Team Contest Reference

ChaosKITs Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

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1 Datenstrukturen

1.1 Union-Find

```
vector<int> parent, rank2; //manche Compiler verbieten Variable mit Namen rank
2
3
   int findSet(int n) { //Pfadkompression
       if (parent[n] != n) parent[n] = findSet(parent[n]);
4
5
       return parent[n];
6
7
   void linkSets(int a, int b) { //union by rank
9
       if (rank2[a] < rank2[b]) parent[a] = b;</pre>
10
       else if (rank2[b] < rank2[a]) parent[b] = a;</pre>
11
12
           parent[a] = b;
13
           rank2[b]++;
14
15
   }
16
   void unionSets(int a, int b) {
17
18
       if (findSet(a) != findSet(b)) linkSets(findSet(a), findSet(b));
19
```

1.2 Segmentbaum

```
int a[MAX_N], m[4 * MAX_N];
2
3
   int query(int x, int y, int k = 0, int X = 0, int Y = MAX_N - 1) {
4
       if (x <= X && Y <= y) return m[k];</pre>
5
       if (y < X \mid \mid Y < x) return -10000000000; //ein "neutrales" Element
6
       int M = (X + Y) / 2;
7
       return max(query(x, y, 2 * k + 1, X, M), query(x, y, 2 * k + 2, M + 1, Y));
8
9
10
   void update(int i, int v, int k = 0, int X = 0, int Y = MAX_N - 1) {
11
       if (i < X \mid | Y < i) return;
12
       if (X == Y) {
13
           m[k] = v;
14
           a[i] = v;
15
           return;
16
17
       int M = (X + Y) / 2;
       update(i, v, 2 * k + 1, X, M);
18
       update(i, v, 2 * k + 2, M + 1, Y);
19
       m[k] = max(m[2 * k + 1], m[2 * k + 2]);
20
21
22
23
   void init(int k = 0, int X = 0, int Y = MAX_N - 1) {
24
       if (X == Y) {
25
           m[k] = a[X];
26
           return;
27
28
       int M = (X + Y) / 2;
       init(2 * k + 1, X, M);
29
30
       init(2 * k + 2, M + 1, Y);
31
       m[k] = max(m[2 * k + 1], m[2 * k + 2]);
32
```

1.3 Range Minimum Query

```
vector<int> data(RMQ_SIZE);
vector<vector<int>> rmq(floor(log2(RMQ_SIZE)) + 1, vector<int>(RMQ_SIZE));

void initRMQ() {
```

```
5
       for(int i = 0, s = 1, ss = 1; s \leftarrow RMQ_SIZE; ss = s, s* = 2, i++) {
6
            for(int 1 = 0; 1 + s <= RMQ_SIZE; 1++) {</pre>
7
                if(i == 0) rmq[0][1] = 1;
8
                else {
9
                     int r = 1 + ss;
10
                     rmq[i][1] = (data[rmq[i-1][1]] \le data[rmq[i-1][r]] ? rmq[i-1][1] : rmq[i-1][r]);
11
12
            }
13
14
15
   //returns index of minimum! [a, b)
   int queryRMQ(int 1, int r) {
16
17
       if(1 >= r) return 1;
       int s = floor(log2(r-1)); r = r - (1 << s);
18
19
       return (data[rmq[s][1]] <= data[rmq[s][r]] ? rmq[s][1] : rmq[s][r]);</pre>
20
   }
```

1.4 STL-Tree

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
  #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
  #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
  using namespace std; using namespace __gnu_pbds;
  typedef tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update> Tree;
6
   int main() {
7
       Tree X;
8
       for (int i = 1; i <= 16; i <<= 1) X.insert(i); // {1, 2, 4, 8, 16}
9
       cout << *X.find_by_order(3) << endl; // => 8
10
       cout << X.order_of_key(10) << endl; // => 4 = successor of 10 = min i such that X[i] >= 10
11
       return 0;
12
   }
```

2 Graphen

2.1 Minimale Spannbäume

Benutze Algorithmus von Kruskal oder Algorithmus von Prim.

Schnitteigenschaft Für jeden Schnitt *C* im Graphen gilt: Gibt es eine Kante *e*, die echt leichter ist als alle anderen Schnittkanten, so gehört diese zu allen minimalen Spannbäumen. (⇒ Die leichteste Kante in einem Schnitt kann in einem minimalen Spannbaum verwendet werden.)

Kreiseigenschaft Für jeden Kreis *K* im Graphen gilt: Die schwerste Kante auf dem Kreis ist nicht Teil des minimalen Spannbaums.

2.2 Kürzeste Wege

2.2.1 Algorithmus von Dijkstra

Kürzeste Pfade in Graphen ohne negative Kanten.

```
priority_queue<ii, vector<ii>, greater<ii> > pq;
  vector<int> dist;
3
  dist.assign(NUM_VERTICES, INF);
4
   dist[0] = 0;
5
   pq.push(ii(0, 0));
7
   while (!pq.empty()) {
8
       ii front = pq.top(); pq.pop();
9
       int curNode = front.second, curDist = front.first;
10
11
       if (curDist > dist[curNode]) continue;
12
13
       for (int i = 0; i < (int)adjlist[curNode].size(); i++) {</pre>
14
           int nextNode = adjlist[curNode][i].first, nextDist = curDist + adjlist[curNode][i].second;
15
```

```
if (nextDist < dist[nextNode]) {
          dist[nextNode] = nextDist; pq.push(ii(nextDist, nextNode));

          }
}
</pre>
```

2.2.2 Bellmann-Ford-Algorithmus

Kürzestes Pfade in Graphen mit negativen Kanten. Erkennt negative Zyklen.

```
//n = number of vertices, edges is vector of edges
   dist.assign(n, INF); dist[0] = 0;
   parent.assign(n, -1);
   for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
4
5
       for (j = 0; j < (int)edges.size(); j++) {
6
            if (dist[edges[j].from] + edges[j].cost < dist[edges[j].to]) {</pre>
7
                dist[edges[j].to] = dist[edges[j].from] + edges[j].cost;
8
                parent[edges[j].to] = edges[j].from;
9
            }
10
       }
11
   //now dist and parent are correct shortest paths
12
   //next lines check for negative cycles
14
   for (j = 0; j < (int)edges.size(); j++) {
        \textbf{if} \ (\texttt{dist[edges[j].from]} \ + \ \texttt{edges[j].cost} \ < \ \texttt{dist[edges[j].to])} \ \{ \\
15
            //NEGATIVE CYCLE found
16
17
18
   }
```

2.2.3 FLOYD-WARSHALL-Algorithmus

Alle kürzesten Pfade im Graphen.

```
//initialize adjmat, adjmat[i][i] = 0, adjmat[i][j] = INF if no edge is between i and j, length otherwise
for (k = 0; k < MAX_V; k++) {
    for (i = 0; i < MAX_V; i++) {
        for (j = 0; j < MAX_V; j++) {
            if (adjmat[i][k] + adjmat[k][j] < adjmat[i][j]) adjmat[i][j] = adjmat[i][k] + adjmat[k][j];
}
}
}
</pre>
```

2.3 Strongly Connected Components (Tarjans-Algorithmus)

```
1
   int counter, sccCounter, n; //n == number of vertices
   vector<bool> visited, inStack;
   vector< vector<int> > adjlist;
   vector<int> d, low, sccs;
5
   stack<int> s;
6
7
   void visit(int v) {
8
       visited[v] = true;
9
       d[v] = counter;
10
       low[v] = counter;
11
       counter++;
12
       inStack[v] = true;
13
       s.push(v);
14
15
       for (int i = 0; i < (int)adjlist[v].size(); i++) {
16
           int u = adjlist[v][i];
17
           if (!visited[u]) {
               visit(u);
18
19
               low[v] = min(low[v], low[u]);
20
           } else if (inStack[u]) {
21
               low[v] = min(low[v], low[u]);
22
```

```
23
       }
24
       if (d[v] == low[v]) {
25
26
            int u;
27
           do {
28
                u = s.top();
29
                s.pop();
30
                inStack[u] = false;
31
                sccs[u] = sccCounter;
32
           } while(u != v);
33
            sccCounter++;
34
35
   }
36
37
   void scc() {
38
       //read adjlist
39
40
       visited.clear(); visited.assign(n, false);
41
       d.clear(); d.resize(n);
42
       low.clear(); low.resize(n);
43
       inStack.clear(); inStack.assign(n, false);
44
       sccs.clear(); sccs.resize(n);
45
46
       counter = 0;
47
       sccCounter = 0;
48
       for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
49
           if (!visited[i]) {
50
                visit(i);
51
52
53
       //sccs has the component for each vertex
54
   }
```

2.4 Artikulationspunkte und Brücken

```
vector< vector<int> > adjlist;
   vector<int> low;
2
3
   vector<int> d;
   vector<bool> isArtPoint;
   vector< vector<int> > bridges; //nur fuer Bruecken
   int counter = 0;
8
   void visit(int v, int parent) {
9
       d[v] = low[v] = ++counter;
10
       int numVisits = 0, maxlow = 0;
11
       for (vector<int>::iterator vit = adjlist[v].begin(); vit != adjlist[v].end(); vit++) {
12
13
            if (d[*vit] == 0) {
14
                numVisits++;
                visit(*vit, v);
15
16
                if (low[*vit] > maxlow) {
17
                     maxlow = low[*vit];
18
19
20
                if (low[*vit] > d[v]) { //nur fuer Bruecken
21
                     bridges[v].push_back(*vit); bridges[*vit].push_back(v);
22
                }
23
24
                low[v] = min(low[v], low[*vit]);
25
                \textbf{if} \ (\texttt{d[*vit]} \ < \ \texttt{low[v]}) \ \{\\
26
27
                     low[v] = d[*vit];
28
29
           }
30
31
32
       if (parent == -1) {
33
            if (numVisits > 1) isArtPoint[v] = true;
34
       } else {
```

```
35
           if (maxlow >= d[v]) isArtPoint[v] = true;
36
37
   }
38
39
   void findArticulationPoints() {
       low.clear(); low.resize(adjlist.size());
40
41
       d.clear(); d.assign(adjlist.size(), 0);
42
       isArtPoint.clear(); isArtPoint.assign(adjlist.size(), false);
       bridges.clear(); isBridge.resize(adjlist.size()); //nur fuer Bruecken
43
44
       for (int v = 0; v < (int)adjlist.size(); v++) {</pre>
45
           if (d[v] == 0) visit(v, -1);
46
47
   }
```

2.5 Eulertouren

- Zyklus existiert, wenn jeder Knoten geraden Grad hat (ungerichtet), bzw. bei jedem Knoten Ein- und Ausgangsgrad übereinstimmen (gerichtet).
- Pfad existiert, wenn alle bis auf (maximal) zwei Knoten geraden Grad haben (ungerichtet), bzw. bei allen Knoten bis auf zwei Ein- und Ausgangsgrad übereinstimmen, wobei einer eine Ausgangskante mehr hat (Startknoten) und einer eine Eingangskante mehr hat (Endknoten).
- Je nach Aufgabenstellung überprüfen, wie isolierte Punkte interpretiert werden sollen.
- Der Code unten läuft in Linearzeit. Wenn das nicht notwenidg ist (oder bestimmte Sortierungen verlangt werden), gehts mit einem set einfacher.

```
1 VISIT(v):
2    forall e=(v,w) in E
3    delete e from E
4    VISIT(w)
5    print e
```

Abbildung 1: Idee für Eulerzyklen

```
vector< vector<int> > adjlist;
1
   vector< vector<int> > otherIdx;
3
   vector<int> cycle;
   vector<int> validIdx;
5
   void swapEdges(int n, int a, int b) { // Vertauscht Kanten mit Indizes a und b von Knoten n.
6
7
       int neighA = adjlist[n][a];
8
       int neighB = adjlist[n][b];
9
       int idxNeighA = otherIdx[n][a];
10
       int idxNeighB = otherIdx[n][b];
       swap(adjlist[n][a], adjlist[n][b]);
11
12
       swap(otherIdx[n][a], otherIdx[n][b]);
13
       otherIdx[neighA][idxNeighA] = b;
14
       otherIdx[neighB][idxNeighB] = a;
15
16
17
   void removeEdge(int n, int i) { // Entfernt Kante i von Knoten n (und die zugehoerige Rueckwaertskante).
18
       int other = adjlist[n][i];
       if (other == n) { //Schlingen
19
20
           validIdx[n]++;
21
           return;
22
23
       int otherIndex = otherIdx[n][i];
24
       validIdx[n]++;
25
       if (otherIndex != validIdx[other]) {
26
           swapEdges(other, otherIndex, validIdx[other]);
27
28
       validIdx[other]++;
29
30
31
   //findet Eulerzyklus an Knoten n startend
   //teste vorher, dass Graph zusammenhaengend ist! (isolierte Punkte sind ok)
```

```
33 //teste vorher, ob Eulerzyklus ueberhaupt existiert!
34
   void euler(int n) {
35
       while (validIdx[n] < (int)adjlist[n].size()) {</pre>
36
           int nn = adjlist[n][validIdx[n]];
37
           removeEdge(n, validIdx[n]);
38
           euler(nn);
39
40
       cycle.push_back(n); //Zyklus am Ende in cycle
41
   }
```

2.6 Lowest Common Ancestor

```
1
  //RMQ muss hinzugefuegt werden!
   vector<int> visited(2*MAX_N), first(MAX_N, 2*MAX_N), depth(2*MAX_N);
3
  vector<vector<int>> graph(MAX_N);
5
   void initLCA(int gi, int d, int &c) {
       visited[c] = gi, depth[c] = d, first[gi] = min(c, first[gi]), c++;
6
7
       for(int gn : graph[gi]) {
8
           initLCA(gn, d+1, c);
9
           visited[c] = gi, depth[c] = d, c++;
10
11
  }
12
   //[a, b]
13 int getLCA(int a, int b) {
       return visited[queryRMQ(min(first[a], first[b]), max(first[a], first[b]))];
14
15
16
  //=> int c = 0; initLCA(0,0,c); initRMQ(); done!
```

2.7 Max-Flow (Edmonds-Karp-Algorithmus)

```
int s, t, f; //source, target, single flow
  int res[MAX_V][MAX_V]; //adj-matrix
   vector< vector<int> > adjList;
   int p[MAX_V]; //bfs spanning tree
   void augment(int v, int minEdge) {
6
7
       if (v == s) { f = minEdge; return; }
8
       else if (p[v] != -1) {
9
           augment(p[v], min(minEdge, res[p[v]][v]));
10
           res[p[v]][v] -= f; res[v][p[v]] += f;
11
   }}
12
13
   int maxFlow() { //first inititalize res, adjList, s and t
14
       int mf = 0;
15
       while (true) {
16
           f = 0:
           bitset<MAX_V> vis; vis[s] = true;
17
18
           queue<int> q; q.push(s);
19
           memset(p, -1, sizeof(p));
20
           while (!q.empty()) { //BFS
21
               int u = q.front(); q.pop();
22
               if (u == t) break;
23
               for (int j = 0; j < (int)adjList[u].size(); <math>j++) {
24
                    int v = adjList[u][j];
25
                    if (res[u][v] > 0 \&\& !vis[v]) {
26
                        vis[v] = true; q.push(v); p[v] = u;
27
28
29
           augment(t, INF); //add found path to max flow
30
           if (f == 0) break;
31
           mf += f:
32
33
       return mf:
34
   }
```

2.7.1 Maximum Edge Disjoint Paths

Finde die maximale Anzahl Pfade von *s* nach *t*, die keine Kante teilen.

- 1. Setze *s* als Quelle, *t* als Senke und die Kapazität jeder Kante auf 1.
- 2. Der maximale Fluss entspricht der unterschiedlichen Pfade ohne gemeinsame Kanten.

2.7.2 Maximum Independent Paths

Finde die maximale Anzahl Pfade von *s* nach *t*, die keinen Knoten teilen.

- 1. Setze s als Quelle, t als Senke und die Kapazität jeder Kante und jedes Knotens auf 1.
- 2. Der maximale Fluss entspricht der unterschiedlichen Pfade ohne gemeinsame Knoten.

2.7.3 Maximal Cardinatlity Bipartite Mathcing

```
1
   vector< vector<int> > adjlist;
   vector<int> pairs; //for every node, stores the matching node on the other side or -1
3
   vector<bool> visited;
5
   bool dfs(int i) {
       if (visited[i]) return false;
6
7
       visited[i] = true;
8
       for (vector<int>::iterator vit = adjlist[i].begin(); vit != adjlist[i].end(); vit++) {
9
           if (pairs[*vit] < 0 || dfs(pairs[*vit])) {</pre>
10
               pairs[*vit] = i; pairs[i] = *vit; return true;
11
12
13
       return false;
14
   }
15
   int kuhn(int n, int m) { // n = nodes on left side (numbered 0..n-1), m = nodes on the right side
16
17
       pairs.assign(n + m, -1);
18
       int ans = 0:
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
19
20
           visited.assign(n + m, false);
21
           ans += dfs(i):
22
23
       return ans; //size of the MCBM
24
   }
```

3 Geometrie

3.1 Closest Pair

```
1
   double squaredDist(point a, point b) {
2
       return (a.first-b.first) * (a.first-b.first) + (a.second-b.second) * (a.second-b.second);
3
4
5
   bool compY(point a, point b) {
6
       if (a.second == b.second) return a.first < b.first;</pre>
7
       return a.second < b.second;</pre>
8
9
10
   double shortestDist(vector<point> &points) {
11
       //check that points.size() > 1 and that ALL POINTS ARE DIFFERENT
12
       set<point, bool(*)(point, point)> status(compY);
13
       sort(points.begin(), points.end());
14
       double opt = 1e30, sqrtOpt = 1e15;
15
       auto left = points.begin(), right = points.begin();
16
       status.insert(*right); right++;
17
18
       while (right != points.end()) {
19
           if (fabs(left->first - right->first) >= sqrt0pt) {
20
               status.erase(*(left++));
           } else {
21
```

```
auto lower = status.lower_bound(point(-1e20, right->second - sqrt0pt));
22
23
                auto upper = status.upper_bound(point(-1e20, right->second + sqrt0pt));
                while (lower != upper) {
24
25
                    double cand = squaredDist(*right, *lower);
26
                    if (cand < opt) {</pre>
27
                        opt = cand;
28
                         sqrt0pt = sqrt(opt);
29
                    }
30
                    ++lower;
31
                }
32
                status.insert(*(right++));
33
34
35
       return sqrtOpt;
36
```

3.2 Geraden

```
struct pt { //complex<double> does not work here, becuase we need to set pt.x and pt.y
2
       double x, y;
3
       pt() {};
4
       pt(double x, double y) : x(x), y(y) {};
5
   };
6
7
   struct line {
8
       double a, b, c; //a*x+b*y+c, b=0 <=> vertical line, b=1 <=> otherwise
9
   };
10
11
   line pointsToLine(pt p1, pt p2) {
12
       line 1:
13
       if (fabs(p1.x - p2.x) < EPSILON) {</pre>
           l.a = 1; l.b = 0.0; l.c = -p1.x;
14
15
       } else {
16
           1.a = -(double)(p1.y - p2.y) / (p1.x - p2.x);
17
           1.b = 1.0:
18
           1.c = -(double)(1.a * p1.x) - p1.y;
19
20
       return 1;
21
22
23
   bool areParallel(line 11, line 12) {
24
       return (fabs(l1.a - 12.a) < EPSILON) && (fabs(l1.b - 12.b) < EPSILON);
25
26
27
   bool areSame(line 11, line 12) {
28
       return areParallel(11, 12) && (fabs(11.c - 12.c) < EPSILON);</pre>
29
30
31
   bool areIntersect(line 11, line 12, pt &p) {
       if (areParallel(11, 12)) return false;
32
33
       p.x = (12.b * 11.c - 11.b * 12.c) / (12.a * 11.b - 11.a * 12.b);
34
       if (fabs(11.b) > EPSILON) p.y = -(11.a * p.x + 11.c);
35
       else p.y = -(12.a * p.x + 12.c);
       return true;
36
37
   }
```

3.3 Konvexe Hülle

```
1 struct point {
2    double x, y;
3    point(){} point(double x, double y) : x(x), y(y) {}
4    bool operator <(const point &p) const {
5       return x < p.x || (x == p.x && y < p.y);
6    }
7  };
8</pre>
```

```
9 // 2D cross product.
10 // Return a positive value, if OAB makes a counter-clockwise turn,
11 \mid // negative for clockwise turn, and zero if the points are collinear.
12 double cross(const point &0, const point &A, const point &B){
     double d = (A.x - 0.x) * (B.y - 0.y) - (A.y - 0.y) * (B.x - 0.x);
13
14
     if (fabs(d) < 1e-9) return 0.0;
15
     return d;
16 }
17
18 // Returns a list of points on the convex hull in counter-clockwise order.
19
   // Colinear points are not in the convex hull, if you want colinear points in the hull remove "=" in the CCW-
20
   // Note: the last point in the returned list is the same as the first one.
21
   vector<point> convexHull(vector<point> P){
22
     int n = P.size(), k = 0;
23
     vector<point> H(2*n);
24
25
     // Sort points lexicographically
26
     sort(P.begin(), P.end());
27
28
     // Build lower hull
     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
29
30
       while (k \ge 2 \&\& cross(H[k-2], H[k-1], P[i]) \le 0.0) k--;
31
       H[k++] = P[i];
32
33
     // Build upper hull
34
35
     for (int i = n-2, t = k+1; i >= 0; i--) {
36
       while (k >= t \&\& cross(H[k-2], H[k-1], P[i]) <= 0.0) k--;
37
       H[k++] = P[i];
38
39
40
     H.resize(k);
41
     return H;
42
```

3.4 Formeln - std::complex

```
1 //komplexe Zahlen als Darstellung fuer Punkte
2 typedef pt complex < double >;
3 //Winkel zwischen Punkt und x-Achse in [0, 2 * PI), Winkel zwischen a und b
4 \mid double \text{ angle = arg (a), angle_a_b = arg (a - b);}
  //Punkt rotiert um Winkel theta
6 pt a_rotated = a * exp (pt (0, theta));
7 //Mittelpunkt des Dreiecks abc
8 \mid pt \ centroid = (a + b + c) / 3;
  //Skalarprodukt
10
  double dot(pt a, pt b) {
       return real(conj(a) * b);
11
12 }
13 //Kreuzprodukt, 0, falls kollinear
14 double cross(pt a, pt b) {
15
       return imag(conj(a) * b);
16 }
17
  //wenn Eckpunkte bekannt
18
  double areaOfTriangle(pt a, pt b, pt c) {
19
       return abs(cross(b - a, c - a)) / 2.0;
20
21
  //wenn Seitenlaengen bekannt
  double areaOfTriangle(double a, double b, double c) {
22
23
       double s = (a + b + c) / 2;
24
       return sqrt(s * (s-a) * (s-b) * (s-c));
25 }
26 // Sind die Dreiecke a1, b1, c1, and a2, b2, c2 aehnlich?
27 // Erste Zeile testet Aehnlichkeit mit gleicher Orientierung,
28 // zweite Zeile testst Aehnlichkeit mit unterschiedlicher Orientierung
29
  bool similar (pt a1, pt b1, pt c1, pt a2, pt b2, pt c2) {
30
       return (
31
           (b2 - a2) * (c1 - a1) == (b1 - a1) * (c2 - a2) ||
```

```
32
           (b2 - a2) * (conj (c1) - conj (a1)) == (conj (b1) - conj (a1)) * (c2 - a2)
33
34 }
35
  //Linksknick von a->b nach a->c
   double ccw(pt a, pt b, pt c) {
36
       return cross(b - a, c - a); //<0 => falls Rechtsknick, 0 => kollinear, >0 => Linksknick
37
38
39
   //Streckenschnitt, Strecken a-b und c-d
  bool lineSegmentIntersection(pt a, pt b, pt c, pt d) {
41
       if (ccw(a, b, c) == 0 \&\& ccw(a, b, d) == 0) \{ //kollinear \}
42
           double dist = abs(a - b);
43
           return (abs(a - c) <= dist && abs(b - c) <= dist) || (abs(a - d) <= dist && abs(b - d) <= dist);
44
45
       return ccw(a, b, c) * ccw(a, b, d) <= 0 && ccw(c, d, a) * ccw(c, d, b) <= 0;
46
47
   //Entfernung von p zu a-b
48
   double distToLine(pt a, pt b, pt p) {
49
       return abs(cross(p - a, b - a)) / abs(b - a);
50
51
   //liegt p auf a-b
   bool pointOnLine(pt a, pt b, pt p) {
52
53
       return abs(distToLine(a, b, p)) < EPSILON;</pre>
54
55
   //testet, ob d in der gleichen Ebene liegt wie a, b, und c
56
   bool isCoplanar(pt a, pt b, pt c, pt d) {
57
       return (b - a) * (c - a) * (d - a) == 0;
58
59
  //berechnet den Flaecheninhalt eines Polygons (nicht selbstschneidend)
60
  double areaOfPolygon(vector<pt> &polygon) { //jeder Eckpunkt nur einmal im Vektor
61
       double res = 0; int n = polygon.size();
       for (int i = 0; i < (int)polygon.size(); i++)</pre>
62
           res += real(polygon[i]) * imag(polygon[(i + 1) % n]) - real(polygon[(i + 1) % n]) * imag(polygon[i]);
63
64
       return 0.5 * abs(res);
65
   //testet, ob sich zwei Rechtecke (p1, p2) und (p3, p4) schneiden (jeweils gegenueberliegende Ecken)
66
67
   bool rectIntersection(pt p1, pt p2, pt p3, pt p4) {
       double minx12 = min(real(p1), real(p2)), maxx12 = max(real(p1), real(p2));
68
69
       double minx34 = min(real(p3), real(p4)), maxx34 = max(real(p3), real(p4));
70
       double miny12 = min(imag(p1), imag(p2)), maxy12 = max(imag(p1), imag(p2));
71
       \label{eq:double_miny34} \textbf{double} \ \ \texttt{min(imag(p3), imag(p4)), maxy34} \ = \ \ \texttt{max(imag(p3), imag(p4));}
72
       return (maxx12 >= minx34) && (maxx34 >= minx12) && (maxy12 >= miny34) && (maxy34 >= miny12);
73
  }
   //testet, ob ein Punkt im Polygon liegt (beliebige Polygone)
75
   bool pointInPolygon(pt p, vector<pt> &polygon) { //jeder Eckpunkt nur einmal im Vektor
76
       pt rayEnd = p + pt(1, 1000000);
77
       int counter = 0, n = polygon.size();
78
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
79
           pt start = polygon[i], end = polygon[(i + 1) % n];
80
           if (lineSegmentIntersection(p, rayEnd, start, end)) counter++;
81
82
       return counter & 1;
83
  | }
```

4 Mathe

4.1 ggT, kgV, erweiterter euklidischer Algorithmus

```
1 //Accepted in Aufgabe mit Forderung: |X|+|Y| minimal (primaer) und X<=Y (sekundaer) 2 //hab aber keinen Beweis dafuer :)
```

```
3
  11 x, y, d; //a * x + b * y = d = ggT(a,b)
   void extendedEuclid(ll a, ll b) {
5
       if (!b) {
6
           x = 1; y = 0; d = a; return;
7
8
       extendedEuclid(b, a % b);
9
       11 x1 = y; 11 y1 = x - (a / b) * y;
       x = x1; y = y1;
10
11
  }
```

4.1.1 Multiplikatives Inverses von x in $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$

Sei $0 \le x < n$. Definiere d := gcd(x, n).

Falls d = 1:

- Erweiterter euklidischer Algorithmus liefert α und β mit $\alpha x + \beta n = 1$
- Nach Kongruenz gilt $\alpha x + \beta n \equiv \alpha x \equiv 1 \mod n$
- $x^{-1} :\equiv \alpha \mod n$

Falls $d \neq 1$: es existiert kein x^{-1}

4.2 Primzahlsieb von Eratosthenes

```
1
   vector<int> primes;
2
   void primeSieve(ll n) { //berechnet die Primzahlen kleiner n
3
       vector<int> isPrime(n,true);
4
       for(11 i = 2; i < n; i+=2) {</pre>
5
           if(isPrime[i]) {
6
                primes.push_back(i);
7
                if(i*i <= n) {
8
                    for(11 j = i; i*j < n; j+=2) isPrime[i*j] = false;
10
11
           if(i == 2) i--;
12
       }
13
   }
```

4.2.1 Faktorisierung

```
const ll PRIME_SIZE = 10000000;
1
   vector<int> primes; //call primeSieve(PRIME_SIZE); before
   //Factorize the number n
5
   vector<int> factorize(ll n) {
       vector < int > factor;
6
7
       11 \text{ num} = n;
8
       int pos = 0;
9
       while(num != 1) {
10
           if(num % primes[pos] == 0) {
11
               num /= primes[pos];
12
                factor.push_back(primes[pos]);
13
14
           else pos++;
15
           if(primes[pos]*primes[pos] > n) break;
16
17
       if(num != 1) factor.push_back(num);
18
       return factor;
19
  }
```

4.2.2 Mod-Exponent über \mathbb{F}_p

```
1 ll modPow(11 b, ll e, ll p) {
2     if (e == 0) return 1;
3     if (e == 1) return b;
4     ll half = modPow(b, e / 2, p), res = (half * half) % p;
5     if (e & 1) res *= b; res %= p;
6     return res;
7 }
```

4.3 LGS über \mathbb{F}_p

```
void normalLine(ll n, ll line, ll p) { //normalisiert Zeile line
1
       ll factor = multInv(mat[line][line], p); //Implementierung von oben
2
3
       for (11 i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
           mat[line][i] *= factor;
4
5
           mat[line][i] %= p;
6
7
       }
8
9
   void takeAll(ll n, ll line, ll p) { //zieht Vielfaches von line von allen anderen Zeilen ab
10
       for (11 i = 0; i < n; i++) {
11
           if (i == line) continue;
12
           ll diff = mat[i][line]; //abziehen
           for (11 j = 0; j <= n; j++) {
13
               mat[i][j] -= (diff * mat[line][j]) % p;
14
               while (mat[i][j] < 0) {
15
16
                    mat[i][j] += p;
17
18
           }
19
       }
20
   }
21
   void gauss(ll n, ll p) { //n x n+1-Matrix, Koerper F_p
22
       for (ll line = 0; line < n; line++) {
23
24
           normalLine(n, line, p);
25
           takeAll(n, line, p);
26
       }
27
   }
```

4.4 Binomialkoeffizienten

```
ll calc_binom(ll N, ll K) {
2
     11 r = 1, d;
3
     if (K > N) return 0;
4
     for (d = 1; d <= K; d++) {
        r *= N--;
5
6
        r /= d;
7
     }
8
     return r:
9
```

4.5 Satz von Sprague-Grundy

Weise jedem Zustand X wie folgt eine Grundy-Zahl g(X) zu:

```
g(X) := \min\{\mathbb{Z}_0^+ \setminus \{g(Y) \mid Y \text{ von } X \text{ aus direkt erreichbar}\}\}
```

X ist genau dann gewonnen, wenn g(X) > 0 ist.

Wenn man k Spiele in den Zuständen X_1, \ldots, X_k hat, dann ist die Grundy-Zahl des Gesamtzustandes $g(X_1) \oplus \ldots \oplus g(X_k)$.

4.6 Maximales Teilfeld

```
//N := length of field
   int maxStart = 1, maxLen = 0, curStart = 1, len = 0;
3
   double maxValue = 0, sum = 0;
   for (int pos = 0; pos < N; pos++) {
5
       sum += values[pos];
6
       len++:
7
       if (sum > maxValue) { // neues Maximum
8
           maxValue = sum; maxStart = curStart; maxLen = len;
9
10
       if (sum < 0) { // alles zuruecksetzen
11
           curStart = pos +2; len = 0; sum = 0;
12
13
   //maxSum := maximaler Wert, maxStart := Startposition, maxLen := Laenge der Sequenz
```

Obiger Code findet kein maximales Teilfeld, das über das Ende hinausgeht. Dazu:

- 1. finde maximales Teilfeld, das nicht übers Ende geht
- 2. berechne minimales Teilfeld, das nicht über den Rand geht (analog)
- 3. nimm Maximum aus gefundenem Maximalem und Allem\Minimalem

5 Strings

5.1 KNUTH-MORRIS-PRATT-Algorithmus

```
#include <iostream>
   #include <vector>
2
3
4
   using namespace std;
5
6
   //Preprocessing Substring sub for KMP-Search
7
   vector<int> kmp_preprocessing(string& sub) {
8
       vector<int> b(sub.size() + 1);
9
       b[0] = -1;
       int i = 0, j = -1;
10
11
       while(i < sub.size()) {</pre>
           while(j >= 0 \&\& sub[i] != sub[j])
12
13
               j = b[j];
14
           i++; j++;
15
           b[i] = j;
16
17
       return b;
18
19
   //Searching after Substring sub in s
21
   vector<int> kmp_search(string& s, string& sub) {
22
       vector<int> pre = kmp_preprocessing(sub);
23
       vector<int> result;
       int i = 0, j = -1;
24
25
       while(i < s.size()) {</pre>
           while(j >= 0 \&\& s[i] != sub[j])
26
27
                j = pre[j];
28
           i++; j++;
29
           if(j == sub.size()) {
30
                result.push_back(i-j);
31
                j = pre[j];
32
33
34
       return result;
35
```

5.2 Trie

```
//nur fuer kleinbuchstaben!
   struct node {
2
3
       node *(e)[26];
       int c = 0;//anzahl der woerter die an dem node enden.
4
5
       node() { for(int i = 0; i < 26; i++) e[i] = NULL; }
6
7
8
   void insert(node *root, string *txt, int s) {
9
       if(s >= txt->length()) root->c++;
10
       else {
11
           int idx = (int)((*txt).at(s) - 'a');
12
           if(root->e[idx] == NULL) {
13
               root -> e[idx] = new node();
14
15
           insert(root->e[idx], txt, s+1);
16
       }
17
   }
18
   int contains(node *root, string *txt, int s) {
19
20
       if(s >= txt->length()) return root->c;
21
       int idx = (int)((*txt).at(s) - 'a');
22
       if(root->e[idx] != NULL) {
23
               return contains(root->e[idx], txt, s+1);
24
       } else return 0;
25
   }
```

5.3 Suffix-Array

```
//longest common substring in one string (overlapping not excluded)
   //contains suffix array:-----
   int cmp(string &s,vector<vector<int>> &v, int i, int vi, int u, int l) {
      int vi2 = (vi + 1) \% 2, u2 = u + i / 2, 12 = 1 + i / 2;
5
      if(i == 1) return s[u] - s[1];
       else if (v[vi2][u] != v[vi2][1]) return (v[vi2][u] - v[vi2][1]);
7
      else \{ //beide groesser tifft nicht mehr ein, da ansonsten vorher schon unterschied in Laenge
8
           if(u2 >= s.length()) return -1;
9
           else if(12 >= s.length()) return 1;
10
           else return v[vi2][u2] - v[vi2][12];
11
      }
12
   }
13
14
   string lcsub(string s) {
15
      if(s.length() == 0) return "";
16
      vector<int> a(s.length());
17
      vector<vector<int>> v(2, vector<int>(s.length(), 0));
18
      int vi = 0;
19
      for(int k = 0; k < a.size(); k++) a[k] = k;
20
       for(int i = 1; i <= s.length(); i *= 2, vi = (vi + 1) % 2) {</pre>
21
           sort(a.begin(), a.end(), [&] (const int &u, const int &l) {
22
              23
          v[vi][a[0]] = 0;
24
25
           for(int z = 1; z < a.size(); z++) v[vi][a[z]] = v[vi][a[z-1]] + (cmp(s, v, i, vi, a[z], a[z-1]) == 0?
                0:1);
26
27
28
      int r = 0, m=0, c=0;
29
      for(int i = 0; i < a.size() - 1; i++) {</pre>
30
          c = 0;
31
           while(a[i]+c < s.length() && a[i+1]+c < s.length() && s[a[i]+c] == s[a[i+1]+c]) c++;
32
          if(c > m) r=i, m=c;
33
34
      return m == 0 ? "" : s.substr(a[r], m);
  }
35
```

5.4 Longest Common Substring

```
//longest common substring.
2
  struct lcse {
3
      int i = 0, s = 0;
  };
4
5
  string lcp(string s[2]) {
      if(s[0].length() == 0 || s[1].length() == 0) return "";
      vector<lcse> a(s[0].length()+s[1].length());
7
8
      length() ? 0 : 1);
9
      sort(a.begin(), a.end(), [&] (const lcse &u, const lcse &l) {
10
          int ui = u.i, li = l.i;
11
          \label{eq:while} \textbf{while}(\texttt{ui} \; < \; \texttt{s[u.s].length()} \; \; \& \; \; \texttt{li} \; < \; \texttt{s[l.s].length())} \; \; \{
12
             if(s[u.s][ui] < s[l.s][li]) return true;</pre>
13
             else if(s[u.s][ui] > s[l.s][li]) return false;
14
             ui++; li++;
15
16
          return !(ui < s[u.s].length());</pre>
17
      });
18
      int r = 0, m=0, c=0;
19
      for(int i = 0; i < a.size() - 1; i++) {
20
          if(a[i].s == a[i+1].s) continue;
21
          c = 0;
22
          [i+1].s][a[i+1].i+c]) c++;
23
          if(c > m) r=i, m=c;
24
25
      return m == 0 ? "" : s[a[r].s].substr(a[r].i, m);
26
```

5.5 Longest Common Subsequence

```
string lcss(string &a, string &b) {
2
       int m[a.length() + 1][b.length() + 1], x=0, y=0;
3
       memset(m, 0, sizeof(m));
4
       for(int y = a.length() - 1; y >= 0; y--) {
           for(int x = b.length() - 1; x >= 0; x--) {
5
               if(a[y] == b[x]) m[y][x] = 1 + m[y+1][x+1];
6
7
               else m[y][x] = max(m[y+1][x], m[y][x+1]);
8
9
       } //for length only: return m[0][0];
10
       string res;
11
       while(x < b.length() \&\& y < a.length()) {
12
           if(a[y] == b[x]) res += a[y++], x++;
13
           else if(m[y][x+1] > m[y+1][x+1]) x++;
14
           else y++;
15
16
       return res;
17
   }
```

6 Java

6.1 Introduction

- Compilen: javac main.java
- Ausführen: java main < sample.in
- Einlesen:

```
Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in); //java.util.Scanner
String line = in.nextLine(); //reads the next line of the input
int num = in.nextInt(); //reads the next token of the input as an int
double num2 = in.nextDouble(); //reads the next token of the input as a double
```

6.2 BigInteger

Hier ein kleiner überblick über die Methoden der Klasse BigInteger:

```
//Returns this +,*,/,- val
   BigInteger add(BigInteger val), multiply(BigInteger val), divide(BigInteger val), substract(BigInteger val)
2
4
   //Returns this\(^e\)
5
   BigInteger pow(BigInteger e)
7
   //Bit-Operations
   BigInteger and(BigInteger val), or(BigInteger val), xor(BigInteger val), not(), shiftLeft(int n), shiftRight(
        int n)
10
   //Returns the greatest common divisor of abs(this) and abs(val)
11
  BigInteger gcd(BigInteger val)
13
   //Returns this mod m, this\(^{-1}\) mod m, this\(^{e}\) mod m
  BigInteger mod(BigInteger m), modInverse(BigInteger m), modPow(BigInteger e, BigInteger m)
14
15
16
  //Returns the next number that is greater than this and that is probably a prime.
17
  BigInteger nextProbablePrime()
18
   //Converting BigInteger. Attention: If the BigInteger is to big the lowest bits were choosen which fits into
19
        the converted data-type.
20
   int intValue(), long longValue(), float floatValue(), double doubleValue()
```

7 Sonstiges

7.1 2-SAT

- 1. Bedingungen in 2-CNF formulieren.
- 2. Implikationsgraph bauen, $(a \lor b)$ wird zu $\neg a \Rightarrow b$ und $\neg b \Rightarrow a$.
- 3. Finde die starken Zusammenhangskomponenten.
- 4. Genau dann lösbar, wenn keine Variable mit ihrer Negation in einer SCC liegt.

7.2 Sortieren in Linearzeit

Wenn die Eingabe aus einem kleinen Intervall [0, n) stammt ist Bucketsort bucketSort(vector<int> ..., n); schneller.

7.2.1 Bucketsort

```
vector<int> res;
   void bucketSort(vector<int> &a) { //stores result in global vector res
3
       int c[BUCKETS] = {0};
       for (int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); i++) c[a[i]]++;</pre>
5
       int C = 0:
6
       for (int i = 0; i < BUCKETS; i++) {
7
           int tmp = C;
8
           C += c[i];
9
           c[i] = tmp;
10
11
       res.resize(a.size());
12
       for (int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); i++) {
13
           res[c[a[i]]] = a[i];
14
           c[a[i]]++;
15
       }
16
  }
```

7.2.2 LSD-Radixsort

```
1
  2
3
  int getLongestNumber(vector<int> &a) {
      int res = 0;
4
5
      for (int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); i++) res = max(res, (int)ceil(log10(a[i]) + 1));
6
7
  }
8
9
  int getIthDigit(int digit, int i) {
10
      return (digit / p[i]) % 10;
11
12
13
  void radixSort(vector<int> &a) {
14
      int digits = getLongestNumber(a);
15
      for (int d = 0; d < digits; d++) {
16
         vector<int> bucket[10];
17
         for(int i = 0; i < (int)a.size(); i++)
18
             bucket[getIthDigit(a[i],d)].push_back(a[i]);
19
         a.clear();
20
         for(int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
21
             copy(bucket[i].begin(), bucket[i].end(), back_inserter(a));
22
      }
23
```