

# CU-Later Code Library

yangster67, ikaurov, serichao

May 21th 2024

# Contents

## Templates

Ken's template . . . . .	1
Kevin's template . . . . .	1
Kevin's Template Extended . . . . .	1

## Geometry

## Strings

## Flows

$O(N^2 * M)$ , on unit networks $O(N^{1/2} * M)$ . .	3
MCMF – maximize flow, then minimize its cost. $O(Fmn)$ . . . . .	3

## Graphs

Kuhn's algorithm for bipartite matching . . . . .	5
Dijkstra's Algorithm . . . . .	5
EULERIAN CYCLE DFS . . . . .	6
Strongly Connected Components: Kosaraju's Algorithm . . . . .	6
Finding Bridges . . . . .	6
Virtual Tree . . . . .	6
HLD ON EDGES DFS . . . . .	6
Centroid Decomposition . . . . .	7

## Number Theory

EXTENDED EUCLIDEAN ALGORITHM . . . .	7
Linear Sieve . . . . .	7

## Data Structures

Sparse Table . . . . .	7
Suffix Array and LCP array . . . . .	7
Aho Corasick Trie . . . . .	8
Convex Hull Trick . . . . .	8
Li-Chao Segment Tree . . . . .	9
Persistent Segment Tree . . . . .	9

## Miscellaneous

ORDERED SET . . . . .	10
SETTING FIXED D.P. PRECISION . . . . .	10

# Templates

## Ken's template

```
1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3 #define all(v) (v).begin(), (v).end()
4 typedef long long ll;
5 typedef long double ld;
6 #define pb push_back
7 #define sz(x) (int)(x).size()
8 #define fi first
9 #define se second
10 #define endl '\n'
```

## Kevin's template

```
1 // paste Kaurov's Template, minus last line
2 typedef vector<int> vi;
3 typedef vector<ll> vll;
4 typedef pair<int, int> pii;
5 typedef pair<ll, ll> pll;
6 typedef pair<double, double> pdd;
7 const ld PI = acos(-1);
8 const ll mod7 = 1e9 + 7;
9 const ll mod9 = 998244353;
10 const ll INF = 2*1024*1024*1023;
11 const char nl = '\n';
12 #define forn(i, n) for (int i = 0; i < int(n); i++)
13 ll k, n, m, u, v, w;
14 string s, t;
15
16 bool multiTest = 1;
17 void solve(int tt){
18 }
19
20 int main(){
21     ios::sync_with_stdio(0);cin.tie(0);cout.tie(0);
22     cout<<fixed<< setprecision(14);
23
24     int t = 1;
25     if (multiTest) cin >> t;
26     forn(ii, t) solve(ii);
27 }
```

## Kevin's Template Extended

- to type after the start of the contest

```
1 #pragma GCC target("avx2,bmi,bmi2,lzcnt,popcnt")
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> using ordered_set = tree<T, null_type,
6     ⇨ less<T>, rb_tree_tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
7 vi d4x = {1, 0, -1, 0};
8 vi d4y = {0, 1, 0, -1};
9 vi d8x = {1, 0, -1, 0, 1, 1, -1, -1};
10 vi d8y = {0, 1, 0, -1, 1, -1, 1, -1};
11 mt19937
12     ⇨ rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
```

## Geometry

```
1 template<typename T>
2 struct TPoint{
3     T x, y;
4     int id;
5     static constexpr T eps = static_cast<T>(1e-9);
6     TPoint() : x(0), y(0), id(-1) {}
7     TPoint(const T& x_, const T& y_) : x(x_), y(y_), id(-1) {}
8     TPoint(const T& x_, const T& y_, const int id_) : x(x_),
9         ⇨ y(y_), id(id_) {}
10     TPoint operator + (const TPoint& rhs) const {
```

```

11     return TPoint(x + rhs.x, y + rhs.y);
12 }
13 TPoint operator - (const TPoint& rhs) const {
14     return TPoint(x - rhs.x, y - rhs.y);
15 }
16 TPoint operator * (const T& rhs) const {
17     return TPoint(x * rhs, y * rhs);
18 }
19 TPoint operator / (const T& rhs) const {
20     return TPoint(x / rhs, y / rhs);
21 }
22 TPoint ort() const {
23     return TPoint(-y, x);
24 }
25 T abs2() const {
26     return x * x + y * y;
27 }
28 };
29 template<typename T>
30 bool operator< (TPoint<T>& A, TPoint<T>& B){
31     return make_pair(A.x, A.y) < make_pair(B.x, B.y);
32 }
33 template<typename T>
34 bool operator== (TPoint<T>& A, TPoint<T>& B){
35     return abs(A.x - B.x) <= TPoint<T>::eps && abs(A.y - B.y) <=
36         TPoint<T>::eps;
37 }
38 template<typename T>
39 struct TLine{
40     T a, b, c;
41     TLine() : a(0), b(0), c(0) {}
42     TLine(const T& a_, const T& b_, const T& c_) : a(a_), b(b_),
43         c(c_) {}
44     TLine(const TPoint<T>& p1, const TPoint<T>& p2){
45         a = p1.y - p2.y;
46         b = p2.x - p1.x;
47         c = -a * p1.x - b * p1.y;
48     }
49 };
50 template<typename T>
51 T det(const T& a11, const T& a12, const T& a21, const T& a22){
52     return a11 * a22 - a12 * a21;
53 }
54 template<typename T>
55 T sq(const T& a){
56     return a * a;
57 }
58 template<typename T>
59 T smul(const TPoint<T>& a, const TPoint<T>& b){
60     return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y;
61 }
62 template<typename T>
63 T vmul(const TPoint<T>& a, const TPoint<T>& b){
64     return det(a.x, a.y, b.x, b.y);
65 }
66 template<typename T>
67 bool parallel(const TLine<T>& l1, const TLine<T>& l2){
68     return abs(vmul(TPoint<T>(l1.a, l1.b), TPoint<T>(l2.a,
69         l2.b))) <= TPoint<T>::eps;
70 }
71 template<typename T>
72 bool equivalent(const TLine<T>& l1, const TLine<T>& l2){
73     return parallel(l1, l2) &&
74         abs(det(l1.b, l1.c, l2.b, l2.c)) <= TPoint<T>::eps &&
75         abs(det(l1.a, l1.c, l2.a, l2.c)) <= TPoint<T>::eps;
76 }
77 template<typename T>
78 TPoint<T> intersection(const TLine<T>& l1, const TLine<T>&
79     l2){
80     return TPoint<T>(
81         det(-l1.c, l1.b, -l2.c, l2.b) / det(l1.a, l1.b, l2.a,
82         l2.b),
83         det(l1.a, -l1.c, l2.a, -l2.c) / det(l1.a, l1.b, l2.a,
84         l2.b)
85     );
86 }
87 template<typename T>

```

```

82 int sign(const T& x){
83     if (abs(x) <= TPoint<T>::eps) return 0;
84     return x > 0? +1 : -1;
85 }
86 template<typename T>
87 T area(const vector<TPoint<T>>& pts){
88     int n = sz(pts);
89     T ans = 0;
90     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
91         ans += vmul(pts[i], pts[(i + 1) % n]);
92     }
93     return abs(ans) / 2;
94 }
95 template<typename T>
96 T dist_pp(const TPoint<T>& a, const TPoint<T>& b){
97     return sqrt(sq(a.x - b.x) + sq(a.y - b.y));
98 }
99 template<typename T>
100 TLine<T> perp_line(const TLine<T>& l, const TPoint<T>& p){
101     T na = -l.b, nb = l.a, nc = -na * p.x - nb * p.y;
102     return TLine<T>(na, nb, nc);
103 }
104 template<typename T>
105 TPoint<T> projection(const TPoint<T>& p, const TLine<T>& l){
106     return intersection(l, perp_line(l, p));
107 }
108 template<typename T>
109 T dist_pl(const TPoint<T>& p, const TLine<T>& l){
110     return dist_pp(p, projection(p, l));
111 }
112 template<typename T>
113 struct TRay{
114     TLine<T> l;
115     TPoint<T> start, dirvec;
116     TRay() : l(), start(), dirvec() {}
117     TRay(const TPoint<T>& p1, const TPoint<T>& p2){
118         l = TLine<T>(p1, p2);
119         start = p1, dirvec = p2 - p1;
120     }
121 };
122 template<typename T>
123 bool is_on_line(const TPoint<T>& p, const TLine<T>& l){
124     return abs(l.a * p.x + l.b * p.y + l.c) <= TPoint<T>::eps;
125 }
126 template<typename T>
127 bool is_on_ray(const TPoint<T>& p, const TRay<T>& r){
128     if (is_on_line(p, r.l)){
129         return sign(smul(r.dirvec, TPoint<T>(p - r.start))) != -1;
130     }
131     else return false;
132 }
133 template<typename T>
134 bool is_on_seg(const TPoint<T>& P, const TPoint<T>& A, const
135     TPoint<T>& B){
136     return is_on_ray(P, TRay<T>(A, B)) && is_on_ray(P,
137     TRay<T>(B, A));
138 }
139 template<typename T>
140 T dist_pr(const TPoint<T>& P, const TRay<T>& R){
141     auto H = projection(P, R.l);
142     return is_on_ray(H, R)? dist_pp(P, H) : dist_pp(P, R.start);
143 }
144 template<typename T>
145 T dist_ps(const TPoint<T>& P, const TPoint<T>& A, const
146     TPoint<T>& B){
147     auto H = projection(P, TLine<T>(A, B));
148     if (is_on_seg(H, A, B)) return dist_pp(P, H);
149     else return min(dist_pp(P, A), dist_pp(P, B));
150 }
151 template<typename T>
152 bool acw(const TPoint<T>& A, const TPoint<T>& B){
153     T mul = vmul(A, B);
154     return mul > 0 || abs(mul) <= TPoint<T>::eps;
155 }
156 template<typename T>
157 bool cw(const TPoint<T>& A, const TPoint<T>& B){
158     T mul = vmul(A, B);

```

```

156     return mul < 0 || abs(mul) <= TPoint<T>::eps;
157 }
158 template<typename T>
159 vector<TPoint<T>> convex_hull(vector<TPoint<T>> pts){
160     sort(all(pts));
161     pts.erase(unique(all(pts)), pts.end());
162     vector<TPoint<T>> up, down;
163     for (auto p : pts){
164         while (sz(up) > 1 && acw(up.end()[-1] - up.end()[-2], p -
165         ↪ up.end()[-2])) up.pop_back();
166         while (sz(down) > 1 && cw(down.end()[-1] - down.end()[-2],
167         ↪ p - down.end()[-2])) down.pop_back();
168         up.pb(p), down.pb(p);
169     }
170     for (int i = sz(up) - 2; i >= 1; i--) down.pb(up[i]);
171     return down;
172 }
173 template<typename T>
174 bool in_triangle(TPoint<T>& P, TPoint<T>& A, TPoint<T>& B,
175     ↪ TPoint<T>& C){
176     if (is_on_seg(P, A, B) || is_on_seg(P, B, C) || is_on_seg(P,
177     ↪ C, A)) return true;
178     return cw(P - A, B - A) == cw(P - B, C - B) &&
179     ↪ cw(P - A, B - A) == cw(P - C, A - C);
180 }
181 template<typename T>
182 void prep_convex_poly(vector<TPoint<T>>& pts){
183     rotate(pts.begin(), min_element(all(pts)), pts.end());
184 }
185 // 0 - Outside, 1 - Exclusively Inside, 2 - On the Border
186 template<typename T>
187 int in_convex_poly(TPoint<T>& p, vector<TPoint<T>>& pts){
188     int n = sz(pts);
189     if (!n) return 0;
190     if (n <= 2) return is_on_seg(p, pts[0], pts.back());
191     int l = 1, r = n - 1;
192     while (r - l > 1){
193         int mid = (l + r) / 2;
194         if (acw(pts[mid] - pts[0], p - pts[0])) l = mid;
195         else r = mid;
196     }
197     if (!in_triangle(p, pts[0], pts[l], pts[l + 1])) return 0;
198     if (is_on_seg(p, pts[l], pts[l + 1]) ||
199     ↪ is_on_seg(p, pts[0], pts.back()) ||
200     ↪ is_on_seg(p, pts[0], pts[l])
201     ) return 2;
202     return 1;
203 }
204 // 0 - Outside, 1 - Exclusively Inside, 2 - On the Border
205 template<typename T>
206 int in_simple_poly(TPoint<T> p, vector<TPoint<T>>& pts){
207     int n = sz(pts);
208     bool res = 0;
209     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
210         auto a = pts[i], b = pts[(i + 1) % n];
211         if (is_on_seg(p, a, b)) return 2;
212         if ((a.y > p.y) - (b.y > p.y)) * vmul(b - p, a - p) >
213         ↪ TPoint<T>::eps){
214             res ^= 1;
215         }
216     }
217     return res;
218 }
219 template<typename T>
220 void minkowski_rotate(vector<TPoint<T>>& P){
221     int pos = 0;
222     for (int i = 1; i < sz(P); i++){
223         if (abs(P[i].y - P[pos].y) <= TPoint<T>::eps){
224             if (P[i].x < P[pos].x) pos = i;
225         }
226         else if (P[i].y < P[pos].y) pos = i;
227     }
228     rotate(P.begin(), P.begin() + pos, P.end());
229 }
230 // P and Q are strictly convex, points given in
231 ↪ counterclockwise order

```

```

227 template<typename T>
228 vector<TPoint<T>> minkowski_sum(vector<TPoint<T>> P,
229     ↪ vector<TPoint<T>> Q){
230     minkowski_rotate(P);
231     minkowski_rotate(Q);
232     P.pb(P[0]);
233     Q.pb(Q[0]);
234     vector<TPoint<T>> ans;
235     int i = 0, j = 0;
236     while (i < sz(P) - 1 || j < sz(Q) - 1){
237         ans.pb(P[i] + Q[j]);
238         T curmul;
239         if (i == sz(P) - 1) curmul = -1;
240         else if (j == sz(Q) - 1) curmul = +1;
241         else curmul = vmul(P[i + 1] - P[i], Q[j + 1] - Q[j]);
242         if (abs(curmul) < TPoint<T>::eps || curmul > 0) i++;
243         if (abs(curmul) < TPoint<T>::eps || curmul < 0) j++;
244     }
245     return ans;
246 }
247 using Point = TPoint<ll>; using Line = TLine<ll>; using Ray =
248     ↪ TRay<ll>; const ld PI = acos(-1);

```

## Strings

```

1 vector<int> prefix_function(string s){
2     int n = sz(s);
3     vector<int> pi(n);
4     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++){
5         int k = pi[i - 1];
6         while (k > 0 && s[i] != s[k]){
7             k = pi[k - 1];
8         }
9         pi[i] = k + (s[i] == s[k]);
10    }
11    return pi;
12 }
13 vector<int> kmp(string s, string k){
14     string st = k + "#" + s;
15     vector<int> res;
16     auto pi = pf(st);
17     for (int i = 0; i < sz(st); i++){
18         if (pi[i] == sz(k)){
19             res.pb(i - 2 * sz(k));
20         }
21     }
22     return res;
23 }
24 vector<int> z_function(string s){
25     int n = sz(s);
26     vector<int> z(n);
27     int l = 0, r = 0;
28     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++){
29         if (r >= i) z[i] = min(z[i - l], r - i + 1);
30         while (i + z[i] < n && s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]]){
31             z[i]++;
32         }
33         if (i + z[i] - 1 > r){
34             l = i, r = i + z[i] - 1;
35         }
36     }
37     return z;
38 }

```

## Flows

$O(N^2 * M)$ , on unit networks  $O(N^{(1/2)} * M)$

```

1 struct FlowEdge {
2     int v, u;
3     long long cap, flow = 0;
4     FlowEdge(int v, int u, long long cap) : v(v), u(u),
5     ↪ cap(cap) {}

```

```

5 };
6 struct Dinic {
7     const long long flow_inf = 1e18;
8     vector<FlowEdge> edges;
9     vector<vector<int>> adj;
10    int n, m = 0;
11    int s, t;
12    vector<int> level, ptr;
13    queue<int> q;
14    Dinic(int n, int s, int t) : n(n), s(s), t(t) {
15        adj.resize(n);
16        level.resize(n);
17        ptr.resize(n);
18    }
19    void add_edge(int v, int u, long long cap) {
20        edges.emplace_back(v, u, cap);
21        edges.emplace_back(u, v, 0);
22        adj[v].push_back(m);
23        adj[u].push_back(m + 1);
24        m += 2;
25    }
26    bool bfs() {
27        while (!q.empty()) {
28            int v = q.front();
29            q.pop();
30            for (int id : adj[v]) {
31                if (edges[id].cap - edges[id].flow < 1)
32                    continue;
33                if (level[edges[id].u] != -1)
34                    continue;
35                level[edges[id].u] = level[v] + 1;
36                q.push(edges[id].u);
37            }
38        }
39        return level[t] != -1;
40    }
41    long long dfs(int v, long long pushed) {
42        if (pushed == 0)
43            return 0;
44        if (v == t)
45            return pushed;
46        for (int& cid = ptr[v]; cid < (int)adj[v].size();
47             ↪ cid++) {
48            int id = adj[v][cid];
49            int u = edges[id].u;
50            if (level[v] + 1 != level[u] || edges[id].cap -
51             ↪ edges[id].flow < 1)
52                continue;
53            long long tr = dfs(u, min(pushed, edges[id].cap -
54             ↪ edges[id].flow));
55            if (tr == 0)
56                continue;
57            edges[id].flow += tr;
58            edges[id ^ 1].flow -= tr;
59            return tr;
60        }
61        return 0;
62    }
63    long long flow() {
64        long long f = 0;
65        while (true) {
66            fill(level.begin(), level.end(), -1);
67            level[s] = 0;
68            q.push(s);
69            if (!bfs())
70                break;
71            fill(ptr.begin(), ptr.end(), 0);
72            while (long long pushed = dfs(s, flow_inf)) {
73                f += pushed;
74            }
75        }
76        return f;
77    }
78    // To recover flow through original edges: iterate over even
79    ↪ indices in edges.

```

MCMF – maximize flow, then minimize its cost.  $O(Fmn)$ .

```

1  #include <ext/pb_ds/priority_queue.hpp>
2  template <typename T, typename C>
3  class MCMF {
4  public:
5      static constexpr T eps = (T) 1e-9;
6
7      struct edge {
8          int from;
9          int to;
10         T c;
11         T f;
12         C cost;
13     };
14
15     int n;
16     vector<vector<int>> g;
17     vector<edge> edges;
18     vector<C> d;
19     vector<C> pot;
20     __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<pair<C, int>> q;
21     vector<typename decltype(q)::point_iterator> its;
22     vector<int> pe;
23     const C INF_C = numeric_limits<C>::max() / 2;
24
25     explicit MCMF(int n_) : n(n_), g(n), d(n), pot(n, 0),
26     ↪ its(n), pe(n) {}
27
28     int add(int from, int to, T forward_cap, C edge_cost, T
29     ↪ backward_cap = 0) {
30         assert(0 <= from && from < n && 0 <= to && to < n);
31         assert(forward_cap >= 0 && backward_cap >= 0);
32         int id = static_cast<int>(edges.size());
33         g[from].push_back(id);
34         edges.push_back({from, to, forward_cap, 0, edge_cost});
35         g[to].push_back(id + 1);
36         edges.push_back({to, from, backward_cap, 0, -edge_cost});
37         return id;
38     }
39
40     void expath(int st) {
41         fill(d.begin(), d.end(), INF_C);
42         q.clear();
43         fill(its.begin(), its.end(), q.end());
44         its[st] = q.push({pot[st], st});
45         d[st] = 0;
46         while (!q.empty()) {
47             int i = q.top().second;
48             q.pop();
49             its[i] = q.end();
50             for (int id : g[i]) {
51                 const edge &e = edges[id];
52                 int j = e.to;
53                 if (e.c - e.f > eps && d[i] + e.cost < d[j]) {
54                     d[j] = d[i] + e.cost;
55                     pe[j] = id;
56                     if (its[j] == q.end()) {
57                         its[j] = q.push({pot[j] - d[j], j});
58                     } else {
59                         q.modify(its[j], {pot[j] - d[j], j});
60                     }
61                 }
62             }
63         }
64         swap(d, pot);
65     }
66
67     pair<T, C> max_flow(int st, int fin) {
68         T flow = 0;
69         C cost = 0;
70         bool ok = true;
71         for (auto& e : edges) {
72             if (e.c - e.f > eps && e.cost + pot[e.from] - pot[e.to]
73             ↪ < 0) {
74                 ok = false;
75             }
76         }

```

```

72     break;
73 }
74 }
75 if (ok) {
76     expath(st);
77 } else {
78     vector<int> deg(n, 0);
79     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
80         for (int eid : g[i]) {
81             auto& e = edges[eid];
82             if (e.c - e.f > eps) {
83                 deg[e.to] += 1;
84             }
85         }
86     }
87     vector<int> que;
88     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
89         if (deg[i] == 0) {
90             que.push_back(i);
91         }
92     }
93     for (int b = 0; b < (int) que.size(); b++) {
94         for (int eid : g[que[b]]) {
95             auto& e = edges[eid];
96             if (e.c - e.f > eps) {
97                 deg[e.to] -= 1;
98                 if (deg[e.to] == 0) {
99                     que.push_back(e.to);
100                 }
101             }
102         }
103     }
104     fill(pot.begin(), pot.end(), INF_C);
105     pot[st] = 0;
106     if (static_cast<int>(que.size()) == n) {
107         for (int v : que) {
108             if (pot[v] < INF_C) {
109                 for (int eid : g[v]) {
110                     auto& e = edges[eid];
111                     if (e.c - e.f > eps) {
112                         if (pot[v] + e.cost < pot[e.to]) {
113                             pot[e.to] = pot[v] + e.cost;
114                             pe[e.to] = eid;
115                         }
116                     }
117                 }
118             }
119         }
120     } else {
121         que.assign(1, st);
122         vector<bool> in_queue(n, false);
123         in_queue[st] = true;
124         for (int b = 0; b < (int) que.size(); b++) {
125             int i = que[b];
126             in_queue[i] = false;
127             for (int id : g[i]) {
128                 const edge &e = edges[id];
129                 if (e.c - e.f > eps && pot[i] + e.cost <
130                     ↪ pot[e.to]) {
131                     pot[e.to] = pot[i] + e.cost;
132                     pe[e.to] = id;
133                     if (!in_queue[e.to]) {
134                         que.push_back(e.to);
135                         in_queue[e.to] = true;
136                     }
137                 }
138             }
139         }
140     }
141     while (pot[fin] < INF_C) {
142         T push = numeric_limits<T>::max();
143         int v = fin;
144         while (v != st) {
145             const edge &e = edges[pe[v]];
146             push = min(push, e.c - e.f);
147             v = e.from;

```

```

148         }
149         v = fin;
150         while (v != st) {
151             edge &e = edges[pe[v]];
152             e.f += push;
153             edge &back = edges[pe[v] ^ 1];
154             back.f -= push;
155             v = e.from;
156         }
157         flow += push;
158         cost += push * pot[fin];
159         expath(st);
160     }
161     return {flow, cost};
162 }
163 };
164
165 // Examples: MCMF<int, int> g(n); g.add(u,v,c,w,0);
166 ↪ g.max_flow(s,t).
167 // To recover flow through original edges: iterate over even
168 ↪ indices in edges.

```

## Graphs

### Kuhn's algorithm for bipartite matching

```

1  /*
2  The graph is split into 2 halves of n1 and n2 vertices.
3  Complexity: O(n1 * m). Usually runs much faster. MUCH
4  ↪ FASTER!!!
5  */
6
7  const int N = 305;
8
9  vector<int> g[N]; // Stores edges from left half to right.
10 bool used[N]; // Stores if vertex from left half is used.
11 int mt[N]; // For every vertex in right half, stores to which
12 ↪ vertex in left half it's matched (-1 if not matched).
13
14 bool try_dfs(int v){
15     if (used[v]) return false;
16     used[v] = 1;
17     for (auto u : g[v]){
18         if (mt[u] == -1 || try_dfs(mt[u])){
19             mt[u] = v;
20             return true;
21         }
22     }
23     return false;
24 }
25
26 int main(){
27     // .....
28     for (int i = 1; i <= n2; i++) mt[i] = -1;
29     for (int i = 1; i <= n1; i++) used[i] = 0;
30     for (int i = 1; i <= n1; i++){
31         if (try_dfs(i)){
32             for (int j = 1; j <= n1; j++) used[j] = 0;
33         }
34     }
35     vector<pair<int, int>> ans;
36     for (int i = 1; i <= n2; i++){
37         if (mt[i] != -1) ans.pb({mt[i], i});
38     }
39
40     // Finding maximal independent set: size = # of nodes - # of
41     ↪ edges in matching.
42     // To construct: launch Kuhn-like DFS from unmatched nodes in
43     ↪ the left half.
44     // Independent set = visited nodes in left half + unvisited in
45     ↪ right half.
46     // Finding minimal vertex cover: complement of maximal
47     ↪ independent set.

```

## Dijkstra's Algorithm

```
1 priority_queue<pair<ll, ll>, vector<pair<ll, ll>>,
  ↪ greater<pair<ll, ll>>> q;
2 dist[start] = 0;
3 q.push({0, start});
4 while (!q.empty()){
5     auto [d, v] = q.top();
6     q.pop();
7     if (d != dist[v]) continue;
8     for (auto [u, w] : g[v]){
9         if (dist[u] > dist[v] + w){
10             dist[u] = dist[v] + w;
11             q.push({dist[u], u});
12         }
13     }
14 }
```

## EULERIAN CYCLE DFS

```
1 void dfs(int v){
2     while (!g[v].empty()){
3         int u = g[v].back();
4         g[v].pop_back();
5         dfs(u);
6         ans.pb(v);
7     }
8 }
```

## Strongly Connected Components: Kosaraju's Algorithm

```
1 vector<vector<int>> adj, adj_rev;
2 vector<bool> used;
3 vector<int> order, component;
4
5 void dfs1(int v) {
6     used[v] = true;
7
8     for (auto u : adj[v])
9         if (!used[u])
10             dfs1(u);
11
12     order.push_back(v);
13 }
14
15 void dfs2(int v) {
16     used[v] = true;
17     component.push_back(v);
18
19     for (auto u : adj_rev[v])
20         if (!used[u])
21             dfs2(u);
22 }
23
24 int main(){
25     // .....
26     used.assign(n, false);
27
28     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
29         if (!used[i])
30             dfs1(i);
31     }
32     used.assign(n, false);
33     reverse(order.begin(), order.end());
34     for (auto v : order)
35         if (!used[v]) {
36             dfs2(v);
37             // process
38             component.clear();
39 }
```

## Finding Bridges

```
1 /*
2  Bridges.
3  Results are stored in a map "is_bridge".
4  For each connected component, call "dfs(starting vertex,
5  ↪ starting vertex)".
6  */
7
8 const int N = 2e5 + 10; // Careful with the constant!
9
10 vector<int> g[N];
11 int tin[N], fup[N], timer;
12 map<pair<int, int>, bool> is_bridge;
13
14 void dfs(int v, int p){
15     tin[v] = ++timer;
16     fup[v] = tin[v];
17     for (auto u : g[v]){
18         if (!tin[u]){
19             dfs(u, v);
20             if (fup[u] > tin[v]){
21                 is_bridge[{u, v}] = is_bridge[{v, u}] = true;
22             }
23             fup[v] = min(fup[v], fup[u]);
24         }
25         else{
26             if (u != p) fup[v] = min(fup[v], tin[u]);
27         }
28     }
29 }
```

## Virtual Tree

```
1 // order stores the nodes in the queried set
2 sort(all(order), [&] (int u, int v){return tin[u] < tin[v];});
3 int m = sz(order);
4 for (int i = 1; i < m; i++){
5     order.pb(lca(order[i], order[i - 1]));
6 }
7 sort(all(order), [&] (int u, int v){return tin[u] < tin[v];});
8 order.erase(unique(all(order)), order.end());
9 vector<int> stk{order[0]};
10 for (int i = 1; i < sz(order); i++){
11     int v = order[i];
12     while (tout[stk.back()] < tout[v]) stk.pop_back();
13     int u = stk.back();
14     vg[u].pb({v, dep[v] - dep[u]});
15     stk.pb(v);
16 }
```

## HLD ON EDGES DFS

```
1 void dfs1(int v, int p, int d){
2     par[v] = p;
3     for (auto e : g[v]){
4         if (e.fi == p){
5             g[v].erase(find(all(g[v]), e));
6             break;
7         }
8     }
9     dep[v] = d;
10    sz[v] = 1;
11    for (auto [u, c] : g[v]){
12        dfs1(u, v, d + 1);
13        sz[v] += sz[u];
14    }
15    if (!g[v].empty()) iter_swap(g[v].begin(),
16    ↪ max_element(all(g[v]), comp));
17 }
18 void dfs2(int v, int rt, int c){
19     pos[v] = sz(a);
20     a.pb(c);
21     root[v] = rt;
22     for (int i = 0; i < sz(g[v]); i++){
23         auto [u, c] = g[v][i];
24         if (!i) dfs2(u, rt, c);
25     }
26 }
```



```

24     else dfs2(u, u, c);
25 }
26 }
27 int getans(int u, int v){
28     int res = 0;
29     for (; root[u] != root[v]; v = par[root[v]]){
30         if (dep[root[u]] > dep[root[v]]) swap(u, v);
31         res = max(res, rmq(0, 0, n - 1, pos[root[v]], pos[v]));
32     }
33     if (pos[u] > pos[v]) swap(u, v);
34     return max(res, rmq(0, 0, n - 1, pos[u] + 1, pos[v]));
35 }

```

## Centroid Decomposition

```

1 vector<char> res(n), seen(n), sz(n);
2 function<int(int, int)> get_size = [&](int node, int fa) {
3     sz[node] = 1;
4     for (auto& ne : g[node]) {
5         if (ne == fa || seen[ne]) continue;
6         sz[node] += get_size(ne, node);
7     }
8     return sz[node];
9 };
10 function<int(int, int, int)> find_centroid = [&](int node, int
    ↪ fa, int t) {
11     for (auto& ne : g[node])
12         if (ne != fa && !seen[ne] && sz[ne] > t / 2) return
    ↪ find_centroid(ne, node, t);
13     return node;
14 };
15 function<void(int, char)> solve = [&](int node, char cur) {
16     get_size(node, -1); auto c = find_centroid(node, -1,
    ↪ sz[node]);
17     seen[c] = 1, res[c] = cur;
18     for (auto& ne : g[c]) {
19         if (seen[ne]) continue;
20         solve(ne, char(cur + 1)); // we can pass c here to build
    ↪ tree
21     }
22 };

```

## Number Theory

### EXTENDED EUCLIDEAN ALGORITHM

```

1 // gives (x, y) for ax + by = g
2 // solutions given (x0, y0): a(x0 + kb/g) + b(y0 - ka/g) = g
3 int gcd(int a, int b, int& x, int& y) {
4     x = 1, y = 0; int sum1 = a;
5     int x2 = 0, y2 = 1, sum2 = b;
6     while (sum2) {
7         int q = sum1 / sum2;
8         tie(x, x2) = make_tuple(x2, x - q * x2);
9         tie(y, y2) = make_tuple(y2, y - q * y2);
10        tie(sum1, sum2) = make_tuple(sum2, sum1 - q * sum2);
11    }
12    return sum1;
13 }

```

### Linear Sieve

```

1 vector<int> prime;
2 bool is_composite[MAX_N];
3 int phi[MAX_N];
4
5 void sieve (int n){
6     fill(is_composite, is_composite + n, false);
7     phi[1] = 1;
8     for (int i = 2; i < n; ++i) {
9         if (!is_composite[i]) {
10            prime.push_back (i);
11            phi[i] = i - 1; //i is prime
12        }

```

```

13     for (int j = 0; j < prime.size () && i * prime[j] < n; ++j)
    ↪ {
14         is_composite[i * prime[j]] = true;
15         if (i % prime[j] == 0) {
16             phi[i * prime[j]] = phi[i] * prime[j]; //prime[j]
    ↪ divides i
17             break;
18         } else {
19             phi[i * prime[j]] = phi[i] * phi[prime[j]]; //prime[j]
    ↪ does not divide i
20         }
21     }
22 }
23 }

```

## Data Structures

### Sparse Table

```

1 const int N = 2e5 + 10, LOG = 20; // Change the constant!
2 template<typename T>
3 struct SparseTable{
4     int lg[N];
5     T st[N][LOG];
6     int n;
7
8     // Change this function
9     function<T(T, T)> f = [&] (T a, T b){
10        return min(a, b);
11    };
12
13    void build(vector<T>& a){
14        n = sz(a);
15        lg[1] = 0;
16        for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) lg[i] = lg[i / 2] + 1;
17
18        for (int k = 0; k < LOG; k++){
19            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
20                if (!k) st[i][k] = a[i];
21                else st[i][k] = f(st[i][k - 1], st[min(n - 1, i + (1 <<
    ↪ (k - 1)))][k - 1]);
22            }
23        }
24    }
25
26    T query(int l, int r){
27        int sz = r - l + 1;
28        return f(st[l][lg[sz]], st[r - (1 << lg[sz]) + 1][lg[sz]]);
29    }
30 };

```

### Suffix Array and LCP array

- (uses SparseTable above)

```

1 struct SuffixArray{
2     vector<int> p, c, h;
3     SparseTable<int> st;
4     /*
5     In the end, array c gives the position of each suffix in p
6     using 1-based indexation!
7     */
8
9     SuffixArray() {}
10
11    SuffixArray(string s){
12        buildArray(s);
13        buildLCP(s);
14        buildSparse();
15    }
16
17    void buildArray(string s){
18        int n = sz(s) + 1;
19        p.resize(n), c.resize(n);
20        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) p[i] = i;

```



```

21     sort(all(p), [&] (int a, int b){return s[a] < s[b];});
22     c[p[0]] = 0;
23     for (int i = 1; i < n; i++){
24         c[p[i]] = c[p[i - 1]] + (s[p[i]] != s[p[i - 1]]);
25     }
26     vector<int> p2(n), c2(n);
27     // w is half-length of each string.
28     for (int w = 1; w < n; w <= 1){
29         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
30             p2[i] = (p[i] - w + n) % n;
31         }
32         vector<int> cnt(n);
33         for (auto i : c) cnt[i]++;
34         for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) cnt[i] += cnt[i - 1];
35         for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--){
36             p[--cnt[c[p2[i]]]] = p2[i];
37         }
38         c2[p[0]] = 0;
39         for (int i = 1; i < n; i++){
40             c2[p[i]] = c2[p[i - 1]] +
41             (c[p[i]] != c[p[i - 1]] ||
42             c[(p[i] + w) % n] != c[(p[i - 1] + w) % n]);
43         }
44         c.swap(c2);
45     }
46     p.erase(p.begin());
47 }
48
49 void buildLCP(string s){
50     // The algorithm assumes that suffix array is already
51     // built on the same string.
52     int n = sz(s);
53     h.resize(n - 1);
54     int k = 0;
55     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
56         if (c[i] == n){
57             k = 0;
58             continue;
59         }
60         int j = p[c[i]];
61         while (i + k < n && j + k < n && s[i + k] == s[j + k])
62             k++;
63         h[c[i] - 1] = k;
64         if (k) k--;
65     }
66     /*
67     Then an RMQ Sparse Table can be built on array h
68     to calculate LCP of 2 non-consecutive suffixes.
69     */
70 }
71
72 void buildSparse(){
73     st.build(h);
74 }
75
76 // l and r must be in 0-BASED INDEXATION
77 int lcp(int l, int r){
78     l = c[l] - 1, r = c[r] - 1;
79     if (l > r) swap(l, r);
80     return st.query(l, r - 1);
81 }

```

## Aho Corasick Trie

- For each node in the trie, the suffix link points to the longest proper suffix of the represented string. The terminal-link tree has square-root height (can be constructed by DFS).

```

1  const int S = 26;
2
3  // Function converting char to int.
4  int ctoi(char c){
5      return c - 'a';
6  }

```

```

7
8  // To add terminal links, use DFS
9  struct Node{
10     vector<int> nxt;
11     int link;
12     bool terminal;
13
14     Node() {
15         nxt.assign(S, -1), link = 0, terminal = 0;
16     }
17 };
18
19 vector<Node> trie(1);
20
21 // add_string returns the terminal vertex.
22 int add_string(string& s){
23     int v = 0;
24     for (auto c : s){
25         int cur = ctoi(c);
26         if (trie[v].nxt[cur] == -1){
27             trie[v].nxt[cur] = sz(trie);
28             trie.emplace_back();
29         }
30         v = trie[v].nxt[cur];
31     }
32     trie[v].terminal = 1;
33     return v;
34 }
35
36 /*
37 Suffix links are compressed.
38 This means that:
39     If vertex v has a child by letter x, then:
40         trie[v].nxt[x] points to that child.
41     If vertex v doesn't have such child, then:
42         trie[v].nxt[x] points to the suffix link of that child
43         if we would actually have it.
44 */
45 void add_links(){
46     queue<int> q;
47     q.push(0);
48     while (!q.empty()){
49         auto v = q.front();
50         int u = trie[v].link;
51         q.pop();
52         for (int i = 0; i < S; i++){
53             int& ch = trie[v].nxt[i];
54             if (ch == -1){
55                 ch = v? trie[u].nxt[i] : 0;
56             }
57             else{
58                 trie[ch].link = v? trie[u].nxt[i] : 0;
59                 q.push(ch);
60             }
61         }
62     }
63 }
64
65 bool is_terminal(int v){
66     return trie[v].terminal;
67 }
68
69 int get_link(int v){
70     return trie[v].link;
71 }
72
73 int go(int v, char c){
74     return trie[v].nxt[ctoi(c)];
75 }

```

## Convex Hull Trick

- Allows to insert a linear function to the hull in (1) and get the minimum/maximum value of the stored function at a point in  $O(\log n)$ .
- NOTE: The lines must be added in the order of decreas-

ing/increasing gradients. CAREFULLY CHECK THE SETUP BEFORE USING!

- IMPORTANT: THE DEFAULT VERSION SURELY WORKS. IF MODIFIED VERSIONS DON'T WORK, TRY TRANSFORMING THEM TO THE DEFAULT ONE BY CHANGING SIGNS.

```

1 struct line{
2     ll k, b;
3     ll f(ll x){
4         return k * x + b;
5     };
6 };
7
8 vector<line> hull;
9
10 void add_line(line nl){
11     if (!hull.empty() && hull.back().k == nl.k){
12         nl.b = min(nl.b, hull.back().b); // Default: minimum. For
        ↪ maximum change "min" to "max".
13         hull.pop_back();
14     }
15     while (sz(hull) > 1){
16         auto& l1 = hull.end()[-2], l2 = hull.back();
17         if ((nl.b - l1.b) * (l2.k - nl.k) >= (nl.b - l2.b) * (l1.k
        ↪ - nl.k)) hull.pop_back(); // Default: decreasing gradient
        ↪ k. For increasing k change the sign to <=.
18         else break;
19     }
20     hull.pb(nl);
21 }
22
23 ll get(ll x){
24     int l = 0, r = sz(hull);
25     while (r - l > 1){
26         int mid = (l + r) / 2;
27         if (hull[mid - 1].f(x) >= hull[mid].f(x)) l = mid; //
        ↪ Default: minimum. For maximum change the sign to <=.
28         else r = mid;
29     }
30     return hull[l].f(x);
31 }

```

## Li-Chao Segment Tree

- allows to add linear functions in any order and query minimum/maximum value of those at a point, all in  $O(\log n)$ .
- Clear: clear()

```

1 const ll INF = 1e18; // Change the constant!
2 struct LiChaoTree{
3     struct line{
4         ll k, b;
5         line(){
6             k = b = 0;
7         };
8         line(ll k_, ll b_){
9             k = k_, b = b_;
10        };
11        ll f(ll x){
12            return k * x + b;
13        };
14    };
15    int n;
16    bool minimum, on_points;
17    vector<ll> pts;
18    vector<line> t;
19
20    void clear(){
21        for (auto& l : t) l.k = 0, l.b = minimum? INF : -INF;
22    }
23
24    LiChaoTree(int n_, bool min_){ // This is a default
        ↪ constructor for numbers in range [0, n - 1].

```

```

25     n = n_, minimum = min_, on_points = false;
26     t.resize(4 * n);
27     clear();
28 };
29
30 LiChaoTree(vector<ll> pts_, bool min_){ // This constructor
    ↪ will build LCT on the set of points you pass. The points
    ↪ may be in any order and contain duplicates.
31     pts = pts_, minimum = min_;
32     sort(all(pts));
33     pts.erase(unique(all(pts)), pts.end());
34     on_points = true;
35     n = sz(pts);
36     t.resize(4 * n);
37     clear();
38 };
39
40 void add_line(int v, int l, int r, line nl){
41     // Adding on segment [l, r)
42     int m = (l + r) / 2;
43     ll lval = on_points? pts[l] : l, mval = on_points? pts[m]
        ↪ : m;
44     if ((minimum && nl.f(mval) < t[v].f(mval)) || (!minimum &&
        ↪ nl.f(mval) > t[v].f(mval))) swap(t[v], nl);
45     if (r - l == 1) return;
46     if ((minimum && nl.f(lval) < t[v].f(lval)) || (!minimum &&
        ↪ nl.f(lval) > t[v].f(lval))) add_line(2 * v + 1, l, m, nl);
47     else add_line(2 * v + 2, m, r, nl);
48 }
49
50 ll get(int v, int l, int r, int x){
51     int m = (l + r) / 2;
52     if (r - l == 1) return t[v].f(on_points? pts[x] : x);
53     else{
54         if (minimum) return min(t[v].f(on_points? pts[x] : x), x
        ↪ < m? get(2 * v + 1, l, m, x) : get(2 * v + 2, m, r, x));
55         else return max(t[v].f(on_points? pts[x] : x), x < m?
        ↪ get(2 * v + 1, l, m, x) : get(2 * v + 2, m, r, x));
56     }
57 }
58
59 void add_line(ll k, ll b){
60     add_line(0, 0, n, line(k, b));
61 }
62
63 ll get(ll x){
64     return get(0, 0, n, on_points? lower_bound(all(pts), x) -
        ↪ pts.begin() : x);
65 }; // Always pass the actual value of x, even if LCT is on
        ↪ points.
66 };

```

## Persistent Segment Tree

- for RSQ

```

1 struct Node {
2     ll val;
3     Node *l, *r;
4
5     Node(ll x) : val(x), l(nullptr), r(nullptr) {}
6     Node(Node *ll, Node *rr) {
7         l = ll, r = rr;
8         val = 0;
9         if (l) val += l->val;
10        if (r) val += r->val;
11    }
12    Node(Node *cp) : val(cp->val), l(cp->l), r(cp->r) {}
13 };
14 const int N = 2e5 + 20;
15 ll a[N];
16 Node *roots[N];
17 int n, cnt = 1;
18 Node *build(int l = 1, int r = n) {
19     if (l == r) return new Node(a[l]);
20     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
21     return new Node(build(l, mid), build(mid + 1, r));

```

```

22 }
23 Node *update(Node *node, int val, int pos, int l = 1, int r =
↪ n) {
24     if (l == r) return new Node(val);
25     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
26     if (pos > mid)
27         return new Node(node->l, update(node->r, val, pos, mid
↪ + 1, r));
28     else return new Node(update(node->l, val, pos, l, mid),
↪ node->r);
29 }
30 ll query(Node *node, int a, int b, int l = 1, int r = n) {
31     if (l > b || r < a) return 0;
32     if (l >= a && r <= b) return node->val;
33     int mid = (l + r) / 2;
34     return query(node->l, a, b, l, mid) + query(node->r, a, b,
↪ mid + 1, r);
35 }

```

## Miscellaneous

### ORDERED SET

```

1  #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
2  #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
3  using namespace __gnu_pbds;
4  typedef tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
↪ tree_order_statistics_node_update> ordered_set;
5  ```cpp
6
7  ## MEASURING EXECUTION TIME
8
9  ```cpp
10 ld tic = clock();
11 // execute algo...
12 ld tac = clock();
13 // Time in milliseconds
14 cerr << (tac - tic) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC * 1000 << endl;
15 // No need to comment out the print because it's done to cerr.

```

### SETTING FIXED D.P. PRECISION

```

1 cout << setprecision(d) << fixed;
2 // Each number is rounded to d digits after the decimal point,
↪ and truncated.

```