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UW1

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Headers (1)

code/headers/.bashrc

```
c() {
    g++ -std=c++20 -Wall -Wextra -Wshadow \
        -Wconversion -Wno-sign-conversion -Wfloat-
        equal \
        -D_GLIBCXX_DEBUG -fsanitize=address,
        undefined -ggdb3 \
        -DDEBUG -DLOCAL $1.cpp -o $1
}
nc() {
    g++ -DLOCAL -O3 -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<<")"
    ;}
```

```
auto operator<<(auto&o,auto x)->decltype(x.end
    (),o){o<<"{";int i=0;for(auto e:x)o<<" "+!i
    ++<<e;return o<<"}";}
#define debug(X...) cerr<<"[#X]": " ,[(auto
    ...$){((cerr<<$<<" " ),...)<<endl;}(X)
#else
#define debug(...) {}
#endif

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

gen.cpp

#b768b1

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

#eb0c77

Kod do IO z/do plików

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

memoryusage.cpp

#f1afe5

Trzeba wywołać pod koniec main'a.

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

Wzorki (2)

2.1 Równości

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

2.2 Pitagoras

Trójkci (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 $m > n > 0, k > 0, m \perp n$, 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^{12}			10^{15}		
n	735134400 963761198400 866421317361600						
$d(n)$	1344		6720		26880		
lim	10^{18}						
n	897612484786617600						
$d(n)$	103680						

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

2.9 Symbol Newtona

$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{n^{\underline{k}}}{k!}$,
 $\binom{n}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k-1} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-2}{k-1} + \dots + \binom{k-1}{k-1}$,
 $(x + y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$, $\sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n+i}{i} = \binom{n+k+1}{k+1}$,
 $(-1)^i \binom{i}{i} = \binom{i-1}{i-1}$, $\sum_{i=0}^k \binom{n}{i} \binom{m}{k-i} = \binom{n+m}{k}$,
 $\binom{n}{k} \binom{k}{i} = \binom{n}{i} \binom{n-i}{k-i}$.

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

2.10.2 Liczba podziałów

Liczba sposobów zapisania n jako sumę posortowanych liczb dodatnich:

$p(0) = 1$, $p(n) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}} (-1)^{k+1} p(n - k(3k-1)/2)$, szacujemy $p(n) \sim 0.145/n \cdot \exp(2.56/\sqrt{n})$.

<i>n</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	20	50	100	
<i>p</i> (<i>n</i>)	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	15	22	30	627	~2e5	~2e8

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

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

2.10.6 Liczby Catalan

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

2.10.7 Formuła Cayley'a

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

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 na 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

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

2.12 Funkcje multiplikatywne

$\epsilon(n) = [n = 1]$, $id_k(n) = n^k$, $id = id_1$, $1 = id_0$,

$\sigma_k(n) = \sum_{d|n} d^k$, $\sigma = \sigma_1$, $\tau = \sigma_0$,

$\mu(p^k) = [k = 0] - [k = 1]$, $\varphi(p^k) = p^k - p^{k-1}$,

$(f * g)(n) = \sum_{d|n} f(d) g(\frac{n}{d})$, $f * g = g * f$,

$f * (g * h) = (f * g) * h$, $f * (g + h) = f * g + f * h$, jak

dwie z trzech funkcji $f * g = h$ są multiplikatywne, to trzecia

też, $f * 1 = g \Leftrightarrow g * \mu = f$, $f * \epsilon = f$, $\mu * 1 = \epsilon$,

$[n = 1] = \sum_{d|n} \mu(d) = \sum_{d=1}^n \mu(d) [d|n]$, $\varphi * 1 = id$,

$id_k * 1 = \sigma_k$, $id * 1 = \sigma$, $1 * 1 = \tau$, $s_f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(i)$,

$s_f(n) = \frac{s_{f * g}(n) - \sum_{d=2}^n s_f(\lfloor \frac{n}{d} \rfloor) g(d)}{g(1)}$.

2.13 Fibonacci

$F_n = \frac{\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n}{\sqrt{5}}$, $F_{n-1}F_{n+1} - F_n^2 = (-1)^n$,

$F_{n+k} = F_k F_{n+1} + F_{k-1} F_n$, $F_n | F_{nk}$,

$NWD(F_m, F_n) = F_{NWD(m, n)}$

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 $\frac{1}{1-A} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A^i$.

Matma (3)

berlekamp-massey

#bdc74d, includes: simple-modulo

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

```
struct BerlekampMassey {
    int n;
    vector<int> x, C;
    BerlekampMassey(const vector<int> &x) : x(x) {
        _x) {
            auto B = C = {1};
            int b = 1, m = 0;
            REP(i, ssize(x)) {
                m++; int d = x[i];
                FOR(j, 1, ssize(C) - 1)
                    d = add(d, mul(C[j], x[i - j]));
                if(d == 0) continue;
                auto _B = C;
                C.resize(max(ssize(C), m + ssize(B)));
                int coef = mul(d, inv(b));
                FOR(j, m, m + ssize(B) - 1)
                    C[j] = sub(C[j], mul(coef, B[j - m]));
                if(ssize(_B) < m + ssize(B)) { B = _B; b = d; m = 0; }
            }
            C.erase(C.begin());
            for(int &t : C) t = sub(0, t);
            n = ssize(C);
        }

        vector<int> combine(vector<int> a, vector<int> b) {
            vector<int> ret(n * 2 + 1);
```

```
        REP(i, n + 1) REP(j, n + 1)
            ret[i + j] = add(ret[i + j], mul(a[i], b[j]));
        for(int i = 2 * n; i > n; i--) REP(j, n)
            ret[i - j - 1] = add(ret[i - j - 1], mul(ret[i], C[j]));
        return ret;
    }

    int get(LL k) {
        if (!n) return 0;
        vector<int> r(n + 1), pw(n + 1);
        r[0] = pw[1] = 1;
        for(k++; k; k /= 2) {
            if(k % 2) r = combine(r, pw);
            pw = combine(pw, pw);
        }
        int ret = 0;
        REP(i, n) ret = add(ret, mul(r[i + 1], x[i]));
        return ret;
    }
};
```

bignum

#feeaa3

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

```
struct Num {
    static constexpr int digits_per_elem = 9,
        base = int(1e9);
    vector<int> x;

    Num& shorten() {
        while(ssize(x) and x.back() == 0)
            x.pop_back();
        for(int a : x)
            assert(0 <= a and a < base);
        return *this;
    }

    Num(const string& s) {
        for(int i = ssize(s); i > 0; i -= digits_per_elem)
            if(i < digits_per_elem)
                x.emplace_back(stoi(s.substr(0, i)));
            else
                x.emplace_back(stoi(s.substr(i - digits_per_elem, digits_per_elem)));
        shorten();
    }
    Num() {}
    Num(LL s) : Num(to_string(s)) {
        assert(s >= 0);
    }

    string to_string(const Num& n) {
        stringstream s;
        s << (ssize(n.x) ? n.x.back() : 0);
        for(int i = ssize(n.x) - 2; i >= 0; --i)
            s << setfill('0') << setw(n.digits_per_elem) << n.x[i];
        return s.str();
    }
};
```

```
ostream& operator<<(ostream &o, const Num& n)
{
    return o << to_string(n).c_str();
}

Num operator+(Num a, const Num& b) {
    int carry = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < max(ssize(a.x), ssize(b.x)) or carry; ++i) {
        if(i == ssize(a.x))
            a.x.emplace_back(0);
        a.x[i] += carry + (i < ssize(b.x) ? b.x[i] : 0);
        carry = bool(a.x[i] >= a.base);
        if(carry)
            a.x[i] -= a.base;
    }
    return a.shorten();
}

bool operator<(const Num& a, const Num& b) {
    if(ssize(a.x) != ssize(b.x))
        return ssize(a.x) < ssize(b.x);
    for(int i = ssize(a.x) - 1; i >= 0; --i)
        if(a.x[i] != b.x[i])
            return a.x[i] < b.x[i];
    return false;
}

bool operator==(const Num& a, const Num& b) {
    return a.x == b.x;
}

bool operator<=(const Num& a, const Num& b) {
    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) {
        a.x[i] -= carry + (i < ssize(b.x) ? b.x[i] : 0);
        carry = a.x[i] < 0;
        if(carry)
            a.x[i] += a.base;
    }
    return a.shorten();
}

Num operator*(Num a, int b) {
    assert(0 <= b and b < a.base);
    int carry = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < ssize(a.x) or carry; ++i) {
        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) {
    Num c;
    c.x.resize(ssize(a.x) + ssize(b.x));
    REP(i, ssize(a.x))
```

```
        for(int j = 0, carry = 0; j < ssize(b.x) or carry; ++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 carry = 0;
        for(int i = ssize(a.x) - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
            LL cur = a.x[i] + carry * LL(a.base);
            a.x[i] = int(cur / b);
            carry = int(cur % b);
        }
        return a.shorten();
    }
}
```

```
// zwraca a * pow(a.base, b)
Num shift(Num a, int b) {
    vector v(b, 0);
    a.x.insert(a.x.begin(), v.begin(), v.end());
    return a.shorten();
}
```

```
Num operator/(Num a, const Num& b) {
    assert(ssize(b.x));
    Num c;
    for(int i = ssize(a.x) - ssize(b.x); i >= 0; --i) {
        if(a < shift(b, i)) continue;
        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

#12af41

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

```
using Frac = pair<LL, LL>;
Frac my_max(Frac l, Frac r) {
    return l.first * __int128_t(r.second) > r.first * __int128_t(l.second) ? l : r;
```

```

}
Frac binsearch(LL max_value, function<bool (
Frac)> is_ok) {
    assert(is_ok(pair(0, 1)) == true);
    Frac left = {0, 1}, right = {1, 0},
        best_found = left;
    int current_dir = 0;
    while(max(left.first, left.second) <=
max_value) {
        best_found = my_max(best_found, left);
        auto get_frac = [&](LL mul) {
            LL mull = current_dir ? 1 : mul;
            LL mulr = current_dir ? mul : 1;
            return pair(left.first * mull + right.
first * mulr, left.second * mull +
right.second * mulr);
        };
        auto is_good_mul = [&](LL mul) {
            Frac mid = get_frac(mul);
            return is_ok(mid) == current_dir and max
                (mid.first, mid.second) <= max_value;
        };
        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*

$\mathcal{O}(\log n)$, $\text{crt}(a, m, b, n)$ zwraca takie x , że $x \bmod m = a$ oraz $x \bmod n = b$, m oraz n nie muszą być względnie pierwsze, ale może nie być wtedy rozwiązania (assert wywali, ale można zmienić na return -1).

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

determinant

#45753a, includes: *matrix-header*

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

```
T determinant(vector<vector<T>>& a) {
    int n = ssize(a);
    T res = 1;
    REP(i, n) {
        int b = i;
        FOR(j, i + 1, n - 1)
            if(abs(a[j][i]) > abs(a[b][i]))
                b = j;
        if(i != b)
            swap(a[i], a[b]), res = sub(0, res);
    }
```

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

```

res = mul(res, a[i][i]);
if (equal(res, 0))
    return 0;
FOR(j, i + 1, n - 1) {
    T v = divide(a[j][i], a[i][i]);
    if (not equal(v, 0))
        FOR(k, i + 1, n - 1)
            a[j][k] = sub(a[j][k], mul(v, a[i][k
]));
}
}
return res;
}
```

discrete-log

#466b80, includes: *simple-modulo*

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

```
int discrete_log(int a, int b) {
    int n = int(sqrt(mod)) + 1;
    int an = 1;
    REP(i, n)
        an = mul(an, a);
    unordered_map<int, int> vals;
    int cur = b;
    FOR(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 $a \perp \text{mod}$, k znajduje b takie, że $b^k = a$ (pierwiastek k -tego stopnia z a). Jak zwróci -1 to nie istnieje.

```
int discrete_root(int a, int k) {
    int g = primitive_root();
    int y = discrete_log(powi(g, k), a);
    if(y == -1)
        return -1;
    return powi(g, y);
}
```

extended-gcd

#9c311b

$\mathcal{O}(\log(\min(a, b)))$, 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*

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

```
vector<int> conv_mod(vector<int> a, vector<int>
> b, int 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

#7a313d

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

```
using Complex = complex<double>;
void fft(vector<Complex> &a) {
    int n = ssize(a), L = 31 - __builtin_clz(n);
    static vector<complex<long double>> R(2, 1);
    static vector<Complex> rt(2, 1);
    for(static int k = 2; k < n; k *= 2) {
        R.resize(n), rt.resize(n);
        auto x = polar(1.0L, 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
]]);
```

```
for(int k = 1; k < n; k *= 2) {
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i += 2 * k) REP(j, k
) {
        Complex z = rt[j + k] * a[i + j + k]; //
mozna zoptymowac 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

#78c6f7

$\mathcal{O}(\log a)$, 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

#b9f7b7

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

```
vector<int> fwht_or(vector<int> a) {
    int n = ssize(a);
    assert((n & (n - 1)) == 0);
```

```
for(int s = 1; 2 * s <= n; s *= 2)
    for(int l = 0; l < n; l += 2 * s)
        for(int i = l; i < l + s; ++i)
            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)
                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)
                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)
                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) {
                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) {
                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
 $O(nm(n+m))$, Wrzucam n vectorów {wsp_x0, wsp_x1, ..., wsp_xm - 1, suma}, gauss wtedy zwraca liczbę rozwiązań (0, 1 albo 2 (tzn. nieskończoność) oraz jedno poprawne rozwiązanie (o ile istnieje). Przykład gauss({2, -1, 1, 7}, {1, 1, 1, 1}, {0, 1, -1, 6.5}) zwraca (1, {6.75, 0.375, -6.125}).

```
pair<int, vector<T>> gauss(vector<vector<T>> a
) {
    int n = ssize(a); // liczba wierszy
    int m = ssize(a[0]) - 1; // liczba zmiennych

    vector<int> where(m, -1); // w ktorym
        wierszu jest zdefiniowana i-ta zmienna
    for(int col = 0, row = 0; col < m and row <
        n; ++col) {
        int sel = row;
        for(int y = row; y < n; ++y)
            if(abs(a[y][col]) > abs(a[sel][col]))
                sel = y;
        if(equal(a[sel][col], 0))
            continue;
        for(int x = col; x <= m; ++x)
            swap(a[sel][x], a[row][x]);
        // teraz sel jest nieaktualne
        where[col] = row;

        for(int y = 0; y < n; ++y)
            if(y != row) {
                T wspolczynnik = divide(a[y][col], a[
                    row][col]);
                for(int x = col; x <= 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)
        if(where[col] != -1)
            answer[col] = divide(a[where[col]][m], a
                [where[col]][col]);
}
```

```
for(int row = 0; row < n; ++row) {
    T got = 0;
    for(int col = 0; col < m; ++col)
        got = add(got, mul(answer[col], a[row][
            col]));
    if(not equal(got, a[row][m]))
        return {0, answer};
}

for(int col = 0; col < m; ++col)
    if(where[col] == -1)
        return {2, answer};
return {1, answer};
}
```

integral
#c6b602
 $O(n)$, wzór na całkę z zasady Simpsona - zwraca całkę na przedziale [a, b], integral([](T x) { return 3 * x * x - 8 * x + 3; }, a, b), daj asserta na błąd, ewentualnie zwiększ n (im większe n, tym mniejszy błąd).

```
using T = double;
T integral(function<T(T)> f, T a, T b) {
    const int n = 1000;
    T delta = (b - a) / n, sum = f(a) + f(b);
    FOR(i, 1, n - 1)
        sum += f(a + i * delta) * (i & 1 ? 4 : 2);
    return sum * delta / 3;
}
```

matrix-header
#a1aa3e

Funkcje pomocnicze do algorytmów macierzowych.

```
#if 1
#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;
}
#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
 $O(n^3)$, odwrotność macierzy (modulo lub double). Zwraca rząd macierzy. Dla odwracalnych macierzy (rząd = n) w a znajduje 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(j, n)
            swap(a[j][i], a[j][c]), swap(h[j][i], h[
                j][c]);
        swap(col[i], col[c]);
        T v = a[i][i];
        FOR(j, i + 1, n - 1) {
            T f = divide(a[j][i], v);
            a[j][i] = 0;
            FOR(k, i + 1, n - 1)
                a[j][k] = sub(a[j][k], mul(f, a[i][k]
                    ));
            REP(k, n)
                h[j][k] = sub(h[j][k], mul(f, h[i][k]
                    ));
        }
        FOR(j, i + 1, n - 1)
            a[i][j] = divide(a[i][j], v);
        REP(j, n)
            h[i][j] = divide(h[i][j], v);
        a[i][i] = 1;
    }
    for(int i = n - 1; i > 0; --i) REP(j, i) {
        T v = a[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
#98e3d1

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

```
LL llmul(LL a, LL b, LL m) {
    return LL(__int128_t(a) * b % m);
}

LL llpowi(LL a, LL n, LL m) {
    for (LL ret = 1;; n /= 2) {
        if (n == 0)
            return ret;
        if (n % 2)
            ret = llmul(ret, a, m);
        a = llmul(a, a, m);
    }
}

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

ntt
#cae153, includes: simple-modulo
 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$  mnożenie wielomianów mod 998244353.

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

```
vi conv(vi a, vi b) {
    if(a.empty() or b.empty()) return {};
    int l = ssize(a) + ssize(b) - 1, sz = 1 <<
        __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 przedziale  $[1, n]$ . Pi
pi(n); pi.query(d); // musi zachodzić d | n

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

polynomial

#37e07a, includes: ntt
Operacje na wielomianach mod 998244353, deriv, integr $\mathcal{O}(n)$, powi_deg $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot deg)$, sqrt, inv, log, exp, powi, div $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, powi_slow, eval, inter $\mathcal{O}(n \log^2 n)$ Ogólnie to przepisujemy co chcemy. Funkcje oznaczone jako KONIECZNE są wymagane od miejsca ich wystąpienia w kodzie. Funkcje oznaczone WYMAGA ABC wymagają wcześniejszego przepisania ABC. deriv(a) zwraca a' , integr(a) zwraca $\int a$, powi(_deg_slow)(a, k, n) zwraca $a^k \pmod{x^n}$, sqrt(a, n) zwraca $a^{\frac{1}{2}} \pmod{x^n}$, inv(a, n) zwraca $a^{-1} \pmod{x^n}$, log(a, n) zwraca $\ln(a) \pmod{x^n}$, exp(a, n) zwraca $\exp(a) \pmod{x^n}$, div(a, b) zwraca (q, r) takie, że $a = qb + r$, eval(a, x) zwraca y taki, że $a(x_i) = y_i$, inter(x, y) zwraca a taki, że $a(x_i) = y_i$.

```
vi deriv(vi a) {
    REP(i, ssize(a)) a[i] = mul(a[i], i);
    if(ssize(a)) a.erase(a.begin());
    return a;
}
```

```
vi integr(vi a) {
    int n = ssize(a);
    a.insert(a.begin(), 0);
    static vi f{1};
    FOR(i, ssize(f), n) f.emplace_back(mul(f[i - 1], i));
    int r = inv(f[n]);
    for(int i = n; i > 0; --i)
        a[i] = mul(a[i], mul(r, f[i - 1])), r = mul(r, i);
    return a;
}

vi powi_deg(const vi& a, int k, int n) {
    assert(ssize(a) and a[0] != 0);
    vi v(n);
    v[0] = powi(a[0], k);
    FOR(i, 1, n - 1) {
        FOR(j, 1, min(ssize(a) - 1, i)) {
            v[i] = add(v[i], mul(a[j], mul(v[i - j],
                sub(mul(k, j), i - j))));
        }
        v[i] = mul(v[i], inv(mul(i, a[0])));
    }
    return v;
}

vi mod_xn(const vi& a, int n) { // KONIECZNE
    return vi(a.begin(), a.begin() + min(n,
        ssize(a)));
}

vi powi_slow(const vi &a, int k, int n) {
    vi v{1}, b = mod_xn(a, n);
    int x = 1; while(x < n) x *= 2;
    while(k) {
        ntt(b, 2 * x);
        if(k & 1) {
            ntt(v, 2 * x);
            REP(i, 2 * x) v[i] = mul(v[i], b[i]);
            ntt(v, 2 * x, true);
            v.resize(x);
        }
        REP(i, 2 * x) b[i] = mul(b[i], b[i]);
        ntt(b, 2 * x, true);
        b.resize(x);
        k /= 2;
    }
    return mod_xn(v, n);
}
```

```
vi sqrt(const vi& a, int n) {
    auto at = [&](int i) { if(i < ssize(a))
        return a[i]; else return 0; };
    assert(ssize(a) and a[0] == 1);
    const int inv2 = inv(2);
    vi v{1}, f{1}, g{1};
    for(int x = 1; x < n; x *= 2) {
        vi z = v;
        ntt(z, x);
        vi b = g;
        REP(i, x) b[i] = mul(b[i], z[i]);
        ntt(b, x, true);
        REP(i, x / 2) b[i] = 0;
        ntt(b, x);
        REP(i, x) b[i] = mul(b[i], g[i]);
        ntt(b, x, true);
        REP(i, x / 2) f.emplace_back(sub(0, b[i +
            x / 2]));
    }
```

```
REP(i, x) z[i] = mul(z[i], z[i]);
ntt(z, x, true);
vi c(2 * x);
REP(i, x) c[i + x] = sub(add(at(i), at(i + x)), z[i]);
ntt(c, 2 * x);
g = f;
ntt(g, 2 * x);
REP(i, 2 * x) c[i] = mul(c[i], g[i]);
ntt(c, 2 * x, true);
REP(i, x) v.emplace_back(mul(c[i + x], inv2));
}
return mod_xn(v, n);
}
```

```
void sub(vi& a, const vi& b) { // KONIECZNE
    a.resize(max(ssize(a), ssize(b)));
    REP(i, ssize(b)) a[i] = sub(a[i], b[i]);
}
```

```
vi inv(const vi& a, int n) {
    assert(ssize(a) and a[0] != 0);
    vi v{inv(a[0])};
    for(int x = 1; x < n; x *= 2) {
        vi f = mod_xn(a, 2 * x), g = v;
        ntt(g, 2 * x);
        REP(k, 2) {
            ntt(f, 2 * x);
            REP(i, 2 * x) f[i] = mul(f[i], g[i]);
            ntt(f, 2 * x, true);
            REP(i, x) f[i] = 0;
        }
        sub(v, f);
    }
    return mod_xn(v, n);
}
```

```
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,
    integr
    assert(a.empty() or a[0] == 0);
    vi v{1}, f{1}, g, h{0}, s;
    for(int x = 1; x < n; x *= 2) {
        g = v;
        REP(k, 2) {
            ntt(g, (2 - k) * x);
            if(!k) s = g;
            REP(i, x) g[i] = mul(g[(2 - k) * i], h[i
                ]);
            ntt(g, x, true);
            REP(i, x / 2) g[i] = 0;
        }
        sub(f, g);
        vi b = deriv(mod_xn(a, x));
        ntt(b, x);
        REP(i, x) b[i] = mul(s[2 * i], b[i]);
        ntt(b, x, true);
        vi c = deriv(v);
        sub(c, b);
        rotate(c.begin(), c.end() - 1, c.end());
        ntt(c, 2 * x);
        h = f;
    }
```

```

    ntt(h, 2 * x);
    REP(i, 2 * x) c[i] = mul(c[i], h[i]);
    ntt(c, 2 * x, true);
    c.resize(x);
    vi t(x - 1);
    c.insert(c.begin(), t.begin(), t.end());
    vi d = mod_xn(a, 2 * x);
    sub(d, integr(c));
    d.erase(d.begin(), d.begin() + x);
    ntt(d, 2 * x);
    REP(i, 2 * x) d[i] = mul(d[i], s[i]);
    ntt(d, 2 * x, true);
    REP(i, x) v.emplace_back(d[i]);
}
return mod_xn(v, n);
}

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])
++cnt;
if(LL(cnt) * k >= n)
return {};
v.erase(v.begin(), v.begin() + cnt);
if(v.empty())
return k ? vi{} : vi{1};
int powi0 = powi(v[0], k);
int inv0 = inv(v[0]);
for(int& e : v) e = mul(e, inv0);
v = log(v, n - cnt * k);
for(int& e : v) e = mul(e, k);
v = exp(v, n - cnt * k);
for(int& e : v) e = mul(e, powi0);
vi t(cnt * k, 0);
v.insert(v.begin(), t.begin(), t.end());
return v;
}

pair<vi, vi> div_slow(vi a, const vi& b) {
vi x;
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
)), 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 y = 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};
} else {
auto M = l + (r - l) / 2;
return tree[v] = conv(build(tree, 2 * v, l
, M), build(tree, 2 * v + 1, M, r));
}
}

vi eval_helper(const vi& a, vector<vi>& tree,
int v, auto l, auto r) {
if (r - l == 1) {
return {eval_single(a, *l)};
} 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,
ry);
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.empty())
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

#8d0ba7, includes: stnple-modulo

power_monomial_sum $\mathcal{O}(k^2 \cdot \log(mod))$,
power_binomial_sum $\mathcal{O}(k \cdot \log(mod))$.
power_monomial_sum(a, k, n) liczy $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a^i \cdot i^k$,
power_binomial_sum(a, k, n) liczy $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a^i \cdot \binom{i}{k}$. Działa dla
 $0 \leq n$ 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[j]));
binom = mul(binom, mul(i - j, inv(j + 1)
));
}
ans = sub(mul(powan, monom), mul(sum, a));
if(!i) ans = sub(ans, 1);
ans = mul(ans, inva1);
v[i] = ans;
monom = mul(monom, n);
}
return ans;
}

int power_binomial_sum(int a, int k, int n) {
const int powan = powi(a, n);
const int inva1 = inv(sub(a, 1));
int binom = 1, ans = 0;
REP(i, k + 1) {
ans = sub(mul(powan, binom), mul(ans, a));
if(!i) ans = sub(ans, 1);
ans = mul(ans, inva1);
binom = mul(binom, mul(n - i, inv(i + 1)))
;
}
return ans;
}

```

```

int power_binomial_sum(int a, int k, int n) {
const int powan = powi(a, n);
const int inva1 = inv(sub(a, 1));
int binom = 1, ans = 0;
REP(i, k + 1) {
ans = sub(mul(powan, binom), mul(ans, a));
if(!i) ans = sub(ans, 1);
ans = mul(ans, inva1);
binom = mul(binom, mul(n - i, inv(i + 1)))
;
}
return ans;
}

```

primitive-root

#8870d1, includes: stnple-modulo, rho-pollard

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

```

int primitive_root() {
if(mod == 2)
return 1;
int q = mod - 1;
vector<LL> v = factor(q);
vector<int> fact;
REP(i, ssize(v))
if(!i or v[i] != v[i - 1])
fact.emplace_back(v[i]);
while(true) {
int g = rd(2, q);

```

```

auto is_good = [&] {
for(auto &f : fact)
if(powi(g, q / f) == 1)
return false;
return true;
};
if(is_good())
return g;
}
}

```

rho-pollard

#2b0d5e, includes: miller-rab

$\mathcal{O}(n^{\frac{1}{4}})$, 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) and v[x] == v[i])
++x;
ret.emplace_back(v[i], x - i);
i = x - 1;
}
return ret;
}

```

```

vector<LL> all_factors(LL n) {
auto v = get_pairs(n);
vector<LL> ret;
function<void(LL,int)> gen = [&](LL val, int
p) {
if (p == ssize(v)) {
ret.emplace_back(val);
return;
}
auto [x, cnt] = v[p];
gen(val, p + 1);
REP(i, cnt) {
val *= x;

```

```
        gen(val, p + 1);
    }
};
gen(1, 0);
return ret;
}
```

same-div

#b56b7b

$\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{n})$, 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 koncieście raczej chcemy przepisać tylko pętlę i od razu wykonywać obliczenia na parze (l, r) zamiast grupować wszystkie przedziały w vectorze. Dla n będącego intem można zmienić wszystkie LL na int, w celu zbiccia 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

#fcc4bc

$\mathcal{O}(n)$, sieve(n) przetwarza liczby do n włącznie, comp[i] oznacza czy i jest złożone, prime zawiera wszystkie liczby pierwsze $\leq n$, 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[j] > n) break;
            comp[i * prime[j]] = true;
            if(i % prime[j] == 0) break;
        }
    }
}
```

simple-modulo

#ec6f32

podstawowe operacje na modulo, pamiętać o constexpr.

```
#ifdef CHANGABLE_MOD
int mod = 998'244'353;
#else
constexpr int mod = 998'244'353;
#endif
```

```
int add(int a, int b) {
    a += b;
```

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

simplex

#86c33e

$\mathcal{O}(\text{szybko})$, Simplex(n, m) tworzy lp solver 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)
        : n(vars), m(eqs), N(n), B(m), A(m, vector<T>(n)), b(m), c(n) {
        REP(i, n) N[i] = i;
        REP(i, m) B[i] = n + i;
    }
```

```
    void pivot(int eq, int var) {
        T coef = 1 / A[eq][var], k;
        REP(i, n)
            if(abs(A[eq][i]) > eps) A[eq][i] *= coef;
        A[eq][var] *= coef, b[eq] *= coef;
        REP(r, m) if(r != eq && abs(A[r][var]) > eps) {
            k = -A[r][var], A[r][var] = 0;
```

```
            REP(i, n) A[r][i] += k * A[eq][i];
            b[r] += k * b[eq];
        }
        k = c[var], c[var] = 0;
        REP(i, n) c[i] -= k * A[eq][i];
        res += k * b[eq];
        swap(B[eq], N[var]);
    }

    bool solve() {
        int eq, var;
        while(true) {
            if((eq = FIND(m, b[i] < -eps)) == -1)
                break;
            if((var = FIND(n, A[eq][i] < -eps)) == -1) {
                res = -inf; // no solution
                return false;
            }
            pivot(eq, var);
        }
        while(true) {
            if((var = FIND(n, c[i] > eps)) == -1)
                break;
            eq = -1;
            REP(i, m) if(A[i][var] > eps
                && (eq == -1 || b[i] / A[i][var] < b[eq] / A[eq][var]))
                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];
        return vars;
    }
};
```

xor-base

#9d699e

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

```
int hightest_bit(int ai) {
    return ai == 0 ? 0 : __lg(ai) + 1;
}
```

```
constexpr int bits = 30;
vector<int> xor_base(vector<int> elems) {
    vector<vector<int>> at_bit(bits + 1);
    for(int ai : elems)
        at_bit[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);
        for(int ai : v)
            ret.emplace_back(ai);
    }
    return ret;
}
```

Struktury danych (4)

associative-queue

#3e4a47

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

```
template<typename T>
struct AssocQueue {
    using fn = function<T(T, T)>;
    fn f;
    vector<pair<T, T>> s1, s2; // {x, f(pref)}

    AssocQueue(fn _f, T e = T()) : f(_f), s1({{e, e}}), s2({{e, e}}) {}

    void mv() {
        if (ssize(s2) == 1)
            while (ssize(s1) > 1) {
                s2.emplace_back(s1.back().first, f(s1.back().first, s2.back().second));
                s1.pop_back();
            }
    }

    void emplace(T x) {
        s1.emplace_back(x, f(s1.back().second, x));
    }

    void pop() {
        mv();
        s2.pop_back();
    }

    T calc() {
        return f(s2.back().second, s1.back().second);
    }

    T front() {
        mv();
        return s2.back().first;
    }

    int size() {
```



```
    return ssize(s1) + ssize(s2) - 2;
}

void clear() {
    s1.resize(1);
    s2.resize(1);
}
};
```

fenwick-tree-2d

#692f3b, includes: fenwick-tree

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

```
struct Fenwick2d {
    vector<vector<int>> ys;
    vector<Fenwick> ft;
    Fenwick2d(int limx) : ys(limx) {}
    void preprocess(int x, int y) {
        for(; x < ssize(ys); x |= x + 1)
            ys[x].push_back(y);
    }
    void init() {
        for(auto &v : ys) {
            sort(v.begin(), v.end());
            ft.emplace_back(ssize(v));
        }
    }
    int ind(int x, int y) {
        auto it = lower_bound(ys[x].begin(), ys[x].end(), y);
        return int(distance(ys[x].begin(), it));
    }
    void update(int x, int y, LL val) {
        for(; x < ssize(ys); x |= x + 1)
            ft[x].update(ind(x, y), val);
    }
    LL query(int x, int y) {
        LL sum = 0;
        for(x++; x > 0; x &= x - 1)
            sum += ft[x - 1].query(ind(x - 1, y + 1) - 1);
        return sum;
    }
};
```

fenwick-tree

#910494

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

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

```
};

find-union
#c3dcbd
 $\mathcal{O}(\alpha(n))$ , mniejszy do większego.

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

hash-map

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

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

```
using namespace __gnu_pbds;

struct chash {
    const uint64_t C = LL(2e18 * acosl(-1)) + 69;
    const int RANDOM = mt19937(0)();
    size_t operator()(uint64_t x) const {
        return __builtin_bswap64((x^RANDOM) * C);
    }
};
template<class L, class R>
using hash_map = gp_hash_table<L, R, chash>;
```

lazy-segment-tree

#5d6b18

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)
            sz *= 2;
        tree.resize(sz * 2);
        for(int v = sz - 1; v >= 1; v--)
            tree[v] = merge(tree[2 * v], tree[2 * v + 1]);
    }

    void push(int v) {
        push_to_sons(tree[v], tree[2 * v], tree[2 * v + 1]);
    }
    Node get(int l, int r, int v = 1) {
        if(l == 0 and r == tree[v].sz - 1)
            return tree[v];
        push(v);
        int m = tree[v].sz / 2;
        if(r < m)
            return get(l, r, 2 * v);
        else if(m <= l)
            return get(l - m, r - m, 2 * v + 1);
        else
            return merge(get(l, m - 1, 2 * v), get(0, r - m, 2 * v + 1));
    }

    void update(int l, int r, int val, int v = 1) {
        if(l == 0 && r == tree[v].sz - 1) {
            add_to_base(tree[v], val);
            return;
        }
        push(v);
        int m = tree[v].sz / 2;
        if(r < m)
            update(l, r, val, 2 * v);
        else if(m <= l)
            update(l - m, r - m, val, 2 * v + 1);
        else {
            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

#9042b2

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

```
constexpr LL inf = LL(1e9);
struct Function {
    int a, b;
    LL operator()(int x) {
        return x * LL(a) + b;
    }
};
```

```
Function(int p = 0, int q = inf) : a(p), b(q) {}
};
ostream& operator<<(ostream &os, Function f) {
    return os << pair(f.a, f.b);
}
```

```
struct LiChaoTree {
    int size = 1;
    vector<Function> tree;

    LiChaoTree(int n) {
        while(size < n)
            size *= 2;
        tree.resize(size << 1);
    }

    LL get_min(int x) {
        int v = x + size;
        LL ans = inf;
        while(v) {
            ans = min(ans, tree[v](x));
            v >>= 1;
        }
        return ans;
    }

    void add_func(Function new_func, int v, int l, int r) {
        int m = (l + r) / 2;
        bool domin_l = tree[v](l) > new_func(l),
            domin_m = tree[v](m) > new_func(m);
        if(domin_m)
            swap(tree[v], new_func);

        if(l == r)
            return;
        else if(domin_l == domin_m)
            add_func(new_func, v << 1 | 1, m + 1, r);
        else
            add_func(new_func, v << 1, l, m);
    }

    void add_func(Function new_func) {
        add_func(new_func, 1, 0, size - 1);
    }
};
```

line-container

#45779b

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

```
struct Line {
    mutable LL a, b, p;
    LL eval(LL x) const { return a * x + b; }
    bool operator<(const Line &o) const {
        return a < o.a; }
    bool operator<(LL x) const { return p < x; }
};

struct LineContainer : multiset<Line, less<>> {
    {
        // jak double to inf = 1 / .0, div(a, b) = a / b
        const LL inf = LLONG_MAX;
    }
};
```

```

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

```

link-cut

#2a918b

$\mathcal{O}(q \log n)$ 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 lazy jest tylko w AdditionalInfo, można np. zostawić puste funkcje). Wywołać konstruktor, potem set_value na wierzchołkach (aby się ustawiło, że nie-nil to nie-nil) i potem jazda.

```

struct AdditionalInfo {
    using T = LL;
    static constexpr T neutral = 0; // Remember
    that there is a nil vertex!
    T node_value = neutral, splay_value =
        neutral;//, splay_value_reversed = neutral
        ;
    T whole_subtree_value = neutral,
        virtual_value = neutral;

    T splay_lazy = neutral; // lazy propagation
    on paths
    T splay_size = 0; // 0 because of nil
    T whole_subtree_lazy = neutral,
        whole_subtree_cancel = neutral; // lazy
    propagation on subtrees
    T whole_subtree_size = 0, virtual_size = 0;
    // 0 because of nil

    void set_value(T x) {
        node_value = splay_value =
            whole_subtree_value = x;
        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 = l.
    whole_subtree_value + node_value +
    virtual_value + r.whole_subtree_value;
whole_subtree_size = l.whole_subtree_size
    + 1 + virtual_size + r.
    whole_subtree_size;
}
void change_virtual(AdditionalInfo &
    virtual_son, int delta) {
    assert(delta == -1 or delta == 1);
    virtual_value += delta * virtual_son.
        whole_subtree_value;
    whole_subtree_value += delta * virtual_son.
        .whole_subtree_value;
    virtual_size += delta * virtual_son.
        whole_subtree_size;
    whole_subtree_size += delta * virtual_son.
        whole_subtree_size;
}
void push_lazy(AdditionalInfo &l,
    AdditionalInfo &r, bool) {
    l.add_lazy_in_path(splay_lazy);
    r.add_lazy_in_path(splay_lazy);
    splay_lazy = 0;
}
void cancel_subtree_lazy_from_parent(
    AdditionalInfo &parent) {
    whole_subtree_cancel = parent.
        whole_subtree_lazy;
}
void pull_lazy_from_parent(AdditionalInfo &
    parent) {
    if(splay_size == 0) // nil
        return;
    add_lazy_in_subtree(parent.
        whole_subtree_lazy -
        whole_subtree_cancel);
    cancel_subtree_lazy_from_parent(parent);
}
T get_path_sum() {
    return splay_value;
}
T get_subtree_sum() {
    return whole_subtree_value;
}
void add_lazy_in_path(T x) {
    splay_lazy += x;
    node_value += x;
    splay_value += x * splay_size;
    whole_subtree_value += x * splay_size;
}
void add_lazy_in_subtree(T x) {
    whole_subtree_lazy += x;
    node_value += x;
    splay_value += x * splay_size;
    whole_subtree_value += x *
        whole_subtree_size;
    virtual_value += x * virtual_size;
}
};
struct Splay {
    struct Node {
        array<int, 2> child;
        int parent;
        int subtree_splay = 1;
        bool lazy_flip = false;

        AdditionalInfo info;
    };
};

```

```

};
vector<Node> t;
const int nil;

Splay(int n)
: t(n + 1), nil(n) {
    t[nil].subsize_splay = 0;
    for(Node &v : t)
        v.child[0] = v.child[1] = v.parent = nil
            ;
}

void apply_lazy_and_push(int v) {
    auto &[l, r] = t[v].child;
    if(t[v].lazy_flip) {
        for(int c : {l, r})
            t[c].lazy_flip ^= 1;
        swap(l, r);
    }
    t[v].info.push_lazy(t[l].info, t[r].info,
        t[v].lazy_flip);
    for(int c : {l, r})
        if(c != nil)
            t[c].info.pull_lazy_from_parent(t[v].
                info);
    t[v].lazy_flip = false;
}

void update_from_sons(int v) {
    // assumes that v's info is pushed
    auto [l, r] = t[v].child;
    t[v].subsize_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]
        .info);
}

// After that, v is pushed and updated
void splay(int v) {
    apply_lazy_and_push(v);
    auto set_child = [&](int x, int c, int d)
        {
            if(x != nil and d != -1)
                t[x].child[d] = c;
            if(c != nil) {
                t[c].parent = x;
                t[c].info.
                    cancel_subtree_lazy_from_parent(t[x]
                        .info);
            }
        };
    auto get_dir = [&](int x) -> int {
        int p = t[x].parent;
        if(p == nil or (x != t[p].child[0] and x
            != t[p].child[1]))
            return -1;
        return t[p].child[1] == x;
    };
    auto rotate = [&](int x, int d) {
        int p = t[x].parent, c = t[x].child[d];
        assert(c != nil);
        set_child(p, c, get_dir(x));
        set_child(x, t[c].child[!d], d);
        set_child(c, x, !d);
        update_from_sons(x);
        update_from_sons(c);
    };
};

```

```

while(get_dir(v) != -1) {
    int p = t[v].parent, pp = t[p].parent;
    array path_up = {v, p, pp, t[pp].parent
        };
    for(int i = ssize(path_up) - 1; i >= 0;
        --i) {
        if(i < ssize(path_up) - 1)
            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]
                .info);
            t[v].info.change_virtual(t[right].info,
                -1);
            update_from_sons(v);
        }
        splay(x);
        return cv;
    }

    // Changes the root to v.
    // Warning: Linking, cutting, getting the
    distance, etc, changes the root.
    void reroot(int v) {
        access(v);
        t[v].lazy_flip ^= 1;
        apply_lazy_and_push(v);
    }

    // Returns the root of tree containing v.
    int get_leader(int v) {
        access(v);
        while(apply_lazy_and_push(v), t[v].child
            [0] != nil)
            v = t[v].child[0];
        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 (
    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
// u.
void add_on_path(int v, int u, int val) {
    reroot(v);
    access(u);
    t[u].info.add_lazy_in_path(val);
}

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

majorized-set
#d62673
O(log n), w s jest zmajoryzowany set, insert(p) wrzuca parę
p do setu, majoryzuje go (zamortyzowany czas) i zwraca, czy
podany element został dodany.

template<typename A, typename B>
struct MajorizedSet {
    set<pair<A, B>> s;

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

ordered-set
#0a779f, includes: <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>, <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
insert(x) dodaje element x (nie ma emplace),
find_by_order(i) zwraca iterator do i-tego elementu,
order_of_key(x) zwraca ile jest mniejszych elementów (x nie
musi być w secie). Jeśli chcemy multiseta, to używamy par
(val, id). Przed inlcudem trzeba dać undef
_GLIBCXX_DEBUG.
```

```
using namespace __gnu_pbds;

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

persistent-treap
#19b13c
O(log n) Implicit Persistent Treap, wszystko indexowane od 0,
insert(i, val) insertuje na pozycję i, kopiowanie struktury
działa w 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) +
            1;
    }

    void split(pNode t, int i, pNode &l, pNode &
        r) {
        if(!t) l = r = nullptr;
        else {
            t = new Node(*t);
            if(i <= get_sub(t->l))
                split(t->l, i, l, t->l), r = t;
            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));
    erase(root, i);
}
};

range-add
#65c934, includes: fenwick-tree
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
#a697d6
O(n log n) czasowo i pamięciowo, Range Minimum Query z
użyciem sparse table, zapytanie jest w O(1).

struct RMQ {
    vector<vector<int>> st;
    RMQ(const vector<int> &a) {
        int n = ssize(a), lg = 0;
        while((1 <= lg) < n) lg++;
        st.resize(lg + 1, a);
        FOR(i, 1, lg) REP(j, n) {
            st[i][j] = st[i - 1][j];
            int q = j + (1 <= (i - 1));
            if(q < n) st[i][j] = min(st[i][j], st[i
                - 1][q]);
        }
    }
    int query(int l, int r) {
```

```
int q = __lg(r - l + 1), x = r - (1 << q) + 1;
return min(st[q][l], st[q][x]);
}
};
```

segment-tree

#24b9c6

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(l % 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(l % 2 == 0)
        tree[l + 1] = max(tree[l + 1], val);
    if(r % 2 == 1)
        tree[r - 1] = max(tree[r - 1], val);
    l /= 2, r /= 2;
}
}
};
```

treap

#85aecb

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

```
mt19937 rng_key(0);

struct Treap {
    struct Node {
        int prio, val, cnt;
        Node *l = nullptr, *r = nullptr;
        Node(int _val) : prio(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->cnt = cnt(t->l) + cnt(t->r) + 1;
    }

    void split(pNode t, int i, pNode &l, pNode &r) {
        if(!t) l = r = nullptr;
        else if(i <= cnt(t->l))
            split(t->l, i, l, t->l), r = t;
        else
            split(t->r, i - cnt(t->l) - 1, t->r, r),
                l = t;
        update(t);
    }

    void merge(pNode &t, pNode l, pNode r) {
        if(!l || !r) t = (l ? l : r);
        else if(l->prio > r->prio)
            merge(l->r, l->r, r), t = l;
        else
            merge(r->l, l, r->l), t = r;
        update(t);
    }

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

Grafy (5)

2sat

#e21178

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

```
struct TwoSat {
    int n;
    vector<vector<int>> gr;
    vector<int> values;

    TwoSat(int _n = 0) : n(_n), gr(2 * n) {}

    void either(int f, int j) {
        f = max(2 * f, -1 - 2 * f);
        j = max(2 * j, -1 - 2 * j);
        gr[f].emplace_back(j ^ 1);
        gr[j].emplace_back(f ^ 1);
    }
    void set_value(int x) { either(x, x); }
    void implication(int f, int j) { either(~f, j); }

    int add_var() {
        gr.emplace_back();
        gr.emplace_back();
        return n++;
    }

    void at_most_one(vector<int> &li) {
        if(ssize(li) <= 1) return;
        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

#e53996

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

```
struct Low {
    vector<vector<int>> graph;
    vector<int> low, pre;
    vector<pair<int, int>> edges;

    vector<vector<int>> bicon;
    vector<int> bicon_stack, arti_points, bridges;
    int gtime = 0;

    void dfs(int v, int p) {
        low[v] = pre[v] = gtime++;
        bool considered_parent = false;
        int son_count = 0;
        bool is_arti = false;

        for(int e : graph[v]) {
            int u = edges[e].first ^ edges[e].second ^ v;
            if(u == p and not considered_parent)
                considered_parent = true;
            else if(pre[u] == -1) {
                bicon_stack.emplace_back(e);
                dfs(u, v);
                low[v] = min(low[v], low[u]);

                if(low[u] >= pre[v]) {
                    bicon.emplace_back();
                    do {
                        bicon.back().emplace_back(
                            bicon_stack.back());
                        bicon_stack.pop_back();
                    } while(bicon.back().back() != e);
                }

                ++son_count;
                if(p != -1 and low[u] >= pre[v])
                    is_arti = true;

                if(low[u] > pre[v])
                    bridges.emplace_back(e);
            }
            else if(pre[v] > pre[u]) {
                low[v] = min(low[v], pre[u]);
                bicon_stack.emplace_back(e);
            }
        }

        if(p == -1 and son_count > 1)
            is_arti = true;
        if(is_arti)
            arti_points.emplace_back(v);
    }

    Low(int n, vector<pair<int, int>> _edges) :
        graph(n), low(n), pre(n, -1), edges(_edges) {}
    REP(i, ssize(edges)) {
```

```

    auto [v, u] = edges[i];
#ifdef LOCAL
    assert(v != u);
#endif
    graph[v].emplace_back(i);
    graph[u].emplace_back(i);
}
REP(v, n)
    if(pre[v] == -1)
        dfs(v, -1);
}
};

```

cactus-cycles

#21e8e5

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

#2b46b3

$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, 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 skrupowania). visit(v) odznacza v jako odwiedzony. is_vis(v) zwraca, czy v jest odwiedzony. refresh(v) zamienia niezablokowane wierzchołki na nieodwiedzone. W decomp mamy standardowe wykonanie CD na poziomie spójnej. Tablica par mówi kto jest naszym ojcem w drzewie CD. root to korzeń drzewa CD.

```

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

    void refresh() { ++_vis_cnt; }
}

```

```

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

void dfs_subsz(int v) {
    visit(v);
    _subsz[v] = 1;
    for (int u : graph[v]) // tu
        if (!is_vis(u)) {
            dfs_subsz(u);
            _subsz[v] += _subsz[u];
        }
}

```

```

int centro(int v) {
    refresh();
    dfs_subsz(v);
    int sz = _subsz[v] / 2;
    refresh();
    while (true) {
        visit(v);
        for (int u : graph[v]) // tu
            if (!is_vis(u) && _subsz[u] > sz) {
                v = u;
                break;
            }
        if (is_vis(v))
            return v;
    }
}

```

```

void decomp(int v) {
    refresh();
    // Tu kod. Centroid to v, który jest już
    // dożywnie odwiedzony.
}

```

```

// Koniec kodu.
refresh();
for(int u : graph[v]) // tu
    if (!is_vis(u)) {
        u = centro(u);
        par[u] = v;
        _vis[u] = _INF;

        // Opcjonalnie tutaj przekazujemy info
        // synowi w drzewie CD.
    }
}

```

```

    decomp(u);
}
}

```

```

CentroDecomp(int n, vector<vector<int>>> &
_graph) // tu
    : graph(_graph), par(n, -1), _subsz(n),
    _vis(n) {
    root = centro(0);
    _vis[root] = _INF;
    decomp(root);
}
}
};

```

coloring

#588dc9

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

```

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

```

```

pair<int, int> best = {n, -1};
REP(i, n) {
    if (not active[i])
        continue;
    int cnt = 0;
    for (int e : graph[i])
        cnt += active[e];
    best = min(best, {cnt, i});
}

```

```

const int id = best.second;
auto cp = active;
cp[id] = false;
auto col = solve(cp);
}

```

```

vector<bool> used(limit);
for (int e : graph[id])
    if (active[e])
        used[col[e]] = true;
REP(i, limit)
    if (not used[i]) {
        col[id] = i;
        return col;
    }
}

```

```

for (int e0 : graph[id]) {
    for (int e1 : graph[id]) {
        if (e0 >= e1)
            continue;
        vector<bool> vis(n);
        function<void(int, int, int)> dfs =
        [&](int v, int c0, int c1) {
            vis[v] = true;
            for (int e : graph[v])
                if (not vis[e] and (col[e] == c0
                or col[e] == c1))
                    dfs(e, c0, c1);
        };
        const int c0 = col[e0], c1 = col[e1];
        dfs(e0, c0, c1);
        if (vis[e1])
            continue;
        REP(i, n)
            if (vis[i])
                col[i] = col[i] == c0 ? c1 : c0;
        col[id] = c0;
        return col;
    }
}
assert(false);
};
return solve(vector (n, true));
}

```

de-brujin

#b99eb7, includes: eulerian-path

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

```

vector<int> de_bruijn(int k, int n, bool
is_path) {
    if (n == 1) {
        vector<int> v(k);
        iota(v.begin(), v.end(), 0);
        return v;
    }
    if (k == 1) {
        return vector (n, 0);
    }
    int N = 1;
    REP(i, n - 1)
        N *= k;
    vector<vector<PII>>> adj(N);
    REP(i, N)
        REP(j, k)
            adj[i].emplace_back(i * k % N + j, i * k
            + j);
    EulerianPath ep(adj, true);
    auto path = ep.path;
    path.pop_back();
    for(auto& e : path)
        e = e % k;
    if (is_path)
        REP(i, n - 1)
            path.emplace_back(path[i]);
    return path;
}

```

dominator-tree

#f9a7bf

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

```

vector<vector<int>>> dominator_tree(vector<
vector<int>>> dag, int root) {
    int n = ssize(dag);
    vector<vector<int>>> t(n), rg(n), bucket(n);
    vector<int> id(n, -1), sdom = id, par = id,
    idom = id, dsu = id, label = id, rev = id;
    function<int (int, int)> find = [&](int v,
    int x) {
        if(v == dsu[v]) return x ? -1 : v;
        int u = find(dsu[v], x + 1);
        if(u < 0) return v;
        if(sdom[label[dsu[v]]] < sdom[label[v]])
            label[v] = label[dsu[v]];
        dsu[v] = u;
        return x ? u : label[v];
    };
    int gtime = 0;
    function<void (int)> dfs = [&](int u) {
        rev[gtime] = u;
        label[gtime] = sdom[gtime] = dsu[gtime] =
        id[u] = gtime;
        gtime++;
        for(int w : dag[u]) {
            if(id[w] == -1) dfs(w), par[id[w]] = id[
            u];
            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
        [i]];
    t[rev[idom[i]]].emplace_back(rev[i]);
}
return t;
}

```

dynamic-connectivity

#c0a285

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

```

struct DynamicConnectivity {
    int n, leaves = 1;
    vector<pair<int, int>> queries;
    vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> edges_to_add;
    DynamicConnectivity(int _n, vector<pair<int,
        int>>> _queries)
        : n(_n), queries(_queries) {
        while(leaves < ssize(queries))
            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]));
                lead[e0] = e1;
                leadsz[e1] += leadsz[e0];
                lead[e0] = e1;
            }
            if(v >= leaves) {
                int i = v - leaves;
                assert(i < leaves);
                if(i < ssize(queries))
                    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

#4f9604

$\mathcal{O}(n)$, ścieżka eulera. Krawędzie to pary (to, id) gdzie id dla grafu nieskierowanego jest takie samo dla (u, v) i (v, u) . Graf musi być spójny, po zainicjalizowaniu w path jest ścieżka/cykl eulera, vector o długości $m + 1$ 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(!adj[v].empty()) {
            auto [u, id] = adj[v].back();
            adj[v].pop_back();
            if(used[id]) continue;
            used[id] = true;
            dfs(u);
        }
        path.emplace_back(v);
    }
    EulerianPath(vector<vector<PII>> _adj, bool
        directed = false) : adj(_adj) {
        int s = 0, m = 0;
        vector<int> in(ssize(adj));

```

```

        REP(i, ssize(adj)) for(auto [j, id] : adj[
            i]) in[j]++, m++;
        REP(i, ssize(adj)) if(directed) {
            if(in[i] < ssize(adj[i])) s = i;
        } 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

#013f82

$\mathcal{O}(q \log n)$ Heavy-Light Decomposition. get_vertex(v) zwraca pozycję odpowiadającą wierzchołkowi. get_path(v, u) zwraca przedziały do obsługi drzewem przedziałowym. get_path(v, u) jeśli robisz operacje na wierzchołkach. get_path(v, u, false) jeśli na krawędziach (nie zawiera lca). get_subtree(v) zwraca przedział preorderów odpowiadający podrzewu v.

```

struct HLD {
    vector<vector<int>> &adj;
    vector<int> sz, pre, pos, nxt, par;
    int t = 0;
    void init(int v, int p = -1) {
        par[v] = p;
        sz[v] = 1;
        if(ssize(adj[v]) > 1 && adj[v][0] == p)
            swap(adj[v][0], adj[v][1]);
        for(int &u : adj[v]) if(u != par[v]) {
            init(u, v);
            sz[v] += sz[u];
            if(sz[u] > sz[adj[v][0]])
                swap(u, adj[v][0]);
        }
    }
    void set_paths(int v) {
        pre[v] = t++;
        for(int &u : adj[v]) if(u != par[v]) {
            nxt[u] = (u == adj[v][0] ? nxt[v] : u);
            set_paths(u);
        }
        pos[v] = t;
    }
    HLD(int n, vector<vector<int>> &adj)
        : adj(_adj), sz(n), pre(n), pos(n), nxt(n),
            par(n) {
        init(0, set_paths(0));
    }
    int lca(int v, int u) {
        while(nxt[v] != nxt[u]) {
            while(pre[v] < pre[u])
                swap(v, u);
            v = par[nxt[v]];
        }
        return (pre[v] < pre[u] ? v : u);
    }
    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

#c96d7f

$\mathcal{O}((n + q) \log n)$, 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 zmienna.

```

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>> g = {},
        int root = 0) : graph(g) {
        int n = ssize(graph);
        bits = __lg(max(1, n)) + 1;
        dep.resize(n);
        par.resize(n, -1);
        if(n > 0)
            par_dfs(root);
        jmp.resize(bits, vector<int>(n, -1));
        jmp[0] = par;
        FOR(b, 1, bits - 1)
            REP(v, n)
                if(jmp[b - 1][v] != -1)
                    jmp[b][v] = jmp[b - 1][jmp[b - 1][v
                        ]];
        debug(graph, jmp);
    }
    int jump_up(int v, int h) {
        for(int b = 0; (1 << b) <= h; ++b)
            if((h >> b) & 1)
                v = jmp[b][v];
        return v;
    }
    int lca(int v, int u) {
        if(dep[v] < dep[u])
            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] : g[v])
                if(u == ptr.par[v])
                    ans_jmp[0][v] = PathAns(w);
        FOR(b, 1, ptr.bits - 1)
            REP(v, n)
                if(ptr.jmp[b - 1][v] != -1 and ptr.jmp[b - 1][ptr.jmp[b - 1][v]] != -1)
                    ans_jmp[b][v] = merge(ans_jmp[b - 1][v], ans_jmp[b - 1][ptr.jmp[b - 1][v]]);
    }

    PathAns path_ans_up(int v, int h) {
        PathAns ret = PathAns();
        for(int b = ptr.bits - 1; b >= 0; b--)
            if((h >> b) & 1) {
                ret = merge(ret, ans_jmp[b][v]);
                v = ptr.jmp[b][v];
            }
        return ret;
    }
}

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

```

negative-cycle

#d3ac6f

$\mathcal{O}(nm)$ 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

#4b6098

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

```

struct Edge {
    int e, from, to;
    // face is on the right of "from -> to"
};
ostream& operator<<(ostream &o, Edge e) {
    return o << vector{e.e, e.from, e.to};
}

struct Face {
    bool is_outside;
    vector<Edge> sorted_edges;
    // edges are sorted clockwise for inside and
    cc for outside faces
};
ostream& operator<<(ostream &o, Face f) {
    return o << pair{f.is_outside, f.sorted_edges};
}

```

```

vector<Face> split_planar_to_faces(vector<pair<
    int, int>> coord, vector<pair<int, int>>
    edges) {
    int n = ssize(coord);
    int E = ssize(edges);
    vector<vector<int>> graph(n);

```

```

    REP(e, E) {
        auto [v, u] = edges[e];
        graph[v].emplace_back(e);
        graph[u].emplace_back(e);
    }

    vector<int> lead(2 * E);
    iota(lead.begin(), lead.end(), 0);
    function<int (int)> find = [&](int v) {
        return lead[v] == v ? v : lead[v] = find(
            lead[v]);
    };
    auto side_of_edge = [&](int e, int v, bool
        outward) {
        return 2 * e + ((v != min(edges[e].first,
            edges[e].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<
            int, int>, int> r0) {
            auto l = l0.first;
            auto r = r0.first;
            bool half_l = l > pair(0, 0);
            bool half_r = r > pair(0, 0);
            if(half_l != half_r)
                return half_l;
            return l.first * LL(r.second) - l.second
                * LL(r.first) > 0;
        });

        REP(i, ssize(sorted)) {
            int e0 = sorted[i].second;
            int e1 = sorted[(i + 1) % ssize(sorted)]
                .second;
            int side_e0 = side_of_edge(e0, v, true);
            int side_e1 = side_of_edge(e1, v, false);
            ;
            lead[find(side_e0)] = find(side_e1);
        }
    }

    vector<vector<int>> comps(2 * E);
    REP(i, 2 * E)
        comps[find(i)].emplace_back(i);

    vector<Face> polygons;
    vector<vector<pair<int, int>>>
        outgoing_for_face(n);
    REP(leader, 2 * E)
        if(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

#a1bad8

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

```

struct SCC {
    int n;
    vector<vector<int>> &graph;
    int group_cnt = 0;
    vector<int> group;

    vector<vector<int>> rev_graph;
    vector<int> order;

    void order_dfs(int v) {
        group[v] = 1;
        for(int u : rev_graph[v])
            if(group[u] == 0)
                order_dfs(u);
        order.emplace_back(v);
    }

    void group_dfs(int v, int color) {
        group[v] = color;
        for(int u : graph[v])
            if(group[u] == -1)
                group_dfs(u, color);
    }

    SCC(vector<vector<int>> &_graph) : graph(
        _graph) {
        n = ssize(graph);
        rev_graph.resize(n);
        REP(v, n)
            for(int u : graph[v])
                rev_graph[u].emplace_back(v);
    }

```

```
group.resize(n);
REP(v, n)
    if(group[v] == 0)
        order_dfs(v);
reverse(order.begin(), order.end());
debug(order);

group.assign(n, -1);
for(int v : order)
    if(group[v] == -1)
        group_dfs(v, group_cnt++);
}

vector<vector<int>> get_compressed(bool
delete_same = 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

#9de42b
 $\mathcal{O}(n)$, get_toposort_order(g) zwraca listę wierzchołków takich, że krawędzie są od wierzchołków wcześniejszych w liście do późniejszych. get_new_vertex_id_from_order(order) zwraca odwrotność tej permutacji, tzn. dla każdego wierzchołka trzyma jego nowy numer, aby po przenumerowaniu grafu istniały krawędzie tylko do wierzchołków o większych numerach. permute(elems, new_id) zwraca przepermutowaną tablicę elems według nowych numerów wierzchołków (przydatne jak się trzyma informacje o wierzchołkach, a chce się zrobić przenumerowanie topologiczne). renumerate_vertices(...) zwraca nowy graf, w którym wierzchołki są przenumerowane. Nowy graf: renumerate_vertices(graph, get_new_vertex_id_from_order(get_toposort_order(graph))).

```
vector<int> get_toposort_order(vector<vector<
int>> graph) {
int n = ssize(graph);
vector<int> indeg(n);
REP(v, n)
    for(int u : graph[v])
        ++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

#8a57b4
 $\mathcal{O}(m\sqrt{m})$, liczenie możliwych kształtów podzbiorów trzy-i czterokrawędziowych. Suma zmiennych *3 daje liczbę spójnych 3-elementowych podzbiorów krawędzi, analogicznie suma zmiennych *4.

```
struct Triangles {
int triangles3 = 0;
LL stars3 = 0, paths3 = 0;
LL ps4 = 0, rectangles4 = 0, paths4 = 0;
__int128_t ys4 = 0, stars4 = 0;

Triangles(vector<vector<int>> &graph) {
int n = ssize(graph);
vector<pair<int, int>> sorted_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);

ys4 = -2 * ps4;
auto choose2 = [&](int x) { return x * LL(
x - 1) / 2; };
REP(v, n) for(int u : graph[v])
    ys4 += (ssize(graph[v]) - 1) * choose2(
    ssize(graph[u]) - 1);

paths4 = -(4 * rectangles4 + 2 * ps4 + 3 *
triangles3);
REP(v, n) {
int x = 0;
for(int u : graph[v]) {
x += ssize(graph[u]) - 1;
paths4 -= choose2(ssize(graph[u]) - 1)
;
}
paths4 += choose2(x);
}

REP(v, n) {
int s = ssize(graph[v]);
stars3 += s * LL(s - 1) * LL(s - 2);
stars4 += s * LL(s - 1) * LL(s - 2) * LL
(s - 3);
}
stars3 /= 6;
stars4 /= 24;
}
};
```

Flowy i matchingi (6)

blossom

#6a1daf
Jeden rabin powie $\mathcal{O}(nm)$, drugi rabin powie, że to nawet nie jest $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$. W grafie nie może być pętelek. Funkcja zwraca match'a, tzn match[v] == -1 albo z kim jest sparowany v. Rozmiar matchingu to $\sum_v \frac{\text{int}(\text{match}[v] \neq -1)}{2}$.

```
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;
for(int u : graph[x]) if(id[x] > id[u])
    for(int w : graph[u]) if(id[x] > id[w]
])
        rectangles4 += cnt[w]++;
for(int u : graph[x]) if(id[x] > 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);

ys4 = -2 * ps4;
auto choose2 = [&](int x) { return x * LL(
x - 1) / 2; };
REP(v, n) for(int u : graph[v])
    ys4 += (ssize(graph[v]) - 1) * choose2(
    ssize(graph[u]) - 1);

paths4 = -(4 * rectangles4 + 2 * ps4 + 3 *
triangles3);
REP(v, n) {
int x = 0;
for(int u : graph[v]) {
x += ssize(graph[u]) - 1;
paths4 -= choose2(ssize(graph[u]) - 1)
;
}
paths4 += choose2(x);
}

REP(v, n) {
int s = ssize(graph[v]);
stars3 += s * LL(s - 1) * LL(s - 2);
stars4 += s * LL(s - 1) * LL(s - 2) * LL
(s - 3);
}
stars3 /= 6;
stars4 /= 24;
}
};
```

```
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] !=
orig[x]) {
int a = lca(orig[v], orig[x]);
blossom(x, v, a);
blossom(v, x, a);
}
}
return 0;
};
REP(i, n)
    if(match[i] == -1)
        bfs(i);
return match;
}
```

dinic

#f0d4dd
 $\mathcal{O}(V^2E)$ Dinic bez skalowania. Funkcja get_flowing() zwraca dla każdej oryginalnej krawędzi ile przez nią leci.

```
struct Dinic {
using T = int;
struct Edge {
```



```
int v, u;
T flow, cap;
};
int n;
vector<vector<int>> graph;
vector<Edge> edges;

Dinic(int N) : n(N), graph(n) {}

void add_edge(int v, int u, T cap) {
    debug(v, u, cap);
    int e = ssize(edges);
    graph[v].emplace_back(e);
    graph[u].emplace_back(e + 1);
    edges.emplace_back(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_flowng() {
    map<pair<int, int>, T> ret;
    REP(v, n)
```

```
for(int i : graph[v]) {
    if(i % 2) // considering only original
        edges
        continue;
    Edge &e = edges[i];
    ret[pair(v, e.u)] += e.flow;
}
return ret;
}
};
```

gomory-hu

#8c0bbc, includes: d

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

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

vector<vector<Dinic::T>> get_gomory_hu(int n,
    vector<tuple<int, int, Dinic::T>> edges) {
    Dinic dinic(n);
    for(auto [v, u, cap] : edges) {
        dinic.add_edge(v, u, cap);
        dinic.add_edge(u, v, cap);
    }
    using T = Dinic::T;
    vector<vector<pair<int, T>>> tree(n);
    vector<int> par(n, 0);
    FOR(v, 1, n - 1) {
        auto [flow, cut] = get_min_cut(dinic, v,
            par[v]);
        FOR(u, v + 1, n - 1) {
            if(cut[u] == cut[v] and par[u] == par[v])
                par[u] = v;
            tree[v].emplace_back(par[v], flow);
            tree[par[v]].emplace_back(v, flow);
        }
    }

    T inf = numeric_limits<T>::max();
    vector ret(n, vector(n, inf));
    REP(source, n) {
        function<void (int, int, T)> dfs = [&](int
            v, int p, T mn) {
            ret[source][v] = mn;
            for(auto [u, flow] : tree[v])
                if(u != p)
                    dfs(u, v, min(mn, flow));
        };
        dfs(source, -1, inf);
    }
    return ret;
}
```

hopcroft-karp

#6911f0

$O(m\sqrt{n})$ Hopcroft-Karp do liczenia matchingu. Przydaje się głównie w aproksymacji, ponieważ po k iteracjach gwarantuje matching o rozmiarze przynajmniej $k/(k + 1) \cdot$ best matching. Wierzchołki grafu muszą być podzielone na warstwy $[0, n_0)$ oraz $[n_0, n_0 + n_1)$. Zwraca rozmiar matchingu oraz przypisanie (lub -1, gdy nie jest zmatchowane).

```
pair<int, vector<int>> hopcroft_karp(vector<
    vector<int>>> graph, int n0, int n1) {
    assert(n0 + n1 == ssize(graph));
    REP(v, n0 + n1)
        for(int u : graph[v])
            assert((v < n0) != (u < n0));

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

hungarian

#034a2e

$O(n_0^2 \cdot n_1)$, dla macierzy wag (mogą być ujemne) między dwoma warstwami o rozmiarach n_0 oraz n_1 ($n_0 \leq n_1$) wyznacza minimalną sumę wag skojarzenia pełnego. Zwraca sumę wag oraz matching.

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

konig-theorem

#d37a69, includes: matching

$O(n + matching(n, m))$ wyznaczenie 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])
            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<vector<int>> graph) {
    return get_coloring(graph)[0];
}

vector<int> get_min_vertex_cover(vector<vector<int>> graph) {
    return get_coloring(graph)[1];
}
```

matching

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

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

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

mcmf

#f08e56
 $\mathcal{O}(idk)$, Min-cost max-flow z SPFA. Można przepisać funkcję get_flowing() z Dinic'a.

```
struct MCMF {
    struct Edge {
        int v, u, flow, cap;
        LL cost;
        friend ostream& operator<<(ostream &os, Edge &e) {
            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};
    vector<bool> inside(n);
    inside[source] = true;

    while(ssize(que)) {
        int v = que.front();
        inside[v] = false;
        que.pop_front();

        for(int i : graph[v]) {
            Edge &e = edges[i];
            if(e.flow != e.cap and dist[e.u] > dist[v] + e.cost) {
                dist[e.u] = dist[v] + e.cost;
                from[e.u] = i;
                if(not inside[e.u]) {

```

```
                    inside[e.u] = true;
                    que.emplace_back(e.u);
                }
            }
        }
        if(from[sink] == -1)
            return {0, 0};

        int flow = inf_int, e = from[sink];
        while(e != -1) {
            flow = min(flow, edges[e].cap - edges[e].flow);
            e = from[edges[e].v];
        }
        e = from[sink];
        while(e != -1) {
            edges[e].flow += flow;
            edges[e ^ 1].flow -= flow;
            e = from[edges[e].v];
        }
        return {flow, flow * dist[sink]};
}
```

```
pair<int, LL> operator()(int source, int sink) {
    int flow = 0;
    LL cost = 0;
    pair<int, LL> got;
    do {
        got = augment(source, sink);
        flow += got.first;
        cost += got.second;
    } while(got.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]
D angle(P a, P b, P c) {
    return abs(remainder(arg(a - b) - arg(c - b), 2.0 * pi));
}
```

```
// szybkie przeciecie prostych, nie dziala dla rownoleglych
P intersection(P a, P b, P p, P q) {
    D c1 = cross(p - a, b - a), c2 = cross(q - a, b - a);
    return (c1 * q - c2 * p) / (c1 - c2);
}
// check czy sa rownolegle
bool is_parallel(P a, P b, P p, P q) {
    P c = (a - b) / (p - q); return equal(c, conj(c));
}
// check czy sa prostopadle
bool is_perpendicular(P a, P b, P p, P q) {
    P c = (a - b) / (p - q); return equal(c, -conj(c));
}
// zwraca takie q, ze (p, q) jest rownolegle do (a, b)
P parallel(P a, P b, P p) {
    return p + a - b;
}
// zwraca takie q, ze (p, q) jest prostopadle do (a, b)
P perpendicular(P a, P b, P p) {
    return reflect(p, a, b);
}
// przeciecie srodkowych trojkata
P centro(P a, P b, P c) {
    return (a + b + c) / 3.0L;
}
```

angle-sort

#de172b, includes: point
 $\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, zwraca wektory P posortowane kątowno zgodnie z ruchem wskazówek zegara od najbliższego kątowno do wektora (0, 1) włącznie. Aby posortować po argumentcie (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;
}
```

area

#7a182a, includes: point
Pole wielokąta, niekoniecznie wypukłego. W vectorze muszą być wierzchołki zgodnie z kierunkiem ruchu zegara. Jeśli D jest intem to może się psuć / 2. area(a, b, c) zwraca pole trójkąta o takich długościach boku.

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

circle-intersection

#afa5cb, includes: point

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

```
vector<P> circle_line(D r, D a, D b, D c) {
    D len_ab = a * a + b * b,
    x0 = -a * c / len_ab,
    y0 = -b * c / len_ab,
    d = r * r - c * c / len_ab,
    mult = sqrt(d / len_ab);
    if(sign(d) < 0)
        return {};
    else if(sign(d) == 0)
        return {{x0, y0}};
    return {
        {x0 + b * mult, y0 - a * mult},
        {x0 - b * mult, y0 + a * mult}
    };
}
vector<P> circle_line(D x, D y, D r, D a, D b,
    D c) {
    return circle_line(r, a, b, c + (a * x + b *
        y));
}
vector<P> circle_circle(D x1, D y1, D r1, D x2
    , D y2, D r2) {
    x2 -= x1;
    y2 -= y1;
    // now x1 = y1 = 0;
    if(sign(x2) == 0 and sign(y2) == 0) {
        if(equal(r1, r2))
            return {{0, 0}, {0, 0}, {0, 0}}; // inf
            points
        else
            return {};
    }
    auto vec = circle_line(r1, -2 * x2, -2 * y2,
        x2 * x2 + y2 * y2 + r1 * r1 - r2 * r2);
    for(P &p : vec)
        p += P(x1, y1);
    return vec;
}
```

circle-tangent

#65d706, includes: point

$\mathcal{O}(1)$, 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

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

```
using P = pair<int, int>;
LL operator*(P l, P r) {
```

```
    return l.first * LL(r.second) - l.second * r
        .first;
}
P operator-(P l, P r) {
    return {l.first - r.first, l.second - r.
        second};
}
int sign(LL x) {
    return x > 0 ? 1 : x < 0 ? -1 : 0;
}
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() < p and p < *prev(hull.
            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

#ef8146, includes: point

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

```
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

#c53353

Geo3d od Warsaw Eagles.

```
using LD = long double;
const LD kEps = 1e-9;
const LD kPi = acosl(-1);
LD Sq(LD x) { return x * x; }
struct Point {
    LD x, y;
    Point() {}
    Point(LD a, LD b) : x(a), y(b) {}
    Point(const Point& a) : Point(a.x, a.y) {}
    void operator=(const Point &a) { x = a.x; y
        = a.y; }
    Point operator+(const Point &a) const {
        Point p(x + a.x, y + a.y); return p; }
    Point operator-(const Point &a) const {
        Point p(x - a.x, y - a.y); return p; }
    Point operator*(LD a) const { Point p(x * a,
        y * a); 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 y;
        return z;
    }
    bool IsZero() { return abs(x) < kEps && abs(
        y) < kEps && abs(z) < kEps; }
    LD DotProd(P3 a) { return x * a.x + y * a.y
        + z * a.z; }
    LD Norm() { return sqrt(x * x + y * y + z *
        z); }
    LD SqNorm() { return x * x + y * y + z * z;
        }
    void NormalizeSelf() { *this /= Norm(); }
    P3 Normalize() {
        P3 res(*this); res.NormalizeSelf();
        return res;
    }
    LD Dis(P3 a) { return (*this - a).Norm(); }
    pair<LD, LD> SphericalAngles() {
        return {atan2(z, sqrt(x * x + y * y)),
            atan2(y, x)};
    }
    LD Area(P3 p) { return Norm() * p.Norm() *
        sin(Angle(p)) / 2; }
    LD Angle(P3 p) {
        LD a = Norm();
        LD b = p.Norm();
        LD c = Dis(p);
        return acos((a * a + b * b - c * c) / (2 *
            a * b));
    }
    LD Angle(P3 p, P3 q) { return p.Angle(q); }
    P3 CrossProd(P3 p) {
        P3 q(*this);
        return {q[1] * p[2] - q[2] * p[1], q[2] *
            p[0] - q[0] * p[2],
                q[0] * p[1] - q[1] * p[0]};
    }
    bool LexCmp(P3 &a, const P3 &b) {
        if (abs(a.x - b.x) > kEps) return a.x < b.
            x;
        if (abs(a.y - b.y) > kEps) return a.y < b.
            y;
        return a.z < b.z;
    }
};
struct Line3 {
    P3 p[2];
    P3 &operator[](int a) { return p[a]; }
    friend ostream &operator<<(ostream &out,
        Line3 m);
};
```

```

struct Plane {
    P3 p[3];
    P3 &operator[](int a) { return p[a]; }
    P3 GetNormal() {
        P3 cross = (p[1] - p[0]).CrossProd(p[2] - p[0]);
        return cross.Normalize();
    }
    void GetPlaneEq(LD &A, LD &B, LD &C, LD &D) {
        P3 normal = GetNormal();
        A = normal[0];
        B = normal[1];
        C = normal[2];
        D = normal.DotProd(p[0]);
        assert(abs(D - normal.DotProd(p[1])) < kEps);
        assert(abs(D - normal.DotProd(p[2])) < kEps);
    }
    vector<P3> GetOrthonormalBase() {
        P3 normal = GetNormal();
        P3 cand = {-normal.y, normal.x, 0};
        if (abs(cand.x) < kEps && abs(cand.y) < kEps) {
            cand = {0, -normal.z, normal.y};
        }
        cand.NormalizeSelf();
        P3 third = Plane{P3{0, 0, 0}, normal, cand}.GetNormal();
        assert(abs(normal.DotProd(cand)) < kEps && abs(normal.DotProd(third)) < kEps && abs(cand.DotProd(third)) < kEps);
        return {normal, cand, third};
    }
};

struct Circle3 {
    Plane pl; P3 o; LD r;
};

struct Sphere {
    P3 o;
    LD r;
};

// angle PQR
LD Angle(P3 P, P3 Q, P3 R) { return (P - Q).Angle(R - Q); }

P3 ProjPtToLine3(P3 p, Line3 l) { // ok
    P3 diff = l[1] - l[0];
    diff.NormalizeSelf();
    return l[0] + diff * (p - l[0]).DotProd(diff);
}

LD DisPtLine3(P3 p, Line3 l) { // ok
    // LD area = Area(p, l[0], l[1]); LD dis1 = 2 * area / l[0].Dis(l[1]);
    LD dis2 = p.Dis(ProjPtToLine3(p, l)); // assert(abs(dis1 - dis2) < kEps);
    return dis2;
}

LD DisPtPlane(P3 p, Plane pl) {
    P3 normal = pl.GetNormal();
    return abs(normal.DotProd(p - pl[0]));
}

P3 ProjPtToPlane(P3 p, Plane pl) {
    P3 normal = pl.GetNormal();
    return p - normal * normal.DotProd(p - pl[0]);
}

```

```

bool PtBelongToLine3(P3 p, Line3 l) { return DisPtLine3(p, l) < kEps; }
bool Lines3Equal(Line3 p, Line3 l) { return PtBelongToLine3(p[0], l) && PtBelongToLine3(p[1], l); }

bool PtBelongToPlane(P3 p, Plane pl) { return DisPtPlane(p, pl) < kEps; }
Point PlanePtTo2D(Plane pl, P3 p) { // ok
    assert(PtBelongToPlane(p, pl));
    vector<P3> base = pl.GetOrthonormalBase();
    P3 control{0, 0, 0};
    REP(tr, 3) { control += base[tr] * p.DotProd(base[tr]); }
    assert(PtBelongToPlane(pl[0] + base[1], pl));
    assert(PtBelongToPlane(pl[0] + base[2], pl));
    assert((p - control).IsZero());
    return {p.DotProd(base[1]), p.DotProd(base[2])};
}

Line PlaneLineTo2D(Plane pl, Line3 l) {
    return {PlanePtTo2D(pl, l[0]), PlanePtTo2D(pl, l[1])};
}

P3 PlanePtTo3D(Plane pl, Point p) { // ok
    vector<P3> base = pl.GetOrthonormalBase();
    return base[0] * base[0].DotProd(pl[0]) + base[1] * p.x + base[2] * p.y;
}

Line3 PlaneLineTo3D(Plane pl, Line l) {
    return {PlanePtTo3D(pl, l[0]), PlanePtTo3D(pl, l[1])};
}

Line3 ProjLineToPlane(Line3 l, Plane pl) { // ok
    return {ProjPtToPlane(l[0], pl), ProjPtToPlane(l[1], pl)};
}

bool Line3BelongToPlane(Line3 l, Plane pl) {
    return PtBelongToPlane(l[0], pl) && PtBelongToPlane(l[1], pl);
}

LD Det(P3 a, P3 b, P3 d) { // ok
    P3 pts[3] = {a, b, d};
    LD res = 0;
    for (int sign : {-1, 1}) {
        REP(st_col, 3) {
            int c = st_col;
            LD prod = 1;
            REP(r, 3) {
                prod *= pts[r][c];
                c = (c + sign + 3) % 3;
            }
            res += sign * prod;
        }
    }
    return res;
}

LD Area(P3 p, P3 q, P3 r) {
    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 coinciding
        if (abs(b[0].CrossProd(b[1], a[0])) < kEps) {
            return {a[0], a[1]};
        } else return {};
    }
    return {a[0] + vec_a * (tr_area / quad_area)};
}

vector<P3> InterLineLine(Line3 k, Line3 l) {
    if (Lines3Equal(k, l)) return {k[0], k[1]};
    if (PtBelongToLine3(l[0], k)) return {l[0]};
    Plane pl{l[0], k[0], k[1]};
    if (!PtBelongToPlane(l[1], pl)) return {};
    Line k2 = PlaneLineTo2D(pl, k);
    Line l2 = PlaneLineTo2D(pl, l);
    vector<Point> inter = InterLineLine(k2, l2);
    vector<P3> res;
    for (auto P : inter) res.push_back(PlanePtTo3D(pl, P));
    return res;
}

LD DisLineLine(Line3 l, Line3 k) { // ok
    Plane together{l[0], l[1], l[0] + k[1] - k[0]}; // parallel FIXME
    Line3 proj = ProjLineToPlane(k, together);
    P3 inter = (InterLineLine(l, proj))[0];
    P3 on_k_inter = k[0] + inter - proj[0];
    return inter.Dis(on_k_inter);
}

Plane ParallelPlane(Plane pl, P3 A) { // plane parallel to pl going through A
    P3 diff = A - ProjPtToPlane(A, pl);
    return {pl[0] + diff, pl[1] + diff, pl[2] + diff};
}

// image of B in rotation wrt line passing through origin s.t. A1->A2
// implemented in more general case with similarity instead of rotation
P3 RotateAccordingly(P3 A1, P3 A2, P3 B1) { // ok
    Plane pl{A1, A2, {0, 0, 0}};
    Point A12 = PlanePtTo2D(pl, A1);
    Point A22 = PlanePtTo2D(pl, A2);
    complex<LD> rat = complex<LD>(A22.x, A22.y) / complex<LD>(A12.x, A12.y);
    Plane plb = ParallelPlane(pl, B1);
    Point B2 = PlanePtTo2D(plb, B1);
    complex<LD> Brot = rat * complex<LD>(B2.x, B2.y);
    return PlanePtTo3D(plb, {Brot.real(), Brot.imag()});
}

vector<Circle3> InterSpherePlane(Sphere s, Plane pl) { // ok
    P3 proj = ProjPtToPlane(s.o, pl);
    LD dis = s.o.Dis(proj);
    if (dis > s.r + kEps) return {};
    if (dis > s.r - kEps) return {{pl, proj, 0}}; // is it best choice?
    return {{pl, proj, sqrt(s.r * s.r - dis * dis)}};
}

```

```

bool PtBelongToSphere(Sphere s, P3 p) { return abs(s.r - s.o.Dis(p)) < kEps; }
struct Points { // just for conversion purposes, probably 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(r)); }
};

Circles From3(P3 a, P3 b, P3 c) { // any three different points
    int tmp = 1;
    if ((a - b).Norm() > (c - b).Norm()) { swap(a, c); tmp = -tmp; }
    if ((b - c).Norm() > (a - c).Norm()) { swap(a, b); tmp = -tmp; }
    P3 v = (c - b).CrossProd(b - a);
    v = v * (tmp / v.Norm());
    return Circles{v, DistS(a, v)};
}

Circles From2(P3 a, P3 b) { // neither the same nor the opposite
    P3 mid = (a + b) / 2;
    mid = mid / mid.Norm();
    return From3(a, mid, b);
}

LD SphAngle(P3 A, P3 B, P3 C) { // angle at A, no two points opposite
    LD a = B.DotProd(C);
    LD b = C.DotProd(A);
    LD c = A.DotProd(B);
    return acos((b - a * c) / sqrt((1 - Sq(a)) * (1 - Sq(c))));
}

LD TriangleArea(P3 A, P3 B, P3 C) { // no two points opposite
    LD a = SphAngle(C, A, B);
    LD b = SphAngle(A, B, C);
    LD c = SphAngle(B, C, A);
    return a + b + c - kPi;
}

vector<P3> IntersectionS(CircleS c1, CircleS c2) {
    P3 n = c2.o.CrossProd(c1.o), w = c2.o * cos(c1.r) - c1.o * cos(c2.r);
    LD d = n.SqNorm();
    if (d < kEps) return {}; // parallel circles (can fully overlap)
    LD a = w.SqNorm() / d;
    vector<P3> res;
    if (a >= 1 + kEps) return res;
    P3 u = n.CrossProd(w) / d;
    if (a > 1 - kEps) {
        res.push_back(u);
        return res;
    }
}

```

```
    }
    LD h = sqrt((1 - a) / d);
    res.push_back(u + n * h);
    res.push_back(u - n * h);
    return res;
}
bool Eq(LD a, LD b) { return abs(a - b) < kEps
; }
vector<P3> intersect(Sphere a, Sphere b,
    Sphere c) { // Does not work for 3 colinear
    centers
    vector<P3> res; // Bardzo podejrzana funkcja
    .
    P3 ex, ey, ez;
    LD r1 = a.r, r2 = b.r, r3 = c.r, d, cnd_x =
    0, i, j;
    ex = (b.o - a.o).Normalize();
    i = ex.DotProd(c.o - a.o);
    ey = ((c.o - a.o) - ex * i).Normalize();
    ez = ex.CrossProd(ey);
    d = (b.o - a.o).Norm();
    j = ey.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)});
    } else {
        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

$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ wyznaczanie punktów na brzegu/otoczące przecięcia podanych półpłaszczyzn. Halfplane(a, b) tworzy półpłaszczyznę wzdłuż prostej $a - b$ z obszarem po lewej stronie wektora $a \rightarrow b$. Jeżeli zostało zwróconych mniej, niż trzy punkty, to pole przecięcia jest puste. Na przykład halfplane_intersection({Halfplane(P(2, 1), P(4, 2)), Halfplane(P(6, 3), P(2, 4)), Halfplane(P(-4, 7), P(4, 2))}) == {(4, 2), (6, 3), (0, 4.5)}. Pole przecięcia jest zawsze ograniczone, ponieważ w kodzie są dodawane cztery półpłaszczyzny o współrzędnych w +/-inf, ale nie należy na tym polegać przez eps oraz błędy precyzji (najlepiej jest zmniejszyć inf tyle, ile się da).

```
struct Halfplane {
    P p, pq;
    D angle;

    Halfplane() {}
    Halfplane(P a, P b) : p(a), pq(b - a) {
        angle = atan2l(pq.imag(), pq.real());
    }
};
ostream& operator<<(ostream&o, Halfplane h) {
    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) {
        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)) ==
            -1;
        return l.angle < r.angle;
    });
    h.erase(unique(h.begin(), h.end(), [](<
    Halfplane l, Halfplane r) {
        return equal(l.angle, r.angle);
    }), h.end());

    deque<Halfplane> dq;
    for(auto &hi : h) {
        while(ssize(dq) >= 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)
        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

#715039, includes: point

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

```
P intersection_lines(P a, P b, P c, P d) {
    D c1 = cross(c - a, b - a), c2 = cross(d - a
    , b - a);
    // zakłada, że c1 != c2, tzn. proste nie sa
    rownolegle
    return (c1 * d - c2 * c) / (c1 - c2);
}

bool on_segment(P a, P b, P p) {
    return equal(cross(a - p, b - p), 0) and dot
    (a - p, b - p) <= 0;
}

bool is_intersection_segment(P a, P b, P c, P
    d) {
    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
    false;
    if(dir(d, b, a) * dir(c, b, a) == 1) return
    false;
    return true;
}

vector<P> intersect_segments(P a, P b, P c, P
    d) {
    D acd = cross(c - a, d - c), bcd = cross(c -
    b, d - c),
        cab = cross(a - c, b - a), dab = cross(
        a - d, b - a);
    if(sign(acd) * sign(bcd) < 0 and sign(cab) *
    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

#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 pq
    Line(P p, P q) {
        assert(not equal(p.x, q.x) or not equal(p.
        y, q.y));
        if(!equal(p.x, q.x)) {
            A = (q.y - p.y) / (p.x - q.x);
            B = 1, C = -(A * p.x + B * p.y);
        }
        else A = 1, B = 0, C = -p.x;
    }
    pair<P, P> get_pts() {
        if(!equal(B, 0)) return { P(0, - C / B), P
        (1, - (A + C) / B) };
        return { P(- C / A, 0), P(- C / A, 1) };
    }
    D directed_dist(P p) {
        return (A * p.x + B * p.y + C) / sqrt(A *
        A + B * B);
    }
    D dist(P p) {
        return abs(directed_dist(p));
    }
};
```

point

#d56aef

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; }
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)); }
```

Tekstówki (8)

aho-corasick

#c8780a

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

```
constexpr int alpha = 26;
```

```
struct AhoCorasick {
    struct Node {
        array<int, alpha> next, go;
        int p, pch, link = -1;
        bool is_word_end = false;
```

```
        Node(int _p = -1, int ch = -1) : p(_p),
            pch(ch) {
            fill(next.begin(), next.end(), -1);
            fill(go.begin(), go.end(), -1);
        }
    };
    vector<Node> node;
    bool converted = false;
```

```
AhoCorasick() : node(1) {}
```

```
void add(const vector<int> &s) {
    assert(!converted);
    int v = 0;
    for (int c : s) {
        if (node[v].next[c] == -1) {
            node[v].next[c] = ssize(node);
            node.emplace_back(v, c);
        }
        v = node[v].next[c];
    }
    node[v].is_word_end = true;
}
```

```
int link(int v) {
```

```
    assert(converted);
    return node[v].link;
}

int go(int v, int c) {
    assert(converted);
    return node[v].go[c];
}
```

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

hashing

#7c9ea2

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

```
struct Hashing {
    vector<int> ha, pw;
    static constexpr int mod = 1e9 + 696969;
    int base;
```

```
    Hashing(const vector<int> &str, int b = 31) {
        base = b;
        int len = ssize(str);
        ha.resize(len + 1);
        pw.resize(len + 1, 1);
        REP(i, len) {
            ha[i + 1] = int(((LL) ha[i] * base + str
                [i] + 1) % mod);
            pw[i + 1] = int(((LL) pw[i] * base) %
                mod);
        }
    }
}
```

```
int operator()(int l, int r) {
    return int(((ha[r + 1] - (LL) ha[l] * pw[r
        - l + 1]) % mod + mod) % mod);
}
```

```
struct DoubleHashing {
    Hashing h1, h2;
    DoubleHashing(const vector<int> &str) : h1(
        str), h2(str, 33) {} // change to rd on
        codeforces
```

```
LL operator()(int l, int r) {
    return h1(l, r) * LL(h2.mod) + h2(l, r);
}
};
```

kmp

#81f31b

$\mathcal{O}(n)$, zachodzi $[0, \text{pi}[i]) = (i - \text{pi}[i], i]$.
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++) {
        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

#bbf68e

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

```
vector<pair<int, int>> duval(vector<int> s) {
    int n = ssize(s), i = 0;
    vector<pair<int, int>> ret;
    while(i < n) {
        int j = i + 1, k = i;
        while(j < n and s[k] <= s[j]) {
            k = {s[k] < s[j] ? i : k + 1};
            ++j;
        }
        while(i <= k) {
            ret.emplace_back(i, i + j - k - 1);
            i += j - k;
        }
    }
    return ret;
}
```

```
vector<int> min_suffix(vector<int> s) {
    return {s.begin() + duval(s).back().first, s
        .end()};
}
```

```
vector<int> min_cyclic_shift(vector<int> s) {
    int n = ssize(s);
    REP(i, n)
        s.emplace_back(s[i]);
```

```
for(auto [l, r] : duval(s))
    if(n <= r) {
        return {s.begin() + l, s.begin() + l + n
            };
    }
    assert(false);
}
```

manacher

#ca63bf

$\mathcal{O}(n)$, radius[p][i] = rad = największy promień palindromu parzystości p o środku i . $L = i - \text{rad} + 1$, $R = i + \text{rad}$ to palindrom. Dla [abaababab] daje [003000020], [0100141000].

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

pref

#8f8b4c

$\mathcal{O}(n)$, zwraca tablicę prefixow prefixową
[0, pref[i]] = [i, i + pref[i]].

```
vector<int> pref(vector<int> str) {
    int n = ssize(str);
    vector<int> ret(n);
    ret[0] = n;
    int i = 1, m = 0;
    while(i < n) {
        while(m + i < n and str[m + i] == str[m])
            m++;
        ret[i++] = m;
        m = max(0, m - 1);
        for(int j = 1; ret[j] < m; m--)
            ret[i++] = ret[j++];
    }
    return ret;
}
```

suffix-array-interval

#2e7f65, includes: suffix-array-short

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

```
pair<int, int> get_substring_sa_range(const
    vector<int> &s, const vector<int> &sa, const
    vector<int> &t) {
    auto get_lcp = [&](int i) -> int {
```

```

    REP(k, ssize(t))
        if(i + k >= ssize(s) or s[i + k] != t[k])
            return k;
    return ssize(t);
};
auto get_side = [&](bool search_left) {
    int l = 0, r = ssize(sa) - 1;
    while(l < r) {
        int m = (l + r + not search_left) / 2;
        lcp = get_lcp(sa[m]);
        if(lcp == ssize(t))
            (search_left ? r : l) = m;
        else if(sa[m] + lcp >= ssize(s) or s[sa[m] + lcp] < t[lcp])
            l = m + 1;
        else
            r = m - 1;
    }
    return l;
};
int l = get_side(true);
if(get_lcp(sa[l]) != ssize(t))
    return {-1, -1};
return {l, get_side(false)};
}

```

suffix-array-long

#7a6bfc

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

```

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

```

```

    if (sl[i] and not sl[i + 1])
        lms_idx.emplace_back(i + 1);
}
reverse(lms_idx.begin(), lms_idx.end());
induced_sort(vec, alpha, sa, sl, lms_idx);
vector<int> new_lms_idx(ssize(lms_idx)), lms_vec(ssize(lms_idx));
for (int i = 0, k = 0; i < n; ++i)
    if (not sl[sa[i]] and sa[i] >= 1 and sl[sa[i] - 1])
        new_lms_idx[k++] = sa[i];
int cur = sa[n - 1] = 0;
REP (k, ssize(new_lms_idx) - 1) {
    int i = new_lms_idx[k], j = new_lms_idx[k + 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)) {
    vector<int> lms_sa = sa_is(lms_vec, cur + 1);
    REP (i, ssize(lms_idx))
        new_lms_idx[i] = lms_idx[lms_sa[i]];
}
induced_sort(vec, alpha, sa, sl, new_lms_idx);
return sa;
}
vector<int> suffix_array(const vector<int> &s, int alpha) {
    vector<int> vec(ssize(s) + 1);
    REP(i, ssize(s))
        vec[i] = s[i] + 1;
    vector<int> ret = sa_is(vec, alpha + 2);
    return ret;
}
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 and j + k < n and s[i + k] == s[j + k])
            k++;
        lcp[rank[i]] = k;
    }
    return lcp;
}

```

```

    k++;
    lcp[rank[i]] = k;
}
lcp.pop_back();
lcp.insert(lcp.begin(), 0);
return lcp;
}

```

suffix-array-short

#17d27d

$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, 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[y[i]]]] = y[i];
        swap(x, y);
        p = 1, x[sa[0]] = 0;
        FOR(i, 1, n - 1) a = sa[i - 1], b = sa[i],
            x[b] = (y[a] == y[b] && y[a + j] == y[b + j]) ? p - 1 : p++;
    }
    FOR(i, 1, n - 1) rank[sa[i]] = i;
    for(int i = 0, j; i < n - 1; lcp[rank[i++]] = k)
        for(k && k--, j = sa[rank[i] - 1];
            s[i + k] == s[j + k]; k++);
    lcp.erase(lcp.begin());
    return {sa, lcp};
}

```

suffix-automaton

#0d0b7f

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

```

struct SuffixAutomaton {
    static constexpr int sigma = 26;
    using Node = array<int, sigma>; // map<int, int>
    Node new_node;

    vector<Node> edges;
}

```

```

vector<int> link = {-1}, length = {0};
int last = 0;

```

```

SuffixAutomaton() {
    new_node.fill(-1); // -1 - stan nieistniejący
    edges = {new_node}; // dodajemy stan startowy, który reprezentuje puste słowo
}

```

```

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

#3a1d53

$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$ 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 $up_edge_range[0]=(-1,-1)$, $parent[0]=0$, $slink[0]=1$.

```

struct SuffixTree {
    const int n;
    const vector<int> &_in;
}

```

```
vector<map<int, int>> sons;
vector<pair<int, int>> up_edge_range;
vector<int> parent, slink;

int tv = 0, tp = 0, ts = 2, la = 0;
void ukkadd(int c) {
    auto &lr = up_edge_range;
suff:
    if (lr[tv].second < tp) {
        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] = ts;
        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) {
            tv = sons[tv][_in[tp]]; tp += lr[tv].second - lr[tv].first + 1;
        }
        if (tp == lr[ts - 2].second + 1)
            slink[ts - 2] = tv;
        else
            slink[ts - 2] = ts;
        tp = lr[tv].second - (tp - lr[ts-2].second) + 2; goto suff;
    }
}

// Remember to append string with a hash.
SuffixTree(const vector<int> &in, int alpha)
: n(ssize(in)), _in(in), sons(2 * n + 1), up_edge_range(2 * n + 1, pair(0, n - 1)), parent(2 * n + 1), slink(2 * n + 1) {
    up_edge_range[0] = up_edge_range[1] = {-1, -1};
    slink[0] = 1;
    // When changing map to vector, fill sons exactly here with -1 and replace if in ukkadd with sons[tv][c] == -1.
    REP(ch, alpha)
        sons[1][ch] = 0;
    for(; la < n; ++la)
        ukkadd(in[la]);
}
};
```

Optymalizacje (9)

dp-1d1d

#15726f

$\mathcal{O}(n \log n)$, $n > 0$ długość paska, $\text{cost}(i, j)$ koszt odcinka $[i, j]$ Dla $a \leq b \leq c \leq d$ cost ma spełniać $\text{cost}(a, c) + \text{cost}(b, d) \leq \text{cost}(a, d) + \text{cost}(b, c)$. Dzieli pasek $[0, n]$ na odcinki $[0, \text{cuts}[0]], \dots, (\text{cuts}[i - 1], \text{cuts}[i])$, gdzie $\text{cuts}.\text{back}() == n - 1$, 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 $\mathcal{O}(n)$, należy przepisać overtake w oparciu o dodatkowe założenia, aby chodził w $\mathcal{O}(1)$.

```
pair<LL, vector<int>> dp_1d1d(int n, function<LL (int, int)> cost) {
    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 beg = n, end = n + 1;
        rg[beg] = end; lf[end] = beg;

        auto score = [&](int i, int j) {
            return dp[j].first + cost(j + 1, i);
        };

        auto overtake = [&](int a, int b, int mn) {
            int bp = mn - 1, bk = n;
            while (bk - bp > 1) {
                int bs = (bp + bk) / 2;
                if (score(bs, a) <= score(bs, b)) // tu
                    bs = bs;
                else
                    bp = bs;
            }
            return bk;
        };

        auto add = [&](int i, int mn) {
            if (lf[i] == beg)
                return;
            events[overtake(i, lf[i], mn)].emplace_back(i);
        };

        REP(i, n) {
            dp[i] = {cost(0, i), -1};
            REP(j, ssize(events[i])) {
                int x = events[i][j];
                if (dead[x])
                    continue;
                dead[lf[x]] = 1; lf[x] = lf[lf[x]];
                rg[lf[x]] = x; add(x, i);
            }
            if (rg[beg] != end)
                dp[i] = min(dp[i], {score(i, rg[beg]), rg[beg]}); // tu max
            lf[i] = lf[end]; rg[i] = end;
            rg[lf[i]] = i; lf[rg[i]] = i;
            add(i, i + 1);
        }

        vector<int> cuts;
        for (int p = n - 1; p != -1; p = dp[p].second)
            cuts.emplace_back(p);
        reverse(cuts.begin(), cuts.end());
        return pair(dp[n - 1].first, cuts);
    }
}
```

fio

#c28011

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

#ifdef WIN32
inline int getchar_unlocked() { return _getchar_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') {
        n = 10 * n + (c - '0');
        c = getchar_unlocked();
    }
    return n;
}

int fastin_negative() {
    int n = 0, negative = false, c = getchar_unlocked();
    while(c != '-' and (c < '0' or '9' < c))
        c = getchar_unlocked();
    if(c == '-') {
        negative = true;
        c = getchar_unlocked();
    }
    while('0' <= c and c <= '9') {
        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;
    }
    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
#99b095
 $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$, dla tablicy $\text{cost}(i, j)$ wylicza $\text{Dp}(i, j) = \min_{i \leq k < j} \text{dp}(i, k) + \text{dp}(k + 1, j) + \text{cost}(i, j)$. Działa tylko wtedy, gdy $\text{opt}(i, j - 1) \leq \text{opt}(i, j) \leq \text{opt}(i + 1, j)$, a jest to zawsze spełnione, gdy $\text{cost}(b, c) \leq \text{cost}(a, d)$ oraz $\text{cost}(a, c) + \text{cost}(b, d) \leq \text{cost}(a, d) + \text{cost}(b, c)$ dla $a \leq b \leq c \leq d$.

```
LL knuth_optimization(vector<vector<LL>> cost)
{
    int n = ssize(cost);
    vector dp(n, vector<LL>(n, numeric_limits<LL>::max()));
    vector opt(n, vector<int>(n));
    REP(i, n) {
        opt[i][i] = i;
        dp[i][i] = cost[i][i];
    }
    for(int i = n - 2; i >= 0; --i)
        FOR(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

#3d7116

$\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \max(w_i))$ zamiast typowego $\mathcal{O}(n \cdot \sum(w_i))$, pamięć $\mathcal{O}(n + \max(w_i))$, plecak zwracający największą otrzywalną sumę ciężarów $\leq \text{bound}$.

```
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;
for(b = 0; w_init + w[b] <= bound; ++b)
    w_init += w[b];

int W = *max_element(w.begin(), w.end());
vector<int> prev_s(2 * W, -1);
auto get = [&](vector<int> &v, LL i) -> int& {
    return v[i - (bound - W + 1)];
};

for(LL mu = bound + 1; mu <= bound + W; ++mu)
    get(prev_s, mu) = 0;
get(prev_s, w_init) = b;
FOR(t, b, ssize(w) - 1) {
    vector curr_s = prev_s;
    for(LL mu = bound - W + 1; mu <= bound; ++mu)
        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; --mu)
        for(int j = get(curr_s, mu) - 1; j >= get(prev_s, mu); --j)
            get(curr_s, mu - w[j]) = max(get(curr_s, mu - w[j]), j);
    swap(prev_s, curr_s);
}

for(LL mu = bound; mu >= 0; --mu)
    if(get(prev_s, mu) != -1)
```



```
    return mu;
    assert(false);
}
```

pragmy

#61c4f7
Pragmy do wypychania kolanem

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

random

#bc664b
Szybsze rand.

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

sos-dp

#a206d3
 $\mathcal{O}(n2^n)$, dla tablicy $A[i]$ oblicza tablicę $F[mask] = \sum_{i \subseteq mask} A[i]$, czyli sumę po podmaskach. Może też liczyć sumę po nadmaskach. sos_dp(2, {4, 3, 7, 2}) zwraca {4, 7, 11, 16}, sos_dp(2, {4, 3, 7, 2}, true) zwraca {16, 5, 9, 2}.

```
vector<LL> sos_dp(int n, vector<LL> A, bool nad = false) {
    int N = (1 << n);
    if (nad) REP(i, N / 2) swap(A[i], A[(N - 1) ^ i]);
    auto F = A;
    REP(i, n)
        REP(mask, N)
            if ((mask >> i) & 1)
                F[mask] += F[mask ^ (1 << i)];
    if (nad) REP(i, N / 2) swap(F[i], F[(N - 1) ^ i]);
    return F;
}
```

Utils (10)

dzien-probny

#2f76b1, includes: data-structures/ordered-set

Rzeczy do przetestowania w dzień próbny.

```
// alternatywne żmnoenie LL, gdyby na wypadek
// gdyby nie było __int128
LL l1mul(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::system_clock::now();

    while(true) {
        auto end = chrono::system_clock::now();
        int ms = int(chrono::duration_cast<chrono
            ::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() {
    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):
    global fib_mem
    while len(fib_mem) <= n:
        fib_mem.append(fib_mem[-2] + fib_mem[-1])
def main():
    # Write here. Use PyPy. Don't use list of
    # list -- use instead 1D list with indices i
    # + m * j.
    # Use a // b instead of a / b. Don't use
    # recursive functions (rec limit is approx
    # 1000).
    assert list(range(3, 6)) == [3, 4, 5]
```

```
s = set()
s.add(5)
for x in s:
    print(x)
s = [2 * x for x in s]
print(eval("s[0] + 10"))
m = {}
m[5] = 6
assert 5 in m
assert list(m) == [5] # only keys!
line_list = list(map(int, input().split()))
# gets a list of integers in the line
print(line_list)
print(' '.join(["a", "b", str(5)]))
while True:
    try:
        line_int = int(input())
    except Exception as e:
        break
main()
```