         u[p[j]] += delta, v[j] -= delta;
       else
         dist[j] -= delta;
      j0 = j1;
   } while(p[j0]);
    while(i0) {
     int j1 = pre[j0];
     p[j0] = p[j1], j0 = j1;
 FOR(j, 1, n1 - 1)
   if(p[j])
      ans[p[j] - 1] = j - 1;
 return {-v[0], ans};
```

konig-theorem

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n+matching(n,m)\right)$ wyznaczanie w grafie dwudzielnym kolejno minimalnego pokrycia krawędziowego (PK), maksymalnego zbioru niezależnych wierzchołków (NW), minimalnego pokrycia wierzchołkowego (PW) korzystając z maksymalnego zbioru niezależnych krawędzi (NK) (kak zwany matching). Z tw. Koniga zachodzi |NK|=n-PK|=n-NW|=PW|.

```
// BEGIN HASH 27f048
vector<pair<int, int>> get_min_edge_cover(vector<
 vector<int>> graph) {
 vector<int> match = Matching(graph)().second;
 vector<pair<int, int>> ret;
 REP(v, ssize(match))
   if(match[v] != -1 and v < match[v])</pre>
     ret.emplace_back(v, match[v]);
    else if(match[v] == -1 and not graph[v].empty())
     ret.emplace_back(v, graph[v].front());
 return ret;
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH b5f6d5
array<vector<int>, 2> get_coloring(vector<vector<int>>
  graph) {
 int n = ssize(graph);
 vector < int > match = Matching(graph)().second;
 vector<int> color(n, -1);
 function < void (int) > dfs = [&](int v) {
    color[v] = 0;
    for(int u : graph[v])
      if(color[u] == -1) {
       color[u] = true;
       dfs(match[u]):
 REP(v, n)
   if(match[v] == -1)
     dfs(v):
 REP(v, n)
    if(color[v] == -1)
      dfs(v):
  array<vector<int>, 2> groups;
 REP(v. n)
   groups[color[v]].emplace_back(v);
 return groups;
vector < int > get_max_independent_set(vector < vector < int
 >> graph) {
 return get_coloring(graph)[0];
vector<int> get_min_vertex_cover(vector<vector<int>>
 return get coloring(graph)[1];
} // END HASH
```

matching

Średnio około \mathcal{O} $(n\log n)$, najgorzej \mathcal{O} (n^2) . Wierzchołki grafu nie muszą być ładnie podzielone na dwia przedziały, musi być po prostu dwudzielny. Na przykład auto [match_size, match] = Matching(graph)();

```
struct Matching {
 vector<vector<int>> &adi:
 vector < int > mat, vis;
 int t = 0, ans = 0;
 bool mat_dfs(int v) {
   vis[v] = t;
    for(int u : adi[v])
     if(mat[u] == -1) {
       mat[u] = v;
       mat[v] = u;
       return true;
    for(int u : adj[v])
     if(vis[mat[u]] != t && mat_dfs(mat[u])) {
       mat[u] = v;
       mat[v] = u;
       return true:
```

mcmf-diikstra mcmf-spfa advanced-complex angle-sort angle180-intervals

```
return false;
Matching(vector<vector<int>> &_adj) : adj(_adj) {
 mat = vis = vector<int>(ssize(adj), -1);
pair<int, vector<int>> operator()() {
 int d = -1;
  while(d != 0)
   d = 0, ++t;
   REP(v, ssize(adj))
     if(mat[v] == -1)
       d += mat dfs(v):
    ans += d;
  return {ans, mat};
```

mcmf-dijkstra

struct MCMF {

 $\mathcal{O}\left(VE + |flow|E\log V\right)$, Min-cost max-flow. Można przepisać funkcję get_flowing() z Dinic'a. Kiedy wie się coś więcej o początkowym grafie np. że jest DAG-iem lub że ma tylko nieujemne wagi krawędzi, można napisać własne calc_init_dist by usunąć VE ze złożoności. Jeżeli $E = \mathcal{O}(V^2)$, to może być lepiej napisać samemu kwadratowa

```
struct Edge {
 int v, u, flow, cap;
  LL cost;
  friend ostream& operator<<(ostream &os, Edge &e) {</pre>
   return os << vector<LL>{e.v, e.u, e.flow, e.cap,
};
int n;
const LL inf LL = 1e18;
const int inf_int = 1e9;
vector < vector < int >> graph;
vector < Edge > edges;
vector<LL> init dist;
MCMF(int N) : n(N), graph(n), init_dist(n) {}
void add_edge(int v, int u, int cap, LL cost) {
 int e = ssize(edges);
  graph[v].emplace_back(e);
  graph[u].emplace_back(e + 1);
  edges.emplace_back(v, u, 0, cap, cost);
  edges.emplace_back(u, v, 0, 0, -cost);
void calc_init_dist(int source) {
 fill(init dist.begin(), init dist.end(), inf LL);
  vector < bool > inside(n);
  inside[source] = true;
  deque < int > que = {source};
  init_dist[source] = 0;
  while (ssize(que)) {
   int v = que.front();
   que.pop_front();
    inside[v] = false;
    for (int i : graph[v]) {
      Edge &e = edges[i];
      if (e.flow < e.cap and init_dist[v] + e.cost <</pre>
         init_dist[e.u]) {
        init_dist[e.u] = init_dist[v] + e.cost;
        if (not inside[e.u]) {
          inside[e.u] = true;
          que.emplace_back(e.u);
pair<int, LL> augment(int source, int sink) {
 vector < bool > vis(n);
  vector<int> from(n. -1):
  vector<LL> dist(n, inf LL);
```

```
priority_queue<pair<LL, int>, vector<pair<LL, int</pre>
      >>, greater<>> que;
    que.emplace(0, source);
    dist[source] = 0;
    while(ssize(que)) {
      auto [d, v] = que.top();
      que.pop();
      if (vis[v]) continue;
      vis[v] = true;
      for (int i : graph[v]) {
       Edge &e = edges[i];
        LL new dist = d + e.cost + init dist[v]:
        if (not vis[e.u] and e.flow != e.cap and
          new dist < dist[e.u]) {
          dist[e.u] = new_dist;
          from[e.u] = i;
          que.emplace(new_dist - init_dist[e.u], e.u);
    if (not vis[sink])
     return {0, 0};
    int flow = inf_int, e = from[sink];
    while(e != -1) {
      flow = min(flow, edges[e].cap - edges[e].flow);
     e = from[edges[e].v];
   e = from[sink];
    while(e != -1) {
      edges[e].flow += flow;
      edges[e ^ 1].flow -= flow;
      e = from[edges[e].v];
    init dist.swap(dist):
    return {flow, flow * init dist[sink]};
  pair<int, LL> operator()(int source, int sink) {
   calc init dist(source):
   int flow = 0;
   LL cost = 0:
   pair<int, LL> got;
     got = augment(source, sink);
      flow += got.first;
      cost += got.second;
    } while(aot.first):
    return {flow, cost};
};
```

mcmf-spfa

 $\mathcal{O}(idk)$, Min-cost max-flow z SPFA. Można przepisać funkcję get_flowing() z Dinic'a.

```
struct MCMF {
 struct Edge {
   int v, u, flow, cap;
    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream &os, Edge &e) {</pre>
      return os << vector<LL>{e.v, e.u, e.flow, e.cap,
  };
  const LL inf LL = 1e18:
  const int inf int = 1e9;
  vector < vector < int >> graph:
  vector < Edge > edges;
  MCMF(int N) : n(N), graph(n) {}
  void add edge(int v, int u, int cap, LL cost) {
   int e = ssize(edges);
   graph[v].emplace_back(e);
   graph[u].emplace_back(e + 1);
    edges.emplace_back(v, u, 0, cap, cost);
    edges.emplace back(u. v. 0. 0. -cost):
```

```
pair<int, LL> augment(int source, int sink) {
 vector<LL> dist(n, inf LL);
  vector<int> from(n, -1);
  dist[source] = 0;
  deque<int> que = {source};
  vector < bool > inside(n);
  inside[source] = true;
  while(ssize(que)) {
    int v = que.front();
    inside[v] = false;
    que.pop_front();
    for(int i : graph[v]) {
      Edge &e = edges[i];
      if(e.flow != e.cap and dist[e.u] > dist[v] + e
        dist[e.u] = dist[v] + e.cost;
        from[e.u] = i;
        if(not inside[e.u]) {
          inside[e.u] = true;
          que.emplace_back(e.u);
  if(from[sink] == -1)
    return {0. 0}:
  int flow = inf int, e = from[sink];
  while(e != -1) {
    flow = min(flow, edges[e].cap - edges[e].flow);
    e = from[edges[e].v];
  e = from[sink];
  while(e != -1) {
    edges[e].flow += flow:
    edges[e ^ 1].flow -= flow;
    e = from[edges[e].v];
 return {flow, flow * dist[sink]};
pair<int, LL> operator()(int source, int sink) {
 int flow = 0;
 LL cost = 0;
 pair<int, LL> got;
    got = augment(source, sink);
    flow += got.first:
    cost += got.second;
 } while(got.first);
  return {flow, cost};
```

Geometria (7)

advanced-complex

Wiekszość nie działa dla intów.

```
constexpr D pi = acosl(-1);
// nachylenie k \rightarrow y = kx + m
D slope(P a, P b) { return tan(arg(b - a)); }
// rzut p na ab
P project(P p, P a, P b) {
 return a + (b - a) * dot(p - a, b - a) / norm(a - b)
// odbicie p wzgledem ab
Preflect(Pp, Pa, Pb) {
 return a + conj((p - a) / (b - a)) * (b - a);
// obrot a wzgledem p o theta radianow
P rotate(P a, P p, D theta) {
 return (a - p) * polar(1.0L, theta) + p;
// kat ABC, w radianach z przedzialu [0..pi]
D angle(Pa, Pb, Pc) {
```

```
return abs(remainder(arg(a - b) - arg(c - b), 2.0 *
   pi));
// szybkie przeciecie prostych, nie dziala dla
  rownoleglych
P intersection(P a, P b, P p, P q) {
 D c1 = cross(p - a, b - a), c2 = cross(q - a, b - a)
 return (c1 * q - c2 * p) / (c1 - c2);
// check czy sa rownolegle
bool is parallel(P a, P b, P p, P g) {
 Pc = (a - b) / (p - q); return equal(c, conj(c));
// check czy sa prostopadle
bool is_perpendicular(P a, P b, P p, P q) {
 P c = (a - b) / (p - q); return equal(c, -conj(c));
// zwraca takie q, ze (p, q) jest rownolegle do (a, b)
P parallel(P a, P b, P p) {
 return p + a - b;
// zwraca takie q, ze (p, q) jest prostopadle do (a, b
P perpendicular(Pa, Pb, Pp) {
 return reflect(p. a. b):
// przeciecie srodkowych trojkata
P centro(Pa, Pb, Pc) {
 return (a + b + c) / 3.0L;
```

15

angle-sort

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, zwraca wektory P posortowane kątowo zgodnie z ruchem wskazówek zegara od najbliższego katowo do wektora (0, 1) włącznie. Aby posortować po argumencie (kącie) swapujemy x, y, używamy angle-sort i ponownie swapujemy x, y. Zakłada że nie ma punktu (0, 0) na weiściu.

```
vector<P> angle_sort(vector<P> t) {
 for(P p : t) assert(not equal(p, P(0, 0)));
 auto it = partition(t.begin(), t.end(), [](P a){
   return P(0, 0) < a: }):
 auto cmp = [&](Pa, Pb) {
   return sign(cross(a, b)) == -1;
 sort(t.begin(), it, cmp);
 sort(it, t.end(), cmp);
 return t:
```

angle180-intervals

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, ZAKŁADA że punkty są posortowane kątowo. Zwraca n par $[i,\,r]$, gdzie r jest maksymalnym cyklicznie indeksem, że wszystkie punkty w tym cyklicznym przedziale są ściśle "po prawej" stronie wektora (0,0) - in[i], albo są na tej półprostej.

```
vector<pair<int, int>> angle180_intervals(vector<P> in
 // in must be sorted by angle
 int n = ssize(in);
 vector<int> nxt(n);
 iota(nxt.begin(), nxt.end(), 1);
 int r = nxt[n - 1] = 0:
 vector<pair<int, int>> ret(n);
 REP(l, n) {
   if(nxt[r] == l) r = nxt[r];
   auto good = [&](int i) {
     auto c = cross(in[l], in[i]);
      if(not equal(c, 0)) return c < 0;</pre>
     if((P(0, 0) < in[l]) != (P(0, 0) < in[i]))
       return false;
      return l < i;
   while(nxt[r] != l and good(nxt[r]))
```

```
r = nxt[r];
 ret[l] = {l, r};
return ret;
```

area

#7a182a , includes: point

Pole wielokąta, niekoniecznie wypukłego. W vectorze muszą być wierzchołki zgodnie z kierunkiem ruchu zegara. Jeśli $\,D\,$ jest intem to może się psuć / 2. area(a, b, c) zwraca pole trójkąta o takich długościach boku.

```
D area(vector<P> pts) {
  int n = size(pts);
  D ans = 0:
  REP(i, n) ans += cross(pts[i], pts[(i + 1) % n]);
  return fabsl(ans / 2);
D area(D a, D b, D c) {
  D p = (a + b + c) / 2;
  return sqrtl(p * (p - a) * (p - b) * (p - c));
```

circle-intersection

Przecięcia okręgu oraz prostej ax + by + c = 0 oraz przecięcia okręgu oraz okręgu. Gdy ssize(circle_circle(...)) == 3 to jest nieskończenie wiele rozwiazań.

```
// BEGIN HASH 16976c
vector<P> circle_line(D r, D a, D b, D c) {
 D len_ab = a * a + b * b,
   x0 = -a * c / len_ab,
   y0 = -b * c / len_ab,
   d = r * r - c * c / len ab.
    mult = sqrt(d / len ab);
  if(sign(d) < 0)
   return {};
  else if(sign(d) == 0)
   return {{x0, y0}};
  return {
   {x0 + b * mult, y0 - a * mult},
    {x0 - b * mult, y0 + a * mult}
 };
vector<P> circle_line(D x, D y, D r, D a, D b, D c) {
 return circle_line(r, a, b, c + (a * x + b * y));
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 17de82
vector <P > circle circle(D x1, D y1, D r1, D x2, D y2,
  D r2) {
  x2 -= x1;
  y2 -= y1;
  // now x1 = y1 = 0;
  if(sign(x2) == 0 and sign(y2) == 0) {
   if(equal(r1, r2))
     return {{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}}; // inf points
    e1 se
     return {};
  auto vec = circle line(r1, -2 * x2, -2 * y2,
     x2 * x2 + y2 * y2 + r1 * r1 - r2 * r2);
  for(P &p : vec)
  p += P(x1, y1);
  return vec;
} // END HASH
circle-tangents
```

 $\mathcal{O}(1)$, dla dwóch okręgów zwraca dwie styczne (wewnętrzne lub zewnetrzne, zależnie od wartości inner). Zwraca 1 + sign(dist(p0, p1) - (inside ? r0 + r1 : abs(r0 - r1))) rozwiązań, albo 0 gdy p1 = p2. Działa gdy jakiś promień jest 0 – przydatne do policzenia stycznej punktu

```
vector<pair<P. P>> circle tangents(P p1. D r1. P p2. D
   r2, bool inner) {
```

```
if(inner) r2 *= -1;
P d = p2 - p1;
D dr = r1 - r2, d2 = dot(d, d), h2 = d2 - dr * dr;
if(equal(d2, 0) or sign(h2) < 0)
  return {};
vector<pair<P, P>> ret;
for(D sign : {-1, 1}) {
 P v = (d * dr + P(-d.y, d.x) * sqrt(max(D(0), h2))
     * sign) / d2;
  ret.emplace_back(p1 + v * r1, p2 + v * r2);
ret.resize(1 + (sign(h2) > 0));
return ret;
```

closest-pair

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, zakłada ssize(in) > 1.

```
pair<P, P> closest_pair(vector<P> in) {
  sort(in.begin(), in.end(), [](P a, P b) { return a.y
     < b.v; });
  pair<D, pair<P, P>> ret(1e18, {P(), P()});
  int j = 0;
  for (P p : in) {
   P d(1 + sqrt(ret.first), 0);
    while (in[j].y <= p.y - d.x) s.erase(in[j++]);</pre>
    auto lo = s.lower_bound(p - d), hi = s.upper_bound
      (p + d):
    for (; lo != hi; ++lo)
      ret = min(ret, {pow(dist(*lo, p), 2), {*lo, p}})
   s.insert(p);
  return ret.second;
```

convex-gen

point, angle-sort, headers/gen

Generatorka wielokątów wypukłych. Zwraca wielokąt z co najmniej $n \cdot PROC$ punktami w zakresie [-range, range]. Jeśli $n \ (n > 2)$ jest około range $\frac{2}{3}$, to powinno chodzić $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$. Dla wiekszych n może nie dać rady. Ostatni punkt jest zawsze w (0,0) - można dodać przesuniecie o wektor dla pełnei losowości.

```
vector<int> num_split(int value, int n) {
 vector < int > v(n. value):
  REP(i, n - 1)
   v[i] = rd(0. value):
  sort(v.begin(), v.end());
  adjacent_difference(v.begin(), v.end(), v.begin());
  return v:
vector<int> capped_zero_split(int cap, int n) {
 int m = rd(1, n - 1);
  auto lf = num_split(cap, m);
  auto rg = num_split(cap, n - m);
  for (int i : rq)
   lf.emplace_back(-i);
  return lf;
vector<P> gen convex polygon(int n, int range, bool
  strictly_convex = false) {
  assert(n > 2);
  vector<P> t;
  const double PROC = 0.9:
  do {
   t.clear():
   auto dx = capped zero split(range, n);
   auto dy = capped_zero_split(range, n);
    shuffle(dx.begin(), dx.end(), rng);
   REP (i, n)
      if (dx[i] || dy[i])
       t.emplace_back(dx[i], dy[i]);
    t = angle_sort(t);
    if (strictly convex)
      vector < P > nt(1, t[0]);
```

```
FOR (i, 1, ssize(t) - 1) {
      if (!sign(cross(t[i], nt.back())))
        nt.back() += t[i];
      else
        nt.emplace back(t[i]);
    while (!nt.empty() && !sign(cross(nt.back(), nt
      nt[0] += nt.back();
      nt.pop_back();
    t = nt:
} while (ssize(t) < n * PROC);</pre>
partial_sum(t.begin(), t.end(), t.begin());
return t;
```

convex-hull-online

 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ na każdą operację dodania, Wyznacza górną otoczkę wypukła

```
using P = pair<int, int>;
LL operator*(Pl.Pr) {
 return l.first * LL(r.second) - l.second * LL(r.
    first):
P operator - (P l, P r) {
 return {l.first - r.first, l.second - r.second};
int sign(LL x) {
 return x > 0 ? 1 : x < 0 ? -1 : 0;
int dir(P a, P b, P c) {
 return sign((b - a) * (c - b));
struct UpperConvexHull {
 set<P> hull;
 void add_point(P p) {
   if(hull.empty()) {
     hull = \{p\};
      return;
    auto it = hull.lower bound(p);
   if(*hull.begin() 
     assert(it != hull.end() and it != hull.begin());
     if(dir(*prev(it), p, *it) >= 0)
       return;
    it = hull.emplace(p).first;
    auto have_to_rm = [&](auto iter) {
     if(iter == hull.end() or next(iter) == hull.end
        () or iter == hull.begin())
       return false;
     return dir(*prev(iter), *iter, *next(iter)) >=
    while(have to rm(next(it)))
     it = prev(hull.erase(next(it)));
    while(it != hull.begin() and have_to_rm(prev(it)))
     it = hull.erase(prev(it));
 }
};
```

convex-hull

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, top bot hull zwraca osobno góre i dół, hull zwraca punkty na otoczce clockwise gdzie pierwszy jest najbardziej lewym.

```
array<vector<P>, 2> top bot hull(vector<P> in) {
 sort(in.begin(), in.end());
 array<vector<P>, 2> ret;
 REP(d, 2) {
   for(auto p : in) {
     while(ssize(ret[d]) > 1 and dir(ret[d].end()
       [-2], ret[d].back(), p) >= 0)
```

```
ret[d].pop_back();
     ret[d].emplace_back(p);
   reverse(in.begin(), in.end());
 return ret:
vector<P> hull(vector<P> in) {
 if(ssize(in) <= 1) return in;</pre>
 auto ret = top_bot_hull(in);
 REP(d, 2) ret[d].pop_back();
 ret[0].insert(ret[0].end(), ret[1].begin(), ret[1].
   end());
 return ret[0];
```

delaunay-triangulation

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, zwraca zbiór trójkątów sumujący się do otoczki wypukłej, gdzie każdy trójkąt nie zawiera żadnego innego punktu wewnatrz okręgu opisanego (czyli maksymalizuje minimalny kąt trójkątów). Zakłada brak identycznych punktów. W przypadku współliniowości wszystkich punktów zwraca pusty vector. Zwraca vector rozmiaru 3X, adzie wartości 3i, 3i+1, 3i+2 tworza counter-clockwise tróikat. Wśród sąsiadów zawsze jest najbliższy wierzchołek. Euclidean min. spanning tree to podzbiór krawędzi.

```
using PI = pair<int, int>;
typedef struct Quad* 0;
PI distinct(INT MAX, INT MAX);
LL dist2(PI p) {
 return p.first * LL(p.first)
    + p.second * LL(p.second);
LL operator*(PI a. PI b) {
 return a.first * LL(b.second)
    a.second * LL(b.first);
PI operator - (PI a, PI b) {
 return {a.first - b.first,
    a.second - b.second};
LL cross(PI a. PI b. PI c) { return (a - b) * (b - c):
struct Quad {
 Q rot, o = nullptr;
 PI p = distinct:
 bool mark = false;
 Quad(Q _rot) : rot(_rot) {}
 PI& F() { return r()->p; }
 Q& r() { return rot->rot; }
 0 prev() { return rot->o->rot; }
 Q next() { return r()->prev(); }
} *H; // it's safe to use in multitests
vector < Q > to_dealloc;
bool is_p_inside_circle(PI p, PI a, PI b, PI c) {
  _{int128_{t}p2} = dist2(p), A = dist2(a)-p2.
      B = dist2(b)-p2, C = dist2(c)-p2;
  return cross(p,a,b) * C + cross(p,b,c) * A + cross(p
    ,c,a) * B > 0;
Q makeEdge(PI orig, PI dest) {
 0 r = H;
  if (!r) {
    r = new Quad(new Quad(new Quad(0))));
    0 del = r:
      to dealloc.emplace back(del):
      del = del->rot;
 H = \Gamma -> 0; \Gamma -> \Gamma() -> \Gamma() = \Gamma;
 REP(i, 4) {
    r = r->rot, r->p = distinct;
    r -> 0 = i & 1 ? r : r -> r();
 r->p = orig; r->F() = dest;
```

```
return r;
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<PI>& s) {
 if (ssize(s) <= 3) {
   Q = makeEdge(s[0], s[1]);
   Q b = makeEdge(s[1], s.back());
    if (ssize(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()};
  auto valid = [&](Q e, Q base) {
   return cross(e->F(), base->F(), base->p) > 0;
  int half = ssize(s) / 2;
  auto [ra, A] = rec({s.begin(), s.end() - half});
  while ((cross(B->p, A->F(), A->p) < 0
        and (A = A->next()))
        or (cross(A->p, B->F(), B->p) > 0
        and (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;
  auto del = [&](Q init, function<Q (Q)> dir) {
   0 e = dir(init);
    if (valid(e, base))
     while (is_p_inside_circle(dir(e)->F(), base->F()
        , base->p, e->F())) {
        Q t = dir(e);
       splice(e, e->prev());
        splice(e->r(), e->r()->prev());
       e->o = H; H = e; e = t;
   return e;
  while(true) {
   Q LC = del(base->r(), [&](Q q) { return q->o; });
   Q RC = del(base, [&](Q q) { return q->prev(); });
   if (!valid(LC, base) and !valid(RC, base)) break;
    if (!valid(LC, base) or (valid(RC, base)
          and is_p_inside_circle(RC->F(), RC->p, LC->F
           (), LC->p)))
     base = connect(RC, base->r());
    else
     base = connect(base->r(), LC->r());
  return {ra, rb};
vector<PI> triangulate(vector<PI> in) {
  sort(in.begin(), in.end());
  assert(unique(in.begin(), in.end()) == in.end());
  if (ssize(in) < 2) return {};</pre>
  Q e = rec(in).first;
  vector < Q > q = {e};
  int qi = 0;
  while (cross(e->o->F(), e->F(), e->p) < 0)
  auto add = [&] {
   Qc = e;
    do {
     c->mark = 1;
     in.emplace_back(c->p);
     q.emplace_back(c->r());
```

```
c = c->next();
} while (c != e);
};
add(); in.clear();
while (qi < ssize(q))
    if (!(e = q[qi++])->mark) add();
for (q x : to_dealloc) delete x;
    to_dealloc.clear();
    return in;
}

furthest-pair
#d59d33,includes:convex-hull
O(n) po puszczeniu otoczki, zakłada n >= 2.
```

geo3d

```
Geo3d od Warsaw Eagles.
using LD = long double;
const LD kEps = 1e-9;
const LD kPi = acosl(-1);
LD Sq(LD x) { return x * x; }
struct Point {
 LD x, y;
  Point() {}
  Point(LD a, LD b) : x(a), y(b) {}
  Point(const Point& a) : Point(a.x, a.y) {}
  void operator=(const Point &a) { x = a.x; y = a.y; }
  Point operator+(const Point &a) const { Point p(x +
   a.x, y + a.y); return p; }
  Point operator - (const Point &a) const { Point p(x -
   a.x, y - a.y); return p; }
  Point operator*(LD a) const { Point p(x * a, y * a);
  Point operator/(LD a) const { assert(abs(a) > kEps);
     Point p(x / a, y / a); return p; }
  Point &operator+=(const Point &a) { x += a.x; y += a
    .y; return *this; }
  Point &operator -= (const Point &a) { x -= a.x; y -= a
    .y; return *this; }
  LD CrossProd(const Point &a) const { return x * a.y
 LD CrossProd(Point a, Point b) const { a -= *this; b
     -= *this; return a.CrossProd(b); }
struct Line {
 Point p[2];
 Line(Point a, Point b) { p[0] = a; p[1] = b; }
 Point &operator[](int a) { return p[a]; }
struct P3 {
 LD x, y, z;
 P3 operator+(P3 a) { P3 p\{x + a.x, y + a.y, z + a.z\}
   }; return p; }
  P3 operator - (P3 a) { P3 p{x - a.x, y - a.y, z - a.z
   }; return p; }
  P3 operator*(LD a) { P3 p{x * a, y * a, z * a};
 P3 operator/(LD a) { assert(a > kEps); P3 p{x / a, y
     / a, z / a}; return p; }
```

```
P3 & operator += (P3 a) { x += a.x; y += a.y; z += a.z;
     return *this; }
 P3 &operator -= (P3 a) { x -= a.x; y -= a.y; z -= a.z;
     return *this; }
 P3 & operator *= (LD a) { x *= a; y *= a; z *= a;
    return *this; }
 P3 &operator/=(LD a) { assert(a > kEps); x /= a; y
    /= a; z /= a; return *this; }
 LD &operator[](int a) {
   if (a == 0) return x;
    if (a == 1) return y;
   return z:
 bool IsZero() { return abs(x) < kEps && abs(y) <</pre>
    kEps && abs(z) < kEps; }
 LD DotProd(P3 a) { return x * a.x + y * a.y + z * a.
   z; }
 LD Norm() { return sqrt(x * x + y * y + z * z); }
 LD SqNorm() { return x * x + y * y + z * z; }
  void NormalizeSelf() { *this /= Norm(); }
 P3 Normalize() {
   P3 res(*this); res.NormalizeSelf();
    return res;
 LD Dis(P3 a) { return (*this - a).Norm(); }
 pair<LD, LD> SphericalAngles() {
   return {atan2(z, sqrt(x * x + y * y)), atan2(y, x)
 LD Area(P3 p) { return Norm() * p.Norm() * sin(Angle
    (p)) / 2; }
 LD Angle(P3 p) {
   LD a = Norm();
   LD b = p.Norm();
   LD c = Dis(p);
   return acos((a * a + b * b - c * c) / (2 * a * b))
 LD Angle(P3 p, P3 q) { return p.Angle(q); }
 P3 CrossProd(P3 p) {
   P3 q(*this);
   return {q[1] * p[2] - q[2] * p[1], q[2] * p[0] - q
      [0] * p[2],
            q[0] * p[1] - q[1] * p[0]};
 bool LexCmp(P3 &a, const P3 &b) {
   if (abs(a.x - b.x) > kEps) return a.x < b.x;</pre>
   if (abs(a.y - b.y) > kEps) return a.y < b.y;</pre>
    return a.z < b.z:
struct Line3 {
 P3 p[2]:
 P3 & operator[](int a) { return p[a]; }
 friend ostream &operator << (ostream &out, Line3 m);</pre>
struct Plane {
 P3 p[3];
 P3 & operator[](int a) { return p[a]; }
 P3 GetNormal() {
   P3 cross = (p[1] - p[0]). CrossProd(p[2] - p[0]);
    return cross.Normalize();
  void GetPlaneEq(LD &A, LD &B, LD &C, LD &D) {
   P3 normal = GetNormal();
    A = normal[0];
   B = normal[1];
   C = normal[2];
   D = normal.DotProd(p[0]);
    assert(abs(D - normal.DotProd(p[1])) < kEps);</pre>
   assert(abs(D - normal.DotProd(p[2])) < kEps);</pre>
 vector < P3 > GetOrthonormalBase() {
   P3 normal = GetNormal();
   P3 cand = {-normal.y, normal.x, 0};
    if (abs(cand.x) < kEps && abs(cand.y) < kEps) {</pre>
      cand = {0, -normal.z, normal.y};
```

```
cand.NormalizeSelf();
    P3 third = Plane{P3{0, 0, 0}, normal, cand}.
    assert(abs(normal.DotProd(cand)) < kEps &&
           abs(normal.DotProd(third)) < kEps &&
           abs(cand.DotProd(third)) < kEps);</pre>
    return {normal, cand, third};
struct Circle3 {
 Plane pl; P3 o; LD r;
struct Sphere {
 P3 o;
 LD r;
// angle PQR
LD Angle(P3 P, P3 Q, P3 R) { return (P - Q).Angle(R -
 Q); }
P3 ProjPtToLine3(P3 p, Line3 l) { // ok
 P3 diff = l[1] - l[0];
 diff.NormalizeSelf();
 return l[0] + diff * (p - l[0]).DotProd(diff);
LD DisPtLine3(P3 p, Line3 l) { // ok
 // LD area = Area(p, [0], [1]); LD dis1 = 2 *
    area / l[0]. Dis(l[1]);
 LD dis2 = p.Dis(ProjPtToLine3(p, l)); // assert(abs(
    dis1 - dis2) < kEps);
  return dis2;
LD DisPtPlane(P3 p, Plane pl) {
 P3 normal = pl.GetNormal();
  return abs(normal.DotProd(p - pl[0]));
P3 ProjPtToPlane(P3 p, Plane pl) {
 P3 normal = pl.GetNormal();
 return p - normal * normal.DotProd(p - pl[0]);
bool PtBelongToLine3(P3 p, Line3 l) { return
 DisPtLine3(p, l) < kEps; }
bool Lines3Equal(Line3 p, Line3 l) {
 return PtBelongToLine3(p[0], l) && PtBelongToLine3(p
bool PtBelongToPlane(P3 p, Plane pl) { return
 DisPtPlane(p, pl) < kEps; }</pre>
Point PlanePtTo2D(Plane pl, P3 p) { // ok
 assert(PtBelongToPlane(p, pl));
  vector < P3 > base = pl.GetOrthonormalBase();
  P3 control{0, 0, 0};
 REP(tr, 3) { control += base[tr] * p.DotProd(base[tr
  assert(PtBelongToPlane(pl[0] + base[1], pl));
  assert(PtBelongToPlane(pl[0] + base[2], pl));
  assert((p - control).IsZero());
  return {p.DotProd(base[1]), p.DotProd(base[2])};
Line PlaneLineTo2D(Plane pl, Line3 l) {
 return {PlanePtTo2D(pl, l[0]), PlanePtTo2D(pl, l[1])
P3 PlanePtTo3D(Plane pl, Point p) { // ok
 vector<P3> base = pl.GetOrthonormalBase();
 return base[0] * base[0].DotProd(pl[0]) + base[1] *
    p.x + base[2] * p.y;
Line3 PlaneLineTo3D(Plane pl, Line l) {
 return {PlanePtTo3D(pl, l[0]), PlanePtTo3D(pl, l[1])
Line3 ProjLineToPlane(Line3 l, Plane pl) { // ok
 return {ProjPtToPlane(l[0], pl), ProjPtToPlane(l[1],
     pl)};
bool Line3BelongToPlane(Line3 l, Plane pl) {
```

```
return PtBelongToPlane([0], pl) && PtBelongToPlane(
    l[1], pl);
LD Det(P3 a, P3 b, P3 d) { // ok
 P3 pts[3] = {a, b, d};
 LD res = 0;
 for (int sign : {-1, 1}) {
   REP(st_col, 3) {
     int c = st_col;
     LD prod = 1:
     REP(r, 3) {
       prod *= pts[r][c]:
        c = (c + sign + 3) \% 3;
     res += sign * prod;
   }
 return res;
LD Area(P3 p, P3 q, P3 r) {
 q -= p; r -= p;
 return q.Area(r);
vector < Point > InterLineLine(Line &a. Line &b) { //
  working fine
 Point vec_a = a[1] - a[0];
 Point vec b1 = b[1] - a[0];
 Point vec_b0 = b[0] - a[0];
 LD tr area = vec b1.CrossProd(vec b0);
  LD quad_area = vec_b1.CrossProd(vec_a) + vec_a.
    CrossProd(vec_b0);
  if (abs(quad_area) < kEps) { // parallel or</pre>
    coincidina
    if (abs(b[0].CrossProd(b[1], a[0])) < kEps) {</pre>
     return {a[0], a[1]};
   } else return {};
 return {a[0] + vec_a * (tr_area / quad_area)};
vector <P3> InterLineLine(Line3 k, Line3 l) {
 if (Lines3Equal(k, l)) return {k[0], k[1]};
 if (PtBelongToLine3(l[0], k)) return {l[0]};
 Plane pl{l[0], k[0], k[1]};
  if (!PtBelongToPlane(l[1], pl)) return {};
 Line k2 = PlaneLineTo2D(pl, k);
  Line l2 = PlaneLineTo2D(pl. l):
 vector < Point > inter = InterLineLine(k2, l2);
 vector < P3 > res;
  for (auto P : inter) res.push_back(PlanePtTo3D(pl, P
   ));
  return res:
LD DisLineLine(Line3 l. Line3 k) { // ok
 Plane together \{l[0], l[1], l[0] + k[1] - k[0]\}; //
    parallel FIXME
  Line3 proj = ProjLineToPlane(k, together);
 P3 inter = (InterLineLine(l, proj))[0];
  P3 on k inter = k[0] + inter - proj[0];
 return inter.Dis(on_k_inter);
Plane ParallelPlane(Plane pl, P3 A) { // plane
  parallel to pl going through A
 P3 diff = A - ProjPtToPlane(A, pl);
 return {pl[0] + diff, pl[1] + diff, pl[2] + diff};
// image of B in rotation wrt line passing through
  origin s.t. A1->A2
// implemented in more general case with similarity
  instead of rotation
P3 RotateAccordingly(P3 A1, P3 A2, P3 B1) { // ok
 Plane pl{A1, A2, {0, 0, 0}};
 Point A12 = PlanePtTo2D(pl, A1);
 Point A22 = PlanePtTo2D(pl, A2);
 complex <LD > rat = complex <LD > (A22.x, A22.y) /
   complex<LD>(A12.x, A12.y);
  Plane plb = ParallelPlane(pl, B1);
 Point B2 = PlanePtTo2D(plb, B1);
```

```
complex < LD > Brot = rat * complex < LD > (B2.x, B2.y);
  return PlanePtTo3D(plb, {Brot.real(), Brot.imag()});
vector<Circle3> InterSpherePlane(Sphere s, Plane pl) {
   // ok
 P3 proj = ProjPtToPlane(s.o, pl);
  LD dis = s.o.Dis(proj);
  if (dis > s.r + kEps) return {};
 if (dis > s.r - kEps) return {{pl, proj, 0}}; // is
    it best choice?
  return {{pl, proj, sqrt(s.r * s.r - dis * dis)}};
bool PtBelongToSphere(Sphere s, P3 p) { return abs(s.r
   - s.o.Dis(p)) < kEps; }
struct PointS { // just for conversion purposes,
  probably to Eucl suffices
  LD lat, lon;
 P3 toEucl() { return P3{cos(lat) * cos(lon), cos(lat
   ) * sin(lon), sin(lat)}; }
  PointS(P3 p) {
   p.NormalizeSelf();
    lat = asin(p.z);
   lon = acos(p.y / cos(lat));
LD DistS(P3 a. P3 b) { return atan2l(b.CrossProd(a).
  Norm(), a.DotProd(b)); }
struct CircleS {
 P3 o; // center of circle on sphere
 LD r; // arc len
 LD area() const { return 2 * kPi * (1 - cos(r)); }
CircleS From3(P3 a, P3 b, P3 c) { // any three
  different points
  int tmp = 1;
  if ((a - b).Norm() > (c - b).Norm()) {
   swap(a, c); tmp = -tmp;
  if ((b - c).Norm() > (a - c).Norm()) {
   swap(a, b); tmp = -tmp;
 P3 v = (c - b).CrossProd(b - a);
 v = v * (tmp / v.Norm());
  return CircleS{v, DistS(a, v)};
CircleS From2(P3 a. P3 b) { // neither the same nor
  the opposite
  P3 mid = (a + b) / 2;
  mid = mid / mid.Norm();
  return From3(a, mid, b);
LD SphAngle(P3 A, P3 B, P3 C) { // angle at A, no two
  points opposite
  LD a = B.DotProd(C);
 LD b = C.DotProd(A);
 LD c = A.DotProd(B);
  return acos((b - a * c) / sqrt((1 - Sq(a)) * (1 - Sq
   (c)))):
LD TriangleArea(P3 A, P3 B, P3 C) { // no two poins
  opposite
  LD a = SphAngle(C, A, B);
 LD b = SphAngle(A, B, C);
 LD c = SphAngle(B, C, A);
  return a + b + c - kPi:
vector <P3> IntersectionS(CircleS c1. CircleS c2) {
 P3 n = c2.o.CrossProd(c1.o), w = c2.o * cos(c1.r) -
   c1.o * cos(c2.r);
  LD d = n.SqNorm();
  if (d < kEps) return {}; // parallel circles (can</pre>
   fully overlap)
  LD a = w.SqNorm() / d:
  vector <P3> res;
  if (a >= 1 + kEps) return res;
  P3 u = n.CrossProd(w) / d;
  if (a > 1 - kEps) {
```

```
res.push_back(u);
   return res:
 LD h = sqrt((1 - a) / d);
 res.push back(u + n * h);
 res.push_back(u - n * h);
 return res;
bool Eq(LD a, LD b) { return abs(a - b) < kEps; }</pre>
vector <P3 > intersect(Sphere a, Sphere b, Sphere c) {
 // Does not work for 3 colinear centers
 vector <P3 > res: // Bardzo podeirzana funkcia.
 P3 ex, ey, ez;
 LD r1 = a.r, r2 = b.r, r3 = c.r, d, cnd_x = 0, i, j;
 ex = (b.o - a.o).Normalize();
 i = ex.DotProd(c.o - a.o);
 ey = ((c.o - a.o) - ex * i).Normalize();
 ez = ex.CrossProd(ey);
 d = (b.o - a.o).Norm();
 i = ev.DotProd(c.o - a.o):
 bool and = 0:
 if (Eq(r2, d - r1)) {
   cnd_x = +r1; cnd = 1;
 if (Eq(r2, d + r1)) {
   cnd x = -r1: cnd = 1:
 if (!cnd && (r2 < d - r1 || r2 > d + r1)) return res
   if (Eq(Sq(r3), (Sq(cnd_x - i) + Sq(j))))
      res.push_back(P3{cnd_x, LD(0), LD(0)});
   LD x = (Sq(r1) - Sq(r2) + Sq(d)) / (2 * d):
   LD y = (Sq(r1) - Sq(r3) + Sq(i) + Sq(j)) / (2 * j)
      - (i / j) * x;
   LD u = Sq(r1) - Sq(x) - Sq(y);
   if (u >= -kEps) {
     LD z = sqrtl(max(LD(0), u));
     res.push_back(P3{x, y, z});
     if (abs(z) > kEps) res.push_back(P3{x, y, -z});
 for (auto &it : res) it = a.o + ex * it[0] + ey * it
   [1] + ez * it[2];
 return res:
```

halfplane-intersection

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$ wyznaczanie punktów na brzegu/otoczce przecięcia podanych pótplaszczyzn. Halfplane(a, b) tworzy pótplaszczyznę wzdłuż prostej a-b z obszarem po lewej stronie wektora a-b. Jeżeli zostało zwróconych mniej, niż trzy punkty, to pole przecięcia jest puste. Na przykład halfplane_intersection({Halfplane(P(2, 1), P(4, 2)), Halfplane(P(6, 3), P(2, 4)), Halfplane(P(-4, 7), P(4, 2))}) == \{(4, 2), (6, 3), (9, 4.5)\}. Pole przecięcia jest zawsze ograniczone, ponieważ w kodzie są dodawane cztery półplaszczyzny o współrzędnych w +/-inf, ale nie należy na tym polegać przez eps oraz błędy precyzji (najlepiej jest zmniejszyć inf tyle, ile się da).

```
struct Halfplane {
   P p, pq;
   D angle;
   Halfplane() {}
   Halfplane(P a, P b) : p(a), pq(b - a) {
      angle = atan2l(pq.imag(), pq.real());
   }
};
ostream& operator << (ostream&o, Halfplane h) {
   return o << '(' << h.p << ", " << h.pq << ", " << h.
   angle << ')';
}
bool is_outside(Halfplane hi, P p) {
   return sign(cross(hi.pq, p - hi.p)) == -1;
}
P inter(Halfplane s, Halfplane t) {</pre>
```

```
return intersect_lines(s.p, s.p + s.pq, t.p, t.p + t
vector <P> halfplane_intersection(vector <Halfplane > h)
 for(int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) {</pre>
   constexpr D inf = 1e9;
    array box = {P(-inf, -inf), P(inf, -inf), P(inf,
     inf), P(-inf, inf)};
    h.emplace_back(box[i], box[(i + 1) % 4]);
 sort(h.begin(), h.end(), [&](Halfplane l. Halfplane
    if(equal(l.angle, r.angle))
     return sign(cross(l.pq, r.p - l.p)) == -1;
    return l.angle < r.angle;</pre>
 h.erase(unique(h.begin(), h.end(), [](Halfplane l,
    Halfplane r) {
    return equal(l.angle, r.angle):
 }), h.end());
 deque < Halfplane > dq;
 for(auto &hi : h) {
    while(ssize(dg) >= 2 and is outside(hi. inter(dg.
      end()[-1], dq.end()[-2])))
      dq.pop back():
    while(ssize(dg) >= 2 and is outside(hi, inter(dg
      [0], dq[1])))
      dq.pop front();
    dq.emplace_back(hi);
    if(ssize(dq) == 2 \text{ and } sign(cross(dq[0].pq, dq[1].
      pq)) == 0)
      return {};
 while(ssize(dq) >= 3 and is outside(dq[0], inter(dq.
    end()[-1], dq.end()[-2])))
    dq.pop_back();
 while(ssize(dq) >= 3 and is_outside(dq.end()[-1],
    inter(dq[0], dq[1])))
    dq.pop_front();
 if(ssize(dq) <= 2)
   return {};
  vector<P> ret:
 REP(i, ssize(dq))
    ret.emplace_back(inter(dq[i], dq[(i + 1) % ssize(
      da)])):
  for(Halfplane hi : h)
   if(is outside(hi, ret[0]))
     return {};
 ret.erase(unique(ret.begin(), ret.end()), ret.end())
 while(ssize(ret) >= 2 and ret.front() == ret.back())
   ret.pop back():
 return ret;
```

intersect-lines

#0de7f0, includes: poi

 $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$ ale intersect_segments ma sporą stałą (ale działa na wszystkich edge-case'ach). Jeżeli intersect_segments zwróci dwa punkty to wszystkie inf rozwiązań są pomiędzy.

```
// BEGIN HASH 95db50
P intersect_lines(P a, P b, P c, P d) {
D c1 = cross(c - a, b - a), c2 = cross(d - a, b - a)
;
// c1 == c2 => \text{triwnolege}
return (c1 * d - c2 * c) / (c1 - c2);
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 65e219
bool on_segment(P a, P b, P p) {
return equal(cross(a - p, b - p), 0) and sign(dot(a - p, b - p)) <= 0;
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH d635d2
bool is_intersection_segment(P a, P b, P c, P d) {
auto aux = [&](D q, D w, D e, D r) {
```

```
return sign(max(q, w) - min(e, r)) >= 0;
  return aux(c.x, d.x, a.x, b.x) and aux(a.x, b.x, c.
    and aux(c.y, d.y, a.y, b.y) and aux(a.y, b.y, c.y,
    and dir(a, d, c) * dir(b, d, c) != 1
    and dir(d, b, a) * dir(c, b, a) != 1;
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH e5125d
vector<P> intersect_segments(P a, P b, P c, P d) {
  D acd = cross(c - a, d - c), bcd = cross(c - b, d - c)
       cab = cross(a - c, b - a), dab = cross(a - d, b
          - a);
  if(sign(acd) * sign(bcd) < 0 and sign(cab) * sign(</pre>
    dab) < 0)
   return {(a * bcd - b * acd) / (bcd - acd)};
  set<P> s:
  if(on_segment(c, d, a)) s.emplace(a);
  if(on_segment(c, d, b)) s.emplace(b);
  if(on_segment(a, b, c)) s.emplace(c);
  if(on_segment(a, b, d)) s.emplace(d);
  return {s.begin(), s.end()};
} // END HASH
```

is-in-hull

0425ab , includes: intersect-lines

 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$, zwraca czy punkt jest wewnątrz otoczki h. Zakłada że punkty są clockwise oraz nie ma trzech współliniowych (działa na convex-hull)

```
bool is_in_hull(vector<P> h, P p, bool can_on_edge) {
   if(ssize(h) < 3) return can_on_edge and on_segment(h
      [0], h.back(), p);
   int l = 1, r = ssize(h) - 1;
   if(dir(h[0], h[l], p) >= can_on_edge or dir(h[0], h[
      r], p) <= -can_on_edge)
      return false;
   while(r - l > 1) {
      int m = (l + r) / 2;
      (dir(h[0], h[m], p) < 0 ? l : r) = m;
   }
   return dir(h[l], h[r], p) < can_on_edge;
}</pre>
```

line

#8dbcdc , includes: point

Konwersja różnych postaci prostej.

```
struct line {
 D A, B, C;
  // postac ogolna Ax + By + C = 0
 Line(D a, D b, D c) : A(a), B(b), C(c) {}
  tuple<D, D, D> get_tuple() { return {A, B, C}; }
  // postac kierunkowa ax + b = y
 Line(D a. D b) : A(a), B(-1), C(b) {}
 pair<D, D> get_dir() { return {- A / B, - C / B}; }
  // prosta pa
  Line(P p, P q) {
   assert(not equal(p.x, q.x) or not equal(p.y, q.y))
   if(!equal(p.x, q.x)) {
     A = (q.y - p.y) / (p.x - q.x);
     B = 1, C = -(A * p.x + B * p.y);
   else A = 1, B = 0, C = -p.x;
 pair <P, P> get pts() {
   if(!equal(B, 0)) return { P(0, - C / B), P(1, - (A
      + C) / B) };
   return { P(- C / A, 0), P(- C / A, 1) };
  D directed_dist(P p) {
   return (A * p.x + B * p.y + C) / sqrt(A * A + B *
     B):
```

```
D dist(P p) {
    return abs(directed_dist(p));
};
```

point

Wrapper na std::complex, pola .x oraz .y nie są const. Wiele operacji na Point zwraca complex, np (p * p).x się nie skompiluje. P p = 5, 6; abs(p) = length; arg(p) = kąt; polar(len, angle);

```
using D = long double; // use double in case of TLE
struct P : complex<D> {
 D *m = (D *) this, &x, &y;
 P(D_x = 0, D_y = 0) : complex < D > (x, y), x(m[0]),
     y(m[1]) {}
 P(complex < D > c) : P(c.real(), c.imag()) {}
 P(const P &p) : P(p.x, p.y) {}
 P &operator=(const P &p) {
   x = p.x, y = p.y;
   return *this;
constexpr D eps = 1e-9;
bool equal(D a, D b) { return abs(a - b) < eps: }</pre>
bool equal(Pa, Pb) { return equal(a.x, b.x) and
 equal(a.v. b.v): }
int sign(D a) { return equal(a, 0) ? 0 : a > 0 ? 1 :
  -1: }
bool operator < (P a, P b) { return tie(a.x, a.y) < tie(</pre>
 b.x, b.y); }
// cross({1, 0}, {0, 1}) = 1
D cross(P a, P b) { return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x; }
D dot(P a, P b) { return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y; }
D dist(P a, P b) { return abs(a - b); }
int dir(P a, P b, P c) { return sign(cross(b - a, c -
 b)); }
```

voronoi-diagram

#e696ab, includes: delaunay-triangulatio, convex-hull

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$, dla każdego punktu zwraca odpowiadającą mu ścianę będącą otoczką wypuktą. Suma otoczek w całości zawiera kwadrat (-mx, mx) – (mx, mx), ale może zawierać więcej. Współrzędne ścian mogą być kilka rządów wielkości większe niż te na wejściu. Max abs wartości współrzędnych to 3e8.

```
using Frac = pair<__int128_t, __int128_t>;
D to_d(Frac f) { return D(f.first) / D(f.second); }
Frac create_frac(__int128_t a, __int128_t b) {
 assert(b != 0);
 if(b < 0) a *= -1, b *= -1;
  __int128_t d = __gcd(a, b);
  return {a / d, b / d};
using P128 = pair<Frac, Frac>;
LL sq(int x) { return x * LL(x); }
__int128_t dist128(PI p) { return sq(p.first) + sq(p.
  second); }
pair<Frac, Frac> calc_mid(PI a, PI b, PI c) {
  __int128_t ux = dist128(a) * (b.second - c.second)
   + dist128(b) * (c.second - a.second)
    + dist128(c) * (a.second - b.second),
   uy = dist128(a) * (c.first - b.first)
    + dist128(b) * (a.first - c.first)
   + dist128(c) * (b.first - a.first),
   d = 2 * (a.first * LL(b.second - c.second)
   + b.first * LL(c.second - a.second)
   + c.first * LL(a.second - b.second));
  return {create frac(ux, d), create frac(uy, d)};
vector<vector<P>> voronoi faces(vector<PI> in, const
  int max_xy = int(3e8)) {
  int n = ssize(in);
  map < PI, int > id_of_in;
  REP(i, n)
   id of in[in[i]] = i:
  for(int sx : {-1, 1})
```

```
for(int sy : {-1, 1}) {
    int mx = 3 * max_xy + 100;
    in.emplace_back(mx * sx, mx * sy);
vector<PI> triangles = triangulate(in);
debug(triangles):
assert(not triangles.empty());
int tn = ssize(triangles) / 3;
vector < P128 > mids(tn);
map<pair<PI, PI>, vector<P128>> on_sides;
REP(i, tn) {
 arrav<PI. 3> ps = {triangles[3 * i], triangles[3 *
     i + 1], triangles[3 * i + 2]};
  mids[i] = calc_mid(ps[0], ps[1], ps[2]);
  REP(j, 3) {
    PI a = ps[j], b = ps[(j + 1) \% 3];
    on sides[pair(min(a, b), max(a, b))].
      emplace_back(mids[i]);
vector < vector < P128 >> faces128(n);
for(auto [edge, sides] : on_sides)
 if(ssize(sides) == 2)
    for(PI e : {edge.first. edge.second})
      if(id_of_in.find(e) != id_of_in.end())
        for(auto m : sides)
          faces128[id of in[e]].emplace back(m);
vector<vector<P>> faces(n);
REP(i, ssize(faces128)) {
 auto &f = faces128[i];
  sort(f.begin(), f.end());
  f.erase(unique(f.begin(), f.end()), f.end());
  for(auto [x, y] : f)
    faces[i].emplace_back(to_d(x), to_d(y));
  faces[i] = hull(faces[i]);
return faces;
```

Tekstówki (8)

aho-corasick

 $\mathcal{O}\left(|s|\alpha\right)$, Konstruktor tworzy sam korzeń w node[0], add(s) dodaje słowo, convert() zamienia nieodwracalnie trie w automat Aho-Corasick, ltnk(x) zwraca suffix link, go(x, c) zwraca następnik x przez literę c, najpierw dodajemy słowa, potem robimy convert(), a na koniec używamy go i link.

```
constexpr int alpha = 26;
struct AhoCorasick {
 struct Node {
   array<int, alpha> next, go;
    int p, pch, link = -1;
   bool is_word_end = false;
   Node(int p = -1, int ch = -1) : p(p), pch(ch) {
     fill(next.begin(), next.end(), -1);
     fill(go.begin(), go.end(), -1);
 };
 vector < Node > node;
 bool converted = false;
 AhoCorasick() : node(1) {}
 void add(const vector<int> &s) {
   assert(!converted):
   int v = 0;
   for (int c : s) {
     if (node[v].next[c] == -1) {
       node[v].next[c] = ssize(node);
       node.emplace back(v, c);
     v = node[v].next[c];
   node[v].is_word_end = true;
 int link(int v) {
```

```
assert(converted);
    return node[v].link;
 int go(int v, int c) {
    assert(converted);
    return node[v].go[c];
 void convert() {
    assert(!converted);
    converted = true:
    deque < int > que = {0};
    while (not que.emptv()) {
     int v = que.front();
     que.pop front():
     if (v == 0 or node[v].p == 0)
       node[v].link = 0;
       node[v].link = go(link(node[v].p), node[v].pch
     REP (c, alpha) {
       if (node[v].next[c] != -1) {
         node[v].go[c] = node[v].next[c];
          que.emplace_back(node[v].next[c]);
         node[v].go[c] = v == 0 ? 0 : go(link(v), c);
 }
};
```

hashing

#364cc1

Hashowanie z małą stałą. Można zmienić bazę (jeśli serio trzeba).

```
struct Hashing {
 vector<LL> ha, pw;
  static constexpr LL mod = (1ll << 61) - 1;
 LL reduce(LL x) { return x >= mod ? x - mod : x; }
 LL mul(LL a, LL b) {
    const auto c = __int128(a) * b;
    return reduce(LL(c & mod) + LL(c >> 61));
 Hashing(const vector<int> &str, const int base = 37)
    int len = ssize(str);
   ha.resize(len + 1);
    pw.resize(len + 1, 1);
    REP(i, len) {
     ha[i + 1] = reduce(mul(ha[i], base) + str[i] +
      pw[i + 1] = mul(pw[i], base);
 LL operator()(int l. int r) {
    return reduce(ha[r + 1] - mul(ha[l], pw[r - l +
      11) + mod):
};
```

kmp #816316

 $\mathcal{O}(n)$, zachodzi [0, pi[i]) = (i - pi[i], i]. get_kmp({0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1}) == {0,0,1,1,2,3,2,3,4,5}, get_borders({0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1}) == {2,5,10}.

```
// BEGIN HASH 3eb302
vector <int> get_kmp(vector <int> str) {
  int len = ssize(str);
  vector <int> ret(len);
  for(int i = 1; i < len; i++) {
    int pos = ret[i - 1];
    while(pos and str[i] != str[pos])
    pos = ret[pos - 1];
    ret[i] = pos + (str[i] == str[pos]);
}</pre>
```

```
return ret;
} // END HASH
vector<int> get_borders(vector<int> str) {
  vector<int> kmp = get_kmp(str), ret;
  int len = ssize(str);
  while(len) {
    ret.emplace_back(len);
    len = kmp[len - 1];
  }
  return vector<int>(ret.rbegin(), ret.rend());
}
```

lyndon-min-cyclic-rot

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, wyznaczanie faktoryzacji Lyndona oraz (przy jej pomocy) minimalnego suffixu oraz minimalnego przesunięcia cyklicznego. Ta faktoryzacja to unikalny podział słowa s na $w_1w_2\ldots w_k$, że $w_1\geq w_2\geq \ldots \geq w_k$ oraz w_i jest ściśle mniejsze od każdego jego suffixu. duval ("abacaba") == $\{0, 3\}, \{4, 5\}, \{6, 6\}\}$, min_suffix ("abacab") == "ab", min_cyclic_shift ("abacaba") == "aabacab".

```
vector<pair<int, int>> duval(vector<int> s) {
 int n = ssize(s), i = 0;
  vector<pair<int. int>> ret:
  while(i < n) {
   int i = i + 1. k = i:
    while(j < n and s[k] \leftarrow s[j]) {
     k = (s[k] < s[j] ? i : k + 1);
     ++j;
    while(i <= k) {</pre>
     ret.emplace_back(i, i + j - k - 1);
     i += j - k;
 return ret;
vector<int> min suffix(vector<int> s) {
 return {s.begin() + duval(s).back().first, s.end()};
vector<int> min_cyclic_shift(vector<int> s) {
 int n = ssize(s);
 REP(i. n)
   s.emplace back(s[i]);
  for(auto [l, r] : duval(s))
   if(n <= r) {
     return {s.begin() + l, s.begin() + l + n};
 assert(false);
```

manacher

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, radius[p][i] = rad = największy promień palindromu parzystości p o środku i. $L=i-rad+!p, \; R=i+rad$ to palindrom. Dla [abaababaab] daje [003000020], [0100141000].

```
array<vector<int>, 2> manacher(vector<int> &in) {
 int n = ssize(in):
  array<vector<int>, 2> radius = {{vector<int>(n - 1),
    vector < int > (n) } };
  REP(parity, 2) {
   int z = parity ^ 1, L = 0, R = 0;
    REP(i, n - z) {
     int &rad = radius[parity][i];
     if(i <= R - z)
       rad = min(R - i, radius[parity][L + (R - i - z
     int l = i - rad + z, r = i + rad;
     while (0 <= l - 1 && r + 1 < n && in[l - 1] == in
       [r + 1])
       ++rad, ++r, --l;
     if(r > R)
        L = l. R = r:
```

```
return radius;
pref
\mathcal{O}(n), zwraca tablice prefixo prefixowa
[0, pref[i]) = [i, i + pref[i]).
vector<int> pref(vector<int> str) {
  int n = ssize(str):
  vector < int > ret(n);
  ret[0] = n;
  int i = 1, m = 0;
  while(i < n) {
    while(m + i < n and str[m + i] == str[m])</pre>
    ret[i++] = m;
    m = max(0, m - 1);
    for(int j = 1; ret[j] < m; m--)</pre>
      ret[i++] = ret[j++];
  return ret:
squares
#da88d3, includes: pref
\mathcal{O}(n \log n), zwraca wszystkie skompresowane trójki
(start\_l, start\_r, len) oznaczające, że podsłowa zaczynające się w
[start\_l, start\_r] o długości len są kwadratami, jest ich
\mathcal{O}(n \log n).
vector<tuple<int, int, int>> squares(const vector<int>
   &s) {
  vector<tuple<int, int, int>> ans;
  vector pos(ssize(s) / 2 + 2, -1);
  FOR(mid. 1. ssize(s) - 1) {
    int part = mid & ~(mid - 1), off = mid - part;
    int end = min(mid + part, ssize(s)):
    vector a(s.begin() + off, s.begin() + off + part),
      b(s.begin() + mid, s.begin() + end),
      ra(a.rbegin(), a.rend());
    REP(j, 2) {
       auto z1 = pref(ra), bha = b:
       bha.emplace back(-1);
       for(int x : a) bha.emplace back(x):
       auto z2 = pref(bha);
       for(auto *v : {&z1, &z2}) {
          v[0][0] = ssize(v[0]);
         v->emplace_back(0);
        int l = ssize(a) - c, x = c - min(l - 1, z1[l
          y = c - max(l - z2[ssize(b) + c + 1], j),
          sb = (j ? end - y - l * 2 : off + x),
           se = (j ? end - x - l * 2 + 1 : off + y + 1)
          &p = pos[l];
         if (x > y) continue;
         if (p != -1 && get<1>(ans[p]) + 1 == sb)
          get <1>(ans[p]) = se - 1;
        else
          p = ssize(ans), ans.emplace_back(sb, se - 1,
       a = vector(b.rbegin(), b.rend());
       b.swap(ra);
    }
  return ans;
```

suffix-array-interval

 $\mathcal{O}\left(t\log n\right)$, wyznaczanie przedziałów podsłowa w tablicy suffixowej. Zwraca przedział [l,r], gdzie dla każdego i w [l,r], t jest podsłowem sa.sa[i] lub [-1,-1] jeżeli nie ma takiego i.

```
pair<int, int> get substring sa range(const vector<int
  > &s. const vector<int> &sa. const vector<int> &t) {
  auto get_lcp = [&](int i) -> int {
    REP(k, ssize(t))
      if(i + k >= ssize(s) or s[i + k] != t[k])
        return k:
    return ssize(t);
  };
  auto get side = [&](bool search left) {
    int l = 0. r = ssize(sa) - 1:
    while(l < r) {
      int m = (l + r + not search_left) / 2, lcp =
        get_lcp(sa[m]);
      if(lcp == ssize(t))
       (search_left ? r : l) = m;
      else if(sa[m] + lcp >= ssize(s) or s[sa[m] + lcp
        1 < t[lcp1)</pre>
        l = m + 1;
      else
        r = m - 1;
    return l;
  int l = get side(true);
  if(get_lcp(sa[l]) != ssize(t))
   return {-1, -1};
  return {l, get_side(false)};
suffix-array-long
\mathcal{O}(n + alpha), sa zawiera posortowane suffixy, zawiera pusty suffix,
lcp[i] to lcp suffixu sa[i] i sa[i+1], Dla s = aabaaab,
sa={7,3,4,0,5,1,6,2},lcp={0,2,3,1,2,0,1}
// BEGIN HASH Ocd3ca
void induced sort(const vector<int> &vec. int alpha.
  vector<int> &sa,
    const vector < bool > &sl, const vector < int > &lms_idx
  vector < int > l(alpha), r(alpha);
  for (int c : vec) {
    if (c + 1 < alpha)
      ++l[c + 1];
    ++r[c];
  partial sum(l.begin(), l.end(), l.begin());
  partial_sum(r.begin(), r.end(), r.begin());
  fill(sa.begin(), sa.end(), -1);
  for (int i = ssize(lms idx) - 1; i >= 0; --i)
   sa[--r[vec[lms_idx[i]]]] = lms_idx[i];
  for (int i : sa)
    if (i >= 1 and sl[i - 1])
```

sa[l[vec[i - 1]]++] = i - 1;

if (i >= 1 **and not** sl[i - 1])

const int n = ssize(vec);

vector < bool > sl(n);

ssize(lms idx));

vector<int> sa(n). lms idx:

1] and sl[i + 1]);

sa[--r[vec[i - 1]]] = i - 1;

for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; --i) {

if (sl[i] and not sl[i + 1])

lms_idx.emplace_back(i + 1);

reverse(lms_idx.begin(), lms_idx.end());

induced_sort(vec, alpha, sa, sl, lms_idx);

vector < int > new lms idx(ssize(lms idx)). lms vec(

partial_sum(r.begin(), r.end(), r.begin());

for (int k = ssize(sa) - 1, i = sa[k]; k >= 1; --k,

vector<int> sa_is(const vector<int> &vec, int alpha) {

sl[i] = vec[i] > vec[i + 1] or (vec[i] == vec[i +

fill(r.begin(), r.end(), 0);

for (int c : vec)

++r[c]:

```
REP (k, ssize(new_lms_idx) - 1) {
    int i = new lms idx[k], j = new lms idx[k + 1];
    if (vec[i] != vec[j]) {
     sa[j] = ++cur:
      continue:
    bool flag = false:
    for (int a = i + 1, b = j + 1;; ++a, ++b) {
      if (vec[a] != vec[b]) {
        flag = true;
       break:
      if ((not sl[a] and sl[a - 1]) or (not sl[b] and
        sl[b - 1])) {
        flag = not (not sl[a] and sl[a - 1] and not sl
         [b] and sl[b - 1]);
       break;
    sa[j] = (flag ? ++cur : cur);
 REP (i, ssize(lms idx))
   lms_vec[i] = sa[lms_idx[i]];
 if (cur + 1 < ssize(lms idx)) {</pre>
   vector < int > lms_sa = sa_is(lms_vec, cur + 1);
   REP (i, ssize(lms_idx))
      new_lms_idx[i] = lms_idx[lms_sa[i]];
 induced sort(vec. alpha. sa. sl. new lms idx):
 return sa;
vector<int> suffix_array(const vector<int> &s, int
 alpha) {
 vector < int > vec(ssize(s) + 1);
 REP(i, ssize(s))
   vec[i] = s[i] + 1;
 vector<int> ret = sa_is(vec, alpha + 2);
 return ret:
} // END HASH
vector<int> get_lcp(const vector<int> &s, const vector
  <int> &sa) {
 int n = ssize(s), k = 0;
 vector<int> lcp(n), rank(n);
 REP (i, n)
   rank[sa[i + 1]] = i;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++, k ? k-- : 0) {
   if (rank[i] == n - 1) {
     k = 0:
      continue;
    int j = sa[rank[i] + 2];
    while (i + k < n \text{ and } j + k < n \text{ and } s[i + k] == s[j]
      + k])
     k++;
    lcp[rank[i]] = k;
 lcp.pop back();
 lcp.insert(lcp.begin(), 0);
 return lcp;
```

for (int i = 0, k = 0; i < n; ++i)

new_lms_idx[k++] = sa[i];

int cur = sa[n - 1] = 0;

if (not sl[sa[i]] and sa[i] >= 1 and sl[sa[i] -

suffix-array-short

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$, zawiera posortowane suffixy, zawiera pusty suffix, lcp[i] to lcp suffixu sa[i-1] i sa[i], Dla s = aabaaab, sa= $\{7,3,4,0,5,1,6,2\}$, $lcp=\{0,0,2,3,1,2,0,1\}$

```
pair<vector<int>, vector<int>> s uffix_array(vector<int
> s, int alpha = 26) {
    ++alpha;
    for(int &c : s) ++c;
    s.emplace_back(0);
```

```
int n = ssize(s), k = 0, a, b;
vector < int > x(s.begin(), s.end());
vector<int> y(n), ws(max(n, alpha)), rank(n);
vector<int> sa = y, lcp = y;
iota(sa.begin(), sa.end(), 0);
for(int j = 0, p = 0; p < n; j = max(1, j * 2),
 alpha = p) {
 p = j;
 iota(y.begin(), y.end(), n - j);
  REP(i, n) if(sa[i] >= j)
   y[p++] = sa[i] - j;
  fill(ws.begin(), ws.end(), 0);
  REP(i, n) ws[x[i]]++;
  FOR(i, 1, alpha - 1) ws[i] += ws[i - 1];
  for(int i = n; i--;) sa[--ws[x[y[i]]]] = y[i];
  swap(x, y);
  p = 1, x[sa[0]] = 0;
  FOR(i, 1, n - 1) a = sa[i - 1], b = sa[i], x[b] =
   (y[a] == y[b] && y[a + j] == y[b + j]) ? p - 1 :
FOR(i, 1, n - 1) rank[sa[i]] = i;
for(int i = 0, j; i < n - 1; lcp[rank[i++]] = k)</pre>
 for(k && k--, j = sa[rank[i] - 1];
   s[i + k] == s[j + k]; k++);
lcp.erase(lcp.begin());
return {sa, lcp};
```

suffix-automaton

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\alpha\right)$ (szybsze, ale więcej pamięci) albo $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log\alpha\right)$ (mapa), buduje suffix automaton. Wystąpienia wzorca, liczba różnych podstów, sumaryczna długość wszystkich podstów, leksykograficznie k-te podstowo, najmniejsze przesunięcie cykliczne, liczba wystąpień podstowa, pierwsze wystąpienie, najkrótsze niewystępujące podsłowo, longest common substring wielu stów.

```
struct SuffixAutomaton {
 static constexpr int sigma = 26;
 using Node = array<int, sigma>; // map<int, int>
  Node new node;
 vector < Node > edges:
 vector \langle int \rangle link = \{-1\}, length = \{0\};
  int last = 0;
  SuffixAutomaton() {
   new_node.fill(-1); // -1 - stan nieistniejacy
    edges = {new_node}; // dodajemy stan startowy,
      ktory reprezentuje puste slowo
  void add_letter(int c) {
    edges.emplace back(new node);
    length.emplace_back(length[last] + 1);
    link.emplace_back(0);
    int r = ssize(edges) - 1, p = last;
    while(p != -1 && edges[p][c] == -1) {
     edges[p][c] = r:
     p = link[p];
    if(p != -1) {
     int q = edges[p][c];
     if(length[p] + 1 == length[q])
       link[r] = q;
     else {
        edges.emplace_back(edges[q]);
        length.emplace_back(length[p] + 1);
        link.emplace back(link[q]);
        int a prim = ssize(edges) - 1:
        link[q] = link[r] = q prim;
        while(p != -1 && edges[p][c] == q) {
         edges[p][c] = q prim;
         p = link[p];
   last = r:
```

```
bool is_inside(vector<int> &s) {
  int q = 0;
  for(int c : s) {
    if(edges[q][c] == -1)
      return false;
    q = edges[q][c];
  }
  return true;
}
```

suffix-tree

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right) \text{ lub } \mathcal{O}\left(n\alpha\right), \text{ Dla słowa abaab# (hash jest aby to zawsze liście byty stanami kończącymi) stworzy sons[6]={(\#,10),(a,4),(b,8)}, sons[4]={(a,5),(b,6)}, sons[6]={(\#,7),(a,2)}, sons[8]={(\#,9),(a,3)}, reszta sons'ów pusta, slink[6]=8 i reszta slink'ów 0 (gdzie slink jest zdefiniowany dla nie-liści jako wierzchołek zawierający ten suffix bez ostatniej literki), up_edge_range[2]=up_edge_range[3]=(2,5), up_edge_range[5]=(3,5) i reszta jednoliterowa. Wierzchołek 1 oraz suffix wierzchołków jest$

```
up_edge_range[2]=up_edge_range[3]=(2,5), up_edge_range[5]=(3,5)
reszta jednoliterowa. Wierzchołek 1 oraz suffix wierzchołków jest
roboczy. Zachodzi up_edge_range[0]=(-1,-1), parent[0]=0,
slink[0]=1.
struct SuffixTree {
  const int n;
  const vector int > &_in;
  vector <map <int, int>> sons;
```

```
vector<pair<int, int>> up_edge_range;
vector < int > parent, slink;
int tv = 0, tp = 0, ts = 2, la = 0;
void ukkadd(int c) {
 auto &lr = up edge range:
 if (lr[tv].second < tp) {</pre>
    if (sons[tv].find(c) == sons[tv].end()) {
     sons[tv][c] = ts; lr[ts].first = la; parent[ts
        ++] = tv;
      tv = slink[tv]; tp = lr[tv].second + 1; goto
    tv = sons[tv][c]; tp = lr[tv].first;
 if (tp == -1 || c == _in[tp])
   tp++:
   lr[ts + 1].first = la: parent[ts + 1] = ts:
    lr[ts].first = lr[tv].first; lr[ts].second = tp
    parent[ts] = parent[tv]; sons[ts][c] = ts + 1;
      sons[ts][_in[tp]] = tv;
    lr[tv].first = tp; parent[tv] = ts;
    sons[parent[ts]][_in[lr[ts].first]] = ts; ts +=
    tv = slink[parent[ts - 2]]; tp = lr[ts - 2].
    while (tp <= lr[ts - 2].second) {
     tv = sons[tv][_in[tp]]; tp += lr[tv].second -
        lr[tv].first + 1;
    if (tp == lr[ts - 2].second + 1)
     slink[ts - 2] = tv;
     slink[ts - 2] = ts:
    tp = lr[tv].second - (tp - lr[ts-2].second) + 2;
       goto suff;
// Remember to append string with a hash.
SuffixTree(const vector<int> &in, int alpha)
 : n(ssize(in)), _in(in), sons(2 * n + 1),
 up_edge_range(2 * n + 1, pair(0, n - 1)), parent(2
     * n + 1), slink(2 * n + 1) {
  up_edge_range[0] = up_edge_range[1] = {-1, -1};
```

slink[0] = 1;

```
// When changing map to vector, fill sons exactly
here with -1 and replace if in ukkadd with sons[
    tv][c] == -1.

REP(ch, alpha)
    sons[1][ch] = 0;
for(; la < n; ++la)
    ukkadd(in[la]);
};</pre>
```

wildcard-matching

 $\mathcal{O}\ (n\log n)$, zwraca tablicę wystąpień wzorca. Alfabet od 0. Znaki zapytania to -1. Mogą być zarówno w tekście jak i we wzrocu. Dla alfabetów większych niż 15 lepiej użyć bezpieczniejszej wersii

```
// BEGIN HASH 1c0196
vector < bool > wildcard_matching(vi text, vi pattern) {
 for (int& e : text) ++e;
 for (int& e : pattern) ++e;
 reverse(pattern.begin(), pattern.end());
 int n = ssize(text). m = ssize(pattern):
 int sz = 1 << __lg(2 * n - 1);</pre>
 vi a(sz), b(sz), c(sz);
 auto h = [&](auto f, auto q) {
   fill(a.begin(), a.end(), 0);
   fill(b.begin(), b.end(), 0);
   REP(i, n) a[i] = f(text[i]);
   REP(i, m) b[i] = g(pattern[i]);
   ntt(a, sz), ntt(b, sz);
   REP(i, sz) a[i] = mul(a[i], b[i]);
   ntt(a, sz, true);
   REP(i, sz) c[i] = add(c[i], a[i]);
 h([](int x){return powi(x,3);},identity());
 h([](int x){return sub(0, mul(2, mul(x, x)));}, [](
    int x){return mul(x, x);});
 h(identity(),[](int x){return powi(x,3);});
 vector < bool > ret(n - m + 1);
 FOR(i, m, n) ret[i - m] = !c[i - 1];
 return ret;
} // END HASH
vector < bool > safer_wildcard_matching(vi text, vi
 pattern. int alpha = 26) {
 static mt19937 rng(0); // Can be changed.
 int n = ssize(text), m = ssize(pattern);
 vector ret(n - m + 1, true);
 vi v(alpha), a(n, -1), b(m, -1);
 REP(iters, 2) { // The more the better.
   REP(i, alpha) v[i] = int(rng() % (mod - 1));
   REP(i, n) if (text[i] != -1) a[i] = v[text[i]];
   REP(i, m) if (pattern[i] != -1) b[i] = v[pattern[i
   auto h = wildcard_matching(a, b);
   REP(i, n - m + 1) ret[i] = min(ret[i], h[i]);
 return ret;
```

Optymalizacje (9)

dp-1d1d

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right), n>0 \text{ długość paska, cost}(\mathfrak{i},\ j) \text{ koszt odcinka } [i,j] \text{ Dla } a \leq b \leq c \leq d \text{ cost ma spełniać} \\ cost(a,c) + cost(b,d) \leq cost(a,d) + cost(b,c). \text{ Dzieli pasek } \\ [0,n) \text{ na odcinki } [0,cuts[0]], \dots, (cuts[i-1],cuts[i]], gdzie \\ cuts. \text{back}() == n-1, \text{aby sumaryczny koszt wszystkich odcinków był minimalny. cuts to prawe końce tych odcinków. Zwraca (opt_cost, cuts). Aby maksymalizować koszt zamienić nierówności tam, gdzie wskazane. Aby uzyskać <math>\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, należy przepisać overtake w oparciu o dodatkowe założenia, aby chodził w $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$.

```
pair<LL, vector<int>> dp_1d1d(int n, function<LL (int, int)> cost) {
```

```
vector<int> lf(n + 2), rg(n + 2), dead(n);
vector<vector<int>> events(n + 1);
int beg = n, end = n + 1;
rg[beg] = end; lf[end] = beg;
auto score = [&](int i, int j) {
  return dp[j].first + cost(j + 1, i);
auto overtake = [&](int a, int b, int mn) {
  int bp = mn - 1, bk = n;
  while (bk - bp > 1) {
    int bs = (bp + bk) / 2:
    if (score(bs, a) <= score(bs, b)) // tu >=
      bk = bs:
      bp = bs:
  return bk;
};
auto add = [&](int i, int mn) {
  if (lf[i] == beq)
  events[overtake(i, lf[i], mn)].emplace_back(i);
REP (i, n) {
  dp[i] = {cost(0, i), -1};
  REP (j, ssize(events[i])) {
    int x = events[i][j];
    if (dead[x])
      continue;
    dead[lf[x]] = 1; lf[x] = lf[lf[x]];
    rg[lf[x]] = x; add(x, i);
  if (ra[bea] != end)
    dp[i] = min(dp[i], {score(i, rg[beg]), rg[beg]})
      ; // tu max
  lf[i] = lf[end]; rg[i] = end;
  rg[lf[i]] = i; lf[rg[i]] = i;
  add(i, i + 1);
vector < int > cuts;
for (int p = n - 1; p != -1; p = dp[p].second)
  cuts.emplace back(p);
reverse(cuts.begin(), cuts.end());
return pair(dp[n - 1].first, cuts);
```

vector<pair<LL, int>> dp(n);

fio #115ad

FIO do wpychania kolanem. Nie należy wtedy używać cin/cout

```
#ifdef ONLINE JUDGE
// write this when judge is on Windows
inline int getchar_unlocked() { return _getchar_nolock
inline void putchar_unlocked(char c) { _putchar_nolock
(c); }
#endif
// BEGIN HASH 1ed0dd
int fastin() {
 int n = 0, c = getchar_unlocked();
 while(isspace(c))
   c = getchar_unlocked();
 while(isdigit(c)) {
   n = 10 * n + (c - '0');
   c = getchar_unlocked();
 return n:
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 3abf5f
int fastin negative() {
 int n = 0, negative = false, c = getchar_unlocked();
 while(isspace(c))
   c = getchar_unlocked();
 if(c == '-') {
   negative = true:
   c = getchar unlocked();
```

knuth linear-knapsack pragmy random sos-dp dzien-probny python

```
while(isdigit(c)) {
   n = 10 * n + (c - '0');
    c = getchar_unlocked();
  return negative ? -n : n;
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 323fab
double fastin_double() {
  double x = 0, t = 1;
  int negative = false, c = getchar_unlocked();
  while(isspace(c))
   c = getchar_unlocked();
  if (c == '-') {
    negative = true;
    c = getchar unlocked():
  while (isdigit(c)) {
   x = x * 10 + (c - '0');
    c = getchar_unlocked();
  if (c == '.') {
    c = getchar_unlocked();
    while (isdigit(c)) {
     x = x + t * (c - '0');
     c = getchar unlocked();
  return negative ? -x : x;
} // END HASH
// BEGIN HASH 0b2d96
void fastout(int x) {
  if(x == 0) {
    putchar_unlocked('0');
    putchar_unlocked(' ');
    return;
  if(x < 0) {
    putchar_unlocked('-');
    x *= -1;
  static char t[10];
  int i = 0;
  while(x) {
   t[i++] = char('0' + (x % 10)):
   \times /= 10;
  while(--i >= 0)
    putchar_unlocked(t[i]);
  putchar_unlocked(' ');
void nl() { putchar unlocked('\n'): }
// END HASH
```

knuth

 $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$, dla tablicy cost(i, j) wylicza $dp(i,j) = min_{i \le k \le j} dp(i,k) + dp(k+1,j) + cost(i,j)$. Działa tylko wtedy, gdy $opt(i, j-1) \leq opt(i, j) \leq opt(i+1, j)$, a jest to zawsze spełnione, gdy $cost(b,c) \leq cost(a,d)$ oraz $cost(a, c) + cost(b, d) \le cost(a, d) + cost(b, c) dla$ $a \leq b \leq c \leq d$.

```
LL knuth optimization(vector<vector<LL>> cost) {
  int n = ssize(cost);
 vector dp(n, vector<LL>(n, numeric_limits<LL>::max()
  vector opt(n, vector < int > (n));
  REP(i, n) {
   opt[i][i] = i;
   dp[i][i] = cost[i][i];
  for(int i = n - 2; i >= 0; --i)
   FOR(i, i + 1, n - 1)
     FOR(k, opt[i][j - 1], min(j - 1, opt[i + 1][j]))
```

```
if(dp[i][j] >= dp[i][k] + dp[k + 1][j] + cost[
        i][j]) {
        opt[i][j] = k;
        dp[i][j] = dp[i][k] + dp[k + 1][j] + cost[i]
          ][i];
return dp[0][n - 1];
```

linear-knapsack

 $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \max(w_i))$ zamiast typowego $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \sum(w_i))$, pamięć $\mathcal{O}\left(n + \max(w_i)\right)$, plecak zwracający najwię $\overline{ ext{kszq}}$ otrzymywalną sumę cieżarów <= bound.

```
LL knapsack(vector<int> w, LL bound) {
 erase_if(w, [=](int x){ return x > bound; });
   LL sum = accumulate(w.begin(), w.end(), OLL);
   if(sum <= bound)
      return sum:
 II w init = 0:
  int b:
  for(b = 0; w_init + w[b] <= bound; ++b)</pre>
   w init += w[b];
  int W = *max_element(w.begin(), w.end());
  vector<int> prev s(2 * W, -1);
  auto get = [&](vector<int> &v, LL i) -> int& {
   return v[i - (bound - W + 1)];
  for(LL mu = bound + 1; mu <= bound + W; ++mu)</pre>
   get(prev_s, mu) = 0;
  get(prev_s, w_init) = b;
 FOR(t, b, ssize(w) - 1) {
   vector curr s = prev s;
   for(LL mu = bound - W + 1; mu <= bound; ++mu)</pre>
      qet(curr s, mu + w[t]) = max(qet(curr s, mu + w[
        t]), get(prev_s, mu));
    for(LL mu = bound + w[t]; mu >= bound + 1; --mu)
      for(int j = get(curr_s, mu) - 1; j >= get(prev_s
        , mu); --j)
       get(curr_s, mu - w[j]) = max(get(curr_s, mu -
          w[j]), j);
   swap(prev_s, curr_s);
  for(LL mu = bound; mu >= 0; --mu)
   if(get(prev s, mu) != -1)
      return mu;
  assert(false);
```

pragmy

Pragmy do wypychania kolanem

```
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast")
#pragma GCC target("avx,avx2")
```

random

```
Szybsze rand.
uint32_t xorshf96() {
 static uint32_t x = 123456789, y = 362436069, z =
    521288629;
  uint32 t t:
 x ^= x << 16;
 x ^= x >> 5;
 x ^= x << 1:
 t = x;
 x = y;
 y = z;
 z = t ^x y;
  return z;
```

sos-dp

```
\mathcal{O}\left(n2^{n}
ight), dla tablicy A[i] oblicza tablicę F[mask] = \sum_{i \subseteq mask} A[i],
czyli sumę po podmaskach. Może też liczyć sumę po nadmaskach.
sos_dp(2, {4, 3, 7, 2}) zwraca {4, 7, 11, 16}, sos_dp(2, {4, 3, 7,
2}, true) zwraca {16, 5, 9, 2}.
vector<LL> sos_dp(int n, vector<LL> A, bool nad =
  false) {
  int N = (1 << n);
  if (nad) REP(i, N / 2) swap(A[i], A[(N - 1) ^ i]);
  auto F = A:
  REP(i, n)
    REP(mask, N)
      if ((mask >> i) & 1)
        F[mask] += F[mask ^ (1 << i)];
  if (nad) REP(i, N / 2) swap(F[i], F[(N - 1) ^ i]);
  return F;
```

Utils (10)

dzien-probny

Rzeczy do przetestowania w dzień próbny.

```
// alternatywne żmnoenie LL, gdyby na wypadek gdyby
 nie łbyo __int128
LL llmul(LL a, LL b, LL m) {
 return (a * b - (LL)((long double) a * b / m) * m +
   m) % m;
void test_int128() {
 __int128 x = (1llu << 62);
 x *= x;
 string s;
 while(x) {
   s += char(x % 10 + '0');
   x /= 10;
 assert(s == "61231558446921906466935685523974676212"
   );
void test_float128() {
 __float128 x = 4.2;
 assert(abs(double(x * x) - double(4.2 * 4.2)) < 1e
void test clock() {
 long seeed = chrono::system_clock::now().
   time since epoch().count();
 (void) seeed;
 auto start = chrono::system_clock::now();
 while(true) {
   auto end = chrono::system_clock::now();
    int ms = int(chrono::duration cast<chrono::</pre>
      milliseconds > (end - start).count());
   if(ms > 420)
     break;
void test_rd() {
 // czy jest sens to testowac?
 mt19937_64 my_rng(0);
 auto rd = [&](int l, int r) {
   return uniform_int_distribution < int > (l, r)(my_rng)
 };
 assert(rd(0, 0) == 0);
void test_policy() {
 ordered_set<int> s;
 s.insert(1);
 s.insert(2);
 assert(s.order of kev(1) == 0):
 assert(*s.find_by_order(1) == 2);
```

```
void test math() {
 constexpr long double pi = acosl(-1);
 assert(3.14 < pi && pi < 3.15);
```

python

Przykładowy kod w Pythonie z różną funkcjonalnością.

```
fib mem = [1] * 2
def fill_fib(n):
 qlobal fib mem
 while len(fib_mem) <= n:</pre>
    fib_mem.append(fib_mem[-2] + fib_mem[-1])
def main():
 # Write here. Use PyPy. Don't use list of list --
    use instead 1D list with indices i + m * j.
 # Use a // b instead of a / b. Don't use recursive
    functions (rec limit is approx 1000).
  assert list(range(3, 6)) == [3, 4, 5]
 s = set()
 s.add(5)
  for x in s:
   print(x)
 s = [2 * x for x in s]
 print(eval("s[0] + 10"))
 m = \{\}
  m[5] = 6
  assert 5 in m
  assert list(m) == [5] # only keys!
  line_list = list(map(int, input().split())) # gets a
     list of integers in the line
  print(line_list)
 print(' '.join(["a", "b", str(5)]))
  while True:
      line_int = int(input())
    except Exception as e:
     break
main()
```