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Contents

1 Graph Algorithms

1.1 2 SAT

```cpp
//RODAR O COMPONENTE FORTEMENTE CONECTADO
//RECUPERAR NA ORDEM DE descarga DA PILHA
//CONFORME O EXEMPLO A SEGUIR
const int N = 510;
vi graph[N], rev[N];
int us[N];
stack<int> pilha;
int resposta[N];
void dfs1(int u)
{
  us[u] = 1;
  for (int v : graph[u])
    if (!us[v]) dfs1(v);
  pilha.push(u);
}
void dfs2(int u, int color)
{
  us[u] = color;
  for (int v : rev[u])
    if (!us[v]) dfs2(v, color);
}
int Sat(int n)
{
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    if (!us[i]) dfs1(i);
  int color = 1;
  vi r;
  memset(us, 0, sizeof(us));
  while (!pilha.empty()) {
    int topo = pilha.top();
    r.pb(topo);
    pilha.pop();
    if (!us[topo]) dfs2(topo, color++);
  }
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 2) {
    if (us[i] == us[i + 1]) return 0;
  }
  memset(resposta, -1, sizeof(resposta));
  for (int i = r.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    int vert = r[i] / 2;
    int ok = r[i] % 2;
    if (resposta[vert] == -1) resposta[vert] = !ok;
  }
  return 1;
}
inline void add(int u, int v)
{
  graph[u].pb(v);
  rev[v].pb(u);
}
inline int pos(int u) { return 2 * u; }
inline int neg(int u) { return 2 * u + 1; }
```

1.2 Kosaraju

```cpp
//Retorna os componentes fortemente conectados
//Se o usados[i]=usados[j], temos que i e j
//pertencem ao mesmo componente, col-1= numero
```

```cpp
//de componentes fortemente conectados do grafo
class kosaraju {
 private:
  vi usados;
  vvi graph;
  vvi trans;
  vi pilha;

 public:
  kosaraju(int N)
  {
    graph.resize(N);
    trans.resize(N);
  }
  void AddEdge(int u, int v)
  {
    graph[u].pb(v);
    trans[v].pb(u);
  }
  void dfs(int u, int pass, int color)
  {
    usados[u] = color;
    vi vizinhos;
    if (pass == 1)
      vizinhos = graph[u];
    else
      vizinhos = trans[u];
    for (int j = 0; j < vizinhos.size(); j++) {
      int v = vizinhos[j];
      if (usados[v] == 0) {
        dfs(v, pass, color);
      }
    }
    pilha.pb(u);
  }
  int SSC(int n)
  {
    pilha.clear();
    usados.assign(n, 0);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      if (!usados[i]) dfs(i, 1, 1);
    }
    usados.assign(n, 0);
    int color = 1;
    for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
      if (usados[pilha[i]] == 0) {
        dfs(pilha[i], 2, color);
        color++;
      }
    }
    return color - 1;
  }
};
```

1.3 Tree Isomorphism

```cpp
//Segue no main um exemplo de utilizacao do isomorfismo de arvore!
vvi children, subtreeLabels, tree, L;
vi pred, map;
int n;

bool compare(int a, int b) {
  return subtreeLabels[a] < subtreeLabels[b];
}
bool equals(int a, int b) {
  return subtreeLabels[a] == subtreeLabels[b];
}
void generateMapping(int r1, int r2) {
  map.resize(n);
  map[r1] = r2 - n;
  sort(children[r1].begin(), children[r1].end(), compare);
  sort(children[r2].begin(), children[r2].end(), compare);
  for (int i = 0; i < (int) children[r1].size(); i++) {
    int u = children[r1][i];
    int v = children[r2][i];
    generateMapping(u, v);
  }
}

vi findCenter(int offset = 0) {
  int cnt = n;
  vi a;
  vi deg(n);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    deg[i] = tree[i + offset].size();
    if (deg[i] <= 1) {
      a.push_back(i + offset);
      --cnt;
    }
  }
  while (cnt > 0) {
    vi na;
    for (int i = 0; i < (int) a.size(); i++) {
      int u = a[i];
      for (int j = 0; j < (int) tree[u].size(); j++) {
        int v = tree[u][j];
        if (--deg[v - offset] == 1) {
          na.push_back(v);
          --cnt;
        }
      }
    }
    a = na;
  }
  return a;
}
int dfs(int u, int p = -1, int depth = 0) {
  L[depth].push_back(u);
  int h = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < (int) tree[u].size(); i++) {
    int v = tree[u][i];
    if (v == p)
      continue;
    pred[v] = u;
    children[u].push_back(v);
    h = max(h, dfs(v, u, depth + 1));
  }
  return h + 1;
}
bool rootedTreeIsomorphism(int r1, int r2) {
  L.assign(n, vi());
  pred.assign(2 * n, -1);
  children.assign(2 * n, vi());
  int h1 = dfs(r1);
  int h2 = dfs(r2);
  if (h1 != h2)
    return false;
  int h = h1 - 1;
  vi label(2 * n);
  subtreeLabels.assign(2 * n, vi());
  for (int i = h - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    for (int j = 0; j < (int) L[i + 1].size(); j++) {
      int v = L[i + 1][j];
      subtreeLabels[pred[v]].push_back(label[v]);
    }
    for (int j = 0; j < (int) L[i].size(); j++) {
      int v = L[i][j];
      sort(subtreeLabels[v].begin(), subtreeLabels[v].end());
    }
    sort(L[i].begin(), L[i].end(), compare);

    for (int j = 0, cnt = 0; j < (int) L[i].size(); j++) {
      if (j && !equals(L[i][j], L[i][j - 1]))
        ++cnt;
      label[L[i][j]] = cnt;
    }
  }
  if (!equals(r1, r2))
    return false;

  generateMapping(r1, r2);
  return true;
}
bool treeIsomorphism() {
  vi c1 = findCenter();
  vi c2 = findCenter(n);
  if (c1.size() == c2.size()) {
    if (rootedTreeIsomorphism(c1[0], c2[0]))
      return true;
    else if (c1.size() > 1)
      return rootedTreeIsomorphism(c1[1], c2[0]);
  }
  return false;
}
int main() {
  n = 5;
  vvi t1(n);
  t1[0].push_back(1);
  t1[1].push_back(0);
  t1[1].push_back(2);
  t1[2].push_back(1);
  t1[1].push_back(3);
  t1[3].push_back(1);
  t1[0].push_back(4);
  t1[4].push_back(0);
  vvi t2(n);
  t2[0].push_back(1);
  t2[1].push_back(0);
  t2[0].push_back(4);
```

```
  t2[4].push_back(0);
  t2[4].push_back(3);
  t2[3].push_back(4);
  t2[4].push_back(2);
  t2[2].push_back(4);
  tree.assign(2 * n , vi());
  for (int u = 0; u < n; u++) {
    for (int i = 0; i < t1[u].size(); i++) {
      int v = t1[u][i];
      tree[u].push_back(v);
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < t2[u].size(); i++) {
      int v = t2[u][i];
      tree[u + n].push_back(v + n);
    }
  }
  bool res =treeIsomorphism();
  cout << res << endl;
  if (res)
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    cout << map[i] << endl;
}
```

1.4 LCA

```
//antes de usar as queries de lca, e etc..
//certifique-se de chamar a dfs da arvore e
//process()
const int N = 100000;
const int M = 22;
int P[N][M];
int big[N][M], low[N][M], level[N];
vii graph[N];
int n;
void dfs(int u, int last, int l)
{
  level[u] = l;
  P[u][0] = last;
  for (ii v : graph[u])
    if (v.first != last) {
      big[v.first][0] = low[v.first][0] = v.second;
      dfs(v.first, u, l + 1);
    }
}
void process()
{
  for (int j = 1; j < M; j++)
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
      P[i][j] = P[P[i][j - 1]][j - 1];
      big[i][j] = max(big[i][j - 1], big[P[i][j - 1]][j - 1]);
      low[i][j] = min(low[i][j - 1], low[P[i][j - 1]][j - 1]);
    }
}
int lca(int u, int v)
{
  if (level[u] < level[v]) swap(u, v);
  for (int i = M - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    if (level[u] - (1 << i) >= level[v]) u = P[u][i];
  if (u == v) return u;
  for (int i = M - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    if (P[u][i] != P[v][i]) u = P[u][i], v = P[v][i];
  }
  return P[u][0];
}
int maximum(int u, int v, int x)
{
  int resp = 0;
  for (int i = M - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    if (level[u] - (1 << i) >= level[x]) {
      resp = max(resp, big[u][i]);
      u = P[u][i];
    }
  for (int i = M - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    if (level[v] - (1 << i) >= level[x]) {
      resp = max(resp, big[v][i]);
      v = P[v][i];
    }
  return resp;
}
int minimum(int u, int v, int x)
{
  int resp = INF;
  for (int i = M - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    if (level[u] - (1 << i) >= level[x]) {
      resp = min(resp, low[u][i]);
      u = P[u][i];
    }
  for (int i = M - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    if (level[v] - (1 << i) >= level[x]) {
      resp = min(resp, low[v][i]);
      v = P[v][i];
    }
  return resp;
}
```

1.5 Bridges and Articulation Points

```
class ponte {
 private:
  vvi graph;
  vi usados;
  vi e_articulacao;
  vi dfs_low;
  vi dfs_prof;
  vector<ii> pontes;
  int tempo;

 public:
  ponte(int N)
  {
    graph.clear();
    graph.resize(N);
    usados.assign(N, 0);
    dfs_low.assign(N, 0);
    dfs_prof.assign(N, 0);
    e_articulacao.assign(N, 0);
    tempo = 0;
  }
  void AddEdge(int u, int v)
  {
    graph[u].pb(v);
    graph[v].pb(u);
  }
  void dfs(int u, int pai)
  {
    usados[u] = 1;
    int nf = 0;
    dfs_low[u] = dfs_prof[u] = tempo++;
    for (int v : graph[u]) {
      if (!usados[v]) {
        dfs(v, u);
        nf++;
        if (dfs_low[v] >= dfs_prof[u] and pai != -1) e_articulacao[u] = true;
        if (pai == -1 and nf > 1) e_articulacao[u] = true;
        if (dfs_low[v] > dfs_prof[u]) pontes.pb(mp(u, v));
        dfs_low[u] = min(dfs_low[u], dfs_low[v]);
      }
      else if (v != pai)
        dfs_low[u] = min(dfs_low[u], dfs_prof[v]);
    }
  }
  void olha_as_pontes()
  {
    for (int i = 0; i < graph.size(); i++)
      if (!usados[i]) dfs(i, -1);
    if (pontes.size() == 0)
      cout << " Que merda! nao tem ponte!" << endl;
    else {
      for (ii i : pontes) cout << i.first << " " << i.second << endl;
    }
  }
  void olha_as_art()
  {
    for (int i = 0; i < graph.size(); i++)
      if (!usados[i]) dfs(i, -1);
    for (int i = 0; i < e_articulacao.size(); i++)
      if (e_articulacao[i]) cout << " OIAAA A PONTE " << i << endl;
  }
}
```

1.6 Eulerian Tour

```
multiset<int> graph[N];
stack<int> path;
// -> It suffices to call dfs1 just
// one time leaving from node 0.
// -> To calculate the path,
// call the dfs from the odd degree node.
// -> O(n * log(n))
void dfs1(int u)
{
```

```
  while(graph[u].size())
  {
    int v = *graph[u].begin();
    graph[u].erase(graph[u].begin());
    graph[v].erase(graph[v].find(u));
    dfs1(v);
  }
  path.push(u);
}
```

1.7 Floyd Warshall

```
//menor caminho para todos os vertices
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
  for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
    if (graph[i][j] != INF) pai[i][j] = i;

for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
      if (graph[i][j] > graph[i][k] + graph[k][j]) {
        graph[i][j] = graph[i][k] + graph[k][j];
        pai[i][j] = pai[k][j];
      }
    }
  }
}
```

2 Strings

2.1 Aho Corasick

```
//N= tamanho da trie, M tamanho do alfabeto
int to[N][M], Link[N], fim[N];
int idx = 1;
void add_str(string &s)
{
  int v = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++) {
    if (!to[v][s[i]]) to[v][s[i]] = idx++;
    v = to[v][s[i]];
  }
  fim[v] = 1;
}
void process()
{
  queue<int> fila;
  fila.push(0);
  while (!fila.empty()) {
    int cur = fila.front();
    fila.pop();
    int l = Link[cur];
    fim[cur] |= fim[l];
    for (int i = 0; i < 200; i++) {
      if (to[cur][i]) {
        if (cur != 0) {
          Link[to[cur][i]] = to[l][i];
        }
        else
          Link[to[cur][i]] = 0;
        fila.push(to[cur][i]);
      }
      else {
        to[cur][i] = to[l][i];
      }
    }
  }
}
int resolve(string &s)
{
  int v = 0, r = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++) {
    v = to[v][s[i]];
    if (fim[v]) r++, v = 0;
  }
  return r;
}
```

2.2 KMP

```
int b[100000];
int sizet, sizep;
void kmpPreprocess(string &text, string &pattern)
{
  int i = 0, j = -1;
  b[0] = -1;
  while (i < sizep) {
    while (j >= 0 and pattern[i] != pattern[j]) j = b[j];
    i++, j++;
    b[i] = j;
  }
}

void kmpSearch(string &text, string &pattern)
{
  kmpPreprocess(text, pattern);
  int i = 0, j = 0;
  while (i < sizet) {
    while (j >= 0 and text[i] != pattern[j]) j = b[j];
    i++, j++;
    if (j == sizep) {
      cout << "Olha a substring do texto " << i - j << endl;
      j = b[j];
    }
  }
}
```

2.3 Suffix Array

```
/*
 * O(nlog^2(n)) para o sufix array
 * O(logn) para o LCP(i,j)
 * LCP de i para j;
 */
struct SA {
  const int L;
  string s;
  vvi P;
  vector<pair< ii,int> > M;

  SA(const string &s) : L(s.size()), s(s), P(1, vi(L, 0)), M(L) {
    for (int i = 0; i < L; i++) P[0][i] =s[i]-'a';
    for (int skip = 1, level = 1; skip < L; skip *= 2, level++) {
      P.pb(vi(L, 0));
      for (int i = 0; i < L; i++)
        M[i] = mp(mp(P[level-1][i], i + skip < L ? P[level-1][i + skip] : -1000), i);
      sort(M.begin(), M.end());
      for (int i = 0; i < L; i++)
        P[level][M[i].second] = (i > 0 && M[i].first == M[i-1].first) ? P[level][M[i-1].second] : i;
    }
  }

  vi GetSA() {
    vi v=P.back();
    vi ret(v.size());
    for(int i=0;i<v.size();i++){
      ret[v[i]]=i;
    }
    return ret;
  }
  int LCP(int i, int j) {
    int len = 0;
    if (i == j) return L - i;
    for (int k = P.size() - 1; k >= 0 && i < L && j < L; k--) {
      if (P[k][i] == P[k][j]) {
        i += 1 << k;
        j += 1 << k;
        len += 1 << k;
      }
    }
    return len;
  }
  vi GetLCP(vi &sa)
  {
    vi lcp(sa.size()-1);
    for(int i=0;i<sa.size()-1;i++){
      lcp[i]=LCP(sa[i],sa[i+1]);
    }
    return lcp;
  }
};
```

2.4 Suffix Array 2

```
/*************************************************************************
  Suffix Array. Builing works in O(NlogN).
  Also LCP array is calculated in O(NlogN).
  This code counts number of different substrings in the string.
  Based on problem I from here: http://codeforces.ru/gym/100133
*************************************************************************/

#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <cmath>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <set>
#include <map>
#include <stack>
#include <queue>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <cstdio>
#include <string>
#include <cstring>
#include <cassert>
#include <utility>
#include <iomanip>

using namespace std;

const int MAXN = 205000;
const int ALPH = 256;
const int MAXLOG = 20;

int n;
char s[MAXN];
int p[MAXN]; // suffix array itself
int pcur[MAXN];
int c[MAXN][MAXLOG];
int num[MAXN];
int classesNum;
int lcp[MAXN];

void buildSuffixArray() {
  n++;

  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    num[s[i]]++;

  for (int i = 1; i < ALPH; i++)
    num[i] += num[i - 1];

  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    p[num[s[i]] - 1] = i;
    num[s[i]]--;
  }

  c[p[0]][0] = 1;
  classesNum = 1;
  for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
    if (s[p[i]] != s[p[i - 1]])
      classesNum++;
    c[p[i]][0] = classesNum;
  }

  for (int i = 1; ; i++) {

    int half = (1 << (i - 1));

    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
      pcur[j] = p[j] - half;
      if (pcur[j] < 0)
        pcur[j] += n;
    }

    for (int j = 1; j <= classesNum; j++)
      num[j] = 0;

    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
      num[c[pcur[j]][i - 1]]++;
    for (int j = 2; j <= classesNum; j++)
      num[j] += num[j - 1];

    for (int j = n - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
      p[num[c[pcur[j]][i - 1]] - 1] = pcur[j];
      num[c[pcur[j]][i - 1]]--;
    }

    c[p[0]][i] = 1;
    classesNum = 1;

    for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) {
      int p1 = (p[j] + half) % n, p2 = (p[j - 1] + half) % n;
      if (c[p[j]][i - 1] != c[p[j - 1]][i - 1] || c[p1][i - 1] != c[p2][i - 1])
        classesNum++;
      c[p[j]][i] = classesNum;
    }

    if ((1 << i) >= n)
      break;
  }

  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    p[i] = p[i + 1];
  n--;
}

int getLcp(int a, int b) {
  int res = 0;
  for (int i = MAXLOG - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    int curlen = (1 << i);
    if (curlen > n)
      continue;
    if (c[a][i] == c[b][i]) {
      res += curlen;
      a += curlen;
      b += curlen;
    }
  }
  return res;
}

void calcLcpArray() {
  for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
    lcp[i] = getLcp(p[i], p[i + 1]);
}

int main() {
  assert(freopen("substr.in","r",stdin));
  assert(freopen("substr.out","w",stdout));

  gets(s);
  n = strlen(s);

  buildSuffixArray();

  // Now p from 0 to n - 1 contains suffix array of original string

  /*for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    printf("%d ", p[i] + 1);
  }*/

    calcLcpArray();

  long long ans = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    ans += n - p[i];
  for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
    ans -= lcp[i - 1];

  cout << ans << endl;

  return 0;
}
```

2.5 Suffix Array Disulguinha

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
#include <cstring>

using namespace std;

struct SuffixArray{
  const string& s;
  int n;
  vector<int> order, rank, lcp;
  vector<int> count, x, y;

  SuffixArray(const string& s) : s(s), n(s.size()), order(n), rank(n),
                                 count(n + 1), x(n), y(n), lcp(n){

    build();
    buildLCP();
  }
```

```
  void build(){
    //sort suffiixes by the first character
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) order[i] = i;
    sort(order.begin(), order.end(), [&](int a, int b){return s[a] < s[b];});
    rank[order[0]] = 0;
    for(int i = 1; i < n; i++){
      rank[order[i]] = rank[order[i - 1]];
      if(s[order[i]] != s[order[i - 1]]) rank[order[i]]++;
    }


    //sort suffixex by the the first 2*p characters, for p in 1, 2, 4, 8,...
    for(int p = 1; p < n, rank[order[n - 1]] < n - 1; p <<= 1){
      for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
        x[i] = rank[i];
        y[i] = i + p < n ? rank[i + p] + 1 : 0;
      }

      radixPass(y);
      radixPass(x);

      rank[order[0]] = 0;
      for(int i = 1; i < n; i++){
        rank[order[i]] = rank[order[i - 1]];
        if(x[order[i]] != x[order[i - 1]] or y[order[i]] != y[order[i - 1]]) rank[order[i]]++;;
      }
    }
  }

  //Stable counting sort
  void radixPass(vector<int>& key){
    fill(count.begin(), count.end(), 0);
    for(auto index : order) count[key[index]]++;
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) count[i] += count[i - 1];
    for(int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) lcp[--count[key[order[i]]]] = order[i];
    order.swap(lcp);
  }

  //Kasai's algorithm to build the LCP array from order, rank and s
  //For i >= 1, lcp[i] refers to the suffixes starting at order[i] and order[i - 1]
  void buildLCP(){
    lcp[0] = 0;
    int k = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
      if(rank[i] == n - 1){
        k = 0;
      }else{
        int j = order[rank[i] + 1];
        while(i + k < n and j + k < n and s[i + k] == s[j + k]) k++;
        lcp[rank[j]] = k;
        if(k) k--;
      }
    }
  }
};


int main(){
  ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
  string s;
  cin >> s;
  SuffixArray sa(s);
  for(int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++) cout << sa.order[i] << '\n';
}
```

2.6 Manacher Algorithm

```
/******************************************************************************
  Manacher's algorithm for finding all subpalindromes in the string.
  Based on problem L from here: http://codeforces.ru/gym/100133
******************************************************************************/

const int MAXN = 105000;

string s;
int n;
int odd[MAXN], even[MAXN];
int l, r;
long long ans;

int main() {
  assert(freopen("palindrome.in","r",stdin));
  assert(freopen("palindrome.out","w",stdout));

  getline(cin, s);
  n = (int) s.length();

  // Odd case
  l = r = -1;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    int cur = 1;
    if (i < r)
      cur = min(r - i + 1, odd[l + r - i]);
    while (i + cur < n && i - cur >= 0 && s[i - cur] == s[i + cur])
      cur++;
    odd[i] = cur;
    if (i + cur - 1 > r) {
      l = i - cur + 1;
      r = i + cur - 1;
    }
  }

  // Even case
  l = r = -1;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    int cur = 0;
    if (i < r)
      cur = min(r - i + 1, even[l + r - i + 1]);
    while (i + cur < n && i - 1 - cur >= 0 && s[i - 1 - cur] == s[i + cur])
      cur++;
    even[i] = cur;
    if (i + cur - 1 > r) {
      l = i - cur;
      r = i + cur - 1;
    }
  }

  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    if (odd[i] > 1) {
      ans += odd[i] - 1;
    }
    if (even[i])
      ans += even[i];
  }

  cout << ans << endl;

  return 0;
}
```

2.7 Splitting String

```
/* String s to be splitted and the delimiter used to split it.*/
vector<string> splitstr(string s, string delimiter)
{
        vector<string> result;
        string str = s, token;
        size_t pos=0;
        while((pos=str.find(delimiter)) != std::string::npos)
        {
                token = str.substr(0, pos);
                result.push_back(token);
                str.erase(0, pos+delimiter.length());
        }
        result.push_back(str);
        return result;
}
```

3 Numerical Algorithms

3.1 Fast Fourier Transform

```
// FFT - The Iterative Version
//
// Running Time:
//    O(n*log n)
//
// How To Use:
//   fft(a,1)
//   fft(b,1)
//   mul(a,b)
//   fft(a,-1)
//
// INPUT:
//  - fft method:
//      * The vector representing the polynomial
```

```
//      * 1 to normal transform
//      * -1 to inverse transform
//  - mul method:
//      * The two polynomials to be multiplyed
//
// OUTPUT:
//  - fft method: Transforms the vector sent.
//  - mul method: The result is kept in the first vector.
//
// NOTES:
//  - You can either use the struct defined of define dificil as complex<double>
//
// SOLVED:
//  * Codeforces Round #296 (Div. 1) D. Fuzzy Search
//

struct dificil {
        double real;
        double im;
        dificil() {
                real=0.0;
                im=0.0;
        }

        dificil(double real, double im):real(real),im(im){}

        dificil operator+(const dificil &o)const {
                return dificil(o.real+real, im+o.im);
        }

        dificil operator/(double v) const {
                return dificil(real/v, im/v);
        }

        dificil operator*(const dificil &o)const {
                return dificil(real*o.real-im*o.im, real*o.im+im*o.real);
        }

        dificil operator-(const dificil &o) const {
                return dificil(real-o.real, im-o.im);
        }
};

dificil tmp[MAXN*2];
int coco,maiorpot2[MAXN];

void fft(vector<dificil> &A, int s)
{
        int n = A.size(), p = 0;

        while(n>1){
                p++;
                n >>= 1;
        }

        n = (1<<p);

        vector<dificil> a=A;

        for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
                int rev = 0;
                for(int j = 0; j < p; ++j){
                        rev <<= 1;
                        rev |= ( (i >> j) & 1 );
                }
                A[i] = a[rev];
        }

        dificil w, wn;

        for(int i = 1; i <= p; ++i){
                int M = 1 << i;
                int K = M >> 1;
                wn = dificil(cos(s*2.0*pi/(double)M), sin(s*2.0*pi/(double)M) );
                for(int j = 0; j < n; j += M){
                        w = dificil(1.0, 0.0);
                        for(int l = j; l < K + j; ++l){
                                dificil t = w;
                                t = t*A[l + K];
                                dificil u = A[l];
                                A[l] =A[l]+ t;
                                u = u-t;
                                A[l + K] = u;
                                w = wn*w;
                        }
                }
        }

        if(s==-1){
                for(int i = 0;i<n;++i)
                        A[i] = A[i]/(double)n;
        }
}

void mul(vector<dificil> &a, vector<dificil> &b)
{
        for(int i=0;i<a.size();i++)
        {
                a[i]=a[i]*b[i];
        }
}
```

3.2 Fast Fourier Transform 2

```
// FFT - The Recursive Version
//
// Running Time:
//    O(n*log n)
//
// How To Use:
//   fft(&a[0], tam, 0)
//   fft(&b[0], tam, 0)
//   mul(a,b)
//   fft(&a[0], tam, 1)
//
// INPUT:
//  - fft method:
//      * The vector representing the polynomial
//      * 0 to normal transform
//      * 1 to inverse transform
//  - mul method:
//      * The two polynomials to be multiplyed
//
// OUTPUT:
//  - fft method: Transforms the vector sent.
//  - mul method: The result is kept in the first vector.
//
// NOTES:
//  - Tam has to be a power of 2.
//  - You can either use the struct defined of define dificil as complex<double>
//
// SOLVED:
//  * Codeforces Round #296 (Div. 1) D. Fuzzy Search
//

dificil tmp[MAXN*2];
int coco, maiorpot2[MAXN];

void fft(dificil *v, int N, bool inv)
{
        if(N<=1) return;
        dificil *vodd = v;
        dificil *veven = v+N/2;
        for(int i=0; i<N; i++) tmp[i] = v[i];
        coco = 0;
        for(int i=0; i<N; i+=2)
        {
                veven[coco] = tmp[i];
                vodd[coco] = tmp[i+1];
                coco++;
        }
        fft(&vodd[0], N/2, inv);
        fft(&veven[0], N/2, inv);

        dificil w(1);
        double angucomleite = 2.0*PI/(double)N;
        if(inv) angucomleite = -angucomleite;

        dificil wn(cos(angucomleite),sin(angucomleite));
        for(int i=0;i<N/2;i++)
        {
                tmp[i] = veven[i]+w*vodd[i];
                tmp[i+N/2] = veven[i]-w*vodd[i];
                w *= wn;
                if(inv)
                {
                        tmp[i] /= 2;
                        tmp[i+N/2] /= 2;
                }
        }
        for(int i=0; i<N; i++) v[i] = tmp[i];
}

void mul(vector<dificil> &a, vector<dificil> &b)
{
  for(int i=0; i<a.size(); i++)
  {
    a[i] = a[i]*b[i];
  }
}
```

```
void precomp()
{
  int pot=0;
  for(int i=1;i<MAXN;i++)
  {
    if((1<<pot)<i) pot++;
    maiorpot2[i] = (1<<pot);
  }
}
```

3.3 Simpson Algorithm

```
const int NPASSOS = 100000;
const int W=1000000;
//W= tamanho do intervalo que eu estou integrando
double integral1()
{
  double h = W / (NPASSOS);
  double a = 0;
  double b = W;
  double s = f(a) + f(b);
  for (double i = 1; i <= NPASSOS; i += 2) s += f(a + i * h) * 4.0;
  for (double i = 2; i <= (NPASSOS - 1); i += 2) s += f(a + i * h) * 2.0;
  return s * h / 3.0;
}
```

3.4 Matrix Exponentiation

```
//matmul multiplica m1 por m2
//matpow exponencia a matrix m1 por p
//mul vet multiplica a matrix m1 pelo vetor vet
vvi matmul(vvi &m1, vvi &m2)
{
  vvi ans;
  ans.resize(m1.size(), vi(m2.size(), 0));
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
      for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
        ans[i][j] += m1[i][k] * m2[k][j];
        ans[i][j] %= MOD;
      }
  return ans;
}
vvi matpow(vvi &m1, ll p)
{
  vvi ans;
  ans.resize(m1.size(), vi(m1.size(), 0));
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) ans[i][i] = 1;
  while (p) {
    if (p & 1) ans = matmul(ans, m1);
    m1 = matmul(m1, m1);
    p >>= 1;
  }
  return ans;
}
// VETOR TEM N LINHAS E A MATRIZ E QUADRADA
vi mulvet(vvi &m1, vi &vet)
{
  vi ans;
  ans.resize(vet.size(), 0);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
      ans[i] += (m1[i][j] * vet[j]);
      ans[i] %= MOD;
    }
  return ans;
}
```

4 Mathematics

4.1 Big Number

```
void zero_esq(string &resp)
{
  string retorno = resp;
  reverse(retorno.begin(), retorno.end());
  int i = resp.size() - 1;
  while (retorno[i] == '0' and i > 0) {
    retorno.erase(i);
    i--;
  }
  reverse(retorno.begin(), retorno.end());
  resp = retorno;
}
string sum_big(string a, string b)
{
  string resp;
  reverse(a.begin(), a.end());
  reverse(b.begin(), b.end());
  if (a.size() <= b.size()) {
    int carry = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++) {
      int x = b[i] - '0' + a[i] - '0' + carry;
      resp.push_back((char)(x % 10 + '0'));
      carry = x / 10;
    }
    for (int i = a.size(); i < b.size(); i++) {
      int x = b[i] - '0' + carry;
      resp.push_back((char)(x % 10 + '0'));
      carry = x / 10;
    }
    if (carry > 0) resp.push_back((char)(carry + '0'));
  }
  else {
    int carry = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < b.size(); i++) {
      int x = a[i] - '0' + b[i] - '0' + carry;
      resp.push_back((char)(x % 10 + '0'));
      carry = x / 10;
    }
    for (int i = b.size(); i < a.size(); i++) {
      int x = a[i] - '0' + carry;
      resp.push_back((char)(x % 10 + '0'));
      carry = x / 10;
    }
    if (carry > 0) resp.push_back((char)(carry + '0'));
  }
  reverse(resp.begin(), resp.end());
  zero_esq(resp);
  return resp;
}
string mul_big(string a, string b)
{
  string resp;
  resp.push_back('0');
  string temp;
  int carry = 0;
  reverse(a.begin(), a.end());
  reverse(b.begin(), b.end());
  for (int i = 0; i < a.size(); i++) {
    temp.clear();
    for (int k = 0; k < i; k++) temp.push_back('0');
    int x = a[i] - '0';
    for (int j = 0; j < b.size(); j++) {
      int y = b[j] - '0';
      int novo = (x * y + carry);
      temp.push_back((novo % 10) + '0');
      carry = novo / 10;
    }
    if (carry > 0) temp.push_back(carry + '0');
    reverse(temp.begin(), temp.end());
    carry = 0;
    resp = sum_big(temp, resp);
  }
  zero_esq(resp);
  return resp;
}
```

4.2 Big Number 2

```
/*******************************************************************************
  Structure implementing long arithmetic in C++
  Analogue to BigInteger in Java.
  Tested on many problems.
  TODO: list some problems
*******************************************************************************/

struct BigInt {
```

```
vector <int> num;

static const int base = 1000 * 1000 * 1000;
static const int baseDigits = 9;
string leadingZerosModifier;

/**************************************************
* CONSTRUCTONS & SETTERS
**************************************************/

void setLeadingZerosModifier() {
  leadingZerosModifier = "%0xd";
  leadingZerosModifier[2] = '0' + baseDigits;
}

void set(int value) {
  num.clear();
  if (value == 0)
    num.push_back(0);
  while (value) {
    num.push_back(value % base);
    value /= base;
  }
}

void set(long long value) {
  num.clear();
  if (value == 0)
    num.push_back(0);
  while (value) {
    num.push_back(value % base);
    value /= base;
  }
}

void set(string &value) {
  num.clear();
  for (int i = (int)value.length() - 1; i >= 0; i -= baseDigits) {
    int add = 0;
    for (int j = max(0, i - baseDigits + 1); j <= i; j++)
      add = add * 10 + value[j] - '0';
    num.push_back(add);
  }
}

void operator = (int value) {
  set(value);
}

void operator = (long long value) {
  set(value);
}

void operator = (string &value) {
  set(value);
}

BigInt() {
  setLeadingZerosModifier();
  set(0);
}

BigInt(int value) {
  setLeadingZerosModifier();
  set(value);
}

BigInt(string value) {
  setLeadingZerosModifier();
  set(value);
}

/*=================================================
* SIZE METHODS
=================================================*/

//returns size of vector
int size() {
  return (int)num.size();
}

//returns length of the number
int digitNum() {
  int result = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < (int)num.size() - 1; i++)
    result += baseDigits;
  int lastNum = num.back();
  while (lastNum) {
    result++;
    lastNum /= 10;
  }
  return result;
}

/*=================================================
* I/O
=================================================*/

void read() {
  string s;
  cin >> s;
  num.clear();
  for (int i = (int)s.length() - 1; i >= 0; i -= baseDigits) {
    int add = 0;
    for (int j = max(0, i - baseDigits + 1); j <= i; j++)
      add = add * 10 + s[j] - '0';
    num.push_back(add);
  }
}

void print() {
  printf("%d", num.back());
  for (int i = (int)num.size() - 2; i >= 0; i--)
    printf (leadingZerosModifier.c_str(), num[i]);
}

void println() {
  print();
  printf("\n");
}

string toString() {
  string result = "";
  for (int i = 0; i < (int)num.size(); i++) {
    int cur = num[i];
    for (int j = 1; j <= baseDigits; j++) {
      if (cur == 0 && i == (int) num.size() - 1)
        break;
      result.append(1, (char) '0' + cur % 10);
      cur /= 10;
    }
  }
  reverse(result.begin(), result.end());
  return result;
}

/*=================================================
* ADDITION
=================================================*/

void sumThis(BigInt number) {
  int carry = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < max((int)num.size(), number.size()) || carry; i++) {
    if (i == num.size())
      num.push_back(0);
    if (i >= number.size())
      carry = num[i] + carry;
    else
      carry = num[i] + carry + number.num[i];
    num[i] = carry % base;
    carry /= base;
  }
}

void sumThis(int number) {
  int carry = number;
  for (int i = 0; i < (int)num.size() || carry; i++) {
    if (i == num.size())
      num.push_back(0);
    carry = num[i] + carry;
    num[i] = carry % base;
    carry /= base;
  }
}

BigInt sum(BigInt number) {
  BigInt result = *this;
  result.sumThis(number);
  return result;
}

BigInt sum(int number) {
  BigInt result = *this;
  result.sumThis(number);
  return result;
}

void operator += (BigInt number) {
  sumThis(number);
}

void operator += (int number) {
  sumThis(number);
}
```

```
BigInt operator + (BigInt number) {
  return sum(number);
}

BigInt operator + (int number) {
  return sum(number);
}

/*===================================================
* SUBTRACTION
===================================================*/

void subThis(BigInt number) {
  int carry = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < (int)number.size() || carry; i++) {
    if (i < (int)number.size())
      num[i] -= carry + number.num[i];
    else
      num[i] -= carry;
    if (num[i] < 0) {
      carry = 1;
      num[i] += base;
    }
    else
      carry = 0;
  }
  while (num.size() > 1 && num.back() == 0)
    num.pop_back();
}

void subThis(int number) {
  int carry = -number;
  for (int i = 0; carry > 0; i++) {
    num[i] -= carry;
    if (num[i] < 0) {
      carry = 1;
      num[i] += base;
    }
    else
      carry = 0;
  }
  while (num.size() > 1 && num.back() == 0)
    num.pop_back();
}

BigInt sub(BigInt number) {
  BigInt result = *this;
  result.subThis(number);
  return result;
}

BigInt sub(int number) {
  BigInt result = *this;
  result.subThis(number);
  return result;
}

void operator -= (BigInt number) {
  subThis(number);
}

void operator -= (int number) {
  subThis(number);
}

BigInt operator - (BigInt number) {
  return sub(number);
}

BigInt operator - (int number) {
  return sub(number);
}

/*===================================================
* MULTIPLICATION
===================================================*/

BigInt mult(BigInt number) {
  BigInt product;
  product.num.resize(num.size() + number.size());
  for (int i = 0; i < (int)num.size(); i++) {
    for (int j = 0, carry = 0; j < (int)number.size() || carry; j++) {
      long long cur = product.num[i + j] + num[i] * 1ll * (j < (int)number.size() ? number.num[j] :
            0) + carry;
      product.num[i + j] = int (cur % base);
      carry = int (cur / base);
    }
  }
  while (product.size() > 1 && product.num.back() == 0)
    product.num.pop_back();
  return product;
}

void multThis(BigInt number) {
  *this = mult(number);
}

void multThis(int number) {
  int carry = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < (int)num.size() || carry; ++i) {
    if (i == num.size())
      num.push_back (0);
    long long cur = carry + num[i] * 1ll * number;
    num[i] = int (cur % base);
    carry = int (cur / base);
  }
  while (num.size() > 1 && num.back() == 0)
    num.pop_back();
}

BigInt mult(int number) {
  BigInt result = *this;
  result.multThis(number);
  return result;
}

void operator *= (BigInt number) {
  multThis(number);
}

void operator *= (int number) {
  multThis(number);
}

BigInt operator * (BigInt number) {
  return mult(number);
}

BigInt operator * (int number) {
  return mult(number);
}

void multThisByPowerOfTen(int power) {
  int baseNums = power / baseDigits;
  int curLen = (int)num.size();
  num.resize(curLen + baseNums);
  for (int i = num.size() - 1; i >= baseNums; i--) {
    num[i] = num[i - baseNums];
  }
  for (int i = baseNums - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    num[i] = 0;
  power %= baseDigits;
  int multBy = (int)pow(10.0, power);
  multThis(multBy);
}

/*===================================================
* DIVISION
===================================================*/

void divThis(int number) {
  int carry = 0;
  for (int i= (int)num.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    long long cur = num[i] + carry * 1ll * base;
    num[i] = int (cur / number);
    carry = int (cur % number);
  }
  while (num.size() > 1 && num.back() == 0)
    num.pop_back();
}

BigInt div(int number) {
  BigInt result = *this;
  result.divThis(number);
  return result;
}

void operator /= (int number) {
  divThis(number);
}

BigInt operator / (int number) {
  return div(number);
}

void divThisByPowerOfTen(int power) {
  int baseNums = power / baseDigits;
  int curLen = (int)num.size();
  for (int i = 0; i < (int)num.size() - baseNums; i++) {
    num[i] = num[i + baseNums];
  }
  for (int i = 1; i <= baseNums; i++)
    num.pop_back();
```

```
  power %= baseDigits;
  int divBy = (int)pow(10.0, power);
  divThis(divBy);
}

/*=====================================================
* MODULO
======================================================*/

void modThis(int number) {
  int carry = 0;
  for (int i= (int)num.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    long long cur = num[i] + carry * 1ll * base;
    num[i] = int (cur / number);
    carry = int (cur % number);
  }
  set(carry);
}

BigInt mod(int number) {
  BigInt result = *this;
  result.modThis(number);
  return result;
}

void operator %= (int number) {
  modThis(number);
}

BigInt operator % (int number) {
  return mod(number);
}

/*=====================================================
* COMPARISON
======================================================*/

//Returns: -1 - this number is less than argument, 0 - equal, 1 - this number is greater
int compareTo(BigInt number) {
  if ((int)num.size() < number.size())
    return -1;
  if ((int)num.size() > number.size())
    return 1;
  for (int i = (int)num.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    if (num[i] > number.num[i])
      return 1;
    if (num[i] < number.num[i])
      return -1;
  }
  return 0;
}

//Returns: -1 - this number is less than argument, 0 - equal, 1 - this number is greater
int compareTo(int number) {
  if (num.size() > 1 || num[0] > number)
    return 1;
  if (num[0] < number)
    return -1;
  return 0;
}

bool operator < (BigInt number) {
  return compareTo(number) == -1;
}

bool operator < (int number) {
  return compareTo(number) == -1;
}

bool operator <= (BigInt number) {
  return compareTo(number) != 1;
}

bool operator <= (int number) {
  return compareTo(number) != 1;
}

bool operator == (BigInt number) {
  return compareTo(number) == 0;
}

bool operator == (int number) {
  return compareTo(number) == 0;
}

bool operator > (BigInt number) {
  return compareTo(number) == 1;
}

bool operator > (int number) {
  return compareTo(number) == 1;
}

bool operator >= (BigInt number) {
  return compareTo(number) != -1;
}

bool operator >= (int number) {
  return compareTo(number) != 1;
}

bool operator != (BigInt number) {
  return compareTo(number) != 0;
}

bool operator != (int number) {
  return compareTo(number) != 0;
}

};
```

4.3 Chinese Remainder

```
ll mulmod(ll a, ll b, ll m)
{
  ll ret = 0;
  while (b > 0) {
    if (b % 2 != 0) ret = (ret + a) % m;
    a = (a + a) % m;
    b >>= 1;
  }
  return ret;
}
ll expmod(ll a, ll e, ll m)
{
  ll ret = 1;
  while (e > 0) {
    if (e % 2 != 0) ret = mulmod(ret, a, m);
    a = mulmod(a, a, m);
    e >>= 1;
  }
  return ret;
}

ll invmul(ll a, ll m) { return expmod(a, m - 2, m); }
ll chinese(vector<ll> r, vector<ll> m)
{
  int sz = m.size();
  ll M = 1;
  for (int i = 0; i < sz; i++) {
    M *= m[i];
  }
  ll ret = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < sz; i++) {
    ret += mulmod(mulmod(M / m[i], r[i], M), invmul(M / m[i], M), M);
    ret = ret % M;
  }
  return ret;
}
```

4.4 Chinese Remainder 2

```
// Chinese remainder theorem (special case): find z such that // z % m1 = r1, z
// % m2 = r2. Here, z is unique modulo M = lcm(m1, m2). // Return (z, M). On
// failure, M = -1;
ii chinese_remainder_theorem(int m1, int r1, int m2, int r2)
{
  int s, t;
  int g = extended_euclid(m1, m2, s, t);
  if (r1 % g != r2 % g) return mp(0, -1);
  return mp(mod(s * r2 * m1 + t * r1 * m2, m1 * m2) / g, m1 * m2 / g);
}
// Chinese remainder theorem: find z such that // z % m[i] =
// r[i] for all i
//    .Note that the solution is   unique modulo M = lcm_i (m[i]).
//    Return(z, M)
//    .On  // failure, M = -1. Note that we do not require the a[i]   s
// to be relatively prime.
ii chinese_remainder_theorem(const vi &m, const vi &r)
{
  ii ret = make_pair(r[0], m[0]);
  for (int i = 1; i < m.size(); i++) {
    ret = chinese_remainder_theorem(ret.second, ret.first, m[i], r[i]);
    if (ret.second == -1) break;
  }
```

```
  return ret;
}
```

4.5 Matrix Exponentiation

```
//matmul multiplica m1 por m2
//matpow exponencia a matrix m1 por p
//mul vet multiplica a matrix m1 pelo vetor vet
vvi matmul(vvi &m1, vvi &m2)
{
  vvi ans;
  ans.resize(m1.size(), vi(m2.size(), 0));
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
      for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
        ans[i][j] += m1[i][k] * m2[k][j];
        ans[i][j] %= MOD;
      }
  return ans;
}
vvi matpow(vvi &m1, ll p)
{
  vvi ans;
  ans.resize(m1.size(), vi(m1.size(), 0));
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) ans[i][i] = 1;
  while (p) {
    if (p & 1) ans = matmul(ans, m1);
    m1 = matmul(m1, m1);
    p >>= 1;
  }
  return ans;
}
// VETOR TEM N LINHAS E A MATRIZ E QUADRADA
vi mulvet(vvi &m1, vi &vet)
{
  vi ans;
  ans.resize(vet.size(), 0);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
      ans[i] += (m1[i][j] * vet[j]);
      ans[i] %= MOD;
    }
  return ans;
}
```

4.6 Pascal Triangle

```
//Fazer combinacao de N escolhe M
//por meio do triangulo de pascal
//Complexidade: O(m*n)
unsigned long long comb[61][61];
for (int i = 0; i < 61; i++) {
   comb[i][i] = 1;
   comb[i][0] = 1;
}
for (int i = 2; i < 61; i++)
   for (int j = 1; j < i; j++)
      comb[i][j] = comb[i - 1][j] + comb[i - 1][j - 1];
```

4.7 Eulerś Totient Function

```
//retorna quantos elementos coprimos
//a N e menores que n existem
int phi(int n)
{
  int result = n;
  for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; ++i)
    if (n % i == 0) {
      while (n % i == 0) n /= i;
      result -= result / i;
    }
  if (n > 1) result -= result / n;
  return result;
}
```

4.8 Pollard Rho

```
ll u;
ll t;
const int tamteste=5;
ll abss(ll v){ return v>=0 ? v : -v;}
ll randerson()
{
  ld pseudo=(ld)rand()/(ld)RAND_MAX;
  return (ll)(round((ld)range*pseudo))+1LL;
}

ll mulmod(ll a, ll b, ll mod)
{
  ll ret=0;
  while(b>0)
  {
    if(b%2!=0) ret=(ret+a)%mod;
    a=(a+a)%mod;
    b=b/2LL;
  }
  return ret;
}

ll expmod(ll a, ll e, ll mod)
{
  ll ret=1;
  while(e>0)
  {
    if(e%2!=0) ret=mulmod(ret,a,mod);
    a=mulmod(a,a,mod);
    e=e/2LL;
  }
  return ret;
}
bool jeova(ll a, ll n)
{
  ll x = expmod(a,u,n);
  ll last=x;
  for(int i=0;i<t;i++)
  {
    x=mulmod(x,x,n);
    if(x==1 and last!=1 and last!=(n-1)) return true;
    last=x;
  }
  if(x==1) return false;
  return true;
}

bool isprime(ll n)
{

  u=n-1;
  t=0;
  while(u%2==0)
  {
    t++;
    u/=2LL;
  }
  if(n==2) return true;
  if(n==3) return true;
  if(n%2==0) return false;
  if(n<2) return false;
  for(int i=0;i<tamteste;i++)
  {
    ll v = randerson()%(n-2)+1;
    //cout<<"jeova "<<v<<" "<<n<<endl;
    if(jeova(v,n)) return false;
  }
  return true;
}

ll gcd(ll a, ll b){ return !b ? a : gcd(b,a%b);}

ll calc(ll x, ll n, ll c)
{
  return (mulmod(x,x,n)+c)%n;
}
ll pollard(ll n)
{
  ll d=1;
  ll i=1;
  ll k=1;
  ll x=2;
  ll y=x;
  ll c;
  do
  {
    c=randerson()%n;
  }while(c==0 or (c+2)%n==0);
  while(d!=n)
  {
    if(i==k)
    {
```

```
        k*=2LL;
        y=x;
        i=0;
      }
      x=calc(x,n,c);
      i++;
      d=gcd(abss(y-x),n);
      if(d!=1) return d;
    }
  }

  vector<ll> getdiv(ll n)
  {
    vector<ll> ret;
    if(n==1) return ret;
    if(isprime(n))
    {
      ret.pb(n);
      return ret;
    }
    ll d = pollard(n);
    ret=getdiv(d);
    vector<ll> ret2=getdiv(n/d);
    for(int i=0;i<ret2.size();i++) ret.pb(ret2[i]);
    return ret;
  }
```

4.9 Sieve of Eratosthenes

```
//esse crivo gera MAXN primos
const int MAX = 1e6;
int primes[MAX];
void gen_primes()
{
  int i, j;
  for (i = 2; i*i <= MAX; i++)
    if (primes[i])
      for (j = i; j * i < MAX; j++) primes[i * j] = 0;
}
```

4.10 Extended Euclidean Algorithm

```
//returns g = gcd(a, b);
//finds x,y such that d= ax+by;
int extended_euclid(int a, int b, int &x, int &y)
{
  int xx = y = 0;
  int yy = x = 1;
  while (b) {
    int q = a / b;
    int t = b;
    b = a % b;
    a = t;
    t = xx;
    xx = x - q * xx;
    x = t;
    t = yy;
    yy = y - q * yy;
    y = t;
  }
  return a;
}
```

4.11 Multiplicative Inverse

```
//computes b such that ab = 1(mod n), returns - 1 on failure
int mod_inverse(int a, int n)
{
  int x, y;
  int g = extended_euclid(a, n, x, y);
  if (g > 1) return -1;
  return (x+n)%n;
}
```

4.12 Multiplicative Inverse 2

```
//inverso multiplicativo de A % MOD
//certifique de MOD estar definido antes bonito!
//complexidade: O(log(a))
ll mul_inv(ll a)
{
  ll pin0 = MOD, pin = MOD, t, q;
  ll x0 = 0, x1 = 1;
  if (pin == 1) return 1;
  while (a > 1) {
    q = a / pin;
    t = pin, pin = a % pin, a = t;
    t = x0, x0 = x1 - q * x0, x1 = t;
  }
  if (x1 < 0) x1 += pin0;
  return x1;
}
```

4.13 Linear Diophantine Equation

5 Combinatorial Optimization

5.1 Dinic

```
//grafo bipartido O(Esqrt(v))
//Para recuperar a resposta, e so colocar um bool
//de false na aresta de retorno e fazer uma bfs/dfs
//andando pelos vertices de capacidade =0 e arestas
//que nao sao de retorno
struct Edge {
  int v, rev;
  int cap;
  Edge(int v_, int cap_, int rev_) : v(v_), rev(rev_), cap(cap_) {}
};

struct MaxFlow {
  vector<vector<Edge> > g;
  vector<int> level;
  queue<int> q;
  int flow, n;

  MaxFlow(int n_) : g(n_), level(n_), n(n_) {}
  void addEdge(int u, int v, int cap)
  {
    if (u == v) return;
    Edge e(v, cap, int(g[v].size()));
    Edge r(u, 0, int(g[u].size()));
    g[u].push_back(e);
    g[v].push_back(r);
  }

  bool buildLevelGraph(int src, int sink)
  {
    fill(level.begin(), level.end(), -1);
    while (not q.empty()) q.pop();
    level[src] = 0;
    q.push(src);
    while (not q.empty()) {
      int u = q.front();
      q.pop();
      for (auto e = g[u].begin(); e != g[u].end(); ++e) {
        if (not e->cap or level[e->v] != -1) continue;
        level[e->v] = level[u] + 1;
        if (e->v == sink) return true;
        q.push(e->v);
      }
    }
    return false;
  }

  int blockingFlow(int u, int sink, int f)
  {
    if (u == sink or not f) return f;
    int fu = f;
    for (auto e = g[u].begin(); e != g[u].end(); ++e) {
      if (not e->cap or level[e->v] != level[u] + 1) continue;
      int mincap = blockingFlow(e->v, sink, min(fu, e->cap));
      if (mincap) {
        g[e->v][e->rev].cap += mincap;
        e->cap -= mincap;
```

```
        fu -= mincap;
      }
    }
    if (f == fu) level[u] = -1;
    return f - fu;
  }

  int maxFlow(int src, int sink)
  {
    flow = 0;
    while (buildLevelGraph(src, sink))
      flow += blockingFlow(src, sink, numeric_limits<int>::max());
    return flow;
  }
};
```

5.2 Hopcroft-Karp Bipartite Matching

```
/* O(v^3)
 * Matching maximo de grafo bipartido de peso 1 nas arestas
 * supondo que o grafo bipartido seja enumerado de 0-n-1
 * chamamos maxMatch(n)
 */
class MaxMatch {
  vi graph[N];
  int match[N], us[N];

 public:
  MaxFlow(){};
  void addEdge(int u, int v) { graph[u].pb(v); }
  int dfs(int u)
  {
    if (us[u]) return 0;
    us[u] = 1;
    for (int v : graph[u]) {
      if (match[v] == -1 or (dfs(match[v]))) {
        match[v] = u;
        return 1;
      }
    }
    return 0;
  }
  int maxMatch(int n)
  {
    memset(match, -1, sizeof(match));
    int ret = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
      memset(us, 0, sizeof(us));
      ret += dfs(i);
    }
    return ret;
  }
}
```

5.3 Max Bipartite Matching 2

```
// This code performs maximum bipartite matching.
//
// Running time: O(|E| |V|) -- often much faster in practice
//
//   INPUT: w[i][j] = edge between row node i and column node j
//   OUTPUT: mr[i] = assignment for row node i, -1 if unassigned
//           mc[j] = assignment for column node j, -1 if unassigned
//           function returns number of matches made
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
typedef vector<int> VI;
typedef vector<VI> VVI;
bool FindMatch(int i, const VVI &w, VI &mr, VI &mc, VI &seen) {
  for (int j = 0; j < w[i].size(); j++) {
    if (w[i][j] && !seen[j]) {
      seen[j] = true;
      if (mc[j] < 0 || FindMatch(mc[j], w, mr, mc, seen)) {
        mr[i] = j;
        mc[j] = i;
        return true;
      }
    }
  }
  return false;
}
int BipartiteMatching(const VVI &w, VI &mr, VI &mc) {
  mr = VI(w.size(), -1);
  mc = VI(w[0].size(), -1);
  int ct = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < w.size(); i++) {
    VI seen(w[0].size());
    if (FindMatch(i, w, mr, mc, seen)) ct++;
  }
  return ct;
}
```

5.4 Min Cost Matching

```
///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// Min cost bipartite matching via shortest augmenting paths
//
// This is an O(n^3) implementation of a shortest augmenting path
// algorithm for finding min cost perfect matchings in dense
// graphs.  In practice, it solves 1000x1000 problems in around 1
// second.
//
//   cost[i][j] = cost for pairing left node i with right node j
//   Lmate[i] = index of right node that left node i pairs with
//   Rmate[j] = index of left node that right node j pairs with
//
// The values in cost[i][j] may be positive or negative.  To perform
// maximization, simply negate the cost[][] matrix.
///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

#include <algorithm>
#include <cmath>
#include <cstdio>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

typedef vector<double> VD;
typedef vector<VD> VVD;
typedef vector<int> VI;

double MinCostMatching(const VVD &cost, VI &Lmate, VI &Rmate)
{
  int n = int(cost.size());

  // construct dual feasible solution
  VD u(n);
  VD v(n);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    u[i] = cost[i][0];
    for (int j = 1; j < n; j++) u[i] = min(u[i], cost[i][j]);
  }
  for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
    v[j] = cost[0][j] - u[0];
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) v[j] = min(v[j], cost[i][j] - u[i]);
  }

  // construct primal solution satisfying complementary slackness
  Lmate = VI(n, -1);
  Rmate = VI(n, -1);
  int mated = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
      if (Rmate[j] != -1) continue;
      if (fabs(cost[i][j] - u[i] - v[j]) < 1e-10) {
        Lmate[i] = j;
        Rmate[j] = i;
        mated++;
        break;
      }
    }
  }

  VD dist(n);
  VI dad(n);
  VI seen(n);

  // repeat until primal solution is feasible
  while (mated < n) {
    // find an unmatched left node
    int s = 0;
    while (Lmate[s] != -1) s++;

    // initialize Dijkstra
    fill(dad.begin(), dad.end(), -1);
    fill(seen.begin(), seen.end(), 0);
    for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) dist[k] = cost[s][k] - u[s] - v[k];

    int j = 0;
    while (true) {
```

```
      // find closest
      j = -1;
      for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
        if (seen[k]) continue;
        if (j == -1 || dist[k] < dist[j]) j = k;
      }
      seen[j] = 1;

      // termination condition
      if (Rmate[j] == -1) break;

      // relax neighbors
      const int i = Rmate[j];
      for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
        if (seen[k]) continue;
        const double new_dist = dist[j] + cost[i][k] - u[i] - v[k];
        if (dist[k] > new_dist) {
          dist[k] = new_dist;
          dad[k] = j;
        }
      }
    }

    // update dual variables
    for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) {
      if (k == j || !seen[k]) continue;
      const int i = Rmate[k];
      v[k] += dist[k] - dist[j];
      u[i] -= dist[k] - dist[j];
    }
    u[s] += dist[j];

    // augment along path
    while (dad[j] >= 0) {
      const int d = dad[j];
      Rmate[j] = Rmate[d];
      Lmate[Rmate[j]] = j;
      j = d;
    }
    Rmate[j] = s;
    Lmate[s] = j;

    mated++;
  }

  double value = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) value += cost[i][Lmate[i]];

  return value;
}
```

5.5 Min Cost Max Flow

```
int flow[N][N];
vector<pair<int, int> > g[N];

int n, m, k;

inline int ent(int a) { return a * 2; }
inline int out(int a) { return a * 2 + 1; }
inline void addEdge(int a, int b, int custo, int fluxo)
{
  flow[a][b] += fluxo;
  g[a].push_back(make_pair(b, custo));
  g[b].push_back(make_pair(a, -custo));
}

int src = N - 1, tgt = N - 2;
int dis[N], pai[N];

inline int dij()
{
  memset(dis, INF, sizeof dis);
  memset(pai, -1, sizeof pai);
  priority_queue<pair<int, int> > q;
  dis[src] = 0;
  q.push(make_pair(0, src));
  while (!q.empty()) {
    pair<int, int> foo = q.top();
    q.pop();
    int x = foo.second, cost = -foo.first;
    if (dis[x] != cost) continue;
    for (int i = 0; i < g[x].size(); ++i) {
      int y = g[x][i].first, w = g[x][i].second;
      if (flow[x][y] <= 0) continue;
      if (dis[y] > dis[x] + w) {
        dis[y] = dis[x] + w;
        pai[y] = x;
        q.push(make_pair(-dis[y], y));
      }
    }
  }
  return dis[tgt] != INF;
}

int minCost()
{
  int maxFlow = 0;
  int minC = 0;
  while (dij()) {
    int u = tgt;
    int minFlow = INF;
    while (pai[u] != -1) {
      minFlow = min(minFlow, flow[pai[u]][u]);
      u = pai[u];
    }
    maxFlow += minFlow;
    minC += minFlow * dis[tgt];
    u = tgt;
    while (pai[u] != -1) {
      flow[pai[u]][u] -= minFlow;
      flow[u][pai[u]] += minFlow;
      u = pai[u];
    }
  }
  if (maxFlow != n * k) minC = -1;
  return minC;
}

inline void init()
{
  memset(flow, 0, sizeof flow);
  for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
    g[i].clear();
  }
}
```

5.6 Min Cost Max Flow 2

```
// Implementation of min cost max flow algorithm using adjacency
// matrix (Edmonds and Karp 1972).  This implementation keeps track of
// forward and reverse edges separately (so you can set cap[i][j] !=
// cap[j][i]).  For a regular max flow, set all edge costs to 0.
//
// Running time, O(|V|^2) cost per augmentation
//     max flow:           O(|V|^3) augmentations
//     min cost max flow:  O(|V|^4 * MAX_EDGE_COST) augmentations
//
// INPUT:
//     - graph, constructed using AddEdge()
//     - source
//     - sink
//
// OUTPUT:
//     - (maximum flow value, minimum cost value)
//     - To obtain the actual flow, look at positive values only.

#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

typedef vector<VI> VVI;
typedef long long LL;
typedef vector<LL> VL;
typedef vector<VL> VVL;
typedef pair<int, int> PII;
typedef vector<PII> VPII;

const LL INF = numeric_limits<LL>::max() / 4;

struct MinCostMaxFlow {
  int N;
  VVL cap, flow, cost;
  VI found;
  VL dist, pi, width;
  VPII dad;

  MinCostMaxFlow(int N): N(N), cap(N, VL(N)), flow(N, VL(N)), cost(N, VL(N)),
      found(N), dist(N), pi(N), width(N), dad(N){}

  void AddEdge(int from, int to, LL cap, LL cost)
  {
    this->cap[from][to] = cap;
```

```
    this->cost[from][to] = cost;
  }

  void Relax(int s, int k, LL cap, LL cost, int dir)
  {
    LL val = dist[s] + pi[s] - pi[k] + cost;
    if (cap && val < dist[k]) {
      dist[k] = val;
      dad[k] = make_pair(s, dir);
      width[k] = min(cap, width[s]);
    }
  }

  LL Dijkstra(int s, int t)
  {
    fill(found.begin(), found.end(), false);
    fill(dist.begin(), dist.end(), INF);
    fill(width.begin(), width.end(), 0);
    dist[s] = 0;
    width[s] = INF;

    while (s != -1) {
      int best = -1;
      found[s] = true;
      for (int k = 0; k < N; k++) {
        if (found[k]) continue;
        Relax(s, k, cap[s][k] - flow[s][k], cost[s][k], 1);
        Relax(s, k, flow[k][s], -cost[k][s], -1);
        if (best == -1 || dist[k] < dist[best]) best = k;
      }
      s = best;
    }

    for (int k = 0; k < N; k++) pi[k] = min(pi[k] + dist[k], INF);
    return width[t];
  }

  pair<LL, LL> GetMaxFlow(int s, int t)
  {
    LL totflow = 0, totcost = 0;
    while (LL amt = Dijkstra(s, t)) {
      totflow += amt;
      for (int x = t; x != s; x = dad[x].first) {
        if (dad[x].second == 1) {
          flow[dad[x].first][x] += amt;
          totcost += amt * cost[dad[x].first][x];
        }
        else {
          flow[x][dad[x].first] -= amt;
          totcost -= amt * cost[x][dad[x].first];
        }
      }
    }
    return make_pair(totflow, totcost);
  }
};
```

5.7 Edmonds Karp

```
struct Edge {
  int at, where;
  ll cap;
  void init(int _at, ll _cap, int _where)
  {
    at = _at, cap = _cap, where = _where;
  }
};
struct dad {
  int at, up, down;
  dad() { at = -1; }
  dad(int _at, int _up, int _down) { at = _at, up = _up, down = _down; }
};
class MaxFlow {
 private:
  vector<vector<Edge> > g;
  ll mf, f;
  int s, t;
  vector<dad> p;

 public:
  void augment(int v, ll minEdge)
  {
    if (v == s) {
      f = minEdge;
      return;
    }
    else if (p[v].at != -1) {
      augment(p[v].at, min(minEdge, g[p[v].at][p[v].up].cap));
      g[p[v].at][p[v].up].cap -= f;
      g[v][p[v].down].cap += f;
    }
  }
  void init(int N)
  {
    for (int i = 0; i < g.size(); i++) g[i].clear();
    mf = 0, f = 0;
    g.resize(N);
  }
  void addEdge(int u, int v, ll cap)
  {
    Edge A;
    A.init(v, cap, g[v].size());
    Edge B;
    B.init(u, 0, g[u].size());
    g[u].pb(A);
    g[v].pb(B);
  }
  int maxFlow(int source, int sink)
  {
    s = source;
    t = sink;
    mf = 0;
    while (true) {
      f = 0;
      vector<int> dist(g.size(), INF);
      dist[s] = 0;
      queue<int> q;
      q.push(s);
      p.clear();
      p.resize(g.size());
      while (!q.empty()) {
        int u = q.front();
        q.pop();
        if (u == t) break;
        for (int i = 0; i < g[u].size(); i++) {
          Edge prox = g[u][i];
          if (dist[prox.at] == INF and prox.cap > 0) {
            dist[prox.at] = dist[u] + 1;
            q.push(prox.at);
            dad paizao(u, i, prox.where);
            p[prox.at] = paizao;
          }
        }
      }
      augment(t, INF);
      if (f == 0) break;
      mf += f;
    }
    return mf;
  }
};
```

6 Dynamic Programming

6.1 Convex Hull Trick

```
/* Esse convex hull trick e para achar a reta minima!
 * Para maximizar a reta dada , basta trocar o '>' para
 * para '<' na funcao query;
 * Nao chamar query com B ou A vazios! Atualizar dp para
 * depois fazer a query =)
 * ATENCAO COM O DOUBLE!! ESTA EM LONG LONG :)
*/
vi A[N], B[N];
int pont[N];
bool odomeioehlixo(int r1, int r2, int r3, int j)
{
  return (B[j][r1] - B[j][r3]) * (A[j][r2] - A[j][r1]) <
         (B[j][r1] - B[j][r2]) * (A[j][r3] - A[j][r1]);
}

void add(ll a, ll b, int j)
{
  B[j].pb(b);
  A[j].pb(a);
  while (B[j].size() >= 3 and
         odomeioehlixo(B[j].size() - 3, B[j].size() - 2, B[j].size() - 1, j)) {
    B[j].erase(B[j].end() - 2);
    A[j].erase(A[j].end() - 2);
  }
}
```

```
ll query(ll x, int j)
{
  if (pont[j] >= B[j].size()) pont[j] = B[j].size() - 1;
  while (pont[j] < B[j].size() - 1 and
         (A[j][pont[j] + 1] * x + B[j][pont[j] + 1] >
          A[j][pont[j]] * x + B[j][pont[j]]))
    pont[j]++;
  return A[j][pont[j]] * x + B[j][pont[j]];
}
/* Testado em :
 * http://www.spoj.com/problems/APIO10A/
 * http://www.spoj.com/problems/ACQUIRE/
*/
```

6.2 Convex Hull Trick 2

```
/*
 * Given a set of pairs (m, b) specifying lines of the form y = m*x + b, process
 * a
 * set of x-coordinate queries each asking to find the minimum y-value when any
 * of
 * the given lines are evaluated at the specified x. To instead have the queries
 * optimize for maximum y-value, set the QUERY_MAX flag to true.
 * The following implementation is a fully dynamic variant of the convex hull
 * optimization technique, using a self-balancing binary search tree (std::set)
 * to
 * support the ability to call add_line() and get_best() in any desired order.
 * Explanation: http://wcipeg.com/wiki/Convex_hull_trick#Fully_dynamic_variant
 * Time Complexity: O(n log n) on the total number of calls made to add_line(),
 * for
 * any length n sequence of arbitrarily interlaced add_line() and get_min()
 * calls.
 * Each individual call to add_line() is O(log n) amortized and each individual
 * call to get_best() is O(log n), where n is the number of lines added so far.
 * Space Complexity: O(n) auxiliary on the number of calls made to add_line().
 * */

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

class hull_optimizer {
  struct line {
    long long m, b, val;
    double xlo;
    bool is_query;
    bool query_max;

    line(long long m, long long b, long long val, bool is_query, bool query_max)
    {
      this->m = m;
      this->b = b;
      this->val = val;
      this->xlo = -std::numeric_limits<double>::max();
      this->is_query = is_query;
      this->query_max = query_max;
    }

    bool parallel(const line &l) const { return m == l.m; }
    double intersect(const line &l) const
    {
      if (parallel(l)) return std::numeric_limits<double>::max();
      return (double)(l.b - b) / (m - l.m);
    }

    bool operator<(const line &l) const
    {
      if (l.is_query) return query_max ? (xlo < l.val) : (l.val < xlo);
      return m < l.m;
    }
  };

  std::set<line> hull;
  bool _query_max;

  typedef std::set<line>::iterator hulliter;

  bool has_prev(hulliter it) const { return it != hull.begin(); }
  bool has_next(hulliter it) const
  {
    return (it != hull.end()) && (++it != hull.end());
  }

  bool irrelevant(hulliter it) const
  {
    if (!has_prev(it) || !has_next(it)) return false;
    hulliter prev = it, next = it;
    --prev;
    ++next;
    return _query_max ? prev->intersect(*next) <= prev->intersect(*it)
                      : next->intersect(*prev) <= next->intersect(*it);
  }

  hulliter update_left_border(hulliter it)
  {
    if ((_query_max && !has_prev(it)) || (!_query_max && !has_next(it)))
      return it;
    hulliter it2 = it;
    double val = it->intersect(_query_max ? *--it2 : *++it2);
    line l(*it);
    l.xlo = val;
    hull.erase(it++);
    return hull.insert(it, l);
  }

 public:
  hull_optimizer(bool query_max = false) { this->_query_max = query_max; }
  void add_line(long long m, long long b)
  {
    line l(m, b, 0, false, _query_max);
    hulliter it = hull.lower_bound(l);
    if (it != hull.end() && it->parallel(l)) {
      if ((_query_max && it->b < b) || (!_query_max && b < it->b))
        hull.erase(it++);
      else
        return;
    }
    it = hull.insert(it, l);
    if (irrelevant(it)) {
      hull.erase(it);
      return;
    }
    while (has_prev(it) && irrelevant(--it)) hull.erase(it++);
    while (has_next(it) && irrelevant(++it)) hull.erase(it--);
    it = update_left_border(it);
    if (has_prev(it)) update_left_border(--it);
    if (has_next(++it)) update_left_border(++it);
  }

  long long get_best(long long x) const
  {
    line q(0, 0, x, true, _query_max);
    hulliter it = hull.lower_bound(q);
    if (_query_max) --it;
    return it->m * x + it->b;
  }
};

/*** Example Usage ***/

#include <cassert>

int main()
{
  hull_optimizer h;
  h.add_line(3, 0);
  h.add_line(0, 6);
  h.add_line(1, 2);
  h.add_line(2, 1);
  assert(h.get_best(0) == 0);
  assert(h.get_best(2) == 4);
  assert(h.get_best(1) == 3);
  assert(h.get_best(3) == 5);
  return 0;
}
```

6.3 Divide and Conquer

```
//Um exemplo de Divide and conquer:
int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
const int N = 1010;
int dp[N][N], cost[N][N], v[N], pref[N], n, m;
void compDP(int j, int L, int R, int b, int e)
{
  if (L > R) return;
  int mid = (L + R) / 2;
  int idx = -1;
  for (int i = b; i <= min(mid, e); i++)
    if (dp[mid][j] > dp[i][j - 1] + cost[i + 1][mid]) {
      idx = i;
      dp[mid][j] = dp[i][j - 1] + cost[i + 1][mid];
    }
  compDP(j, L, mid - 1, b, idx);
  compDP(j, mid + 1, R, idx, e);
}
//chamada!
```

```
for(int i=1;i<=n;i++) dp[i][0]=cost[1][i];
for(int i=1;i<=m;i++) compDP(i,1,n,1,n);
```

6.4 Longest Increasing Subsequence

```
//asw -> vetor com resposta!!
//asw.size()    o tamanho da maior lis
void lis( const vector< int > & v, vector< int > & asw )
{
  vector<int> pd(v.size(),0), pd_index(v.size()), pred(v.size());
  int maxi = 0, x=0, j=0, ind=0;
  for(int i=0;i<v.size();i++)
  {
    x = v[i];
    j=lower_bound(pd.begin(),pd.begin()+maxi,x) -pd.begin();
    pd[j] = x;
    pd_index[j] = i;
   if(j==maxi)
   {
     maxi++;
     ind = i;
   }
   if(pred[i] == j) pd_index[j-1] = -1;
  }
  int pos=maxi-1,k=v[ind];
  asw.resize( maxi );
  while ( pos >= 0 )
  {
    asw[pos--] = k;
    ind = pred[ind];
    k = v[ind];
  }
}
```

7 Geometry

7.1 Convex Hull Monotone Chain

```
typedef struct sPoint {
        int x, y;
        sPoint(int _x, int _y)
        {
                x = _x;
                y = _y;
        }
} point;
bool comp(point a, point b)
{
        if (a.x == b.x) return a.y < b.y;
        return a.x < b.x;
}
int cross(point a, point b, point c)  // AB x BC
{
        a.x -= b.x;
        a.y -= b.y;
        b.x -= c.x;
        b.y -= c.y;
        return a.x * b.y - a.y * b.x;
}

bool isCw(point a, point b, point c)  // Clockwise
{
        return cross(a, b, c) < 0;
}

// >= if you want to put collinear points on the convex hull
bool isCcw(point a, point b, point c)  // Counter Clockwise
{
        return cross(a, b, c) > 0;
}

vector<point> convexHull(vector<point> p)
{
        vector<point> u, l;  // Upper and Lower hulls

        sort(p.begin(), p.end(), comp);
        for (unsigned int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {
                while (l.size() > 1 && !isCcw(l[l.size() - 1], l[l.size() - 2], p[i]))
                        l.erase(l.begin() + (l.size() - 1));
                l.push_back(p[i]);
        }

        for (int i = p.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
                while (u.size() > 1 && !isCcw(u[u.size() - 1], u[u.size() - 2], p[i]))
                        u.erase(u.begin() + (u.size() - 1));
                u.push_back(p[i]);
        }
        u.erase(u.begin() + (u.size() - 1));
        l.erase(l.begin() + (l.size() - 1));
        l.insert(l.end(), u.begin(), u.end());
        return l;
}
```

7.2 Minimum Enclosing Circle

```
//6.5- Minimum Enclosing Circle
const double eps = 1e-6;
#define CIRCLE circ
#define PT Ponto
#define MP 101
#define eps 1e-9
#define x first
#define y second
typedef double cood;
typedef int num;
typedef int point;
double resp;
cood x[MP], y[MP], ar, ax, ay;
int p[MP];
typedef pair<double, double> ponto;
typedef pair<double, double> Ponto;
double dista(ponto a, ponto b)
{
  return sqrt((a.first - b.first) * (a.first - b.first) +
              (a.second - b.second) * (a.second - b.second));
}
bool in(ponto a, pair<double, ponto> c)
{
  if (dista(a, c.second) - eps < c.first) return true;
  return false;
}
bool same(point a, point b)
{
  return (fabs(x[a] - x[b]) < eps && fabs(y[a] - y[b]) < eps);
}

bool lexLess(point a, point b)
{
  if (fabs(x[a] - x[b]) < eps) return y[a] < y[b];
  return x[a] < x[b];
}

inline cood dist(cood xx, cood yy, point a)
{
  return sqrt((xx - x[a]) * (xx - x[a]) + (yy - y[a]) * (yy - y[a]));
}

inline cood cP(point a, point b, point c)
{
  return (x[a] - x[b]) * (y[c] - y[b]) - (x[c] - x[b]) * (y[a] - y[b]);
}

void findCircle(point a, point b, point c, cood& cx, cood& cy)
{
  cx = 0.5 * (x[a] * x[a] + y[a] * y[a] - x[b] * x[b] - y[b] * y[b]) *
         (y[b] - y[c]) -
       0.5 * (x[b] * x[b] + y[b] * y[b] - x[c] * x[c] - y[c] * y[c]) *
         (y[a] - y[b]);
  cy = 0.5 * (x[b] * x[b] + y[b] * y[b] - x[c] * x[c] - y[c] * y[c]) *
         (x[a] - x[b]) -
       0.5 * (x[a] * x[a] + y[a] * y[a] - x[b] * x[b] - y[b] * y[b]) *
         (x[b] - x[c]);
  cx /= (x[a] - x[b]) * (y[b] - y[c]) - (x[b] - x[c]) * (y[a] - y[b]);
  cy /= (x[a] - x[b]) * (y[b] - y[c]) - (x[b] - x[c]) * (y[a] - y[b]);
}

void spanCircle2(int k, point p0, point p1, cood& cx, cood& cy, cood& r)
{
  cx = 0.5 * (x[p0] + x[p1]);
  cy = 0.5 * (y[p0] + y[p1]);
  r = dist(cx, cy, p0);
  for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
    if (dist(cx, cy, p[i]) > r) {
      findCircle(p0, p1, p[i], cx, cy);
      r = dist(cx, cy, p[i]);
    }
}
```

```
void spanCircle1(int k, point p0, cood& cx, cood& cy, cood& r)
{
  cx = 0.5 * (x[p0] + x[p[0]]);
  cy = 0.5 * (y[p0] + y[p[0]]);
  r = dist(cx, cy, p0);
  for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
    if (dist(cx, cy, p[i]) > r) spanCircle2(i, p0, p[i], cx, cy, r);
}

void spanCircle(int n, cood& cx, cood& cy, cood& r)
{
  // Bem importante, retirar repetidos
  sort(p, p + 1, lexLess);
  n = unique(p, p + n) - p;
  random_shuffle(p, p + n);
  if (n > 1) {
    cx = 0.5 * (x[p[0]] + x[p[1]]);
    cy = 0.5 * (y[p[0]] + y[p[1]]);
    r = dist(cx, cy, p[1]);
    for (int i = 2; i < n; i++)
      if (dist(cx, cy, p[i]) > r) spanCircle1(i, p[i], cx, cy, r);
  }
  else {
    cx = x[0];
    cy = y[0];
    r = 0.0;
  }
}
void solve(vector<pair<double, double> >& v)
{
  int N = v.size();
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    x[i] = v[i].first;
    y[i] = v[i].second;
    p[i] = i;
  }
  spanCircle(N, ax, ay, ar);
}
```

7.3 Minimum Enclosing Circle 2

```
const double eps = 1e-6;
#define CIRCLE circ
#define PT Ponto
#define MP 101
#define eps 1e-9
#define x first
#define y second
typedef double cood;
typedef int num;
typedef int point;
double resp;
cood x[MP], y[MP], ar, ax, ay;
int p[MP];
typedef pair<double, double> ponto;
typedef pair<double, double> Ponto;
double dista(ponto a, ponto b)
{
  return sqrt((a.first - b.first) * (a.first - b.first) +
              (a.second - b.second) * (a.second - b.second));
}
bool in(ponto a, pair<double, ponto> c)
{
  if (dista(a, c.second) - eps < c.first) return true;
  return false;
}
bool same(point a, point b)
{
  return (fabs(x[a] - x[b]) < eps && fabs(y[a] - y[b]) < eps);
}

bool lexLess(point a, point b)
{
  if (fabs(x[a] - x[b]) < eps) return y[a] < y[b];
  return x[a] < x[b];
}

inline cood dist(cood xx, cood yy, point a)
{
  return sqrt((xx - x[a]) * (xx - x[a]) + (yy - y[a]) * (yy - y[a]));
}

inline cood cP(point a, point b, point c)
{
  return (x[a] - x[b]) * (y[c] - y[b]) - (x[c] - x[b]) * (y[a] - y[b]);
}

void findCircle(point a, point b, point c, cood& cx, cood& cy)
{
  cx = 0.5 * (x[a] * x[a] + y[a] * y[a] - x[b] * x[b] - y[b] * y[b]) *
           (y[b] - y[c]) -
       0.5 * (x[b] * x[b] + y[b] * y[b] - x[c] * x[c] - y[c] * y[c]) *
           (y[a] - y[b]),
  cy = 0.5 * (x[b] * x[b] + y[b] * y[b] - x[c] * x[c] - y[c] * y[c]) *
           (x[a] - x[b]) -
       0.5 * (x[a] * x[a] + y[a] * y[a] - x[b] * x[b] - y[b] * y[b]) *
           (x[b] - x[c]);
  cx /= (x[a] - x[b]) * (y[b] - y[c]) - (x[b] - x[c]) * (y[a] - y[b]);
  cy /= (x[a] - x[b]) * (y[b] - y[c]) - (x[b] - x[c]) * (y[a] - y[b]);
}

void spanCircle2(int k, point p0, point p1, cood& cx, cood& cy, cood& r)
{
  cx = 0.5 * (x[p0] + x[p1]);
  cy = 0.5 * (y[p0] + y[p1]);
  r = dist(cx, cy, p0);
  for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
    if (dist(cx, cy, p[i]) > r) {
      findCircle(p0, p1, p[i], cx, cy);
      r = dist(cx, cy, p[i]);
    }
}

void spanCircle1(int k, point p0, cood& cx, cood& cy, cood& r)
{
  cx = 0.5 * (x[p0] + x[p[0]]);
  cy = 0.5 * (y[p0] + y[p[0]]);
  r = dist(cx, cy, p0);
  for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
    if (dist(cx, cy, p[i]) > r) spanCircle2(i, p0, p[i], cx, cy, r);
}

void spanCircle(int n, cood& cx, cood& cy, cood& r)
{
  // Bem importante, retirar repetidos
  sort(p, p + 1, lexLess);
  n = unique(p, p + n) - p;
  random_shuffle(p, p + n);
  if (n > 1) {
    cx = 0.5 * (x[p[0]] + x[p[1]]);
    cy = 0.5 * (y[p[0]] + y[p[1]]);
    r = dist(cx, cy, p[1]);
    for (int i = 2; i < n; i++)
      if (dist(cx, cy, p[i]) > r) spanCircle1(i, p[i], cx, cy, r);
  }
  else {
    cx = x[0];
    cy = y[0];
    r = 0.0;
  }
}
void solve(vector<pair<double, double> >& v)
{
  int N = v.size();
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    x[i] = v[i].first;
    y[i] = v[i].second;
    p[i] = i;
  }
  spanCircle(N, ax, ay, ar);
}
```

7.4 Fast Geometry in Cpp

```
// C++ routines for computational geometry.

#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <cmath>
#include <cassert>

using namespace std;

double INF = 1e100;
double EPS = 1e-12;

struct PT {
  double x, y;
  PT() {}
  PT(double x, double y) : x(x), y(y) {}
  PT(const PT &p) : x(p.x), y(p.y)    {}
  PT operator + (const PT &p)  const { return PT(x+p.x, y+p.y); }
  PT operator - (const PT &p)  const { return PT(x-p.x, y-p.y); }
```

```
  PT operator * (double c)     const { return PT(x*c,   y*c  ); }
  PT operator / (double c)     const { return PT(x/c,   y/c  ); }
};

double dot(PT p, PT q)     { return p.x*q.x+p.y*q.y; }
double dist2(PT p, PT q)   { return dot(p-q,p-q); }
double cross(PT p, PT q)   { return p.x*q.y-p.y*q.x; }
ostream &operator<<(ostream &os, const PT &p) {
  os << "(" << p.x << "," << p.y << ")";
}

// rotate a point CCW or CW around the origin
PT RotateCCW90(PT p)   { return PT(-p.y,p.x); }
PT RotateCW90(PT p)    { return PT(p.y,-p.x); }
PT RotateCCW(PT p, double t) {
  return PT(p.x*cos(t)-p.y*sin(t), p.x*sin(t)+p.y*cos(t));
}

// project point c onto line through a and b
// assuming a != b
PT ProjectPointLine(PT a, PT b, PT c) {
  return a + (b-a)*dot(c-a, b-a)/dot(b-a, b-a);
}

// project point c onto line segment through a and b
PT ProjectPointSegment(PT a, PT b, PT c) {
  double r = dot(b-a,b-a);
  if (fabs(r) < EPS) return a;
  r = dot(c-a, b-a)/r;
  if (r < 0) return a;
  if (r > 1) return b;
  return a + (b-a)*r;
}

// compute distance from c to segment between a and b
double DistancePointSegment(PT a, PT b, PT c) {
  return sqrt(dist2(c, ProjectPointSegment(a, b, c)));
}

// compute distance between point (x,y,z) and plane ax+by+cz=d
double DistancePointPlane(double x, double y, double z,
                          double a, double b, double c, double d)
{
  return fabs(a*x+b*y+c*z-d)/sqrt(a*a+b*b+c*c);
}

// determine if lines from a to b and c to d are parallel or collinear
bool LinesParallel(PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
  return fabs(cross(b-a, c-d)) < EPS;
}

bool LinesCollinear(PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
  return LinesParallel(a, b, c, d)
      && fabs(cross(a-b, a-c)) < EPS
      && fabs(cross(c-d, c-a)) < EPS;
}

// determine if line segment from a to b intersects with
// line segment from c to d
bool SegmentsIntersect(PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
  if (LinesCollinear(a, b, c, d)) {
    if (dist2(a, c) < EPS || dist2(a, d) < EPS ||
      dist2(b, c) < EPS || dist2(b, d) < EPS) return true;
    if (dot(c-a, c-b) > 0 && dot(d-a, d-b) > 0 && dot(c-b, d-b) > 0)
      return false;
    return true;
  }
  if (cross(d-a, b-a) * cross(c-a, b-a) > 0) return false;
  if (cross(a-c, d-c) * cross(b-c, d-c) > 0) return false;
  return true;
}

// compute intersection of line passing through a and b
// with line passing through c and d, assuming that unique
// intersection exists; for segment intersection, check if
// segments intersect first
PT ComputeLineIntersection(PT a, PT b, PT c, PT d) {
  b=b-a; d=c-d; c=c-a;
  assert(dot(b, b) > EPS && dot(d, d) > EPS);
  return a + b*cross(c, d)/cross(b, d);
}

// compute center of circle given three points
PT ComputeCircleCenter(PT a, PT b, PT c) {
  b=(a+b)/2;
  c=(a+c)/2;
  return ComputeLineIntersection(b, b+RotateCW90(a-b), c, c+RotateCW90(a-c));
}

// determine if point is in a possibly non-convex polygon (by William
// Randolph Franklin); returns 1 for strictly interior points, 0 for
// strictly exterior points, and 0 or 1 for the remaining points.
// Note that it is possible to convert this into an *exact* test using
// integer arithmetic by taking care of the division appropriately
// (making sure to deal with signs properly) and then by writing exact
// tests for checking point on polygon boundary
bool PointInPolygon(const vector<PT> &p, PT q) {
  bool c = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++){
    int j = (i+1)%p.size();
    if ((p[i].y <= q.y && q.y < p[j].y ||
      p[j].y <= q.y && q.y < p[i].y) &&
      q.x < p[i].x + (p[j].x - p[i].x) * (q.y - p[i].y) / (p[j].y - p[i].y))
      c = !c;
  }
  return c;
}

// determine if point is on the boundary of a polygon
bool PointOnPolygon(const vector<PT> &p, PT q) {
  for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++)
    if (dist2(ProjectPointSegment(p[i], p[(i+1)%p.size()], q), q) < EPS)
      return true;
    return false;
}

// compute intersection of line through points a and b with
// circle centered at c with radius r > 0
vector<PT> CircleLineIntersection(PT a, PT b, PT c, double r) {
  vector<PT> ret;
  b = b-a;
  a = a-c;
  double A = dot(b, b);
  double B = dot(a, b);
  double C = dot(a, a) - r*r;
  double D = B*B - A*C;
  if (D < -EPS) return ret;
  ret.push_back(c+a+b*(-B+sqrt(D+EPS))/A);
  if (D > EPS)
    ret.push_back(c+a+b*(-B-sqrt(D))/A);
  return ret;
}

// compute intersection of circle centered at a with radius r
// with circle centered at b with radius R
vector<PT> CircleCircleIntersection(PT a, PT b, double r, double R) {
  vector<PT> ret;
  double d = sqrt(dist2(a, b));
  if (d > r+R || d+min(r, R) < max(r, R)) return ret;
  double x = (d*d-R*R+r*r)/(2*d);
  double y = sqrt(r*r-x*x);
  PT v = (b-a)/d;
  ret.push_back(a+v*x + RotateCCW90(v)*y);
  if (y > 0)
    ret.push_back(a+v*x - RotateCCW90(v)*y);
  return ret;
}

// This code computes the area or centroid of a (possibly nonconvex)
// polygon, assuming that the coordinates are listed in a clockwise or
// counterclockwise fashion.  Note that the centroid is often known as
// the "center of gravity" or "center of mass".
double ComputeSignedArea(const vector<PT> &p) {
  double area = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {
    int j = (i+1) % p.size();
    area += p[i].x*p[j].y - p[j].x*p[i].y;
  }
  return area / 2.0;
}

double ComputeArea(const vector<PT> &p) {
  return fabs(ComputeSignedArea(p));
}

PT ComputeCentroid(const vector<PT> &p) {
  PT c(0,0);
  double scale = 6.0 * ComputeSignedArea(p);
  for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++){
    int j = (i+1) % p.size();
    c = c + (p[i]+p[j])*(p[i].x*p[j].y - p[j].x*p[i].y);
  }
  return c / scale;
}

// tests whether or not a given polygon (in CW or CCW order) is simple
bool IsSimple(const vector<PT> &p) {
  for (int i = 0; i < p.size(); i++) {
    for (int k = i+1; k < p.size(); k++) {
      int j = (i+1) % p.size();
      int l = (k+1) % p.size();
      if (i == l || j == k) continue;
      if (SegmentsIntersect(p[i], p[j], p[k], p[l]))
        return false;
```

```
    }
  }
  return true;
}

int main() {

  // expected: (-5,2)
  cerr << RotateCCW90(PT(2,5)) << endl;

  // expected: (5,-2)
  cerr << RotateCW90(PT(2,5)) << endl;

  // expected: (-5,2)
  cerr << RotateCCW(PT(2,5),M_PI/2) << endl;

  // expected: (5,2)
  cerr << ProjectPointLine(PT(-5,-2), PT(10,4), PT(3,7)) << endl;

  // expected: (5,2) (7.5,3) (2.5,1)
  cerr << ProjectPointSegment(PT(-5,-2), PT(10,4), PT(3,7)) << " "
       << ProjectPointSegment(PT(7.5,3), PT(10,4), PT(3,7)) << " "
       << ProjectPointSegment(PT(-5,-2), PT(2.5,1), PT(3,7)) << endl;

  // expected: 6.78903
  cerr << DistancePointPlane(4,-4,3,2,-2,5,-8) << endl;

  // expected: 1 0 1
  cerr << LinesParallel(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(2,1), PT(4,5)) << " "
       << LinesParallel(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(2,0), PT(4,5)) << " "
       << LinesParallel(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(5,9), PT(7,13)) << endl;

  // expected: 0 0 1
  cerr << LinesCollinear(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(2,1), PT(4,5)) << " "
       << LinesCollinear(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(2,0), PT(4,5)) << " "
       << LinesCollinear(PT(1,1), PT(3,5), PT(5,9), PT(7,13)) << endl;

  // expected: 1 1 1 0
  cerr << SegmentsIntersect(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(3,1), PT(-1,3)) << " "
       << SegmentsIntersect(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(4,3), PT(0,5)) << " "
       << SegmentsIntersect(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(2,-1), PT(-2,1)) << " "
       << SegmentsIntersect(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(5,5), PT(1,7)) << endl;

  // expected: (1,2)
  cerr << ComputeLineIntersection(PT(0,0), PT(2,4), PT(3,1), PT(-1,3)) << endl;

  // expected: (1,1)
  cerr << ComputeCircleCenter(PT(-3,4), PT(6,1), PT(4,5)) << endl;

  vector<PT> v;
  v.push_back(PT(0,0));
  v.push_back(PT(5,0));
  v.push_back(PT(5,5));
  v.push_back(PT(0,5));

  // expected: 1 1 1 0 0
  cerr << PointInPolygon(v, PT(2,2)) << " "
       << PointInPolygon(v, PT(2,0)) << " "
       << PointInPolygon(v, PT(0,2)) << " "
       << PointInPolygon(v, PT(5,2)) << " "
       << PointInPolygon(v, PT(2,5)) << endl;

  // expected: 0 1 1 1 1
  cerr << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(2,2)) << " "
       << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(2,0)) << " "
       << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(0,2)) << " "
       << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(5,2)) << " "
       << PointOnPolygon(v, PT(2,5)) << endl;

  // expected: (1,6)
  //           (5,4) (4,5)
  //           blank line
  //           (4,5) (5,4)
  //           blank line
  //           (4,5) (5,4)
  vector<PT> u = CircleLineIntersection(PT(0,6), PT(2,6), PT(1,1), 5);
  for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
  u = CircleLineIntersection(PT(0,9), PT(9,0), PT(1,1), 5);
  for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
  u = CircleCircleIntersection(PT(1,1), PT(10,10), 5, 5);
  for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
  u = CircleCircleIntersection(PT(1,1), PT(8,8), 5, 5);
  for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
  u = CircleCircleIntersection(PT(1,1), PT(4.5,4.5), 10, sqrt(2.0)/2.0);
  for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;
  u = CircleCircleIntersection(PT(1,1), PT(4.5,4.5), 5, sqrt(2.0)/2.0);
  for (int i = 0; i < u.size(); i++) cerr << u[i] << " "; cerr << endl;

  // area should be 5.0
  // centroid should be (1.1666666, 1.166666)
  PT pa[] = { PT(0,0), PT(5,0), PT(1,1), PT(0,5) };
  vector<PT> p(pa, pa+4);
  PT c = ComputeCentroid(p);
  cerr << "Area: " << ComputeArea(p) << endl;
  cerr << "Centroid: " << c << endl;

  return 0;
}
```

8 Data Structures

8.1 Disjoint Set Union

```
const int N=500010;
int p[N],rank[N];
void init()
{
  memset(rank,0,sizeof(rank));
  for(int i=0;i<N;i++) p[i]=i;
}
int findset(int i)
{
  if(p[i]==i) return i;
  return p[i]=findset(p[i]);
}
bool same(int i, int j)
{
  return (findset(i) == findset(j));
}
void unionSet(int i, int j)
{
  if (!same(i, j)) {
    int x = findset(i), y=findset(j);
  if (rank[x] > rank[y])
      p[y] = x;
    else {
      p[x] = y;
      if (rank[x] == rank[y]) rank[y]++;
    }
  }
}
```

8.2 Persistent Segment Tree

```
//PRINTAR O NUMERO DE ELEMENTOS DISTINTOS
//EM UM INTERVALO DO ARRAY
const int N = 30010;
int tr[100 * N], L[100 * N], R[100 * N], root[100 * N];
int v[N], mapa[100 * N];
int cont = 0;
void build(int node, int b, int e)
{
  if (b == e) {
    tr[node] = 0;
  }
  else {
    L[node] = cont++;
    R[node] = cont++;
    build(L[node], b, (b + e) / 2);
    build(R[node], (b + e) / 2 + 1, e);
    tr[node] = tr[L[node]] + tr[R[node]];
  }
}
int update(int node, int b, int e, int i, int val)
{
  int idx = cont++;
  tr[idx] = tr[node] + val;
  L[idx] = L[node];
  R[idx] = R[node];
  if (b == e) return idx;
  int mid = (b + e) / 2;
  if (i <= mid)
    L[idx] = update(L[node], b, mid, i, val);
  else
    R[idx] = update(R[node], mid + 1, e, i, val);
  return idx;
}
int query(int nodeL, int nodeR, int b, int e, int i, int j)
{
  if (b > j or i > e) return 0;
  if (i <= b and j >= e) {
    int p1 = tr[nodeR];
```

```
    int p2 = tr[nodeL];
    return p1 - p2;
  }
  int mid = (b + e) / 2;
  return query(L[nodeL], L[nodeR], b, mid, i, j) +
         query(R[nodeL], R[nodeR], mid + 1, e, i, j);
}
int main()
{
  int n;
  sc(n);
  memset(mapa, -1, sizeof(mapa));
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) sc(v[i]);
  build(1, 0, n - 1);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    if (mapa[v[i]] == -1) {
      root[i + 1] = update(root[i], 0, n - 1, i, 1);
      mapa[v[i]] = i;
    }
    else {
      root[i + 1] = update(root[i], 0, n - 1, mapa[v[i]], -1);
      mapa[v[i]] = i;
      root[i + 1] = update(root[i + 1], 0, n - 1, i, 1);
    }
  }
  int q;
  sc(q);
  for (int i = 0; i < q; i++) {
    int l, r;
    sc2(l, r);
    int resp = query(root[l - 1], root[r], 0, n - 1, l - 1, r - 1);
    pri(resp);
  }
  return 0;
}
```

8.3 RMQ of Indices

```
//RMQ DE INDICE
class RMQ {
 private:
  vi A;
  vi M;
 public:
  RMQ(vi &v)
  {
    A = v;
    M.resize(4 * v.size());
    build(1, 0, v.size() - 1);
  }
  void build(int node, int b, int e)
  {
    if (b == e)
      M[node] = b;
    else {
      build(2 * node, b, (b + e) / 2);
      build(2 * node + 1, (b + e) / 2 + 1, e);
      if (A[M[2 * node]] <= A[M[2 * node + 1]])
        M[node] = M[2 * node];
      else
        M[node] = M[2 * node + 1];
    }
  }
  int query(int node, int b, int e, int i, int j)
  {
    int p1, p2;
    if (i > e || j < b) return -1;
    if (b >= i and e <= j) return M[node];
    p1 = query(2 * node, b, (b + e) / 2, i, j);
    p2 = query(2 * node + 1, (b + e) / 2 + 1, e, i, j);
    if (p1 == -1) return p2;
    if (p2 == -1) return p1;
    if (A[p1] <= A[p2]) return p1;
    return p2;
  }

  void atualiza(int node, int b, int e, int i, int val)
  {
    if (i > e || i < b) return;
    if (e == b) {
      A[i] = val;
    }
    else {
      atualiza(2 * node, b, (b + e) / 2, i, val);
      atualiza(2 * node + 1, (b + e) / 2 + 1, e, i, val);
      if (A[M[2 * node]] <= A[M[2 * node + 1]])
        M[node] = M[2 * node];
      else
        M[node] = M[2 * node + 1];
    }
  }
};
```

8.4 RSQ with Lazy Propagation

```
//RSQ COM LAZY PROPAGATION!
class RSQ {
 private:
  vll A;
  vll M;
  vll lazy;

 public:
  RSQ(vll &v)
  {
    A = v;
    M.resize(v.size() * 4);
    lazy.assign(v.size() * 4, 0);
    build(1, 0, v.size() - 1);
  }
  void build(int node, int b, int e)
  {
    if (b == e) {
      M[node] = A[b];
      return;
    }
    build(2 * node, b, (b + e) / 2);
    build(2 * node + 1, (b + e) / 2 + 1, e);
    M[node] = M[2 * node] + M[2 * node + 1];
  }
  void atualiza(int node, int b, int e, int i, int j, ll val)
  {
    if (lazy[node] != 0) {
      M[node] += lazy[node];
      if (b != e) {
        ll inter = (e - b + 1);
        ll i1 = (b + e) / 2 - b + 1;
        ll i2 = e - (b + e) / 2;
        ll un = lazy[node] / inter;
        lazy[2 * node] += un * i1;
        lazy[2 * node + 1] += un * i2;
      }
      lazy[node] = 0;
    }
    if (i > e or j < b) return;
    if (i <= b and j >= e) {
      ll inter = (e - b + 1);
      M[node] += val * inter;
      if (b != e) {
        ll i1 = (b + e) / 2 - b + 1;
        ll i2 = e - (b + e) / 2;
        lazy[2 * node] += i1 * (ll)val;
        lazy[2 * node + 1] += i2 * (ll)val;
      }
      return;
    }
    atualiza(2 * node, b, (b + e) / 2, i, j, val);
    atualiza(2 * node + 1, (b + e) / 2 + 1, e, i, j, val);
    M[node] = M[2 * node] + M[2 * node + 1];
  }
  ll query(int node, int b, int e, int i, int j)
  {
    if (i > e or j < b) return 0;
    ll p1, p2;
    if (lazy[node] != 0) {
      M[node] += lazy[node];
      if (b != e) {
        ll inter = (e - b + 1);
        ll i1 = (b + e) / 2 - b + 1;
        ll i2 = e - (b + e) / 2;
        ll un = lazy[node] / inter;
        lazy[2 * node] += un * i1;
        lazy[2 * node + 1] += un * i2;
      }
      lazy[node] = 0;
    }
    if (i <= b and j >= e) return M[node];
    p1 = query(2 * node, b, (b + e) / 2, i, j);
    p2 = query(2 * node + 1, (b + e) / 2 + 1, e, i, j);
    return p1 + p2;
  }
};
```

8.5 Segment Tree

```
//compilar em C++11, essa segment tree
//computa qual e o k's elemento compreendido
//no intervalo entre i,j
//presentes no array
vi tr[5 * N];
void build(int node, int b, int e)
{
  if (b == e)
    tr[node].pb(v[b]);
  else {
    build(2 * node, b, (b + e) / 2);
    build(2 * node + 1, (b + e) / 2 + 1, e);
    merget(tr[2 * node], tr[2 * node + 1], tr[node]);
    merge(tr[2 * node].begin(), tr[2 * node].end(), tr[2 * node + 1].begin(),
          tr[2 * node + 1].end(), back_inserter(tr[node]));
  }
}
int query(int node, int b, int e, int i, int j, int k)
{
  if (i > e or b > j) return 0;
  if (i <= b and j >= e) {
    int resp =
        upper_bound(tr[node].begin(), tr[node].end(), k) - tr[node].begin();
    return tr[node].size() - resp;
  }
  return query(2 * node, b, (b + e) / 2, i, j, k) +
         query(2 * node + 1, (b + e) / 2 + 1, e, i, j, k);
}
```

8.6 Sparse Table

```
//comutar RMQ , favor inicializar: dp[i][0]=v[0]
//sendo v[0] o vetor do rmq
//chamar o build!
int dp[200100][22];
int n;
int d[200100];
void build()
{
  d[0] = d[1] = 0;
  for (int i = 2; i < n; i++) d[i] = d[i >> 1] + 1;
  for (int j = 1; j < 22; j++) {
    for (int i = 0; i + (1 << (j - 1)) < n; i++) {
      dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][j - 1], dp[i + (1 << (j - 1))][j - 1]);
    }
  }
}
int query(int i, int j)
{
  int k = d[j - i];
  int x = min(dp[i][k], dp[j - (1 << k) + 1][k]);
  return x;
}
```

9 Miscellaneous

9.1 Hashing

```
//certificar que gethash() foi chamado
//antes de getHash(i,j);
struct Hashing {
  const string &s;
  int n, idx;
  vector<ll> hashes,M,B;
  Hashing(const string &s) : s(s), hashes(s.size()){
    M={1000000409, 2000003273, 2000003281, 2000003293};
    B={31, 53, 61, 41};
    srand(time(NULL));
    idx=rand()%4;
    getHash();
  }
  void otherprime(){
    idx=(idx+1)%4;
  }
  ll int_mod(ll a) { return (a % M[idx] + M[idx]) % M[idx]; }
  ll eleva(ll a, ll b)
  {
    if (b == 0)
      return 1;
    else if (b == 1)
      return a;
    ll x = eleva(a, b / 2);
    if (b % 2 == 0)
      return (x * x) % M[idx];
    else
      return (a * ((x * x) % M[idx])) % M[idx];
  }
  /*hash da string de 0 ate i*/
  void getHash()
  {
    int n = s.size();
    ll hp = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < s.size(); i++) {
      hp = int_mod(hp * B[idx] + s[i]);
      hashes[i] = hp;
    }
  }
  /*Hash da string compreendida entre i e j*/
  ll getHash(int i, int j)
  {
    if (i == 0) return hashes[j];
    ll h1 = hashes[j];
    ll h2 = (hashes[i - 1] * eleva(B[idx],j - i+1)) % M[idx];
    ll ret = (h1 - h2) % M[idx] + M[idx];
    return ret % M[idx];
  }
};
```

9.2 Invertion Count

```
//conta o numero de inversoes de um array
//x e o tamanho do array, v e o array que quero contar
ll inversoes = 0;
void merge_sort(vi &v, int x)
{
  if (x == 1) return;
  int tam_esq = (x + 1) / 2, tam_dir = x / 2;
  int esq[tam_esq], dir[tam_dir];
  for (int i = 0; i < tam_esq; i++) esq[i] = v[i];
  for (int i = 0; i < tam_dir; i++) dir[i] = v[i + tam_esq];
  merge_sort(esq, tam_esq);
  merge_sort(dir, tam_dir);
  int i_esq = 0, i_dir = 0, i = 0;
  while (i_esq < tam_esq or i_dir < tam_dir) {
    if (i_esq == tam_esq) {
      while (i_dir != tam_dir) {
        v[i] = dir[i_dir];
        i_dir++, i++;
      }
    }
    else if (i_dir == tam_dir) {
      while (i_esq != tam_esq) {
        v[i] = esq[i_esq];
        i_esq++, i++;
        inversoes += i_dir;
      }
    }
    else {
      if (esq[i_esq] <= dir[i_dir]) {
        v[i] = esq[i_esq];
        i++, i_esq++;
        inversoes += i_dir;
      }
      else {
        v[i] = dir[i_dir];
        i++, i_dir++;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

9.3 Distinct Elements in ranges

```
const int MOD = 1e9 + 7;
const int N = 1e6 + 10;
int bit[N], v[N], id[N], r[N];
ii query[N];
```

```
int mapa[N];
bool compare(int x, int y) { return query[x] < query[y]; }
void add(int idx, int val)
{
  while (idx < N) {
    bit[idx] += val;
    idx += idx & -idx;
  }
}
int sum(int idx)
{
  int ret = 0;
  while (idx > 0) {
    ret += bit[idx];
    idx -= idx & -idx;
  }
  return ret;
}
int main()
{
  memset(bit, 0, sizeof(bit));
  memset(mapa, 0, sizeof(mapa));
  int n;
  sc(n);
  for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) sc(v[i]);
  int q;
  sc(q);
  for (int i = 0; i < q; i++) {
    sc2(query[i].second, query[i].first);
    id[i] = i;
  }
  sort(id, id + q, compare);
  sort(query, query + q);
  int j = 1;
  for (int i = 0; i < q; i++) {
    int L = query[i].second;
    int R = query[i].first;
    while (j <= R) {
      if (mapa[v[j]] > 0) {
        add(mapa[v[j]], -1);
        mapa[v[j]] = j;
        add(mapa[v[j]], 1);
      }
      else {
        mapa[v[j]] = j;
        add(mapa[v[j]], 1);
      }
      j++;
    }
    r[id[i]] = sum(R);
    if (L > 1) r[id[i]] -= sum(L - 1);
  }
  for (int i = 0; i < q; i++) pri(r[i]);
  return 0;
}
```

9.4 Maximum Rectangular Area in Histogram

```
/*
 * Complexidade : O(N)
 */

ll solve(vi &h)
{
  int n = h.size();
  ll resp = 0;
  stack<int> pilha;
  ll i = 0;
  while (i < n) {
    if (pilha.empty() or h[pilha.top()] <= h[i]) {
      pilha.push(i++);
    }
    else {
      int aux = pilha.top();
      pilha.pop();
      resp =
          max(resp, (ll)h[aux] * ((pilha.empty()) ? i + 1 : i - pilha.top()));
    }
  }
  while (!pilha.empty()) {
    int aux = pilha.top();
    pilha.pop();
    resp =
        max(resp, (ll)h[aux] * ((pilha.empty()) ? n + 1 : n - pilha.top()));
  }
  return resp;
}
```

9.5 Multiplying Two LL mod n

```
/* Metodo para calcular (a*b) mod m onde a e b s o inteiros com 64-bits cada.
Fonte: http://bit.ly/1pp7xEZ */
ll mulmod(ll a, ll b, ll m) {
        ll y = (ll)( (ld)a*(ld)b/m + (ld)1/2 );
        y = y * m;
        ll x = a * b, r = x - y;
        if ((ll) r < 0) { r = r + m; y = y - 1; }
        return r;
}
```

9.6 Josephus Problem

```
/* Josephus Problem - It returns the position to be, in order to not die. O(n)*/
/* With k=2, for instance, the game begins with 2 being killed and then n+2, n+4, ... */
ll josephus(ll n, ll k) {
  if(n==1) return 1;
  else return (josephus(n-1, k)+k-1)%n+1;
}
```

9.7 Josephus Problem 2

```
/* Another Way to compute the last position to be killed  O ( d * log n ) */
ll josephus(ll n, ll d) {
  ll K = 1;
  while (K <= (d  1 )*n) K = (d * K + d     2) / (d     1);
  return d * n + 1     K;
}
```