

University of Warsaw

UW1

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Headers (1)

Tekstówki

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

```
set nu rnu hls is nosol ts=4 sw=4 ch=2 sc
filetype indent plugin on
syntax on
ca Hash w !cpp -dD -P -fpreprocessed \| tr -d
   '[:space:]' \
\| md5sum \| cut -c-6
```

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

2

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

Trzeba wywołać pod koniec main'a.

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

<u>Wzorki</u> (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 $m>n>0, k>0, m\pm n$, 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 1 000 000. Generatorów jest $\phi(\phi(p^a)),$ czyli dla p>2 zawsze istnieje.

2.5 Liczby antypierwsze

lim	$10^2 10^3$	10^4	10^{5}	10^{6}	10^{7}	10^{8}		
n	60 840	7560	83160	720720	8648640	73513440		
d(n)	12 32	64	128	240	448	768		
lim	10^{9}		10^{1}	2	10^{1}	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	1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	
	n!								0 3628			
	n	1	1	•	12	13	1	4	15	16	17	
	n!	4.0	e7	7 4.	8e8	6.2e	9 8.7	e10 1.	.3e12 2	.1e13	3.6e14	
	n										17	
_	n!	2e1	8	2e	25 3	3e32	8e47	3e64	9e157	6e262	2 > DBL_	MAX

2.9 Symbol Newtona

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} = \frac{n^{\frac{k}{2}}}{k!},$$

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

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

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

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

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:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} p(0) = 1, \ p(n) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \backslash \{0\}} {(-1)^{k+1}} p(n-k(3k-1)/2) \text{,} \\ \text{szacujemy } p(n) \sim 0.145/n \cdot \exp(2.56\sqrt{n}). \\ \hline n & 0.123456789205050100 \\ \hline p(n) & 1.1235711152230627 \sim 2e5 \sim 2e8 \end{array}$$

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 wierzchołkach jest równa det A_{n-1} , gdzie A=D-M,D to macierz diagonalna mająca no przekątnej stopnie wierzchołków 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

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

2.12 Funkcje multiplikatywne

```
\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}, \\ (f*g)\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) = (f*g)*h, f*\left(g+h\right) = f*g + f*h, \text{jak} \\ \text{dwie z trzech funkcji } f*g = h \text{ są 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) [d \mid n], \varphi*1 = id, \\ id_{k}*1 = \sigma_{k}, id*1 = \sigma, 1*1 = \tau, s_{f}\left(n\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f\left(i\right), \\ s_{f}\left(n\right) = \frac{s_{f*g}(n) - \sum_{d=2}^{n} s_{f}\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor\right) g\left(d\right)}{g(1)}. \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_kF_{n+1} + F_{k-1}F_n, F_n|F_{nk}, \\ NWD(F_m, F_n) &= F_{NWD(m,n)} \end{split}
```

2.14 Woodbury matrix identity

Dla $A\equiv n\times n, C\equiv k\times k, U\equiv n\times k, V\equiv k\times n$ jest $(A+UCV)^{-1}=A^{-1}-A^{-1}U(C^{-1}+VA^{-1}U)^{-1}VA^{-1},$ 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(j, 1, ssize(C) - 1)
       d = add(d, mul(C[j], x[i - j]));
      if(d == 0) continue;
      auto B = C:
     C.resize(max(ssize(C), m + ssize(B)));
      int coef = mul(d, inv(b));
     FOR(j, m, m + ssize(B) - 1)
       C[j] = sub(C[j], mul(coef, B[j - m]));
      if(ssize(B) < m + ssize(B)) \{ B = B; b \}
        = d: m = 0: 
    C.erase(C.begin());
    for(int &t : C) t = sub(0, t);
   n = ssize(C);
  vector<int> combine(vector<int> a, vector<
   int> b) {
   vector<int> ret(n * 2 + 1);
   REP(i, n + 1) REP(j, n + 1)
```

```
ret[i + j] = add(ret[i + j], mul(a[i], b
  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 \langle int \rangle 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

Podstawa wynosi 1e9. Mnożenie, dzielenie, nwd oraz modulo jest kwadratowe, wersje operatorX(Num, int) liniowe. Podstawę można zmieniać (ma zachodzić base == 10 do diaits 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);</pre>
  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;
```

```
)) or carry; ++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 carry: ++i)</pre>
    a.x[i] = carry + (i < ssize(b.x) ? b.x[i]
      : 0):
    carry = a.x[i] < 0;
    if(carrv)
      a.x[i] += a.base:
  return a.shorten();
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);
      carry = int(cur / a.base);
  return c.shorten();
Num operator/(Num a, int b) {
  assert(0 < b and b < a.base);
  int carrv = 0:
  for(int i = ssize(a.x) - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
```

for(int i = 0; i < max(ssize(a.x), ssize(b.x</pre>

```
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

 $\mathcal{O}(\log max_val)$, szuka największego a/b, że is_ok(a/b) oraz 0 <= a,b <= max_value. Zakłada, że is_ok(0) == true.

```
using Frac = pair<LL, LL>;
Frac mv max(Frac l. Frac r) {
 return l.first * __int128_t(r.second) > r.
    first * int128 t(l.second) ? l : r:
Frac binsearch(LL max value, function < bool (
 Frac) > is ok) {
  assert(is ok(pair(0, 1)) == true);
  Frac left = \{0, 1\}, right = \{1, 0\},
   best_found = left;
  int current dir = 0;
  while(max(left.first, left.second) <=</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) {
```

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

```
Frac mid = get_frac(mul);
    return is ok(mid) == current dir and max
     (mid.first, mid.second) <= max_value;</pre>
  LL power = 1;
  for(; is_good_mul(power); power *= 2) {}
  LL bl = power / 2 + 1, br = power;
  while(bl != br) {
   LL bm = (bl + br) / 2;
   if(not is good mul(bm))
     br = bm:
    else
     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 pierwszę, 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])
           1));
   }
  return res;
```

discrete-log #466b80, includes: simple-modulo

```
\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{m}\log n\right) \text{ czasowo, } \mathcal{O}\left(\sqrt{n}\right) \text{ pamięciowo, dla liczby} \\ \text{pierwszej } mod \text{ oraz } a,b \nmid mod \text{ znajdzie } e \text{ takie że } a^e \equiv b \\ \pmod{mod}. \text{ Jak zwróci} -1 \text{ to nie istnieje.} \\ \\ \text{int } \text{ discrete\_log(int a, int b) } \{\\ \text{ int } \text{ n = int(sqrt(mod)) + 1:} \end{array}
```

```
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(q, 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 istnieie.

```
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) , dla danego (a,b) znajduje takie (gcd(a,b),x,y) , że ax+by=gcd(a,b). auto [gcd, x, y] = extended_gcd(a, b);
```

```
tuple<LL, LL, LL> extended_gcd(LL a, LL b) {
   if(a == 0)
      return {b, 0, 1};
   auto [gcd, x, y] = extended_gcd(b % a, a);
   return {gcd, y - x * (b / a), x};
}
```

fft-mod

#79c6e2 , includes: fft

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

```
vector < int > conv_mod(vector < int > a, vector < int
    > b, int 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) {
        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 =
 1 << B:
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

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$, 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(1.0L, acosl(-1) / k);
   FOR(i, k, 2 * k - 1)
     rt[i] = R[i] = i & 1 ? R[i / 2] * x : R[
        i / 2];
  vector < int > rev(n);
 REP(i, n) rev[i] = (rev[i / 2] | (i & 1) <<
   L) / 2;
 REP(i, n) if(i < rev[i]) swap(a[i], a[rev[i</pre>
   11);
  for(int k = 1; k < n; k *= 2) {</pre>
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * k) REP(j, k
     Complex z = rt[j + k] * a[i + j + k]; //
        mozna zoptowac rozpisujac
     a[i + j + k] = a[i + j] - z;
     a[i + j] += z;
vector<double> conv(vector<double> &a, vector<
 double > %b) {
 if(a.empty() || b.empty()) return {};
 vector < double > res(ssize(a) + ssize(b) - 1);
 int L = 32 - __builtin_clz(ssize(res)), n =
   (1 << L);
  vector < Complex > in(n), out(n);
  copy(a.begin(), a.end(), in.begin());
```

```
REP(i, ssize(b)) in[i].imag(b[i]);
fft(in);
for(auto &x : in) x *= x;
REP(i, n) out[i] = in[-i & (n - 1)] - conj(
    in[i]);
fft(out);
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

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

```
suma(j k \square == 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)</pre>
   for(int l = 0; l < n; l += 2 * s)
      for(int i = l: i < l + s: ++i)</pre>
        a[i + s] += a[i];
 return a;
vector<int> ifwht or(vector<int> a) {
 int n = ssize(a);
  assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0);
  for(int s = n / 2; s >= 1; s /= 2)
    for(int l = 0; l < n; l += 2 * s)
      for(int i = l; i < l + s; ++i)</pre>
        a[i + s] -= a[i];
 return a:
vector<int> convolution or(vector<int> a,
 vector < int > 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 wierszy
  int m = ssize(a[0]) - 1; // liczba zmiennych
  vector < int > where(m, -1); // w ktorym
    wierszu jest zdefiniowana i-ta zmienna
  for(int col = 0, row = 0; col < m and row <</pre>
    n: ++col) {
    int sel = row:
    for(int v = row: v < n: ++v)
      if(abs(a[y][col]) > abs(a[sel][col]))
    if(equal(a[sel][col], 0))
      continue:
    for(int x = col; x <= m; ++x)
      swap(a[sel][x], a[row][x]);
    // teraz sel jest nieaktualne
    where[col] = row:
    for(int y = 0; y < n; ++y)
      if(y != row) {
        T wspolczynnik = divide(a[y][col], a[
           row][col]):
         for(int x = col; x \le m; ++x)
           a[y][x] = sub(a[y][x], mul(
             wspolczynnik, a[row][x]));
    ++ row;
  vector<T> answer(m);
  for(int col = 0; col < m; ++col)</pre>
    if(where[col] != -1)
      answer[col] = divide(a[where[col]][m], a
        [where[col]][col]);
  for(int row = 0; row < n; ++row) {</pre>
    T \text{ qot} = 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
```

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

```
#ifdef CHANGABLE MOD
int mod = 998'244'353;
#else
constexpr int mod = 998'244'353:
#endif
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;
#else
constexpr double eps = 1e-9:
bool equal(double a, double b) {
 return abs(a - b) < eps;</pre>
#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 znajdzie się jej 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[j][k]) > abs(a[r][c]))
      r = j, c = k;
  if (equal(a[r][c], 0))
    return i;
  a[i].swap(a[r]);
  h[i].swap(h[r]);
  REP(i, n)
    swap(a[j][i], a[j][c]), swap(h[j][i], h[
     i][c]);
  swap(col[i], col[c]);
  T v = a[i][i];
  FOR(j, i + 1, n - 1) {
   T f = divide(a[j][i], v);
    a[i][i] = 0;
    FOR(k, i + 1, n - 1)
      a[j][k] = sub(a[j][k], mul(f, a[i][k])
       );
    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(i, 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[j][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 LL(__int128_t(a) * b % m);
LL llpowi(LL a. LL n. LL m) {
 for (LL ret = 1:: n /= 2) {
   if (n == 0)
      return ret:
    if (n % 2)
      ret = llmul(ret, a, m);
    a = llmul(a, a, m);
 }
bool miller_rabin(LL n) {
 if(n < 2) return false;</pre>
  int r = 0:
  LL d = n - 1:
  while(d % 2 == 0)
   d /= 2, r++;
  for(int a : {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775,
   9780504, 1795265022}) {
    if (a % n == 0) continue;
    LL x = llpowi(a, d, n);
```

```
if(x == 1 || x == n - 1)
   continue;
  bool composite = true;
 REP(i, r - 1) {
   x = llmul(x, x, n);
   if(x == n - 1) {
     composite = false;
     break;
 if(composite) return false:
return true;
```

ntt

UW

#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 =
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i += w * 2, m = mul(</pre>
      m, r)) REP(j, 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>
    __lg(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:
pi
#5af6fc
\mathcal{O}\left(n^{\frac{3}{4}}\right), liczba liczb pierwszych na przedziałe [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)</pre>
     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 $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot deg)$, sgrt, 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 $a^{\frac{1}{2}} (\operatorname{mod} x^n)$, inv(a, n) zwraca $a^{-1} (\operatorname{mod} x^n)$, log(a, n) zwraca $ln(a) \pmod{x^n}$, exp(a, n) zwraca $exp(a) (mod x^n)$, div(a, b) zwraca (q, r) takie, że a = qb + r, eval(a, x) zwraca y taki, że $a(x_i) = y_i$, inter(x,

```
y) zwraca a taki, że a(x_i) = y_i.
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 sgrt(const vi& a. int n) {
 auto at = [&](int i) { if(i < ssize(a))</pre>
   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 = q;
    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 / 21));
    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(q, 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(g, 2 * x);
    REP(k, 2) {
     ntt(f, 2 * x);
     REP(i, 2 * x) f[i] = mul(f[i], g[i]);
     ntt(f. 2 * x. true):
     REP(i, x) f[i] = 0;
    sub(v, f);
```

```
return mod xn(v, n);
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,
 intear
  assert(a.empty() or a[0] == 0);
  vi v{1}, f{1}, q, h{0}, s;
  for(int x = 1; x < n; x *= 2) {</pre>
    REP(k, 2) {
      ntt(g, (2 - k) * x);
      if(!k) s = q;
      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, q);
    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
  log, exp
  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());
```

ans = mul(ans, inva1);

binom = mul(binom, mul(n - i, inv(i + 1)))

```
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 - 1]));
    a.pop back();
  reverse(x.begin(), x.end());
  return {x, a};
pair < vi, vi > div(vi a, const vi& b) { //
 WYMAGA inv, div slow
  const int d = ssize(a) - ssize(b) + 1:
  if (d <= 0)
   return {{}. a}:
  if (min(d, ssize(b)) < 250)
   return div slow(a, b);
  vi x = mod xn(conv(mod xn({a.rbegin(), a.}
   rend()}, d), inv({b.rbegin(), b.rend()}, d
  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
  r) {
  if (r - l == 1) {
    return tree[v] = vi{sub(0, *l), 1};
    auto M = l + (r - l) / 2;
    return tree[v] = conv(build(tree, 2 * v, l
      , M), build(tree, 2 * v + 1, M, r));
vi eval helper(const vi& a, vector<vi>& tree,
 int v, auto l, auto r) {
  if (r - l == 1) {
    return {eval_single(a, *l)};
 } else {
    auto m = l + (r - l) / 2;
    vi A = eval helper(div(a, tree[2 * v]).
     second, tree, 2 * v, l, m);
    vi B = eval_helper(div(a, tree[2 * v + 1])
     .second, tree, 2 * v + 1, m, r);
    A.insert(A.end(), B.begin(), B.end());
    return A;
vi eval(const vi& a, const vi& x) { // WYMAGA
  div, eval single, build, eval helper
 if (x.empty())
   return {};
  vector<vi> tree(4 * ssize(x)):
  build(tree, 1, begin(x), end(x));
```

```
return eval_helper(a, tree, 1, begin(x), end
    (x));
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,
      rv);
    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));
  return inter_helper(deriv(build(tree, 1,
    begin(x), end(x))), tree, 1, begin(x), end
    (x), begin(y), end(y));
power-sum
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 \binom{i}{k}. Działa dla
0 < n \text{ oraz } a \neq 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(j, i) {
      sum = add(sum. mul(binom. v[i])):
      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);

```
return ans;
primitive-root
\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 a = 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 q = rd(2, q);
    auto is_good = [&] {
      for(auto &f : fact)
        if(powi(g, q / f) == 1)
           return false:
      return true;
    if(is_good())
      return q;
rho-pollard
\mathcal{O}\left(n^{\frac{1}{4}}\right), factor(n) zwraca vector dzielników pierwszych n,
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];
    qen(val, p + 1);
    REP(i, cnt) {
     val *= x:
      gen(val, p + 1);
 };
 gen(1, 0);
 return ret:
```

same-div

#b56b7

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

```
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 0.7s.

```
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[i] > n) break;
}
```

}

simple-modulo simplex xor-base associative-queue fenwick-tree-2d fenwick-tree

```
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
\mathcal{O}(szybko), Simplex(n, m) tworzy lpsolver z n zmiennymi
oraz m ograniczeniami, rozwiązuje max cx przy
Ax \leq 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)

comp[i * prime[j]] = true;

if(i % prime[j] == 0) break;

```
: 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]) >
      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:
      ea = -1:
      REP(i, m) if(A[i][var] > eps
        && (eq == -1 || b[i] / A[i][var] < b[
          eq] / A[eq][var]))
        eq = 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;
};
\mathcal{O}(nB+B^2) dla B=bits, dla S wyznacza minimalny zbiór
```

xor-base

B taki, że każdy element S można zapisać jako xor jakiegoś podzbioru B.

```
int hightest_bit(int ai) {
  return ai == 0 ? 0 : __lg(ai) + 1;
constexpr int bits = 30;
vector<int> xor base(vector<int> elems) {
```

```
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])
          if((a1 >> b0) & 1)
            a1 ^= a0:
  vector < int > ret:
  for(auto &v : at bit) {
    assert(ssize(v) <= 1);</pre>
    for(int ai : v)
      ret.emplace back(ai);
 return ret:
Struktury danych (4)
associative-queue
Kolejka wspierająca dowolną operację łączną, \mathcal{O}(1)
zamortyzowany. Konstruktor przyjmuje dwuargumentowa
funkcję oraz jej element neutralny. Dla minów jest
AssocQueue<int> q([](int a, int b){ return min(a, b); },
numeric limits<int>::max());
template < typename T>
struct AssocOueue {
  using fn = function<T(T, T)>;
  vector<pair<T, T>> s1, s2; // {x, f(pref)}
  AssocQueue(fn _f, T e = T()) : f(_f), s1(\{e
    , e}}), s2({{e, e}}) {}
  void mv() {
    if (ssize(s2) == 1)
      while (ssize(s1) > 1) {
        s2.emplace back(s1.back().first, f(s1.
          back().first, s2.back().second));
        s1.pop back():
  void emplace(T x) {
    s1.emplace back(x, f(s1.back().second, x))
  void pop() {
    mv();
    s2.pop_back();
 T calc() {
    return f(s2.back().second, s1.back().
      second);
  T front() {
    mv();
```

return s2.back().first;

vector<vector<int>> at_bit(bits + 1);

```
int size() {
    return ssize(s1) + ssize(s2) - 2;
  void clear() {
    s1.resize(1);
    s2.resize(1):
};
```

fenwick-tree-2d

#692f3h includes: fenwick-tree

 $\mathcal{O}(\log^2 n)$, pamieć $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, 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>> ys;
 vector<Fenwick> ft;
  Fenwick2d(int limx) : ys(limx) {}
  void preprocess(int x, int y) {
   for(: x < ssize(vs): x = x + 1)
      vs[x].push back(v);
  void init() {
    for(auto &v : ys) {
      sort(v.begin(), v.end()):
      ft.emplace back(ssize(v));
  int ind(int x, int y) {
    auto it = lower_bound(ys[x].begin(), ys[x
     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)
      ft[x].update(ind(x, v), 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)</pre>
      s[pos] += val;
 LL query(int pos) {
   LL ret = 0:
   for(pos++; pos > 0; pos &= pos - 1)
      ret += s[pos - 1];
    return ret:
 LL query(int l, int r) {
    return query(r) - query(l - 1);
```

find-union hash-map lazv-segment-tree lichao-tree line-container link-cut

```
find-union
```

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

```
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
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>;
```

lazy-segment-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.lazy += n.lazy;
  push to son(l);
  push_to_son(r);
 n.lazy = 0;
Node merge(Node l, Node r) {
  return Node{
    .sum = l.sum + r.sum,
    .lazy = 0,
   .sz = l.sz + r.sz
```

```
void add_to_base(Node &n, int val) {
 n.sum += n.sz * LL(val);
 n.lazy += val;
struct Tree {
  vector < Node > tree:
  int sz = 1;
  Tree(int n) {
    while(sz < n)</pre>
      sz *= 2;
    tree.resize(sz * 2):
    for(int v = sz - 1; v >= 1; v--)
      tree[v] = merge(tree[2 * v], tree[2 * v
        + 11):
  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 +
     1]);
};
```

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) {</pre>
```

```
return os << pair(f.a, f.b);</pre>
struct LiChaoTree {
 int size = 1;
  vector<Function> tree;
  LiChaoTree(int n) {
    while(size < n)</pre>
      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));
    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)
    else
      add_func(new_func, v << 1, l, m);</pre>
  void add func(Function new func) {
    add func(new func. 1. 0. size - 1):
 }
};
```

line-container

 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ set dla funkcji liniowych, add(a, b) dodaje funkcję y = ax + b query(x) zwraca najwieksze 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
  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
      intersect(x, erase(y));
 LL query(LL x) {
    assert(!emptv()):
    return lower_bound(x)->eval(x);
};
```

link-cut

 $\mathcal{O}(q \log n)$ 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 lazv jest tylko w AdditionalInfo, można np. zostawić puste funkcje). Wywołać konstruktor, potem set value na wierzchołkach (aby sie 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, splay value =
   neutral; //, splay value reversed = neutral
 T whole subtree value = neutral,
   virtual value = neutral:
 T splay_lazy = neutral; // lazy propagation
   on paths
 T splay_size = 0; // O because of nil
 T whole subtree lazy = neutral,
   whole subtree cancel = neutral; // lazy
   propagation on subtrees
 T whole subtree size = 0, virtual size = 0;
   // O because of nil
 void set value(T x) {
   node value = splay value =
     whole_subtree_value = x;
   splay 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 lazv(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 lazy;
  void pull_lazy_from_parent(AdditionalInfo &
   parent) {
    if(splay_size == 0) // nil
     return:
    add lazy in subtree(parent.
     whole subtree lazv -
      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 * splav 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 apply_lazy_and_push(int v) {
    auto &[1, 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 lazv from parent(t[v].
        info);
  t[v].lazy_flip = false;
void update from sons(int v) {
  // assumes that v's info is pushed
  auto [l, r] = t[v].child;
  t[v].subsize splay = t[l].subsize splay +
   1 + t[r].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 lazv from parent(t[x
        l.info);
  };
  auto get dir = [\&](int x) \rightarrow int {
    int p = t[x].parent:
    if(p == nil or (x != t[p].child[0] and x
      != t[p].child[1]))
      return -1:
    return t[p].child[1] == x;
  auto rotate = [&](int x. int d) {
    int p = t[x].parent, c = t[x].child[d];
    assert(c != nil):
    set_child(p, c, get_dir(x));
    set_child(x, t[c].child[!d], d);
    set child(c. x. !d):
    update from sons(x):
   update_from_sons(c);
  while(get dir(v) != -1) {
    int p = t[v].parent, pp = t[p].parent;
    array path_up = {v, p, pp, t[pp].parent
    for(int i = ssize(path_up) - 1; i >= 0;
     --i) {
      if(i < ssize(path up) - 1)</pre>
        t[path_up[i]].info.
          pull_lazy_from_parent(t[path_up[i
          + 1]].info);
      apply_lazy_and_push(path_up[i]);
    int dp = get_dir(v), dpp = get_dir(p);
    if(dpp == -1)
     rotate(p, dp);
    else if(dp == dpp) {
      rotate(pp, dpp);
      rotate(p, dp);
    else {
```

```
rotate(p, dp);
       rotate(pp, dpp);
   }
 }
struct LinkCut : Splay {
 LinkCut(int n) : Splay(n) {}
 // Cuts the path from x downward, creates
   path to root, splays x.
 int access(int x) {
   int v = x, cv = nil;
   for(; v != nil; cv = v, v = t[v].parent) {
     splay(v);
     int &right = t[v].child[1];
     t[v].info.change virtual(t[right].info,
       +1);
     right = cv;
     t[right].info.pull_lazy_from_parent(t[v
     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) {
   reroot(v);
   access(u):
   t[u].info.change_virtual(t[v].info, +1);
   assert(t[v].parent == nil);
   t[v].parent = u;
   t[v].info.cancel subtree lazy from parent(
     t[u].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
  edges).
int dist(int v. int u) {
  reroot(v);
  access(u):
  return t[t[u].child[0]].subsize_splay;
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
// Returns the sum of values on the path
 from v to u.
auto get_path_sum(int v, int u) {
  reroot(v);
  access(u):
  return t[u].info.get path sum():
// Assumes that v and u are in same tree.
// Returns the sum of values on the subtree
  of 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_lazy_in_subtree(val);
```

link(v, u);

majorized-set

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

```
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;
};
```

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

ordered-set

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

insert(x) dodaje element x (nie ma emplace), find by order(i) zwraca iterator do i-tego elementu, order of kev(x) zwraca ile iest mnieiszych 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 <</pre>
 Τ,
  null_type,
  less<T>,
  rb tree tag,
  tree_order_statistics_node_update
```

persistent-treap

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

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

range-add

#65c934, includes: fenwick-tree

 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ 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 RMO {
 vector<vector<int>> st;
  RMO(const vector<int> &a) {
    int n = ssize(a), lg = 0;
    while((1 << lg) < n) lg++;
    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 podaje wartość w punkcie.

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

update(t);

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

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

```
void insert(int i, int val) {
    split(root, i, root, t);
    merge(root, root, new Node(val));
    merge(root, root, t);
};
```

Grafy (5)

struct TwoSat {

2sat

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

```
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 i) { either(~f.
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

struct Low {

 $\mathcal{O}(n+m)$, dwuspójne składowe, mosty oraz punkty artykulacji. po skonstruowaniu, bicon = zbiór list id krawędzi, bridges = lista id krawedzi bedacymi mostami, arti points =

lista wierzchołków bedacymi punktami artykulacji. Tablice sa nieposortowane. Wspiera multikrawedzie i wiele spóinych, ale nie petle.

```
vector<vector<int>> graph:
  vector<int> low, pre;
  vector<pair<int, int>> edges;
  vector<vector<int>> bicon:
  vector<int> bicon stack, arti points,
   bridaes:
  int gtime = 0;
  void dfs(int v, int p) {
    low[v] = pre[v] = gtime++;
    bool considered parent = false;
    int son count = 0;
    bool is arti = false:
    for(int e : graph[v]) {
      int u = edges[e].first ^ edges[e].second
      if(u == p and not considered parent)
        considered parent = true:
      else if(pre[u] == -1) {
        bicon stack.emplace back(e);
        dfs(u, v):
        low[v] = min(low[v], low[u]);
        if(low[u] >= pre[v]) {
          bicon.emplace_back();
            bicon.back().emplace_back(
              bicon stack.back()):
            bicon stack.pop back();
          } while(bicon.back().back() != e);
        ++son count;
        if(p != -1 and low[u] >= pre[v])
          is arti = true;
        if(low[u] > pre[v])
          bridges.emplace_back(e);
      else if(pre[v] > pre[u]) {
        low[v] = min(low[v], pre[u]);
        bicon_stack.emplace_back(e);
    if(p == -1 \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-cvcles

 $\mathcal{O}(n)$, wyznaczanie cykli w grafie. Zakłada że jest nieskierowany graf bez petelek i multikrawedzi, każda krawędź leży na co najwyżej jednym cyklu prostym (silniejsze założenie, niż o wierzchołkach), cactus cycles(graph) zwraca

taka liste cykli, że istnieje krawędź między i-tym, a (i+1)modssize(cycle)-tym wierzchołkiem.

```
vector<vector<int>> cactus cycles(vector<
 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

 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, 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 $\mathcal{O}(1)$ (używać bez skrepowania). 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

```
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) {
         v = u:
          break:
      if (is vis(v))
        return v;
  void decomp(int v) {
    refresh():
    // Tu kod. Centroid to v, ktory jest juz
      dozywotnie odwiedzony.
    // Koniec kodu.
    refresh();
    for(int u : graph[v]) // tu
      if (!is_vis(u)) {
       u = centro(u);
        par[u] = v;
        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);
};
```

colorina

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

```
vector<int> coloring(const vector<vector<int</pre>
 >>& graph, const int limit = 5) {
  const int n = ssize(graph);
 if (!n) return {};
  function < vector < int > (vector < bool > ) > solve =
    [&](const vector<bool>& active) {
    if (not *max_element(active.begin(),
      active.end()))
      return vector (n, -1);
    pair < int, int > best = {n, -1};
```

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

de-bruiin

#b99eb7, includes: eulerian-path

 $\mathcal{O}\left(k^n\right)$, ciag/cykl de Brujina słów długości n nad alfabetem $\{0,1,...,k-1\}$. 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;
```

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}},0) == {{1,4,2},{3},{},{},{5},{},{}}}

```
{{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), rq(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:
    if(sdom[label[dsu[v]]] < sdom[label[v]])</pre>
      label[v] = label[dsu[v]];
    dsu[v] = u;
    return x ? u : label[v];
  int gtime = 0;
  function < void (int) > dfs = [&](int u) {
    rev[atime] = u:
    label[gtime] = sdom[gtime] = dsu[gtime] =
      id[u] = gtime;
    atime++:
    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);
      idom[w] = (sdom[v] == sdom[w] ? sdom[w]
        : v);
    if(i > 0) dsu[i] = par[i];
  FOR(i, 1, n - 1) {
    if(idom[i] != sdom[i]) idom[i] = idom[idom
    t[rev[idom[i]]].emplace_back(rev[i]);
```

```
return t;
```

dynamic-connectivity

struct DynamicConnectivity {

int n, leaves = 1;

 $\mathcal{O}\left(q\log^2m\right)$, 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.

```
vector<pair<int. int>> gueries:
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) {
    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):
        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 iddla 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[0] == path[m].

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

hld

 $\mathcal{O}\left(q\log n\right)$ Heavy-Light Decomposition. \gcd_v vertex(v) zwraca pozycję odpowiadającą wierzchołkowi. \gcd_p zwraca przedziały do obsługiwania drzewem przedziałowym. \gcd_p zwraca przedziałowym. \gcd_p zwierzchołkach. \gcd_p zwierzchołkach (nie zawiera lca). \gcd_p zwierzchołkowy zwraca przedział preorderów odpowiadający podrzewu v.

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

```
}
pair<int, int> get_subtree(int v) { return {
   pre[v], pos[v] - 1}; }
}:
```

jump-ptr

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

```
struct SimpleJumpPtr {
 int bits;
 vector<vector<int>> graph, jmp;
 vector<int> par. dep:
 void par dfs(int v) {
   for(int u : graph[v])
     if(u != par[v]) {
       par[u] = v;
       dep[u] = dep[v] + 1;
       par dfs(u);
 SimpleJumpPtr(vector<vector<int>> q = {},
   int root = 0) : graph(g) {
   int n = ssize(graph);
   dep.resize(n):
   par.resize(n, -1);
   if(n > 0)
     par dfs(root):
   jmp.resize(bits, vector<int>(n, -1));
   imp[0] = par:
    FOR(b. 1. bits - 1)
     REP(v, n)
       if(jmp[b - 1][v] != -1)
         jmp[b][v] = jmp[b - 1][jmp[b - 1][v]
           11:
    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
   >>> g, int root = 0) {
    debug(g, root);
    int n = ssize(g);
    vector < vector < int >> unweighted_g(n);
    REP(v, n)
      for(auto [u, w] : g[v]) {
        (void) w:
        unweighted g[v].emplace back(u);
    ptr = SimpleJumpPtr(unweighted_g, root);
    ans jmp.resize(ptr.bits, vector<PathAns>(n
     ));
    REP(v, n)
      for(auto [u, w] : q[v])
        if(u == ptr.par[v])
          ans imp[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.imp[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 merae(
      path_ans_up(v, ptr.dep[v] - ptr.dep[l]),
      path_ans_up(u, ptr.dep[u] - ptr.dep[l])
   );
 }
};
```

negative-cycle

 $\mathcal{O}\left(nm\right)$ stwierdzanie istnienia i wyznaczanie ujemnego cyklu. cycle spełnia cycle[i]->cycle[(i+1)%ssize(cycle)]. Żeby wyznaczyć krawędzie na cyklu, wystarczy wybierać najtańszą krawędź między 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_cycle; v = from[v])
    cycle.emplace_back(v);
reverse(cycle.begin(), cycle.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 są niezdegenerowanym wielokątem.

```
struct Edge {
 int e, from, to;
 // face is on the right of "from -> to"
ostream& operator << (ostream &o, Edge e) {
 return o << vector{e.e. e.from. e.to}:</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.
    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
       ].second ^ v];
      auto center = coord[v];
```

```
sorted.emplace_back(pair(p.first -
     center.first, p.second - center.second
     ), e);
  sort(sorted.begin(), sorted.end(), [&](
   pair<pair<int. int>. int> l0. pair<pair<</pre>
   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 polygons;
```

SCC

konstruktor $\mathcal{O}(n)$, get compressed $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$. group[v] to numer silnie spójnej wierzchołka v, get compressed() zwraca graf siline 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(group[u] == -1)
        group dfs(u, color);
  SCC(vector<vector<int>> &_graph) : graph(
    graph) {
    n = ssize(graph);
    rev graph.resize(n);
    REP(v, n)
      for(int u : graph[v])
        rev graph[u].emplace back(v);
    group.resize(n);
    REP(v, n)
      if(qroup[v] == 0)
        order dfs(v):
    reverse(order.begin(), order.end());
    debug(order);
    group.assign(n. -1):
    for(int v : order)
      if(aroup[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 wiekszych numerach, permute(elems, new id) zwraca przepermutowana tablice 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 sa 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 > indeq(n);
 REP(v. n)
   for(int u : graph[v])
     ++indeg[u];
 vector < int > que;
 REP(v. n)
   if(indeg[v] == 0)
     que.emplace_back(v);
  vector<int> ret;
  while(not que.empty()) {
   int v = que.back();
   que.pop back();
   ret.emplace back(v):
   for(int u : graph[v])
     if(--indeg[u] == 0)
       que.emplace_back(u);
 return ret;
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]);
  REP(v, n)
   for(int u : ret[v])
     assert(v < u);
 return ret:
```

triangles

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

14

```
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_deg(n);
   REP(i, n)
      sorted deg[i] = {ssize(graph[i]), i};
    sort(sorted_deg.begin(), sorted_deg.end())
    vector < int > id(n);
    REP(i. n)
      id[sorted_deg[i].second] = i;
    vector < int > cnt(n);
    REP(v, n) {
      for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u])
        cnt[u] = 1;
      for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u])
        for(int w : graph[u]) if(id[w] > id[u]
        and cnt[w]) {
        ++triangles3;
        for(int x : {v, u, w})
          ps4 += ssize(graph[x]) - 2;
      for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u])
       cnt[u] = 0;
      for(int u : graph[v]) if(id[v] > id[u])
       for(int w : graph[u]) if(id[v] > id[w
        rectangles4 += cnt[w]++;
      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)
      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(qraph[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

Jeden rabin powie $\mathcal{O}(nm)$, drugi rabin powie, że to nawet nie iest $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$. W grafie nie może być petelek. Funkcja zwraca match'a, tzn match[v] == -1 albo z kim jest sparowany v. Rozmiar matchingu to $\sum_{ij} \frac{\inf(\mathsf{match}[v] != -1)}{2}$.

```
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;
     v = nv:
  auto bfs = [&](int root) {
    fill(label.begin(), label.end(), -1);
    iota(orig.begin(), orig.end(), 0);
    label[root] = 0;
    q.clear();
    q.emplace back(root);
    REP(i, ssize(q)) {
     int v = q[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] !=
        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

 $\mathcal{O}(V^2E)$ Dinic bez skalowania. funkcja get flowing() zwraca dla każdej oryginalnej krawedzi ile przez nia leci.

```
struct Dinic {
  using T = int;
  struct Edge {
   int v, u;
   T flow, cap;
  };
  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
          continue;
        Edge &e = edges[i]:
        ret[pair(v, e.u)] += e.flow;
    return ret;
 }
};
gomory-hu
#8c0bbc . includes: d
\mathcal{O}\left(n^2 + n \cdot dinic(n, m)\right), 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)
  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
        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

return false;

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

```
pair<int. vector<int>> hoperoft 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(
  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;
```

```
};
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<</pre>
 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);
      done[j0] = true;
      int i0 = p[j0], j1 = -1;
      LL delta = numeric_limits < LL >:: max();
      FOR(j, 1, n1 - 1)
       if(!done[i]) {
          auto cur = a[i0 - 1][j - 1] - u[i0]
          if(cur < dist[j])</pre>
            dist[j] = cur, pre[j] = j0;
          if(dist[j] < delta)</pre>
            delta = dist[j], j1 = j;
      REP(j, n1) {
        if(done[j])
          u[p[j]] += delta, v[j] -= delta;
        else
          dist[i] -= delta:
      j0 = j1;
    } while(p[j0]);
    while(j0) {
      int i1 = pre[i0]:
     p[j0] = p[j1], j0 = j1;
  FOR(j, 1, n1 - 1)
    if(p[j])
      ans[p[j] - 1] = j - 1;
  return {-v[0], ans};
```

konig-theorem

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

```
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 <
  vector<int>> graph) {
  int n = ssize(graph);
  vector < int > match = Matching(graph)().second
  vector < int > color(n, -1);
  function < void (int) > dfs = [&](int v) {
    color[v] = 0;
    for(int u : graph[v])
      if(color[u] == -1) {
        color[u] = true;
        dfs(match[u]);
 REP(v, n)
   if(match[v] == -1)
      dfs(v);
  REP(v, n)
    if(color[v] == -1)
      dfs(v):
  array<vector<int>, 2> groups;
  REP(v, n)
    groups[color[v]].emplace_back(v);
  return groups;
vector<int> get_max_independent_set(vector<</pre>
 vector<int>> graph) {
  return get_coloring(graph)[0];
vector < int > get_min_vertex_cover(vector < vector</pre>
  <int>> graph) {
  return get coloring(graph)[1];
```

matching

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

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

mcmf

struct MCMF {

struct Edge {

int v, u, flow, cap;

vector < bool > inside(n);

inside[source] = true;

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

```
friend ostream& operator << (ostream &os,</pre>
    return os << vector<LL>{e.v, e.u, e.flow
      , e.cap, e.cost};
};
int n:
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;
  deque < int > que = {source};
```

```
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(qot.first);
    return {flow, cost};
 }
};
```

Geometria (7)

advanced-complex

#bcc8b5 , includes: point

Większość nie działa dla intów.

```
constexpr D pi = acosl(-1);
// nachylenie k-> y = kx + m
D slope(P a, P b) { return tan(arg(b - a)); }
// rzut p na ab
P project(P p, P a, P b) {
    return a + (b - a) * dot(p - a, b - a) /
    norm(a - b);
}
// odbicie p wzgledem ab
P reflect(P p, P a, P b) {
    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]
Dangle(Pa, Pb, Pc) {
 return abs(remainder(arg(a - b) - arg(c - b)
    . 2.0 * pi)):
// szybkie przeciecie prostych, nie dziala dla
  rownolealvch
P intersection(Pa, Pb, Pp, Pq) {
 D c1 = cross(p - a, b - a), c2 = cross(q - a)
  return (c1 * q - c2 * p) / (c1 - c2);
// check czy sa rownolegle
bool is parallel(P a, P b, P p, P q) {
 P c = (a - b) / (p - q); return equal(c,
   conj(c));
// check czv sa prostopadle
bool is perpendicular(Pa, Pb, Pp, Pq) {
 Pc = (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

 $\mathcal{O}\left(n\log n\right)$, 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 trójkąta o takich długościach boku.

```
return fabsl(ans / 2);
}
D area(D a, D b, D c) {
D p = (a + b + c) / 2;
return sqrtl(p * (p - a) * (p - b) * (p - c)
);
}
```

circle-intersection

Przecięcia okręgu oraz prostej ax+by+c=0 oraz przecięcia okręgu oraz okręgu. Gdy ssize(circle_circle(...)) == 3 to jest nieskończenie wiele 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,
    v0 = -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}};
    {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 v1. D r1. D x2
  , D v2, D r2) {
  x2 -= x1;
  v2 -= v1;
  // now x1 = v1 = 0:
  if(sign(x2) == 0 \text{ 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 * y2,
      x2 * x2 + v2 * v2 + 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

#3054ee

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

```
using P = pair<int. int>:
LL operator*(P l. P r) {
 return l.first * LL(r.second) - l.second * r
P operator - (P l, P r) {
  return {l.first - r.first, l.second - r.
   second};
int sign(LL x) {
 return x > 0 ? 1 : x < 0 ? -1 : 0;
int dir(P a, P b, P c) {
 return sign((b - a) * (c - b));
struct UpperConvexHull {
 set<P> hull;
 void add_point(P p) {
   if(hull.empty()) {
      hull = \{p\};
      return;
    auto it = hull.lower_bound(p);
    if(*hull.begin() 
     end())) {
      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 j) {
        return pts[i] < pts[j];
    });
    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};
vector < int > hull_id(const vector < P > & pts) {
 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;
```

geo3d

Geo3d od Warsaw Eagles.

```
using LD = long double:
const LD kEps = 1e-9;
const LD kPi = acosl(-1):
LD Sa(LD x) { return x * x: }
struct Point {
 LD x. v:
  Point() {}
  Point(LD a, LD b) : x(a), y(b) {}
  Point(const Point& a) : Point(a.x, a.y) {}
  void operator=(const Point &a) { x = a.x; y
   = a.v: }
  Point operator+(const Point &a) const {
    Point p(x + a.x, y + a.y); return p; }
  Point operator - (const Point &a) const {
    Point p(x - a.x, y - a.y); return p; }
  Point operator*(LD a) const { Point p(x * a,
    y * a); 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
   ; y += a.y; return *this; }
  Point & operator -= (const Point &a) { x -= a.x
   ; y -= a.y; return *this; }
 LD CrossProd(const Point &a) const { return
   x * a.y - 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; }
  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; }
  LD DotProd(P3 a) { return x * a.x + v * a.v
   + z * a.z; }
  LD Norm() { return sart(x * x + v * v + z *
   z); }
  LD SqNorm() { return x * x + y * y + z * z;
  void NormalizeSelf() { *this /= Norm(); }
  P3 Normalize() {
    P3 res(*this); res.NormalizeSelf();
    return res;
  LD Dis(P3 a) { return (*this - a).Norm(); }
  pair<LD, LD> SphericalAngles() {
    return {atan2(z, sqrt(x * x + y * y)),
     atan2(y, x)};
  LD Area(P3 p) { return Norm() * p.Norm() *
   sin(Angle(p)) / 2; }
  LD 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.</pre>
    return a.z < b.z;</pre>
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] -
    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.v) <</pre>
      kEps) {
      cand = {0. -normal.z. normal.v};
    cand.NormalizeSelf();
    P3 third = Plane{P3{0, 0, 0}, normal, cand
     }.GetNormal();
    assert(abs(normal.DotProd(cand)) < kEps &&
           abs(normal.DotProd(third)) < kEps
           abs(cand.DotProd(third)) < kEps):</pre>
    return {normal, cand, third}:
};
struct Circle3 {
 Plane pl; P3 o; LD r;
struct Sphere {
  P3 o:
  LD r:
// anale POR
LD Angle(P3 P, P3 Q, P3 R) { return (P - Q).
  Anale(R - 0); }
P3 ProjPtToLine3(P3 p, Line3 l) { // ok
  P3 diff = \lfloor \lceil 1 \rceil - \lfloor \lceil 0 \rceil;
  diff.NormalizeSelf();
  return [[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 ProiPtToPlane(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], l) &&
   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.y;
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([[0], pl) &&
   PtBelongToPlane(l[1], pl);
LD Det(P3 a, P3 b, P3 d) { // ok
 P3 pts[3] = {a, b, d};
  LD res = 0:
  for (int sign : {-1, 1}) {
    REP(st col, 3) {
      int c = st_col;
      LD prod = 1:
      REP(r, 3) {
        prod *= pts[r][c];
        c = (c + sign + 3) \% 3;
      res += sign * prod;
 return res;
LD Area(P3 p, P3 q, P3 r) {
 q -= p; r -= p;
  return q.Area(r);
vector < Point > InterLineLine(Line &a. Line &b)
 { // working fine
  Point vec a = a[1] - a[0]:
  Point vec_b1 = b[1] - a[0];
```

```
Point vec_b0 = b[0] - a[0];
 LD tr area = vec b1.CrossProd(vec b0);
 LD quad_area = vec_b1.CrossProd(vec_a) +
   vec a.CrossProd(vec b0);
  if (abs(quad_area) < kEps) { // parallel or</pre>
    coincidina
    if (abs(b[0].CrossProd(b[1], a[0])) < kEps</pre>
      return {a[0], a[1]};
   } else return {};
 return {a[0] + vec_a * (tr_area / quad_area)
vector<P3> InterLineLine(Line3 k, Line3 l) {
 if (Lines3Equal(k, l)) return {k[0], k[1]};
 if (PtBelongToLine3(l[0], k)) return {l[0]};
  Plane pl{l[0], k[0], k[1]};
 if (!PtBelongToPlane(l[1], pl)) return {};
 Line k2 = PlaneLineTo2D(pl. k):
 Line l2 = PlaneLineTo2D(pl, l);
  vector < Point > inter = InterLineLine(k2. l2):
  vector < P3 > res;
  for (auto P : inter) res.push back(
   PlanePtTo3D(pl. P)):
  return res;
LD DisLineLine(Line3 l, Line3 k) { // ok
 Plane together \{l[0], l[1], l[0] + k[1] - k
   [0]: // parallel FIXME
  Line3 proj = ProjLineToPlane(k, together);
 P3 inter = (InterLineLine(l, proj))[0];
 P3 on_k_inter = k[0] + inter - proj[0];
 return inter.Dis(on k inter);
Plane ParallelPlane(Plane pl, P3 A) { // plane
  parallel to pl going through A
  P3 diff = A - ProjPtToPlane(A, pl);
 return {pl[0] + diff, pl[1] + diff, pl[2] +
// 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 toEucl 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
  c2) {
  P3 n = c2.o.CrossProd(c1.o), w = c2.o * cos(
   c1.r) - c1.o * cos(c2.r);
  LD d = n.SqNorm();
  if (d < kEps) return {}; // parallel circles</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
 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] +
    ey * 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(pg.imag(), pg.real());
};
ostream& operator << (ostream&o, Halfplane h) {
  return o << '(' << h.p << ", " << h.pq << ",
     " << h.angle << ')':
bool is outside(Halfplane hi. P p) {
 return sign(cross(hi.pq, p - hi.p)) == -1;
P inter(Halfplane s. Halfplane t) {
  return intersection lines(s.p, s.p + s.pq, t
    .p, t.p + t.pq);
vector < P > halfplane intersection(vector <
 Halfplane > h) {
  for(int i = 0: i < 4: ++i) {</pre>
    constexpr D inf = 1e9;
    array box = \{P(-\inf, -\inf), P(\inf, -\inf),
     P(inf, inf), P(-inf, inf)};
    h.emplace back(box[i], box[(i + 1) % 4]);
  sort(h.begin(), h.end(), [&](Halfplane l,
   Halfplane r) {
    if(equal(l.angle, r.angle))
     return sign(cross(l.pq, r.p - l.p)) ==
    return l.angle < r.angle;</pre>
  }):
  h.erase(unique(h.begin(), h.end(), [](
   Halfplane l, Halfplane r) {
    return equal(l.angle. r.angle):
  }). h.end()):
  deque < Halfplane > do:
  for(auto &hi : h) {
    while(ssize(da) >= 2 and is outside(hi.
      inter(dq.end()[-1], dq.end()[-2])))
      dq.pop back():
    while(ssize(dq) >= 2 and is_outside(hi,
      inter(dq[0], dq[1])))
      dq.pop_front();
    dq.emplace back(hi);
    if(ssize(dq) == 2 and sign(cross(dq[0].pq,
       dq[1].pq)) == 0)
      return {};
  while(ssize(dq) >= 3 and is outside(dq[0],
    inter(dq.end()[-1], dq.end()[-2])))
    dq.pop_back();
  while(ssize(dq) >= 3 and is_outside(dq.end()
   [-1], inter(dq[0], dq[1])))
    dq.pop_front();
  if(ssize(dq) <= 2)</pre>
   return {}:
  vector <P> ret:
  REP(i, ssize(dq))
    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

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 przecięćie ssize(v) == 1: v[0] jest przecięciem if ssize(v) == 2 in intersect_segments: (v[0], v[1]) to odcinek, v0 którym są wszystkie inf rozwiązań if ssize(v) == 2 in intersect_lines: v1 to niezdefiniowane punkty (inf

```
rozwiazań)
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) \le 0;
bool is_intersection_segment(P a, P b, P c, 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.y, d.y) - min(a.y, b.y)) ==
    -1) return false;
  if(sign(max(a.y, b.y) - min(c.y, d.y)) ==
    -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 acd = cross(c - a, d - c), bcd = cross(c - a)
    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 -
    b, d - c);
  if(not equal(bcd. acd))
   return {(a * bcd - b * acd) / (bcd - acd)
     };
  return {a, a};
```

line point aho-corasick hashing kmp lyndon-min-cyclic-rot manacher

line

#8dbcdc . includes: point

Konwersja różnych postaci prostej.

```
struct Line {
  D A. B. C:
  // postac ogolna Ax + By + C = 0
  Line(D a, D b, D c) : A(a), B(b), C(c) {}
  tuple < D, D, D > get_tuple() { return {A, B, C
   }; }
  // postac kierunkowa ax + b = y
  Line(D a, D b) : A(a), B(-1), C(b) {}
  pair < D, D > get_dir() { return {- A / B, - C
   / B}; }
  // prosta pa
  Line(Pp, Pq) {
    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>
 ; }
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
 ) < tie(b.x, b.y); }
// cross({1, 0}, {0, 1}) = 1
D cross(P a, P b) { return a.x * b.y - a.y * b
 .x; }
D dot(P a, P b) { return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y
 ; }
D dist(P a, P b) { return abs(a - b); }
int dir(P a, P b, P c) { return sign(cross(b - a, c - b)); }</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, qo;
    int p, pch, link = -1;
    bool is word end = false:
    Node(int p = -1, int ch = -1) : p(p),
      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;
      else
```

hashing

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

```
struct Hashing {
  vector<int> ha. pw:
  static constexpr int mod = 1e9 + 696969:
  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

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

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

manacher

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

```
rad = min(R - i, radius[parity][L + (R
            - i - z)]);
       int l = i - rad + z, r = i + rad;
       while (0 <= l - 1 && r + 1 < n && in[l -
        1] == in[r + 1])
        ++rad. ++r. --l:
      if(r > R)
        L = l, R = r;
  return radius:
pref
\mathcal{O}(n), zwraca tablice prefixo prefixowa
[0, pref[i]) = [i, i + pref[i]).
vector<int> pref(vector<int> str) {
  int n = ssize(str);
  vector<int> ret(n);
  ret[0] = n;
  int i = 1. m = 0:
  while(i < n) {</pre>
    while(m + i < n and str[m + i] == str[m])</pre>
    ret[i++] = m;
    m = max(0. m - 1):
    for(int j = 1; ret[j] < m; m--)</pre>
      ret[i++] = ret[j++];
  return ret;
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
pair<int, int> get_substring_sa_range(const
  vector<int> &s, const vector<int> &sa, const
   vector<int> &t) {
  auto get lcp = [&](int i) -> int {
    REP(k, ssize(t))
      if(i + k >= ssize(s) or s[i + k] != t[k
        return k;
    return ssize(t):
  auto get side = [&](bool search left) {
    int l = 0, r = ssize(sa) - 1;
    while(l < r) {
      int m = (l + r + not search_left) / 2,
        lcp = get lcp(sa[m]);
      if(lcp == ssize(t))
        (search_left ? r : l) = m;
      else if(sa[m] + lcp >= ssize(s) or s[sa[
        m] + lcp] < t[lcp])
        l = m + 1:
      else
         r = m - 1;
```

return l;

int l = get_side(true);

return {-1, -1};

if(get lcp(sa[l]) != ssize(t))

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
  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
     + 1];
    if (vec[i] != vec[j]) {
      sa[j] = ++cur;
      continue;
    bool flag = false;
    for (int a = i + 1, b = j + 1;; ++a, ++b)
      if (vec[a] != vec[b]) {
        flag = true;
        break;
```

```
if ((not sl[a] and sl[a - 1]) or (not sl
        [b] and sl[b - 1])) {
        flag = not (not sl[a] and sl[a - 1]
          and not sl[b] and sl[b - 1]);
        break:
    sa[j] = (flag ? ++cur : cur);
  REP (i. ssize(lms idx))
    lms_vec[i] = sa[lms_idx[i]];
  if (cur + 1 < ssize(lms idx)) {</pre>
    vector < int > lms_sa = sa_is(lms_vec, cur +
    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[j + k])
      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)
   y[p++] = sa[i] - j;
  fill(ws.begin(), ws.end(), 0);
  REP(i, n) ws[x[i]]++;
  FOR(i, 1, alpha - 1) ws[i] += ws[i - 1];
  for(int i = n; i--;) sa[--ws[x[v[i]]]] = v
   [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, i: i < n - 1: lcp[rank[i++]]</pre>
  for (k \& k--, i = sa[rank[i] - 1]:
    s[i + k] == s[i + k]; k++);
lcp.erase(lcp.begin());
return {sa. lcp}:
```

suffix-automaton

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

```
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;
      else {
        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

 $\mathcal{O}\ (nlogn)$ 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 jako wierzchołek zawierający ten suffix bez ostatniej literki),

up_edge_range[2]=up_edge_range[3]=(2,5), up_edge_range[5]=(3,5) i reszta jednoliterowa. Wierzchołek 1 oraz suffix wierzchołków jest roboczy. Zachodzi up_edge_range[0]=(-1,-1), parent[0]=0, stink[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;
suff:
    if (lr[tv].second < tp) {</pre>
      if (sons[tv].find(c) == sons[tv].end())
        sons[tv][c] = ts; lr[ts].first = la;
          parent[ts++] = tv;
        tv = slink[tv]; tp = lr[tv].second +
         1; goto suff;
      tv = sons[tv][c]; tp = lr[tv].first;
    if (tp == -1 || c == _in[tp])
     tp++;
    else {
     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; goto suff;
  // Remember to append string with a hash.
  SuffixTree(const vector<int> &in, int alpha)
    : n(ssize(in)), _in(in), sons(2 * n + 1),
    up edge range(2 * n + 1, pair(0, n - 1)),
      parent(2 * n + 1), slink(2 * n + 1) {
    up_edge_range[0] = up_edge_range[1] = {-1,
       -1};
    slink[0] = 1:
    // When changing map to vector, fill sons
      exactly here with -1 and replace if in
      ukkadd with sons[tv][c] == -1.
    REP(ch, alpha)
      sons[1][ch] = 0:
    for(; la < n; ++la)</pre>
      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<
  LL (int, int) > cost) {
  vector<pair<LL. int>> dp(n):
  vector<int> lf(n + 2), rg(n + 2), dead(n);
  vector<vector<int>> events(n + 1);
  int bea = 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]];
    rq[lf[x]] = x; add(x, i);
  if (rg[beg] != end)
    dp[i] = min(dp[i], {score(i, rq[beq]),
      rg[beg]}); // tu max
  lf[i] = lf[end]; rg[i] = end;
  rg[lf[i]] = i; lf[rg[i]] = i;
  add(i. i + 1):
vector < int > cuts;
for (int p = n - 1; p != -1; p = dp[p].
  cuts.emplace back(p):
reverse(cuts.begin(), cuts.end());
return pair(dp[n - 1].first, cuts);
```

fio

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

```
#ifdef WIN32
inline int getchar unlocked() { return
  qetchar nolock(); }
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') {</pre>
   n = 10 * n + (c - '0');
   c = getchar unlocked():
 }
 return n:
int fastin negative() {
 int n = 0, negative = false, c =
    qetchar 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') {
   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

#99095 $\mathcal{O}\left(n^2\right), \mathsf{dla} \ \mathsf{tablicy} \ cost(i,j) \ \mathsf{wylicza} \\ dp(i,j) = \min_{i \leq k < j} dp(i,k) + dp(k+1,j) + cost(i,j). \\ \mathsf{Działa} \ \mathsf{tylko} \ \mathsf{wtedy}, \mathsf{gdy} \\ opt(i,j-1) \leq opt(i,j) \leq opt(i+1,j), \mathsf{a} \ \mathsf{jest} \ \mathsf{to} \ \mathsf{zawsze} \\ \mathsf{spehione}, \mathsf{gdy} \ cost(b,c) \leq cost(a,d) \ \mathsf{oraz} \\ cost(a,c) + cost(b,d) \leq cost(a,d) + cost(b,c) \ \mathsf{dla} \\ a \leq b \leq c \leq d.$

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

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
        LL);
    if(sum <= bound)
        return sum;
  }
  LL w_init = 0;
  int b;</pre>
```

```
for(b = 0; w_init + w[b] \le 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</pre>
    get(prev_s, mu) = 0;
  get(prev_s, w_init) = b;
  FOR(t, b, ssize(w) - 1) {
    vector curr_s = prev_s;
    for(LL mu = bound - W + 1; mu <= bound; ++
      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): --i)
        get(curr_s, mu - w[j]) = max(get(
          curr_s, mu - w[j]), j);
    swap(prev_s, curr_s);
  for(LL mu = bound: mu >= 0: --mu)
    if(get(prev_s, mu) != -1)
      return mu;
  assert(false):
pragmy
Pragmy do wypychania kolanem
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast")
#pragma GCC target("avx,avx2")
random
Szvbsze 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;
  v = z:
  z = t ^ x ^ y;
  return z;
sos-dp
\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 sume 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);

```
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)
   ^ il);
  return F;
Utils (10)
dzien-probny
Rzeczy do przetestowania w dzień próbny.
// alternatywne żmnoenie LL, gdyby na wypadek
  advbv nie łbyo int128
LL llmul(LL a, LL b, LL m) {
  return (a * b - (LL)((long double) a * b / m
   ) * m + m) % m;
void test_int128() {
  __int128 x = (1llu << 62);
  x *= x:
  string s;
  while(x) {
   s += char(x % 10 + '0');
   x /= 10:
  assert(s == "
    61231558446921906466935685523974676212"):
void test float128() {
  __float128 x = 4.2;
  assert(abs(double(x * x) - double(4.2 * 4.2)
   ) < 1e-9):
void test clock() {
  long seeed = chrono::system_clock::now().
    time since epoch().count();
  (void) seeed:
  auto start = chrono::svstem clock::now():
  while(true) {
    auto end = chrono::system_clock::now();
    int ms = int(chrono::duration cast<chrono</pre>
     ::milliseconds > (end - start).count());
    if(ms > 420)
      break;
void test rd() {
  // czy jest sens to testowac?
  mt19937_64 my_rng(0);
  auto rd = [&](int l, int r) {
    return uniform_int_distribution < int > (l, r)
      (my_rng);
  };
  assert(rd(0, 0) == 0);
void test_policy() {
  ordered_set < int > s;
  s.insert(1);
  s.insert(2):
  assert(s.order_of_key(1) == 0);
  assert(*s.find_by_order(1) == 2);
void test_math() {
```

auto F = A;

```
constexpr long double pi = acosl(-1);
 assert(3.14 < pi && pi < 3.15);
python
Przykładowy kod w Pythonie z różną
funkcjonalnością.
fib mem = [1] * 2
def fill_fib(n):
 qlobal fib mem
  while len(fib mem) <= n:</pre>
    fib_mem.append(fib_mem[-2] + fib_mem[-1])
 # Write here. Use PyPy. Don't use list of
    list -- use instead 1D list with indices i
     + m * 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]
 print(eval("s[0] + 10"))
 m = \{\}
 m[5] = 6
  assert 5 in m
  assert list(m) == [5] # only keys!
  line list = list(map(int, input().split()))
   # gets a list of integers in the line
  print(line list)
  print(' '.join(["a", "b", str(5)]))
  while True:
   trv:
      line_int = int(input())
    except Exception as e:
      break
main()
```