



Notebook - Maratona de Programação

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1 Algoritmos

1.1 Mochila

```
1 int val[MAXN], peso[MAXN], dp[MAXN][MAXS]
2
3 int knapsack(int N, int M) // Objetos | Peso max
4 {
5     for(i=0; i<=N; i++)
6     {
7         for(j=0; j<=M; j++)
8         {
9             if (i==0 || j==0)
10                 dp[i][j] = 0;
11             else if (peso[i-1] <= j)
12                 dp[i][j] = max(val[i-1]+dp[i-1][j-
13                     peso[i-1]], dp[i-1][j]);
14             else
15                 dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j];
16         }
17     }
18     return dp[N][M];
19 }
```

1.2 Kadane-DP

```
1 // Largest Sum Contiguous Subarray
2
3 int maxSubArraySum(vector<int> a)
4 {
5     int size = a.size();
6     int max_so_far = a[0];
7     int curr_max = a[0];
8
9     for (int i=1; i<size; i++)
10     {
11         curr_max = max(a[i], curr_max+a[i]);
12         max_so_far = max(max_so_far, curr_max);
13     }
14     return max_so_far;
15 }
```

1.3 Iterative-Binary Search

```
1 int main()
2 {
3     int l=1, r=N;
4     int res=-1;
5
6     while(l <= r)
7     {
8         int m = (l + r)/2;
9         if(!ver(m))
10         {
11             l = m+1;
12         }
13         else
14         {
15             res = m;
16             r = m-1;
17         }
18     }
19     cout << res << endl;
20
21     return 0;
22 }
```

2 Grafos

2.1 BFS

```
1 //BFS (Breadth First Search) O(V+A)
2
3 vector<vector<int>> adj; // adjacency list
4                             representation
5 int n; // number of nodes
6 int s; // source vertex
7
8 queue<int> q;
9 vector<int> d(n, INF);
10 d[s]=0;
11
12 q.push(s);
13 used[s] = true;
14 while (!q.empty()) {
15     int v = q.front();
16     q.pop();
17     for (int u : adj[v]) {
18         if (d[u] > d[v] + 1) {
19             q.push(u);
20             d[u] = d[v] + 1;
21         }
22     }
23 }
```

2.2 Find-bridges

```
1 #define vi vector<int>
2
3 vector< vector<int> > grafo;
4 vector<bool> visited;
5 vi t, low;
6 int timer=0;
7
8 void find_bridges(int v, int p=-1)
9 {
10     visited[v] = true;
11     t[v] = low[v] = timer++;
12     for(int i=0; i<(int)grafo[v].size(); i++)
13     {
14         int vert = grafo[v][i];
15         if(vert == p)
16             continue;
17         if(visited[vert])
18             low[v] = min(low[v], t[vert]);
19         else
20         {
21             find_bridges(vert, v);
22             low[v] = min(low[v], low[vert]);
23             if(low[tol] > t[v])
24                 IS_BRIDGE(v, vert);
25         }
26     }
27 }
28
29 int main()
30 {
31     timer = 0;
32     visited.assign(N+1, false);
33     t.assign(N+1, 0);
34     low.assign(N+1, 0);
35
36     for(int i=0; i<N; i++)
37         if(!visited[i])
38             find_bridges(i);
39
40     return 0;
41 }
```

2.3 Dijkstra

```
1 // Dijkstra - Shortest Path
2
```

```

3 #define pii pair<int, int>
4 #define vi vector<int>
5 #define vii vector< pair<int,int> >
6 #define INF 0x3f3f3f3f
7
8 vector<vii> grafo(N+1, vii());
9 vi distancia(N+1, INF);
10 priority_queue< pii, vii, greater<pii> > fila;
11
12 void dijkstra(int k)
13 {
14     int dist, vert, aux;
15     distancia[k]=0;
16
17     fila.push(mp(k, 0));
18
19     while(!fila.empty())
20     {
21         aux=fila.top().f;
22         fila.pop();
23
24         for(auto v: grafo[aux])
25         {
26             vert=v.f;
27             dist=v.s;
28             if(distancia[vert]>distancia[aux]+dist)
29             {
30                 distancia[vert]=distancia[aux]+dist;
31                 fila.push(mp(vert, distancia[vert]));
32             }
33         }
34     }
35 }
36
37 int main()
38 {
39     for(int i=0; i<M; i++)
40     {
41         cin >> a >> b >> p;
42         grafo[a].pb(mp(b, p));
43         grafo[b].pb(mp(a, p));
44     }
45 }

```

2.4 LCA

```

1 const int K = 100;
2 int logv[MAX+1];
3 int st[MAX][K];
4 vector<vi> grafo(200010, vi());
5
6 void make(){
7     logv[1] = 0; // pre-computar tabela de log
8     for (int i = 2; i <= MAX; i++)
9         logv[i] = logv[i/2] + 1;
10 }
11
12 void precompute(int N, int array[]) { //
13     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
14         st[i][0] = array[i];
15
16     int k = logv[N];
17     for (int j = 1; j <= k; j++)
18         for (int i = 0; i + (1 << j) <= N; i++)
19             st[i][j] = min(st[i][j-1], st[i + (1 << (j
20             - 1))][j - 1]);
21 }
22
23 int query(int L, int R) {
24     int j = logv[R - L + 1];
25     int minimum = min(st[L][j], st[R - (1 << j) + 1][
26     j]);

```

```

25
26     return minimum;
27 }
28
29 int start[MAX+1], dfs_time;
30 int tour[2*MAX+1], id[2*MAX+1];
31
32 void dfs(int u, int pai=-1){
33     start[u] = dfs_time;
34     id[dfs_time] = u;
35     tour[dfs_time++] = start[u];
36     for(int v : grafo[u]){
37         if(v==pai)
38             continue;
39         dfs(v, u);
40         id[dfs_time] = u;
41         tour[dfs_time++] = start[u];
42     }
43 }
44
45 int LCA(int u, int v)
46 {
47     if(start[u] > start[v])
48         swap(u, v);
49     return id[query(start[u], start[v])];
50 }
51
52 int main()
53 {
54     int N, k, a, b;
55     cin >> N;
56
57     for(int i=0; i<N-1; i++)
58     {
59         cin >> a >> b;
60         grafo[a].pb(b);
61         grafo[b].pb(a);
62     }
63     dfs(1);
64
65     make();
66     precompute(2*N, tour);
67
68
69     cin >> k;
70     for(int i=0; i<k; i++)
71     {
72         cin >> a >> b;
73         cout << LCA(a, b) << endl;
74     }
75
76     return 0;
77 }

```

2.5 Floyd-Warshall

```

1 // Floyd Warshall
2
3 int dist[MAX][MAX];
4
5 void Floydwarshall()
6 {
7     for(int k = 1; k <= n; k++)
8         for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
9             for(int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
10                 dist[i][j] = min(dist[i][j], dist[i][
11                 k] + dist[k][j]);

```

2.6 Kruskal

```

1 // deve-se ter dsu codada com as funcoes make_set,
2 find_set e union_sets

```

```

2 struct Edge {
3     int u, v, weight;
4     bool operator<(Edge const& other) {
5         return weight < other.weight;
6     }
7 };
8
9 int n;
10 vector<Edge> edges;
11
12 int cost = 0;
13 vector<Edge> result;
14 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
15     make_set(i);
16
17 sort(edges.begin(), edges.end());
18
19 for (Edge e : edges) {
20     if (find_set(e.u) != find_set(e.v)) {
21         cost += e.weight;
22         result.push_back(e); // vector com as arestas
23         da MST
24         union_sets(e.u, e.v);
25     }
26 }

```

2.7 DFS

```

1 //DFS (Depth First Search) O(V+A)
2
3 void DFS(int x)
4 {
5     for(int i=0; i<(int)vizinhos[x].size(); i++)
6     {
7         int v = vizinhos[x][i];
8         if(componente[v] == -1)
9         {
10             componente[v] = componente[x];
11             DFS(v);
12         }
13     }
14 }

```

2.8 Kosaraju

```

1 // KOSARAJU - O(V+E) - encontra componentes
2 // fortemente conexos
3 // g -> grafo, gt -> grafo tempo
4 // vis -> visitado, cor -> componente fortemente
5 // conexo ordenado topologicamente
6 vector<int> g[N], gt[N], S; int vis[N], cor[N];
7 void dfs(int u){
8     vis[u] = 1; for(int v : g[u]) if(!vis[v]) dfs(v);
9     S.push_back(u);
10 }
11 void dfst(int u, int e){
12     cor[u] = e;
13     for(int v : gt[u]) if(!cor[v]) dfst(v, e);
14 }
15 void kosaraju(){
16     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) if(!vis[i]) dfs(i);
17     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) for(int j : g[i])
18         gt[j].push_back(i);
19     int e = 0; reverse(S.begin(), S.end());
20     for(int u : S) if(!cor[u]) dfst(u, ++e);
21 }

```

2.9 Represent

```

1 // Grafos
2
3 // List of edges

```

```

4
5 vector< pair<int, int> > arestas;
6 arestas.push_back(make_pair(1, 2));
7 arestas.push_back(make_pair(1, 3));
8
9 // Adjacency Matrix
10
11 int grafo[10][10];
12
13 grafo[1][2] = grafo[2][1] = 1;
14 grafo[1][3] = grafo[3][1] = 2;
15
16 // Adjacency List
17
18 vector<int> vizinhos[10];
19
20 vizinhos[1].push_back(2);
21 vizinhos[1].push_back(3);

```

2.10 Centroid

```

1 vi g[MAX];
2 int size[MAX];
3 bool erased[MAX]; // vetor dos vertices apagados na
4 // decomp.
5
6 int sz(int u, int p) {
7     int s = 1;
8     for(auto prox : g[u]) {
9         if(prox != p and !erased[prox])
10             s += sz(prox, u);
11     }
12     return size[u] = s;
13 }
14
15 int centroid(int u, int p, int n) {
16     // chamar funcao sz antes, n = size[u]
17     for(auto prox : g[u]) {
18         if(prox != p and !erased[prox]) {
19             if(size[prox] > n/2) {
20                 return centroid(prox, u, n);
21             }
22         }
23     }
24     return u;
25 }

```

2.11 Prim

```

1 // Prim Algorithm
2 #define MAXN 10100
3 #define INFINITO 999999999
4
5 int n, m;
6 int distancia[MAXN];
7 int processado[MAXN];
8 vector<pii> vizinhos[MAXN];
9
10 int Prim()
11 {
12     for(int i = 2; i <= n; i++) distancia[i] = INFINITO;
13     distancia[1] = 0;
14
15     priority_queue< pii, vector<pii>, greater<pii> >
16     fila;
17     fila.push( pii(distancia[1], 1) );
18
19     while(1)
20     {
21         int davez = -1;

```

```

22     while(!fila.empty())
23     {
24         int atual = fila.top().second;
25         fila.pop();
26
27         if(!processado[atual])
28         {
29             davez = atual;
30             break;
31         }
32     }
33
34     if(davez == -1)
35         break;
36
37     processado[davez] = true;
38
39     for(int i = 0; i < (int)vizinhos[davez].size()
40 ; i++)
41     {
42         int dist = vizinhos[davez][i].first;
43         int atual = vizinhos[davez][i].second;
44
45         if( distancia[atual] > dist && !
46 processado[atual])
47         {
48             distancia[atual] = dist;
49             fila.push( pii(distancia[atual],
50 atual) );
51         }
52     }
53
54     int custo_arvore = 0;
55     for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
56         custo_arvore += distancia[i];
57
58     return custo_arvore;
59 }
60
61 int main(){
62     cin >> n >> m;
63
64     for(int i = 1; i <= m; i++){
65
66         int x, y, tempo;
67         cin >> x >> y >> tempo;
68
69         vizinhos[x].pb( pii(tempo, y) );
70         vizinhos[y].pb( pii(tempo, x) );
71     }
72
73     cout << Prim() << endl;
74
75     return 0;
76 }

```

3 Geometria

3.1 Angle-adjacent-vertices-regular-polygon

$$a = 180/N$$

3.2 Inter-Retas

```

1 // Intersection between lines
2
3 typedef struct
4 {

```

```

5     int x, y;
6 } pnt;
7
8 bool collinear(pnt p, pnt q, pnt r)
9 {
10     if(q.x<=max(p.x,r.x) && q.x>=min(p.x,r.x) && q.y
11 <=max(p.y,r.y) && q.y>=min(p.y,r.y))
12         return true;
13
14     return false;
15 }
16
17 int orientation(pnt p, pnt q, pnt r)
18 {
19     int val=(q.y-p.y)*(r.x-q.x)-(q.x-p.x)*(r.y-q.y);
20
21     if(val==0)
22         return 0;
23     else if(val>0)
24         return 1;
25     else
26         return 2;
27 }
28
29 bool intersect(pnt p1, pnt q1, pnt p2, pnt q2)
30 {
31     int o1 = orientation(p1, q1, p2);
32     int o2 = orientation(p1, q1, q2);
33     int o3 = orientation(p2, q2, p1);
34     int o4 = orientation(p2, q2, q1);
35
36     if(o1!=o2 and o3!=o4)
37         return true;
38
39     if(o1==0 && collinear(p1, p2, q1))
40         return true;
41
42     if(o2==0 && collinear(p1, q2, q1))
43         return true;
44
45     if(o3==0 && collinear(p2, p1, q2))
46         return true;
47
48     if(o4==0 && collinear(p2, q1, q2))
49         return true;
50
51     return false;
52 }

```

3.3 Pick's-theorem

The area of a polygon with integer coordinates: $A = i + \frac{b}{2} - 1$
 i is the number of points inside the polygon;
 b is the number of points on the boundry;
 $2A$ is necessarily an integer value.

3.4 Rotation

```

1 // Rotate clockwise 90 degree
2 (x, y) => (y, -x)
3
4 // Rotate counterclockwise 90 degree
5 (x, y) => (-y, x)

```

3.5 Inter-Retangulos

```

1 typedef struct
2 {
3     int x, y;

```

```

4 } Point;
5
6 bool doOverlap(Point l1, Point r1, Point l2, Point r2)
7 {
8     if (l1.x>r2.x or l2.x>r1.x or l1.y<r2.y or l2.y<
9         r1.y)
10         return false;
11     return true;

```

3.6 Analytic-Geometry

```

1 struct point
2 {
3     double x, y;
4     point(double _x=0, double _y=0){
5         x=_x;y=_y;
6     }
7
8     void show(){
9         cout << "x = " << x << endl;
10        cout << "y = " << y << endl;
11    }
12
13    point operator+(const point &o) const{
14        return {x + o.x, y + o.y};
15    }
16    point operator-(const point &o) const{
17        return {x - o.x, y - o.y};
18    }
19    bool operator==(const point &o) const{
20        return (x == o.x and y == o.y);
21    }
22 };
23
24 struct line
25 {
26     point fp, sp;
27     line(point _fp=0, point _sp=0){
28         fp=_fp;sp=_sp;
29     }
30
31     //a=y1-y2;
32     //b=x2-x1;
33     //c=x2*y1-y2*x1;
34
35 };
36
37 // Produto Escalar
38 double dot(point a, point b){
39     return a.x*b.x + a.y*b.y;
40 }
41
42 // Produto Vetorial
43 double cross(point a, point b){
44     return a.x*b.y - a.y*b.x;
45 }
46
47 // Dist entre dois pontos
48 double dist(point a, point b){
49     point c = a - b;
50     return sqrt(c.x*c.x + c.y*c.y);
51 }
52
53 // Colinearidade entre 3 pontos
54 bool collinear(point a, point b, point c){
55     return ((c.y-b.y)*(b.x-a.x)==(b.y-a.y)*(c.x-b.x))
56         ;
57     // return (a.x*(b.y-c.y)+b.x*(c.y-a.y)+c.x*(a.y-b
58     .y)); // Triangle area

```

```

58 // No caso de pontos tridimensionais, usar
59 produto vetorial.
60
61 // Dist entre ponto e reta
62 double distr(point a, line b){
63     double crs = cross(point(a - b.fp), point(b.sp -
64         b.fp));
65     return abs(crs/dist(b.fp, b.sp));
66 }
67
68 void esq(point a, point b, point ext)
69 { // Esquerda = 1; Direita = -1; Collinear = 0;
70     ll v = a.x*b.y+b.x*ext.y+ext.x*a.y - (a.y*b.x+b.y
71         *ext.x+ext.y*a.x);
72     if(v>0) return 1;
73     if(v==0) return 0;
74     return -1;
75 }
76
77 // Area de um poligono (pontos ordenados por
78 adjacencia)
79 double area(vector <point> p){
80     double ret = 0;
81     for(int i=2;i<(int)p.size();i++)
82         ret += cross(p[i] - p[0], p[i-1] - p[0])/2;
83     return abs(ret);
84 }
85
86 // Concavo ou Convexo
87 double ccw(point a, point b, point c){
88     double ret = cross(b - a, c - b);
89     return ret < 0;
90 }

```

4 ED

4.1 Range-query-bigger-than-k-BIT

```

1 // C++ program to print the number of elements
2 // greater than k in a subarray of range L-R.
3 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
4 using namespace std;
5
6 // Structure which will store both
7 // array elements and queries.
8 struct node {
9     int pos;
10    int l;
11    int r;
12    int val;
13 };
14
15 // Boolean comparator that will be used
16 // for sorting the structural array.
17 bool comp(node a, node b)
18 {
19     // If 2 values are equal the query will
20     // occur first then array element
21     if (a.val == b.val)
22         return a.l > b.l;
23
24     // Otherwise sorted in descending order.
25     return a.val > b.val;
26 }
27
28 // Updates the node of BIT array by adding
29 // 1 to it and its ancestors.
30 void update(int* BIT, int n, int idx)
31 {
32     while (idx <= n) {
33         BIT[idx]++;
34         idx += idx & (-idx);

```

```

35     }
36 }
37 // Returns the count of numbers of elements
38 // present from starting till idx.
39 int query(int* BIT, int idx)
40 {
41     int ans = 0;
42     while (idx) {
43         ans += BIT[idx];
44
45         idx -= idx & (-idx);
46     }
47     return ans;
48 }
49
50 // Function to solve the queries offline
51 void solveQuery(int arr[], int n, int QueryL[],
52                int QueryR[], int QueryK[], int q)
53 {
54     // create node to store the elements
55     // and the queries
56     node a[n + q + 1];
57     // 1-based indexing.
58
59     // traverse for all array numbers
60     for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
61         a[i].val = arr[i - 1];
62         a[i].pos = 0;
63         a[i].l = 0;
64         a[i].r = i;
65     }
66
67     // iterate for all queries
68     for (int i = n + 1; i <= n + q; ++i) {
69         a[i].pos = i - n;
70         a[i].val = QueryK[i - n - 1];
71         a[i].l = QueryL[i - n - 1];
72         a[i].r = QueryR[i - n - 1];
73     }
74
75     // In-built sort function used to
76     // sort node array using comp function.
77     sort(a + 1, a + n + q + 1, comp);
78
79     // Binary Indexed tree with
80     // initially 0 at all places.
81     int BIT[n + 1];
82
83     // initially 0
84     memset(BIT, 0, sizeof(BIT));
85
86     // For storing answers for each query( 1-based
87     // indexing ).
88     int ans[q + 1];
89
90     // traverse for numbers and query
91     for (int i = 1; i <= n + q; ++i) {
92         if (a[i].pos != 0) {
93             // call function to returns answer for
94             // each query
95             int cnt = query(BIT, a[i].r) - query(BIT,
96             a[i].l - 1);
97
98             // This will ensure that answer of each
99             // query
100             // are stored in order it was initially
101             // asked.
102             ans[a[i].pos] = cnt;
103         }
104         else {
105             // a[i].r contains the position of the
106             // element in the original array.

```

```

103         update(BIT, n, a[i].r);
104     }
105 }
106 // Output the answer array
107 for (int i = 1; i <= q; ++i) {
108     cout << ans[i] << endl;
109 }
110 }
111
112 // Driver Code
113 int main()
114 {
115     int arr[] = { 7, 3, 9, 13, 5, 4 };
116     int n = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
117
118     // 1-based indexing
119     int QueryL[] = { 1, 2 };
120     int QueryR[] = { 4, 6 };
121
122     // k for each query
123     int QueryK[] = { 6, 8 };
124
125     // number of queries
126     int q = sizeof(QueryL) / sizeof(QueryL[0]);
127
128     // Function call to get
129     solveQuery(arr, n, QueryL, QueryR, QueryK, q);
130
131     return 0;
132 }

```

4.2 Iterative-SegTree

```

1 // Segment Tree Iterativa - Range maximum query
2
3 #define N 100010
4
5 struct Segtree
6 {
7     int t[2*N]={0};
8
9     void build()
10    {
11        for(int i=N-1; i>0; i--)
12            t[i]=max(t[i<<1], t[1<<1|i]);
13    }
14
15     int query(int l, int r)
16    {
17        int ans=0;
18        for(i+=N, r+=N; l<r; l>>=1, r>>=1)
19        {
20            if(l&1)
21                ans=max(ans, t[l++]);
22            if(r&1)
23                ans=max(ans, t[--r]);
24        }
25
26        return ans;
27    }
28
29     void update(int p, int value)
30    {
31        for(t[p+=N]=value; p>1; p>>=1)
32            t[p>>1]= max(t[p], t[p^1]);
33    }
34
35 };
36
37 int main()
38 {
39     Segtree st;
40

```

```

41     for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
42     {
43         cin >> aux;
44         st.t[N+i]=aux; //Leaves are stored in
45         continuous nodes with indices starting with N
46     }
47     st.build();
48     x = st.query(inicio, fim);
49     st.update(ind, value);
50 }
51 }

```

4.3 Recursive-SegTree

```

1 // Segment Tree Recursiva - Range maximum query
2
3 vector<int> val(MAX, 0);
4 vector<int> vet(N);
5
6 void monta(int i, int j, int no)
7 {
8     if(i==j)
9     {
10         val[no]=vet[i];
11         return;
12     }
13
14     int esq = 2*no;
15     int dir = 2*no+1;
16     int meio = (i+j)/2;
17
18     monta(i, meio, esq);
19     monta(meio+1, j, dir);
20
21     val[no]=max(val[esq], val[dir]);
22 }
23
24 void atualiza(int no, int i, int j, int pos, int
25 novo_valor)
26 {
27     if(i==j)
28     {
29         val[no]=novo_valor;
30     }else
31     {
32         int esq = 2*no;
33         int dir = 2*no+1;
34         int meio = (i+j)/2;
35
36         if(pos<=meio)
37             atualiza(esq, i, meio, pos, novo_valor);
38         else
39             atualiza(dir, meio+1, j, pos, novo_valor)
40
41         ;
42
43         if(val[esq]>val[dir])
44             val[no]=val[esq];
45         else
46             val[no]=val[dir];
47     }
48 }
49
50 int consulta(int no, int i, int j, int A, int B)
51 {
52     if(i>B || j<A)
53         return -1;
54     if(i>=A and j<=B)
55         return val[no];
56
57     int esq = 2*no;
58     int dir = 2*no+1;
59     int meio = (i+j)/2;

```

```

57     int resp_esq = consulta(esq, i, meio, A, B);
58     int resp_dir = consulta(dir, meio+1, j, A, B);
59
60     if(resp_dir!=-1)
61         return resp_esq;
62     if(resp_esq!=-1)
63         return resp_dir;
64
65     if(resp_esq>resp_dir)
66         return resp_esq;
67     else
68         return resp_dir;
69 }
70 }
71
72 int main()
73 {
74     monta(1, N, 1);
75     atualiza(1, 1, N, pos, valor);
76     x = consulta(1, 1, N, inicio, fim);
77 }
78 }

```

4.4 Delta-Encoding

```

1 // Delta encoding
2
3 for(int i=0;i<q;i++)
4 {
5     int l,r,x;
6     cin >> l >> r >> x;
7     delta[l] += x;
8     delta[r+1] -= x;
9 }
10
11 int atual = 0;
12
13 for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
14 {
15     atual += delta[i];
16     v[i] += atual;
17 }

```

4.5 Seg-Tree-Farao

```

1 typedef struct
2 {
3     pii prefix, sufix, total, maximo;
4 } no;
5
6 int noleft[MAX], noright[MAX]; //Guarda os valores
7 dos nos para que nao sejam calculados novamente
8 nas queries
9
10 int v[MAX];
11 no arvore[MAX];
12
13 pii somar(pii a, pii b) // une pairs
14 {
15     return mp(a.f+b.f, a.s+b.s);
16 }
17
18 no une(no l, no r)
19 {
20     if(l.total.s==0)
21         return r;
22     if(r.total.s==0)
23         return l;
24
25     no m;
26
27     m.prefix = max(l.prefix, somar(l.total, r.prefix)
28 ); //prefixo

```



```

25     m.sufix = max(r.sufix, somar(r.total, l.sufix)); //sufixo
26     m.total = somar(l.total, r.total); //Soma de
27     m.maximo = max(max(l.maximo, r.maximo), somar(l.sufix, r.prefix)); //Resultado para cada
28     return m;
29 }
30 }
31
32 no makenozero()
33 {
34     no m;
35     m.prefix=m.sufix=m.total=m.maximo=mp(0,0);
36     return m;
37 }
38
39 no makeno(int k)
40 {
41     no m;
42     m.prefix=m.sufix=m.total=m.maximo=mp(k,1);
43     return m;
44 }
45
46 void monta(int n)
47 {
48     if(noleft[n]==noright[n])
49     {
50         arvore[n]=makeno(v[noleft[n]]);
51         return;
52     }
53
54     int mid = (noleft[n]+noright[n])/2;
55     noleft[2*n]=noleft[n]; noright[2*n]=mid;
56     noleft[2*n+1]=mid+1; noright[2*n+1]=noright[n];
57
58     monta(2*n);
59     monta(2*n+1);
60
61     arvore[n]=une(arvore[2*n], arvore[2*n+1]);
62 }
63
64 no busca(int n, int esq, int dir)
65 {
66     if(noleft[n]>=esq and noright[n]<=dir)
67         return arvore[n];
68     if(noright[n]<esq or noleft[n]>dir)
69         return makenozero();
70
71     return une(busca(2*n, esq, dir), busca(2*n+1, esq, dir));
72 }
73
74 int main()
75 {
76     int T, N, Q, A, B;
77     no aux;
78
79     scanf("%d", &T);
80
81     while(T--)
82     {
83         scanf("%d", &N);
84         for(int i=1; i<=N; i++)
85             scanf("%d", &v[i]); //Elementos da arvore
86
87         noleft[1]=1; noright[1]=N;
88         monta(1);
89
90         cin >> Q;
91         while(Q--)
92         {
93             scanf("%d%d", &A, &B); //Intervalo da
94             query
95             aux = busca(1, A, B);
96             printf("%d %d\n", aux.maximo.f, aux.maximo.s);
97         }
98
99     }
100     return 0;
101 }

```

4.6 BIT-2D

```

1 // BIT 2D
2
3 int bit[MAX][MAX];
4
5 int sum(int x, int y)
6 {
7     int resp=0;
8
9     for(int i=x; i>0; i-=i&-i)
10         for(int j=y; j>0; j-=j&-j)
11             resp+=bit[i][j];
12
13     return resp;
14 }
15
16 void update(int x, int y, int delta)
17 {
18     for(int i=x; i<MAX; i+=i&-i)
19         for(int j=y; j<MAX; j+=j&-j)
20             bit[i][j]+=delta;
21 }
22
23 int query(int x1, y1, x2, y2)
24 {
25     return sum(x2,y2) - sum(x2,y1) - sum(x1,y2) + sum(x1,y1);
26 }

```

4.7 BIT

```

1 struct FT {
2     vector<int> bit; // indexado em 1
3     int n;
4
5     FT(int n) {
6         this->n = n + 1;
7         bit.assign(n + 1, 0);
8     }
9
10    int sum(int idx) {
11        int ret = 0;
12        for (++idx; idx > 0; idx -= idx & -idx)
13            ret += bit[idx];
14        return ret;
15    }
16
17    int sum(int l, int r) {
18        return sum(r) - sum(l - 1);
19    }
20
21    void add(int idx, int delta) {
22        for (++idx; idx <= n; idx += idx & -idx)
23            bit[idx] += delta;
24    }
25 };

```

4.8 Sparse-Table

```

1 logv[1] = 0; // pre-computar tabela de log
2 for (int i = 2; i <= MAXN; i++)
3     logv[i] = logv[i/2] + 1;
4
5 int logv[MAXN+1];
6 int st[MAXN][K];
7
8 // operacao da sparse table deve ser idempotente ->
9   op(x, x) = x
10 void precompute(int N) { //
11     for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
12         st[i][0] = array[i];
13
14     int k = logv[N];
15     for (int j = 1; j <= k; j++)
16         for (int i = 0; i + (1 << j) <= N; i++)
17             st[i][j] = max(st[i][j-1], st[i + (1 << (j
18 - 1))][j - 1]);
19 }
20
21 int query(int L, int R) {
22     int j = logv[R - L + 1];
23     int maximum = max(st[L][j], st[R - (1 << j) + 1][
24 j]);
25
26     return maximum;
27 }

```

4.9 Union-Find

```

1 // Union-Find Functions
2
3 int pai[MAX], peso[MAX];
4
5 int find(int aux)
6 {
7     if(pai[aux]==aux)
8         return aux;
9     else
10         return pai[aux]=find(pai[aux], pai);
11 }
12
13 void join(int x, int y)
14 {
15     x = find(x);
16     y = find(y);
17
18     if(pesos[x]<pesos[y])
19         pai[x] = y;
20     else if(pesos[x]>pesos[y])
21         pai[y] = x;
22     else if(pesos[x]==pesos[y])
23     {
24         pai[x] = y;
25         pesos[y]++;
26     }
27 }
28
29 int main()
30 {
31     for(int i=1;i<=N;i++)
32         pai[i]=i;
33 }

```

4.10 Mo

```

1 const int BLK = 500; // tamanho do bloco, algo entre
2   300 e 500 e nice
3 struct Query {
4     int l, r, idx;
5     bool operator<(Query other) const

```

```

6     {
7         return make_pair(l / BLK, r) <
8         make_pair(other.l / BLK, other.r);
9     }
10 };
11
12 void add(); void remove() // implementar operacoes de
13   acordo com o problema, cuidado com TLE ao
14   utilizar MAP
15
16 vector<pair<int,ll>> mo() {
17     vector<pair<int,ll>> res;
18     sort(queries.begin(), queries.end());
19
20     int l = 0, r = -1;
21     for(Query q : queries) {
22         while(l > q.l) {
23             l--;
24             add(l);
25         }
26         while(r < q.r) {
27             r++;
28             add(r);
29         }
30         while(l < q.l) {
31             remove(l);
32             l++;
33         }
34         while(r > q.r) {
35             remove(r);
36             r--;
37         }
38         res.pb(mp(q.idx, RESPOSTA)); // adicionar
39         resposta de acordo com o problema
40     }
41     return res; // ordenar o vetor pelo indice e
42     responder queries na ordem
43 }

```

5 Math

5.1 Totient

```

1 // phi(p^k) = (p^(k-1))*(p-1) com p primo
2 // O(sqrt(m))
3 ll phi(ll m) {
4     ll res = m;
5     for(ll d = 2; d*d <= m; d++) {
6         if(m % d == 0) {
7             res = (res/d) * (d-1);
8             while(m % d == 0) {
9                 m /= d;
10             }
11         }
12     }
13     if(m > 1) {
14         res /= m;
15         res *= (m-1);
16     }
17
18     return res;
19 }
20
21 // modificacao do crivo, O(n*log(log(n)))
22 vector<ll> phi_to_n(ll n) {
23     vector<bool> isprime(n+1, true);
24     vector<ll> tot(n+1);
25     tot[0] = 0; tot[1] = 1;
26     for(ll i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
27         tot[i] = i;
28     }
29 }

```

```

30 for(ll p = 2; p <= n; p++) {
31     if(isprime[p]) {
32         tot[p] = p-1;
33         for(ll i = p+p; i <= n; i += p) {
34             isprime[i] = false;
35             tot[i] = (tot[i]/p)*(p-1);
36         }
37     }
38 }
39
40 return tot;
41 }

```

5.2 Linear-Diophantine-Equation

```

1 // Linear Diophantine Equation
2 int gcd(int a, int b, int &x, int &y)
3 {
4     if (a == 0)
5     {
6         x = 0; y = 1;
7         return b;
8     }
9     int x1, y1;
10    int d = gcd(b%a, a, x1, y1);
11    x = y1 - (b / a) * x1;
12    y = x1;
13    return d;
14 }
15
16 bool find_any_solution(int a, int b, int c, int &x0,
17 int &y0, int &g)
18 {
19     g = gcd(abs(a), abs(b), x0, y0);
20     if (c % g)
21         return false;
22
23     x0 *= c / g;
24     y0 *= c / g;
25     if (a < 0) x0 = -x0;
26     if (b < 0) y0 = -y0;
27     return true;
28 }
29 // All solutions
30 // x = x0 + k*b/g
31 // y = y0 - k*a/g

```

5.3 Sum-n2

Soma dos n primeiros números ao quadrado = $\frac{(2N^3+3N^2+N)}{6}$

5.4 Factorization-sqrt

```

1 // Factorization of a number in sqrt(n)
2
3 int main()
4 {
5     ll N;
6     vector<int> div;
7
8     cin >> N;
9
10    for(ll i=2;i*i<=N;i++)
11    {
12        if(N%i==0)
13        {
14            vet.pb(i);
15            while(N%i==0)
16                N/=i;
17        }
18    }

```

```

18     }
19     if(N!=1)
20         vet.pb(N);
21
22     return 0;
23 }

```

5.5 Modular-Exponentiation

```

1 // Modular exponentiaion - (x^y)%mod in O(log y)
2 ll power(ll x, ll y, ll mod)
3 {
4     ll res = 1;
5     x%=mod;
6
7     while(y)
8     {
9         if(y&1)
10             res=(res*x)%mod;
11
12         y=y>>1;
13         x=(x*x)%mod;
14     }
15     return res;
16 }

```

5.6 Miller-Habin

```

1 ll llrand()
2 {
3     ll tmp = rand();
4     return (tmp << 31) | rand();
5 }
6
7 ll add(ll a, ll b, ll c)
8 {
9     return (a + b)%c;
10 }
11
12 ll mul(ll a, ll b, ll c)
13 {
14     ll ans = 0;
15     while(b)
16     {
17         if(b & 1)
18             ans = add(ans, a, c);
19         a = add(a, a, c);
20         b /= 2;
21     }
22     return ans;
23 }
24
25 ll fexp(ll a, ll b, ll c)
26 {
27     ll ans = 1;
28     while(b)
29     {
30         if(b & 1)
31             ans = mul(ans, a, c);
32         a = mul(a, a, c);
33         b /= 2;
34     }
35     return ans;
36 }
37
38 bool rabin(ll n)
39 {
40     if(n <= 1)
41         return 1;
42     if(n <= 3)
43         return 1;
44 }

```

```

45     ll s=0, d=n-1;
46     while(d%2==0)
47     {
48         d/=2;
49         s++;
50     }
51
52     for(int k = 0; k < 64*4; k++)
53     {
54         ll a = (llrand()%(n - 3)) + 2;
55         ll x = fexp(a, d, n);
56         if(x != 1 and x != n-1)
57         {
58             for(int r = 1; r < s; r++)
59             {
60                 x = mul(x, x, n);
61                 if(x == 1)
62                     return 0;
63                 if(x == n-1)
64                     break;
65             }
66             if(x != n-1)
67                 return 0;
68         }
69     }
70
71     return 1;
72 }
73
74 int main()
75 {
76
77     ll N;
78     cin >> N;
79
80     cout << rabin(N) << endl;
81
82     return 0;
83 }
84
85 }

```

5.7 Inverso-Mult

```

1 // gcd(a, m) = 1 para existir solucao
2 // ax + my = 1, ou a*x = 1 (mod m)
3 ll inv(ll a, ll m) { // com gcd
4     ll x, y;
5     gcd(a, m, x, y);
6     return ((x % m) + m) % m;
7 }
8
9 ll inv(ll a, ll phim) { // com phi(m), se m for primo
10     entao phi(m) = p-1
11     ll e = phim-1;
12     return fexp(a, e);
13 }

```

5.8 Pollard-Rho

```

1 // Pollard Rho Algorithm
2
3 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
4 #define ll long long
5
6 using namespace std;
7
8 ll llrand()
9 {
10     ll tmp = rand();
11     return (tmp << 31) | rand();
12 }

```

```

13
14 ll add(ll a, ll b, ll c)
15 {
16     return (a + b)%c;
17 }
18
19 ll mul(ll a, ll b, ll c)
20 {
21     ll ans = 0;
22     while(b)
23     {
24         if(b & 1)
25             ans = add(ans, a, c);
26         a = add(a, a, c);
27         b /= 2;
28     }
29     return ans;
30 }
31
32 ll rho(ll n)
33 {
34     ll x, c, y, d, k;
35     int i;
36     do{
37         i = 1;
38         x = llrand()%n;
39         c = llrand()%n;
40         y = x, k = 4;
41         do{
42             if(++i == k)
43             {
44                 y = x;
45                 k *= 2;
46             }
47             x = add(mul(x, x, n), c, n);
48             d = __gcd(abs(x - y), n);
49         }
50         while(d == 1);
51     }
52     while(d == n);
53
54     return d;
55 }
56
57 int main()
58 {
59     srand(time(0));
60
61     ll N;
62     cin >> N;
63
64     ll div = rho(N);
65     cout << div << " " << N/div << endl;
66
67     // Finding all divisors
68
69     vector<ll> div;
70
71
72     while(N>1 and !rabin(N))
73     {
74         ll d = rho(N);
75         div.pb(d);
76         while(N%d==0)
77             N/=d;
78     }
79     if(N!=1)
80         div.pb(N);
81
82     return 0;
83 }
84 }

```

5.9 Verif-primo

```
1 // prime verification sqrt(N)
2
3 bool eh_primo(long long N)
4 {
5     if(N==2)
6         return true;
7     else if(N==1 or N%2==0)
8         return false;
9     for(long long i=3;i*i<=N;i+=2)
10         if(N%i==0)
11             return false;
12     return true;
13 }
```

5.10 Crivo

```
1 // Sieve of Eratosthenes
2
3 int N;
4 vector<bool> primos(100010, true);
5 cin >> N;
6
7 primos[0]=false;
8 primos[1]=false;
9
10 for(int i=2;i<=N;i++)
11     if(primos[i])
12         for(int j=i*i; j<=N; j+=i)
13             primos[j]=false;
```

5.11 FFT-golfbot

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 const int N = (1<<19);
6 const double two_pi = 4 * acos(0);
7
8 struct cpx
9 {
10     cpx(){}
11     cpx(double aa): a(aa){}
12     cpx(double aa,double bb):a(aa),b(bb){}
13     double a;
14     double b;
15     double modsq(void) const
16     {
17         return a*a+b*b;
18     }
19     cpx bar(void) const
20     {
21         return cpx(a,-b);
22     }
23 };
24
25 cpx b[N+100];
26 cpx c[N+100];
27 cpx B[N+100];
28 cpx C[N+100];
29 int a[N+100];
30 int x[N+100];
31 double coss[N+100], sins[N+100];
32 int n,m,p;
33
34 cpx operator +(cpx a,cpx b)
35 {
36     return cpx(a.a+b.a,a.b+b.b);
37 }
38
```

```
39 cpx operator *(cpx a,cpx b)
40 {
41     return cpx(a.a*b.a-a.b*b.b,a.a*b.b+a.b*b.a);
42 }
43
44 cpx operator /(cpx a,cpx b)
45 {
46     cpx r = a*b.bar();
47     return cpx(r.a/b.modsq(),r.b/b.modsq());
48 }
49
50 cpx EXP(int i,int dir)
51 {
52     return cpx(coss[i],sins[i]*dir);
53 }
54
55 void FFT(cpx *in,cpx *out,int step,int size,int dir)
56 {
57     if(size<1) return;
58     if(size==1)
59     {
60         out[0]=in[0];
61         return;
62     }
63     FFT(in,out,step*2,size/2,dir);
64     FFT(in+step,out+size/2,step*2,size/2,dir);
65     for(int i=0;i<size/2;++i)
66     {
67         cpx even=out[i];
68         cpx odd=out[i+size/2];
69         out[i] = even+EXP(i*step,dir)*odd;
70         out[i+size/2]=even+EXP((i+size/2)*step,dir)*
71         odd;
72     }
73 }
74
75 int main()
76 {
77     for(int i=0;i<=N;++i)
78     {
79         coss[i]=cos(two_pi*i/N);
80         sins[i]=sin(two_pi*i/N);
81     }
82     while(cin >> n) // Numero de tacadas possiveis
83     {
84         fill(x,x+N+100,0);
85         fill(a,a+N+100,0);
86         for(int i=0;i<n;++i)
87         {
88             cin >> p; // Distancia das tacadas
89             x[p]=1;
90         }
91         for(int i=0;i<N+100;++i)
92         {
93             b[i]=cpx(x[i],0);
94         }
95         cin >> m; // Querys
96         for(int i=0;i<m;++i)
97         {
98             cin >> a[i]; // Distancia da query
99         }
100         FFT(b,B,1,N,1);
101         for(int i=0;i<N;++i)
102             C[i]=B[i]*B[i];
103         FFT(C,c,1,N,-1);
104         for(int i=0;i<N;++i)
105             c[i]=c[i]/N;
106         int cnt=0;
107         for(int i=0;i<m;++i)
108             if(c[a[i]].a>0.5 || x[a[i]])
109                 cnt++;
110         cout << cnt << endl;
111     }
112 }
```

```

111     return 0;
112 }

```

5.12 Modular-Factorial

```

1 // C++ program to compute n! % p using Wilson's
  Theorem
2 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int power(int x, unsigned int y, int p)
6 {
7     int res = 1;
8     x = x % p;
9
10    while(y > 0)
11    {
12        if(y & 1)
13            res = (res * x) % p;
14
15        y = y >> 1;
16        x = (x * x) % p;
17    }
18    return res;
19 }
20
21 int modInverse(int a, int p)
22 {
23     return power(a, p-2, p);
24 }
25
26 int modFact(int n, int p)
27 {
28     if (p <= n)
29         return 0;
30
31     int res = (p - 1);
32
33     for(int i = n + 1; i < p; i++)
34         res = (res * modInverse(i, p)) % p;
35     return res;
36 }
37
38 int main()
39 {
40     int n = 25, p = 29;
41     cout << modFact(n, p);
42     return 0;
43 }

```

5.13 Recursao-linear

```

1 vector<vl> mult(vector<vl> a, vector<vl> b, int n) {
2     vector<vl> res;
3     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
4         vl tmp;
5         for(int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
6             tmp.pb(0);
7         }
8         res.pb(tmp);
9     }
10
11    for(int row = 0; row < n; row++) {
12        for(int col = 0; col < n; col++) {
13            ll val = 0;
14            for(int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
15                val += (a[row][k]*b[k][col]);
16            }
17            res[row][col] = val;
18        }
19    }
20 }

```

```

21     return res;
22 }
23
24 vector<vl> fexp(vector<vl> b, ll e, int n) {
25     if(e == 0) {
26         vector<vl> id;
27         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
28             vl tmp;
29             for(int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
30                 if(i == j)
31                     tmp.pb(1);
32                 else
33                     tmp.pb(0);
34             }
35             id.pb(tmp);
36         }
37         return id;
38     }
39 }
40
41 vector<vl> res = fexp(b, e/2, n);
42 res = mult(res, res, n);
43
44 if(e%2)
45     res = mult(res, b, n);
46
47 return res;
48 }
49
50 // k = tamanho da recorrência/matriz, n = n-esimo
   termo
51 // f(n) = c1*f(n-1) + c2*f(n-2) + ... + ck*f(n-k)
52 // base -> [f(k-1), f(k-2), ..., f(0)]
53 // coeficientes -> [c1, c2, ..., ck]
54 vl solve(int k, int n, vl base, vl coef) {
55     vector<vl> inicial;
56     inicial.pb(coef);
57     for(int row = 0; row < k-1; row++) {
58         vl tmp;
59         for(int col = 0; col < k; col++) {
60             if(col == row)
61                 tmp.pb(1);
62             else
63                 tmp.pb(0);
64         }
65         inicial.pb(tmp);
66     }
67
68     vector<vl> matexp = fexp(inicial, max(0, n-k+1),
69 k);
70 vl res(k);
71
72     for(int row = 0; row < k; row++) {
73         ll val = 0;
74         for(int aux = 0; aux < k; aux++) {
75             val += matexp[row][aux]*base[aux];
76         }
77         res[row] = val; // res = (f(n), f(n-1), ...,
78 f(n-k+1))
79     }
80     return res;
81 }

```

5.14 Kamenetsky

```

1 // Number of digits in n! O(1)
2
3 #define Pi 3.14159265358979311599796346854
4 #define Eul 2.71828182845904509079559829842
5
6 long long findDigits(int n)
7 {

```

```

8     double x;
9
10    if (n < 0)
11        return 0;
12    if (n == 1)
13        return 1;
14
15    x = ((n * log10(n / euler) + log10(2 * Pi * n)
16         / 2.0));
17
18    return floor(x) + 1;
19 }

```

6 Misc

6.1 LIS

```

1 multiset<int> S;
2 for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
3     auto it = S.upper_bound(vet[i]); // low for inc
4     if(it != S.end())
5         S.erase(it);
6     S.insert(vet[i]);
7 }
8 // size of the lis
9 int ans = S.size();

```

6.2 Bitwise

```

1 // Bitwise
2
3 unsigned char a = 5, b = 9; // a = (00000101), b
4 = (00001001)
5
6 AND -          a&b    // The result is 00000001
7 (1)
8 OR -           a|b    // The result is 00001101
9 (13)
10 XOR -          a^b    // The result is 00001100
11 (12)
12 NOT -          ~a     // The result is 11111010
13 (250)
14 Left shift -   b<<1   // The result is 00010010
15 (18)
16 Right shift -  b>>1   // The result is 00000100
17 (4)
18
19 // Exchange two int variables
20
21     a^=b;
22     b^=a;
23     a^=b;
24
25 // Even or Odd
26
27     (x & 1)? printf("Odd"): printf("Even");
28
29 // Turn on the j-th bit
30
31     int S = 34; //(100010)
32     int j = 3;
33
34     S = S | (1<<j);
35
36 // Turn off the j-th bit
37
38     int S = 42; //(101010)
39     int j = 1;
40
41     S &= ~(1<<j)

```

```

36     S == 40 //(101000)
37
38 // Check the j-th element
39
40     int S = 42; //(101010)
41     int j = 3;
42
43     T = S & (1<<j); // T = 0
44
45 // Least significant bit (lsb)
46
47     int lsb(int x){ return x&-x; }
48
49 // Exchange o j-th element
50
51     S ^= (1<<j)
52
53 // Position of the first bit on
54
55     T = (S & (-S))
56     T -> 4 bit ligado //(1000)
57
58 // Most significant digit of N
59
60     double K = log10(N);
61     K = K - floor(K);
62     int X = pow(10, K);
63
64 // Number of digits in N
65
66     X =floor(log10(N)) + 1;
67
68 // Power of two
69
70     bool isPowerOfTwo(int x){ return x && (!(x&(x
71 -1))); }
72
73 // Turn off the first bit 1
74     m = m & (m-1);
75
76 // Built-in functions
77
78 // Number of bits 1
79     __builtin_popcount()
80     __builtin_popcountll()
81
82 // Number of leading zeros
83     __builtin_clz()
84     __builtin_clzll()
85
86 // Number of trailing zeros
87     __builtin_ctz()
88     __builtin_ctzll()
89
90 // floor(log2(x))
91
92     int flog2(int x){ return 32-1-__builtin_clz(x
93 ); }
94
95     int flog2ll(ll x){ return 64-1-
96 __builtin_clzll(x); }

```

6.3 Template

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 #define ff first
3 #define ss second
4 #define ll long long
5 #define ld long double
6 #define pb push_back
7 #define eb emplace_back
8 #define mp make_pair
9 #define mt make_tuple

```

```

10 #define pii pair<int, int>
11 #define vi vector<int>
12 #define sws ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false);cin.tie(
    NULL)
13 #define endl '\n'
14 #define teto(a, b) (a+b-1)/(b)
15
16 const int MAX = 400010;
17 const int MOD = 1e9+7;
18 const int INF = 0x3f3f3f3f;
19 const ll LLINF = 0x3f3f3f3f3f3f3f3f;
20 const ld EPS = 1e-7;
21
22 using namespace std;

```

7 Strings

7.1 KMP

```

1 vector<int> prefix_function(const string &s){
2     int n = s.size(); vector<int> b(n+1);
3     b[0] = -1; int i = 0, j = -1;
4     while(i < n){
5         while(j >= 0 && s[i] != s[j]) j = b[j];
6         b[++i] = ++j;
7     }
8     return b;
9 }
10 void kmp(const string &t, const string &p){
11     vector<int> b = prefix_function(p);
12     int n = t.size(), m = p.size();
13     int j = 0;
14     for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
15         while(j >= 0 && t[i] != p[j]) j = b[j];
16         j++;
17         if(j == m){
18             j = b[j];
19         }
20     }
21 }
22 }

```

7.2 LCS

```

1 string LCSSubStr(string X, string Y)
2 {
3     int m = X.size();
4     int n = Y.size();
5
6     int result = 0, end;
7     int len[2][n];
8     int currRow = 0;
9
10    for(int i=0; i<=m; i++){
11        for(int j=0; j<=n; j++){
12            if(i==0 || j==0)
13                len[currRow][j] = 0;
14            else if(X[i-1] == Y[j-1]){
15                len[currRow][j] = len[1-currRow][j-1]
16                + 1;
17                if(len[currRow][j] > result){
18                    result = len[currRow][j];
19                    end = i - 1;
20                }
21            }
22            else
23                len[currRow][j] = 0;
24        }
25        currRow = 1 - currRow;
26    }
27 }

```

```

28     if(result==0)
29         return string();
30
31     return X.substr(end - result + 1, result);
32 }

```

7.3 Pal-int

```

1 bool ehpalindromo(ll n)
2 {
3     if(n<0)
4         return false;
5
6     int divisor = 1;
7     while(n/divisor >= 10)
8         divisor *= 10;
9
10    while(n != 0)
11    {
12        int leading = n / divisor;
13        int trailing = n % 10;
14
15        if(leading != trailing)
16            return false;
17
18        n = (n % divisor)/10;
19
20        divisor = divisor/100;
21    }
22
23    return true;
24 }

```

7.4 Z-Func

```

1 vector<int> z_algo(const string &s)
2 {
3     int n = s.size();
4     int L = 0, R = 0;
5     vector<int> z(n, 0);
6     for(int i = 1; i < n; i++){
7         {
8             if(i <= R)
9                 z[i] = min(z[i-L], R - i + 1);
10            while(z[i]+i < n && s[z[i]+i] == s[z[i]])
11                z[i]++;
12            if(i+z[i]-1 > R)
13            {
14                L = i;
15                R = i + z[i] - 1;
16            }
17        }
18        return z;
19 }

```

7.5 Hash

```

1 ll compute_hash(string const& s) {
2     const ll p = 31; // primo, melhor = perto da
3     quantidade de caracteres
4     const ll m = 1e9 + 9; // maior mod = menor
5     probabilidade de colisao
6     ll hash_value = 0;
7     ll p_pow = 1;
8     for (char c : s) {
9         hash_value = (hash_value + (c - 'a' + 1) *
10         p_pow) % m;
11         p_pow = (p_pow * p) % m;
12     }
13     return hash_value;
14 }

```