Contents

1 Basic

1.1 Run

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

1.2 Default

```cpp
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using LL = long long;
#define IOS ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0); cin.tie(0);
#define pb push_back
#define eb emplace_back
const int INF = 1e9;
const int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
const double EPS = 1e-6;
const int MAXN = 0;

int main() {

}
```

1.3 Black Magic

```cpp
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/priority_queue.hpp>
using namespace std;
using namespace __gnu_pbds;
using set_t =
  tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
    tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
using map_t =
  tree<int, int, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
    tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
using heap_t =
  __gnu_pbds::priority_queue<int>;
using ht_t =
  gp_hash_table<int, int>;
int main() {
  //set------------------------------------
  set_t st;
  st.insert(5); st.insert(6);
  st.insert(3); st.insert(1);

  // the smallest is (0), biggest is (n-1), kth small
      is (k-1)
  int num = *st.find_by_order(0);
  cout << num << '\n'; // print 1

  num = *st.find_by_order(st.size() - 1);
  cout << num << '\n'; // print 6

  // find the index
  int index = st.order_of_key(6);
  cout << index << '\n'; // print 3

  // check if there exists x
  int x = 5;
  int check = st.erase(x);
  if (check == 0) printf("st not contain 5\n");
  else if (check == 1) printf("st contain 5\n");

  //tree policy like set
  st.insert(5); st.insert(5);
  cout << st.size() << '\n'; // print 4

  //map--------------------------------
  map_t mp;
  mp[1] = 2;
  cout << mp[1] << '\n';
  auto tmp = *mp.find_by_order(0); // pair
  cout << tmp.first << " " << tmp.second << '\n';

  //heap-------------------------------
  heap_t h1, h2;
  h1.push(1); h1.push(3);
  h2.push(2); h2.push(4);
  h1.join(h2);
  cout << h1.size() << h2.size() << h1.top() << '\n';
  // 404

  //hash-table-------------------------
  ht_t ht;
  ht[85] = 5;
  ht[89975] = 234;
  for (auto i : ht) {
    cout << i.first << " " << i.second << '\n';
  }
}
```

1.4 Binary Search

```
lower_bound(a, a + n, k);       //最左邊 ≥ k 的位置
upper_bound(a, a + n, k);       //最左邊 > k 的位置
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

```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

```cpp
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     }
```

```cpp
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

```cpp
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 * (l - 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

```cpp
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 void Dijkstra(int st, int ed = -1) {
24   priority_queue<Edge> pq;
25   pq.emplace(st, 0);
26   dis[st] = 0;
27   while (!pq.empty()) {
28     auto now = pq.top();
29     pq.pop();
30     if (now.to == ed) {
31       return;
32     }
33     if (now.cost > dis[now.to]) {
34       continue;
35     }
36     for (auto &e : G[now.to]) {
37       if (dis[e.to] > now.cost + e.cost) {
38         dis[e.to] = now.cost + e.cost;
39         pq.emplace(e.to, dis[e.to]);
40       }
41     }
42   }
43 }
```

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 void floyd() {
18   for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
19     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
20       for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
21         if (G[i][k] != INF && G[k][j] != INF) {
22           G[i][j] = min(G[i][j], G[i][k] + G[k][j]);
23         }
24       }
25     }
26   }
27 }
```

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

3.8 Bridge

```
1 int low[MXV], depth[MXV];
2 bool visit[MXV];
3 vector<int> G[MXV];
4 vector<pair<int, int>> my_cut_edge;
5
6 void dfs(int now, int cur_depth, int parent) {
7   visit[now] = true;
8   depth[now] = low[now] = cur_depth;
9   // int cut_son = 0;
10  for (auto i : G[now]) {
11    if (i != parent)
12      continue;
13    if (visit[i]) { // ancestor
14      low[now] = min(low[now], depth[i]);
15    } else { // offspring
16      dfs(i, cur_depth + 1, now);
17      // cut_son += 1;
18      low[now] = min(low[now], low[i]);
19      if (low[i] > depth[now])
20        my_cut_edge.push_bach({now, i});
21    }
22  }
23  return;
24 }
25
26 bool is_2_edge_connected(int n) {
27   int cut_edge = 0;
```

```
28   memset(visit, 0, sizeof(visit));
29   dfs(1, 0, -1);
30   return my_cut_edge.size() == 0;
31 }
```

3.9 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 void dfs(int now, int cur_depth, int f) {
10   visit[now] = true;
11   depth[now] = low[now] = cur_depth;
12   int cut_son = 0;
13   for (auto i : G[now]) {
14     if (i == f) continue;
15     if (visit[i]) { // ancestor
16       if (depth[i] < depth[now]) {
17         low[now] = min(low[now], depth[i]);
18         st.push({now, i});
19       }
20     } else { // offspring
21       st.push({now, i});
22       dfs(i, cur_depth + 1, now);
23       cut_son += 1;
24       low[now] = min(low[now], low[i]);
25       if (low[i] >= depth[now]) {
26         is_cut_vertex[now] = true;
27         auto t = st.top();
28         st.pop();
29         while (t != make_pair(now, i)) {
30           BCC[bcc_cnt].push_back(t);
31           t = st.top();
32           st.pop();
33         }
34         BCC[bcc_cnt].push_back(t);
35         ++bcc_cnt;
36       }
37     }
38   }
39   if (cur_depth == 0)
40     is_cut_vertex[now] = (cut_son != 1);
41   return;
42 }
```

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;
```

```cpp
 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

```cpp
 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    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        }
```

```cpp
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

```cpp
 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),
         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] 開頭的後綴）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 - 1] < r - i + 1) {
11       z[i] = z[i - 1];
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     }
17     if (i + z[i] - 1 > r) l = i, r = i + z[i] - 1;
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,
        0));
4    for (int i = 1; i <= n1; i++) {
5      for (int j = 1; j <= n2; j++) {
6        if (s1[i - 1] == s2[j - 1]) {
7          dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j - 1] + 1;
8        } else {
9          dp[i][j] = max(dp[i - 1][j], dp[i][j - 1]);
10       }
11     }
12   }
13   return dp[n1][n2];
14 }
```

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

```
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   }
20 }
```

7.4 Phi Table

- 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
          1和2这两个值应该是相等的。
32     result += N[j] * a[j];
33   }
34   return (result % mm + mm) % mm;
35   //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
36   //写成：return result%mm;即可。
37 }
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(m0,m1,m2...)*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 }
```

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

```
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 }
```

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

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 -
            2]) <= EPS) {
 9        m--;
10      }
11      ret[m++] = a[i];
12    }
13    int k = m;
14    for (int i = sz - 2; i >= 0; i--) {
15      while (m > k &&
16        cross(ret[m - 1] - ret[m - 2], a[i] - ret[m -
            2]) <= EPS) {
17        m--;
18      }
19      ret[m++] = a[i];
20    }
21    if (sz > 1) {
22      m--;
23    }
24    ret.resize(m);
25    return ret;
26  }
```