

University of Warsaw

UW1

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Headers (1)

code/headers/.bashrc

```
c() {
   g++ -std=c++20 -Wall -Wextra -Wshadow \
        -Wconversion -Wno-sign-conversion -Wfloat-equal \
        -D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG -fsanitize=address,
        undefined -ggdb3 \
        -DDEBUG -DLOCAL $1.cpp -o $1
}
nc() {
   g++ -DLOCAL -03 -std=c++20 -static $1.cpp -o $1 # -m32
}
alias cp='cp -i'
alias mv='mv -i'
```

code/headers/.vimrc

headers

#0eea25, 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)
#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<<"("<<p.first<<", "<<p.second<<")"
;}</pre>
```

gen.cpp

7

11

15

Dodatek do generatorki

```
mt19937 rng(chrono::system_clock::now().
  time_since_epoch().count());
int rd(int l, int r) {
    return int(rng()%(r-l+1)+l);
}
```

code/headers/spr.sh

```
for ((i=0;;i++)); do
    ./gen < g.in > t.in
    ./main < t.in > m.out
    ./brute < t.in > b.out
    if diff -w m.out b.out > /dev/null; then
        printf "OK $i\r"
    else
        echo WA
        return 0
    fi
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 #flaef5

Trzeba wywołać pod koniec main'a.

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

Wzorki (2)

2.1 Równości

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

2.2 Pitagoras

Trójki (a,b,c), takie że $a^2+b^2=c^2$: Jest $a=k\cdot(m^2-n^2),\ b=k\cdot(2mn),\ c=k\cdot(m^2+n^2),$ 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 \leq 1000 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} | | |
|------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|--|--|
| n | 60 840 | 7560 | 83160 | 720720 | 8648640 | 73513440 | | |
| d(n) | 12 32 | 64 | 128 | 240 | 448 | 768 | | |
| lim | 10^{9} | | 10^{1} | 2 | 10^{15} | | | |
| n | 7351344 | 00 96 | 537611 | 98400 8 | 66421317 | 361600 | | |
| d(n) | 1344 | | 672 | 0 | 2688 | 30 | | |
| lim | | 10^{18} | | | | | | |
| n | 8976124 | 8478 | 661760 | 00 | | | | |
| d(n) | 1 | 0368 | 0 | | | | | |

2.6 Dzielniki

 $\sum_{d\mid n}d=O(n\log\log n)$, liczba dzielników n jest co najwyżej 100 dla n<5e4, 500 dla n<1e7, 2000 dla n<1e10, 200 000 dla n<1e19.

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 | 123 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | 10 |
|---|----|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|--------|--------|----------|
| - | n! | 126 | 24 1 | 120 | 720 | 5040 | 4032 | 0 3628 | 80 362 | 28800 |
| | n | 11 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| _ | n! | | | | | | | | | 3.6e14 |
| | n | 20 | 25 | 5 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 100 | 150 | 171 |
| _ | n! | 2e18 | 3 2e2 | 25 3 | e32 | 8e47 | 3e64 | 9e157 | 6e262 | >DBL_MAX |

2.9 Symbol Newtona

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

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

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

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

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

2.10 Wzorki na pewne ciągi

2.10.1 Nieporządek

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

2.10.2 Liczba podziałów

Liczba sposobów zapisania n jako sumę posortowanych liczb dodatnich:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} p(0) = 1, \ p(n) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \{0\}} {(-1)^{k+1}} p(n-k(3k-1)/2) \text{,} \\ \text{szacujemy } p(n) \sim 0.145/n \cdot \exp(2.56\sqrt{n}). \\ \hline n & 0.12.3.45.6.7.8.9.20.50.100 \\ \hline p(n) & 1.12.3.5.7.11.15.22.30.627 \sim 2e5 \sim 2e8 \end{array}$$

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 $\pi(j) > j$. Zachodzi E(n,k) = (n-k)E(n-1,k-1) + (k+1)E(n-1,k), E(n,0) = E(n,n-1) = 1, $E(n,k) = \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^j \binom{n+i}{i} (k+1-j)^n.$

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

2.10.6 Liczby Catalana

 $\begin{array}{l} C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n+1} = \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!n!}, \\ C_0 = 1, \ C_{n+1} = \frac{2(2n+1)}{n+2} \ C_n, \ C_{n+1} = \sum_i C_i C_{n-i}, C_n = 1, 1, 2, 5, 14, 42, 132, 429, 1430, 4862, 16796, 58786, \dots. \\ \text{Równoważne: ścieżki na planszy } n \times n, \text{nawiasowania po } n \ \text{(),} \\ \text{liczba drzew binarnych z } n+1 \ \text{liściami (0 lub 2 syny),} \\ \text{skierowanych drzew z } n+1 \ \text{wierzchołkami, triangulacje} \\ n+2\text{-kąta, permutacji } [n] \ \text{bez 3-wyrazowego rosnącego} \\ \text{podciągu?} \end{array}$

2.10.7 Formula 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 G bez pętelek (mogą być multikrawędzie) o n wierzchotkach jest równa det A_{n-1} , gdzie A=D-M, D to macierz diagonalna mająca ne przekątnej stopnie wierzchotków w grafie G, M to macierz incydencji grafu G, a A_{n-1} to macierz A z usuniętymi ostatnim wierszem oraz ostatnią kolumną.

2.11 Funkcje tworzące

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

2.12 Funkcje multiplikatywne

IJW

```
\begin{array}{l} \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 \mid 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}, \\ \left(f * g\right)\left(n\right) = \sum_{d \mid n} f\left(d\right) g\left(\frac{n}{d}\right), f * g = g * f, \\ f * \left(g * h\right) = \left(f * g\right) * h, f * \left(g + h\right) = f * g + f * h, \text{jak} \\ \text{dwie z trzech funkcji } f * g = h \text{ sa multiplikatywne, to trzecia} \\ \text{też, } f * 1 = g \Leftrightarrow g * \mu = f, f * \epsilon = f, \mu * 1 = \epsilon, \\ [n=1] = \sum_{d \mid n} \mu\left(d\right) = \sum_{d=1}^{n} \mu\left(d\right) \left[d|n\right], \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}\left(n\right) - \sum_{d=2}^{n} s_{f}\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) \right)g\left(d\right)}{g\left(1\right)}. \end{array}
```

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_k F_{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 $(A+UCV)^{-1}=A^{-1}-A^{-1}U(C^{-1}+VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1},$ 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 $\frac{1}{1-A}=\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}A^{i}.$

<u>Matma</u> (3)

berlekamp-massey #bdc74d.includes: simple-modulo

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

```
struct BerlekampMassey {
  int n:
  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(i, 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<</pre>
   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
  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
   1)):
  return ret;
```

bignum #feea63

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).

```
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))):
        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):
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];</pre>
  return s.str();
```

```
ostream& operator << (ostream &o, const Num& n)
 return o << to_string(n).c_str();</pre>
Num operator+(Num a. const Num& b) {
 int carry = 0;
 for(int i = 0; i < max(ssize(a.x), ssize(b.x</pre>
   )) or carrv: ++i) {
   if(i == ssize(a.x))
     a.x.emplace back(0):
   a.x[i] += carry + (i < ssize(b.x) ? b.x[i]
   carry = bool(a.x[i] >= a.base);
   if(carry)
     a.x[i] -= a.base;
 return a.shorten();
bool operator < (const Num& a, const Num& b) {</pre>
 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:
Num operator - (Num a, const Num& b) {
 assert(b <= a):
 int carry = 0:
  for(int i = 0: i < ssize(b.x) or carrv: ++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();
Num operator*(Num a. int b) {
 assert(0 <= b and b < a.base);
 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();
Num operator*(const Num& a, const Num& b) {
 c.x.resize(ssize(a.x) + ssize(b.x));
 REP(i, ssize(a.x))
```

```
for(int j = 0, carry = 0; j < ssize(b.x)</pre>
     or carry; ++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);
      carrv = int(cur / a.base):
  return c.shorten();
Num operator/(Num a. int b) {
 assert(0 < b and b < a.base);
  int carry = 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);
 return a.shorten();
// 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;
    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():
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):
```

binsearch-stern-brocot

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log max_val\right)$, 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;
```

crt determinant discrete-log discrete-root extended-gcd fft-mod fft floor-sum fwht

```
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) <=</pre>
   max value) {
    best found = my 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;</pre>
    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
       bl = bm + 1;
    tie(left, right) = pair(get_frac(bl - 1),
     get frac(bl));
    if(current dir == 0)
     swap(left. right):
    current dir ^= 1;
  return best_found;
```

crt

#e206d9 , includes: extended-gcd

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log n\right)$, crt(a, m, b, n) zwraca takie x, że x mod m=a oraz x mod n=b, m oraz n nie muszą być wzlędnie pierwsze, ale może nie być wtedy rozwiązania (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

#45753a, includes: matrix-header

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n^3\right)$, 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 takie 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;
  return -1;
```

discrete-root

#7a0737.includes: primitive-root. discrete-log

Dla pierwszego mod oraz $a \perp mod, k$ znajduje 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(g, k), a);
  if(y == -1)
    return -1;
  return powi(g, y);
}
```

extended-gcd

```
 \mathcal{O}\left(\log(\min(a,b))\right), \text{ dla danego } (a,b) \text{ znajduje takie} \\ (gcd(a,b),x,y), \text{ że } ax + by = gcd(a,b). \text{ auto } [\text{gcd, x, y}] \\ = \text{extended\_gcd(a, b)}; \\ \hline \text{tuple<LL, LL, LL> extended\_gcd(LL a, LL b) } \{ \\ \text{if(a == 0)} \\ \text{return } \{b, 0, 1\}; \\ \text{auto } [\text{gcd, x, y}] = \text{extended\_gcd(b \% a, a)}; \\ \text{return } \{\text{gcd, y - x * (b / a), x}\}; \\ \end{cases}
```

```
fft-mod
```

#79c6e2 , includes: fft

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\ logn
ight)$, conv_mod(a, b) zwraca iloczyn wielomianów modulo, ma większą dokładność niż zwykłe fft.

```
vector<int> conv mod(vector<int> a. vector<int</pre>
 > b. int M) {
 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 (j, ssize(b))
       res[i + j] = int((res[i + j] + LL(a[i
         ]) * b[j]) % M);
   return res;
 int B = 32 - __builtin_clz(ssize(res)), n =
 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 j = -i & (n - 1);
   outl[j] = (L[i] + 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

#7a313d

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

```
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) {
    R.resize(n), rt.resize(n);
    auto x = polar(1.0t, 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) << t / L) / 2;
  REP(i, n) if(i < rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[rev[i | 1]);</pre>
```

```
for(int k = 1; k < n; k *= 2) {</pre>
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * k) REP(j, k</pre>
      Complex z = rt[j + k] * a[i + j + k]; //
         mozna zoptowac rozpisujac
      a[i + j + k] = a[i + j] - z;
      a[i + j] += z;
 }
vector < double > conv(vector < double > &a, vector <</pre>
 double > &b) {
 if(a.empty() || b.empty()) return {};
  vector < double > res(ssize(a) + ssize(b) - 1);
  int L = 32 - builtin clz(ssize(res)), n =
  vector < Complex > in(n), out(n);
  copy(a.begin(), a.end(), in.begin());
  REP(i. ssize(b)) in[i].imag(b[i]):
  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} (log a), liczy $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left\lfloor \frac{a \cdot i + b}{c} \right\rfloor$. Działa dla $0 \leq a,b < c$ oraz $1 \leq c,n \leq 10^9$. Dla innych n,a,b,c trzeba uważać lub użyć int128.

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

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

```
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];
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> b) {
  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):
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> b) {
  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);
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):
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 wierszv
  int m = ssize(a[0]) - 1; // liczba zmiennych
  vector<int> where(m. -1): // w ktorvm
    wierszu jest zdefiniowana i-ta zmienna
  for(int col = 0. row = 0: col < m and row <</pre>
    n: ++col) {
    int sel = row;
    for(int v = row: v < n: ++v)
      if(abs(a[y][col]) > abs(a[sel][col]))
        sel = v:
    if(equal(a[sel][col], 0))
      continue:
    for(int x = col; x \le m; ++x)
      swap(a[sel][x], a[row][x]);
    // teraz sel jest nieaktualne
    where[col] = row:
    for(int y = 0; y < n; ++y)
      if(v != row) {
        T wspolczynnik = divide(a[v][col], a[
           row][col]);
        for(int x = col; x <= 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][
    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
\mathcal{O}(n), wzór na całkę z zasady Simpsona - zwraca całkę na
przedziale [a, b], integral([](T x) { return 3 * x * x - 8 *
x + 3; }, a, b), daj asserta na błąd, ewentualnie zwiększ n
(im większe n, tym mniejszy błąd).
using T = double;
T integral(function<T(T)> f, T a, T b) {
  const int n = 1000:
  T delta = (b - a) / n, sum = f(a) + f(b);
  FOR(i, 1, n - 1)
    sum += f(a + i * delta) * (i & 1 ? 4 : 2):
  return sum * delta / 3;
matrix-header
Funkcje pomocnicze do algorytmów macierzowych.
constexpr int mod = 998'244'353:
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:

constexpr double eps = 1e-9;

bool equal(double a, double b) {
 return abs(a - b) < eps;</pre>

#else

```
}
#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;
#endif
```

matrix-inverse

#9f7607 , includes: matrix-header

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

```
int inverse(vector<vector<T>>& a) {
 int n = ssize(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[i][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(i, 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])
      REP(k, n)
       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);
    REP(j, n)
     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[i][i]:
   REP(k, n)
     h[j][k] = sub(h[j][k], mul(v, h[i][k]));
 REP(i, n)
   REP(j, n)
      a[col[i]][col[j]] = h[i][j];
 return n:
```

miller-rabin

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

```
LL llmul(LL a, LL b, LL m) {
```

```
return (a * b - (LL)((long double) a * b / m
   ) * m + m) % m;
LL llpowi(LL a, LL n, LL m) {
  if(n == 0) return 1:
  if(n % 2 == 1) return llmul(llpowi(a, n - 1,
    m), a, m);
  return llpowi(llmul(a, a, m), n / 2, 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, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23,
    29, 31, 37}) {
    if(n == a) return true:
    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.

```
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(</pre>
     m. г)) REP(i. w) {
     int u = a[i + j], v = mul(a[i + j + w],
     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);
vi conv(vi a, vi b) {
  if(a.empty() or b.empty()) return {};
  int l = ssize(a) + ssize(b) - 1, sz = 1 <<</pre>
   lq(2 * 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

Operacie na wielomianach mod 998244353, deriv. integr $\mathcal{O}(n)$, powi deg $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot deg)$, sart, 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 KONIECZNE są wymagane od miejsca ich wystąpienia w kodzie. Funkcje oznaczone WYMAGA ABC wymagają wcześniejszego przepisania ABC. deriv(a) zwraca a', integr(a) zwraca $\int a_i$ powi(deg slow)(a, k, n) zwraca $a^k \pmod{x^n}$, sgrt(a, n) zwraca $a^{\frac{1}{2}} \pmod{x^n}$, inv(a, n) zwraca $a^{-1} \pmod{x^n}$, $\log(a, a)$ 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 $a(x_i) = y_i$. 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;
vi powi_deg(const vi& a, int k, int n) {
 assert(ssize(a) and a[0] != 0):
 vi v(n);
 v[0] = powi(a[0], k);
 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], inv(mul(i, a[0])));
 return v;
vi mod xn(const vi& a. int n) { // KONIECZNE
 return vi(a.begin(), a.begin() + min(n,
   ssize(a)));
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);
vi sqrt(const vi& a, int n) {
 auto at = [\&](int i) \{ if(i < ssize(a)) \}
   return a[i]; else return 0; };
 assert(ssize(a) and a[0] == 1);
 const int inv2 = inv(2);
 vi v{1}, f{1}, q{1};
  for(int x = 1; x < n; x *= 2) {</pre>
   vi z = v;
   ntt(z, x);
   vi b = g;
   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);
```

```
g = 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);
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]);
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) {</pre>
   vi f = mod xn(a, 2 * x), q = v:
    ntt(q, 2 * x);
    REP(k, 2) {
      ntt(f, 2 * x);
      REP(i, 2 * x) f[i] = mul(f[i], q[i]);
      ntt(f. 2 * x. true):
      REP(i, x) f[i] = 0;
   sub(v, f);
 return mod_xn(v, n);
vi log(const vi& a, int n) { // WYMAGA deriv,
 integr, inv
 assert(ssize(a) and a[0] == 1):
 return integr(mod xn(conv(deriv(mod xn(a. n)
   ), inv(a, n)), n - 1));
vi exp(const vi& a, int n) { // WYMAGA deriv,
  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]
      1);
      ntt(q, 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);
vi powi(const vi& a, int k, int n) { // WYMAGA
  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.empty())
   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:
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[ssize(a) - i - 1] = sub(a[ssize(a) -
          i - 1], mul(x.back(), b[ssize(b) -
         i - 11)):
    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))};
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 build(vector<vi> &tree. int v. auto l. auto
 if (r - l == 1) {
   return tree[v] = vi{sub(0, *l), 1};
 } else {
   auto M = l + (r - l) / 2:
    return tree[v] = conv(build(tree, 2 * v, l
     , M), build(tree, 2 * v + 1, M, r));
vi eval_helper(const vi& a, vector<vi>& tree,
 int v, auto l, auto r) {
 if (r - l == 1) {
   return {eval single(a. *l)}:
   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));
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]))};
 else {
   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,
     гу);
   vi L = conv(A, tree[2 * v + 1]);
   vi R = conv(B, tree[2 * v]);
   REP(i, ssize(R))
     L[i] = add(L[i], R[i]);
   return L;
vi inter(const vi& x, const vi& y) { // WYMAGA
   deriv, div, build, inter helper
 assert(ssize(x) == ssize(y));
 if (x.emptv())
   return {};
  vector<vi> tree(4 * ssize(x)):
```

```
begin(x), end(x))), tree, 1, begin(x), end
    (x), begin(y), end(y));
power-sum
#8d0ba7, includes: simple-modulo
power monomial sum \mathcal{O}(k^2 \cdot \log(mod)),
power binomial sum \mathcal{O}(k \cdot \log(mod)).
power_monomial_sum(a, k, n) liczy \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a^i \cdot i^k,
power_binomial_sum(a, k, n) liczy \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a^i \cdot {i \choose k}. Działa dla
0 \le n oraz a \ne 1.
int power monomial sum(int a, int k, int n) {
  const int powan = powi(a, n);
  const int inva1 = inv(sub(a. 1));
  int monom = 1, ans = 0;
  vector < int > v(k + 1):
  REP(i.k+1) {
    int binom = 1, sum = 0;
    REP(i, i) {
      sum = add(sum, mul(binom, v[j]));
       binom = mul(binom, mul(i - j, inv(j + 1))
        )):
    ans = sub(mul(powan. monom). mul(sum. a)):
    if(!i) ans = sub(ans. 1):
    ans = mul(ans, inva1);
    v[i] = ans:
    monom = mul(monom. n):
  return ans:
int power binomial sum(int a. int k. int n) {
  const int powan = powi(a, n);
  const int inva1 = inv(sub(a, 1));
  int binom = 1. ans = 0:
  REP(i, k + 1) {
    ans = sub(mul(powan, binom), mul(ans, a));
    if(!i) ans = sub(ans, 1);
    ans = mul(ans, inva1);
    binom = mul(binom. mul(n - i. inv(i + 1)))
  return ans;
primitive-root
  870d1, includes: simple-modulo, rho-pollard
\mathcal{O}(\log^2(mod)), dla pierwszego mod znajduje generator
modulo mod (z być może spora stała).
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;
    };
```

return inter_helper(deriv(build(tree, 1,

```
if(is_good())
      return q;
}
rho-pollard
#2b0d5e, includes: miller-rab
\mathcal{O}\left(n^{\frac{1}{4}}\right), factor(n) zwraca vector dzielników pierwszych n_{i}
niekoniecznie posortowany, get pairs(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_pairs(12) = {(2, 2),
(3, 1) all factors (12) = \{1, 3, 2, 6, 4, 12\}.
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;
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])
    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
    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_ceil(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 stałei.

```
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;
}

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;
}
```

sieve

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, sieve(n) przetwarza liczby do n włącznie, comp[i] oznacza czy i jest złożone, prime zawiera wszystkie liczby pierwsze <= n, na moim kompie dla n=1e8 działa w n 7s

```
vector < bool > comp;
vector < int > prime;
void sieve(int n) {
  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

```
#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 #86c33e

 $\mathcal{O}\left(szybko\right)$, Simplex(n, m) tworzy lpsolver z nzmiennymi 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)
      if((var = FIND(n, A[eq][i] < -eps)) ==</pre>
        res = -inf; // no solution
        return false:
      pivot(eq, var);
    while(true) {
      if((var = FIND(n, c[i] > eps)) == -1)
        break;
      eq = -1;
      REP(i, m) if(A[i][var] > eps
        && (eq == -1 || b[i] / A[i][var] < b[
          eq] / A[eq][var]))
        ea = i:
      if(eq == -1) {
        res = inf; // unbound
        return false:
      pivot(eq, var);
    return true;
  vector<T> get vars() {
    vector<T> vars(n);
    REP(i, m)
      if(B[i] < n) vars[B[i]] = b[i];</pre>
    return vars:
 }
};
```

xor-base

#9d699e

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

```
int hightest_bit(int ai) {
 return ai == 0 ? 0 : lq(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[hightest_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[hightest_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])
```

Struktury danych (4)

associative-queue

Kolejka wspierająca dowolną operację łączną, $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$ zamortyzowany. Konstruktor przyjmuje dwuargumentową 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 AssocQueue {
 using fn = function<T(T, T)>;
 fn f:
  vector<pair<T, T>> s1, s2; // {x, f(pref)}
  AssocQueue(fn _f, T = 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

#692f3h includes fenwick-tree

 $\mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$, pamięć $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, 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 sume na prostokacie (0,0)-(x,y).

```
struct Fenwick2d {
  vector<vector<int>> vs:
  vector<Fenwick> ft;
  Fenwick2d(int limx) : ys(limx) {}
  void preprocess(int x, int y) {
   for(; x < ssize(ys); x |= x + 1)
     ys[x].push_back(v);
  void init() {
    for(auto &v : vs) {
     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
     1.end(), y);
    return int(distance(ys[x].begin(), it));
  void update(int x, int y, LL val) {
    for(; x < ssize(ys); x |= x + 1)</pre>
     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 querv(int pos) {
    LL ret = 0;
    for(pos++; pos > 0; pos &= pos - 1)
     ret += s[pos - 1]:
    return ret;
  LL querv(int l. int r) {
    return query(r) - query(l - 1);
};
```

find-union

```
\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[
  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.

```
struct chash {
 const uint64 t C = LL(2e18 * acosl(-1)) +
 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>;
```

lazv-segment-tree

struct Tree {

Drzewo przedział-przedział, w miarę abstrakcyjne. Wystarczy zmienić Node i funkcje 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.lazy * 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,
   .lazv = 0.
   .sz = l.sz + r.sz
void add to base(Node &n, int val) {
 n.sum += n.sz * LL(val):
 n.lazy += val;
```

```
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]);
  void push(int v) {
    push_to_sons(tree[v], tree[2 * v], tree[2
     * v + 1]);
  Node get(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 qet(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 =
    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 +
};
```

lichao-tree

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

```
constexpr LL inf = LL(1e9);
struct Function {
 int a. b:
 LL operator()(int x) {
   return x * LL(a) + b;
 Function(int p = 0, int 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);</pre>
  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 funkcii liniowych, add(a, b) dodaie funkcie y = ax + b query(x) zwraca największe y w punkcie

```
struct Line {
 mutable LL a, b, p;
 LL eval(LL x) const { return a * x + b; }
 bool operator<(const Line & o) const {</pre>
   return a < o.a: }
 bool operator<(LL x) const { return p < x; }</pre>
};
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) {
   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 wierzchołkami, lca 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 iazda.

```
struct AdditionalInfo {
 using T = LL:
  static constexpr T neutral = 0; // Remember
   that there is a nil vertex!
  T node value = neutral. splav 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: // lazv
   propagation on subtrees
  T whole subtree size = 0, virtual size = 0;
   // O because of nil
  void set value(T x) {
   node value = splav 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 = 1.
     whole subtree value + node value +
     virtual value + r.whole subtree value:
    whole_subtree_size = l.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, bool) {
   l.add lazy in path(splay lazy);
   r.add lazy in path(splay lazy);
   splay_lazy = 0;
 void cancel_subtree_lazy_from_parent(
   AdditionalInfo &parent) {
   whole subtree cancel = parent.
     whole subtree lazv:
  void pull lazy from parent(AdditionalInfo &
   if(splay size == 0) // nil
     return:
    add lazv 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 {
   arrav < 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 applv lazv and push(int v) {
 auto &[l, r] = t[v].child;
 if(t[v].lazy_flip) {
   for(int c : {l, r})
     t[c].lazy 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 splav = t[l].subsize splav +
   1 + t[r].subsize splay;
 for(int c : {l, r})
   apply_lazy_and_push(c);
  t[v].info.update from sons(t[l].info, t[r
// After that, v is pushed and updated
void splay(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
       ].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.
           + 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 : Splav {
 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 lazv from parent(t[v
      1.info):
      t[v].info.change virtual(t[right].info,
       -1):
     update_from_sons(v);
   splav(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];
   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 != u.
 // Adds edge (v. u) to the forest.
 void link(int v, int u) {
```

majorized-set ordered-set persistent-treap range-add rmg segment-tree

```
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 lazv from parent(
   t[u].info);
// 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].info):
  update from sons(v);
  while(apply_lazy_and_push(c), t[c].child
   [1] != nil)
   c = t[c].child[1];
  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
  edaes).
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 v in 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);
    f(t[v].info);
    // apply lazy and push(v); not needed
    // update from sons(v);
  // Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
  // Adds val to each vertex in path from v to
  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 lazv in subtree(val):
    link(v, u);
};
```

majorized-set

 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$, w s jest zmajoryzowany set, insert(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

#Oa779f,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

mt19937 rng_i(0);

struct 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

```
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 = qet sub(n->l) + qet 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->l, i, l, t->l), r = t;
      split(t->r, i - get_sub(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) {
   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);
    else
      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));
    erase(root, i);
}
};
</pre>
```

range-add

#65c934, includes: fenwick-

 $\mathcal{O}\left(\log n\right)$ 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

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ 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), lq = 0;
    while((1 << lq) < n) lq++;
    st.resize(lg + 1, a);
    FOR(i, 1, lq) 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</pre>
        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 przedziale. Drugie maxuje elementy na przedziale i

IJW

podaje wartość w punkcje.

```
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)</pre>
     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 + 11):
  T get(int l. int r) {
   l += sz, r += sz;
   T ret = l != r ? f(tree[l], tree[r]) :
     tree[l];
    while(l + 1 < r) {
     if(1 % 2 == 0)
       ret = f(ret, tree[l + 1]);
     if(r % 2 == 1)
       ret = f(ret, tree[r - 1]);
     l /= 2, r /= 2;
    return ret:
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;
    tree[l] = max(tree[l], val);
    if(l == r)
     return:
    tree[r] = max(tree[r], val);
    while(l + 1 < r) {
     if(1 % 2 == 0)
        tree[l + 1] = max(tree[l + 1], val);
      if(r \% 2 == 1)
       tree[r - 1] = max(tree[r - 1], val):
     l /= 2, r /= 2;
```

```
}
```

treap #85aecb

}

};

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

```
mt19937 rng key(0);
struct Treap {
  struct Node {
    int prio. val. cnt:
    Node *l = nullptr, *r = nullptr;
    Node(int val) : prio(int(rng kev())). 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;
    else
      split(t\rightarrow r, i - cnt(t\rightarrow l) - 1, t\rightarrow 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;
      merge(r->l, l, r->l), t = r;
    update(t);
  void insert(int i, int val) {
    pNode t:
    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 rozwiazania.

```
struct TwoSat {
```

```
int n:
  vector<vector<int>> qr;
  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);
   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,
   i); }
  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 : gr[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

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

```
struct Low {
 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 qtime = 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();
          do {
           bicon.back().emplace_back(
             bicon_stack.back());
            bicon_stack.pop_back();
         } while(bicon.back().back() != e);
        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 \text{ 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-tym, a (i+1) modssize(cycle)-tym wierzchołkiem.

```
vector<vector<int>> cactus cvcles(vector<</pre>
  vector<int>> graph) {
  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

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$, template do Centroid Decomposition Nie ruszamy rzeczy z _ na początku. 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.

```
struct CentroDecomp {
   const vector<vector<int>> &graph; // tu
   vector<int> par, _subsz, _vis;
   int _vis_cnt = 1;
   const int _INF = int(1e9);
   int root;

void refresh() { ++_vis_cnt; }
   void visit(int v) { _vis[v] = max(_vis[v],
        _vis_cnt); }
   bool is_vis(int v) { return _vis[v] >=
        _vis_cnt; }
```

```
void dfs_subsz(int v) {
   visit(v);
    _subsz[v] = 1;
    for (int u : graph[v]) // tu
     if (!is_vis(u)) {
        dfs subsz(u):
        _subsz[v] += _subsz[u];
 }
  int centro(int v) {
   refresh();
    dfs subsz(v);
    int sz = _subsz[v] / 2;
    refresh();
    while (true) {
      visit(v):
      for (int u : graph[v]) // tu
        if (!is_vis(u) && _subsz[u] > sz) {
          break;
      if (is vis(v))
        return v;
  void decomp(int v) {
    refresh();
    // Tu kod. Centroid to v. ktorv iest juz
      dozywotnie odwiedzony.
    // Koniec kodu.
    refresh();
    for(int u : graph[v]) // tu
      if (!is vis(u)) {
        u = centro(u);
        par[u] = v;
        _vis[u] = _INF;
        // Opcjonalnie tutaj przekazujemy info
           synowi w drzewie CD.
        decomp(u);
 }
  CentroDecomp(int n, vector<vector<int>> &
    _graph) // tu
     : graph(_graph), par(n, -1), _subsz(n),
        vis(n) {
    root = centro(0);
    _vis[root] = _INF;
    decomp(root);
};
```

coloring

 $\mathcal{O}\left(nm\right)$, 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 wiekszy niż 4

```
vector <int> coloring(const vector <vector <int
    >> & graph, const int limit = 5) {
    const int n = ssize(graph);
```

```
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-bruiin

#b99eb7 , includes: eulerian-path

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

```
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>> adj(N);
REP(i. N)
  REP(j, k)
    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;
```

dominator-tree

 $\mathcal{O}\left(m\;\alpha(n)\right)$, 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($\{1,2\},\{3\},\{4\},\{4\},\{5\},\emptyset\}$) == $\{\{1,4,2\},\{3\},\{\},\{5\},\{\}\}\}$

```
vector<vector<int>> dominator tree(vector<</pre>
 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,
    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]])</pre>
     label[v] = label[dsu[v]];
    dsu[v] = u;
   return x ? u : label[v];
  int atime = 0:
  function < void (int) > dfs = [&](int u) {
    rev[qtime] = u;
    label[gtime] = sdom[gtime] = dsu[gtime] =
      id[u] = qtime;
    qtime++:
    for(int w : dag[u]) {
      if(id[w] == -1) dfs(w), par[id[w]] = id[
      rg[id[w]].emplace_back(id[u]);
  };
  dfs(root):
  for(int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
   for(int u : rg[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);
```

dynamic-connectivity

struct DynamicConnectivity {

 $\mathcal{O}\left(q\log^2m\right)$, dla danych krawędzi i zapytań w postaci pary wierzchołków oraz listy indeksów krawędzi, stwierdza offline, czy wierzchołki są w jednej spójnej w grafie powstałym przez wzięcie wszystkich krawędzi poza tymi z listy.

```
int n. leaves = 1:
vector<pair<int, int>> queries;
vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> edges_to_add;
DynamicConnectivity(int _n, vector<pair<int,</pre>
  int>> queries)
   : n(_n), queries(_queries) {
  while(leaves < ssize(queries))</pre>
   leaves *= 2:
  edges to add.resize(2 * leaves):
void add(int l, int r, pair<int, int> e) {
 if(l > r)
   return;
 l += leaves;
  r += leaves:
  while(l <= r) {</pre>
   if(l % 2 == 1)
     edges to add[l++].emplace back(e);
    if(r \% 2 == 0)
     edges_to_add[r--].emplace_back(e);
   l /= 2;
   r /= 2;
void add_besides_points(vector<int> pts,
 pair<int. int> e) {
  if(pts.empty()) {
   add(0, ssize(queries) - 1, e);
    return;
  sort(pts.begin(), pts.end());
  add(0, pts[0] - 1, e);
  REP(i, ssize(pts) - 1)
   add(pts[i] + 1, pts[i + 1] - 1, e);
  add(pts.back() + 1, ssize(queries) - 1, e)
vector<bool> get answer() {
  vector < bool > ret(ssize(queries));
  vector<int> lead(n);
  vector < int > 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(make_tuple(e0,
      lead[e0], e1, leadsz[e1]));
    leadsz[e1] += leadsz[e0];
    lead[e0] = e1:
  if(v >= leaves) {
    int i = v - leaves;
    assert(i < leaves);</pre>
    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;
```

eulerian-path

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, 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 kolejnych wierzchołków Jeśli nie ma ścieżki/cyklu, path jest puste. Dla cyklu, path $[\theta] = \text{path}[\pi]$.

```
using PII = pair<int, int>;
struct EulerianPath {
  vector<vector<PII>> adi:
  vector < bool > used:
  vector < int > path:
  void dfs(int v) {
    while(!adj[v].empty()) {
      auto [u, id] = adj[v].back();
      adi[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(adj)) if(directed) {
      if(in[i] < ssize(adj[i])) s = i;</pre>
      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. get_vertex(v) zwraca pozycję odpowiadającą wierzchołkowi. get_path(v, u) zwraca 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>> &_adj)
   : 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.

```
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):
    bits = lq(max(1, n)) + 1;
    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];
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
   >>> q, int root = 0) {
    debug(q, root);
    int n = ssize(g);
    vector<vector<int>> unweighted g(n);
    REP(v. n)
     for(auto [u, w] : g[v]) {
       (void) w;
        unweighted a[v].emplace back(u):
    ptr = SimpleJumpPtr(unweighted q, 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

 $\mathcal{O}(nm)$ stwierdzanie istnienia i wyznaczanie ujemnego cyklu. cycle spełnia cycle[i]->cycle[(i+1)%sstze(cycle)]. Żeby wyznaczyć krawędzie na cyklu, wystarczy wybierać najtańszą krawedź miedzy wierzchołkami.

```
template < class I >
pair < bool, vector < int >> negative_cycle(vector <
  vector < 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 cvcle: v = from[v])
  cycle.emplace back(v);
reverse(cvcle.begin(). cvcle.end()):
return {true, cycle};
```

planar-graph-faces

 $\mathcal{O}\left(m\log m\right)$, 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 sa niezdegenerowanym wielokatem.

```
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};</pre>
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.</pre>
    sorted_edges);
vector<Face> split planar to faces(vector<pair
  <int, int>> coord, vector<pair<int, int>>
  edaes) {
  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].second)) ^ outward);
REP(v. n) {
  vector<pair<pair<int, int>, int>> sorted;
  for(int e : graph[v]) {
    auto p = coord[edges[e].first ^ edges[e
     l.second ^ vl;
    auto center = coord[v];
    sorted.emplace back(pair(p.first -
      center.first, p.second - center.second
      ), e);
 }
  sort(sorted.begin(), sorted.end(), [&](
    pair<pair<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)
    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(not comps[leader].empty()) {
    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)
       swap(v. u):
      outgoing_for_face[v].emplace_back(u,
        id / 2);
    vector < Edge > sorted edges;
    function < void (int) > dfs = [&](int v) {
      while(not outgoing_for_face[v].empty()
        auto [u, e] = outgoing_for_face[v].
         back():
        outgoing_for_face[v].pop_back();
        dfs(u):
```

```
sorted_edges.emplace_back(Edge{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) {
      auto l = coord[edge.from];
      auto r = coord[edge.to];
      area += l.first * LL(r.second) - l.
        second * LL(r.first);
    polygons.emplace_back(Face{area >= 0,
      sorted edges });
// Remember that there can be multiple
  outside faces.
return polvaons:
```

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 silne spójnyh, get_compressed(false) nie usuwa multikrawedzi.

```
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(aroup[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 = true) {
    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

 $\mathcal{O}(n)$, 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))).

```
vector<int> get toposort order(vector<vector<
 int>> graph) {
  int n = ssize(graph);
  vector < int > indeg(n);
  REP(v, n)
    for(int u : graph[v])
      ++indea[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;
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<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]);
    for(int u : ret[v])
      assert(v < u);</pre>
  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<int>> &graph) {
   int n = ssize(graph);
   vector<pair<int. int>> sorted dea(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]++;
```

```
for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u])
        for(int w : graph[u])
        cnt[w] = 0;
    paths3 = -3 * triangles3:
    REP(v, n) for(int u : graph[v]) if(v < u)</pre>
      paths3 += (ssize(graph[v]) - 1) * LL(
        ssize(graph[u]) - 1);
    vs4 = -2 * ps4:
    auto choose2 = [&](int x) { return x * LL(
     x - 1) / 2; };
    REP(v, n) for(int u : graph[v])
     vs4 += (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 #6a1daf

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 $\sum_v \frac{\inf(\max t_v)! = -1)}{2}$.

```
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;
};
auto bfs = [&](int root) {
  fill(label.begin(), label.end(), -1):
  iota(orig.begin(), orig.end(), 0);
  label[root] = 0;
  a.clear():
  q.emplace back(root);
  REP(i. ssize(a)) {
    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 nia 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(Edge{v, u, 0, cap});
  edges.emplace_back(Edge{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}(n^2 + n \cdot dinic(n, m)), zwraca min cięcie między każdą
para 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 gomorv 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
        1)
        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 $k/(k+1)\cdot$ best matching. Wierzchołki grafu muszą być podzielone na warstwy [0,n0) oraz [n0,n0+n1). Zwraca rozmiar matchingu oraz przypisanie (lub -1, adv nie jest zmatchowane).

```
pair<int, vector<int>> hopcroft_karp(vector<
  vector<int>> 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) {</pre>
   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] + 1;
          manual_que[++tail] = matched_with[
            ul:
 }
 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[j0] = 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[i];
        if(cur < dist[j])</pre>
          dist[i] = cur, pre[i] = i0;
        if(dist[j] < delta)</pre>
          delta = dist[j], j1 = j;
    REP(j, n1) {
      if(done[i])
        u[p[j]] += delta, v[j] -= delta;
        dist[j] -= delta;
    i0 = i1:
  } 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

#d37a69 , includes: matching

```
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;
array<vector<int>, 2> get_coloring(vector<</pre>
 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;
    groups[color[v]].emplace back(v);
  return groups;
vector<int> get_max_independent_set(vector<</pre>
 vector<int>> graph) {
  return get coloring(graph)[0];
vector<int> get min vertex cover(vector<vector
 <int>> graph) {
  return get coloring(graph)[1];
```

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(araph)();

```
struct Matchina {
  vector<vector<int>> &adj;
  vector<int> mat. vis:
  int t = 0, ans = 0;
  bool mat dfs(int v) {
   vis[v] = t;
    for(int u : adj[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;
    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
\mathcal{O}(idk), Min-cost max-flow z SPFA. Można przepisać funkcje
get flowing() z Dinic'a.
struct MCMF {
  struct Edge {
    int v, u, flow, cap;
    LL cost:
    friend ostream& operator << (ostream &os.</pre>
      Edge &e) {
      return os << vector<LL>{e.v, e.u, e.flow
        . e.cap. e.cost}:
  };
  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(Edge{v, u, 0, cap, cost
    edges.emplace_back(Edge{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:
    deaue < 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.cost) {
          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:
    do {
     got = augment(source. sink):
      flow += got.first;
      cost += got.second;
   } while(aot.first):
   return {flow, cost};
};
```

Geometria (7)

advanced-complex

#bcc8b5 . includes: point

Większość nie działa dla intów.

```
constexpr D pi = acosl(-1):
// nachylenie k \rightarrow y = kx + m
D slope(Pa, Pb) { 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 działa dla
   rownolealvch
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 q) {
```

```
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(P a, P b, P p) {
 return reflect(p, a, b);
// przeciecie srodkowych trojkata
P centro(P a. P b. P c) {
 return (a + b + c) / 3.0L;
```

angle-sort

#de172b, includes: point

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

```
vector <P> angle_sort(vector <P> t) {
  auto it = partition(t.begin(), t.end(), [](P
     a){ return P(0, 0) < a; });
  auto cmp = [&](P a, P b) {
    return cross(a, b) < 0;
  };
  sort(t.begin(), it, cmp);
  sort(it, t.end(), cmp);
  return t;
}</pre>
```

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 trójkata 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

#afa5cb, includes: poin

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

```
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,
  return circle line(r, a, b, c + (a * x + b *
    y));
vector <P > circle circle(D x1, D y1, D r1, D x2
  , D y2, D r2) {
  x2 -= x1:
  v2 -= v1;
  // now x1 = v1 = 0:
  if(sign(x2) == 0 and sign(y2) == 0) {
    if(equal(r1, r2))
     return {{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}}; // inf
       points
    else
     return {}:
  auto vec = circle line(r1. -2 * x2. -2 * v2.
     x2 * x2 + y2 * y2 + r1 * r1 - r2 * r2);
  for(P &p : vec)
   p += P(x1, y1);
  return vec;
```

circle-tangent

 $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$, dla punktu p oraz okręgu o promieniu r i środku o zwraca punkty p_0,p_1 będące punktami styczności prostych stycznych do okręgu. Zakłada, że abs(p)>r.

```
pair<P, P> tangents_to_circle(P o, D r, P p) {
   p -= o;
   D r2 = r * r;
   D d2 = dot(p, p);
   assert(sign(d2 - r2) > 0);
   P ret0 = (r2 / d2) * p;
   P ret1 = r / d2 * sqrt(d2 - r2) * P(-p.y, p.
        x);
   return {o + ret0 + ret1, o + ret0 - ret1};
}
```

convex-hull-online

 $\mathcal{O}\left(logn
ight)$ na każdą operację dodania, Wyznacza górną otoczkę wypukła online.

```
using P = pair<int, int>;
LL operator*(P l, P r) {
  return l.first * LL(r.second) - l.second * 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;
}</pre>
```

```
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)) >= 0:
   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

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$, top_bot_hull zwraca osobno górę i dół po id, hull_id zwraca całą otoczkę po id, hull zwraca punkty na otoczce.

```
D cross(P a. P b. P c) { return sign(cross(b -
  a. c - a)): }
pair<vector<int>, vector<int>> top_bot_hull(
  const vector<P> &pts) {
  int n = ssize(pts);
  vector < int > ord(n);
  REP(i. n) ord[i] = i:
  sort(ord.begin(), ord.end(), [&](int i, int
   i) {
    return pts[i] < pts[j];</pre>
  });
  vector<int> top, bot;
  REP(dir, 2) {
    vector<int> &hull = (dir ? bot : top);
    auto l = [&](int i) { return pts[hull[
      ssize(hull) - i]]; };
    for(int i : ord) {
      while(ssize(hull) > 1 && cross(l(2), l
        (1), pts[i]) >= 0
        hull.pop_back();
      hull.emplace back(i);
    reverse(ord.begin(), ord.end());
  return {top, bot};
```

```
if(pts.empty()) return {};
  auto [top, bot] = top bot hull(pts);
  top.pop_back(), bot.pop_back();
  top.insert(top.end(). bot.begin(). bot.end()
   );
 return top;
vector<P> hull(const vector<P> &pts) {
 vector < P > ret;
  for(int i : hull id(pts))
    ret.emplace_back(pts[i]);
  return ret;
aeo3d
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.v) {}
  void operator=(const Point &a) { x = a.x; 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,
     v * a): return p: }
  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
   : v += a.v: return *this: }
  Point & operator -= (const Point &a) { x -= a.x
   ; v -= a.v; return *this; }
  LD CrossProd(const Point &a) const { return
   x * a.y - y * a.x; }
  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}; return p; }
  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; }

vector<int> hull id(const vector<P> &pts) {

```
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 v:
    return z;
  bool IsZero() { return abs(x) < kEps && abs(</pre>
   v) < kEps && abs(z) < kEps; }</pre>
 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, sgrt(x * x + v * v)).
      atan2(y, x)};
 LD Area(P3 p) { return Norm() * p.Norm() *
   sin(Angle(p)) / 2; }
 LD Anale(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 a(*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.
   if (abs(a.y - b.y) > kEps) return a.y < b.
    return a.z < b.z;
};
struct Line3 {
 P3 p[2]:
 P3 & operator[](int a) { return p[a]; }
 friend ostream &operator << (ostream &out,</pre>
   line3 m):
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])) <
    assert(abs(D - normal.DotProd(p[2])) <
     kEps):
  vector <P3> GetOrthonormalBase() {
    P3 normal = GetNormal();
    P3 cand = {-normal.y, normal.x, 0};
    if (abs(cand.x) < kEps && abs(cand.y) <</pre>
     cand = {0, -normal.z, normal.y};
    cand.NormalizeSelf();
    P3 third = Plane{P3{0, 0, 0}, normal, cand
     }.GetNormal():
    assert(abs(normal.DotProd(cand)) < kEps &&
           abs(normal.DotProd(third)) < kEps</pre>
           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).
 Anale(R - 0); }
P3 ProjPtToLine3(P3 p, Line3 l) { // ok
  P3 diff = \[[1] - \[[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; }</pre>
bool Lines3Equal(Line3 p, Line3 l) {
  return PtBelongToLine3(p[0], 1) &&
    PtBelongToLine3(p[1], l);
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.v:
Line3 PlaneLineTo3D(Plane pl. Line l) {
  return {PlanePtTo3D(pl, l[0]), PlanePtTo3D(
    pl, l[1])};
Line3 ProjLineToPlane(Line3 l, Plane pl) { //
  return {ProjPtToPlane(l[0], pl),
    ProjPtToPlane(l[1], pl)};
bool Line3BelongToPlane(Line3 l, Plane pl) {
  return PtBelongToPlane(l[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) {
  a -= p: г -= 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>
    coinciding
    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 proi = ProiLineToPlane(k. together):
 P3 inter = (InterLineLine(l, proj))[0];
 P3 on k inter = k[0] + inter - proi[0]:
  return inter.Dis(on k inter);
Plane ParallelPlane(Plane pl, P3 A) { // plane
  parallel to pl going through A
 P3 diff = A - ProiPtToPlane(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) { //
 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.v):
  Plane plb = ParallelPlane(pl, B1);
 Point B2 = PlanePtTo2D(plb, B1);
  complex < LD > Brot = rat * complex < LD > (B2.x.)
   B2.v);
 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(
};
CircleS From3(P3 a. P3 b. P3 c) { // anv 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 - Sa(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
  P3 n = c2.o.CrossProd(c1.o), w = c2.o * cos(
   c1.r) - c1.o * cos(c2.r);
  LD d = n.SaNorm():
  if (d < kEps) return {}; // parallel circles</pre>
     (can 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
vector < P3 > intersect(Sphere a, Sphere b,
 Sphere c) { // Does not work for 3 colinear
  centers
```

```
vector <P3> res; // Bardzo podejrzana funkcja
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(ev):
d = (b.o - a.o).Norm();
i = ev.DotProd(c.o - a.o):
bool cnd = 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 (cnd) {
  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] +
  ev * it[1] + ez * it[2];
return res:
```

halfplane-intersection

#4b8355, includes: intersect-lines

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$ wyznaczanie punktów na brzegu/otoczce przecięcia podanych półpłaszczyzn. Halfplane(a, b) tworzy półpłaszczyznę wzdłuż prostej a-b z obszarem po lewej stronie wektora $a \to b$. 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), (0, 4.5)}. Pole przecięcia jest zawsze ograniczone, ponieważ w kodzie są dodawane cztery półpłaszczyzny 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) {</pre>
```

```
return o << '(' << h.p << ", " << h.pq << ",
     " << h.angle << ')';
bool is outside(Halfplane hi, P p) {
  return sign(cross(hi.pg. p - hi.p)) == -1:
P inter(Halfplane s, Halfplane t) {
  return intersection lines(s.p, s.p + s.pq, t
    .p. t.p + t.pa):
vector < P > halfplane intersection (vector <
 Halfplane > h) {
 for(int i = 0; i < 4; ++i) {
    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 r) {
    if(equal(l.angle, r.angle))
      return sign(cross(l.pg, r.p - l.p)) ==
    return l.angle < r.angle:
  });
  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(da) >= 2 and is outside(hi.
     inter(dq.end()[-1], dq.end()[-2])))
      da.pop back():
    while(ssize(dq) >= 2 and is_outside(hi,
     inter(dq[0], dq[1]))
      da.pop front():
    dq.emplace back(hi);
    if(ssize(dq) == 2 and sign(cross(dq[0].pq,
       dq[1].pq)) == 0)
      return {};
  while(ssize(da) >= 3 and is outside(da[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)</pre>
    return {};
  vector < P > ret;
  REP(i. ssize(da))
    ret.emplace_back(inter(dq[i], dq[(i + 1) %
      ssize(dq)]));
  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

15039 , includes: point

intersection(a, b, c, d) zwraca przecięcie prostych ab oraz cd, v = intersect_segments(a, b, c, d, s) zwraca przecięcie odcinków ab oraz cd, if ssize(v) == 0: nie ma przecięć if ssize(v) == 1: v[0] jest przecięciem if ssize(v) == 2 in intersect_segments: (v[0], v[1]) to odcinek, w którym są wszystkie inf rozwiązań if ssize(v) == 2 in intersect_lines: v to niezdefiniowane punkty (inf rozwiązań)

```
P intersection lines(P a. P b. P c. P d) {
 D c1 = cross(c - a, b - a), c2 = cross(d - a)
    . b - a):
  // zaklada, ze c1 != c2, tzn. proste nie sa
   rownolegle
 return (c1 * d - c2 * c) / (c1 - c2):
bool on_segment(P a, P b, P p) {
 return equal(cross(a - p, b - p), 0) and dot
   (a - p, b - p) <= 0:
bool is intersection_segment(Pa, Pb, Pc, P
 if(sign(max(c.x, d.x) - min(a.x, b.x)) ==
    -1) return false:
  if(sign(max(a.x, b.x) - min(c.x, d.x)) ==
    -1) return false;
  if(sign(max(c.v. d.v) - min(a.v. b.v)) ==
    -1) return false;
  if(sign(max(a.v. b.v) - min(c.v. d.v)) ==
    -1) return false:
  if(dir(a, d, c) * dir(b, d, c) == 1) return
  if(dir(d, b, a) * dir(c, b, a) == 1) return
   false:
  return true:
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) *</pre>
    sign(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()};
vector<P> intersect_lines(P a, P b, P c, P d)
 D acd = cross(c - a, d - c), bcd = cross(c - a)
    b. d - c):
  if(not equal(bcd, acd))
   return {(a * bcd - b * acd) / (bcd - acd)
     };
  return {a, a};
```

line

#8dbcdc , includes: point

Konwersia różnych postaci prostei.

```
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.
     v. q.v));
    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):

```
template <class T>
struct Point : complex<T> {
 T *m = (T *) this, &x, &y;
  Point(T _x = 0, T _y = 0) : complex<T>(_x,
    _{y}), x(m[0]), y(m[1]) {}
  Point(complex<T> c) : Point(c.real(), c.imag
  Point(const Point &p) : Point(p.x, p.y) {}
  Point &operator=(const Point &p) {
   x = p.x, y = p.y;
    return *this;
 }
};
using D = long double;
using P = Point<D>:
constexpr D eps = 1e-9;
istream &operator>>(istream &is, P &p) {
 return is >> p.x >> p.y; }
bool equal(D a, D b) { return abs(a - b) < eps</pre>
; }
```

aho-corasick hashing kmp lyndon-min-cyclic-rot manacher pref suffix-array-interval

```
bool equal(P a, P b) { return equal(a.x, b.x)
    and equal(a.y, b.y); }
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) } // 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)); }</pre>
```

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, link(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(qo.begin(), qo.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.empty()) {
      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]);
        else
          node[v].go[c] = v == 0 ? 0 : go(link)
           (v), c);
};
```

hashing

 $\mathcal{O}\left(1\right)$ na zapytanie z niemałą stałą, pojedyńcze i podwójne hashowanie. można zmienić modulo i baze.

```
struct Hashing {
  vector<int> ha, pw;
  static constexpr int mod = 1e9 + 696969:
  int base:
  Hashing(const vector<int> &str. int b = 31)
    base = b;
    int len = ssize(str):
    ha.resize(len + 1);
    pw.resize(len + 1, 1);
    REP(i, len) {
      ha[i + 1] = int(((LL) ha[i] * base + str
        [i] + 1) % mod);
      pw[i + 1] = int(((LL) pw[i] * base) %
        mod);
  int operator()(int l, int r) {
    return int(((ha[r + 1] - (LL) ha[l] * pw[r
       - l + 1]) % mod + mod) % mod);
};
struct DoubleHashing {
  Hashing h1, h2;
  DoubleHashing(const vector<int> &str) : h1(
    str), h2(str, 33) {} // change to rd on
    codeforces
 LL operator()(int l, int r) {
    return h1(l, r) * LL(h2.mod) + h2(l, r);
};
kmp
\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\},
```

 $get_borders({0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,1}) == {2,5,10}.$

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

 $\mathcal{O}(n)$, 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_surlic_shift("abacaba") == "abacab"

```
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) {</pre>
    int j = i + 1, k = i;
    while(j < n and s[k] <= s[j]) {</pre>
      k = (s[k] < s[i] ? i : k + 1);
      ++j;
    while(i <= k) {</pre>
      ret.emplace back(i, i + i - 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

#ca63

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\right)$, 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].

```
arrav<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)1):
      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 tablicę prefixo prefixową [0, pref[i]) = [i, i + pref[i]).

suffix-array-interval

#2e7f65, includes: suffix-array-short

 $\mathcal{O}\left(t\log n\right)$, 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) {</pre>
   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] < t[lcp])
     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

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, 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}
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;
  fill(r.begin(), r.end(), 0);
  for (int c : vec)
    ++r[c];
  partial_sum(r.begin(), r.end(), r.begin());
  for (int k = ssize(sa) - 1, i = sa[k]; k >=
   1; --k, i = sa[k])
    if (i >= 1 and not sl[i - 1])
      sa[--r[vec[i - 1]]] = i - 1;
vector < int > sa_is(const vector < int > &vec, int
  alpha) {
  const int n = ssize(vec);
  vector<int> sa(n), lms_idx;
  vector < bool > sl(n);
  for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; --i) {
   sl[i] = vec[i] > vec[i + 1] or (vec[i] ==
     vec[i + 1] and sl[i + 1]);
    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(ssize(lms_idx));
  for (int i = 0, k = 0; i < n; ++i)
```

```
if (not sl[sa[i]] and sa[i] >= 1 and sl[sa
     [i] - 1])
      new_lms_idx[k++] = sa[i];
  int cur = sa[n - 1] = 0;
  REP (k, ssize(new_lms_idx) - 1) {
    int i = new_lms_idx[k], j = new_lms_idx[k
    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[i] = (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 +
    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:
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[i + k])
    lcp[rank[i]] = k;
  lcp.pop_back();
  lcp.insert(lcp.begin(), 0);
  return lcp;
```

suffix-array-short

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, 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>> suffix_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)
     v[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) = sa[i - 1], b = sa[i],
     (y[a] == y[b] && y[a + j] == y[b + j])?
        p - 1 : p++;
  FOR(i, 1, n - 1) rank[sa[i]] = i;
  for(int i = 0, j; i < n - 1; lcp[rank[i++]]</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

 $\mathcal{O}(n\alpha)$ (szybsze, ale więcej pamięci) albo $\mathcal{O}(n\log\alpha)$ (mapa), buduje suffix automaton. Wystąpienia wzorca, liczba różnych podsłów, sumaryczna długość wszystkich podsłów. leksykograficznie k-te podsłowo, najmniejsze przesuniecie cykliczne. liczba wystapień podsłowa, pierwsze wystapienie. najkrótsze niewystępujące podsłowo, longest common substring wielu słów.

```
struct SuffixAutomaton {
 static constexpr int sigma = 26;
 using Node = array<int, sigma>; // map<int,</pre>
   int>
  Node new node;
  vector < Node > edges;
  vector<int> 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;
        edges.emplace back(edges[q]);
        length.emplace_back(length[p] + 1);
        link.emplace_back(link[q]);
        int q 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

 $\mathcal{O}(nloan)$ lub $\mathcal{O}(n\alpha)$. Dla słowa abaab# (hash jest aby to zawsze liście były stanami kończącymi) stworzy $sons[0]={(\#,10),(a,4),(b,8)}, sons[4]={(a,5),(b,6)},$ $sons[6]={(\#,7),(a,2)}, sons[8]={(\#,9),(a,3)}, reszta$ sons'ów pusta, slink[6]=8 i reszta slink'ów 0 (gdzie slink jest zdefiniowany dla nie-liści iako wierzchołek zawierający ten suffix bez ostatniei 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 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; qoto suff;
      tv = sons[tv][c]; tp = lr[tv].first;
    if (tp == -1 || c == _in[tp])
      tp++;
     lr[ts + 1].first = la; parent[ts + 1] =
     lr[ts].first = lr[tv].first; lr[ts].
       second = tp - 1;
      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 += 2;
      tv = slink[parent[ts - 2]]; tp = lr[ts -
         2].first;
      while (tp <= lr[ts - 2].second) {</pre>
        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; qoto 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]);
};
```

Optymalizacje (9)

dp-1d1d

```
\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right), n>0 długość paska, cost(i, j) koszt odcinka [i,j] Dla a\leq b\leq c\leq d cost ma spełniać cost(a,c)+cost(b,d)\leq cost(a,d)+cost(b,c). Dzieli pasek [0,n) na odcinki [0,cuts[0]],\dots,(cuts[i-1],cuts[i]], gdzie cuts. back() == n - 1, 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 \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<</pre>
 LL (int, int) > cost) {
  vector<pair<LL. int>> dp(n):
  vector<int> lf(n + 2), rq(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</pre>
        bk = bs:
      else
        bp = bs;
    return bk;
  auto add = [&](int i, int mn) {
   if (lf[i] == beg)
      return:
    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 (rq[beq] != end)
      dp[i] = min(dp[i], {score(i, rg[beg]),
        rg[beg]}); // tu max
    lf[i] = lf[end]; rq[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):
```

```
fio
#c28011
```

#ifdef WIN32

getchar nolock(): }

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

inline int getchar unlocked() { return

inline void putchar_unlocked(char c) { return

```
putchar nolock(c); }
#endif
int fastin() {
 int n = 0, c = getchar_unlocked();
  while(c < '0' or '9' < c)
   c = getchar_unlocked();
  while('0' <= c and c <= '9') {
   n = 10 * n + (c - '0');
   c = getchar unlocked():
 return n;
int fastin negative() {
 int n = 0, negative = false, c =
   getchar unlocked();
  while(c != '-' and (c < '0' or '9' < c))
   c = getchar unlocked();
  if(c == '-') {
    negative = true:
   c = getchar unlocked();
  while('0' <= c and c <= '9') {</pre>
   n = 10 * n + (c - '0'):
   c = getchar unlocked():
 return negative ? -n : n;
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));
   x /= 10;
  while(--i >= 0)
    putchar_unlocked(t[i]);
  putchar unlocked(' ');
void nl() { putchar_unlocked('\n'); }
knuth
```

```
int n = ssize(cost);
vector dp(n, vector<LL>(n, numeric_limits<LL</pre>
 >::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(j, i + 1, n - 1)
    FOR(k, opt[i][j - 1], min(j - 1, opt[i +
       1][i]))
      if(dp[i][j] >= dp[i][k] + dp[k + 1][j]
         + cost[i][j]) {
        opt[i][i] = k;
        dp[i][j] = dp[i][k] + dp[k + 1][j] +
           cost[i][j];
return dp[0][n - 1];
```

LL knuth optimization(vector<vector<LL>> cost)

linear-knapsack

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

```
LL knapsack(vector<int> w. LL bound) {
  erase if(w, [=](int x){ return x > bound; })
    LL sum = accumulate(w.begin(), w.end(), 0
    if(sum <= bound)</pre>
      return sum;
 LL w init = 0;
 int b:
  for(b = 0; w_init + w[b] <= bound; ++b)
   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
   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; ++
      get(curr_s, mu + w[t]) = max(get(curr_s,
        mu + w[t]), get(prev s, mu));
    for(LL mu = bound + w[t]; mu >= bound + 1;
      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)

```
#99b095 \mathcal{O}\left(n^2\right), dla tablicy cost(i,j) wylicza dp(i,j) = min_{i \leq k < 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) \leq cost(a,d) + cost(b,c) dla
```

a < b < c < d.

```
UW
      return mu;
  assert(false);
pragmy
Pragmy do wypychania kolanem
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast")
#pragma GCC target("avx,avx2")
random
#bc664b
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
#a206d3
\mathcal{O}(n2^n), dla tablicy A[i] oblicza tablicę
F[mask] = \sum_{i \subset 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)
   ^ il);
  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

#a6a0b7, includes: data-structures/ordered-set

Rzeczy do przetestowania w dzień próbny.

```
void test_int128() {
   __int128 x = (1llu << 62);
   x *= x;
   string s;
   while(x) {
      s += char(x % 10 + '0');
      x /= 10;
   }
   assert(s == "
      61231558446921906466935685523974676212");
}</pre>
```

```
void test_float128() {
  __float128 x = 4.2;
  assert(abs(double(x * x) - double(4.2 * 4.2)
   ) < 1e-9);
void test_clock() {
  long seeed = chrono::system_clock::now().
    time_since_epoch().count();
  (void) seeed;
  auto start = chrono::system_clock::now();
    auto end = chrono::system_clock::now();
    int ms = int(chrono::duration cast<chrono</pre>
      ::milliseconds > (end - start).count());
      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_key(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 różna
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
  # Use a // b instead of a / b. Don't use
    recursive functions (rec limit is approx
  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]

 $\mathsf{m} = \{\}$

print(eval("s[0] + 10"))

```
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()
```