



## Notebook - Maratona de Programação

DSUm balão da cor sim cor não

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# 1 Algoritmos

## 1.1 Busca Binaria

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 bool check(int valor, int x) {
5     return valor <= x;
6 }
7
8 int bb(int a, int b, int x){
9     int l = a;
10    int r = b;
11    while (l < r) {
12        int mid = (l + r) / 2;
13        if (check(mid, x)) r = mid;
14        else l = mid + 1;
15    }
16    return l;
17 }
18
19 bool check(int valor) {
20     return valor <= 10;
21 }
22
23 int bb_menor(int a, int b){
24     int l = a;
25     int r = b;
26     while (l < r) {
27         int mid = (l + r) / 2;
28         if (check(mid)) r = mid;
29         else l = mid + 1;
30     }
31
32     return l;
33 }
34
35
36 int bb_maior(int a, int b){
37     int l = a;
38     int r = b;
39     while (l < r) {
40         int mid = (l + r) / 2;
41         if (!check(mid)) r = mid;
42         else l = mid + 1;
43     }
44 }
```

## 1.2 Busca Binaria Double

```
1 //
2 // Complexidade : O(NlogN)
3
4 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
5 using namespace std;
6
7 typedef long long ll;
8 typedef long double ld;
9 const ld EPS = 1e-9;
10
11 ll check(ld x, vector<int> &v){
12     ll sum = 0;
13     for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
14         sum += (v[i]/x);
15     }
16     return sum;
17 }
18
19 int main(){
20     int n, k;
21     cin>>n>>k;
```

```
22     vector<int> v(n);
23     for(int i=0; i<n; i++)cin>>v[i];
24
25     ld l=0.0000000, r=100000000.00000000;
26     ld mid;
27     while(r-l>EPS){
28         mid = (ld)((l + r)/2);
29         if (check(mid, v)>=k){
30             l=mid;
31         }
32         else{
33             r = mid;
34         }
35     }
36     cout<<fixed<<setprecision(7)<<mid<<endl;
37
38     return 0;
39 }
```

## 1.3 Busca Ternaria

```
1 // Uma busca em uma curva, avaliando dois pontos
   diferentes
2 // Complexidade: O(Nlog3N)
3
4 double check(vector<int> v, vector<int> t, double x){
5     double ans = 0;
6     for(int i=0; i<v.size(); i++){
7         ans = max(ans, (double)(abs(v[i]-x) + t[i]));
8     }
9     return ans;
10 }
11
12 int32_t main(){ sws;
13
14     int t; cin>>t;
15     while(t--){
16         int n; cin>>n;
17         vector<int> v(n);
18         vector<int> t(n);
19         input(v);
20         input(t);
21
22         double ans = 0.0;
23         double l=0.0, r=1e9;
24         while(r-l >= EPS){
25
26             double mid1 = (double) l + (r - l) / 3;
27             double mid2 = (double) r - (r - l) / 3;
28
29             double x1 = check(v, t, mid1);
30             double x2 = check(v, t, mid2);
31
32             if(x1 < x2){
33                 r = mid2;
34             }else{
35                 l = mid1;
36                 ans = l;
37             }
38         }
39         cout<<fixed<<setprecision(7);
40         cout<<ans<<endl;
41     }
42     return 0;
43 }
```

## 1.4 Delta

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main(){
```

```

5     int n, q;
6     cin >> n >> q;
7     vector<int> v(n,0);
8     vector<int> delta(n+2, 0);
9
10    while(q--){
11        int l, r, x;
12        cin >> l >> r >> x;
13        delta[l] += x;
14        delta[r+1] -= x;
15    }
16
17    int atual = 0;
18    for(int i=0; i < n; i++){
19        atual += delta[i];
20        v[i] = atual;
21    }
22
23    for(int i=0; i < n; i++){
24        cout << v[i] << " ";
25    }
26    cout << endl;
27
28    return 0;
29 }

```

## 1.5 Fast Exponentiation

```

1 // recursivo
2 int fast_exp(int base, int e, int m){
3     if(!e) return 1;
4     int ans = fast_exp(base * base % m, e/2, m);
5     if(e % 2) return base * ans % m;
6     else return ans;
7 }
8 //iterativo
9 int fast_exp(int base, int e, int m) {
10    int ret = 1;
11    while (e) {
12        if (e & 1) ret = (ret * base) % m;
13        e >>= 1;
14        base = (base * base) % m;
15    }
16    return ret;
17 }

```

## 1.6 Psum

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 #define input(x) for (auto &it : x) cin >> it
5 typedef long long ll;
6 vector<ll> psum(1e5);
7
8 int solve(int l, int r){
9     if(l==0) return psum[r];
10    else return psum[r] - psum[l-1];
11 }
12
13 int main(){
14
15     int n, q;
16     cin>>n>>q;
17
18     vector<int> v(n);
19     input(v);
20     for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
21         if(i==0) psum[i] = v[i];
22         else psum[i] = psum[i-1] + v[i];
23     }
24     while(q--){

```

```

25         int l, r;
26         cin>>l>>r;
27
28         cout<<(solve(l,r))<<endl;
29     }
30
31     return 0;
32 }

```

## 1.7 Psum2d

```

1 int psum[MAX][MAX];
2
3 int32_t main(){ sws;
4     int t; cin>>t;
5     while(t--){
6         memset(psum, 0, sizeof(psum));
7         int n, q; cin>>n>>q;
8
9         for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
10             int x, y;
11             cin>>x>>y;
12
13             psum[x][y] += x*y;
14         }
15
16         for(int i=1; i<MAX; i++){
17             for(int j=1; j<MAX; j++){
18                 psum[i][j] += psum[i-1][j];
19             }
20
21             for(int i=1; i<MAX; i++){
22                 for(int j=1; j<MAX; j++){
23                     psum[i][j] += psum[i][j-1];
24                 }
25             }
26
27             for(int i=0; i<q; i++){
28                 int x1, y1, x2, y2;
29                 cin>>x1>>y1>>x2>>y2;
30                 x2--; y2--;
31
32                 int soma = psum[x1][y1] + psum[x2][y2] -
33                     psum[x2][y1] - psum[x1][y2];
34                 cout<<soma<<endl;
35             }
36         }
37     }
38     return 0;
39 }

```

## 2 DP

### 2.1 Convex Hull Opt

```

1 // utiliza-se convexhull tricky geralmente para dp 0(
2 // 2n), onde para cada elemento, percorre os
3 // elementos anteriores à ele.
4 // o objetivo é iterar pelo j e transformar o i em
5 // constante para criar retas e assim, encontrar o
6 // max. ou min.
7 // convex foi feito para achar o max, caso queira o
8 // min. troque o sinal de todos os j's
9 // reta ax + b, onde x é em função de i. Transforma em
10 // um for ós, onde os i's são atribuídas em dp[i]
11 // e soma-se à ela o cht.eval(x da reta)
12 // logo depois, faz cht.insert_line(a da reta, b da
13 // reta)
14
15 // algoritmo
16 const ll is_query = -(1LL<<62);
17 struct line {
18     ll m, b;

```

```

11 mutable function<const line*> succ;
12 bool operator<(const line& rhs) const {
13     if (rhs.b != is_query) return m < rhs.m;
14     const line* s = succ();
15     if (!s) return 0;
16     ll x = rhs.m;
17     return b - s->b < (s->m - m) * x;
18 }
19 };
20
21 struct dynamic_hull : public multiset<line> { // will
    maintain upper hull for maximum
22     const ll inf = LLONG_MAX;
23     bool bad(iterator y) {
24         auto z = next(y);
25         if (y == begin()) {
26             if (z == end()) return 0;
27             return y->m == z->m && y->b <= z->b;
28         }
29         auto x = prev(y);
30         if (z == end()) return y->m == x->m && y->b
<= x->b;
31
32         /* compare two lines by slope, make sure
    denominator is not 0 */
33         ll v1 = (x->b - y->b);
34         if (y->m == x->m) v1 = x->b > y->b ? inf : -
inf;
35         else v1 /= (y->m - x->m);
36         ll v2 = (y->b - z->b);
37         if (z->m == y->m) v2 = y->b > z->b ? inf : -
inf;
38         else v2 /= (z->m - y->m);
39         return v1 >= v2;
40     }
41     void insert_line(ll m, ll b) {
42         auto y = insert({ m, b });
43         y->succ = [=] { return next(y) == end() ? 0 :
&*next(y); };
44         if (bad(y)) { erase(y); return; }
45         while (next(y) != end() && bad(next(y)))
erase(next(y));
46         while (y != begin() && bad(prev(y))) erase(
prev(y));
47     }
48     ll eval(ll x) {
49         auto l = *lower_bound((line) { x, is_query })
;
50         return l.m * x + l.b;
51     }
52 };
53
54 // antes do convex
55 vll dp(n+1, LLINF);
56 for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
57     ll x, a, b; tie(x, a, b) = v[i];
58     ll ans = LLINF; dp[i] = x*b + a;
59     for(int j=i-1; j>=1; j--){
60         ll x_bef, a_bef, b_bef; tie(x_bef, a_bef,
b_bef) = v[j];
61         ll val = -x_bef * b;
62         ans = min(ans, val + dp[j]);
63     }
64     dp[i] = min(dp[i], ans + x*b + a);
65 }
66
67 return 0;
68 }
69
70 // depois do convex
71 cht.insert_line(0, 0); // primeiro valor (no caso
72

```

dessa questao exemplo eh 0, 0)

```

74
75 for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
76     ll x, a, b; tie(x, a, b) = v[i];
77     dp[i] = x * b + a - cht.eval(b);
78     cht.insert_line(x, -dp[i]);
79 }
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```

## 2.2 Digit Dp

## 2.3 Dp

```

1 // DP - Dynamic Programming
2
3 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
4 using namespace std;
5
6 typedef long long ll;
7 const int MAX = 110;
8
9 int n;
10 int tab[MAX];
11 vector<int> v;
12
13 ll dp(int i){
14     if(i>=n) return 0;
15     if(tab[i] != -1) return tab[i];
16
17     int pega = v[i] + dp(i+2);
18     int npega = dp(i+1);
19
20     tab[i] = max(pega, npega);
21     return tab[i];
22 }
23

```

```

24 int main(){
25     memset(tab, -1, sizeof(tab));
26     cin>>n;
27
28     v.assign(n, 0);
29
30     cout<<dp(0)<<endl;
31
32     return 0;
33 }

```

## 2.4 Knapsack

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 #define int long long
5 #define ll long long
6 #define sws ios::sync_with_stdio(false);cin.tie( NULL
7 );cout.tie(NULL);
8 #define pb(x) push_back(x);
9 #define pii pair<int,int>
10 const int N = 1e3+5;
11
12 int n, t;
13 int tab[N][N];
14 bool pegou[N][N];
15 vector<pair<int,int>> v;
16
17 vector<int> resposta;
18
19 int dp(int idx, int dias){
20     if(idx >= n) return 0;
21     if(tab[idx][dias] != -1) return tab[idx][dias];
22
23     int pega=0;
24     if(dias+v[idx].first <= t){
25         pega = dp(idx+1, dias+v[idx].first)+v[idx].
26         second;
27     }
28
29     int npega = dp(idx+1, dias);
30
31     if(pega>npega) pegou[idx][dias] = true;
32
33     return tab[idx][dias] = max(pega, npega);
34 }
35
36 int32_t main(){
37     memset(tab, -1, sizeof(tab));
38     cin>>n>>t;
39     for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
40         int ti, di;
41         cin>>ti>>di;
42         v.push_back({ti, di});
43     }
44     dp(0, 0);
45     int i = 0, j = 0;
46     vector<int> ans;
47     // retornar os valores
48     while(i < n){
49         if(pegou[i][j]){
50             j += v[i].first;
51             ans.push_back(i+1);
52         }
53         i++;
54     }
55     cout<<ans.size()<<endl;
56     for(int i=0; i<ans.size(); i++){
57         cout<<ans[i]<<" ";
58     }

```

```

59 }

```

## 2.5 Lis

```

1 // Longest increase sequence
2 // O(nlogn)
3 multiset<int> S;
4 for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
5     auto it = S.upper_bound(vet[i]); // upper -
6     longest strictly increase sequence
7     if(it != S.end())
8         S.erase(it);
9     S.insert(vet[i]);
10 }
11 // size of the lis
12 int ans = S.size();
13
14 // return the elements in LIS
15 // see that later
16 // https://codeforces.com/blog/entry/13225?comment
17 // -180208
18
19 vi LIS(const vi &elements){
20     auto compare = [&](int x, int y) {
21         return elements[x] < elements[y];
22     };
23     set< int, decltype(compare) > S(compare);
24
25     vi previous( elements.size(), -1 );
26     for(int i=0; i<int( elements.size() ); ++i){
27         auto it = S.insert(i).first;
28         if(it != S.begin())
29             previous[i] = *prev(it);
30         if(*it == i and next(it) != S.end())
31             S.erase(next(it));
32     }
33
34     vi answer;
35     answer.push_back( *S.rbegin() );
36     while ( previous[answer.back()] != -1 )
37         answer.push_back( previous[answer.back()] );
38     reverse( answer.begin(), answer.end() );
39     return answer;
40 }

```

## 2.6 Mochila Iterativa

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 const int maxn = 110, maxp = 1e5+10;
5 const long long inf = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f; // ~= 10^18
6
7 int v[maxn], p[maxn];
8 long long dp[maxn][maxp];
9
10 int main() {
11     int n, C; scanf("%d %d", &n, &C);
12     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
13         scanf("%d %d", &p[i], &v[i]);
14
15     long long ans = 0;
16     // inicializando o vetor
17     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
18         for(int P = p[i]; P <= C; P++)
19             dp[i][P] = -inf;
20     // definindo o caso base
21     dp[0][0] = 0;
22
23     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
24         for(int P = 0; P <= C; P++) {
25             dp[i][P] = dp[i-1][P];
26             if(P >= p[i])

```

```

27         dp[i][P] = max(dp[i][P], dp[i-1][P-p[
28         i]] + v[i]);
29         ans = max(ans, dp[i][P]);
30     }
31 }
32 printf("%lld\n", ans);
33 }

```

## 2.7 Mochila Recursiva

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 const int maxn = 110, maxp = 1e5+10;
5
6 int v[maxn], p[maxn], n;
7 long long dp[maxn][maxp];
8 bool vis[maxn][maxp];
9
10 long long solve(int i, int P) {
11     if(i == n+1) return 0; // caso base, nao ha mais
12     itens para se considerar
13     if(vis[i][P]) return dp[i][P];
14     vis[i][P] = 1;
15
16     // primeira possibilidade, nao adicionar o
17     elemento
18     dp[i][P] = solve(i+1, P);
19
20     // segunda possibilidade, adicionar o elemento.
21     // Lembrar de tirar o maximo com o valor ja
22     calculado da primeira possibilidade
23     if(P >= p[i])
24         dp[i][P] = max(dp[i][P], solve(i+1, P - p[i])
25         + v[i]);
26
27     return dp[i][P];
28 }
29
30 int main() {
31     int C; scanf("%d %d", &n, &C);
32     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
33         scanf("%d %d", &p[i], &v[i]);
34     printf("%lld\n", solve(1, C));
35 }

```

## 3 ED

### 3.1 Bitwise

```

1 // Bitwise Operations
2
3 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
4 using namespace std;
5
6 // Verificar se o bit esta ligado
7 bool isSet(int bitPosition, int number) {
8     bool ret = ((number & (1 << bitPosition)) != 0);
9     return ret;
10 }
11
12 // Ligar o bit
13 bool setBit(int bitPosition, int number) {
14     return (number | (1 << bitPosition));
15 }
16
17 // Gerando todos os subconjuntos de um conjunto em
18 binario
19 void possibleSubsets(char S[], int N) {

```

```

for(int i = 0; i < (1 << N); ++i) { // i = [0, 2^
N - 1]
    for(int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
        if(i & (1 << j)) // se o j-esimo bit de
i esta setado, printamos S[j]
            cout << S[j] << " ";
        cout << endl;
    }
}
// x & (~x+1) -> first set bit

```

### 3.2 Delayed

```

1 // adiciona elementos em um multiset, e calcula o
2 numero de elementos menor que x no set
3 // O(raiz(QlogQ))
4 class Delayed{
5     ll q;
6     vector<ll> a, delayed;
7 public:
8     void merge(){
9         for(auto x : delayed){
10             a.pb(x);
11         }
12         sort(all(a));
13         delayed = {};
14     }
15
16     void add(ll x){
17         delayed.pb(x);
18         if(delayed.size() * delayed.size() > q){
19             merge();
20         }
21     }
22
23     ll get(ll x){
24         ll ans = 0;
25         ll pos = lower_bound(a.begin(), a.end(), x) -
26         a.begin();
27         if(!pos){ans = 0;} else{ans = pos;}
28         for(auto it: delayed){
29             if(it < x){ans++;}
30         }
31         return ans;
32     }
33
34     Delayed(ll q){
35         this->q = q;
36     };
37 };

```

### 3.3 Dsu

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 // Complexidade
5 // build : O(N)
6 // find : O(logN)
7 class DSU{
8     vector<int> parent, sz;
9 public:
10     void make(int v){
11         parent[v] = v;
12         sz[v] = 1;
13     }
14
15     int find(int v){
16         if (v == parent[v]) return v;
17         return parent[v] = find(parent[v]);
18     }
19 };

```

```

18     }
19
20     void union_(int a, int b){
21         a = find(a), b = find(b);
22
23         if(sz[b]>sz[a]) swap(a,b);
24         if (a != b){
25             sz[a] += sz[b];
26             parent[b] = a;
27         }
28     }
29
30     bool same(int a, int b){
31         a = find(a), b = find(b);
32         return a == b;
33     }
34
35     DSU(int n): parent(n+1), sz(n+1){
36         for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) make(i);
37     }
38 };
39
40
41 int main(){
42     DSU dsu(10);
43     return 0;
44 }

```

### 3.4 Merge Sort

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 #define INF 1000000000
5
6 void merge_sort(vector<int> &v){
7     if(v.size()==1)return;
8
9     vector<int> v1, v2;
10
11     for(int i=0; i<v.size()/2; i++) v1.push_back(v[i]);
12     for(int i=v.size()/2; i<v.size(); i++) v2.push_back(v[i]);
13
14     merge_sort(v1);
15     merge_sort(v2);
16
17     v1.push_back(INF);
18     v2.push_back(INF);
19
20     int ini1=0, ini2=0;
21
22     for(int i=0; i<v.size(); i++){
23         if(v1[ini1]<v2[ini2]){
24             v[i] = v1[ini1];
25             ini1++;
26         }else{
27             v[i] = v2[ini2];
28             ini2++;
29         }
30     }
31     return;
32 }

```

### 3.5 Mo

```

1 // Contar uma certa ocorrencia em queries de L a R
2 // O(K*(N+Q)), onde K = raiz(N)
3
4 // Problema: quantos numeros x existem tal que
5 // x ocorre exatamente x vezes no subarray

```

```

6
7 int block;
8 bool comp(tuple<int,int,int> a, tuple<int,int,int> b)
9 {
10     int l, r, idx, ll, rr, idx2;
11     tie(l, r, idx) = a;
12     tie(ll, rr, idx2) = b;
13
14     if(l/block != ll/block){
15         return l/block < ll/block;
16     }
17     return (l/block & 1) ? r < rr : r > rr;
18 }
19
20 class MO{
21 public:
22     vector<int> a;
23     int ans = 0;
24     unordered_map<int, int> cnt;
25     vector<tuple<int,int,int>> queries;
26
27     void add(int x){
28         if(cnt[x] == x) ans--;
29         cnt[x]++;
30         if(cnt[x] == x) ans++;
31     }
32
33     void del(int x){
34         if(cnt[x] == x) ans--;
35         cnt[x]--;
36         if(cnt[x] == x) ans++;
37     }
38
39     vector<int> get(){
40         vector<int> qans(queries.size());
41         sort(all(queries), comp);
42         int l=0, r=-1;
43         for(auto q: queries){
44             int ll, rr, idx;
45             tie(ll, rr, idx) = q;
46             while(r < rr) add(a[++r]);
47             while(l > ll) del(a[--l]);
48             while(r > rr) del(a[r--]);
49             while(l < ll) del(a[l--]);
50             qans[idx] = ans;
51         }
52         return qans;
53     }
54
55     MO(vector<int> a, vector<tuple<int,int,int>> queries){
56         this->a = a;
57         this->queries = queries;
58         block = (int)sqrt((int)a.size());
59     }
60 };
61
62 int32_t main(){ sws;
63     int n, m;
64     cin>>n>>m;
65     vector<int> a(n);
66     for(int i=0; i<n; i++)cin>>a[i];
67     vector<tuple<int,int,int>> queries;
68     for(int i=0; i<m; i++){
69         int l, r;
70         cin>>l>>r;
71         queries.push_back({l-1, r-1, i});
72     }
73     MO mo(a, queries);
74     vector<int> ans = mo.get();
75     for(int i=0; i<m; i++){
76         cout<<ans[i]<<endl;
77     }
78     return 0;
79 }

```

### 3.6 Ordered Set

```
1 // disable define int long long
2 #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
3 #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
4 using namespace __gnu_pbds;
5 template <class T>
6     using ord_set = tree<T, null_type, less<T>,
7         rb_tree_tag,
8         tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
9 // k-th maior elemento - O(logN) - idx em 0
10 s.find_by_order(k)
11
12 // qtd elementos < k - O(logN)
13 s.order_of_key(k)
14
15 ord_set<int> s;
```

### 3.7 Segtree

```
1 // Build: O(N)
2 // Queries: O(log N)
3 // Update: O(log N)
4
5 // indexada em 0
6
7 class SegTree{
8     int n, elem_neutro = 0;
9     vector<int> tree, lazy, v;
10
11     int merge(int a, int b){
12         return a+b; //seg de soma
13     }
14
15     void build(int l, int r, int no){
16         if(l==r){
17             tree[no] = v[l];
18             return;
19         }
20         int mid = (l+r)/2;
21         build(l, mid, 2*no);
22         build(mid+1, r, 2*no+1);
23
24         tree[no] = merge(tree[2*no], tree[2*no+1]);
25     }
26
27     void update(int A, int B, int x, int l, int r,
28         int no){
29         prop(l, r, no);
30         if(B<l or r<A) return;
31         if(A<=l and r<=B){
32             lazy[no] += x; //update de soma
33             prop(l, r, no);
34             return;
35         }
36         int mid = (l+r)/2;
37
38         update(A, B, x, l, mid, 2*no);
39         update(A, B, x, mid+1, r, 2*no+1);
40
41         tree[no] = merge(tree[2*no], tree[2*no+1]);
42     }
43
44     void prop(int l, int r, int no){
45         if(lazy[no]!=0){
46             tree[no] += (r-l+1)*lazy[no]; //update de
47             soma
48             if(l!=r){
49                 lazy[2*no] += lazy[no]; //update de
50                 soma
51                 lazy[2*no+1] += lazy[no]; //update de
52                 soma

```

```

53         }
54         lazy[no] = 0;
55     }
56 }
57
58 int query(int A, int B, int l, int r, int no){
59     prop(l, r, no);
60     if(B<l or r<A) return elem_neutro;
61     if(A<=l and r<=B) return tree[no];
62     int mid = (l+r)/2;
63
64     return merge(query(A, B, l, mid, 2*no),
65         query(A, B, mid+1, r, 2*no+1));
66 }
67
68 public:
69     SegTree(vector<int> &v){
70         this->n=v.size();
71         this->v=v;
72         tree.assign(4*n, 0);
73         lazy.assign(4*n, 0);
74         build(0, n-1, 1);
75     }
76     int query(int l, int r){return query(l, r, 0,
77         n-1, 1);}
78     void update(int l, int r, int val){update(l,
79         r, val, 0, n-1, 1);}
80     void out(){for(int i=0; i<n; i++){cout<<query
81         (i, i)<<" ";cout<<endl;}}
82 };
83
84 int32_t main(){
85     int n, q;
86     cin>>n>>q;
87     vector<int> v(n);
88     for(int i=0; i<n; i++)cin>>v[i];
89     SegTree seg(v);
90     while(q--){
91         int op; cin>>op;
92         if(op == 1){
93             int l, r, val;
94             cin>>l>>r>>val;
95             l--; r--;
96             seg.update(l, r, val);
97         }else{
98             int idx;
99             cin>>idx;
100             idx--;
101             cout<<seg.query(idx, idx)<<endl;
102         }
103     }
104     return 0;
105 }
```

### 3.8 Sqrt Decomposition

```
1 // Acha o elemento minimo do segmento de l a r
2 // O(N/K + K), onde K = raiz(N)
3
4 class Sqrt{
5     vector<int> a, b;
6     int n, k;
7
8     public:
9     void build(){
10         b.resize((n/k)+1);
11         for(int i=0; i<=(n/k); i++){
12             b[i] = LLINF;
13         }
14         for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
15             b[i/k] = min(b[i/k], a[i]);
16         }
17     }

```



```

18
19 void update(int idx, int val){
20     a[idx] = val;
21     int blockId = idx/k;
22     b[blockId] = LLINF;
23     for(int i=blockId*k; i<min(blockId+k, n); i
++){
24         b[blockId] = min(b[blockId], a[i]);
25     }
26 }
27
28 int query(int l, int r){
29     int ans = LLINF;
30     int i = l;
31     while(i <= r){
32         if(i%k==0 and i+k-1<=r){
33             ans = min(ans, b[i/k]);
34             i+=k;
35         }else{
36             ans = min(ans, a[i]);
37             i++;
38         }
39     }
40     return ans;
41 }
42
43 Sqrt(vector<int> a){
44     this->a = a;
45     this->n = (int)a.size();
46     this->k = sqrt(n);
47     build();
48 }
49 };

```

### 3.9 Xortrie

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 const int MAX = (2e5+5)*30;
5
6
7 class Trie{
8     int trie[MAX][2], pref[MAX];
9
10    int node = 1;
11
12    public:
13    void add(int num){
14        int cur = 1;
15        for(int i=30; i>=0; i--){
16            int bit = ((num >> i) & 1);
17            if(!pref[trie[cur][bit]]) trie[cur][bit]
= ++node;
18            cur = trie[cur][bit];
19            pref[cur]++;
20        }
21    }
22
23    void erase(int num){
24        int cur = 1;
25        for(int i=30; i>=0; i--){
26            int bit = ((num >> i) & 1);
27            cur = trie[cur][bit];
28            pref[cur]--;
29        }
30    }
31
32    int find(int num){
33        int cur = 1;
34        int ans = 0;
35        for(int i=30; i>=0; i--){
36            int bit = ((num >> i) & 1);

```

```

37         if(pref[trie[cur][bit^1]]){
38             cur = trie[cur][bit^1];
39             ans += 1<<i;
40         }else
41             cur = trie[cur][bit];
42     }
43     return ans;
44 }
45 };

```

## 4 Geometria

### 4.1 Geometria

```

1 const long double EPS = 1e-9;
2 typedef long double ld;
3
4 // point p(x, y);
5 struct point {
6     ld x, y;
7     int id;
8     point(ld x=0, ld y=0): x(x), y(y){}
9
10    point operator+(const point &o) const{ return {x+
o.x, y+o.y}; }
11    point operator-(const point &o) const{ return {x-
o.x, y-o.y}; }
12    point operator*(ld t) const{ return {x*t, y*t}; }
13    point operator/(ld t) const{ return {x/t, y/t}; }
14    ld operator*(const point &o) const{ return x * o.
x + y * o.y; }
15    ld operator^(const point &o) const{ return x * o.
y - y * o.x; }
16 };
17
18 // line l(point(x1, y1), point(x2, y2));
19 struct line{
20     point a, b;
21     line(){}
22     line(point a, point b) : a(a), b(b){}
23 };
24
25 // ponto e em relacao a linha l
26 // counterclockwise
27 int ccw(line l, point e){
28     // -1=dir; 0=colinear; 1=esq;
29     point a = l.b-l.a, b=e-l.a;
30     ld tmp = a ^ b;
31     return (tmp > EPS) - (tmp < -EPS);
32 }
33
34 // se o ponto ta em cima da linha
35 bool isinseg(point p, line l){
36     point a = l.a-p, b = l.b-p;
37     return ccw(l, p) == 0 and (a * b) <= 0;
38 }
39
40 // se o seg de r intersecta o seg de s
41 bool interseg(line r, line s) {
42     if (isinseg(r.a, s) or isinseg(r.b, s)
43         or isinseg(s.a, r) or isinseg(s.b, r)) return
true;
44
45     return (ccw(r, s.a)>0) != (ccw(r, s.b)>0) and
46         (ccw(s, r.a)>0) != (ccw(s, r.b)>0);
47 }
48
49 // area do poligono
50 ld area_polygon(vector<point> vp){
51     ld area = 0;
52     for(int i=1; i<vp.size()-1; i++){
53         area += (vp[0]-vp[i]) ^ (vp[0]-vp[i+1]);

```

```

54     }
55     return (abs(area)/2);
56 }
57
58 // localizacao do ponto no poligono
59 int point_polygon(vector<point> vp, point p){
60     // -1=outside; 0=boundary; 1=inside;
61     int sz = vp.size();
62     int inter = 0;
63     for(int i=0; i<sz; i++){
64         int j = (i+1)%sz;
65         line l(vp[i], vp[j]);
66         if(isinseg(p, l)) return 0;
67
68         if(vp[i].x <= p.x and p.x < vp[j].x and ccw(l
, p) == 1) inter++;
69         else if(vp[j].x <= p.x and p.x < vp[i].x and
ccw(l, p) == -1) inter++;
70     }
71
72     if(inter%2==0) return -1;
73     else return 1;
74 }

```

## 5 Grafos

### 5.1 Binary Lifting

```

1 vector<int> adj[MAX];
2 const int LOG = 30;
3 int up[MAX][LOG], parent[MAX];
4
5 void process(int n){
6     for(int v=1; v<=n; v++){
7         up[v][0] = parent[v];
8         for(int i=1; i<LOG; i++){
9             up[v][i] = up[ up[v][i-1] ][i-1];
10        }
11    }
12 }
13
14 int jump(int n, int k){
15     for(int i=0; i<LOG; i++){
16         if(k & (1 << i)){
17             n = up[n][i];
18         }
19     }
20     if(n == 0) return -1;
21     return n;
22 }
23
24 int32_t main(){
25
26     int n, q; cin>>n>>q;
27
28     parent[1] = 0;
29     for(int i=1; i<=n-1; i++){
30         int x;
31         cin>>x;
32         parent[i+1] = x;
33
34         adj[i+1].pb(x);
35         adj[x].pb(i+1);
36     }
37     process(n);
38     for(int i=0; i<q; i++){
39         int a, b;
40         cin>>a>>b;
41
42         cout<<(jump(a,b))<<endl;
43     }
44 }

```

### 5.2 Diametro

```

1 // Acha o caminho mais longo de uma ponta ate outra
   ponta de uma arvore
2 // Complexidade: O(N)
3 // Lembrar de checar N == 1, diametro = 0
4 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
5 using namespace std;
6 const int MAX = 1e5+10;
7
8 vector<int> adj[MAX];
9 /*pair<int, int> bfs(int s, int N){
10     vi dist(N + 1, MAX); dist[s] = 0;
11     queue<int> q; q.push(s);
12     int last = s;
13
14     while(!q.empty()){
15         auto u = q.front(); q.pop();
16         last = u;
17         for(auto v: adj[u]){
18             if(dist[v]==MAX){
19                 dist[v]=dist[u]+1;
20                 q.push(v);
21             }
22         }
23     }
24     return {last, dist[last]};
25 }
26
27 int diameter_bfs(int N){
28     auto [v, _] = bfs(1, N);
29     auto [w, D] = bfs(v, N);
30
31     return D;
32 }*/
33
34 void dfs(int u, int p, vector<int> &dist){
35     for(auto v : adj[u]){
36         if(v == p) continue;
37         dist[v] = dist[u] + 1;
38         dfs(v, u, dist);
39     }
40 }
41
42 int diameter(int n){
43     vector<int> dist(n+1);
44     dfs(1, 0, dist);
45     // get farthest node from root
46     auto v = (int)(max_element(dist.begin(), dist.end()
) - dist.begin());
47     // start from farthest node
48     dist[v] = 0;
49     dfs(v, 0, dist);
50     return *max_element(dist.begin(), dist.end());
51 }
52
53 int32_t main(){ sws;
54     int n; cin>>n;
55     for(int i=0; i<n-1; i++){
56         int a, b;
57         cin>>a>>b;
58         adj[a].pb(b);
59         adj[b].pb(a);
60     }
61     if(n == 1) cout<<0<<endl;
62     else cout<<diameter(n)<<endl;
63     return 0;
64 }

```

### 5.3 Kruskall

```

1 // Arvore geradora minima (arvore conexa com peso
   minimo)

```

```

2 // O(MlogN)
3
4 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
5 using namespace std;
6
7 int n;
8 class DSU{
9     vector<int> parent, sz;
10 public:
11     void make(int v){
12         parent[v] = v;
13         sz[v] = 1;
14     }
15
16     int find(int v){
17         if (v == parent[v]) return v;
18         return parent[v] = find(parent[v]);
19     }
20
21     void union_(int a, int b){
22         a = find(a), b = find(b);
23
24         if(sz[b]>sz[a]) swap(a,b);
25         if (a != b){
26             sz[a] += sz[b];
27             parent[b] = a;
28         }
29     }
30
31     bool same(int a, int b){
32         a = find(a), b = find(b);
33         return a == b;
34     }
35
36     DSU(int n): parent(n+1), sz(n+1){
37         for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) make(i);
38     }
39 };
40
41 // {a, b, weight}
42 vector<tuple<int,int,int>> MST(vector<tuple<int,int,
43     int>> &v){
44     DSU dsu(n);
45     sort(v.begin(), v.end());
46     vector<tuple<int,int,int>> ans;
47     for(int i=0; i<v.size(); i++){
48         int w, a, b;
49         tie(w, a, b) = v[i];
50         if(!dsu.same(a, b)){
51             dsu.union_(a, b);
52             ans.push_back({a, b, w});
53         }
54     }
55     return ans;
56 }
57
58 int32_t main(){
59     int m;
60     cin>>n>>m;
61     DSU dsu(n);
62     vector<tuple<int,int,int>> vt;
63     for(int i=0; i<m; i++){
64         int a, b, w;
65         cin>>a>>b>>w;
66         // {weight, a, b}
67         vt.push_back({w, a, b});
68     }
69     vector<tuple<int,int,int>> ans = MST(vt);
70     return 0;
71 }

```

## 5.4 Lca

```

1 /*
2 Lowest Common ancestor (LCA) - dado uma Arvore cuja
3 raiz eh um vertice arbitrario e dois vertices u,v
4 que a pertencem, diga qual eh o no mais baixo(
5 relativo a raiz) que eh ancestral de u,v.
6
7 */
8 // Complexidades:
9 // build - O(n log(n))
10 // lca - O(log(n))
11
12 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
13 using namespace std;
14 #define ll long long
15 const int SIZE = 2e5+5;
16 const int LOG = 30; // log2(SIZE)+1;
17 int depth[SIZE];
18 vector<pair<int,int>> adj[SIZE];
19 int up[SIZE][LOG];
20
21 void dfs(int u, int p) {
22     for(auto edge : adj[u]) {
23         int v, w;
24         tie(v, w) = edge;
25         if(v != p){
26             up[v][0] = u;
27             //weight[v] = weight[u] + w;
28             depth[v] = depth[u] + 1;
29             for(int i=1; i<LOG; i++){
30                 up[v][i] = up[ up[v][i-1] ][i-1];
31             }
32             dfs(v, u);
33         }
34     }
35 }
36
37 int lca(int a, int b) {
38     if(depth[a] < depth[b]) swap(a,b);
39     int k = depth[a] - depth[b];
40     for(int i=0; i<LOG; i++){
41         if(k & (1 << i)){
42             a = up[a][i];
43         }
44     }
45     if(a == b) return a;
46     for (int i = LOG-1; i >= 0; i--) {
47         if(up[a][i] != up[b][i]) {
48             a = up[a][i];
49             b = up[b][i];
50         }
51     }
52     return up[a][0];
53 }
54
55 ll dist(int u, int v){
56     return depth[u] + depth[v] - 2*depth[lca(u,v)];
57     // return weight[u] + weight[v] -2*weight[lca(u,v)];
58 }
59
60 int main() {
61     int n; cin>>n;
62
63     for(int i=0; i<n-1; i++){
64         int x, y, z;
65         cin>>x>>y>>z;
66         adj[x].push_back({y, z});
67         adj[y].push_back({x, z});
68     }
69     // raiz
70     dfs(1, 0);
71
72     int q; cin>>q;
73     while(q--){

```

```

70     int a, b, c;
71     cin>>a>>b>>c;
72     long long x = dist(a, b) + dist(b, c);
73     cout<<x<<endl;
74 }
75 }

```

## 5.5 Bellman Ford

```

1  /*
2  Algoritmo de busca de caminho minimo em um digrafo (
   grafo orientado ou dirigido) ponderado, ou seja,
   cujas arestas tem peso, inclusive negativo.
3  Acha ciclo negativo
4  O(V*E)
5  */
6
7  int d[MAX];
8  int parent[MAX];
9  vector<pair<int,int>> adj[MAX];
10
11 int32_t main(){ sws;
12     int n, m;
13     cin>>n>>m;
14     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
15         d[i] = LLINF;
16     }
17     for(int i=0; i<m; i++){
18         int a, b, c;
19         cin>>a>>b>>c;
20         adj[a].pb({b,c});
21     }
22     d[1] = 0;
23
24     int src_cycle = -1;
25     for(int j=1; j<=n and src_cycle; j++){
26         src_cycle = 0;
27         for(int u=1; u <= n; u++){
28             for(auto [v, w]: adj[u]){
29                 if(d[u] + w < d[v]){
30                     d[v] = d[u] + w;
31                     parent[v] = u;
32                     src_cycle = v;
33                 }
34             }
35         }
36     }
37     // there is no negative cycle
38     if(!src_cycle){cout<<"NO"<<endl;}
39     else {
40         // there is negative cycle
41         cout<<"YES"<<endl;
42         vector<int> v;
43         int a = src_cycle;
44         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++)
45             src_cycle = parent[src_cycle];
46
47         int atual=src_cycle;
48         while(true){
49             v.pb(atual);
50             if(atual == src_cycle && v.size()>1)break;
51             atual = parent[atual];
52         }
53         reverse(all(v));
54         print(v, (int)v.size());
55     }
56
57     return 0;
58 }

```

## 5.6 Bfs

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>[]
2  using namespace std;
3
4  //-----
5  #define MAXN 50050
6
7  int n, m;
8  bool visited[MAXN];
9  vector<int> lista[MAXN];
10 //-----
11
12 void bfs(int x){
13
14     queue<int> q;
15     q.push(x);
16     while(!q.empty()){
17         int v = q.front();
18         q.pop();
19         visited[v] = true;
20         for(auto i : lista[v]){
21             if(!visited[i]){
22                 q.push(i);
23             }
24         }
25     }
26 }

```

## 5.7 Bridges

```

1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  #define endl "\n"
5  #define sws std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false); cin.tie
   (NULL); cout.tie(NULL);
6  #define pb push_back
7  const int MAX = 1e5+5;
8
9  vector<int> adj[MAX];
10 int timer=0;
11 int low[MAX], tin[MAX];
12 bool bridge=false;
13 bool visited[MAX];
14
15 void dfs(int v, int p = -1) {
16     visited[v] = true;
17     tin[v] = low[v] = timer++;
18     for (int to : adj[v]) {
19         if (to == p) continue;
20         if (visited[to]) {
21             low[v] = min(low[v], tin[to]);
22         } else {
23             dfs(to, v);
24             low[v] = min(low[v], low[to]);
25             if (low[to] > tin[v]){
26                 //IS_BRIDGE(v, to);
27             }
28         }
29     }
30 }
31 int32_t main(){ sws;
32     int n, m;
33     cin>>n>>m;
34
35     for(int i=0; i<m; i++){
36         int a, b;
37         cin>>a>>b;
38
39         adj[a].pb(b);
40         adj[b].pb(a);
41     }
42     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
43         if(!visited[i]) dfs(i);
44     }
45 }

```

```

44     }
45     if(bridge) cout<<"YES"<<endl;
46     else cout<<"NO"<<endl;
47
48     return 0;
49 }

```

## 5.8 Dfs

```

1  #include <iostream>
2  #include <vector>
3  #include <stack>
4
5  using namespace std;
6
7  //-----
8  #define MAXN 50050
9
10 int n, m;
11 bool visited[MAXN];
12 vector<int> lista[MAXN];
13 //-----
14
15 void dfs(int x){
16     visited[x] = true;
17     for(auto i : lista[x]){
18         if(!visited[i]){
19             dfs(i);
20         }
21     }
22 }
23
24 void dfsStack(int x){
25     stack<int> s;
26     s.push(x);
27     while(!s.empty()){
28         int v = s.top();
29         s.pop();
30         visited[v] = true;
31         for(auto i : lista[v]){
32             if(!visited[i]){
33                 s.push(i);
34             }
35         }
36     }
37 }

```

## 5.9 Dfs Tree

```

1  const int MAX = 1e5;
2  int desce[MAX], sobe[MAX], vis[MAX], h[MAX];
3  int backedges[MAX], pai[MAX];
4
5  // backedges[u] = backedges que comecam embaixo de (
   // ou =) u e sobem pra cima de u; backedges[u] == 0
   // => u eh ponte
6  void dfs(int u, int p) {
7      if(vis[u]) return;
8      pai[u] = p;
9      h[u] = h[p]+1;
10     vis[u] = 1;
11
12     for(auto v : g[u]) {
13         if(p == v or vis[v]) continue;
14         dfs(v, u);
15         backedges[u] += backedges[v];
16     }
17     for(auto v : g[u]) {
18         if(h[v] > h[u]+1)
19             desce[u]++;
20         else if(h[v] < h[u]-1)
21             sobe[u]++;

```

```

22     }
23     backedges[u] += sobe[u] - desce[u];
24 }

```

## 5.10 Dijkstra

```

1  // Acha o menor caminho de um ponto inicial para
   // todos os outros
2  // Complexidade: O(|V|+|E|*log|V|)
3
4  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
5  using namespace std;
6  #define ll long long
7  typedef pair<int,int> pii;
8
9  const int N = 100005;
10 const ll oo = 1e18;
11
12 ll d[N]; // vetor onde guardamos as distancias
13
14 int n; // numeros de vertices
15 vector<pair<int, ll>> adj[N];
16
17 void dijkstra(int start){
18     for(int u = 1; u <= n; u++){
19         d[u] = oo;
20
21         priority_queue<pii,
22             vector<pii>,
23             greater<pii> > pq;
24
25         d[start] = 0;
26         pq.push({d[start], start});
27
28         ll dt, w;
29         int u, v;
30         while(!pq.empty()){
31             auto [dt, u] = pq.top(); pq.pop();
32             if(dt > d[u]) continue;
33             for(auto [v, w] : adj[u]){
34                 if(d[v] > d[u] + w){
35                     d[v] = d[u] + w;
36                     pq.push({d[v], v});
37                 }
38             }
39         }
40     }
41
42     int main(){
43
44         // le o input, qnt de vertices, arestas
45         // e vertice inicial(start)
46         int start = 0; // inicial
47         dijkstra(start);
48
49         for(int u = 1; u <= n; u++){
50             printf("Distancia de %d para %d: %lld\n",
51                 start, u, d[u]);
52         }
53     }

```

## 5.11 Euler Path

```

1  // Acha um caminho em que visita todas as arestas
   // somente uma vez
2
3  class EulerPath{
4      int n, m, id=0;
5      bool impossible=false, directed;
6      vector<int> in, out, deg;
7      vector<pair<int,int>> adj[MAX], path;

```

```

8     vector<bool> visited;
9     int src = -1;
10    public:
11    void add(int a, int b){
12        if(directed){
13            adj[a].pb({b, id});
14            out[a]++, in[b]++;
15        }else{
16            adj[a].pb({b, id}), adj[b].pb({a, id});
17            deg[a]++, deg[b]++;
18        }
19        id++;
20    }
21
22    void dfs(int p, int u){
23        while(!adj[u].empty()){
24            pair<int, int> p = adj[u].back(); adj[u].
pop_back();
25            int v, id; tie(v, id) = p;
26            if(visited[id]) continue;
27            visited[id] = true;
28            dfs(u, v);
29        }
30        if(path.size() and path.back().first != u)
impossible=true;
31        path.pb({p, u});
32    }
33
34    // exists, path
35    vector<int> findEulerPath(){
36        for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) if(deg[i]%2 != 0)
37        return {};
38        dfs(-1, src);
39        if((path.size() != m+1) or impossible) return
{};
40        vector<int> ans;
41        reverse(all(path));
42        for(int i=0; i<path.size(); i++){
43            ans.pb(path[i].second);
44        }
45        return ans;
46    }
47
48    EulerPath(int _n, int _m, bool _directed, int
_src=-1):
49    in(n+1), out(n+1), deg(n+1), visited(m, 0),
50    n(_n), m(_m), directed(_directed), src(_src){}
51 };
52
53 int32_t main(){ sws;
54     int n, m;
55     cin>>n>>m;
56     EulerPath ep(n, m, true, 1);
57     for(int i=0; i<m; i++){
58         int a, b;
59         cin>>a>>b;
60         ep.add(a, b);
61     }
62     vector<int> ans = ep.findEulerPath();
63     if(ans.size()){
64         print(ans, ans.size());
65     }else{
66         cout<<"IMPOSSIBLE"<<endl;
67     }
68     return 0;
69 }

```

## 5.12 Floyd Warshall

```

1 /*
2 Algoritmo de caminho mais curto com todos os pares.
3 Complexidade:  $O(3^N)$ 

```

```

4 */
5
6 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
7 using namespace std;
8
9 const int oo = 1000000000; // infinito
10
11 int main(){
12     int n, m; cin>>n>>m;
13
14     vector<vector<int>>> dist(n+1, vector<int> (n+1));
15
16     for(int i=0; i<n+1; i++){
17         for(int j=0; j<n+1; j++){
18             dist[i][j] = oo;
19         }
20     }
21
22     for(int i=0; i<n +1; i++){
23         dist[i][i]=0;
24     }
25
26     for(int i=0; i<m; i++){
27         int comeca, termina, custo;
28         cin>>comeca>>termina>>custo;
29
30         // grafo direcionado
31         dist[comeca][termina] = custo;
32     }
33
34     for(int k=1; k<=n; k++){ // intermediario
35         for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
36             for(int j=1; j<=n; j++){
37                 //(i,k,j) = ir de i pra j passando
38                 por k;
39
40                 // relaxar distancia de i pra j
41                 dist[i][j] = min(dist[i][j], dist[i][
k] + dist[k][j]);
42             }
43         }
44     }
45     return 0;
46 }

```

## 5.13 Kosaraju

```

1 // Acha componentes fortemente conexas
2 // ou seja, que tem caminho entre todos os pares de
3 // 0(n+m)
4
5 // SCC from BenQ
6 class SCC{
7     int N;
8     public:
9     vector<int> adj[MAX], radj[MAX];
10    stack<int> st;
11    vector<bool> visited;
12    // todas as componentes
13    vector<int> comps;
14    // componente do vertice
15    vector<int> comp;
16
17    void add(int x, int y) {
18        adj[x].pb(y), radj[y].pb(x);
19    }
20
21    void dfs(int u){
22        visited[u] = true;
23        for(auto v: adj[u]) if(!visited[v]) dfs(v);
24        st.push(u);
25    }

```

```

25 void dfs2(int u, int c){
26     comp[u] = c;
27     for(auto v: radj[u]) if(comp[v] == -1) dfs2(v
28 , c);
29 }
30 void gen() {
31     for(int i=1; i<=N; i++) if(!visited[i]) dfs(i
32 );
33     while(!st.empty()){
34         int u = st.top(); st.pop();
35         if(comp[u] == -1){
36             dfs2(u, u);
37             comps.pb(u);
38         }
39     }
40 }
41 SCC(int n){
42     N = n+1;
43     comp.assign(N, -1);
44     visited.assign(N, false);
45 }
46 };
47
48 int32_t main(){ sws;
49     int n, m;
50     cin>>n>>m;
51     SCC scc(n);
52     for(int i=0; i<m; i++){
53         int a, b;
54         cin>>a>>b;
55         scc.add(a, b);
56     }
57     int comp=0;
58     vector<int> ans(n+1);
59     scc.gen();
60     cout<<scc.comps.size()<<endl;
61     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
62         if(!ans[scc.comp[i]]){
63             ans[scc.comp[i]] = ++comp;
64         }
65     }
66     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
67         cout<<ans[scc.comp[i]]<<" ";
68     }
69     cout<<endl;
70     return 0;
71 }

```

## 5.14 Topo Sort

```

1 // topological sort
2 // retorna uma ordenacao topologica
3 // caso for um dag, se nao, retorna vazio se tiver
4 // ciclo
5 // 0(n+m)
6 // indexado em 1 os vertices
7
8 int n;
9 int visited[MAX];
10 vector<int> adj[MAX];
11 int pos=0;
12 vector<int> ord;
13 bool has_cycle=false;
14
15 void dfs(int v){
16     visited[v] = 1;
17     for(auto u : adj[v]){
18         if(visited[u] == 1) has_cycle=true;
19         else if(!visited[u]) dfs(u);
20     }
21     ord[pos++] = v;
22     visited[v] = 2;
23 }

```

```

24 vector<int> topo_sort(int n){
25     ord.assign(n, 0);
26     has_cycle = false;
27     pos = n-1;
28     for(int i=1; i<=n; i++){
29         if(!visited[i]) dfs(i);
30     }
31
32     if(has_cycle) return {};
33     else return ord;
34 }
35
36 int main(){
37     int m;
38     cin>>n>>m;
39
40     for(int i=0; i<m; i++){
41         int a, b;
42         cin>>a>>b;
43         adj[a].pb(b);
44     }
45
46     vector<int> ans = topo_sort(n);
47
48     return 0;
49 }

```

## 6 Math

### 6.1 Combinatoria

```

1 // quantidade de combinacoes possiveis sem repeticao
2 // de 2 numeros
3 int comb(int k){
4     if(k==1 or k==0) return 0;
5     return (k*(k-1))/2;
6 }
7
8 int fat[MAX], ifat[MAX];
9
10 void factorial(){
11     fat[0] = 1;
12     for(int i=0; i<MAX; i++){
13         if(i > 0) fat[i] = (i * fat[i-1]) % MOD;
14         ifat[i] = fast_exp(fat[i], MOD-2, MOD);
15     }
16 }
17
18 // N escolhe K
19 int choose(int n, int k){
20     if(k > n or k<0) return 0;
21     return (((fat[n] * ifat[k]) % MOD) * ifat[n-k]) %
22 MOD;
23 }

```

### 6.2 Dec To Bin

```

1 int binary_to_decimal(long long n) {
2     int dec = 0, i = 0, rem;
3
4     while (n!=0) {
5         rem = n % 10;
6         n /= 10;
7         dec += rem * pow(2, i);
8         ++i;
9     }
10
11     return dec;
12 }
13

```

```

14 long long decimal_to_binary(int n) {
15     long long bin = 0;
16     int rem, i = 1;
17
18     while (n!=0) {
19         rem = n % 2;
20         n /= 2;
21         bin += rem * i;
22         i *= 10;
23     }
24
25     return bin;
26 }
27
28 // copieei da nathalia, tem que ver se funciona
    certinho

```

## 6.3 Divisibilidade

```

1 // 2 -> se eh par
2 // 3 -> se a soma dos algarismos eh divisivel por 3
3 // 4 -> se os dois ultimos algarismos eh divisivel
    por 4
4 // 5 -> se o ultima algarismo eh 0 ou 5
5 // 6 -> se eh par e a soma dos algarismos eh
    divisivel por 3
6 // 7 -> se o dobro do ultimo algarismo subtraido do
    numero sem o ultimo algarismo eh divisivel por 7
7 // 8 -> se os 3 ultimos algarismos eh divisivel por 8
8 // 9 -> se a soma dos algarismos eh divisivel por 9
9 // 10 -> se o ultimo algarimo eh 0

```

## 6.4 Divisores

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 vector<long long> get_divisors(long long n){
5     vector<long long> divs;
6     for(long long i = 1; i*i <= n; i++){
7         if(n%i == 0){
8             divs.push_back(i);
9             long long j = n/i;
10            if(j != i)
11                divs.push_back(j);
12        }
13    }
14    return divs;
15 }

```

## 6.5 Fatora

```

1 map<int,int> fatora(int n){
2     map<int,int> fact;
3     for(int i = 2; i*i <= n; i++){
4         while(n%i == 0){
5             fact[i]++;
6             n /= i;
7         }
8     }
9     if(n > 1)
10         fact[n]++;
11     return fact;
12 }

```

## 6.6 Mdc

```

1 // Greatest common divisor / MDC
2
3 long long gcd(long long a, long long b){
4     return b ? gcd(b, a % b) : a;

```

```

5 }
6
7 // or just use __gcd(a,b)

```

## 6.7 Mmc

```

1 // Least Common Multiple - MMC
2 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 long long lcm(long long a, long long b){
6     return (a/__gcd(a,b)*b);
7 }

```

## 6.8 Pa

```

1 // Termo Geral
2 //  $A_n = A_1 + (n-1)*d$ 
3
4 // Soma
5 //  $S_n = (n/2)(2*A_1 + (n-1)*d)$ 
6
7 // óSomatrio de 1 a K
8 int pa(int k){
9     return (k*(k+1))/2;
10 }

```

## 6.9 Pg

```

1 // Termo Geral
2 //  $A_n = A_1 * r^{(n-1)}$ 
3
4 // Soma
5 //  $(A(r^n - 1))/(r - 1)$ 

```

## 6.10 Pollard-rho

```

1 //  $O(\sqrt{N} * \log N)$ 
2
3 ll a[MAX];
4
5 ll mul(ll a, ll b, ll m){
6     ll ret = a*b - (ll)((long double)1/m*a*b+0.5)*m;
7     return ret < 0 ? ret+m : ret;
8 }
9
10 ll pow(ll x, ll y, ll m) {
11     if (!y) return 1;
12     ll ans = pow(mul(x, x, m), y/2, m);
13     return y%2 ? mul(x, ans, m) : ans;
14 }
15
16 bool prime(ll n) {
17     if (n < 2) return 0;
18     if (n <= 3) return 1;
19     if (n % 2 == 0) return 0;
20
21     ll r = __builtin_ctzll(n - 1), d = n >> r;
22     for (int a : {2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775,
23         9780504, 795265022}) {
24         ll x = pow(a, d, n);
25         if (x == 1 or x == n - 1 or a % n == 0)
26             continue;
27
28         for (int j = 0; j < r - 1; j++) {
29             x = mul(x, x, n);
30             if (x == n - 1) break;
31         }
32         if (x != n - 1) return 0;
33     }
34     return 1;

```



```

33 }
34
35 ll rho(ll n) {
36     if (n == 1 or prime(n)) return n;
37     auto f = [n](ll x) {return mul(x, x, n) + 1;};
38
39     ll x = 0, y = 0, t = 30, prd = 2, x0 = 1, q;
40     while (t % 40 != 0 or __gcd(prd, n) == 1) {
41         if (x==y) x = ++x0, y = f(x);
42         q = mul(prd, abs(x-y), n);
43         if (q != 0) prd = q;
44         x = f(x), y = f(f(y)), t++;
45     }
46     return __gcd(prd, n);
47 }
48
49 vector<ll> fact(ll n) {
50     if (n == 1) return {};
51     if (prime(n)) return {n};
52     ll d = rho(n);
53     vector<ll> l = fact(d), r = fact(n / d);
54     l.insert(l.end(), r.begin(), r.end());
55     return l;
56 }
57
58 int main(){
59     set<ll> primes;
60     int M, N, K; cin >> M >> N >> K;
61     loop(i,0,N){
62         cin >> a[i];
63         vector<ll> aprimes = fact(a[i]);
64         for(auto prime : aprimes){
65             primes.insert(prime);
66         }
67     }
68     int m, n, d;
69     loop(i,0,K) cin >> m >> n >> d;
70     for(auto prime : primes){
71         cout << prime << " ";
72     }
73 }
74 }

```

## 6.11 Primos

```

1 // PRIMALIDADE
2
3 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
4 using namespace std;
5
6 const int MAX = 1e5+7;
7
8 void crivo(){
9     vector<int> crivo(MAX, 1);
10    for(int i=2; i*i<=MAX; i++){
11        if(crivo[i]==1){
12            for(int j=i+i; j<MAX; j+=i){
13                crivo[j]=0;
14            }
15        }
16    }
17 }
18 bool isPrime[MAX];
19 vector<int> generate_primes() {
20     vector<int> primes;
21     isPrime[1]=isPrime[0]=1;
22     for(int i=2; i<MAX; i++){
23         if(!isPrime[i]){
24             primes.pb(i);
25             for(int j=i+i; j<MAX; j+=i){
26                 isPrime[j]=1;
27             }
28         }
29     }
30 }

```

```

29     }
30     return primes;
31 }
32
33 bool is_prime(int num){
34     for(int i = 2; i*i<= num; i++) {
35         if(num % i == 0) {
36             return false;
37         }
38     }
39     return true;
40 }
41 }

```

## 7 Strings

### 7.1 Suffix Array

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 #define ll long long
5 #define sws ios::sync_with_stdio(false);cin.tie( NULL
6 #define print(x) for (auto &it : x) cout<<it<<' ';<<
7 #define loop(i,a,n) for(int i=a; i < n; i++)
8 #define pb(x) push_back(x);
9 #define vi vector<int>
10 #define mp(x,y) make_pair(x,y)
11 #define pii pair<int,int>
12 #define pqi priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<
13 const ll MOD = 1e9+7;
14 const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
15 const ll LLINF = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f;
16
17 vector<int> suffix_array(string s) {
18     s += "$";
19     int n = s.size(), N = max(n, 260);
20     vector<int> sa(n), ra(n);
21     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) sa[i] = i, ra[i] = s[
22         i];
23     for (int k = 0; k < n; k ? k *= 2 : k++) {
24         vector<int> nsa(sa), nra(n), cnt(N);
25
26         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) nsa[i] = (nsa[i]-
27             k+n)%n, cnt[ra[i]]++;
28         for (int i = 1; i < N; i++) cnt[i] += cnt[i
29             -1];
30         for (int i = n-1; i+1; i--) sa[--cnt[ra[nsa[i]
31             ]]] = nsa[i];
32         for (int i = 1, r = 0; i < n; i++) nra[sa[i]]
33             = r += ra[sa[i]] !=
34             ra[sa[i-1]] or ra[(sa[i]+k)%n] != ra[(sa[
35                 i-1]+k)%n];
36         ra = nra;
37         if (ra[sa[n-1]] == n-1) break;
38     }
39     return vector<int>(sa.begin()+1, sa.end());
40 }
41
42 vector<int> kasai(string s, vector<int> sa) {
43     int n = s.size(), k = 0;
44     vector<int> ra(n), lcp(n);
45     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) ra[sa[i]] = i;
46     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++, k -= !!k) {
47         if (ra[i] == n-1) { k = 0; continue; }
48         int j = sa[ra[i]+1];

```

```

46     while (i+k < n and j+k < n and s[i+k] == s[j+
47 k]) k++;
48     lcp[ra[i]] = k;
49 }
50 return lcp;
51 }
52
53 int32_t main(){
54     sws;
55     string s;
56     cin>>s;
57
58     vector<int> suf = suffix_array(s);
59     vector<int> lcp = kasai(s, suf);
60
61     ll ans = 0;
62     for(int i=0; i<s.size(); i++){
63         if(islower(s[suf[i]])){
64             int sz = s.size()-suf[i];
65             ans += (sz - lcp[i]);
66         }
67     }
68     cout<<ans<<endl;
69 }

```

## 7.2 Trie

```

1 // Constroi e procura por uma string em uma arvore
2 // Trie t;
3 // Trie t(qtd_char, c_min, max_size)
4 // qtd_char = qntd maxima de caracteres
5 // c_min = menor caractere
6 // max_size = tamanho maximo de strings
7
8 // Complexidade - O(N*|s|*qtd_char)
9
10 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
11 using namespace std;
12
13 #define sws std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false); cin.tie
14 (NULL); cout.tie(NULL);
15 const int MAX = 2005;
16
17 class Trie{
18     int node = 1;
19     char c_min;
20     int qtd_char, max_size;
21     vector<vector<int>> trie;
22     vector<int> pref, end;
23
24 public:
25     void add(string s){
26         int cur = 1;
27         for(auto c: s){
28             if(!trie[cur][c-c_min]){
29                 trie[cur][c-c_min] = ++node;
30             }
31             cur = trie[cur][c-c_min];
32             pref[cur]++;
33         }
34         end[cur]++;
35     }
36
37     void erase(string s){
38         int cur = 1;
39         for(auto c: s){
40             cur = trie[cur][c-c_min];
41             pref[cur]--;
42         }
43         end[cur]--;
44     }

```

```

45 int find(string s){
46     int cur = 1;
47     for(auto c: s){
48         if(!trie[cur][c-c_min]) return 0;
49         cur = trie[cur][c-c_min];
50     }
51     return cur;
52 }
53
54 int count_pref(string s){
55     return pref[find(s)];
56 }
57
58 Trie(int qtd_char_=26, char c_min_ = 'a', int
59 max_size_=MAX):
60     c_min(c_min_), qtd_char(qtd_char_), max_size(
61     max_size_){
62     trie.resize(max_size, vector<int>(qtd_char));
63     pref.resize(max_size);
64     end.resize(max_size);
65 }
66
67 int32_t main(){ sws;
68     Trie t;
69     t.add("abcd");
70     t.add("ad");
71     t.erase("ad");
72     cout<<t.count_pref("a")<<endl;
73
74     return 0;
75 }

```

## 7.3 Zfunction

```

1 // complexidades
2 // z - O(|s|)
3 // match: O(|s|+|p|)
4 vector<int> z_func(string s){
5     int n = s.size();
6     vector<int> z(n);
7     int l=0, r=0;
8     for (int i = 1, i < n; i++) {
9         if (i <= r)
10             z[i] = min(z[i - l], r - i + 1);
11         while (i + z[i] < n && s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]
12 ]))
13             z[i]++;
14         if (i + z[i] - 1 > r)
15             l = i, r = i + z[i] - 1;
16     }
17     return z;
18 }
19 // string matching
20 // quantas vezes B aparece em A
21 int32_t main(){ sws;
22     string a, b;
23     cin>>a>>b;
24
25     string s = b + '$' + a;
26     vector<int> z = z_func(s);
27     int ans = 0;
28     for(int i=0; i<z.size(); i++){
29         if(z[i] == b.size())ans++;
30     }
31     cout<<ans<<endl;
32
33     return 0;
34 }

```

## 8 Template

### 8.1 Template

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 //alias comp='g++ -std=c++17 -g -O2 -Wall -
  Wconversion -Wshadow -fsanitize=address,undefined
  -fno-sanitize-recover -ggdb -o out'
4
5 #define sws std::ios::sync_with_stdio(false); cin.tie
  (NULL); cout.tie(NULL);
6 #define int long long
7 #define endl "\n"
8 #define input(x) for (auto &it : x) cin >> it
9 #define pb push_back
10 #define all(x) x.begin(), x.end()
11 #define ff first
12 #define ss second
13 #define TETO(a, b) ((a) + (b-1))/(b)
14 #define dbg(msg, x) cout << msg << " = " << x << endl
15 #define print(x,y) for (auto &it : x) cout << it
16
17 typedef long long ll;
18 typedef long double ld;
19 typedef vector<int> vi;
20 typedef pair<int,int> pii;
21 typedef priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>
  >> pqi;
22
23 const ll MOD = 1e9+7;
24 const int MAX = 1e4+5;
25 const ll LLINF = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f;
26 const double PI = acos(-1);
27
28 int32_t main(){ sws;
29
30
31     return 0;
32 }
```

## 9 zExtra

### 9.1 Formulasmat

```
1 int gcd(int a, int b) {
2     if (b == 0) return a;
3     return gcd(b, a % b);
4 }
5
6 // number of elements
7 long long sum_of_n_first_squares(int n) {
8     return (n * (n - 1) * (2 * n - 1)) / 6;
9 }
10
11 // first element, last element, number of elements
12 long long sum_pa(int a1, int an, int n) {
13     return ((a1 + an) * n) / 2;
14 }
15
16 // first element, number of elements, ratio
17 long long general_term_pa(int a1, int n, int r) {
18     return a1 + (n - 1) * r;
19 }
20
21 // first term, numbers of elements, ratio
22 long long sum_pg(int a1, int n, int q) {
23     return (a1 * (fexp(q, n) - 1)) / (q - 1);
24 }
25
26 // -1 < q < 1
```

```
27 // first term, ratio
28 long long sum_infinite_pg(int a1, double q) {
29     return a1 * (1 - q);
30 }
31
32 // first term, number of elements, ratio
33 long long general_term_pg(int a1, int n, int q) {
34     return a1 * fexp(q, n - 1);
35 }
36
37 // first element of original pa, first element of
  derived pa, number of elements of original pa,
  ratio of derived pa
38 long long sum_second_order_pa(int a1, int b1, int n,
  int r) {
39     return a1 * n + (b1 * n * (n - 1)) / 2 + (r * n * (n
  - 1) * (n - 2)) / 6
40 }
41
42 // log
43 int intlog(double base, double x) {
44     return (int)(log(x) / log(base));
45 }
46
47 // sum from one to n
48 (n * (n + 1)) / 2
49
50 // gcd
51 long long gcd(long long a, long long b){
52     return b ? gcd(b, a % b) : a;
53 }
54
55 // or just use __gcd(a,b)
56
57 // lcm
58 long long lcm(long long a, long long b){
59     return (a / __gcd(a,b) * b);
60 }
61
62 // distancia manhattan
63 // https://vjudge.net/contest/539684#problem/H
64
65 // distancia euclidiana
66
67 // GEOMETRIA
68 // seno
69 a / sen(a) = b / sen(b) = c / sen(c)
70
71 //cosseno
72 a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2*b*c*cos(a)
73
74 // area losango
75 A = (1/2) * diagonal_maior * diagonal_menor
76
77 // volume prisma
78 V = B * H
79
80 //volume esfera
81 V = (4/3) * PI * R^3
82
83 //volume piramide
84 V = (1/3) * B * H
85
86 //volume cone
87 V = (1/3) * PI * R^2 * H
88
89 //condicao de existencia
90 a - b | < c < a + b
91
92 // combinacao sem rep.
93 C(n x) = n! / (x! (n-x)!)
94
95 // combinacao com rep.
```

```

96 C(n m) = (m + n - 1)!/(n! (m-1)!)
97
98 // perm sem rep
99 p = n!
100
101 // perm com rep
102 p = n!/(rep1! rep2! ... repn!)
103
104 // perm circ
105 P = (n-1)!

```

## 9.2 Getline

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 // Sempre usar cin.ignore() entre um cin e um getline
4 int main() {

```

```

5
6 string s1; cin>>s1;
7 cin.ignore();
8 while (true) {
9     string s; getline(cin, s);
10    if (s == "PARO") break;
11    cout<<"A"<<endl;
12 }
13 string s2; cin>>s2;
14 cin.ignore();
15 while (true) {
16    string s3; getline(cin, s3);
17    if (s3 == "PARO") break;
18    cout<<"A"<<endl;
19 }
20 }

```