

# 1 General

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## 1 General

### run.sh

```
g++ -g -O2 -std=gnu++17 -static prog.cpp
./a.exe
```

### test.sh

```
# compile and test all *.in and *.ans
g++ -g -O2 -std=gnu++17 -static prog.cpp
for i in *.in; do
    f=${i%.in}
    ./a.exe < $i > "$f.out"
    diff -b -q "$f.ans" "$f.out"
done
```

### Header

```
// use better compiler options
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast", "unroll-loops")
#pragma GCC target("avx2, fma")
// include everything
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
#include <bits/extc++.h>
#include <sys/resource.h>
// namespaces
using namespace std;
using namespace __gnu_cxx; // rope
using namespace __gnu_pbds; // tree/trie
// common defines
#define fastio
    ↪ ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0); cin.tie(0);
    ↪ #define nostacklim rlimit
    ↪ RZ; getrlimit(3, &RZ); RZ.rlim_cur =
    ↪ 1; setrlimit(3, &RZ);
    ↪ #define DEBUG(v) cout << "DEBUG: " << #v << " =
    ↪ "<< v << '\n';
    ↪ #define ll long long
    ↪ #define ull unsigned ll
    ↪ #define i128 __int128
    ↪ #define u128 unsigned i128
    ↪ #define ld long double
// global variables
mt19937 rng((uint32_t) chrono::steady)
    ↪ _clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
```

### Fast IO

```
// _unlocked is faster, but not universally
    ↪ supported (windows, codeforces)
#define inchar() getchar/*_unlocked*/()
#define outchar(x) putchar/*_unlocked*/(x)
void read(unsigned int& n) {
    char c; n = 0;
    while ((c = inchar()) != ' ' && c != '\n')
        n = n * 10 + c - '0';
}
void read(int& n) {
    char c; n = 0; int s = 1;
    if ((c = inchar()) == '-') s = -1;
    else n = c - '0';
    while ((c = inchar()) != ' ' && c != '\n')
        n = n * 10 + c - '0';
    n *= s;
}
void read(ld& n) {
    char c; n = 0;
    ld m = 0, o = 1; bool d = false; int s = 1;
    if ((c = inchar()) == '-') s = -1;
```

```
else if (c == ',') d = true;
else n = c - '0';
while ((c = inchar()) != ' ' && c != '\n') {
    if (c == ',') d = true;
    else if (d) { m = m * 10 + c - '0'; o *= 0.1; }
    else n = n * 10 + c - '0';
}
n = s * (n + m * o);
void read(double& n) {
    ld m; read(m); n = m;
}
void read(float& n) {
    ld m; read(m); n = m;
}
void read(string& s) {
    char c; s = "";
    while ((c = inchar()) != ' ' && c != '\n')
        s += c;
}
bool readline(string& s) {
    char c; s = "";
    while (c = inchar()) {
        if (c == '\n') return true;
        if (c == EOF) return false;
        s += c;
    }
    return false;
}
void print(unsigned int n) {
    if (n / 10) print(n / 10);
    outchar(n % 10 + '0');
}
void print(int n) {
    if (n < 0) { outchar('-'); n *= -1; }
    print((unsigned int) n);
}
```

## Common Structs

```
// n-dimension vectors
Vec<2, int> v(n, m); arr[n][m]
Vec<2, int> v(n, m, -1) default init -1
template<int D, typename T>
struct Vec : public vector<Vec<D-1, T>> {
    template<typename... Args>
    Vec(int n=0, Args... args) : vector<Vec<D-1,
    ↪ T>>(n, Vec<D-1, T>(args...)) {}
};
template<typename T>
struct Vec<1, T> : public vector<T> {
    Vec(int n=0, T val=T()) : vector<T>(n, val)
    ↪ {}
};
```

## 2 Algorithms

### Min/Max Subarray

```
// max - compare = a < b, reset = a < 0
// min - compare = a > b, reset = a > 0
// returns {sum, {start, end}}
pair<int, pair<int, int>>
    ↪ ContiguousSubarray(int* a, int size,
    ↪ bool(*compare)(int, int),
    ↪ bool(*reset)(int), int defbest = 0) {
    int best = defbest, cur = 0, start = 0, end =
    ↪ 0, s = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        cur += a[i];
        if ((*compare)(best, cur)) { best = cur;
        ↪ start = s; end = i; }
        if ((*reset)(cur)) { cur = 0; s = i + 1; }
    }
    return {best, {start, end}};
}
```

### Quickselect

```
#define QSNE -999999
int partition(int arr[], int l, int r)
{
    int x = arr[r], i = l;
    for (int j = l; j <= r - 1; j++)
        if (arr[j] <= x)
```

```
swap(arr[i++], arr[j]);
swap(arr[i], arr[r]);
return i;
// find k'th smallest element in unsorted
    ↪ array, only if all distinct
int qselect(int arr[], int l, int r, int k)
{
    if (!(k > 0 && k <= r - l + 1)) return QSNE;
    swap(arr[l + rng() % (r - l + 1)], arr[r]);
    int pos = partition(arr, l, r);
    if (pos - l == k - 1) return arr[pos];
    if (pos - l > k - 1) return qselect(arr, l, pos - 1, k);
    return qselect(arr, pos + 1, r, k - pos + 1 - 1);
}
// TODO: compare against std::nth_element()
```

### Saddleback Search

```
// search for v in 2d array arr[x][y], sorted
    ↪ on both axis
pair<int, int> saddleback_search(int** arr,
    ↪ int x, int y, int v) {
    int i = x - 1, j = 0;
    while (i >= 0 && j < y) {
        if (arr[i][j] == v) return {i, j};
        if (arr[i][j] > v) i--; j++;
    }
    return {-1, -1};
}
```

### Ternary Search

```
// < max, > min, or any other unimodal func
#define TERNCOMP(a,b) (a)<(b)
int ternsearch(int a, int b, int (*f)(int)) {
    while (b - a > 4) {
        int m = (a + b) / 2;
        if (TERNCOMP((*f)(m), (*f)(m + 1))) a = m;
        else b = m + 1;
    }
    for (int i = a + 1; i <= b; i++)
        if (TERNCOMP((*f)(a), (*f)(i)))
            a = i;
    return a;
}
#define TERNPREC 0.000001
double ternsearch(double a, double b, double
    ↪ (*f)(double)) {
    while (b - a > TERNPREC * 4) {
        double m = (a + b) / 2;
        if (TERNCOMP((*f)(m), (*f)(m + TERNPREC))) a
        ↪ = m;
        else b = m + TERNPREC;
    }
    for (double i = a + TERNPREC; i <= b; i +=
    ↪ TERNPREC)
        if (TERNCOMP((*f)(a), (*f)(i)))
            a = i;
    return a;
}
```

## 3 Data Structures

### Fenwick Tree

```
// Fenwick tree, array of cumulative sums -
    ↪ O(log n) updates, O(log n) gets
struct Fenwick {
    int n; ll* tree;
    void update(int i, int val) {
        ++i;
        while (i <= n) {
            tree[i] += val;
            i += i & (-i);
        }
    }
    Fenwick(int size) {
        n = size;
        tree = new ll[n + 1];
        for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
            tree[i] = 0;
    }
    Fenwick(int* arr, int size) : Fenwick(size) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

```
update(i, arr[i]);
}
Fenwick() { delete[] tree; }
ll operator[](int i) {
    if (i < 0 || i > n) return 0;
    ll sum = 0;
    ++i;
    while (i > 0) {
        sum += tree[i];
        i -= i & (-i);
    }
    return sum;
}
ll getRange(int a, int b) { return
    ↪ operator()(b) - operator()(a - 1); }
};
```

### Hashtable

```
// similar to unordered_map, but faster
struct chash {
    const uint64_t C = (1ll)(2e18 * M_PI) + 71;
    ll operator()(ll x) const { return
    ↪ __builtin_bswap64(x * C); }
};
int main() {
    gp_hash_table<ll, int, chash>
    ↪ hashtable({}, {}, {}, {}, {1 << 16});
    for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
        hashtable[i] = 200 + i;
    if (hashtable.find(10) != hashtable.end())
        cout << hashtable[10];
}
```

### Ordered Set

```
typedef tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree>
    ↪ _tag, tree_order_statistics_node_update>
    ↪ ordered_set;
int main() {
    ordered_set o_set;
    o_set.insert(5); o_set.insert(1);
    ↪ o_set.insert(3);
    // get second smallest element
    cout << *o_set.find_by_order(1) << '\n';
    // number of elements less than k=4
    cout << o_set.order_of_key(4) << '\n';
}
```

### Rope

```
// O(log n) insert, delete, concatenate
int main() {
    // generate rope
    rope<int> v;
    for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
        v.push_back(i);
    // move range to front
    rope<int> copy = v.substr(10, 10);
    v.erase(10, 10);
    v.insert(copy.mutable_begin(), copy);
    // print elements of rope
    for (auto it : v)
        cout << it << " ";
}
```

### Segment Tree

```
// max(a,b), min(a,b), a+b, a*b, gcd(a,b), a^b
struct SegmentTree {
    typedef int T;
    static constexpr T UNIT = INT_MIN;
    T f(T a, T b) {
        if (a == UNIT) return b;
        if (b == UNIT) return a;
        return max(a, b);
    }
    int n; vector<T> s;
    SegmentTree(int n, T def=UNIT) : s(2 * n, def),
    ↪ n(n) {}
    SegmentTree(vector<T> arr) :
    ↪ SegmentTree(arr.size()) {
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.size(); i++)
            update(i, arr[i]);
    }
```

```

}
void update(int pos, T val) {
    for (s[pos += n] = val; pos /= 2;)
        s[pos] = f(s[pos * 2], s[pos*2+1]);
}
T query(int b, int e) { // query [b, e)
    T ra = UNIT, rb = UNIT;
    for (b+=n, e+=n; b<e; b/=2, e/=2) {
        if (b % 2) ra = f(ra, s[b++]);
        if (e % 2) rb = f(s[--e], rb);
    }
    return f(ra, rb);
}
T get(int p) { return query(p, p+1); }
}

Trie
typedef trie<string, null_type,
    trie_string_access_traits<,
    pat_trie_tag,
    trie_prefix_search_node_update> trie_type;
int main() {
    // generate trie
    trie_type trie;
    for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++)
        trie.insert(to_string(i)); // true if new,
    // false if old
    // print things with prefix "1"
    auto range = trie.prefix_range("1");
    for (auto it = range.first; it !=
    range.second; it++)
        cout << *it << " ";
}

```

## 4 String

### Aho Corasick

```

// range of alphabet for automata to consider
// MAXC = 26, OFFC = 'a' if only lowercase
const int MAXC = 256;
const int OFFC = 0;
struct aho_corasick {
    struct state
    {
        set<pair<int, int>> out;
        int fail; vector<int> go;
        state() : fail(-1), go(MAXC, -1) {}
    };
    vector<state> s;
    int id = 0;
    aho_corasick(string* arr, int size) : s(1) {
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
            int cur = 0;
            for (int c : arr[i]) {
                if (s[cur].go[c-OFFC] == -1) {
                    s[cur].go[c-OFFC] = s.size();
                    s.push_back(state());
                }
                cur = s[cur].go[c-OFFC];
            }
            s[cur].out.insert({arr[i].size(), id++});
        }
        for (int c = 0; c < MAXC; c++)
            if (s[0].go[c] == -1)
                s[0].go[c] = 0;
        queue<int> sq;
        for (int c = 0; c < MAXC; c++) {
            if (s[0].go[c] != 0) {
                s[s[0].go[c]].fail = 0;
                sq.push(s[0].go[c]);
            }
        }
        while (sq.size()) {
            int e = sq.front(); sq.pop();
            for (int c = 0; c < MAXC; c++) {
                if (s[e].go[c] != -1) {
                    int failure = s[e].fail;
                    while (s[failure].go[c] == -1)
                        failure = s[failure].fail;
                    failure = s[failure].go[c];
                    s[s[e].go[c]].fail = failure;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        for (auto length : s[failure].out)
            s[s[e].go[c]].out.insert(length);
        sq.push(s[e].go[c]);
    }
}
// list of {start pos, pattern id}
vector<pair<int, int>> search(string txt)
{
    vector<pair<int, int>> toret;
    int cur = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < txt.size(); i++) {
        while (s[cur].go[txt[i]-OFFC] == -1)
            cur = s[cur].fail;
        cur = s[cur].go[txt[i]-OFFC];
        if (s[cur].out.size())
            for (auto end : s[cur].out)
                toret.push_back({i - end.first + 1,
                end.second});
    }
    return toret;
}

```

### Boyer Moore

```

struct defint { int i = -1; };
vector<int> boyermooore(string txt, string pat)
{
    vector<int> toret; unordered_map<char,
    defint> badchar;
    int m = pat.size(), n = txt.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) badchar[pat[i]].i
    = i;
    int s = 0;
    while (s <= n - m) {
        int j = m - 1;
        while (j >= 0 && pat[j] == txt[s + j]) j--;
        if (j < 0) {
            toret.push_back(s);
            s += (s + m < n) ? m - badchar[txt[s +
            m]].i : 1;
        }
        else
            s += max(1, j - badchar[txt[s + j]].i);
    }
    return toret;
}

```

### English Conversion

```

const string ones[] = {"", "one", "two",
    "three", "four", "five", "six", "seven",
    "eight", "nine"};
const string teens[] = {"ten", "eleven",
    "twelve", "thirteen", "fourteen",
    "fifteen", "sixteen", "seventeen",
    "eighteen", "nineteen"};
const string tens[] = {"twenty", "thirty",
    "forty", "fifty", "sixty", "seventy",
    "eighty", "ninety"};
const string mags[] = {"thousand", "million",
    "billion", "trillion", "quadrillion",
    "quintillion", "sextillion",
    "septillion"};
string convert(int num, int carry) {
    if (num < 0) return "negative " +
    convert(-num, 0);
    if (num < 10) return ones[num];
    if (num < 20) return tens[num % 10];
    if (num < 100) return tens[(num / 10) - 2] +
    (num%10==0?"": " ") + ones[num % 10];
    if (num < 1000) return ones[num / 100] +
    (num/100==0?"": " ") + "hundred" +
    (num%100==0?"": " ") + convert(num % 100,
    0);
    return convert(num / 1000, carry + 1) + " " +
    mags[carry] + " " + convert(num % 1000,
    0);
}

```

```

string convert(int num) {
    return (num == 0) ? "zero" : convert(num, 0);
}

Knuth Morris Pratt
vector<int> kmp(string txt, string pat) {
    vector<int> toret;
    int m = txt.length(), n = pat.length();
    int next[n + 1];
    for (int i = 0; i < n + 1; i++)
        next[i] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        int j = next[i + 1];
        while (j > 0 && pat[j] != pat[i])
            j = next[j];
        if (j > 0 || pat[j] == pat[i])
            next[i + 1] = j + 1;
    }
    for (int i = 0, j = 0; i < m; i++) {
        if (txt[i] == pat[j]) {
            if (++j == n)
                toret.push_back(i - j + 1);
            else if (j > 0) {
                j = next[j];
            }
        }
    }
    return toret;
}

```

### Longest Common Prefix

```

string lcp(string* arr, int n) {
    if (n == 0) return "";
    sort(arr, arr + n);
    string r = ""; int v = 0;
    while (v < arr[0].length() && arr[0][v] ==
    arr[n-1][v])
        r += arr[0][v++];
    return r;
}

```

### Longest Common Subsequence

```

string lcs(string a, string b) {
    int m = a.length(), n = b.length();
    int L[m+1][n+1];
    for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j <= n; j++) {
            if (i == 0 || j == 0) L[i][j] = 0;
            else if (a[i-1] == b[j-1]) L[i][j] =
            L[i-1][j-1] + 1;
            else L[i][j] = max(L[i-1][j], L[i][j-1]);
        }
    // return L[m][n]; // length of lcs
    string out = "";
    int i = m - 1, j = n - 1;
    while (i >= 0 && j >= 0) {
        if (a[i] == b[j]) {
            out = a[i--] + out;
            j--;
        }
        else if (L[i][j+1] > L[i+1][j]) i--;
        else j--;
    }
    return out;
}

```

### Longest Common Substring

```

// l is array of palindrome length at that
index
int manacher(string s, int* l) {
    int n = s.length() * 2;
    for (int i = 0, j = 0, k; i < n; i += k, j =
    max(j-k, 0)) {
        while (i >= j && i + j + 1 < n && s[(i-j)/2]
        == s[(i+j+1)/2]) j++;
        l[i] = j;
        for (k = 1; i >= k && j >= k && l[i-k] !=
        j-k; k++)

```

```

        l[i+k] = min(l[i-k], j-k);
    }
    return *max_element(l, l + n);
}

Subsequence Count
// "banana", "ban" >> 3 (ban, ba..n, b..an)
ull subsequences(string body, string subs) {
    int m = subs.length(), n = body.length();
    if (m > n) return 0;
    ull** arr = new ull*[m+1];
    for (int i = 0; i <= m; i++) arr[i] = new
    ull[n+1];
    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) arr[i][0] = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) arr[0][i] = 1;
    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++)
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
            arr[i][j] = arr[i-1][j-1] + ((body[j-1] ==
            subs[i-1])? arr[i-1][j-1] : 0);
    return arr[m][n];
}

```

## 5 Math

### Catalan Numbers

```

ull* catalan = new ull[1000000];
void genCatalan(int n, int mod) {
    catalan[0] = catalan[1] = 1;
    for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
        catalan[i] = 0;
        for (int j = i - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
            catalan[i] += (catalan[j] * catalan[i-j-1])
            % mod;
            if (catalan[i] >= mod)
                catalan[i] -= mod;
        }
    }
    // TODO: consider binomial coefficient method
}

```

### Combinatorics (nCr, nPr)

```

// can optimize by precomputing factorials, and
fact[n]/fact[n-r]
ull nPr(ull n, ull r) {
    ull v = 1;
    for (ull i = n-r+1; i <= n; i++)
        v *= i;
    return v;
}
ull nPr(ull n, ull r, ull m) {
    ull v = 1;
    for (ull i = n-r+1; i <= n; i++)
        v = (v * i) % m;
    return v;
}
ull nCr(ull n, ull r) {
    long double v = 1;
    for (ull i = 1; i <= r; i++)
        v = v * (n-r+i) / i;
    return (ull)(v + 0.001);
}
// requires modulo math
// can optimize by precomputing mfac and
minv-mfac
ull nCr(ull n, ull r, ull m) {
    return mfac(n, m) * minv(mfac(k, m), m) % m *
    minv(mfac(n-k, m), m) % m;
}

```

### Chinese Remainder Theorem

```

bool ecrt(ll* r, ll* m, int n, ll& re, ll& mo)
{
    ll x, y, d; mo = m[0]; re = r[0];
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        d = egcd(mo, m[i], x, y);
        if ((r[i] - re) % d != 0) return false;
        x = (r[i] - re) / d * x % (m[i] / d);
        re += x * mo;
        mo = mo / d * m[i];
        re %= mo;
    }
    re = (re + mo) % mo;
    return true;
}

```

## Count Digit Occurrences

```
/*count(n,d) counts the number of occurrences of
↪ a digit d in the range [0,n]*/
ll digit_count(ll n, ll d) {
    ll result = 0;
    while (n != 0) {
        result += ((n%10) == d ? 1 : 0);
        n /= 10;
    }
    return result;
}
ll count(ll n, ll d) {
    if (n < 10) return (d > 0 && n == d);
    if ((n % 10) != 9) return digit_count(n, d) +
    ↪ count(n-1, d);
    return 10*count(n/10, d) + (n/10) + (d > 0);
}
```

## Discrete Logarithm

```
unordered_map<int, int> dlogc;
int discretelog(int a, int b, int m) {
    dlogc.clear();
    ll n = sqrt(m)+1, an = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        an = (an * a) % m;
    ll c = an;
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
        if (dlogc.count(c)) dlogc[c] = i;
        c = (c * an) % m;
    }
    c = b;
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
        if (dlogc.count(c)) return (dlogc[c] * n - i
    ↪ + m - 1) % (m-1);
        c = (c * a) % m;
    }
    return -1;
}
```

## Euler Phi / Totient

```
int phi(int n) {
    int r = n;
    for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {
        if (n % i == 0) r = r / i;
        while (n % i == 0) n /= i;
    }
    if (n > 1) r = r / n;
    return r;
}
#define n 100000
ll phi[n+1];
void computeTotient() {
    for (int i=1; i<=n; i++) phi[i] = i;
    for (int p=2; p<=n; p++) {
        if (phi[p] == p) {
            phi[p] = p-1;
            for (int i = 2*p; i<=n; i += p) phi[i] =
    ↪ (phi[i]/p) * (p-1);
        }
    }
}
```

## Factorials

```
// digits in factorial
#define kamenetsky(n) (floor((n * log10(n /
    ↪ M_E)) + (log10(2 * M_PI * n) / 2.0)) + 1)
// approximation of factorial
#define stirling(n) ((n == 1) ? 1 : sqrt(2 *
    ↪ M_PI * n) * pow(n / M_E, n))
// natural log of factorial
#define lfactorial(n) (lgamma(n+1))
```

## Prime Factorization

```
// do not call directly
ll pollard_rho(ll n, ll s) {
    ll x, y;
    x = y = rand() % (n - 1) + 1;
    int head = 1, tail = 2;
    while (true) {
        x = mult(x, x, n);
```

```
        x = (x + s) % n;
        if (x == y) return n;
        ll d = __gcd(max(x - y, y - x), n);
        if (1 < d && d < n) return d;
        if (++head == tail) y = x, tail <= 1;
    }
    // call for prime factors
    void factorize(ll n, vector<ll> &divisor) {
        if (n == 1) return;
        if (isPrime(n)) divisor.push_back(n);
        else {
            ll d = n;
            while (d >= n) d = pollard_rho(n, rand() %
    ↪ (n - 1) + 1);
            factorize(n / d, divisor);
            factorize(d, divisor);
        }
    }
```

## Farey Fractions

```
// generate 0 <= a/b <= 1 ordered, b <= n
// farey(4) = 0/1 1/4 1/3 1/2 2/3 3/4 1/1
// length is sum of phi(i) for i = 1 to n
vector<pair<int, int>> farey(int n) {
    int h = 0, k = 1, x = 1, y = 0, r;
    vector<pair<int, int>> v;
    do {
        v.push_back({h, k});
        r = (n-y)/k;
        y += r*k; x += r*h;
        swap(x, h); swap(y, k);
        x = -x; y = -y;
    } while (k > 1);
    v.push_back({1, 1});
    return v;
}
```

## Fast Fourier Transform

```
#define cd complex<double>
const double PI = acos(-1);
void fft(vector<cd>& a, bool invert) {
    int n = a.size();
    for (int i = 1, j = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int bit = n >> 1;
        for (; j < bit; bit >>= 1) j ^= bit;
        j ^= bit;
        if (i < j) swap(a[i], a[j]);
    }
    for (int len = 2; len <= n; len <= 1) {
        double ang = 2 * PI / len * (invert ? -1 :
    ↪ 1);
        cd wlen(cos(ang), sin(ang));
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += len) {
            cd w(1);
            for (int j = 0; j < len / 2; j++) {
                cd u = a[i+j], v = a[i+j+len/2] * w;
                a[i+j] = u + v;
                a[i+j+len/2] = u - v;
                w *= wlen;
            }
        }
    }
    if (invert)
        for (auto& x : a)
            x /= n;
}
vector<int> fftmult(vector<int> const& a,
    ↪ vector<int> const& b) {
    vector<cd> fa(a.begin(), a.end()),
    ↪ fb(b.begin(), b.end());
    int n = 1 << (32 - __builtin_clz(a.size() +
    ↪ b.size() - 1));
    fa.resize(n); fb.resize(n);
    fft(fa, false); fft(fb, false);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) fa[i] *= fb[i];
    fft(fa, true);
    vector<int> toret(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) toret[i] =
    ↪ round(fa[i].real());
    return toret;
}
```

## Greatest Common Denominator

```
ll egcd(ll a, ll b, ll& x, ll& y) {
    if (b == 0) { x = 1; y = 0; return a; }
    ll gcd = egcd(b, a % b, x, y);
    x -= a / b * y;
    swap(x, y);
    return gcd;
}
// 0-indexed, arbitrary k
int josephus(int n, int k) {
    if (n == 1) return 0;
    if (k == 1) return n-1;
    if (k > n) return (josephus(n-1, k)+k)%n;
    int res = josephus(n-n/k, k)-n%k;
    return res + ((res<0)?n:res/(k-1));
}
// fast case if k=2, traditional josephus
int josephus(int n) {
    return 2*(n-(1<<(32-__builtin_clz(n)-1)));
}
```

## Least Common Multiple

```
#define lcm(a,b) ((a*b)/__gcd(a,b))
```

## Modulo Operations

```
#define MOD 1000000007
#define madd(a,b,m) (a+b-((a+b-m)>=0)?m:0))
#define mult(a,b,m) ((ull)a*b%m)
#define msub(a,b,m) (a-b+((a-b)?m:0))
ll mpow(ll b, ll e, ll m) {
    ll x = 1;
    while (e > 0) {
        if (e % 2) x = (x * b) % m;
        b = (b * b) % m;
        e /= 2;
    }
    return x % m;
}
ull mfac(ull n, ull m) {
    ull f = 1;
    for (int i = n; i > 1; i--)
        f = (f * i) % m;
    return f;
}
// if m is not guaranteed to be prime
ll minv(ll b, ll m) {
    ll x = 0, y = 0;
    if (egcd(b, m, x, y) != 1) return -1;
    return (x % m + m) % m;
}
ll mdiv_compmo(int a, int b, int m) {
    if (__gcd(b, m) != 1) return -1;
    return mult(a, minv(b, m), m);
}
// if m is prime (like 10^9+7)
ll mdiv_primemod(int a, int b, int m) {
    return mult(a, mpow(b, m-2, m), m);
}
```

## Miller-Rabin Primality Test

```
// Miller-Rabin primality test - O(10 log^3 n)
bool isPrime(ull n) {
    if (n < 2) return false;
    if (n == 2) return true;
    if (n % 2 == 0) return false;
    ull s = n - 1;
    while (s % 2 == 0) s /= 2;
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        ull temp = s;
        ull a = rand() % (n - 1) + 1;
        ull mod = mpow(a, temp, n);
        while (temp != n-1 && mod != 1 && mod != n-1) {
            mod = mult(mod, mod, n);
            temp *= 2;
        }
        if (mod != n-1 && temp % 2 == 0) return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

## Sieve of Eratosthenes

```
bitset<100000001> sieve;
// generate sieve - O(n log n)
void genSieve(int n) {
    sieve[0] = sieve[1] = 1;
    for (ull i = 3; i * i < n; i += 2)
        if (!sieve[i])
            for (ull j = i * 3; j <= n; j += i * 2)
                sieve[j] = 1;
}
// query sieve after it's generated - O(1)
bool querySieve(int n) {
    return n == 2 || (n % 2 != 0 && !sieve[n]);
}
```

## Simpson's / Approximate Integrals

```
// integrate f from a to b, k iterations
// error <= (b-a)/18.0 * M * ((b-a)/2k)^4
// where M = max(abs(f''''(x))) for x in [a,b]
// "f" is a function "double func(double x)"
double Simpsons(double a, double b, int k,
    ↪ double (f)(double)) {
    double dx = (b-a)/(2.0*k), t = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
        t += (((i==0)?1:2)*(f)(a+2*i*dx) + 4 *
    ↪ (f)(a+(2*i+1)*dx));
    return (t + (f)(b)) * (b-a) / 6.0 / k;
}
```

## Common Equations Solvers

```
// ax^2 + bx + c = 0, find x
vector<double> solveEq(double a, double b,
    ↪ double c) {
    vector<double> r;
    double z = b * b - 4 * a * c;
    if (z == 0)
        r.push_back(-b/(2*a));
    else if (z > 0) {
        r.push_back((sqrt(z)-b)/(2*a));
        r.push_back((sqrt(z)+b)/(2*a));
    }
    return r;
}
// ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0, find x
vector<double> solveEq(double a, double b,
    ↪ double c, double d) {
    vector<double> res;
    long double a1 = b/a, a2 = c/a, a3 = d/a;
    long double q = (a1*a1 - 3*a2)/9.0, sq =
    ↪ -2*sqrt(q);
    long double r = (2*a1*a1*a1 - 9*a1*a2 +
    ↪ 27*a3)/54.0;
    long double z = r*r-q*q*q, theta;
    if (z <= 0) {
        theta = acos(r/sqrt(q*q*q));
        res.push_back(sq*cos((theta/3.0) - a1/3.0));
        res.push_back(sq*cos((theta+2.0*PI)/3.0) -
    ↪ a1/3.0);
        res.push_back(sq*cos((theta+4.0*PI)/3.0) -
    ↪ a1/3.0);
    }
    // linear diophantine equation ax + by = c,
    ↪ find x and y
    // infinite solutions of form x+k*b/g, y-k*a/g
    bool solveEq(ll a, ll b, ll c, ll &x, ll &y,
    ↪ ll &g) {
        g = egcd(abs(a), abs(b), x, y);
        if (c % g) return false;
        x *= c / g * ((a < 0) ? -1 : 1);
```



```

y *= c / g * ((b < 0) ? -1 : 1);
return true;
}
// m = # equations, n = # variables, a[m][n+1]
// = coefficient matrix
// a[i][0]x + a[i][1]y + ... + a[i][n]z =
// a[i][n+1]
const double eps = 1e-7;
bool zero(double a) { return (a < eps) && (a >
-eps); }
vector<double> solveEq(double **a, int m, int
n) {
int cur = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
for (int j = cur; j < m; j++) {
if (!zero(a[j][i])) {
if (j != cur) swap(a[j], a[cur]);
for (int sat = 0; sat < m; sat++) {
if (sat == cur) continue;
double num = a[sat][i] / a[cur][i];
for (int sot = 0; sot <= n; sot++)
a[sat][sot] -= a[cur][sot] * num;
}
cur++;
break;
}
}
for (int j = cur; j < m; j++)
if (!zero(a[j][n])) return vector<double>();
vector<double> ans(n,0);
for (int i = 0, sat = 0; i < n; i++)
if (sat < m && !zero(a[sat][i]))
ans[i] = a[sat][n] / a[sat++][i];
return ans;
}
}

```

## 6 Graph

```

struct edge {
int u,v,w;
edge(int u,int v,int w) : u(u),v(v),w(w) {}
edge() : u(0), v(0), w(0) {}
};
bool operator < (const edge &e1, const edge
&e2) { return e1.w < e2.w; }
bool operator > (const edge &e1, const edge
&e2) { return e1.w > e2.w; }
struct subset { int p, rank; };

```

## Eulerian Path

```

#define edge_list vector<edge>
#define adj_sets vector<set<int>>
struct EulerPathGraph {
adj_sets graph; // actually indexes incident
edges
edge_list edges; int n; vector<int> indeg;
EulerPathGraph(int n): n(n) {
indeg = *(new vector<int>(n,0));
graph = *(new adj_sets(n, set<int>()));
}
void add_edge(int u, int v) {
graph[u].insert(edges.size());
indeg[v]++;
edges.push_back(edge(u,v,0));
}
bool eulerian_path(vector<int> &circuit) {
if(edges.size()==0) return false;
stack<int> st;
int a[] = {-1, -1};
for(int v=0;v<n;v++) {
if(indeg[v]!=graph[v].size()) {
bool b = indeg[v] > graph[v].size();
if (abs(((int)indeg[v]) - ((int)graph[v].size())) > 1) return
false;
if (a[b] != -1) return false;
a[b] = v;
}
}
}

```

```

int s = (a[0]!==-1 && a[1]!==-1 ? a[0] :
(a[0]!==-1 && a[1]!==-1 ? edges[0].u : -1));
if(s==-1) return false;
while(!st.empty() || !graph[s].empty()) {
if (graph[s].empty()) {
circuit.push_back(s); s = st.top();
st.pop(); }
else {
int w = edges[*graph[s].begin()].v;
graph[s].erase(graph[s].begin());
st.push(s); s = w;
}
}
circuit.push_back(s);
return circuit.size()-1==edges.size();
}
}

```

## Minimum Spanning Tree

```

// returns vector of edges in the mst
// graph[i] = vector of edges incident to
vertex i
// places total weight of the mst in &total
// if returned vector has size != n-1, there is
no MST
vector<edge> mst(vector<vector<edge>> graph,
ll &total) {
total = 0;
priority_queue<edge, vector<edge>,
greater<edge>> pq;
vector<edge> MST;
bitset<20001> marked; // change size as
needed
marked[0] = 1;
for (edge ep : graph[0]) pq.push(ep);
while(MST.size()!=graph.size()-1 &&
pq.size()!=0) {
edge e = pq.top(); pq.pop();
int u = e.u, v = e.v, w = e.w;
if(marked[u] && marked[v]) continue;
else if(marked[u]) swap(u, v);
for(edge ep : graph[u]) pq.push(ep);
marked[u] = 1;
MST.push_back(e);
total += e.w;
}
return MST;
}

```

## Union Find

```

int uf_find(subset* s, int i) {
if (s[i].p != i) s[i].p = uf_find(s, s[i].p);
return s[i].p;
}
void uf_union(subset* s, int x, int y) {
int xp = uf_find(s, x), yp = uf_find(s, y);
if (s[xp].rank > s[yp].rank) s[yp].p = xp;
else if (s[xp].rank < s[yp].rank) s[xp].p =
yp;
else { s[yp].p = xp; s[xp].rank++; }
}

```

## 7 2D Geometry

```

#define point complex<double>
#define EPS 0.0000001
#define sq(a) ((a)*(a))
#define cb(a) ((a)*(a)*(a))
double dot(point a, point b) { return
real(conj(a)*b); }
double cross(point a, point b) { return
imag(conj(a)*b); }
struct line { point a, b; };
struct circle { point c; double r; };
struct segment { point a, point b; };
struct triangle { point a, b, c; };
struct rectangle { point tl, br; };
struct convex_polygon {
vector<point> points;

```

```

convex_polygon(vector<point> points) :
points(points) {}
convex_polygon(triangle a) {
points.push_back(a.a); points.push_back(a.b);
points.push_back(a.c);
};
convex_polygon(rectangle a) {
points.push_back(a.tl);
points.push_back({real(a.tl),
imag(a.br)});
points.push_back(a.br);
points.push_back({real(a.br),
imag(a.tl)});
};
struct polygon {
vector<point> points;
polygon(vector<point> points) :
points(points) {}
polygon(triangle a) {
points.push_back(a.a); points.push_back(a.b);
points.push_back(a.c);
};
polygon(rectangle a) {
points.push_back(a.tl);
points.push_back({real(a.tl),
imag(a.br)});
points.push_back(a.br);
points.push_back({real(a.br),
imag(a.tl)});
};
polygon(convex_polygon a) {
for (point v : a.points)
points.push_back(v);
};
// triangle methods
double area_heron(double a, double b, double c)
{
if (a < b) swap(a, b);
if (a < c) swap(a, c);
if (b < c) swap(b, c);
if (a > b + c) return -1;
return sqrt((a+b+c)*(c-a+b)*(c+a-b)*(a+b-c))
/16.0);
// segment methods
double lengthsq(segment a) { return
sq(real(a.a) - real(a.b)) + sq(imag(a.a) -
imag(a.b)); }
double length(segment a) { return
sqrt(lengthsq(a)); }
// circle methods
double circumference(circle a) { return 2 *
a.r * M_PI; }
double area(circle a) { return sq(a.r) * M_PI;
};
// rectangle methods
double width(rectangle a) { return
abs(real(a.br) - real(a.tl)); }
double height(rectangle a) { return
abs(imag(a.br) - real(a.tl)); }
double diagonal(rectangle a) { return
sqrt(sq(width(a)) + sq(height(a))); }
double area(rectangle a) { return width(a) *
height(a); }
double perimeter(rectangle a) { return 2 *
(width(a) + height(a)); }
// check if 'a' fits inside 'b'
// swap equalities to exclude tight fits
bool doesFitInside(rectangle a, rectangle b) {
int x = width(a), w = width(b), y = height(a),
h = height(b);
if (x > y) swap(x, y);

```

```

if (w > h) swap(w, h);
if (w < x) return false;
if (y <= h) return true;
double a=sq(y)-sq(x), b=x*h-y*w, c=x*w-y*h;
return sq(a) <= sq(b) + sq(c);
}
// polygon methods
// get both area and centroid
pair<double, point> area(polygon a) {
int n = a.points.size();
double area = 0;
point c(0, 0);
for 9int i = n - 1, j = 0; j < n; i = j++) {
double a = cross(a.points[i], a.points[j]) /
2;
area += a;
c += (a.points[i] + a.points[j]) * (a / 3);
}
c /= area;
return {c, area};
}

```

## Intersection

```

// -1 coincide, 0 parallel, 1 intersection
int intersection(line a, line b, point& p) {
if (abs(cross(a.b - a.a, b.b - b.a)) > EPS) {
p = cross(b.a - a.a, b.b - a.b) / cross(a.b -
a.a, b.b - b.a) * (b - a) + a;
return 1;
}
if (abs(cross(a.b - a.a, a.b - b.a)) > EPS)
return 0;
return -1;
}
// area of intersection
double intersection(circle a, circle b) {
double d = abs(a.c - b.c);
if (d <= b.r - a.r) return area(a);
if (d <= a.r - b.r) return area(b);
if (d >= a.r + b.r) return 0;
double alpha = acos((sq(a.r) + sq(d) -
sq(b.r)) / (2 * a.r * d));
double beta = acos((sq(b.r) + sq(d) -
sq(a.r)) / (2 * b.r * d));
return sq(a.r) * (alpha - 0.5 * sin(2 *
alpha)) + sq(b.r) * (beta - 0.5 * sin(2 *
beta));
}
// -1 outside, 0 inside, 1 tangent, 2
intersection
int intersection(circle a, circle b,
vector<point& inter) {
double d2 = norm(b.c - a.c), rS = a.r + b.r,
rD = a.r - b.r;
if (d2 > sq(rS)) return -1;
if (d2 < sq(rD)) return 0;
double ca = 0.5 * (1 + rS * rD / d2);
point z = point(ca, sqrt(sq(a.r) / d2 -
sq(ca)));
inter.push_back(a.c + (b.c - a.c) * z);
if (abs(imag(z)) > EPS) inter.push_back(a.c +
(b.c - a.c) * conj(z));
return inter.size();
}
// points of intersection
vector<point> intersection(line a, circle c) {
vector<point> inter;
c.c -= a.a;
a.b -= a.a;
point m = a.b * real(c.c / a.b);
double d2 = norm(m - c.c);
if (d2 > sq(c.r)) return 0;
double l = sqrt((sq(c.r) - d2) / norm(a.b));
inter.push_back(a.a + m + l * a.b);
if (abs(l) > EPS) inter.push_back(a.a + m - l
* a.b);
return inter;
}
// area of intersection

```

```
double intersection(rectangle a, rectangle b)
↪ {
double x1 = max(real(a.tl), real(b.tl)), y1 =
↪ max(imag(a.tl), imag(b.tl));
double x2 = min(real(a.br), real(b.br)), y2 =
↪ min(imag(a.br), imag(b.br));
return (x2 <= x1 || y2 <= y1) ? 0 :
↪ (x2-x1)*(y2-y1);
}
```

Convex Hull

```
bool cmp(point a, point b) {
if (abs(real(a) - real(b)) > EPS) return
↪ real(a) < real(b);
if (abs(imag(a) - imag(b)) > EPS) return
↪ imag(a) < imag(b);
return false;
}
convex_polygon convexhull(polygon a) {
sort(a.points.begin(), a.points.end(), cmp);
vector<point> lower, upper;
for (int i = 0; i < a.points.size(); i++) {
while (lower.size() >= 2 &&
↪ cross(lower.back() - lower[lower.size() -
↪ 2], a.points[i] - lower.back()) < EPS)
lower.pop_back();
while (upper.size() >= 2 &&
↪ cross(upper.back() - upper[upper.size() -
↪ 2], a.points[i] - upper.back()) > -EPS)
upper.pop_back();
lower.push_back(a.points[i]);
upper.push_back(a.points[i]);
}
lower.insert(lower.end(), upper.rbegin() + 1,
↪ upper.rend());
return convex_polygon(lower);
}
```

8 3D Geometry

```
struct point3d {
double x, y, z;
point3d operator+(point3d a) const { return
↪ {x+a.x, y+a.y, z+a.z}; }
point3d operator*(double a) const { return
↪ {x*a, y*a, z*a}; }
point3d operator-() const { return {-x, -y,
↪ -z}; }
point3d operator-(point3d a) const { return
↪ *this + -a; }
point3d operator/(double a) const { return
↪ *this * (1/a); }
double norm() { return x*x + y*y + z*z; }
double abs() { return sqrt(norm()); }
point3d normalize() { return *this /
↪ this->abs(); }
};
double dot(point3d a, point3d b) { return
↪ a.x*b.x + a.y*b.y + a.z*b.z; }
point3d cross(point3d a, point3d b) { return
↪ {a.y*b.z - a.z*b.y, a.z*b.x - a.x*b.z,
↪ a.x*b.y - a.y*b.x}; }
struct line3d { point3d a, b; };
struct plane { double a, b, c, d; } // a*x +
↪ b*y + c*z + d = 0
struct sphere { point3d c; double r; };
#define sq(a) ((a)*(a))
#define cb(a) ((a)*(a)*(a))
double surface(circle a) { return 4 * sq(a.r) *
↪ M_PI; }
double volume(circle a) { return 4.0/3.0 *
↪ cb(a.r) * M_PI; }
```

9 Optimization

Snoob

```
// SameNumberOfOneBits, next permutation
int snoob(int a) {
int b = a & -a, c = a + b;
return c | ((a ^ c) >> 2) / b;
}
// example usage
int main() {
char l1[] = {'1', '2', '3', '4', '5'};
char l2[] = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd'};
int d1 = 5, d2 = 4;
// prints 12345abcd, 1234a5bcd, ...
int min = (1<<d1)-1, max = min << d2;
for (int i = min; i <= max; i = snoob(i)) {
int p1 = 0, p2 = 0, v = i;
while (p1 < d1 || p2 < d2) {
cout << ((v & 1) ? l1[p1++] : l2[p2++]);
v /= 2;
}
cout << '\n';
}
}
```

Powers

```
bool isPowerOf2(ll a) {
return a > 0 && !(a & a-1);
}
bool isPowerOf3(ll a) {
return a>0&&!(12157665459056928801ull%a);
}
bool isPower(ll a, ll b) {
double x = log(a) / log(b);
return abs(x-round(x)) < 0.00000000001;
}
```

10 Additional

Judge Speed

```
// kattis: 0.50s
// codeforces: 0.421s
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int v = 1e9/2, p = 1;
int main() {
for (int i = 1; i <= v; i++) p *= i;
cout << p;
}
```

Judge Error Codes

```
// each case tests a different fail condition
// try them before contests to see error codes
struct g { int arr[1000000]; g(){}};
vector<g> a;
// 0=WA 1=TLE 2=MLE 3=OLE 4=SIGABRT 5=SIGFPE
↪ 6=SIGSEGV 7=recursive MLE
int judge(int n) {
if (n == 0) exit(0);
if (n == 1) while(1);
if (n == 2) while(1) a.push_back(g());
if (n == 3) while(1) putchar_unlocked('a');
if (n == 4) assert(0);
if (n == 5) 0 / 0;
if (n == 6) *(int*)(0) = 0;
return n + judge(n + 1);
}
```

Limits

int	±2147483647	±2 <sup>31</sup> - 1	10 <sup>9</sup>
uint	4294967295	2 <sup>32</sup> - 1	10 <sup>9</sup>
ll	±9223372036854775807	±2 <sup>63</sup> - 1	10 <sup>18</sup>
ull	18446744073709551615	2 <sup>64</sup> - 1	10 <sup>19</sup>
i128	±170141183460469231...	±2 <sup>127</sup> - 1	10 <sup>38</sup>
u128	340282366920938463...	2 <sup>128</sup> - 1	10 <sup>38</sup>

Complexity classes input size (per second):

$O(n^n)$ or $O(n!)$	$n \leq 10$
$O(2^n)$	$n \leq 30$
$O(n^3)$	$n \leq 1000$
$O(n^2)$	$n \leq 30000$
$O(n\sqrt{n})$	$n \leq 10^6$
$O(n \log n)$	$n \leq 10^7$
$O(n)$	$n < 10^9$