Competitive Programming Library

Too bad to be Accepted

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2 Bit Manipulation

3 Algorithms

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4 Data Structures

5 Counting Principles

5.1 nCr

5.1.1 Fast nCr

$$C(n,k) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} = \frac{n * (n-1) * (n-2) * \dots * (n-k+1)}{k!}$$

$$C(n,k) = \frac{n * (n-1) * (n-2) * \dots * (n-k+1)}{1 * 2 * 3 * \dots * k} = \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{n-i}{i+1} = \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (n-i)(i+1)^{-1}$$

Fast nCr

```
int nCr(const int& n, const int& r) {
    double res = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= r; ++i)
        res = res * (n - r + i) / i;
    return (int)(res + 0.01);
}</pre>
```

#define INF (1e18) // for int defined as ll

6 Graph Theory

6.1 Dijkstra Algorithm

```
int n, m;
vector < vector < pair < int , int >>> adj;
vector < int > cost;
vector < int > parent;
void dijkstra(int startNode = 1) {
    priority_queue < pair < ll, int > , vector < pair < ll, int >> ,
   greater<>> pq;
    cost[startNode] = 0;
    pq.emplace(0, startNode);
    while (!pq.empty()) {
        int u = pq.top().second;
        11 d = pq.top().first;
        pq.pop();
        if (d > cost[u]) continue;
        for (auto &p: adj[u]) {
            int v = p.first;
            int w = p.second;
            if (cost[v] > cost[u] + w) {
                 cost[v] = cost[u] + w;
                 parent[v] = u;
                 pq.emplace(cost[v], v);
        }
}
void run_test_case(int testNum) {
    cin >> n >> m;
    adj.assign(n + 1, {});
    cost.assign(n + 1, INF);
    parent.assign(n + 1, -1);
```

```
while (m--) {
     // Read Edges
}
dijkstra();
if (cost[n] == INF) {
     cout << -1 << el; // not connected {Depends on you</pre>
use case}
     return;
}
stack<int> ans;
for (int v = n; v != -1; v = parent[v]) ans.push(v);
while (!ans.empty()) { // printing the path
     cout << ans.top() << ', ';</pre>
     ans.pop();
}
cout << el;</pre>
```

Dijkstra Implementation