NoteBook

- Template

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
#define all( ) x.begin(),x.end()
#define ff first
#define ss second

using namespace std;

typedef long long ll;
typedef vector<ll> vi;
typedef pair<ll,ll> pii;
typedef pair<pii> vii;


int main()
{
    ios::sync_with_stdio(false);
    cin.tie(NULL);


    return 0;
}
```

Problem Solving Paradigms

Binary Search

- Implementation

```
ll binarySearch(vi array, ll value) {
    ll left = 0;
    ll right = array.size() - 1;
    ll middle;
    while (left <= right) {
        middle = (left + right) / 2;
        if (value == array[middle])
            return middle;
        if (value < array[middle])
            right = middle - 1;
        else
            left = middle + 1;
    }
```

```
    return -1; // not found
}
```

- Lower bound

```
ll lowerBound(vi array, ll value) {
    ll left = 0;
    ll right = array.size(); // not n - 1;
    ll middle;
    while (left < right) {
        middle = (left + right) / 2;
        if (value <= array[middle])
            right = middle + 1;
        else
            left = middle;
    }
    return left;
}
```

Bit Manipulation

X	Y	X or Y	X & Y	X ^ Y
0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0

Aplications

- Count the number of ones in the binary representation of the given number

```
ll numberBits(ll x) {
    ll count = 0;
    while (x) {
        x &= (x - 1);  // To turn off of the rightmost bits
        count++;
    }
    return count;
}
```

- How to generate all subsets of a set

```
void subsets(vi array, ll n) {
    for (ll i = 0; i < (1 << n); i++) {
        for (ll j = 0; j < n; j++)
            if (i & (1 << j))
                cout << array[j] << ' ';
        cout << '\n';
    }
}
```

Trick with bits

- `x << 1` is equal that `x * 2`
- `x >> 1` is equal that `x / 2`
- `x >> 2` is equal that `x / 4`
- `x | (1 << j)` To turn on the `j-th` bit of the x
- `x & (1 << j)` To check if the `j-th` bit of `x` is on
- `x & ~(1 << j)` To turn off the `j-th` bit of `x`
- `x ^ (1 << j)` To toggle (flip the status of) of the `j-th` bit of the x
- `x & (-x)` To get the value of the least significant bits (first of the right)
- `(1 << x) - 1` To turn on *all* bits in a set of size `x`
- `x && !(x & (x - 1))` To check if x is power of 2

Math

Number Theory

- Sieve of Erastothenes

```
const ll MAX_N = ll(1e7);
bitset<MAX_N> sieve;
sieve.set(); // all bits in true
vi primes;
primes.reserve(MAX_N / log(MAX_N));
for (ll i = 2; i < MAX_N; i++)
    if (sieve[i]) {
        for (ll j = i * i; j < MAX_N; j += i)
            sieve[j] = false;
        primes.push_back(i);
    }
```

- Functions Involving Prime Factors
  - Count the number of different prime factors of `n`

```
void numPF(ll n) {
  vi factors;
  for (ll pf: primes) {
      if (pf * pf > n)
          break;
      while (n % pf == 0) {
          n /= pf;
          factors.push_back(pf);
      }
  }

  if (n != 1)
      factors.push_back(pf);
}
```

  - Count the number of divisor of `n`

```
ll numDiv(ll n) {
  ll power, answer = 1;
  for (ll pf: primes) {
      if (pf * pf > n)
          break;
      power = 0;
      while (n % pf == 0) {
          n /= pf;
          power++;
      }
      answer *= (power + 1);
  }

  if (n != 1)
      answer *= 2;
  return answer;
}
```

  - Sum of divisors of `n`

```
ll numDiv(ll n) {
  ll power, answer = 1;
  for (ll pf: primes) {
      if (pf * pf > n)
          break;
      power = 0;
```

```
        while (n % pf == 0) {
            n /= pf;
            power++;
        }
        answer *= (pow(pf, power + 1) - 1) / (pf - 1);
    }

    if (n != 1)
        answer *= (pow(pf, 2) - 1) / (n - 1);
    return answer;
}
```

- Count the number of positive integers < `n` that are relatively prime to `n`.

```
ll eulerPhi(ll n) {
    ll answer;
    for (ll pf: primes) {
        if (pf * pf > n)
            break;
        if (n % pf == 0)
            answer -= answer / pf;

        while (n % pf == 0)
            n /= pf;
    }

    if (n != 1)
        answer -= answer / n;
}
```

- Pollard's rho Integer Factoring Algorithm find a divisor of n. This is used for factoring integers with 64 bits. Pollard's rho can factor an integer `n` if `n` is a large prime or is one.

```
ll mulmod(ll a, ll b, ll c) { // return (a * b) % c
    ll x = 0, y = a % c;
    while (b > 0) {
        if (b % 2 == 1) // odd
            x = (x + y) % c
        y = (y * 2) % c;
        b /= 2;
    }
    return x % c;
}

ll pollardRho(ll n) {
    ll i = 0, k = 2;
    ll x = 3, y = 3;
    while (true) {
        i++;
```

```
        x = (mulmod(x, x, n) + n - 1) % n;
        ll d = gcd(abs(y - x), n);
        if (d != 1 && d != n)
            return d;
        if (i == k) {
            y = x;
            k *= 2;
        }
    }
}
```

- Modified Sieve (DP)
    - Sieve of Erastothenes

```
vi numDiffPF(MAX_N);
for (ll i = 0; i < MAX_N; i++)
  if (numDiffPF[i])
      for (ll j = i; j < MAX_N; j += i)
          numDiffPF[j]++;
```

    - Euler Totient

```
for (ll i = 0; i < MAX_N; i++)
  eulerPhi[i] = i;
for (ll i = 2; i < MAX_N; i++)
  if (eulerPhi[i] == i)       // i is a prime
      for (ll j = i; j < MAX_N; j += i)
          eulerPhi[j] = (eulerPhi[i] / i) * (i - 1);
```

- Extended Euclid: Solving Linear Diaphantine Equation

```
void extendedEuclid(ll a, ll b, ll &x, ll &y, ll &d) {
    if (b == 0) {
        x = 1;
        y = 0;
        d = a;
        return;
    }
    extendedEuclid(b, a % b, x, y, d);
    ll x1 = y;
    ll y1 = x - (a / b) * y;
    x = x1;
    y = y1;
}
```

- Modulo Arithmetic
    - `(a + b) % c = ((a % c) + (b % c)) % c`
    - `(a * b) % c = ((a % c) * (b % c)) % c`
    - `(a - b) % c = ((a % c) - (b % c)) % c`
    - `(a / b) % c = ((a % c) / (b % c)) % c`
    - `(a ^ b) % c = (2 * (a ^ {b / 2} % c)) % c` b is even
    - `(a / b) % c = ((a % c) * (b^{-1} % c)) % c`
    - `(x + y - z) % c = ((a % c) + (b % c) - (z % c) + c) % c`
- Greatest Common Divisor and Least Common Multiple

```
ll gcd(ll a, ll b) {
    return b == 0 ? a : gcd(b, a % b);
}

ll lcd(ll a, ll b) {
    return (a * b) / gcd(a, b);
}
```

Data Structures

- Union-Find Disjoint Sets

```
class UnionFind
{
private:
    vi p, rank;
public:
    UnionFind(ll n) {
        p.assign(n, 0);
        rank.assign(n, 0);
        for(ll i = 0; i < n; i++)
            p[i] = i;
    }

    int findSet(ll i) {
        if(i == p[i])
            return i;
        else {
            p[i] = findSet(p[i]);
            return p[i];
        }
    }

    bool isSameSet(ll i, ll j) {
```

```
        return findSet(i) == findSet(j);
    }

    void unionSet(ll i, ll j)
    {
        if(!isSameSet(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]++;
            }
        }
    }
};
```

Graph

- **Depth first search:** Return the number of component conected. It is important fill the `color` with "white"
    - Recursive

```
ll dfs (vector<vi> graph, vector<string> &color, vector<ll> &path, ll node) {
  ll totalMarquet = 1;
  color[node] = "gray";
  for (auto neighbor : graph[node])
      if (color[neighbor] == "white") {
          path[neighbor] = node;
          totalMarquet += dfs(graph, color, path, neighbor);
      }

  color[node] = "black";
  return totalMarquet;
}
```

    - Iterative

```
ll dfs (vector<vi> graph, vector<string> &color, vector<ll> &path, ll initNode) {
  ll node, totalMarquet = 1;
  stack<ll> nodeList;
  nodeList.push(initNode);

  while (!nodeList.empty()) {
```

```
        node = nodeList.top();
        color[node] = "gray";
        nodeList.pop();
        for (auto neighbor: graph[node])
            if (color[neighbor] == "white") {
                nodeList.push(neighbor);
                path[neighbor] = node;
                totalMarquet++;
            }
        color[node] = "black";
    }
    return totalMarquet;
}
```

- Build Path

```
ll longPath(vector<ll> path, ll endNode) {
    ll answer = 0;
    ll currentNode = endNode;
    while (path[currentNode] != -1) {
        cout << currentNode << ' ';
        currentNode = path[currentNode];
        answer++;

    }
    cout << currentNode << '\n';
    return answer;
}
```

- For test

```
// int main
ll n, l, r, initNode;
cin >> n >> initNode;
vector<vi> graph(n, vi());
vector<string> color(n, "white");
vector<ll> path(n);
path[initNode] = -1;
while (n) {
    n--;
    cin >> l >> r;
    graph[l].push_back(r);
}

cout << dfs(graph, color, path, initNode) << '\n';
for (ll i = 0; i < (ll)path.size(); i++)
    cout << i << ' ' << path[i] << '\n';

cout << '\n';
cout << longPath(path, 4) << '\n';
```

- test case

```
7 0
0 1
1 4
3 4
0 3
0 2
5 6
```