Compilando Conocimiento

Refence

Competitive Programming

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Contents

Part I

Things to Learn / To Do

Chapter 1

C++

1.1 Integrals

1.1.1 int vs long vs long long

```
int minValue {-2,147,483,648};
int maxValue {2,147,483,647};

long long minValue {-9,223,372,036,854,775,808};
long long maxValue {9,223,372,036,854,775,807};

unsigned int maxValueIntUnsigned {4,294,967,295};
unsigned long long maxValueLLUnsigned
    {18,446,744,073,709,551,615};
```

1.1.2 Fixed width (int32_t, uint64_t, ...)

```
#include <cstdint>

int8_t likeChar {};
int16_t likeShort {};
int32_t likeInt {};
int64_t likeLong {};

// And the unsigned versions:
uint8_t likeChar {};
uint16_t likeShort {};
uint32_t likeInt {};
uint64_t likeLong {};
```

1.1.3 Max & min

```
#include <limits>       // std::numeric_limits

int main () {
    const auto minVal = std::numeric_limits<int>::min();
    const auto maxVal = std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
    return 0;
}
```

1.1.4 Fast I / O

```
// No merge cin & cout with scanf & printf
ios::sync_with_stdio(false);

// No merge cin / cout
cin.tie(nullptr);
```

Fast input of numbers

```
template <class number>
inline auto getNumberFast() -> number {
  auto result = number {};
  auto isNegative = false;
  auto currentDigit = char {getchar_unlocked()};

  while (currentDigit < '0' or currentDigit > '9') {
    currentDigit = getchar_unlocked();
    if (currentDigit == '-') isNegative = true;
  }

  while ('0' <= currentDigit and currentDigit <= '9') {
    result = (result << 3) + (result << 1);
    result += currentDigit - '0';
    currentDigit = getchar_unlocked();
  }

  return isNegative ? -result : result;
}
```

1.1.5 Bits

- $x << y = x * 2^y$
- $x >> y = \left\lfloor \frac{x}{2^y} \right\rfloor$

1.2 Input

1.2.1 Precision

```
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>

auto main() -> int {
    using namespace std:

    auto f = 301.14159;
    cout << std::fixed;

    cout << setprecision(5) << f << '\n';   // 301.14159
    cout << setprecision(8) << f << '\n';   //  301.14159000

    return 0;
}
```

1.2.2 Base

```
#include <iostream>     // std::cout, std::endl
#include <iomanip>      // std::setbase

int main () {
    using namespace std:
    cout << std::setbase(16) << 110 << endl;    //6e
    return 0;
}
```

1.2.3 Read list of unknow data

```
#include <iostream>
#include <sstream>
#include <vector>

auto main() -> int {
    auto buffer = std::string {};
    while (getline(std::cin, buffer)) {
        auto bufferStream = std::istringstream
    {std::move(buffer)};

        auto list = std::vector<int> {};
        auto num = int {};
        while (bufferStream >> num) list.push_back(num);

        ... (use list)
    }

return 0;
}
```

Part II

Number Theory

Chapter 2

General

2.1 Binary Exponentiation

```
template <typename integer, typename unsignedInteger>
auto binaryExponentation(integer base, unsignedInteger
    exponent) -> integer {
  auto solution = integer {1};

  while (exponent > 0) {
    if (exponent & 1) solution = base * solution;

    base = base * base;
    exponent = exponent >> 1;
  }

  return solution;
}
```

2.2 Modular Binary Exponentiation

```
template <typename integer, typename uinteger>
auto modularBinaryExponentation(integer base, uinteger
    exponent, uinteger n)
    -> integer {
  integer solution {1};
  base = base % n;

  while (exponent > 0) {
    if (exponent & 1) solution = (base * solution) % n;

    base = (base * base) % n;
    exponent = exponent >> 1;
  }

  return solution;
}
```

Chapter 3

Primes

3.1 Sieve of Eratosthenes

3.1.1 Get the Boolean Version

```
template<typename T>
auto getIsPrime(T maxValue) -> std::vector<bool> {
    std::vector<bool> isPrime (maxValue + 1, true);
    isPrime[0] = isPrime[1] = false;

    for (T i {4}; i <= maxValue; i += 2) isPrime[i] = false;

    for (T i {3}; i * i <= maxValue; i += 2) {
        if (not isPrime[i]) continue;

        T multiple {i * i}, step {2 * i};
        while (multiple <= maxValue) {
            isPrime[multiple] = false;
            multiple += step;
        }
    }

    return isPrime;
}
```

3.1.2 Get the Vector of Primes

```
template<typename T>
auto getPrimes(T maxValue) -> std::vector<T> {
    std::vector<bool> isPrime (maxValue + 1, true);
    std::vector<T> primes {2};

    // Just to do it if you need the bools too.
    // isPrime[0] = isPrime[1] = false;
    // for (T i = 4; i <= n; i += 2) isPrime[i] = false;

    for (T i {3}; i <= maxValue; i += 2) {
        if (not isPrime[i]) continue;
        primes.push_back(i);

        T multiple {i * i}, step {2 * i};
        while (multiple <= maxValue) {
            isPrime[multiple] = false;
            multiple += step;
        }
    }

    return primes;
}
```

Part III

Graphs

Chapter 4

Data Structures

4.1 Fenwick Tree

```
#include <functional>
#include <vector>

#include <iostream>

using std::cin;
using std::cout;
using std::endl;

/**
 *
 * You have an array (starting with 0 or you can use
   buildFromArray),
 * you can use FenwickTree to get the sum of all elements in
   a range
 * also, you can increase a position by a value
 *
 */
template <typename element = int, typename index = int>
class FenwickTree {
 private:
  const int MAX_SIZE;
  std::vector<element> bit {};

  static auto getNext(index i) -> index { return i | (i +
    1); }

 public:
  FenwickTree(int MAX_SIZE = 100000) : MAX_SIZE {MAX_SIZE},
    bit(MAX_SIZE, 0) {}

  auto buildFromArray(const std::vector<element>& data) ->
    void {
    for (index i {}; i < MAX_SIZE; ++i) {
      bit[i] = bit[i] + data[i];
      const auto nextIndex {getNext(i)};
      if (nextIndex < MAX_SIZE) bit[nextIndex] = bit[i] +
    bit[nextIndex];
    }
  }

  // get the sum from [0, end]
  auto sum(int end) -> element const {
    element answer {};
    while (end >= 0) {
      answer = answer + bit[end];
      end = (end & (end + 1)) - 1;
    }
    return answer;
  }

  // get the sum from [start, end]
  auto sum(index start, index end) -> element const {
    return sum(end) - sum(start - 1);
  }

  // increase the position by a value
  auto increase(index position, element value) -> void {
    while (position < MAX_SIZE) {
      bit[position] = bit[position] + value;
      position = getNext(position);
    }
  }

  void showArray() {
    cout << "[";
    for (int i {}; i < MAX_SIZE; ++i) cout << sum(i, i) <<
    ", ";
    cout << "]" << endl;
  }

  void showPrefixArray() {
    cout << "[";
    for (int i {}; i < MAX_SIZE; ++i) cout << sum(i) << ", ";
```

```
    cout << "]" << endl;
  }
};

int main() {
  const int sizeOfRange {5};
  auto f = FenwickTree<> {sizeOfRange};
  f.increase(0, 4);
  f.showArray();
  f.showPrefixArray();

  cout << f.sum(0, 4) << endl;

  return 0;
}
```

Chapter 5

Simple Graphs

5.1 GraphRepresentations

5.1.1 PonderateGraph

```
#include <set>

template <typename nodeID, typename weight>
struct node {
  nodeID from, to;
  weight cost;
};

template <typename nodeID, typename weight>
class PonderateGraph {
 private:
  std::vector<node<nodeID, weight>> edges;

 public:
  auto addEdge(nodeID fromThisNode, nodeID toThisNode,
     weight cost) -> void {
    edges.emplace_back({fromThisNode, toThisNode, cost});
  }

  auto KruskalMinimumExpansionTree(nodeID nodesInGraph)
        -> std::pair<set<nodeID>, weight>;
};
```

5.1.2 GraphAdjacencyList

```
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

template <typename nodeID, typename fn>
class GraphAdjacencyList {
 private:
  std::vector<std::vector<nodeID>> adjacencyLists;

 public:
  const bool isBidirectional;

  GraphAdjacencyList(nodeID numOfNodes, bool isBidirectional
   = true)
      : isBidirectional(isBidirectional),
   adjacencyLists(numOfNodes) {}

  void addEdge(nodeID fromThisNode, nodeID toThisNode) {
    adjacencyLists[fromThisNode].push_back(toThisNode);
    if (not isBidirectional) return;
    adjacencyLists[toThisNode].push_back(fromThisNode);
  }

  void addConections(const vector<pair<nodeID, nodeID>>&
   conections) {
    for (const auto& edge : conections) addEdge(edge.first,
   edge.second);
  }

  void show() {
    nodeID node {};
    for (auto& adjacencyList : adjacencyLists) {
      cout << "Node ID = " << node++ << ": [";
      for (auto& node : adjacencyList) cout << node << " ";
      cout << "]" << '\n';
    }
  }

  auto BFS(nodeID initialNode, fn functionToCall) -> void;
  auto DFS(nodeID initialNode, fn functionToCall) -> void;
};
```

5.2 BFS

```
#include <iostream>
#include <queue>
#include <stack>
#include <vector>

#include "GraphRepresentations.cpp"

template <typename nodeID, typename fn>
auto GraphAdjacencyList<nodeID, fn>::BFS(nodeID initialNode,
    fn functionToCall) -> void {
  std::vector<bool> visited(adjacencyLists.size(), false);
  std::queue<int> nodesToProcess({initialNode});

  while (not nodesToProcess.empty()) {
    auto node {nodesToProcess.front()};
    nodesToProcess.pop();

    if (not visited[node]) {
      functionToCall(node, visited);
      visited[node] = true;
    }

    for (auto& adjacentNode : adjacencyLists[node])
      if (not visited[adjacentNode])
    nodesToProcess.push(adjacentNode);
  }
}
```

5.3 DFS

```
#include <iostream>
#include <queue>
#include <stack>
#include <vector>

#include "GraphRepresentations.cpp"

template <typename nodeID, typename fn>
auto GraphAdjacencyList<nodeID, fn>::DFS(nodeID initialNode,
    fn functionToCall) -> void {
  std::vector<bool> visited(adjacencyLists.size(), false);
  std::stack<int> nodesToProcess({initialNode});

  while (not nodesToProcess.empty()) {
    auto node {nodesToProcess.top()};
    nodesToProcess.pop();

    if (not visited[node]) {
      functionToCall(node, visited);
      visited[node] = true;
    }

    for (auto& adjacentNode : adjacencyLists[node])
      if (not visited[adjacentNode])
    nodesToProcess.push(adjacentNode);
  }
}
```

5.4 Kruskal: Minimum Spanning Tree

```
#include <algorithm>
#include <set>
#include "GraphRepresentations.cpp"
#include "UnionFind.cpp"

template <typename nodeID, typename weight>
auto PonderateGraph<nodeID,
    weight>::KruskalMinimumExpansionTree(
    nodeID nodesInGraph) -> std::pair<set<nodeID>, weight> {
  using node = const node<nodeID, weight>;

  auto minimumSpanningTreeWeight = weight {};
  auto nodesInTree = set<nodeID> {};
  auto graphInfo = UnionFind<std::vector<nodeID>, nodeID>
    {nodesInGraph};
  auto sortNode = [](node& n1, node& n2) { return n1.cost <
    n2.cost; };
  sort(edges.begin(), edges.end(), sortNode);

  for (node& edge : edges) {
    // check if edge is creating cycle
    if (graphInfo.existPath(edge.to, edge.from)) continue;

    nodesInTree.insert(edge.to);
    nodesInTree.insert(edge.from);

    minimumSpanningTreeWeight += edge.cost;
    graphInfo.joinComponents(edge.to, edge.from);
    if (graphInfo.numberOfElementsInAComponent(edge.to) ==
    nodesInGraph) break;
  }
```

```
  return {nodesInTree, minimumSpanningTreeWeight};
}
```

5.5 UnionFind - Disjoined set

5.5.1 Simple UnionFind

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <numeric>
#include <vector>

class SimpleUnionFind {
 private:
  std::vector<int> nodesInComponent, parent;

 public:
  SimpleUnionFind(int n) : nodesInComponent(n, 1) {
    parent.resize(n);
    while (--n) parent[n] = n;
  }

  auto findParentNode(int u) -> int {
    if (parent[u] == u) return u;
    return parent[u] = findParentNode(parent[u]);
  }

  auto existPath(int u, int v) -> bool {
    return findParentNode(v) == findParentNode(u);
  }

  auto numberOfElementsInAComponent(int u) -> int {
    return nodesInComponent[findParentNode(u)];
  }

  auto joinComponents(int u, int v) -> void {
    int setU = findParentNode(u), setV = findParentNode(v);
    if (setU == setV) return;

    parent[setU] = setV;
    nodesInComponent[setV] += nodesInComponent[setU];
  }
};
```

5.5.2 Real UnionFind

```cpp
#include <map>
#include <unordered_map>

/**
 *
 * You have many nodes (with ID's as numbers) and the nodes
   are connected (ie,
 * node 2 with node 4, 5, 8) Use UnionFind to find if 2
   nodes are connected
 * or how many nodes are in a connected to a given node.
 *
 */
template <typename parentContainer, typename ID = int,
   typename numCount = int,
          typename numRank = int>
class UnionFind {
 private:
  parentContainer parent;
  std::vector<numCount> nodesInComponent;
  std::vector<numRank> rank;

  // Get the representant node ID from a component
  auto findParentNode(ID node) -> ID {
    ID& nodeParent = parent[node];
    if (node == nodeParent) return node;

    nodeParent = findParentNode(nodeParent);
    return nodeParent;
  }

 public:
  UnionFind(ID numNodes) : nodesInComponent(numNodes, 1),
   rank(numNodes, 0) {
    parent.resize(numNodes);  // Delete if parentContainer
   is a map
    while (--numNodes) parent[numNodes] = numNodes;
  }

  auto existPath(ID nodeA, ID nodeB) -> bool {
    return findParentNode(nodeA) == findParentNode(nodeB);
  }

  auto numberOfElementsInAComponent(ID node) -> numCount {
    return nodesInComponent[findParentNode(node)];
  }
```

```
auto joinComponents(ID nodeA, ID nodeB) -> void {
  ID setA {findParentNode(nodeA)}, setB
 {findParentNode(nodeB)};

  if (setA == setB) return;
  if (rank[setA] < rank[setB]) std::swap(setA, setB);
```

```
    parent[setB] = setA;
    nodesInComponent[setA] += nodesInComponent[setB];

    if (rank[setA] == rank[setB]) ++rank[setA];
  }
};
```