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1 Basic

1.1 Run

```

1 | #use -> sh run.sh {name}
2 | g++ -O2 -std=c++14 -Wall -Wextra -Wshadow -o $1 $1.cpp
3 | ./$1 < t.in > t.out

```

1.2 Default

```

1 | #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 | using namespace std;
3 | using LL = long long;
4 | #define IOS ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0); cin.tie(0);
5 | #define pb push_back
6 | #define eb emplace_back
7 | const int INF = 1e9;
8 | const int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
9 | const double EPS = 1e-6;
10 | const int MAXN = 0;
11 |
12 | int main() {
13 |

```

1.3 Black Magic

```

1 | #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 | #include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
3 | #include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
4 | #include <ext/pb_ds/priority_queue.hpp>
5 | using namespace std;
6 | using namespace __gnu_pbds;
7 | using set_t =
8 |     tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
9 |         tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
10 | using map_t =
11 |     tree<int, int, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
12 |         tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
13 | using heap_t =
14 |     __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<int>;
15 | using ht_t =
16 |     gp_hash_table<int, int>;
17 | int main() {
18 |     //set-----
19 |     set_t st;
20 |     st.insert(5); st.insert(6);
21 |     st.insert(3); st.insert(1);
22 |
23 |     // the smallest is (0), biggest is (n-1), kth small
24 |     // is (k-1)
25 |     int num = *st.find_by_order(0);
26 |     cout << num << '\n'; // print 1
27 |
28 |     num = *st.find_by_order(st.size() - 1);
29 |     cout << num << '\n'; // print 6
30 |
31 |     // find the index
32 |     int index = st.order_of_key(6);
33 |     cout << index << '\n'; // print 3
34 |
35 |     // check if there exists x
36 |     int x = 5;
37 |     int check = st.erase(x);
38 |     if (check == 0) printf("st not contain 5\n");
39 |     else if (check == 1) printf("st contain 5\n");
40 |
41 |     //tree policy like set
42 |     st.insert(5); st.insert(5);
43 |     cout << st.size() << '\n'; // print 4
44 |
45 |     //map-----
46 |     map_t mp;
47 |     mp[1] = 2;
48 |     cout << mp[1] << '\n';
49 |     auto tmp = *mp.find_by_order(0); // pair
50 |     cout << tmp.first << " " << tmp.second << '\n';
51 |
52 |     //heap-----
53 |     heap_t h1, h2;
54 |     h1.push(1); h1.push(3);
55 |     h2.push(2); h2.push(4);
56 |     h1.join(h2);
57 |     cout << h1.size() << h2.size() << h1.top() << '\n';
58 |     // 404
59 |
60 |     //hash-table-----
61 |     ht_t ht;
62 |     ht[85] = 5;
63 |     ht[89975] = 234;
64 |     for (auto i : ht) {
65 |         cout << i.first << " " << i.second << '\n';
66 |     }

```

1.4 Binary Search

```

1 lower_bound(a, a + n, k);    //最左邊 ≥ k 的位置
2 upper_bound(a, a + n, k);    //最左邊 > k 的位置
3 upper_bound(a, a + n, k) - 1; //最右邊 ≤ k 的位置
4 lower_bound(a, a + n, k) - 1; //最右邊 < k 的位置
5 [lower_bound, upper_bound)    //等於 k 的範圍
6 equal_range(a, a + n, k);

```

1.5 Python

```

1 ### EOF
2 while True:
3     try:
4         pass
5     except EOFError:
6         break
7 ### math
8 import math
9
10 math.ceil(x)#上高斯
11 math.floor(x)#下高斯
12 math.factorial(x)#接乘
13 math.fabs(x)#絕對值
14 math.fsum(arr)#跟sum一樣但更精確(小數點問題)
15 math.gcd(x, y)#bj4
16 math.exp(x)#e^x
17 math.log(x, base)
18 math.log2(x)#2為底
19 math.log10(x)#10為底
20 math.sqrt(x)
21 math.pow(x, y, mod)#精確些(float型態) MOD!!!
22 math.sin(x)# cos tan asin acos atan atan2(弧度) sinh
    cosh tanh acosh asinh atanh
23 math.hypot(x, y)#歐幾里德範數
24 math.degrees(x)#x從弧度轉角度
25 math.radians(x)#x從角度轉弧度
26 math.gamma(x)#x的gamma函數
27 math.pi#常數
28 math.e#常數
29 math.inf
30
31 ### ascii
32 ord(x)#char to asc
33 chr(x)#asc to char
34
35 x.encode().hex()#string to hex
36 ### reverse string
37 string = "abc"
38 string_reverse = string[::-1]

```

2 Data Structure

2.1 Disjoint Set

```

1 // 0-base
2 const int MAXN = 1000;
3 int boss[MAXN];
4 void init(int n) {
5     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
6         boss[i] = -1;
7     }
8 }
9 int find(int x) {
10     if (boss[x] < 0) {
11         return x;
12     }
13     return boss[x] = find(boss[x]);
14 }
15 bool uni(int a, int b) {
16     a = find(a);
17     b = find(b);

```

```

18     if (a == b) {
19         return false;
20     }
21     if (boss[a] > boss[b]) {
22         swap(a, b);
23     }
24     boss[a] += boss[b];
25     boss[b] = a;
26     return true;
27 }

```

2.2 BIT RARSQ

```

1 // 1-base
2 #define lowbit(k) (k & -k)
3
4 int n;
5 vector<int> B1, B2;
6
7 void add(vector<int> &tr, int id, int val) {
8     for (; id <= n; id += lowbit(id)) {
9         tr[id] += val;
10    }
11 }
12 void range_add(int l, int r, int val) {
13     add(B1, l, val);
14     add(B1, r + 1, -val);
15     add(B2, l, val * (1 - 1));
16     add(B2, r + 1, -val * r);
17 }
18 int sum(vector<int> &tr, int id) {
19     int ret = 0;
20     for (; id >= 1; id -= lowbit(id)) {
21         ret += tr[id];
22     }
23     return ret;
24 }
25 int prefix_sum(int id) {
26     return sum(B1, id) * id - sum(B2, id);
27 }
28 int range_sum(int l, int r) {
29     return prefix_sum(r) - prefix_sum(l - 1);
30 }

```

2.3 zkw RMQ

```

1 // 0-base
2 const int INF = 1e9;
3 const int MAXN = ;
4
5 int n;
6 int a[MAXN], tr[MAXN << 1];
7
8 // !!! remember to call this function
9 void build() {
10     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
11         tr[i + n] = a[i];
12     }
13     for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; i--) {
14         tr[i] = max(tr[i << 1], tr[i << 1 | 1]);
15     }
16 }
17 void update(int id, int val) {
18     for (tr[id += n] = val; id > 1; id >>= 1) {
19         tr[id >> 1] = max(tr[id], tr[id ^ 1]);
20     }
21 }
22 int query(int l, int r) { // [l, r]
23     int ret = -INF;
24     for (l += n, r += n; l < r; l >>= 1, r >>= 1) {
25         if (l & 1) {
26             ret = max(ret, tr[l++]);
27         }

```

```

28     if (r & 1) {
29         ret = max(ret, tr[--r]);
30     }
31 }
32 return ret;
33 }

```

3 Graph

3.1 Dijkstra

```

1 // 0-base
2 const LL INF = 1e18;
3 const int MAXN = ;
4 struct Edge {
5     int to;
6     LL cost;
7     Edge(int v, LL c) : to(v), cost(c) {}
8     bool operator < (const Edge &other) const {
9         return cost > other.cost;
10    }
11 };
12
13 int n;
14 LL dis[MAXN];
15 vector<Edge> G[MAXN];
16
17 void init() {
18     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
19         G[i].clear();
20         dis[i] = INF;
21     }
22 }
23
24 void Dijkstra(int st, int ed = -1) {
25     priority_queue<Edge> pq;
26     pq.emplace(st, 0);
27     dis[st] = 0;
28     while (!pq.empty()) {
29         auto now = pq.top();
30         pq.pop();
31         if (now.to == ed) {
32             return;
33         }
34         if (now.cost > dis[now.to]) {
35             continue;
36         }
37         for (auto &e : G[now.to]) {
38             if (dis[e.to] > now.cost + e.cost) {
39                 dis[e.to] = now.cost + e.cost;
40                 pq.emplace(e.to, dis[e.to]);
41             }
42         }
43     }
44 }

```

3.2 SPFA(negative cycle)

```

1 // 0-base
2 const LL INF = 1e18;
3 const int MAXN = ;
4 struct Edge {
5     int to;
6     LL cost;
7     Edge(int v, LL c) : to(v), cost(c) {}
8 };
9
10 int n;
11 LL dis[MAXN];
12 vector<Edge> G[MAXN];
13
14 void init() {
15     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

```

```

16         G[i].clear();
17         dis[i] = INF;
18     }
19 }
20 bool SPFA(int st) {
21     vector<int> cnt(n, 0);
22     vector<bool> inq(n, false);
23     queue<int> q;
24
25     q.push(st);
26     dis[st] = 0;
27     inq[st] = true;
28     while (!q.empty()) {
29         int now = q.front();
30         q.pop();
31         inq[now] = false;
32         for (auto &e : G[now]) {
33             if (dis[e.to] > dis[now] + e.cost) {
34                 dis[e.to] = dis[now] + e.cost;
35                 if (!inq[e.to]) {
36                     cnt[e.to]++;
37                     if (cnt[e.to] > n) {
38                         // negative cycle
39                         return false;
40                     }
41                     inq[e.to] = true;
42                     q.push(e.to);
43                 }
44             }
45         }
46     }
47     return true;
48 }

```

3.3 Floyd Warshall

```

1 // 0-base
2 // G[i][i] < 0 -> negative cycle
3 const LL INF = 1e18;
4 const int MAXN = ;
5
6 int n;
7 LL G[MAXN][MAXN];
8
9 void init() {
10     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
11         for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
12             G[i][j] = INF;
13         }
14         G[i][i] = 0;
15     }
16 }
17
18 void floyd() {
19     for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
20         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
21             for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
22                 if (G[i][k] != INF && G[k][j] != INF) {
23                     G[i][j] = min(G[i][j], G[i][k] + G[k][j]);
24                 }
25             }
26         }
27     }
28 }

```

3.4 Topological Sort

```

1 // 0-base
2 // if ret.size < n -> cycle
3 int n;
4 vector<vector<int>>> G;
5
6 vector<int> topoSort() {
7     vector<int> indeg(n), ret;

```

```

8   for (auto &li : G) {
9       for (int x : li) {
10          ++indeg[x];
11      }
12  }
13  // use priority queue for lexic. largest ans
14  queue<int> q;
15  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
16      if (!indeg[i]) {
17          q.push(i);
18      }
19  }
20  while (!q.empty()) {
21      int u = q.front();
22      q.pop();
23      ret.pb(u);
24      for (int v : G[u]) {
25          if (--indeg[v] == 0) {
26              q.push(v);
27          }
28      }
29  }
30  return ret;
31 }

```

3.5 Kosaraju SCC

```

1  // 0-base
2  int n;
3  vector<vector<int>> G, G2; // G2 = G rev
4  vector<bool> vis;
5  vector<int> s, color;
6  int sccCnt;
7  void dfs1(int u) {
8      vis[u] = true;
9      for (int v : G[u]) {
10         if (!vis[v]) {
11             dfs1(v);
12         }
13     }
14     s.pb(u);
15 }
16 void dfs2(int u) {
17     color[u] = sccCnt;
18     for (int v : G2[u]) {
19         if (!color[v]) {
20             dfs2(v);
21         }
22     }
23 }
24 void Kosaraju() {
25     sccCnt = 0;
26     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
27         if (!vis[i]) {
28             dfs1(i);
29         }
30     }
31     for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
32         if (!color[s[i]]) {
33             ++sccCnt;
34             dfs2(s[i]);
35         }
36     }
37 }

```

3.6 Tree Diameter

```

1  // 0-base;
2  const int MAXN = ;
3
4  struct Edge {
5      int to;
6      int cost;

```

```

7      Edge(int v, int c) : to(v), cost(c) {}
8  };
9
10 int n, d = 0;
11 int d1[MAXN], d2[MAXN];
12 vector<Edge> G[MAXN];
13 // dfs(0, -1);
14 void dfs(int u, int from) {
15     d1[u] = d2[u] = 0;
16     for (auto e : G[u]) {
17         if (e.to == from) {
18             continue;
19         }
20         dfs(e.to, u);
21         int t = d1[e.to] + e.cost;
22         if (t > d1[u]) {
23             d2[u] = d1[u];
24             d1[u] = t;
25         } else if (t > d2[u]) {
26             d2[u] = t;
27         }
28     }
29     d = max(d, d1[u] + d2[u]);
30 }

```

3.7 Directed MST

```

1  // 0-base
2  const LL INF = 1e18;
3  const int MAXN = ;
4
5  struct Edge {
6      int from;
7      int to;
8      LL cost;
9      Edge(int u, int v, LL c) : from(u), to(v), cost(c) {}
10 };
11
12 struct DMST {
13     int n;
14     int vis[MAXN], pre[MAXN], id[MAXN];
15     LL in[MAXN];
16     vector<Edge> edges;
17     void init(int _n) {
18         n = _n;
19         edges.clear();
20     }
21     void add_edge(int from, int to, LL cost) {
22         edges.pb(Edge(from, to, cost));
23     }
24     LL run(int root) {
25         LL ret = 0;
26         while (true) {
27             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
28                 in[i] = INF;
29             }
30
31             // find in edge
32             for (auto &e : edges) {
33                 if (e.cost < in[e.to] && e.from != e.to) {
34                     pre[e.to] = e.from;
35                     in[e.to] = e.cost;
36                 }
37             }
38
39             // check in edge
40             for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
41                 if (i == root) {
42                     continue;
43                 }
44                 if (in[i] == INF) {
45                     return -1;
46                 }
47             }
48

```

```

49     int nodelist = 0;
50     memset(id, -1, sizeof(id));
51     memset(vis, -1, sizeof(vis));
52     in[root] = 0;
53
54     // find cycles
55     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
56         ret += in[i];
57         int v = i;
58         while (vis[v] != i && id[v] == -1 && v !=
59             root) {
60             vis[v] = i;
61             v = pre[v];
62         }
63         if (id[v] == -1 && v != root) {
64             for (int j = pre[v]; j != v; j = pre[j]) {
65                 id[j] = nodelist;
66             }
67             id[v] = nodelist++;
68         }
69     }
70
71     // no cycle
72     if (nodelist == 0) {
73         break;
74     }
75
76     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
77         if (id[i] == -1) {
78             id[i] = nodelist++;
79         }
80     }
81
82     // grouping the vertices
83     for (auto &e : edges) {
84         int to = e.to;
85         e.from = id[e.from];
86         e.to = id[e.to];
87         if (e.from != e.to) {
88             e.cost -= in[to];
89         }
90     }
91
92     n = nodelist;
93     root = id[root];
94     return ret;
95 }
96 };

```

3.8 BCC

```

1  typedef pair<int, int> PII;
2  int low[MXV], depth[MXV];
3  bool is_cut_vertex[MXV], visit[MXV];
4  vector<int> G[MXV];
5  vector<PII> BCC[MXV];
6  int bcc_cnt = 0;
7  stack<PII> st;
8
9  vector<pair<int, int>> my_cut_edge;
10
11 void dfs(int now, int cur_depth, int f) {
12     visit[now] = true;
13     depth[now] = low[now] = cur_depth;
14     int cut_son = 0;
15     for (auto i : G[now]) {
16         if (i == f) continue;
17         if (visit[i]) { // ancestor
18             if (depth[i] < depth[now]) { // #
19                 low[now] = min(low[now], depth[i]);
20                 st.push({now, i});
21             }
22         } else { // offspring
23             st.push({now, i});
24             dfs(i, cur_depth + 1, now);

```

```

25         cut_son += 1;
26         low[now] = min(low[now], low[i]);
27         if (low[i] >= depth[now]) {
28             is_cut_vertex[now] = true;
29             auto t = st.top();
30             st.pop();
31             while (t != make_pair(now, i)) {
32                 BCC[bcc_cnt].push_back(t);
33                 t = st.top();
34                 st.pop();
35             }
36             BCC[bcc_cnt].push_back(t);
37             ++bcc_cnt;
38         }
39         // ###
40         if (low[i] > depth[now])
41             my_cut_edge.push_back({now, i});
42     }
43 }
44
45 if (cur_depth == 0)
46     is_cut_vertex[now] = (cut_son != 1);
47 return;
48 }
49
50 bool is_2_edge_connected(int n) {
51     memset(visit, 0, sizeof(visit));
52     dfs(1, 0, -1);
53     return my_cut_edge.size() == 0;
54 }

```

3.9 LCA

```

1  const int LOG = 20;
2  vector<int> tin(MAXN), tout(MAXN), depth(MAXN);
3  int par[MAXN][LOG];
4  int timer = 0;
5  vector<int> G[MAXN];
6
7  void dfs(int u, int f) {
8     tin[u] = ++timer;
9     par[u][0] = f;
10    for (int v : G[u]) {
11        if (v != f) {
12            depth[v] = depth[u] + 1;
13            dfs(v, u);
14        }
15    }
16    tout[u] = ++timer;
17 }
18
19 void Doubling(int n) {
20     for (int j = 1; j < LOG; ++j) {
21         for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
22             par[i][j] = par[par[i][j - 1]][j - 1];
23         }
24     }
25 }
26
27 bool anc(int u, int v) { return tin[u] <= tin[v] &&
28     tout[v] <= tout[u]; }
29
30 int LCA(int u, int v) {
31     if (depth[u] > depth[v]) {
32         swap(u, v);
33     }
34     if (anc(u, v)) {
35         return u;
36     }
37     for (int j = LOG - 1; j >= 0; --j) {
38         if (!anc(par[u][j], v)) u = par[u][j];
39     }
40     return par[u][0];
41 }
42
43 int dis(int u, int v) {
44     int lca = LCA(u, v);

```

```

44     return depth[u] + depth[v] - 2 * depth[lca];
45 }
46
47 /*
48 dfs(root, root);
49 Doubling(n);
50 */

```

4 Flow & Matching

4.1 Relation

```

1 | 1. 一般圖
2 | |最大匹配| + |最小邊覆蓋| = |V|
3 | |最大獨立集| + |最小點覆蓋| = |V|
4 | |最大圖| = |補圖的最大獨立集|
5 | 2. 二分圖
6 | |最大匹配| = |最小點覆蓋|
7 | |最大獨立集| = |最小邊覆蓋|
8 | |最大獨立集| = |V| - |最大匹配|
9 | |最大圖| = |補圖的最大獨立集|

```

4.2 Bipartite Matching

```

1 // 0-base
2 const int MAXN = ;
3 int n;
4 vector<int> G[MAXN];
5 int vy[MAXN], my[MAXN];
6
7 bool match(int u) {
8     for (int v : G[u]) {
9         if (vy[v]) {
10             continue;
11         }
12         vy[v] = true;
13         if (my[v] == -1 || match(my[v])) {
14             my[v] = u;
15             return true;
16         }
17     }
18     return false;
19 }
20 int sol() {
21     int cnt = 0;
22     memset(my, -1, sizeof(my));
23     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
24         memset(vy, 0, sizeof(vy));
25         if (match(i)) {
26             cnt++;
27         }
28     }
29     return cnt;
30 }

```

4.3 KM

```

1 const int INF = 1e9;
2 const int MAXN = ;
3 struct KM { //1-base
4     int n, G[MAXN][MAXN];
5     int lx[MAXN], ly[MAXN], my[MAXN];
6     bool vx[MAXN], vy[MAXN];
7     void init(int _n) {
8         n = _n;
9         for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
10             for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
11                 G[i][j] = 0;
12             }
13         }
14     }
15 }

```

```

13     }
14 }
15 bool match(int i) {
16     vx[i] = true;
17     for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
18         if (lx[i] + ly[j] == G[i][j] && !vy[j]) {
19             vy[j] = true;
20             if (!my[j] || match(my[j])) {
21                 my[j] = i;
22                 return true;
23             }
24         }
25     }
26     return false;
27 }
28 void update() {
29     int delta = INF;
30     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
31         if (vx[i]) {
32             for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
33                 if (!vy[j]) {
34                     delta = min(delta, lx[i] + ly[j] - G[i][j]);
35                 }
36             }
37         }
38     }
39     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
40         if (vx[i]) {
41             lx[i] -= delta;
42         }
43         if (vy[i]) {
44             ly[i] += delta;
45         }
46     }
47 }
48 int run() {
49     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
50         lx[i] = ly[i] = my[i] = 0;
51         for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
52             lx[i] = max(lx[i], G[i][j]);
53         }
54     }
55     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
56         while (true) {
57             for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
58                 vx[i] = vy[i] = 0;
59             }
60             if (match(i)) {
61                 break;
62             } else {
63                 update();
64             }
65         }
66     }
67     int ans = 0;
68     for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
69         ans += lx[i] + ly[i];
70     }
71     return ans;
72 }
73 };

```

4.4 Dinic

```

1 #define eb emplace_back
2 const LL INF = 1e18;
3 const int MAXN = ;
4 struct Edge {
5     int to;
6     LL cap;
7     int rev;
8     Edge(int v, LL c, int r) : to(v), cap(c), rev(r) {}
9 };
10 struct Dinic {
11     int n;

```

```

12 int level[MAXN], now[MAXN];
13 vector<Edge> G[MAXN];
14 void init(int _n) {
15     n = _n;
16     for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
17         G[i].clear();
18     }
19 }
20 void add_edge(int u, int v, LL c) {
21     G[u].eb(v, c, G[v].size());
22     // directed graph
23     G[v].eb(u, 0, G[u].size() - 1);
24     // undirected graph
25     // G[v].eb(u, c, G[u].size() - 1);
26 }
27 bool bfs(int st, int ed) {
28     fill(level, level + n + 1, -1);
29     queue<int> q;
30     q.push(st);
31     level[st] = 0;
32     while (!q.empty()) {
33         int u = q.front();
34         q.pop();
35         for (const auto &e : G[u]) {
36             if (e.cap > 0 && level[e.to] == -1) {
37                 level[e.to] = level[u] + 1;
38                 q.push(e.to);
39             }
40         }
41     }
42     return level[ed] != -1;
43 }
44 LL dfs(int u, int ed, LL limit) {
45     if (u == ed) {
46         return limit;
47     }
48     LL ret = 0;
49     for (int &i = now[u]; i < G[u].size(); i++) {
50         auto &e = G[u][i];
51         if (e.cap > 0 && level[e.to] == level[u] + 1) {
52             LL f = dfs(e.to, ed, min(limit, e.cap));
53             ret += f;
54             limit -= f;
55             e.cap -= f;
56             G[e.to][e.rev].cap += f;
57             if (!limit) {
58                 return ret;
59             }
60         }
61     }
62     if (!ret) {
63         level[u] = -1;
64     }
65     return ret;
66 }
67 LL flow(int st, int ed) {
68     LL ret = 0;
69     while (bfs(st, ed)) {
70         fill(now, now + n + 1, 0);
71         ret += dfs(st, ed, INF);
72     }
73     return ret;
74 }
75 };

```

4.5 MCMF

```

1 // 0-base
2 const LL INF = 1e18;
3 const int MAXN = ;
4 struct Edge {
5     int u, v;
6     LL cost;
7     LL cap;
8     Edge(int _u, int _v, LL _c, LL _cap) : u(_u),
9         v(_v), cost(_c), cap(_cap) {}

```

```

9 };
10 struct MCMF { // inq times
11     int n, pre[MAXN], cnt[MAXN];
12     LL ans_flow, ans_cost, dis[MAXN];
13     bool inq[MAXN];
14     vector<int> G[MAXN];
15     vector<Edge> edges;
16     void init(int _n) {
17         n = _n;
18         edges.clear();
19         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
20             G[i].clear();
21         }
22     }
23     void add_edge(int u, int v, LL c, LL cap) {
24         // directed
25         G[u].pb(edges.size());
26         edges.eb(u, v, c, cap);
27         G[v].pb(edges.size());
28         edges.eb(v, u, -c, 0);
29     }
30     bool SPFA(int st, int ed) {
31         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
32             pre[i] = -1;
33             dis[i] = INF;
34             cnt[i] = 0;
35             inq[i] = false;
36         }
37         queue<int> q;
38         bool negcycle = false;
39
40         dis[st] = 0;
41         cnt[st] = 1;
42         inq[st] = true;
43         q.push(st);
44
45         while (!q.empty() && !negcycle) {
46             int u = q.front();
47             q.pop();
48             inq[u] = false;
49             for (int i : G[u]) {
50                 int v = edges[i].v;
51                 LL cost = edges[i].cost;
52                 LL cap = edges[i].cap;
53
54                 if (dis[v] > dis[u] + cost && cap > 0) {
55                     dis[v] = dis[u] + cost;
56                     pre[v] = i;
57                     if (!inq[v]) {
58                         q.push(v);
59                         cnt[v]++;
60                         inq[v] = true;
61
62                         if (cnt[v] == n + 2) {
63                             negcycle = true;
64                             break;
65                         }
66                     }
67                 }
68             }
69         }
70
71         return dis[ed] != INF;
72     }
73     LL sendFlow(int v, LL curFlow) {
74         if (pre[v] == -1) {
75             return curFlow;
76         }
77         int i = pre[v];
78         int u = edges[i].u;
79         LL cost = edges[i].cost;
80
81         LL f = sendFlow(u, min(curFlow, edges[i].cap));
82
83         ans_cost += f * cost;
84         edges[i].cap -= f;
85         edges[i ^ 1].cap += f;

```

```

86     return f;
87 }
88 pair<LL, LL> run(int st, int ed) {
89     ans_flow = ans_cost = 0;
90     while (SPFA(st, ed)) {
91         ans_flow += sendFlow(ed, INF);
92     }
93     return make_pair(ans_flow, ans_cost);
94 }
95 };

```

5 String

5.1 Manacher

```

1 int p[2 * MAXN];
2 int Manacher(const string &s) {
3     string st = "@#";
4     for (char c : s) {
5         st += c;
6         st += '#';
7     }
8     st += '$';
9     int id = 0, mx = 0, ans = 0;
10    for (int i = 1; i < st.length() - 1; i++) {
11        p[i] = (mx > i ? min(p[2 * id - i], mx - i) : 1);
12        for (; st[i - p[i]] == st[i + p[i]]; p[i]++);
13        if (mx < i + p[i]) {
14            mx = i + p[i];
15            id = i;
16        }
17        ans = max(ans, p[i] - 1);
18    }
19    return ans;
20 }

```

5.2 Trie

```

1 const int MAXL = ;
2 const int MAXC = ;
3 struct Trie {
4     int nex[MAXL][MAXC];
5     int len[MAXL];
6     int sz;
7     void init() {
8         memset(nex, 0, sizeof(nex));
9         memset(len, 0, sizeof(len));
10        sz = 0;
11    }
12    void insert(const string &str) {
13        int p = 0;
14        for (char c : str) {
15            int id = c - 'a';
16            if (!nex[p][id]) {
17                nex[p][id] = ++sz;
18            }
19            p = nex[p][id];
20        }
21        len[p] = str.length();
22    }
23    vector<int> find(const string &str, int i) {
24        int p = 0;
25        vector<int> ans;
26        for (; i < str.length(); i++) {
27            int id = str[i] - 'a';
28            if (!nex[p][id]) {
29                return ans;
30            }
31            p = nex[p][id];
32            if (len[p]) {
33                ans.pb(len[p]);
34            }

```

```

35        }
36        return ans;
37    }
38 };

```

5.3 Z-value

```

1 // 0-base
2 // 對於個長度為 n 的字串 s
3 // 定義函數 z[i] 表示 s 和 s[i, n - 1]
4 // (即以 s[i] 開頭的后綴) 的最長公共前綴 (LCP) 的長度
5 // z[0] = 0。
6 vector<int> z_function(string s) {
7     int n = (int)s.length();
8     vector<int> z(n);
9     for (int i = 1, l = 0, r = 0; i < n; ++i) {
10        if (i <= r && z[i - l] < r - i + 1) {
11            z[i] = z[i - l];
12        } else {
13            z[i] = max(0, r - i + 1);
14            while (i + z[i] < n && s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]])
15                ++z[i];
16            if (i + z[i] - 1 > r) l = i, r = i + z[i] - 1;
17        }
18    }
19    return z;
20 }

```

6 DP

6.1 LIS

```

1 int LIS(vector<int> &a) {
2     vector<int> s;
3     for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++) {
4         if (s.empty() || s.back() < a[i]) {
5             s.push_back(a[i]);
6         } else {
7             *lower_bound(s.begin(), s.end(), a[i],
8                 [](int x, int y) {return x < y;}) = a[i];
9         }
10    }
11    return s.size();
12 }

```

6.2 LCS

```

1 int LCS(string s1, string s2) {
2     int n1 = s1.size(), n2 = s2.size();
3     vector<vector<int>> dp(n1 + 1, vector<int>(n2 + 1,
4         0));
5     for (int i = 1; i <= n1; i++) {
6         for (int j = 1; j <= n2; j++) {
7             if (s1[i - 1] == s2[j - 1]) {
8                 dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j - 1] + 1;
9             } else {
10                dp[i][j] = max(dp[i - 1][j], dp[i][j - 1]);
11            }
12        }
13    }
14    return dp[n1][n2];
15 }

```

7 Math

7.1 Extended GCD


```

1 // ax + by = c
2 int extgcd(int a, int b, int c, int &x, int &y) {
3     if (b == 0) {
4         x = c / a;
5         y = 0;
6         return a;
7     }
8     int d = extgcd(b, a % b, c, y, x);
9     y -= (a / b) * x;
10    return d;
11 }

```

7.2 Gaussian Elimination + det

```

1 const double EPS = 1e-6;
2 double Gauss(vector<vector<double>> &d) {
3     int n = d.size(), m = d[0].size();
4     double det = 1;
5     for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
6         int p = -1;
7         for (int j = i; j < n; j++) {
8             if (fabs(d[j][i]) < EPS) {
9                 continue;
10            }
11            if (p == -1 || fabs(d[j][i]) > fabs(d[p][i])) {
12                p = j;
13            }
14        }
15        if (p == -1) {
16            continue;
17        }
18        if (p != i) {
19            det *= -1;
20        }
21        for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
22            swap(d[p][j], d[i][j]);
23        }
24        for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
25            if (i == j) {
26                continue;
27            }
28            double z = d[j][i] / d[i][i];
29            for (int k = 0; k < m; k++) {
30                d[j][k] -= z * d[i][k];
31            }
32        }
33    }
34    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
35        det *= d[i][i];
36    }
37    return det;
38 }

```

7.3 Prime Table

```

1 vector<int> p;
2 bitset<MAXN> is_notp;
3 void PrimeTable(int n) {
4     is_notp.reset();
5     is_notp[0] = is_notp[1] = 1;
6     for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i) {
7         if (!is_notp[i]) {
8             p.push_back(i);
9         }
10        for (int j = 0; j < (int)p.size(); ++j) {
11            if (i * p[j] > n) {
12                break;
13            }
14            is_notp[i * p[j]] = 1;
15            if (i % p[j] == 0) {
16                break;
17            }
18        }
19    }

```

```

19 }
20 }

```

7.4 Phi

- 歐拉函數計算對於一個整數 N ，小於等於 N 的正整數中，有幾個和 N 互質
- 如果 $\gcd(p, q) = 1, \Phi(p) \cdot \Phi(q) = \Phi(p \cdot q)$
- $\Phi(p^k) = p^{k-1} \times (p - 1)$

```

1 void phi_table(int n) {
2     phi[1] = 1;
3     for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
4         if (phi[i]) {
5             continue;
6         }
7         for (int j = i; j < n; j += i) {
8             if (!phi[j]) {
9                 phi[j] = j;
10            }
11            phi[j] = phi[j] / i * (i - 1);
12        }
13    }
14 }

```

7.5 Chinese Remainder Thm

```

1 //参数可为负数的扩展欧几里德定理
2 void exOJLD(int a, int b, int& x, int& y) {
3     //根据欧几里德定理
4     if (b == 0) { //任意数与0的最大公约数为其本身。
5         x = 1;
6         y = 0;
7     } else {
8         int x1, y1;
9         exOJLD(b, a % b, x1, y1);
10        if (a * b < 0) { //异号取反
11            x = -y1;
12            y = a / b * y1 - x1;
13        } else { //同号
14            x = y1;
15            y = x1 - a / b * y1;
16        }
17    }
18 }

```

```

19 //剩余定理
20 int calSYDL(int a[], int m[], int k) {
21     int N[k]; //这个可以删除
22     int mm = 1; //最小公倍数
23     int result = 0;
24     for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
25         mm *= m[i];
26     }
27     for (int j = 0; j < k; j++) {
28         int L, J;
29         exOJLD(mm / m[j], -m[j], L, J);
30         N[j] = m[j] * J + 1; // 1
31         N[j] = mm / m[j] * L; // 2
32         //1和2这两个值应该是相等的。
33         result += N[j] * a[j];
34     }
35     return (result % mm + mm) % mm;
36     //落在(0, mm)之间，这么写是为了防止result初始为负数，本例中不可能为
37     //写成：return result%mm;即可。
38 }
39 int main() {
40     int a[3] = {2, 3, 6}; // a[i]=n%m[i]
41     int m[3] = {3, 5, 7};
42     cout << calSYDL(a, m, 3) << endl;
43     //輸出為滿足兩條陣列的最小n,第3參數為陣列長度

```

```

44 //所有滿足答案的數字集合為 $n + \gcd(m_0, m_1, m_2 \dots) * k$ ,
    k為正數
45 return 0;
46 }

```

7.6 Josephus

```

1 int josephus(int n, int k) { //
    有n個人圍成一圈,每k個一次
2 return n > 1 ? (josephus(n - 1, k) + k) % n : 0;
3 } // 回傳最後一人的編號, 0 index

```

7.7 Catalan

$$C_0 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad C_{n+1} = \frac{2(2n+1)}{n+2} C_n$$

```

1 long long f[N] = {1}, i, t, p;
2 int main() {
3     for (int i = 1; i <= 100; i++) {
4         f[i] = f[i - 1] * (4 * i - 2) % mod;
5         for (t = i + 1, p = mod - 2; p; t = (t * t) %
            mod, p >= 1LL) {
6             if (p & 1) {
7                 f[i] *= t;
8                 f[i] %= mod;
9             }
10        }
11    }
12 }

```

7.8 Matrix Multiplication

```

1 struct Matrix {
2     int row, col;
3     vector<vector<int>> v;
4     Matrix() : row(0), col(0) {}
5     Matrix(int r, int c) : row(r), col(c) {
6         v = vector<vector<int>>(r, vector<int>(c, 0));
7     }
8 };
9 Matrix operator * (Matrix &a, Matrix &b) {
10     assert(a.col == b.row);
11     Matrix ret(a.row, b.col);
12     for (int i = 0; i < a.row; i++) {
13         for (int j = 0; j < b.col; j++) {
14             for (int k = 0; k < a.col; k++) {
15                 ret.v[i][j] += a.v[i][k] * b.v[k][j];
16             }
17         }
18     }
19     return ret;
20 }
21 Matrix mPow(Matrix a, int n) {
22     assert(a.row == a.col);
23     Matrix ret(a.row, a.col);
24     ret.v[0][0] = ret.v[1][1] = 1;
25     while (n > 0) {
26         if (n & 1) {
27             ret = ret * a;
28         }
29         a = a * a;
30         n >>= 1;
31     }
32     return ret;
33 }

```

7.9 Fibonacci

$$f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f(n) \\ f(n-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{(n-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$O(\log n)$$

```

1 LL fib(int n) {
2     if (n <= 1) {
3         return n;
4     }
5     Matrix a(2, 2), b(2, 1);
6     a.v[0][0] = a.v[0][1] = a.v[1][0] = 1;
7     b.v[0][0] = 1;
8     auto t = mPow(a, n - 1);
9     t = t * b;
10    return t.v[0][0];
11 }

```

8 Geometry

8.1 Point

```

1 // notice point type!!!
2 using dvt = int;
3 const double EPS = 1e-6;
4 const double PI = acos(-1);
5
6 struct Pt {
7     dvt x;
8     dvt y;
9 };
10 bool operator < (const Pt &a, const Pt &b) {
11     return a.x == b.x ? a.y < b.y : a.x < b.x;
12 }
13 bool operator == (const Pt &a, const Pt &b) {
14     return a.x == b.x && a.y == b.y;
15 }
16 Pt operator + (const Pt &a, const Pt &b) {
17     return {a.x + b.x, a.y + b.y};
18 }
19 Pt operator - (const Pt &a, const Pt &b) {
20     return {a.x - b.x, a.y - b.y};
21 }
22 // multiply constant
23 Pt operator * (const Pt &a, const dvt c) {
24     return {a.x * c, a.y * c};
25 }
26 Pt operator / (const Pt &a, const dvt c) {
27     return {a.x / c, a.y / c};
28 }
29 // |a| x |b| x cos(x)
30 dvt iproduct(const Pt &a, const Pt &b) {
31     return a.x * b.x + a.y * b.y;
32 }
33 // |a| x |b| x sin(x)
34 dvt cross(const Pt &a, const Pt &b) {
35     return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
36 }
37 dvt dis_pp(const Pt &a, const Pt &b) {
38     dvt dx = a.x - b.x;
39     dvt dy = a.y - b.y;
40     return sqrt(dx * dx + dy * dy);
41 }

```

8.2 Line

$$d(P, L) = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

```

1 struct Line {
2     Pt st;
3     Pt ed;
4 };
5 // return point side
6 // left, on line, right -> 1, 0, -1
7 int side(Line l, Pt a) {
8     dvt cross_val = cross(a - l.st, l.ed - l.st);
9     if (cross_val > EPS) {
10         return 1;
11     } else if (cross_val < -EPS) {
12         return -1;
13     } else {
14         return 0;
15     }
16 }
17 // AB infinity, CD segment
18 bool has_intersection(Line AB, Line CD) {
19     int c = side(AB, CD.st);
20     int d = side(AB, CD.ed);
21     if (c == 0 || d == 0) {
22         return true;
23     } else {
24         // different side
25         return c == -d;
26     }
27 }
28 // find intersection point, two line, not seg
29 pair<int, Pt> intersection(Line a, Line b) {
30     Pt A = a.ed - a.st;
31     Pt B = b.ed - b.st;
32     Pt C = b.st - a.st;
33     dvt mom = cross(A, B);
34     dvt son = cross(C, B);
35     if (std::abs(mom) <= EPS) {
36         if (std::abs(son) <= EPS) {
37             return {1, {}}; // same line
38         } else {
39             return {2, {}}; // parallel
40         }
41     } else { // ok
42         return {0, a.st + A * (son / mom)};
43     }
44 }
45 // line to point distance
46 dvt dis_lp(Line l, Pt a) {
47     return area3x2(l.st, l.ed, a) / dis_pp(l.st, l.ed);
48 }

```

8.3 Area

```

1 // triangle
2 dvt area3(Pt a, Pt b, Pt c) {
3     return std::abs(cross(b - a, c - a) / 2);
4 }
5 dvt area3x2(Pt a, Pt b, Pt c) { // for integer
6     return std::abs(cross(b - a, c - a));
7 }
8 // simple convex area(can in)
9 dvt area(vector<Pt> &a) {
10     dvt ret = 0;
11     for (int i = 0, sz = a.size(); i < sz; i++) {
12         ret += cross(a[i], a[(i + 1) % sz]);
13     }
14     return std::abs(ret) / 2;
15 }
16 // check point in/out a convex
17 int io_convex(vector<Pt> convex, Pt q) {
18     // convex is Counterclockwise
19     for (int i = 0, sz = convex.size(); i < sz; i++) {
20         Pt cur = convex[i] - q;
21         Pt nex = convex[(i + 1) % sz] - q;
22         dvt cross_val = cross(cur, nex);
23         if (std::abs(cross_val) <= EPS) {
24             return 0; // on edge
25         }

```

```

26         if (cross_val < 0) {
27             return -1; // outside
28         }
29     }
30     return 1; // inside
31 }

```

8.4 Convex Hull

```

1 vector<Pt> convex_hull(vector<Pt> &a) {
2     sort(a.begin(), a.end());
3     a.erase(unique(a.begin(), a.end()), a.end());
4     int sz = a.size(), m = 0;
5     vector<Pt> ret(sz + 5); // safe 1 up
6     for (int i = 0; i < sz; i++) {
7         while (m > 1 &&
8             cross(ret[m - 1] - ret[m - 2], a[i] - ret[m -
9                 2]) <= EPS) {
10             m--;
11         }
12         ret[m++] = a[i];
13     }
14     int k = m;
15     for (int i = sz - 2; i >= 0; i--) {
16         while (m > k &&
17             cross(ret[m - 1] - ret[m - 2], a[i] - ret[m -
18                 2]) <= EPS) {
19             m--;
20         }
21         ret[m++] = a[i];
22     }
23     if (sz > 1) {
24         m--;
25     }
26     ret.resize(m);
27     return ret;
28 }

```