

# Contents

1	src/graph/unionfind.cpp	2
2	src/graph/dynamicconnectivity.cpp	3
3	src/graph/stronglyconnected.cpp	6
4	src/graph/rootedtree.cpp	7
5	src/graph/edmondskarp.cpp	9
6	src/graph/eulertour.cpp	11
7	src/general.cpp	13
8	src/math/gaussjordan.cpp	14
9	src/math/miller-rabin.cpp	17
10	src/math/fft.cpp	18
11	src/string/lcparray.cpp	20
12	src/string/suffixarray.cpp	21
13	src/string/z.cpp	22
14	src/geom/convexhull.cpp	23
15	src/geom/basic.cpp	25
16	src/datastructure/fastmap.cpp	27
17	src/datastructure/treap.cpp	28

# 1 src/graph/unionfind.cpp

```
// Fast union find
// Uses 1-indexing
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

struct unionFind {
    vector<int> u;
    vector<int> us;

    // Construct union find data structure of n vertices
    unionFind(int n) : u(n+1), us(n+1) {
        for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) {
            u[i]=i;
            us[i]=1;
        }
    }

    // Get the union of x
    int get(int x) {
        if (x==u[x]) return x;
        return u[x]=get(u[x]);
    }

    // Union a and b
    void un(int a, int b) {
        a=get(a);
        b=get(b);
        if (a!=b) {
            if (us[a]<us[b]) swap(a, b);
            us[a]+=us[b];
            u[b]=a;
        }
    }
};
```

## 2 src/graph/dynamicconnectivity.cpp

```
// O(n log n) offline solution for dynamic connectivity problem
// ? count the number of connected components
// + A B add edge between A and B
// - A B remove edge between A and B
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define F first
#define S second
using namespace std;

struct e{
    int a,b,l,r;
};
int qqs[603030];
int qv[603030];
int is[603030];
int uf[603030];
int id[603030];

int getu(int a){
    if (uf[a]==a) return a;
    return uf[a]=getu(uf[a]);
}

void un(int a, int b){
    a=getu(a);
    b=getu(b);
    if (a!=b) uf[a]=b;
}

void go(int l, int r, int uc, int n, vector<e> es){
    for (int i=1;i<=n;i++){
        is[i]=0;
    }
    int i2=1;
    vector<pair<int, int> > te;
    vector<e> ce;
    for (e ee:es){
        if (ee.a!=ee.b&&(!(ee.l>r||ee.r<l))){
            if (is[ee.a]==0){
                is[ee.a]=i2;
                ee.a=i2++;
            }
            else{
                ee.a=is[ee.a];
            }
            if (is[ee.b]==0){
                is[ee.b]=i2;
                ee.b=i2++;
            }
            else{

```

```

        ee.b=is[ee.b];
    }
    if (ee.l<=l&&r<=ee.r){
        te.push_back({ee.a, ee.b});
    }
    else{
        ce.push_back(ee);
    }
}
}
for (int i=1;i<=n;i++){
    if (is[i]==0){
        uc++;
    }
}
for (int i=1;i<i2;i++){
    uf[i]=i;
    id[i]=0;
}
for (auto ee:te){
    un(ee.F, ee.S);
}
int i3=1;
for (int i=1;i<i2;i++){
    if (id[getu(uf[i])]==0){
        id[getu(uf[i])]=i3++;
    }
}
for (e&ee:ce){
    ee.a=id[getu(ee.a)];
    ee.b=id[getu(ee.b)];
}
if (l==r){
    qv[l]=uc+i3-1;
}
else{
    int m=(l+r)/2;
    go(l, m, uc, i3-1, ce);
    go(m+1, r, uc, i3-1, ce);
}
}

int main(){
    ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);
    cin.tie(0);
    int n,k;
    cin>>n>>k;
    int qs=0;
    vector<e> es;
    map<pair<int, int>, int> ae;
    for (int i=1;i<=k;i++){
        char t;

```

```

        cin>>t;
        if (t=='?'){
            qqs[qs++]=i;
        }
        else{
            int a,b;
            cin>>a>>b;
            if (t=='+'){
                pair<int, int> lol={min(a, b), max(a, b)};
                ae[lol]=i;
            }
            else{
                pair<int, int> lol={min(a, b), max(a, b)};
                int s=ae[lol];
                ae[lol]=0;
                es.push_back({a, b, s, i});
            }
        }
    }
    for (auto t:ae){
        if (t.S>0){
            es.push_back({t.F.F, t.F.S, t.S, k});
        }
    }
    go(0, (1<<19)-1, 0, n, es);
    for (int i=0;i<qs;i++){
        cout<<qv[qqs[i]]<<'\\n';
    }
}

```

### 3 src/graph/stronglyconnected.cpp

```
// Uses Kosaraju's algorithm  $O(V+E)$ 
// Components will be returned in topological order
// Uses 1-indexing
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

struct SCC{
    vector<int> used;
    vector<vector<int> > g2;

    // First dfs
    void dfs1(vector<int>* g, int x, vector<int>& ns) {
        if (used[x]==1) return;
        used[x]=1;
        for (int nx:g[x]) {
            g2[nx].push_back(x);
            dfs1(g, nx, ns);
        }
        ns.push_back(x);
    }

    // Second dfs
    void dfs2(int x, vector<int>& co) {
        if (used[x]==2) return;
        used[x]=2;
        co.push_back(x);
        for (int nx:g2[x]) {
            dfs2(nx, co);
        }
    }

    // Returns strongly connected components of the graph in vector ret
    // n is the size of the graph, g is the adjacency list
    SCC(vector<int>* g, int n, vector<vector<int> >& ret) : used(n+1), g2(n+1) {
        vector<int> ns;
        for (int i=1;i<=n;i++) {
            dfs1(g, i, ns);
        }
        for (int i=n-1;i>=0;i--) {
            if (used[ns[i]]!=2) {
                ret.push_back(vector<int>());
                dfs2(ns[i], ret.back());
            }
        }
    }
};
```

## 4 src/graph/rootedtree.cpp

```
// Build parent array of tree using  $O(n \log n)$  space
// Query  $i$ :th parent in  $O(\log n)$  time
// Query lca in  $O(\log n)$  time
// Query distance in  $O(\log n)$  time
// Uses 1-indexing
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

struct RootedTree {
    // This has to be at least  $\text{ceil}(\log_2(n))$ 
    const int logSize=22;

    vector<int> d;
    vector<array<int, logSize> > p;

    // Dfs for building parent array
    void dfs(vector<int>* g, int x, int pp, int dd) {
        p[x][0]=pp;
        for(int i=1; i<logSize; i++) {
            p[x][i]=p[p[x][i-1]][i-1];
        }
        d[x]=dd;
        for (int nx:g[x]) {
            dfs(g, nx, x, dd+1);
        }
    }

    // Construct parent array data structure of tree of size n
    // g is the adjacency list of the tree
    RootedTree(vector<int>* g, int n, int root=1) : d(n+1), p(n+1) {
        dfs(g, root, 0, 0);
    }

    // Returns the node h edges above x.
    // Returns 0 if no such node exists
    int parent(int x, int h) {
        for (int i=logSize-1; i>=0; i--) {
            if ((1<<i)&h) {
                x=p[x][i];
            }
        }
        return x;
    }

    // Returns lca of nodes a and b
    int lca(int a, int b) {
        if (d[a]<d[b]) swap(a, b);
        a=parent(a, d[a]-d[b]);
        if (a==b) return a;
        for (int i=logSize; i>=0; i--) {

```

```

        if (p[a][i] != p[b][i]) {
            a=p[a][i];
            b=p[b][i];
        }
    }
    return p[a][0];
}

// Returns distance from a to b
int dist(int a, int b) {
    int l=lca(a, b);
    return d[a]+d[b]-2*d[l];
}

};

```



## 5 src/graph/edmondskarp.cpp

```
// Edmonds Karp algorithm for maxflow  $O(V E^2)$  or  $O(f E)$   
// f is the capacity network and the actual flow can be found in it  
// If edges for both directions are used finding actual flow is harder  
// Uses 1-indexing  
  
#include <bits/stdc++.h>  
#define F first  
#define S second  
using namespace std;  
typedef long long ll;  
  
const int inf=2e9;  
  
struct maxFlow{  
  
    vector<vector<int>> > f;  
    vector<vector<int>> > g;  
    vector<int> fr;  
    vector<int> used;  
  
    int flow(int so, int si, int n) {  
        queue<pair<pair<int, int>, int> > bfs;  
        bfs.push({{0, so}, inf});  
        int fl=0;  
        while(!bfs.empty()){  
            auto x=bfs.front();  
            bfs.pop();  
            if (used[x.F.S]) continue;  
            used[x.F.S]=1;  
            fr[x.F.S]=x.F.F;  
            if (x.F.S==si){  
                fl=x.S;  
                break;  
            }  
            for (int nx:g[x.F.S]){  
                if (f[x.F.S][nx]>0){  
                    bfs.push({{x.F.S, nx}, min(x.S, f[x.F.S][nx])});  
                }  
            }  
        }  
        for (int i=1;i<=n;i++) used[i]=0;  
        if (fl>0){  
            int x=si;  
            while (fr[x]>0){  
                f[x][fr[x]]+=fl;  
                f[fr[x]][x]-=fl;  
                x=fr[x];  
            }  
            return fl;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

        return 0;
    }

    ll getMaxFlow(int source, int sink){
        int n=fr.size()-1;
        for (int i=1;i<=n;i++){
            g[i].clear();
            for (int ii=1;ii<=n;ii++){
                if (f[i][ii]!=0||f[ii][i]!=0){
                    g[i].push_back(ii);
                }
            }
        }
        ll r=0;
        while (1){
            int fl=flow(source, sink, n);
            if (fl==0) break;
            r+=(ll)fl;
        }
        return r;
    }

    void addEdge(int a, int b, int c){
        f[a][b]=c;
    }

    maxFlow(int n) : f(n+1), g(n+1), fr(n+1), used(n+1) {
        for (int i=1;i<=n;i++){
            f[i]=vector<int>(n+1);
        }
    }
};

```

## 6 src/graph/eulertour.cpp

```
// Finds Euler tour of graph in  $O(E)$  time

// Parameters are the adjacency list, number of nodes,
// return value vector, and d=1 if the graph is directed
// Return array contains E+1 elements, the first and last
// elements are same

// Undefined behavior if Euler tour doesn't exist

// Note that Eulerian path can be reduced to Euler tour
// by adding an edge from the last vertex to the first

// In bidirectional graph edges must be in both direction
// Be careful to not add loops twice in case of bidirectional graph
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define F first
#define S second
using namespace std;

struct EulerTour {
    int dir;
    vector<vector<pair<int, int> > > g;
    vector<int> used;

    void dfs(int x, vector<int>& ret) {
        int t=x;
        vector<int> c;
        while (1) {
            while (used[g[t].back().S]) g[t].pop_back();
            auto nx=g[t].back();
            g[t].pop_back();
            used[nx.S]=1;
            t=nx.F;
            c.push_back(t);
            if (t==x) break;
        }
        for (int a:c) {
            ret.push_back(a);
            while (g[a].size()>0&&used[g[a].back().S]) g[a].pop_back();
            if (g[a].size()>0) dfs(a, ret);
        }
    }
}

EulerTour(vector<int>*> og, int n, vector<int>& ret, int d=0) : dir(d), g(n+1) {
    int i2=0;
    for (int i=1;i<=n;i++) {
        for (int nx:og[i]) {
            if (d==1||nx<=i) {
                if (d==0&&nx<i) {
                    g[nx].push_back({i, i2});
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

        }
        g[i].push_back({nx, i2++});
    }
}

used.resize(i2);
for (int i=1;i<=n;i++) {
    if (g[i].size()>0) {
        ret.push_back(i);
        dfs(i, ret);
        break;
    }
}

};

```

## 7 src/general.cpp

```
// Standard
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define F first
#define S second
typedef long long ll;
typedef __int128 lll;
typedef long double ld;
using namespace std;

// GCC extension namespaces
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
using namespace __gnu_cxx;

// Data structures
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>

// Numeric
#include <ext/numeric>

int main(){
    // Fast I/O:
    ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);
    cin.tie(0);
}
```

## 8 src/math/gaussjordan.cpp

```
// Solves system of linear equations in  $O(n^3)$ 
// Using doubles or mod 2
// Using doubles might have large precision errors or overflow
// Returns 0 if no solution exists, 1 if there is one solution
// or 2 if infinite number of solutions exists
// If at least one solution exists, it is returned in ans
// You can modify the general algorithm to work mod p by using modular inverse
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long ll;
typedef long double ld;
const ld eps=1e-12;

// Using doubles
int gaussD (vector<vector<ld> > a, vector<ld>& ans) {
    int n=(int)a.size();
    int m=(int)a[0].size()-1;

    vector<int> where(m,-1);
    for (int col=0,row=0;col<m&&row<n;col++) {
        int sel=row;
        for (int i=row;i<n;i++) {
            if (abs(a[i][col])>abs(a[sel][col])) sel=i;
        }
        if (abs(a[sel][col])<eps) continue;
        for (int i=col;i<=m;i++) {
            swap (a[sel][i], a[row][i]);
        }
        where[col]=row;

        for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
            if (i!=row) {
                ld c=a[i][col]/a[row][col];
                for (int j=col;j<=m;j++) {
                    a[i][j]-=a[row][j]*c;
                }
            }
        }
        row++;
    }

    ans.assign(m, 0);
    for (int i=0;i<m;i++) {
        if (where[i]!=-1) ans[i]=a[where[i]][m]/a[where[i]][i];
    }
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
        ld sum=0;
        for (int j=0;j<m;j++) {
            sum+=ans[j]*a[i][j];
        }
    }
}
```

```

        if (abs(sum-a[i][m])>eps) return 0;
    }

    for (int i=0;i<m;i++) {
        if (where[i]==-1) return 2;
    }
    return 1;
}

// mod 2
// n is number of rows m is number of variables
const int M=4;
int gaussM(vector<bitset<M> > a, int n, int m, bitset<M-1>& ans) {
    vector<int> where (m, -1);
    for (int col=0,row=0;col<m&&row<n;col++) {
        for (int i=row;i<n;i++) {
            if (a[i][col]) {
                swap (a[i], a[row]);
                break;
            }
        }
        if (!a[row][col]) continue;
        where[col]=row;

        for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
            if (i!=row&&a[i][col]) {
                a[i]^=a[row];
            }
        }
        row++;
    }
    ans=0;
    for (int i=0;i<m;i++) {
        if (where[i]!=-1) ans[i]=a[where[i]][m];
    }
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
        int sum=0;
        for (int j=0;j<m;j++) {
            sum^=ans[j]*a[i][j];
        }
        if (sum!=a[i][m]){
            return 0;
        }
    }
    for (int i=0;i<m;i++){
        if (where[i]==-1) return 2;
    }
    return 1;
}

int main() {
    // Should output 2, 1 2 0

```

```

vector<vector<ld> > d(3);
d[0]={3, 3, -15, 9};
d[1]={1, 0, -2, 1};
d[2]={2, -1, -1, 0};
vector<ld> da;
cout<<gaussD(d, da)<<endl;
cout<<da[0]<<" "<<da[1]<<" "<<da[2]<<endl;

// Should output 1, 110
// Note that bitsets are printed in reverse order
bitset<M> r1("0110");
bitset<M> r2("1101");
bitset<M> r3("0111");
vector<bitset<M> > m={r1, r2, r3};
bitset<M-1> ma;
cout<<gaussM(m, 3, 3, ma)<<endl;
cout<<ma<<endl;

```

```

}

```



## 9 src/math/miller-rabin.cpp

```
// Deterministic Miller-Rabin primality test
// Works for all 64 bit integers
// Support of 128 bit integers is required to test over 32 bit integers
// Source: http://qubit.pw/trophy.pdf
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long long ll;
typedef __int128 lll;

lll powmod(lll a, lll p, lll mod){
    if (p==0) return 1;
    if (p==2) return (a*a)%mod;
    if (p%2==1) return (a*powmod(a, p-1, mod))%mod;
    lll t=powmod(a, p/2, mod);
    return (t*t)%mod;
}

bool is_w(ll a, ll even, ll odd, ll p){
    lll u = powmod(a, odd, p);
    if (u==1) return 0;
    for (ll j=1; j<even; j*=2) {
        if (u==p-1) return 0;
        u*=u;
        u%=p;
    }
    return 1;
}

bool isPrime(ll p) {
    if (p==2) return 1;
    if (p<=1||p%2==0) return 0;
    ll odd=p-1;
    ll even=1;
    while (odd%2==0) {
        even*=2;
        odd/=2;
    }
    ll b[7]={2, 325, 9375, 28178, 450775, 9780504, 1795265022};
    for (ll i=0; i<7; i++) {
        ll a=b[i]%p;
        if (a==0) return 1;
        if (!is_w(a, even, odd, p)) return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}
```

## 10 src/math/fft.cpp

```
// Fast Fourier transform and convolution using it
// O(n log n)
// Source: http://cses.fi/kkkk.pdf
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
typedef long double ld;
typedef long long ll;
typedef complex<ld> co;
const ld PI=atan2(0, -1);

vector<co> fft(vector<co> x, int d) {
    int n=x.size();
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
        int u=0;
        for (int j=1;j<n;j*=2) {
            u*=2;
            if (i&j) u++;
        }
        if (i<u) {
            swap(x[i], x[u]);
        }
    }
    for (int m=2;m<=n;m*=2) {
        co wm=exp(co{0, d*2*PI/m});
        for (int k=0;k<n;k+=m) {
            co w=1;
            for (int j=0;j<m/2;j++) {
                co t=w*x[k+j+m/2];
                co u=x[k+j];
                x[k+j]=u+t;
                x[k+j+m/2]=u-t;
                w*=wm;
            }
        }
    }
    if (d==1) {
        for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
            x[i]/=n;
        }
    }
    return x;
}

vector<ll> conv(vector<ll> a, vector<ll> b) {
    int as=a.size();
    int bs=b.size();
    vector<co> aa(as);
    vector<co> bb(bs);
    for (int i=0;i<as;i++) {
        aa[i]=a[i];
    }
}
```

```

    }
    for (int i=0;i<bs;i++) {
        bb[i]=b[i];
    }
    int n=1;
    while (n<as+bs-1) n*=2;
    aa.resize(n*2);
    bb.resize(n*2);
    aa=fft(aa, 1);
    bb=fft(bb, 1);
    vector<co> c(2*n);
    for (int i=0;i<2*n;i++) {
        c[i]=aa[i]*bb[i];
    }
    c=fft(c, -1);
    c.resize(as+bs-1);
    vector<ll> r(as+bs-1);
    for (int i=0;i<as+bs-1;i++){
        r[i]=(ll)round(c[i].real());
    }
    return r;
}

int main(){
    // Shoud print 12 11 30 7
    vector<ll> a={3, 2, 7};
    vector<ll> b={4, 1};
    vector<ll> c=conv(a, b);
    for (ll t:c){
        cout<<t<<endl;
    }
}

```

## 11 src/string/lcparray.cpp

```
// Constructs LCP array from suffix array in O(n) time  
// You can change vector<int> s to string s  
#include <bits/stdc++.h>  
using namespace std;  
  
vector<int> lcpArray(vector<int> s, vector<int> sa) {  
    int n=s.size();  
    int k=0;  
    vector<int> ra(n), lcp(n);  
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++) ra[sa[i]]=i;  
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {  
        if (k) k--;  
        if (ra[i]==n-1) {  
            k=0;  
            continue;  
        }  
        int j=sa[ra[i]+1];  
        while (k<n&& s[(i+k)%n]==s[(j+k)%n]) k++;  
        lcp[ra[i]]=k;  
        if (ra[(sa[ra[i]]+1)%n]>ra[(sa[ra[j]]+1)%n]) k=0;  
    }  
    return lcp;  
}
```

## 12 src/string/suffixarray.cpp

```
// Suffix array in  $O(n \log^2 n)$ 
// ~300ms runtime for  $10^5$  character string, ~2000ms for  $5 \cdot 10^5$ 
// You can change vector<int> s to string s
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define F first
#define S second
using namespace std;

vector<int> suffixArray(vector<int> s) {
    int n=s.size();
    vector<int> k(n);
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
        k[i]=s[i];
    }
    vector<pair<pair<int, int>, int> > v(n);
    for (int t=1;t<=n;t*=2) {
        for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
            int u=-1;
            if (i+t<n) u=k[i+t];
            v[i]={k[i], u}, i};
        }
        sort(v.begin(), v.end());
        int c=0;
        for (int i=0;i<n;i++) {
            if (i>0&&v[i-1].F!=v[i].F) c++;
            k[v[i].S]=c;
        }
        if (c==n-1) break;
    }
    vector<int> sa(n);
    for (int i=0;i<n;i++) sa[k[i]]=i;
    return sa;
}
```

## 13 src/string/z.cpp

```
// Computes the Z array in linear time
// z[i] is the length of the longest common prefix of substring
// starting at i and the string
// You can use string s instead of vector<int> s
// z[0]=0
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

vector<int> zAlgo(vector<int> s) {
    int n=s.size();
    vector<int> z(n);
    int l=0;
    int r=0;
    for (int i=1;i<n;i++) {
        z[i]=max(0, min(z[i-1], r-i));

        while (i+z[i]<n&& s[z[i]]==s[i+z[i]]) z[i]++;

        if (i+z[i]>r) {
            l=i;
            r=i+z[i];
        }
    }
    return z;
}
```

## 14 src/geom/convexhull.cpp

```

// Computes the convex hull of given set of points in  $O(n \log n)$ 
// Uses Andrew's algorithm
// The points on the edges of the hull are not listed
// Change > to >= in ccw function to list the points on the edges
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define X real()
#define Y imag()
using namespace std;
typedef long double ld;
typedef long long ll;

// Coordinate type
typedef ll CT;

typedef complex<CT> co;

bool ccw(co a, co b, co c) {
    return ((c-a)*conj(b-a)).Y>0;
}

vector<co> convexHull(vector<co> ps) {
    auto cmp = [](co a, co b) {
        if (a.X==b.X) {
            return a.Y<b.Y;
        }
        else {
            return a.X<b.X;
        }
    };
    sort(ps.begin(), ps.end(), cmp);
    ps.erase(unique(ps.begin(), ps.end()), ps.end());

    int n=ps.size();
    if (n<=2) return ps;

    vector<co> hull;
    hull.push_back(ps[0]);
    for (int d=0;d<2;d++) {
        if (d) reverse(ps.begin(), ps.end());
        int s=hull.size();
        for (int i=1;i<n;i++) {
            while ((int)hull.size()-2>s&&!ccw(hull[hull.size()-2], hull.back(), ps[i]))
            {
                hull.pop_back();
            }
            hull.push_back(ps[i]);
        }
        hull.pop_back();
    }
    return hull;
}

```

}



## 15 src/geom/basic.cpp

```
// Basic geometry functions using complex numbers
// Mostly copied from https://github.com/ttaltvitie/libcontest/
/* Useful functions of std
    CT abs(co x): Length
    CT norm(co x): Square of length
    CT arg(co x): Angle
    co polar(CT length, CT angle): Complex from polar components
*/
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#define X real()
#define Y imag()
using namespace std;
typedef long double ld;
typedef long long ll;

// Coordinate type
typedef ld CT;

typedef complex<CT> co;

// Return true iff points a, b, c are CCW oriented.
bool ccw(co a, co b, co c) {
    return ((c - a) * conj(b - a)).Y > 0;
}

// Return true iff points a, b, c are collinear.
// NOTE: doesn't make much sense with non-integer CT.
bool collinear(co a, co b, co c) {
    return ((c - a) * conj(b - a)).Y == 0;
}

// Rotate x with aple ang
co rotate(co x, CT ang) {
    return x*polar((CT)1, ang);
}

// Check whether segments [a, b] and [c, d] intersect.
// The segments must not be collinear. Doesn't handle edge cases (endpoint of
// a segment on the other segment) consistently.
bool intersects(co a, co b, co c, co d) {
    return ccw(a, d, b) != ccw(a, c, b) && ccw(c, a, d) != ccw(c, b, d);
}

// Interpolate between points a and b with parameter t.
co interpolate(CT t, co a, co b) {
    return a + t * (b - a);
}

// Return interpolation parameter between a and b of projection of v to the
// line defined by a and b.
```

```

// NOTE: no rounding behavior specified for integers.
CT projectionParam(co v, co a, co b) {
    return ((v - a) / (b - a)).X;
}

// Compute the distance of point v from line a..b.
// NOTE: Only for non-integers!
CT pointLineDistance(co p, co a, co b) {
    return abs(((p - a) / (b - a)).Y) * abs(b - a);
}

// Compute the distance of point v from segment a..b.
// NOTE: Only for non-integers!
CT pointSegmentDistance(co p, co a, co b) {
    co z = (p - a) / (b - a);
    if(z.X < 0) return abs(p - a);
    if(z.X > 1) return abs(p - b);
    return abs(z.Y) * abs(b - a);
}

// Return interpolation parameter between a and b of the point that is also
// on line c..d.
// NOTE: Only for non-integers!
CT intersectionParam(co a, co b, co c, co d) {
    co u = (c - a) / (b - a);
    co v = (d - a) / (b - a);
    return (u.X * v.Y - u.Y * v.X) / (v.Y - u.Y);
}

```

## 16 src/datastructure/fastmap.cpp

```
// Implements map operations for keys known in construction
// Undefined behavior when key doesn't exist
// O(n log n) construction and O(log n) access
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

template<typename keyT, typename valueT>
struct FastMap {
    vector<keyT> keys;
    vector<valueT> values;

    FastMap(const vector<keyT>&ks) : keys(ks), values(ks.size()) {
        sort(keys.begin(), keys.end());
    }

    valueT& operator[] (keyT key) {
        auto it=lower_bound(keys.begin(), keys.end(), key);
        return values[it-keys.begin()];
    }
};
```

## 17 src/datastructure/treap.cpp

```
// Treap implementation with pointers
// Expected running time of split and merge is  $O(\log n)$ 
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

typedef struct node* pnode;
struct node {
    pnode l,r;
    int pr,c;
    node() {
        l=0;
        r=0;
        c=1;
        pr=rand();
    }
};

// Returns the size of the subtree t
int cnt(pnode t) {
    if (t) return t->c;
    return 0;
}

// Updates the size of the subtree t
void upd(pnode t) {
    if (t) t->c=cnt(t->l)+cnt(t->r)+1;
}

// Put lazy updates here
void push(pnode t) {
    if (t) {
        // Something
    }
}

// Merges trees l and r into tree t
void merg(pnode& t, pnode l, pnode r) {
    push(l);
    push(r);
    if (!l) t=r;
    else if (!r) t=l;
    else {
        if (l->pr>r->pr) {
            merg(l->r, l->r, r);
            t=l;
        }
        else {
            merg(r->l, l, r->l);
            t=r;
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    upd(t);
}

// Splits tree t into trees l and r
// Size of tree l will be k
void split(pnode t, pnode& l, pnode& r, int k) {
    if (!t) {
        l=0;
        r=0;
        return;
    }
    else {
        push(t);
        if (cnt(t->l)>=k) {
            split(t->l, l, t->l, k);
            r=t;
        }
        else {
            split(t->r, t->r, r, k-cnt(t->l)-1);
            l=t;
        }
    }
    upd(t);
}

```