First to Penalty

-12

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1 Template

```
| #include "bits/stdc++.h"
2 //assert(true/false) false leads to a RTE
  using namespace std;
  #define endl '\n'
  #define DBG(x) cerr<<#x<< "=" << (x) << endl;
  #define RAYAS cerr<<"...."<<endl;</pre>
  //#define DBG(x) :
  //#define RAYA ;
  //#define RAYAS ;
  void solve(){
   //use the following for strings with whitespaces in them
   //getline(cin,str)
13
14
  //----SOLBEGIN-----
  int main() {
16
   ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false); cout.tie(NULL); cin.tie(NULL);
   int tC; cin>>tC;
18
19
   while(tC--) solve();
20
21
22
  //----EOSOLUTION-----
```

2 Data structures

2.1 Simplified DSU (Stolen from GGDem)

```
int uf[MAXN];
void uf_init(){memset(uf,-1,sizeof(uf));}
int uf_find(int x){return uf[x]<0?x:uf[x]=uf_find(uf[x]);}
bool uf_join(int x, int y){
    x=uf_find(x);y=uf_find(y);
    if(x==y)return false;
    if(uf[x]>uf[y])swap(x,y);
    uf[x]+=uf[y];uf[y]=x;
    return true;
}
```

2.2 Disjoint Set Union

```
class disjSet {
     int* sz;
2
     int* par;
   public:
     int len;
     disjSet(int tam){
           sz = new int[tam + 4]();
           par = new int[tam + 4]();
8
           len = 0;
9
           for(int i = 0; i < tam; i++){
10
               par[i] = i;
11
               sz[i] = 1;
12
               len++:
13
           }
14
       }
15
     int finds(int el){
16
           if (el == par[el]) return el;
17
           return par[el] = finds(par[el]);
18
       }
19
     void unions(int a, int b){
20
           a = finds(a);
21
         b = finds(b);
22
           if (a == b) return;
23
           len--;
24
           //se hace que el gde sea padre del pequeno
25
           if (sz[a] > sz[b]) swap(a,b);
26
           par[a] = b;
27
           sz[b] += sz[a];
28
       }
29
     ~disjSet(){
30
           delete[] size;
31
           size = nullptr;
32
           delete[] parent;
33
           parent = nullptr;
34
       }
35
36 | };
                                  Fenwick tree
1 //Fenwick tree, solo jala si la funcion cumple con ser:
  //una binary associative function over a set with identity element and
```

```
//Fenwick tree, solo jala si la funcion cumple con ser:
//una binary associative function over a set with identity element and inverse elements
// incluyendo pero no limitandose a range sum
```

```
4 //define neutro y llena arr
   #define MAXN 500010
   long long int neutro;
   vector<long long int> arr;
   long long int fenwick[MAXN];
   int get_low(int ind){return (ind&(ind+1));}
   int get_upp(int ind){return (ind|(ind+1));}
   long long int get_sum(int r){
       if(r<0) return neutro;
       return fenwick[r]+get_sum(get_low(r)-1);
14
15
   long long int get_sum(int 1, int r){return get_sum(r)-get_sum(1-1);}
   void build(){
       int size = arr.size();
       for(int i = 0; i<size; i++ ) fenwick[i] = neutro;</pre>
       for(int i = 0; i<size; i++){</pre>
20
           fenwick[i]+=arr[i];
           if(get_upp(i) < size) fenwick[get_upp(i)] += fenwick[i];</pre>
22
       }
23
   }
24
   void add(int ind, long long int d){
       for(;ind<arr.size(); ind = get_upp(ind)) fenwick[ind]+=d;</pre>
26
   }
27
   //no funciona con range queries
void range_add(int 1, int r, int d){add (1,d); add(r+1,-d);}
                            2.4 Segment tree
1 //MAXN = 2^k, n = tam arreglo inicial
   #define MAXN 262160
   int stsize; long long int neut; int n;
   long long int* st = new long long int[2*MAXN-1]();
   long long int fst(long long int a, long long int b);
   long long int build(int sti,int csize){
       if(csize == 1) return st[sti];
       return st[sti] = fst(build(sti*2+1,csize/2),build(sti*2+2,csize/2));
8
   }
9
   void innit(){
       for(int i = 0; i<stsize; i++) st[i] = neut;</pre>
11
12
       for(int i = stsize-n; i<stsize && d<n; i++){</pre>
13
           st[i] = arr[d];d++;
14
```

for(int i = 0; i<stsize; i++) st[i] = neut;</pre>

14

```
}*/
                                                                                          int d = 0:
15
                                                                                  15
       build(0,n);
                                                                                          for(int i = stsize-n; i<stsize && d<n; i++) {st[i] = arr[d];d++;}</pre>
                                                                                  16
16
   }
                                                                                          build(0,n);
                                                                                  17
17
   void upd(int ind, long long int val){
                                                                                     }
                                                                                  18
18
       ind = stsize-n+ind;
                                                                                     void updrec(int 1,int r, int s1, int sr,int sti, long long int val){
19
       st[ind] = val;ind--;ind/=2;
                                                                                          if(sr<l || r< sl) return;</pre>
20
                                                                                          if(l<= sl && sr <=r){
       while(true){
21
                                                                                  21
           st[ind] = fst(st[ind*2+1],st[ind*2+2]);
                                                                                              st[sti] += val*(sr-sl+1);
22
                                                                                             if(hasChildren(sti)){pendientes[sti*2+1]+=val;pendientes[sti
           ind--;
23
                                                                                  23
                                                                                                  *2+2]+=val;}
           if(ind<0) break;
24
           ind/=2;
                                                                                              return;
25
                                                                                  24
       }
                                                                                         }
26
                                                                                  25
27
                                                                                  26
   long long int rqu(int 1, int r, int sti, int ls, int rs){
                                                                                          int sm = (sl+sr)/2:
                                                                                  27
       if(l<=ls && rs<= r) return st[sti];</pre>
                                                                                          updrec(l,r,sl,sm,sti*2+1,val);
                                                                                  28
29
       if(r<ls || l>rs) return neut;
                                                                                          updrec(1,r,sm+1,sr,sti*2+2,val);
30
                                                                                  29
                                                                                          st[sti] = fst(st[sti*2+1]+pendientes[sti*2+1],st[sti*2+2]+pendientes
       int m = (rs+ls)/2:
31
                                                                                  30
       return fst(rqu(1,r,sti*2+1,ls,m),rqu(1,r,sti*2+2,m+1,rs));
                                                                                              [sti*2+2]);
32
                                                                                  31
33
   long long int query(int 1, int r){
                                                                                     void upd(int 1, int r, long long int val){updrec(1,r,0,n-1,0,val);}
       return rqu(1,r,0,0,n-1);
35
                                                                                      long long int rqu(int 1, int r,int sti, int ls, int rs){
36
   //uso, inicializa neut, n = primera potencia de 2 >= n del problema,
                                                                                          if(r<ls || l>rs) return neut;
                                                                                  35
       stsize = 2*n-1
                                                                                          if(1<=1s && rs<= r){
   //llena arr de neutros hasta que su tam sea el nuevo n
                                                                                              return st[sti]+pendientes[sti]*(rs-ls+1);
                                                                                  37
  //DEFINE LA FUNCION fst
                                                                                          }
                                                                                  38
                                                                                  39
                        2.5 Segment tree Lazy
                                                                                          st[sti] += pendientes[sti]*(rs-ls+1);
                                                                                  40
                                                                                         if(hasChildren(sti)){pendientes[sti*2+1]+=pendientes[sti];pendientes
                                                                                  41
                                                                                              [sti*2+2]+=pendientes[sti];}
   //MAXN = 2^k, n = tam arreglo inicial
                                                                                         pendientes[sti] = 0;
   #define MAXN 262160
                                                                                  42
   vector<int> arr;
                                                                                         int m = (rs+ls)/2:
   int stsize; long long int neut;int n;
                                                                                  44
                                                                                          return fst(rqu(1,r,sti*2+1,ls,m),rqu(1,r,sti*2+2,m+1,rs));
   long long int* st = new long long int[2*MAXN-1]();
                                                                                  45
   long long int* pendientes = new long long int[2*MAXN-1]();
                                                                                  46
                                                                                     long long int query(int 1, int r){
   long long int fst(long long int a, long long int b){return a+b;}
                                                                                         return rqu(1,r,0,0,n-1);
   long long int build(int sti,int csize){
                                                                                  48
                                                                                     }
       if(csize == 1) return st[sti]:
                                                                                  49
9
                                                                                  50 //uso, inicializa neut, n = primera potencia de 2 >= n del problema,
       return st[sti] = fst(build(sti*2+1,csize/2),build(sti*2+2,csize/2));
10
                                                                                          stsize = 2*n-1
11
                                                                                  51 //llena arr de neutros hasta que su tam sea el nuevo n
   bool hasChildren(int sti){sti*=2;sti++;sti++;return sti<stsize;}</pre>
                                                                                  52 //DEFINE LA FUNCION fst
   void innit(){
```

2.6 Trie

```
struct triver {
       char alphabet;
       bool ter;
3
       vector<triver*> child;
       triver(char a): alphabet(a) { child.assign(26, NULL); ter = false; }
5
6
   class trie{
7
   private:
8
       triver* root;
   public:
10
       trie() { root = new triver('!');}
11
       void insert(string s){
12
           triver* curr = root;
13
           for(char 1: s){
14
                if(curr->child[1-'A'] == NULL) curr->child[1-'A'] = new
15
                    triver(1):
                curr = curr->child[1-'A'];
16
           }
17
            curr->ter = true;
18
       }
19
       bool search(string s){
20
           triver* curr = root;
21
           for(char 1: s){
22
                if(curr == NULL) break;
23
                curr = curr->child[l-'A'];
^{24}
25
           if(curr == NULL) return false;
26
           return curr->ter;
27
28
29 };
```

Graphs

Graph Transversal

3.1.1 BFS

```
#define GS 400040
vector<int> graph[GS];
bitset <GS> vis;
//anchura O(V+E)
```

```
void dfs(int curr) {
     queue<int> fringe;
     fringe.push(curr);
     while (fringe.size()) {
       curr = fringe.front(); fringe.pop();
       if (!vis[curr]) {
10
         vis[curr] = 1;
11
         for (int h : graph[curr]) fringe.push(h);
12
13
    }
14
15 }
                                 3.1.2 DFS
1 #define GS 400040
   vector<int> graph[GS];
   bitset <GS> vis;
   //profundidad O(V+E)
   void dfs(int curr) {
     stack<int> fringe;
     fringe.push(curr);
7
     while (fringe.size()){
       curr = fringe.top(); fringe.pop();
       if (!vis[curr]) {
10
         vis[curr] = 1;
11
         for (int h : graph[curr]) fringe.push(h);
12
13
    }
14
15 }
                               Topological Sort
1 #define GS 400040
   vector<int> graph[GS];
   bitset <GS> vis;
   vector<int> topsort;
   int e,n;
   //profundidad
   //O(N+E)
   //Solo funciona con DAG's, no existe un top sort de un grafo Non-DAG
   void todfs(int pa) {
     vis[pa]=1;
    for(int h: graph[pa]){if(!vis[h]){todfs(h);}}
11
```

topsort.push_back(pa);

```
13 }
   void topologicalSort(){
14
     vis.reset();
15
     topsort.clear();
16
     for(int i = 0; i<n; i++){if(!vis[i]){dfs(i);}}</pre>
17
     reverse(topsort.begin(),topsort.end());
18
  |}
19
                      3.3 APSP: Floyd Warshall
  #define GS 1000
   #define INF 100000000
   //destino, costo
   int graph[GS] [GS];
   //All Pairs Dist
   int dist[GS][GS];
   //Toma en cuenta nodos [0-tam] inclusivo, modificar de acuerdo a las
       necesidades
  //Ten cuidado con el valor que le pones a INF, puede provocar overflows
       o puede no ser lo suficientemente grande.
   void Floyd_Warshall(int tam){
       for(int i = 0; i<=tam; i++)</pre>
10
           for(int f = 0; f<=tam; f++)
11
               dist[i][f] = INF;
12
13
       for(int i = 0; i<=tam; i++)</pre>
14
           for(int f = 0; f<=tam; f++)</pre>
15
               dist[i][f] = graph[i][f];
16
17
       //para reconstruir el camino solo basta con guardar intermedio como
18
           el padre de ini si el cambio se hizo, -1 otherwise
       for(int intermedio = 0; intermedio<=tam; intermedio++)</pre>
19
           for(int ini = 0; ini<=tam; ini++)</pre>
20
               for(int fin = 0; fin<=tam; fin++)</pre>
21
                    dist[ini][fin] = min(dist[ini][fin],dist[ini][intermedio
22
                        ]+dist[intermedio][fin]);
23
                                 3.4 SSSP
                             3.4.1 Lazy Dijkstra
1 #define GS 1000
```

```
1 | #define GS 1000
2 | #define INF 100000000
```

```
3 //destino, costo
   vector<pair<int,int>> graph[GS];
   int dist[GS];
   void dijkstra(int origen,int tam){
       for(int i = 0; i<=tam; i++){</pre>
           dist[i] = INF;
       priority_queue<pair<int,int>,vector<pair<int,int>>, greater<pair<int</pre>
10
            ,int>>> pq;
       pair<int,int> curr;
12
       pq.push(make_pair(0,origen));
13
14
       while(pq.size()){
15
           curr = pq.top();pq.pop();
16
           if(curr.first >= dist[curr.second]) continue;
17
18
           dist[curr.second] = curr.first;
19
           for(pair<int,int> h: graph[curr.second]){
20
               if((h.second+curr.first)<dist[h.first]) pq.push({h.second+</pre>
21
                    curr.first,h.first});
           }
22
       }
23
24
   //Esta es la implementacion huevona
   //Resuelve Single Source Shortest Paths con aristas positivas
   //Como es la lazy implementation, si funciona con edges negativos
       siempre y cuando no hayan ciclos negativos
28 //Si hay ciclos negativos se va atascar en un ciclo infinito
  //Si no los hay puede que funcione en O((V+E)log(V)) o puede que se
       exponencial, si no jala prueba BellmanFord
```

3.4.2 Bellman-Ford

```
//esta es la implementacion huevona
#define GS 1000
//cuidado con overflows!!
#define INF 100000000
#define NINF -100000000
//destino, costo
vector<pair<int,int>> graph[GS];
int dist[GS];
struct edge{
```

```
dist[elem.to] = NINF:
       int from, to, cost;
10
                                                                                    50
  };
                                                                                                        //si algun vertice fue actualizado significa que puede
11
                                                                                    51
   //Corre en O(VE)
12
   void bellmanFord(int origen,int tam){
                                                                                                        //las distancias aun no sean optimas
13
                                                                                    52
       for(int i = 0; i<=tam; i++){</pre>
                                                                                                        optimal = false;
14
                                                                                    53
           dist[i] = INF;
                                                                                    54
15
       }
                                                                                                }
                                                                                    55
16
       dist[origen] = 0;
17
                                                                                    56
       edge aux;
18
       vector<edge> aristas;
                                                                                    58 }
19
       bool optimal;
20
                                                                                                    Strongly Connected Components: Kosaraju
21
       for(int i = 0: i<=tam: i++){
22
           for(pair<int,int> h: graph[i]){
                                                                                       #define GS 2010
23
               aux.from = i; aux.to = h.first;aux.cost = h.second;
                                                                                       vector<int> graph[GS];
24
               aristas.push_back(aux);
                                                                                       vector<int> graphI[GS];
25
           }
26
                                                                                       vector<int> orden;
       }
27
                                                                                       bitset<GS> vis;
28
       //Si se relajan todos las aristas V-1 veces en un orden arbitrario
                                                                                       void invertirGrafo(int n){
29
       //Se asegura que la distancia optima para cada vertice sera
                                                                                           for(int p = 1; p \le n; p++)
30
           alcanzada
                                                                                                for(int h: graph[p])graphI[h].push_back(p);
                                                                                     9
       for(int i = 0; i<tam && !optimal; i++){</pre>
31
                                                                                    10
           optimal = true;
                                                                                       void obtOrd(int p,int n){
32
                                                                                    11
           for(edge elem: aristas){
                                                                                           vis[p] = 1;
33
                                                                                    12
               if(dist[elem.from] + elem.cost < dist[elem.to]){</pre>
                                                                                           for(int h: graph[p]){
34
                                                                                    13
                    dist[elem.to] = dist[elem.from] + elem.cost;
                                                                                                if(!vis[h] && h<=n) obtOrd(h,n);
35
                                                                                    14
                    //si algun vertice fue actualizado significa que puede
36
                                                                                    15
                                                                                           orden.push_back(p);
                                                                                    16
                    //las distancias aun no sean optimas
                                                                                       }
37
                                                                                    17
                    optimal = false;
                                                                                       int findSCC(int n){
38
                                                                                    18
               }
39
                                                                                           int res = 0;
                                                                                    19
           }
                                                                                           invertirGrafo(n);
40
                                                                                    20
       }
                                                                                           orden.clear();
41
                                                                                    21
                                                                                           for(int i = 1; i<=n; i++) vis[i] =0;
42
                                                                                    22
       //Se corre de nuevo para asegurar encontrar todos los ciclos
                                                                                           for(int i = 1; i<=n; i++) if(!vis[i]) obtOrd(i,n);</pre>
43
                                                                                    23
           negativos
                                                                                           reverse(orden.begin(),orden.end());
                                                                                    24
       for(int i = 0; i<tam && !optimal; i++){</pre>
                                                                                           //cuenta los connected components
44
                                                                                    25
           optimal = true;
                                                                                           //vector<int> lscc:
45
                                                                                    26
           for(edge elem: aristas){
                                                                                           stack<int> fringe;
46
                                                                                    27
               if(dist[elem.from] + elem.cost < dist[elem.to]){</pre>
47
                                                                                    28
                                                                                           int curr:
                    //Si aun despues de correr V-1 veces se puede actualizar
                                                                                           for(int i = 1; i<=n; i++) vis[i] =0;</pre>
48
                                                                                    29
                    //Significa que esta en un ciclo negativo
49
                                                                                           for(int i: orden){
                                                                                    30
```

```
//lscc.clear();
31
           if(!vis[i]){
32
               fringe.push(i);
33
               while (fringe.size()){
34
                    curr = fringe.top();fringe.pop();
35
                    //lscc.push_back(curr);
36
                    if (!vis[curr]) {
37
                        vis[curr] = 1;
38
                        for (int h : graphI[curr]) fringe.push(h);
39
40
               }
41
42
               res++;
           }
43
           //hacer lo que sea con lcss
44
       }
45
       return res;
46
47
48
   //OJO esto solo jala con directed graphs
   //por definicion todas las undirected graphs tienen un solo SCC
   //NOTAR QUE LOS GRAFOS QUE USA CUMPLEN CON: O<=VERTICE<=n
```

3.6 Articulation Points and Bridges: ModTarjan

```
#define GS 50
  vector<int> graph[GS];
  bitset<GS> vis, isArtic;
   vector<int> padre;
   //id por tiempo, menor id accesible
   //ya sea por descendientes o por back edges
   vector<int> tId,lId;
   //cantidad de hijos que tiene en el bfs spanning tree
   int rootChildren;
   int cnt;
10
   int dfsRoot;
11
   void findAP_B(int p){
12
       cnt++;vis[p] = 1;tId[p] = cnt;lId[p] = tId[p];
13
14
       for(int hijo: graph[p]){
15
           if(!vis[hijo]){
16
               padre[hijo] = p;
17
               if(p == dfsRoot) rootChildren++;
18
19
```

```
findAP_B(hijo);
20
21
                //esto significa que ni por un back edge el hijo accede al
22
                //por lo que si el padre fuese eliminado el hijo quedaria
23
                    aislado
                if(lId[hijo] >= tId[p]) isArtic[p] = 1;
24
                if(lId[hijo] > tId[p]){
25
                    //esto significa que si se eliminase el camino de padre
26
                        ->hijo
                    //se lograria desconectar el grafo, aka bridge
27
28
                lId[p] = min(lId[p], lId[hijo]);
29
           }else{
30
                //si hay un ciclo indirecto, actualiza el valor para el
31
                if(hijo != padre[p]) lId[p] = min(lId[p],tId[hijo]);
32
33
       }
34
35
   //OJO esto solo jala con Undirected graphs
36
   /*
37
       MAIN
38
       for(int i = 0; i < n; i + +){
39
           if(!vis[i]){
40
                rootChildren = 0;
41
                dfsRoot = i;
42
                findAP_B(i);
43
                //el algoritmo no puede detectar si el nodo que lo origino
                //es un articulation point, por lo que queda checar si
45
                //en el spanning tree que genero tiene mas de un solo hijo
46
                isArtic[i] = (rootChildren>1?1:0);
47
48
49
50 */
```

3.7 Kth-Ancestor using Binary Lifting

```
#define GS 100
//>log2(GS)
#define MAXANC 8
vector<int> graph[GS];
//NODO, 2**i ancestro
```

```
6 //inicializar todo en -1
   int ancestro[GS] [MAXANC];
    //preprocesamiento, asume que graph es direccionado y rooteado
    //agregar un bitset vis en caso de que falte
    void buildAncestry(int curr,int h){
       int ub = 31-_builtin_clz(h|0);
12
       if(h==0) ub = 0;
13
       for(int i = 1; i<=ub; i++)
14
           ancestro[curr][i] = ancestro[ancestro[curr][i-1]][i-1];
15
16
       for(int hijo: graph[curr]){
17
           ancestro[hijo][0] = curr;
18
           buildAncestry(hijo,h+1);
19
       }
20
21
22
   int kthAncestor(int curr, int k){
23
       if(k==0) return curr:
24
       int ub = 31-__builtin_clz(k);
25
       if(ancestro[curr][ub] == -1) return -1;
26
       return kthAncestor(ancestro[curr][ub],((1<<ub)^k));</pre>
27
28 }
```

3.8 LCA using Binary Lifting

```
//https://judge.yosupo.jp/problem/lca
   #define GS 500000
   //>log2(GS)
   #define MAXANC 19
   vector<int> graph[GS];
   //NODO, 2**i ancestro
   int ancestro[GS] [MAXANC];
   int dist[GS];
8
   //preprocesamiento, asume que graph es direccionado y rooteado
   //agregar un bitset vis en caso de que falte
   void buildAncestry(int curr,int h){
11
       dist[curr] = h:
12
       int ub = 31-__builtin_clz(h|0);
13
       if(h==0) ub = 0:
14
       for(int i = 1; i<=ub; i++)</pre>
15
           ancestro[curr][i] = ancestro[ancestro[curr][i-1]][i-1];
16
17
```

```
for(int hijo: graph[curr]){
18
           ancestro[hijo][0] = curr;
19
           buildAncestry(hijo,h+1);
20
21
   }
22
   int kthAncestor(int curr, int k){
24
       if(k==0) return curr;
       int ub = 31-__builtin_clz(k);
       if(ancestro[curr][ub] == -1) return -1;
       return kthAncestor(ancestro[curr][ub],((1<<ub)^k));</pre>
28
29
30
   int lca(int a,int b){
       int d = min(dist[a],dist[b]);
32
       a = kthAncestor(a,dist[a]-d);
       b = kthAncestor(b,dist[b]-d);
       //encuentra el primer true
       int 1 = 0.r = d.m:
       while(l<r){
           m = 1+r; m/=2;
           if(kthAncestor(a,m) == kthAncestor(b,m)) r = m;
           else l = m+1;
40
41
       return kthAncestor(a,1);
42
43 }
```

4 Math

4.1 Coeficientes binomiales. (Combinaciones n en k)

Una combinación es una forma de elegir k elementos de un grupo de tamaño n, sin importar el orden en que los eliges.

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$
$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$
$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$
$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

$$k\binom{n}{k} = n\binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} = 2^{n}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} \binom{n}{k} = 0$$

$$\binom{n+m}{t} = \sum_{k=0}^{t} \binom{n}{k} \binom{m}{t-k}$$

$$\sum_{j=k}^{n} \binom{j}{k} = \binom{n+1}{k+1}$$

$$n = 0 \qquad 1 \qquad n = 0 \qquad 1$$

$$n = 1 \qquad 1 \qquad 1 \qquad n = 1 \qquad 1 \qquad 1$$

$$n = 2 \qquad 1 \qquad 2 \qquad 1 \qquad n = 2 \qquad 1 \qquad 2 \qquad 1$$

$$n = 3 \qquad 1 \qquad 3 \qquad 3 \qquad 1 \qquad n = 2 \qquad 1 \qquad 2 \qquad 1$$

$$n = 3 \qquad 1 \qquad 3 \qquad 3 \qquad 1 \qquad n = 3 \qquad 1 \qquad 3 \qquad 3 \qquad 1$$

$$n = 4 \qquad 1 \qquad 4 \qquad 6 \qquad 4 \qquad 1 \qquad n = 4 \qquad 1 \qquad 4 \qquad 6 \qquad 4 \qquad 1$$

$$n = 5 \qquad 1 \qquad 5 \qquad 10 \quad 10 \quad 5 \quad 1 \qquad n = 5 \qquad 1 \qquad 5 \quad 10 \quad 10 \quad 5 \quad 1$$

$$n = 6 \qquad \frac{1}{0} \qquad \frac{6 \quad 15 \quad 20 \quad 15 \quad 6 \quad 1}{0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6} \qquad \frac{1}{0} \qquad \frac{1}{1} \qquad \frac{2}{3} \qquad \frac{1}{3} \qquad \frac{1}{3$$

4.2 Numeros catalanes

Los números de Catalan son una secuencia de números enteros que aparecen en varios problemas combinatorios y estructurales en matemáticas. Se utilizan para contar estructuras específicas que siguen reglas particulares, como el número de maneras de emparejar paréntesis correctamente, las maneras de dividir un polígono convexo en triángulos, o las maneras de construir árboles binarios completos.

Los números de Catalan también se aplican en la cuenta de caminos específicos, aunque no para cualquier tipo de camino. En particular, se usan para contar caminos restringidos en una cuadrícula.

Un ejemplo clásico es el conteo de caminos que van desde el punto (0,0) hasta el punto (n,n) en una cuadrícula, avanzando solo hacia la derecha o hacia abajo, pero con la condición de que el camino nunca debe cruzar la diagonal principal (es decir, que en todo momento debe estar por encima o sobre la línea y=x. En este contexto, el número de caminos que cumplen esta restricción para una cuadrícula de tamaño n es el n-ésimo número de Catalan.

$$C_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} C_i C_{n-i}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n+1}$$

$$C_n = \frac{2(2n-1)}{n+1}C_{n-1}$$

$$C_n \approx \frac{4^n}{n^{3/2}\sqrt{\pi}}$$

4.3 Separadores o barras y estrellas

En combinatoria, el método de separadores (o barras y estrellas) es una técnica para contar formas de dividir n objetos idénticos en k grupos.

Imagina que tienes n caramelos idénticos y quieres repartirlos entre k niños. Para resolver esto, colocas k-1 separadores entre los caramelos, dividiendo el total en k partes. Cada parte representa la cantidad de caramelos que cada niño recibe, y puede ser cero.

El numero de formas de hacer esto es $\binom{n+k-1}{k-1}$ ya que estamos eligiendo posiciones para los separadores entre los n+k-1 espacios disponibles.

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} = \binom{n+k-1}{k-1}$$

4.4 Permutaciones

Una permutación es una forma de elegir y organizar k elementos de un grupo de tamaño n, donde el orden sí importa. (i.e. 1,2,3 es diferente a 3,1,2)

$$P(n,k) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

Permutaciones objetos repetidos

Si existen elementos iguales entre los que hay que elegir (i.e. CARTA tiene dos 'A'), definamos la cantidad que ocurre el i-esimo elemento como am_i (as in amount)-

$$P(n,k) = \frac{P(n,k)}{e_1!e_2!\dots} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!e_1!e_2!\dots}$$

4.5 Derangement

Un Derangement es una permutación que no deja ningún elemento en su lugar original.

$$Derangement(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } n = 1. \\ 1 & \text{si } n = 2. \\ (n-1)(Derangement(n-1) + Derangement(n-2)) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$Derangement(n) = n! \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!}$$

4.6 Numeros de Fibonacci

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

$$F_{2n+1} = F_n^2 + F_{n+1}^2$$

$$F_{2n} = F_{n+1}^2 - F_{n-1}^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n F_i = F_{n+2} - 1$$

$$F_{n+i}F_{n+j} - F_nF_{n+i+j} = (-1)^n F_i F_j$$

4.7 Cantidad de divisores

Para encontrar la cantidad de divisores de un número, se usa su $factorización\ prima$. Supongamos que un número N se factoriza como:

$$N = p_1^{e_1} \times p_2^{e_2} \times \dots \times p_k^{e_k}$$

donde (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k) son los factores primos distintos de N, y (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_k) son sus respectivos exponentes.

Para obtener la cantidad total de divisores de N, se toma cada exponente, se le suma uno, y luego se multiplican todos estos valores:

Cantidad de divisores =
$$(e_1 + 1) \times (e_2 + 1) \times \cdots \times (e_k + 1)$$

Para fines de programacion competitiva, considera que N tiene aproximadamente $\sqrt[3]{N}$ divisores.

4.8 Respuesta modulo m

En programacion competitiva, es comun encontrar problemas cuya respuesta pueda exceder el limite de long long int de C++ (10^{18}) , por lo que para mantener la respuesta en un rango aceptable se pide calcularla modulo m.

Para calcular una respuesta modulo m, es necesario construir el codigo tomando en cuenta las siguientes propiedades.

$$(a+b)\%m = (a\%m + b\%m)\%m$$
$$(a-b)\%m = (a\%m - b\%m + m)\%m$$
$$(a*b)\%m = (a\%m*b\%m)\%m$$

En el caso de divisiones es necesario calcular el inverso modular del divisor, expresado por b^{-1} , esto esta codificado en modinverse.

$$(a/b)\%m = (a\%m * (b^{-1})\%m)\%m$$

4.9 Binary Exponentiation and modArith

```
1 long long int inf = 10000000007;
  //suma (a+b)%m
   //resta ((a-b)\m+m)\m
   //mult (a*b)%m
   long long binpow(long long b, long long e) {
       long long res = 1; b%=inf;
       while (e > 0) {
7
           if (e & 1) res = (res * b)%inf;
8
           b = (b * b)\%inf;
           e >>= 1;
10
11
12
       return res;
13 }
```

4.10 Modular Inverse (dividir mod)

```
1 long long int inf = 1000000007;
2 long long int gcd(long long int a, long long int b, long long int& x,
       long long int& y) {
       x = 1, y = 0;
      long long int x1 = 0, y1 = 1, a1 = a, b1 = b;
       while (b1) {
           long long int q = a1 / b1;
6
7
           tie(x, x1) = make_tuple(x1, x - q * x1);
8
           tie(y, y1) = make_tuple(y1, y - q * y1);
9
           tie(a1, b1) = make_tuple(b1, a1 - q * b1);
       }
10
11
       return a1:
   }
12
13 long long int modinverse(long long int b, long long int m){
```

10 }

```
long long int x,y;
long long int d = gcd(b,inf,x,y);
if(d!=1) return -1;
return ((x%inf)+inf)%inf;
}
```

4.11 Modular Binomial Coeficient and Permutations

```
long long int inf = 1000000007;
   //cat[n] = bincoef(2*n,n)/(n+1), cat[0] = 1
   class binCoef{
       long long int lim;
4
       long long int* fact;
5
   public:
6
       binCoef(long long int 1){
7
           lim = 1; fact = new long long int[l+1];fact[0] = 1;
           for(long long int i = 1; i<=1; i++) fact[i] = (fact[i-1]*i)%inf;</pre>
9
       }
10
       //perm = (fact[n] * modinverse(fac[n-k],inf)%inf;
11
       long long int query(long long int n, long long int k){
12
           if(n<k) return 0;
13
           return (fact[n] * modinverse((fact[n-k]*fact[k])%inf,inf))%inf;
14
       }
15
<sub>16</sub> | };
   //Usar esto es O(k)
  long long int bincoef(long long int n, long long int k){
       if(k == 0 || k==n) return 1;
3
       if(2LL*k > n) return bincoef(n,n-k);
4
       return ((n * bincoef(n-1,k-1))%inf *modinverse(k))%inf;
5
6
```

4.12 Non-Mod Binomial Coeficient and Permutations

```
//Solo usar con n<=20
//cat[n] = bincoef(2*n,n)/(n+1), cat[0] = 1
unsigned long long int bincoef(unsigned long long int n, unsigned long long int k){
   if(n<k) return 0;
   unsigned long long int num = 1, den= 1;
   for(unsigned long long int i = (n-k)+1; i<=n; i++) num*=i;
   for(unsigned long long int i = 2; i<=k; i++) den*=i;
   //perm = return num;
   return num/den;</pre>
```

4.13 Modular Catalan Numbers

```
long long int inf = 10000000007;
class catalan{
long long int* cat; long long int lim
public:
catalan(long long int l){
lim = 1; cat = new long long int[l+10]; cat[0] = 1;
for(long long int i = 0;i<=1; i++) cat[i+1] = (((((4LL*i+2)%inf) *cat[i])%inf) *modinverse(n+2))%inf;
}
long long int query(long long int n){ return cat[n];}
};</pre>
```

4.14 Ceil Fraccionario

long long int techo(long long int num, long long int den){ return (num+ den-1)/den;}

4.15 Numeros de Fibonacci

```
1 //en caso de ser usados mod un m pequeno
   //recordar que los numeros de fibonacci se repiten por lo menos cada m^2
   //0(n)
   unsigned long long int fib(int n){
     unsigned long long int a = 1,b = 1,aux;
     if(n<=2){
       return 1;
7
8
     for(int i = 3; i <= n; i++){
       aux = a+b;
10
       a = b:
11
       b = aux;
12
    }
13
     return b;
14
15 }
const long long int inf = 1000000007;
  unordered_map<long long int,long long int> Fib;
   //O(\log n) : DD
  long long int fib(long long int n)
4
   {
5
```

```
if(n<2) return 1;
6
       if(Fib.find(n) != Fib.end()) return Fib[n];
7
       Fib[n] = (fib((n+1) / 2)*fib(n/2) + fib((n-1) / 2)*fib((n-2) / 2)) %
8
            inf;
       return Fib[n];
9
10
                      4.16 Sieve Of Eratosthenes
   #define MAXN 10e6
   class soef
   public:
3
       bitset<MAXN> isPrime;
4
       soe(){
5
           for(int i = 3; i<MAXN; i++) isPrime[i] = (i\(^2\));</pre>
6
           isPrime[2] = 1;
7
           for(int i = 3; i*i<MAXN; i+=2)</pre>
8
               if(isPrime[i])
9
                    for(int j = i*i; j<MAXN; j+=i)</pre>
10
                        isPrime[j] = 0;
11
12
13 };
                           Sieve-based Factorization
   #define MAXN 10e6
   class soe{
   public:
3
       int smolf[MAXN];
       soe(){
           for(int i = 2; i<MAXN; i++) smolf[i] = (i\( 2==0?2:i );
6
           for(int i = 3; i*i<MAXN; i+=2)</pre>
8
               if(smolf[i]==i)
9
                    for(int j = i*i; j<MAXN; j+=i)</pre>
10
                        smolf[j] = min(smolf[j],smolf[i]);
11
12
13 };
                           4.18 Cycle Finding
  void cyclef(long long int sem){
       long long int hare = f(sem),tort=f(sem);hare = f(hare);
2
```

//liebre avanza dos pasos, tortuga solo uno

3

```
while(hare!=tort){
4
           tort = f(tort); hare = f(f(hare));
5
6
       //Se detiene en el inicio del ciclo
       tort = sem:
8
       while(hare!=tort){
           tort = f(tort); hare = f(hare);
10
       }
12
       int len = 1;
       tort = f(sem);
14
       while(hare!=tort){
           tort=f(tort):
16
           len++;
17
       }
18
19 }
```

4.19 Berlekamp Massey

```
1 typedef long long int 11;
   //Obtiene recurrencia lineal dados los primeros elementos en O(n^2)
   vector<ll> berlekampMassey(const vector<ll> &s) {
       vector<ll> c;
       vector<ll> oldC:
5
       int f = -1:
6
       for (int i=0; i<(int)s.size(); i++) {</pre>
7
           ll delta = s[i];
8
           for (int j=1; j<=(int)c.size(); j++) delta -= c[j-1] * s[i-j];</pre>
           if (delta == 0) continue;
10
           if (f == -1) {
11
                c.resize(i + 1);
12
                mt19937 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().
13
                    count());
                for (11 &x : c) x = rng();
14
                f = i;
15
           } else {
16
                vector<ll> d = oldC;
17
                for (11 &x : d) x = -x;
18
                d.insert(d.begin(), 1);
19
                11 df1 = 0:
20
                for (int j=1; j <= (int)d.size(); j++) df1 += d[j-1] * s[f+1-j]
21
                    ];
                assert(df1 != 0);
22
```

```
11 coef = delta / df1:
23
                for (ll &x : d) x \neq coef;
24
                vector<ll> zeros(i - f - 1);
25
                zeros.insert(zeros.end(), d.begin(), d.end());
26
                d = zeros:
27
                vector<ll> temp = c;
28
                c.resize(max(c.size(), d.size()));
29
                for (int j=0; j<(int)d.size(); j++) c[j] += d[j];</pre>
                if (i - (int) temp.size() > f - (int) oldC.size()) {oldC =
31
                    temp;f = i;}
           }
32
       }
33
       return c;
34
35 | }
```

4.20 Modular Berlekamp Massey

```
typedef long long int 11;
   long long int inf = 1000000007;
   vector<ll> bermas(vector<ll> x){
       vector<ll> ls,cur;
4
       int lf.ld:
5
       for(int i = 0; i<x.size(); i++){</pre>
6
           long long int t = 0;
           for(int j = 0; j < cur.size(); j++) t=(t+x[i-j-1]*(long long int)
8
                cur[j])%inf;
            if((t-x[i])%inf==0)continue;
            if(cur.size()==0){cur.resize(i+1);lf=i;ld=(t-x[i])%inf;continue
10
                ;}
           long long int k = (x[i]-t)*powermod(ld,inf-2)%inf;
11
           vector<ll>c(i-lf-1);c.push_back(k);
^{12}
           for(int j = 0; j<ls.size(); j++) c.push_back(-ls[j]*k%inf);</pre>
13
           if(c.size()<cur.size()) c.resize(cur.size());</pre>
14
           for(int j = 0; j<cur.size(); j++) c[j]=(c[j]+cur[j])%inf;</pre>
15
            if(i-lf+ls.size()>=cur.size())ls=cur,lf=i,ld=(t-x[i])%inf;
16
                cur=c:
17
     }
18
       for(int i =0; i < cur.size(); i++) cur[i] = (cur[i] % inf + inf) % inf;</pre>
     return cur;
20
21 }
```

4.21 Matrix exponentiation

```
typedef vector<vector<long long int>> Matrix;
```

```
2 long long int inf = 1000000007;
  Matrix ones(int n) {
     Matrix r(n,vector<long long int>(n));
     for(int i= 0; i<n; i++){
           r[i][i]=1;
6
       }
     return r;
9
   Matrix operator*(Matrix &a, Matrix &b) {
     int n=a.size(),m=b[0].size(),z=a[0].size();
     Matrix r(n,vector<long long int>(m));
12
     for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
13
           for(int j=0; j<m; j++){
14
               for(int k=0; k< z; k++){
                   r[i][j] += ((a[i][k]\%inf)*(b[k][j]\%inf))\%inf;
16
                   r[i][j]%=inf;}}
17
18
     return r;
19
   Matrix be(Matrix b, long long int e) {
     Matrix r=ones(b.size());
     while(e){if(e&1LL)r=r*b;b=b*b;e/=2;}
22
     return r;
23
   }
24
25
26 //Matrix mat(n,vector<long long int>(n));
```

4.22 Ecuaciones Diofantinas

```
1 |long long int gcd(long long int a, long long int b, long long int& x,
       long long int& y) {
    x = 1, y = 0;
    long long int x1 = 0, y1 = 1, a1 = a, b1 = b;
     while (b1) {
4
      int q = a1 / b1;
5
      tie(x, x1) = make_tuple(x1, x - q * x1);
      tie(y, y1) = make_tuple(y1, y - q * y1);
       tie(a1, b1) = make_tuple(b1, a1 - q * b1);
8
9
     return a1;
10
   }
11
   long long int d;
13 bool findAnySol(long long int a, long long int& x, long long int b, long
        long int& y, long long int c) {
```

```
long long int g = gcd(abs(a), abs(b), x, y);
     if (c % g != 0) return false;
                                                                                    return (r<0?r+m:r);</pre>
                                                                               4
15
     x *= c;
                                                                               5
16
     y *= c;
17
                                                                                    if(!e)return 1;
     x /= g;
    y /= g;
     d = c / g;
     if (a < 0) x = -x;
                                                                               10
    if (b < 0) y = -y;
                                                                                   if(n==a)return true;
23
    return true;
24
                                                                              13
                                                                                    while (d\%2==0)s++, d/=2;
25
      -----SOLBEGIN-----
                                                                               15
   int main() {
     ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false); cout.tie(NULL); cin.tie(NULL);
28
     long long int m, a, k, n;
                                                                                     x=mulmod(x.x.n):
     long long int f, h,res;
30
                                                                               19
     //estira en n, y despues cada m
31
                                                                               20
     //estira en k+a, y despues cada a
                                                                              21
32
     cin >> n >> m >> a >> k;
                                                                                    return false;
                                                                               22
33
     while (n != 0 && m != 0 && a != 0 && k != 0) {
                                                                               23
34
      m = -m;
35
      if (!findAnySol(m, f, a, h, k + a - n)) {
                                                                                    if(n==1)return false;
                                                                              25
36
         cout << "Impossible" << endl;</pre>
                                                                              26
37
      }else {
                                                                              27
38
        res = f * m+n;
                                                                                    return true;
                                                                               28
39
         while (res > 0) res -= m * d;
                                                                               29
40
         while (res < 0) res += m * d;
41
                                                                                      if(!(n&1))return 2;
                                                                              31
42
         cout << res << endl;</pre>
43
44
                                                                                      while(d==1){
       cin >> n >> m >> a >> k;
45
    }
46
47
                                                                              37
48
      -----EOSOLUTION-----
                                                                               39
```

4.23 Pollard-Rho, Stolen from GGDem

```
long long int gcd(long long int a, long long int b){return a?gcd(b%a,a):
2 long long int mulmod(long long int a, long long int b, long long int m)
```

```
long long int r=a*b-(long long int)((long double)a*b/m+.5)*m;
   long long int expmod(long long int b, long long int e, long long int m){
     long long int q=expmod(b,e/2,m);q=mulmod(q,q,m);
     return (e&1?mulmod(b,q,m):q);
   bool is_prime_prob(ll n, int a){
     long long int s=0,d=n-1;
     long long int x=expmod(a,d,n);
     if((x==1)||(x+1==n))return true:
     for(int i = 0; i < s-1; i++){
       if(x==1)return false:
       if(x+1==n)return true;
   bool rabin(long long int n){ // true iff n is prime
     int A[]=\{2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23\};
       for(int a: A) if(!is_prime_prob(n,a))return false;
   long long int rho(long long int n){
       long long int x=2,y=2,d=1;
       long long int c=rand()%n+1;
           x=(\text{mulmod}(x,x,n)+c)%n:
           y=(\text{mulmod}(y,y,n)+c)%n;
           y=(mulmod(y,y,n)+c)%n;
           if(x>=y)d=gcd(x-y,n);
           else d=gcd(y-x,n);
40
       return d==n?rho(n):d;
41
   void fact(long long int n, map<long long int,int>& f){ //0 (lg n)^3
     if(n==1)return;
44
     if(rabin(n)){f[n]++;return;}
45
```

4.24 FFT, Stolen from GGDem

```
1 // SPOJ VFMUL - AC
   // http://www.spoj.com/problems/VFMUL/
   #include <bits/stdc++.h>
   #define fst first
   #define snd second
   #define fore(i,a,b) for(int i=a,ThxDem=b;i<ThxDem;++i)</pre>
   #define pb push_back
   #define ALL(s) s.begin(),s.end()
   #define FIN ios_base::sync_with_stdio(0);cin.tie(0);cout.tie(0)
   #define SZ(s) int(s.size())
   using namespace std;
   typedef long long 11;
   typedef pair<int,int> ii;
   // MAXN must be power of 2 !!
   // MOD-1 needs to be a multiple of MAXN !!
   // big mod and primitive root for NTT:
   const int MOD=998244353,RT=3,MAXN=1<<20;</pre>
   typedef vector<int> poly;
   // FFT
20
   struct CD {
21
     double r,i;
22
     CD(double r=0, double i=0):r(r),i(i){}
23
     double real()const{return r;}
24
     void operator/=(const int c){r/=c, i/=c;}
25
26
   CD operator*(const CD& a, const CD& b){
27
     return CD(a.r*b.r-a.i*b.i,a.r*b.i+a.i*b.r);}
28
   CD operator+(const CD& a, const CD& b){return CD(a.r+b.r,a.i+b.i);}
29
   CD operator-(const CD& a, const CD& b){return CD(a.r-b.r,a.i-b.i);}
   const double pi=acos(-1.0);
31
   // NTT
32
33
   struct CD {
34
     int x;
35
     CD(int x):x(x){}
36
     CD(){}
37
```

```
int get()const{return x;}
   };
39
   CD operator*(const CD& a, const CD& b){return CD(mulmod(a.x,b.x));}
40
   CD operator+(const CD& a, const CD& b){return CD(addmod(a.x,b.x));}
   CD operator-(const CD& a, const CD& b){return CD(submod(a.x,b.x));}
   vector<int> rts(MAXN+9,-1);
   CD root(int n, bool inv){
    int r=rts[n]<0?rts[n]=pm(RT,(MOD-1)/n):rts[n];
     return CD(inv?pm(r,MOD-2):r);
47
48
   CD cp1[MAXN+9],cp2[MAXN+9];
   int R[MAXN+9]:
   void dft(CD* a, int n, bool inv){
     fore(i,0,n)if(R[i]<i)swap(a[R[i]],a[i]);
52
     for(int m=2;m<=n;m*=2){
       double z=2*pi/m*(inv?-1:1); // FFT
54
       CD wi=CD(cos(z),sin(z)); // FFT
       // CD wi=root(m.inv): // NTT
56
       for(int j=0; j<n; j+=m){
         CD w(1);
58
         for(int k=j,k2=j+m/2;k2<j+m;k++,k2++){</pre>
           CD u=a[k]; CD v=a[k2]*w; a[k]=u+v; a[k2]=u-v; w=w*wi;
60
61
       }
62
63
     if(inv)fore(i,0,n)a[i]/=n; // FFT
64
     //if(inv){ // NTT
65
     // CD z(pm(n,MOD-2)); // pm: modular exponentiation
66
     // fore(i,0,n)a[i]=a[i]*z;
67
     //}
68
69
   poly multiply(poly& p1, poly& p2){
70
     int n=p1.size()+p2.size()+1;
71
     int m=1,cnt=0;
72
     while(m<=n)m+=m,cnt++;
73
     fore(i,0,m){R[i]=0;fore(j,0,cnt)R[i]=(R[i]<<1)|((i>>j)&1);}
74
     fore(i,0,m)cp1[i]=0,cp2[i]=0;
75
     fore(i,0,p1.size())cp1[i]=p1[i];
76
     fore(i,0,p2.size())cp2[i]=p2[i];
     dft(cp1,m,false);dft(cp2,m,false);
     fore(i,0,m)cp1[i]=cp1[i]*cp2[i];
79
     dft(cp1,m,true);
```

```
poly res;
81
      n=2;
82
      fore(i,0,n)res.pb((l1)floor(cp1[i].real()+0.5)); // FFT
83
      //fore(i,0,n)res.pb(cp1[i].x); // NTT
84
      return res;
85
86
87
    char s[MAXN],t[MAXN],r[MAXN];
89
    int main(){
      int tn;
91
      scanf("%d", &tn);
92
      while(tn--){
93
        vector<int> a,b,c;
94
        scanf("%s%s",s,t);
95
        for(int i=0;s[i];++i)a.pb(s[i]-'0');reverse(a.begin(),a.end());
96
        for(int i=0;t[i];++i)b.pb(t[i]-'0');reverse(b.begin(),b.end());
97
        c=multiply(a,b);
98
        while(!c.empty()&&!c.back())c.pop_back();
99
        if(c.empty()){puts("0");continue;}
100
        int n=0;
101
        11 x=0;
102
        fore(i,0,c.size()){
103
          x+=c[i];
104
          r[n++]=x\%10;
105
          x/=10;
106
        }
107
        while(x){
108
          r[n++]=x%10;
109
          x/=10;
110
        }
111
        reverse(r,r+n);
112
        bool p=false;
113
        fore(i,0,n){
114
          putchar(r[i]+'0');
115
        }
116
        puts("");
117
118
      return 0;
119
120 }
```

4.25 Euler Totient Function

Es multiplicativa

```
void phi_1_to_n(int n) {
       vector<int> phi(n + 1);
2
3
       phi[0] = 0;
       phi[1] = 1;
4
       for (int i = 2; i \le n; i++)
5
           phi[i] = i - 1;
6
7
       for (int i = 2; i \le n; i++)
           for (int j = 2 * i; j \le n; j += i)
                  phi[j] -= phi[i];
10
11
12
   void phi_1_to_n(int n) {
13
       vector<int> phi(n + 1);
       for (int i = 0; i \le n; i++)
15
           phi[i] = i;
16
17
       for (int i = 2; i \le n; i++) {
18
           if (phi[i] == i) {
19
                for (int j = i; j \le n; j += i)
20
                    phi[j] -= phi[j] / i;
21
           }
22
       }
23
24 }
```

5 Geometry

6 Strings

6.1 Explode by token

```
//#include <sstream>

vector<string> explode(string const& s, char delim) {
 vector<string> result;
 istringstream iss(s);
 for (string token; getline(iss, token, delim);)
 {
 result.push_back(move(token));
 }
 return result;
```

```
11 |}
```

6.2 Multiple Hashings DS

```
struct multhash{
       unsigned long long int h1,h2;
2
       unsigned long long int alf[257];
3
       bool operator < (multhash b) const {</pre>
       if (h1 != b.h1) return h1 < b.h1;
       return h2 < b.h2;
7
     bool operator == (multhash b) const { return (h1== b.h1 && h2== b.h2)
     bool operator != (multhash b) const { return !(h1== b.h1 && h2== b.h2)
          ;}
   public:
10
       string s;
11
       multhash(){
12
           h1 = 0: h2 = 0:s = "":
13
           for(char l = 'a'; l <= 'z'; l++) alf [l] = l-'a'+1;
14
       }
15
       void innit(){
16
           unsigned long long int inf,p,op;
17
18
           inf = 999727999:
19
           p = 325255434; op = 325255434;
20
           for(char 1: s){
21
                h1+=(p*alf[1])%inf;
22
                p*=op;
23
                p%=inf;
24
25
26
           inf = 1070777777;
27
           p = 10018302; op = 10018302;
28
           for(char 1: s){
29
                h2+=(p*alf[1])%inf;
30
                p*=op;
31
                p%=inf;
32
33
       }
34
35
   //VALORES ALTERNATIVOS DE INF, LOG 17
  //666666555557777777
```

```
//974383618913296759
   //973006384792642181
   //953947941937929919
  //909090909090909091
  //VALORES PARA P, USAR PRIMOS MAYORES A |Alfabeto|
44 //31,47,53,61,79
                     6.3 Permute chars of string
void permute(string str){
     // Sort the string in lexicographically
     // ascennding order
     sort(str.begin(), str.end());
4
5
     // Keep printing next permutation while there
6
     // is next permutation
7
     do {
8
       cout<<str<<endl;</pre>
9
    } while (next_permutation(str.begin(), str.end()));
11 }
                 6.4 Longest common subsequence
1 //O(|te|*|pa|)
  //cambiar score para otros problemas, str all match = +2, miss/ins/del =
  //usar char que no este en el alfabeto para denotar del/ins
   string te,pa;
   long long int ninf = -10e13;
   long long int score(char a, char b){
       if(a=='*' || b=='*') return 0;
       if(a==b) return 1;
       return ninf;
9
10
   long long int lcs(){
       long long int** dp;te = "*"+te; pa = "*"+pa;
12
       long long int res = 0;
13
14
       dp = new long long int*[te.size()];
15
       for(int i = 0; i<te.size(); i++) dp[i] = new long long int[pa.size()</pre>
16
           ]();
17
       for(int r = 1; r < te.size(); r + + ){
18
```

38 //986143414027351997

nodeData* parent;

```
for(int c = 1; c<pa.size(); c++){</pre>
19
                                                                                     9
                dp[r][c] = dp[r-1][c-1]+score(te[r],pa[c]);
                                                                                            nodeData(bool protoTerminal, string protoWord){
                                                                                     10
20
                dp[r][c] = max(dp[r][c-1]+score(te[r],'*'),dp[r][c]);
                                                                                                terminal = protoTerminal;
                                                                                    11
21
                dp[r][c] = max(dp[r-1][c]+score('*',pa[c]),dp[r][c]);
                                                                                                if(terminal) word = protoWord;
^{22}
                                                                                     12
                                                                                                next.resize(ALPHABET_SIZE); next.assign(ALPHABET_SIZE,NULL);
                                                                                     13
23
       }
                                                                                                fallBack = NULL;
24
                                                                                    14
                                                                                                outputLink = NULL;
25
                                                                                     15
       return dp[te.size()-1][pa.size()-1];
                                                                                                parent = NULL;
26
                                                                                     16
                                                                                            }
27
                                                                                     17
                                                                                        };
                                                                                     18
                                 6.5 KMP
                                                                                     19
                                                                                    20
  string T,P;
                                                                                        class AhoCorasick{
                                                                                    21
   int bt[MAXN];
                                                                                            vector<string> dictionary;
                                                                                    22
   //0(|Text|+|Pattern|)
                                                                                            nodeData* root;
                                                                                    23
   void KMPpre(){
                                                                                    24
       int i = 0, j = -1; bt[0] = -1;
5
                                                                                            void addWord(string word){
                                                                                    25
       while(i<P.size()){</pre>
6
                                                                                                //not sure what accomplishes tho
                                                                                    26
           while(j \ge 0 \&\& P[i]!=P[(j \ge 0?j:0)]) j = bt[j];
                                                                                                assert(word.size() > 0):
                                                                                    27
           i++; j++; bt[i] = j;
8
                                                                                                nodeData* curr = root;
       }
9
                                                                                    29
   }
10
                                                                                                for(char letter: word){
   int kmp(){
11
                                                                                                     if(curr->next[letter] == NULL) curr->next[letter] = new
                                                                                    31
       int res =0, i = 0, j = 0;
12
                                                                                                         nodeData(false,"");
       while(i<T.size()){</pre>
13
                                                                                    32
           while(j \ge 0 \&\& T[i] != P[(j \ge 0?j:0)]) j = bt[j];
14
                                                                                                     curr->next[letter]->parent = curr;
                                                                                     33
           i++; j++;
15
                                                                                                     curr = curr->next[letter];
                                                                                    34
           if(j==P.size()){//match, do anything
16
                                                                                                }
                                                                                     35
                res++; j = bt[j];
17
                                                                                    36
18
                                                                                                curr->terminal = true:
                                                                                    37
       }
19
                                                                                                curr->word = word;
                                                                                    38
       return res;
20
                                                                                            }
                                                                                    39
21 | }
                                                                                     40
                                  Aho Corasick
                                                                                    41
                                                                                            void buildFallBack(){
                                                                                    42
   #define ALPHABET_SIZE 255
                                                                                     43
                                                                                                //the suffix link an arbitrary node is the first suffix link
   struct nodeData{
                                                                                     44
2
                                                                                                     that has an outgoing edge labeled as the edge that lead to
       bool terminal:
3
                                                                                                     the original node
       string word;
4
                                                                                                //node and the edge that lead to it
       vector<nodeData*> next:
                                                                                    45
                                                                                                queue<pair<nodeData*, char>> fringe;
       nodeData* outputLink;
                                                                                     46
                                                                                                pair<nodeData*, char> value;
       nodeData* fallBack;
                                                                                    47
                                                                                                fringe.push({root, 'x'});
```

48

```
queue<nodeData*> fringe;
                                                                                      89
49
                                                                                                 nodeData* curr;
                                                                                     90
50
           nodeData* fallBack;
51
                                                                                     91
           nodeData* curr;
                                                                                                 fringe.push(root);
52
                                                                                     92
           char letter;
53
                                                                                      93
           while(fringe.size()>0){
                                                                                                 while(fringe.size()>0){
                                                                                      94
54
                value = fringe.front(); fringe.pop();
                                                                                                      curr = fringe.front(); fringe.pop();
                                                                                      95
55
                                                                                                      for(int 1 = 0; 1<ALPHABET_SIZE; 1++){</pre>
                curr = value.first;
56
                                                                                      96
                letter = value.second;
                                                                                                          if(curr->next[1] != NULL) fringe.push(curr->next[1]);
57
                                                                                      97
58
                                                                                      98
                //ads its descendants into the fringe
59
                                                                                     99
                for(int 1 = 0; 1<ALPHABET_SIZE; 1++){</pre>
                                                                                                      curr->outputLink = NULL;
                                                                                     100
                    if(curr->next[1] != NULL) fringe.push({curr->next[1],1})
                                                                                                      if(curr->fallBack->terminal){
                                                                                     101
61
                                                                                                          curr->outputLink = curr->fallBack;
                                                                                     102
                }
                                                                                                      }else{
                                                                                     103
62
                                                                                                          curr->outputLink = curr->fallBack->outputLink;
63
                                                                                     104
                                                                                                      }
64
                                                                                     105
                //The root always falls back to itself
                                                                                                 }
65
                                                                                     106
                if(curr == root){
                                                                                             }
                                                                                     107
66
                    curr->fallBack = root;
                                                                                             public:
                                                                                     108
67
                                                                                             AhoCorasick(vector<string> protoDictionary){
68
                                                                                     109
                                                                                                 dictionary = protoDictionary;
                    continue;
69
                                                                                     110
                }
                                                                                                 root = new nodeData(false, "");
                                                                                     111
70
                //Every direct child of the root has the root as their
                                                                                     112
71
                    fallBack
                                                                                                 for(string word: dictionary) addWord(word);
                                                                                     113
                if(curr->parent == root){
                                                                                     114
72
                    curr->fallBack = root;
                                                                                                 buildFallBack();
                                                                                     115
73
                                                                                                 buildOutputLink();
                    continue;
                                                                                     116
74
                }
                                                                                             }
                                                                                     117
75
                                                                                     118
76
                fallBack = curr->parent->fallBack;
77
                                                                                     119
                while(fallBack != root && fallBack->next[letter] == NULL){
                                                                                             void search(string text){
78
                                                                                     120
                    fallBack = fallBack->fallBack:
                                                                                                 nodeData* curr = root;
                                                                                     121
79
                }
                                                                                                 nodeData* parallelMatch;
                                                                                     122
80
                                                                                                 for(char letter: text){
                                                                                     123
81
                if(fallBack->next[letter]) fallBack = fallBack->next[letter
                                                                                                      //ensures that the current node has a next with label '
82
                                                                                     124
                    ];
                                                                                                          letter'
                                                                                                      4of
                                                                                     125
83
                                                                                                          if(curr->next[letter] != NULL) break;
                curr->fallBack = fallBack;
                                                                                     126
84
           }
                                                                                                          curr = curr->fallBack;
                                                                                     127
85
       }
                                                                                                      }while(curr != root);
86
                                                                                     128
87
                                                                                     129
       void buildOutputLink(){
                                                                                                      if(curr->next[letter] != NULL) curr = curr->next[letter];
88
                                                                                     130
```

```
131
132
133
                 if(curr->terminal){
134
                     //cout<<curr->word<<endl;
135
136
                 parallelMatch = curr->outputLink;
137
                 while(parallelMatch != NULL){
138
                     //cout<<parallelMatch->word<<endl;</pre>
139
                     parallelMatch = parallelMatch->outputLink;
140
                 }
141
142
        }
143
144
145
146
   Huge shoutout to colin james, the best resource on this algorithm I've
        found thus far:
   https://compiler.club/aho-corasick/
   */
149
```

6.7 Suffix Array

```
1 //se asume que la longitud de la cadena sera menor a 10**6, modificar el
        ub a discrecion
  #define ub 1000000LL
   //pot de ub times two
   #define ccd 12
   //metodos v structs auxiliares para el suffix array
   struct sufd{int id;long long int t;};
   int getndigit(long long int num, int d){
8
       while(d--) num/=10LL;
9
       return (int) (num%10LL);
10
11
   void radixSort(vector<sufd>& arr){
12
       int count[10]; int n = arr.size();
13
       vector<sufd> aux(n):
14
       for(int d = 0: d < ccd: d++){
15
           for(int i = 0; i<10; i++) count[i] = 0;
16
           for(int i = 0; i<n; i++) count[getndigit(arr[i].t,d)]++;</pre>
17
           for(int i = 1; i<10; i++) count[i]+=count[i-1];</pre>
18
           for(int i = n-1; i > = 0; i--){
19
```

```
count[getndigit(arr[i].t,d)]--;
20
                aux[count[getndigit(arr[i].t,d)]] = arr[i];
21
22
           for(int i = 0; i<n; i++) arr[i] = aux[i];
23
       }
24
25
   //El suffix array mismo, agregar caracter menor al alfabeto al final de
   string T,P;
   int* sa,*lcest;
   int stsize;
   void makesa(){
       int n = T.size():
31
       sa = new int[n+1](); int* ra = new int[2*n+2]();
32
       for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){sa[i] = i; ra[i] = T[i];}
33
34
       sufd aux;vector<sufd> arr(n);
35
       for(int k = 1; k < n; k = 2){
           arr.clear():
37
           for(int i = 0; i < n; i + +){
                aux.id = sa[i]; aux.t = ra[sa[i]]; aux.t*=ub; aux.t += ra[sa[i]]
39
                    ]+k]:
                arr.push_back(aux);
40
41
           //en caso de TLE calar con STL sort
42
           radixSort(arr);
43
           sa[0] = arr[0].id; ra[sa[0]] = 0;
44
           for(int i = 1; i < n; i++){
45
                sa[i] = arr[i].id;
46
                ra[sa[i]] = ra[sa[i-1]]+1;
47
                if(arr[i].t == arr[i-1].t) ra[sa[i]]--;
48
49
           if(ra[sa[n-1]]==n-1) break;
50
51
       delete∏ra:
52
   }
53
   void makelce(){
54
       int n = T.size();
55
       int* lce = new int[n+2]();
       int* rank = new int[n+2]();
       for(int i = 0; i<n; i++) rank[sa[i]] = i;
58
59
       int curr = 0;
60
```

```
for(int i= 0; i<n; i++){
61
                                                                                      101
            if(rank[i]==0) continue;
                                                                                      102
62
            for(int j = max(curr-1,0); j+max(i,sa[rank[i]-1])<n; j++){</pre>
                                                                                      103
63
                if(T[i+j] == T[sa[rank[i]-1]+j]) curr = j;
64
                if(T[i+j]!=T[sa[rank[i]-1]+j]){curr = j-1; break;}
                                                                                      104
65
66
            curr++;lce[i] = curr;
                                                                                      106
67
        }
                                                                                      107
68
69
        int p = 1; while(p \le n) p = 2; stsize = 2 p - 1;
                                                                                      109
70
        lcest = new int[stsize+2]();
71
       for(int i= p-1; i-(p-1)<n; i++) lcest[i] = lce[sa[i-(p-1)]];
72
       for(int i = p-2; i>=0; i--) lcest[i] = min(lcest[2*i+1],lcest[2*i +
73
            21):
        delete[] lce; delete[] rank;
74
75
   int recque(int 1, int r, int sti, int stil, int stir){
76
        if(stir<l || stil>r) return ub;
77
        if(l<=stil && stir<=r) return lcest[sti]:</pre>
78
        int stim = stil+stir; stim/=2;
79
        return min(recque(1,r,sti*2+1,stil,stim),recque(1,r,sti*2+2,stim+1,
80
            stir));
81
   int getlce(int 1, int r){
82
        if(1>r) return 0;
83
        return recque(1,r,0,0,stsize/2);
84
85
    int buscarRec(int 1, int r,int lcp,int eas){
86
        if(1>r) return -1;
87
        int m = (1+r)/2;
                                                                                         };
88
                                                                                       8
       //string curr = T.substr(sa[m],T.size()-sa[m]);
89
        int lce = (eas>m?getlce(m+1,eas):getlce(eas+1,m));
90
        if(lce>lcp){
91
            if(eas<m) return buscarRec(m+1,r,lcp,eas);</pre>
92
            if(eas>m) return buscarRec(1,m-1,lcp,eas);
93
        }
94
        if(lce<lcp){</pre>
95
            if(eas>m) return buscarRec(m+1,r,lcp,eas);
96
                                                                                      15
            if(eas<m) return buscarRec(1,m-1,lcp,eas);</pre>
97
                                                                                      16
        }
98
                                                                                      17
99
                                                                                      18
       for(int i = lcp,n = T.size(); sa[m]+i<n && i<P.size(); i++){if(P[i</pre>
100
                                                                                      19
            ]!=T[sa[m]+i]) break; lcp++;}
                                                                                      20
```

```
if(lcp == P.size()) return m;
       if(l==r) return -1;
       return (P[lcp]>T[sa[m]+lcp]?buscarRec(m+1,r,lcp,m):buscarRec(1,m-1,
           lcp,m));
int buscar(){
       int n = T.size();
       if(P.size()>n) return -1;
       return buscarRec(1,n-1,0,0);
   //CODIGO DE 100 LINEAS, TE HE FALLADO MarcosK
   //Uso: lee T, agregar signo dolar, llama makesa(); makelce(); lee P para
        despues buscar()
//delete[] sa; delete[] lcest; cuando leas de nuevo T
| //0(|T| \log(|T|))  preprocesamiento, O(|P| + \log **2(|T|)) cada busqueda
114 //Buscar devuelve un indice cualquiera de sa tal que el sufijo denotado
       tenga P como prefijo
115 //Se puede hacer mas corto?
```

6.8 STL Suffix Array

```
1 //se asume que la longitud de la cadena sera menor a 10**6, modificar el
        ub a discrecion
2 #define ub 1000000LL
  //pot de ub times two
  #define ccd 12
  //metodos y structs auxiliares para el suffix array
  struct sufd{int id;long long int t;
      bool operator<(const sufd b) const{return t<b.t;}</pre>
9 //El suffix array mismo, agregar caracter menor al alfabeto al final de
10 string T,P;
  int* sa,*lcest;
  int stsize;
  void makesa(){
      int n = T.size();
      sa = new int[n+1](); int* ra = new int[2*n+2]();
      for(int i = 0; i<n; i++){sa[i] = i; ra[i] = T[i];}
       sufd aux;vector<sufd> arr(n);
      for(int k = 1; k < n; k = 2){
           arr.clear();
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
                                                                                            int stim = stil+stir: stim/=2:
                                                                                     62
21
                                                                                            return min(recque(1,r,sti*2+1,stil,stim),recque(1,r,sti*2+2,stim+1,
                aux.id = sa[i]; aux.t = ra[sa[i]];aux.t*=ub;aux.t += ra[sa[i
                                                                                     63
^{22}
                    ]+k]:
                                                                                                 stir));
                arr.push_back(aux);
                                                                                    64
23
           }
                                                                                        int getlce(int 1, int r){
24
                                                                                            if(1>r) return 0;
           //en caso de TLE calar con STL sort
25
           sort(arr.begin(),arr.end());
                                                                                            return recque(1,r,0,0,stsize/2);
                                                                                     67
26
           sa[0] = arr[0].id; ra[sa[0]] = 0;
                                                                                        }
                                                                                     68
27
           for(int i = 1; i < n; i++){
                                                                                        int buscarRec(int 1, int r,int lcp,int eas){
28
                sa[i] = arr[i].id;
                                                                                            if(l>r) return -1;
29
                ra[sa[i]] = ra[sa[i-1]]+1;
                                                                                            int m = (1+r)/2;
30
                                                                                    71
                                                                                            //string curr = T.substr(sa[m],T.size()-sa[m]);
                if(arr[i].t == arr[i-1].t) ra[sa[i]]--;
31
                                                                                            int lce = (eas>m?getlce(m+1,eas):getlce(eas+1,m));
           }
32
                                                                                    73
           if(ra[sa[n-1]]==n-1) break;
                                                                                            if(lce>lcp){
                                                                                     74
33
       }
                                                                                                 if(eas<m) return buscarRec(m+1,r,lcp,eas);</pre>
                                                                                     75
34
       delete[]ra;
                                                                                                 if(eas>m) return buscarRec(1,m-1,lcp,eas);
35
                                                                                            }
36
                                                                                    77
   void makelce(){
                                                                                            if(lce<lcp){</pre>
37
       int n = T.size():
                                                                                                 if(eas>m) return buscarRec(m+1,r,lcp,eas);
                                                                                     79
38
                                                                                                if(eas<m) return buscarRec(1,m-1,lcp,eas);</pre>
       int* lce = new int[n+2]();
39
       int* rank = new int[n+2]();
                                                                                            }
                                                                                     81
40
       for(int i = 0; i<n; i++) rank[sa[i]] = i;</pre>
41
                                                                                     82
                                                                                            for(int i = lcp,n = T.size(); sa[m]+i<n && i<P.size(); i++){if(P[i</pre>
                                                                                     83
42
       int curr = 0;
                                                                                                 ]!=T[sa[m]+i]) break; lcp++;}
43
       for(int i= 0; i<n; i++){
                                                                                            if(lcp == P.size()) return m;
                                                                                     84
44
           if(rank[i]==0) continue;
                                                                                            if(l==r) return -1;
                                                                                     85
45
           for(int j = max(curr-1,0); j+max(i,sa[rank[i]-1])<n; j++){</pre>
                                                                                            return (P[lcp]>T[sa[m]+lcp]?buscarRec(m+1,r,lcp,m):buscarRec(1,m-1,
                                                                                     86
46
                if(T[i+j] == T[sa[rank[i]-1]+j]) curr = j;
                                                                                                 lcp,m));
47
               if(T[i+j]!=T[sa[rank[i]-1]+j]){curr = j-1; break;}
                                                                                     87
48
           }
                                                                                        int buscar(){
49
           curr++;lce[i] = curr;
                                                                                            int n = T.size();
                                                                                     89
50
       }
                                                                                            if(P.size()>n) return -1;
51
                                                                                     90
                                                                                            return buscarRec(1,n-1,0,0);
                                                                                    91
52
       int p = 1; while(p \le n) p = 2; stsize = 2 \cdot p - 1;
                                                                                     92
53
       lcest = new int[stsize+2]();
                                                                                        pair<int,int> primeraYUltimaOc(){
54
       for(int i= p-1; i-(p-1)<n; i++) lcest[i] = lce[sa[i-(p-1)]];
                                                                                            int sai = buscar();
                                                                                     94
55
       for(int i = p-2; i>=0; i--) lcest[i] = min(lcest[2*i+1],lcest[2*i +
                                                                                            pair<int,int>res = {sai,sai};
                                                                                     95
56
                                                                                            if(sai==-1) return res:
           21):
                                                                                     96
       delete[] lce; delete[] rank;
                                                                                    97
57
                                                                                     98
                                                                                            int l,r,m;
58
   int recque(int 1, int r, int sti, int stil, int stir){
59
                                                                                    99
       if(stir<l || stil>r) return ub;
                                                                                            r = sai-1; l = 0;
                                                                                    100
60
       if(l<=stil && stir<=r) return lcest[sti];</pre>
                                                                                            while(l<=r){</pre>
                                                                                    101
61
```

```
m = (1+r)/2:
102
            if(getlce(m+1,sai)>=P.size()){
103
                res.first = m; r = m-1;
104
            }else{
105
                1 = m+1;
106
107
108
        l = sai+1; r = T.size()-1;
109
        while(l<=r){</pre>
110
            m = (1+r)/2;
111
            if(getlce(sai+1,m)>=P.size()){
112
                res.second = m; l = m+1;
113
            }else{
114
                r = m-1:
115
            }
116
        }
117
118
        return res;
119
    //CODIGO DE 100 LINEAS. TE HE FALLADO MarcosK
120
    //Uso: lee T, agregar signo dolar, llama makesa(); makelce(); lee P para
121
         despues buscar()
    //delete[] sa; delete[] lcest; cuando leas de nuevo T
    //O(|T| \log(|T|)) preprocesamiento, O(|P|+\log**2(|T|)) cada busqueda
123
    //Buscar devuelve un indice cualquiera de sa tal que el sufijo denotado
        tenga P como prefijo
125 //Se puede hacer mas corto?
```

7 Clasicos

7.1 Job scheduling

7.1.1 One machine, linear penalty

```
return a.tiempo * b.penalty < a.penalty * b.tiempo;</pre>
9
10 }
                       7.1.2 One machine, deadlines
1 //calcula la maxima cantidad de jobs que se pueden hacer dados sus
       deadlines y duraciones en O(n log n)
2 struct Job {
       int deadline, duration, idx;
4
       bool operator<(Job o) const {</pre>
5
           return deadline < o.deadline;</pre>
6
7
   };
8
   vector<int> compute_schedule(vector<Job> jobs) {
       sort(jobs.begin(), jobs.end());
10
11
       set<pair<int,int>> s;
12
       vector<int> schedule;
13
       for (int i = jobs.size()-1; i >= 0; i--) {
14
           int t = jobs[i].deadline - (i ? jobs[i-1].deadline : 0);
15
           s.insert(make_pair(jobs[i].duration, jobs[i].idx));
16
           while (t && !s.empty()) {
17
                auto it = s.begin();
18
                if (it->first <= t) {</pre>
19
                    t -= it->first;
20
                    schedule.push_back(it->second);
21
                } else {
22
                    s.insert(make_pair(it->first - t, it->second));
23
                    t = 0;
24
25
                s.erase(it);
26
           }
27
28
       return schedule;
29
30 }
                         7.1.3 One machine, profit
1 // Dado n Jobs y su profit, calcula cual es el mayor profit que se puede
        obtener en O(n^2)
struct Job{int start, finish, profit;};
  | bool jobComparataor(Job s1, Job s2){return (s1.finish < s2.finish);}
4 // Find the latest job (in sorted array) that doesn't
```

```
5 // conflict with the job[i]. If there is no compatible job,
  // then it returns -1.
   vector <Job> arr;
   int* memo:
   int latestNonConflict( int i){
     for (int j = i - 1; j >= 0; j--)
       if (arr[j].finish <= arr[i - 1].start)</pre>
         return j;
12
     return -1;
13
14
   // A recursive function that returns the maximum possible
   // profit from given array of jobs. The array of jobs must
   // be sorted according to finish time.
   int findMaxProfitRec( int n){
     // Base case
19
     if (n == 1) return arr[n - 1].profit;
20
       if (memo[n]>=0) return memo[n];
21
     // Find profit when current job is included
22
     int inclProf = arr[n - 1].profit;
23
     int i = latestNonConflict(n);
24
     if (i != -1) inclProf += findMaxProfitRec( i + 1);
25
26
     // Find profit when current job is excluded
27
     int exclProf = findMaxProfitRec( n - 1);
28
29
     return memo[n]=max(inclProf, exclProf);
30
31
32
   // The main function that returns the maximum possible
33
   // profit from given array of jobs
   int findMaxProfit( int n){
     sort(arr.begin(),arr.end(), jobComparataor);
     return findMaxProfitRec(n):
37
38 | }
                      7.1.4 Two machines, min time
   //Obtiene el ordenamiento optimo de Jobs en dos maquinas en O(n log n)
```

```
//Obtiene el ordenamiento optimo de Jobs en dos maquinas en O(n log n)
struct Job {
   int a, b, idx;
   bool operator<(Job o) const {return min(a, b) < min(o.a, o.b);}
};
vector<Job> johnsons_rule(vector<Job> jobs) {
```

```
sort(jobs.begin(), jobs.end());
7
       vector<Job> a, b;
8
       for (Job j : jobs) {
9
           if (j.a < j.b)
                a.push_back(j);
11
           else
12
                b.push_back(j);
13
14
       a.insert(a.end(), b.rbegin(), b.rend());
15
       return a;
16
   }
17
18
   pair<int, int> finish_times(vector<Job> const& jobs) {
       int t1 = 0, t2 = 0;
20
       for (Job j : jobs) {
21
           t1 += j.a;
           t2 = \max(t2, t1) + j.b;
23
24
       return make_pair(t1, t2);
25
```

8 Flow

8.1 Dinic, thx GGDem

```
#define pb push_back
   #define mp make_pair
   #define fst first
   #define snd second
   #define ALL(s) s.begin(),s.end()
   #define SZ(x) int((x).size())
   #define fore(i,a,b) for(int i=a,to=b;i<to;++i)</pre>
   using namespace std;
   typedef long long 11;
10
   #define INF (1LL<<62)
   // Min cut: nodes with dist>=0 vs nodes with dist<0
   // Matching MVC: left nodes with dist<0 + right nodes with dist>0
   struct Dinic{
14
     int nodes,src,dst;
15
     vector<int> dist,q,work;
16
     struct edge {int to,rev;ll f,cap;};
17
     vector<vector<edge>> g;
18
```

```
Dinic(int x):nodes(x),g(x),dist(x),q(x),work(x){}
19
     void add_edge(int s, int t, ll cap){
20
       g[s].pb((edge){t,SZ(g[t]),0,cap});
21
       g[t].pb((edge){s,SZ(g[s])-1,0,0});
22
23
     bool dinic_bfs(){
24
       fill(ALL(dist),-1);dist[src]=0;
25
       int qt=0;q[qt++]=src;
26
       for(int qh=0;qh<qt;qh++){</pre>
27
         int u=q[qh];
28
         fore(i,0,SZ(g[u])){
29
           edge &e=g[u][i];int v=g[u][i].to;
30
           if(dist[v]<0&&e.f<e.cap)dist[v]=dist[u]+1,q[qt++]=v;
31
         }
32
       }
33
       return dist[dst]>=0;
34
35
     11 dinic_dfs(int u, ll f){
36
       if(u==dst)return f:
37
       for(int &i=work[u];i<SZ(g[u]);i++){</pre>
38
         edge &e=g[u][i];
39
         if(e.cap<=e.f)continue;</pre>
40
         int v=e.to;
41
         if(dist[v]==dist[u]+1){
42
           11 df=dinic_dfs(v,min(f,e.cap-e.f));
43
           if(df>0){e.f+=df;g[v][e.rev].f-=df;return df;}
44
        }
45
       }
46
       return 0;
47
48
     ll max_flow(int _src, int _dst){
49
       src=_src;dst=_dst;
50
       ll result=0:
51
       while(dinic bfs()){
52
         fill(ALL(work),0);
53
         while(ll delta=dinic_dfs(src,INF))result+=delta;
54
       }
55
       return result:
56
     }
57
58
59
          -----SOLBEGIN-----
  int main() {
```

```
ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false); cout.tie(NULL); cin.tie(NULL);
62
       //l set.r set
63
       int n,m;
64
       cin>>n>>m;
65
       m+=n;
66
       Dinic d(n+m+2);
       for(int i = 1; i<=n; i++) d.add_edge(0,i,1);</pre>
       for(int i = n+1; i<=m; i++) d.add_edge(i,m+1,1);</pre>
70
       int fin,q;
       for(int i = 1; i<=n; i++){
72
           cin>>q;
73
           while(q--){
74
               cin>>fin:
75
               d.add_edge(i,n+fin,1);
76
           }
77
       }
78
       int res =d.max_flow(0,m+1);
80
      //how many were left unmatched
       cout<<m-res<<endl;
82
   }
83
            -----EOSOLUTION-----
```

9 Miscellaneous

9.1 pbds (Ordered set)

```
| #include "bits/stdc++.h"
#include <bits/extc++.h>
   using namespace __gnu_pbds;
   using namespace std;
   typedef tree<pair<int,int>, null_type,less<pair<int,int>>, rb_tree_tag,
       tree_order_statistics_node_update> ost;
   using namespace std;
   int main(){
       ost arbol;
       int n = 5:
9
       for(int id = 1; id<=n; id++)</pre>
10
           for(int val = 0; val<n; val++)</pre>
11
               arbol.insert({val,id});
12
       //te da el valor mas pequenio, en caso de empate te da el del id mas
13
            pequenio
```

9.2 Bit Manipulation

```
#include "bits/stdc++.h"
   using namespace std;
   #define endl '\n'
   int main() {
     ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false); cout.tie(NULL); cin.tie(NULL);
7
     //Se representan bitmasks de 30 a 62 bits
8
     //usando signed int y signed long long int
     //para evitar problemas con el complemento de dos
10
     signed int a, b;
     //para multiplicar un numero por dos solo es necesario aplicar un
     // shifteo de sus bits a la izquierda
     a = 1;
     a = a << 3;
15
     cout << a << endl:</pre>
16
     //para dividir un numero entre dos es necesario aplicar un
17
     //shifteo a la derecha
18
     a = 32:
19
     a = a >> 3;
20
     cout << a << endl;</pre>
21
     //para encender el bit n de a, solo hay que igualar a = a \mid pow(2,n-1)
22
     //prende el tercer bit
23
     a = 1;
24
     b = 1 << 2;
25
     a = a \mid b;
26
     cout << a << endl;</pre>
27
     //para apagar el bit n de a, solo hay que a \&= \text{pow}(2,n-1)
28
     //prende el tercer bit
29
     a = 5:
30
     b = 1 << 2;
31
     a &= ~b;
32
     cout << a << endl;</pre>
33
     //para revisar si el bit n de a esta encendido
34
     //revisa si el tercer bit esta encendido
35
```

```
a = 5:
     b = 1 << 2;
37
     a = a \& b;
38
     cout << (a?"SI":"NO") << endl;</pre>
     //para volter el bit n de a, solo hay que igualar a = a ^{\circ} pow(2,n-1)
40
     //apaga el tercer bit
41
     a = 5;
42
     b = 1 << 2;
43
     a = a \hat{b};
     cout << a << endl;</pre>
     //para obtener el bit menos significativo que esta encendido a& -a
46
47
     cout << \log 2(a \& ((-1) * a))+1 << endl;
    //para prender todos los bits hasta n
     a = (1 << 4) - 1;
     cout << a << endl;</pre>
   }
52
      -----EOSOLUTION-----
 1 #include "bits/stdc++.h"
   using namespace std;
   #define endl '\n'
   #pragma GCC optimize("03")
   #pragma GCC target("popcnt")
   //no usar con visual c++
   //solo con g++ like compilers
   int main() {
     ios_base::sync_with_stdio(false); cout.tie(NULL); cin.tie(NULL);
     signed long long int a, b, n;
     //Obtain the remainder (modulo) of a when it is divided by n (n is a
12
         power of 2)
     a = 15; n = 8-1;
13
     a &= n;
14
     cout << a_{n,u}a_{-1}15, n_{-2}2^3" << endl;
     cout << a << endl;</pre>
16
     //Apaga el bit menos significativo de a
17
     a = 14:
18
     b = (a \& ((-1) * a));
     a &= ~b:
     cout << a << endl;</pre>
     //enciende el ultimo cero de a
     a = 9;
23
```

```
b = a:
^{24}
     b = (b & ((-1) * b));
^{25}
     a = a \mid b;
26
     cout << a<<endl;</pre>
27
     //contar bits encendidos en a
28
     cout << __builtin_popcount(a)<<endl;</pre>
29
     //checar la paridad de a
30
     cout << (_builtin_parity(a) ? "IMPAR" : "PAR") << endl;</pre>
31
     //contar leading zeroes en a
32
     cout << __builtin_clz(a)<<endl;</pre>
33
     //contar 9, trailling zeroes en a
     cout << __builtin_ctz(a)<<endl;</pre>
35
36
                -----EOSOLUTION-----
```

10 Testing

10.1 Gen and AutoRun testcases

10.1.1 Gen.cpp

```
|#include <iostream>
   #include <string.h>
   #include <random>
   #include <chrono>
   using namespace std;
   //args nombreDelEjecutable, seed, len
  int main (int argc, char **argv) {
       // argv is an array of strings
8
       // atoi is a C function for converting a string into an int
9
       mt19937 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count());
10
       srand(atoi(argv[1])); // srand sets the random seed
11
       int n = atoi(argv[2]);
12
       int d = rng()\%n; d++;
13
       string test = "";
14
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
15
           test+= 'a'+(rng()%26);
16
       }
17
       cout<<test<<"""<<d<<endl;
18
19 }
```

10.1.2 Stress testing

```
g++ -std=c++14 gen.cpp -o gen
```

```
g++ -std=c++14 lazy.cpp -v -o lazy
3 g++ -std=c++14 lazyn.cpp -v -o lazyn
  for i in 'seq 1 $1'; do
       # prints the current test number
       # I like to do this so I can see progress is being made
       #chmod +x test.sh
       echo $i
       ./gen $i $((1 + i%14)) > input.txt #pasa al generador una longitud
9
           entre 1 y 14, para hacer operaciones matematicas, usar $((a+b))
       ./lazy < input.txt > output.txt
       ./lazyn < input.txt > answer.txt
11
12
       diff output.txt answer.txt || break
13
14 done
```

10.1.3 Autorun

```
g++ -std=c++14 gen.cpp -o gen
  g++ -std=c++14 lazy.cpp -v -o lazy
  for i in 'seq 1 $1'; do
       # prints the current test number
       # I like to do this so I can see progress is being made
5
      #chmod +x test.sh
       echo $i
8
       ./gen i (1 + i/14) > input.txt
9
       ./lazy < i${i}.txt > o${i}.txt
10
11
       diff a${i}.txt o${i}.txt || break
13 done
```

10.2 Highly Composite Numbers

Particularly useful when testing number theoretical solutions.

```
1 | 1
                       1
  2
                       2
                                        2
2
  4
                                        2^2
  6
                                        2*3
5 12
                                        2^2*3
  24
                                        2^3*3
  36
                       9
                                        2^2*3^2
  48
                       10
                                        2^4*3
                       12
  60
                                        2^2*3*5
9
10 120
                                        2^3*3*5
```

11	180	18	2^2*3^2*5	54	43243200	672	2^6*3^3*5^2*7*11*13
12	240	20	2^4*3*5	55	61261200	720	2^4*3^2*5^2*7*11*13*17
13	360	24	2^3*3^2*5	56	73513440	768	2^5*3^3*5*7*11*13*17
14	720	30	2^4*3^2*5	57	110270160	800	2^4*3^4*5*7*11*13*17
15	840	32	2^3*3*5*7	58	122522400	864	2^5*3^2*5^2*7*11*13*17
16	1260	36	2^2*3^2*5*7	59	147026880	896	2^6*3^3*5*7*11*13*17
17	1680	40	2^4*3*5*7	60	183783600	960	2^4*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17
18	2520	48	2^3*3^2*5*7	61	245044800	1008	2^6*3^2*5^2*7*11*13*17
19	5040	60	2^4*3^2*5*7	62	294053760	1024	2^7*3^3*5*7*11*13*17
20	7560	64	2^3*3^3*5*7	63	367567200	1152	2^5*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17
21	10080	72	2^5*3^2*5*7	64	551350800	1200	2^4*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17
22	15120	80	2^4*3^3*5*7	65	698377680	1280	2^4*3^3*5*7*11*13*17*19
23	20160	84	2^6*3^2*5*7	66	735134400	1344	2^6*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17
24	25200	90	2^4*3^2*5^2*7	67	1102701600	1440	2^5*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17
25	27720	96	2^3*3^2*5*7*11	68	1396755360	1536	2^5*3^3*5*7*11*13*17*19
26	45360	100	2^4*3^4*5*7	69	2095133040	1600	2^4*3^4*5*7*11*13*17*19
27	50400	108	2^5*3^2*5^2*7	70	2205403200	1680	2^6*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17
28	55440	120	2^4*3^2*5*7*11	71	2327925600	1728	2^5*3^2*5^2*7*11*13*17*19
29	83160	128	2^3*3^3*5*7*11	72	2793510720	1792	2^6*3^3*5*7*11*13*17*19
30	110880	144	2^5*3^2*5*7*11	73	3491888400	1920	2^4*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17*19
31	166320	160	2^4*3^3*5*7*11	74	4655851200	2016	2^6*3^2*5^2*7*11*13*17*19
32	221760	168	2^6*3^2*5*7*11	75	5587021440	2048	2^7*3^3*5*7*11*13*17*19
33	277200	180	2^4*3^2*5^2*7*11	76	6983776800	2304	2^5*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17*19
34	332640	192	2^5*3^3*5*7*11	77	10475665200	2400	2^4*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17*19
35	498960	200	2^4*3^4*5*7*11	78	13967553600	2688	2^6*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17*19
36	554400	216	2^5*3^2*5^2*7*11	79	20951330400	2880	2^5*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17*19
37	665280	224	2^6*3^3*5*7*11	80	27935107200	3072	2^7*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17*19
38	720720	240	2^4*3^2*5*7*11*13	81	41902660800	3360	2^6*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17*19
39	1081080	256	2^3*3^3*5*7*11*13	82	48886437600	3456	2^5*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19
40	1441440	288	2^5*3^2*5*7*11*13	83	64250746560	3584	2^6*3^3*5*7*11*13*17*19*23
41	2162160	320	2^4*3^3*5*7*11*13	84	73329656400	3600	2^4*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19
42	2882880	336	2^6*3^2*5*7*11*13	85	80313433200	3840	2^4*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23
43	3603600	360	2^4*3^2*5^2*7*11*13	86	97772875200	4032	2^6*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19
44	4324320	384	2^5*3^3*5*7*11*13	87	128501493120	4096	2^7*3^3*5*7*11*13*17*19*23
45	6486480	400	2^4*3^4*5*7*11*13	88	146659312800	4320	2^5*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19
46	7207200	432	2^5*3^2*5^2*7*11*13	89	160626866400	4608	2^5*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23
47	8648640	448	2^6*3^3*5*7*11*13	90	240940299600	4800	2^4*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23
48	10810800	480	2^4*3^3*5^2*7*11*13	91	293318625600	5040	2^6*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19
49	14414400	504	2^6*3^2*5^2*7*11*13	92	321253732800	5376	2^6*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23
50	17297280	512	2^7*3^3*5*7*11*13	93	481880599200	5760	2^5*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23
51	21621600	576	2^5*3^3*5^2*7*11*13	94	642507465600	6144	2^7*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23
52	32432400	600	2^4*3^4*5^2*7*11*13		963761198400	6720	2^6*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23
53	36756720	640	2^4*3^3*5*7*11*13*17	96	1124388064800	6912	2^5*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23

97	1606268664000	7168	2^6*3^3*5^3*7*11*13*17*19*23
98	1686582097200	7200	2^4*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23
99	1927522396800	7680	2^7*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23
100	2248776129600	8064	2^6*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23
101	3212537328000	8192	2^7*3^3*5^3*7*11*13*17*19*23
102	3373164194400	8640	2^5*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23
103	4497552259200	9216	2^7*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23
104	6746328388800	10080	2^6*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23
105	8995104518400	10368	2^8*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23
106	9316358251200	10752	2^6*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23*29
107	13492656777600	11520	2^7*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23
108	18632716502400	12288	2^7*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23*29
109	26985313555200	12960	2^8*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23
110	27949074753600	13440	2^6*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23*29
111	32607253879200	13824	2^5*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29
112	46581791256000	14336	2^6*3^3*5^3*7*11*13*17*19*23*29
113	48910880818800	14400	2^4*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29
114	55898149507200	15360	2^7*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23*29
115	65214507758400	16128	2^6*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29
116	93163582512000	16384	2^7*3^3*5^3*7*11*13*17*19*23*29
117	97821761637600	17280	2^5*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29
118	130429015516800	18432	2^7*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29
119	195643523275200	20160	2^6*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29
120	260858031033600	20736	2^8*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29
121	288807105787200	21504	2^6*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
122	391287046550400	23040	2^7*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29
123	577614211574400	24576	2^7*3^3*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
124	782574093100800	25920	2^8*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29
125	866421317361600	26880	2^6*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
126	1010824870255200	27648	2^5*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
127	1444035528936000	28672	2^6*3^3*5^3*7*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
128	1516237305382800	28800	2^4*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
129	1732842634723200	30720	2^7*3^4*5^2*7*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
130	2021649740510400	32256	2^6*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
131	2888071057872000	32768	2^7*3^3*5^3*7*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
132	3032474610765600	34560	2^5*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
133	4043299481020800	36864	2^7*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
134	6064949221531200	40320	2^6*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
135	8086598962041600	41472	2^8*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
136	10108248702552000	43008	2^6*3^3*5^3*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
137	12129898443062400	46080	2^7*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
138	18194847664593600	48384	2^6*3^5*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
139	20216497405104000	49152	2^7*3^3*5^3*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31

```
24259796886124800
                       51840
                               2^8*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
   30324746107656000
                       53760
                               2^6*3^4*5^3*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
141
   36389695329187200
                       55296
                               2^7*3^5*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
142
   48519593772249600
                       57600
                               2^9*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
   60649492215312000
                               2^7*3^4*5^3*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
                       61440
   72779390658374400
                       62208
                               2^8*3^5*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31
   74801040398884800
                       64512
                               2^6*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31*37
   106858629141264000 65536
                               2^7*3^3*5^3*7*11*13*17*19*23*29*31*37
   112201560598327200 69120
                               2^5*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31*37
   149602080797769600 73728
                               2^7*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31*37
   224403121196654400 80640
                               2^6*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31*37
   299204161595539200 82944
                               2^8*3^3*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31*37
   374005201994424000 86016
                               2^6*3^3*5^3*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31*37
   448806242393308800 92160
                               2^7*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31*37
   673209363589963200 96768
                               2^6*3^5*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31*37
   748010403988848000 98304
                               2^7*3^3*5^3*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31*37
156 897612484786617600 103680 2^8*3^4*5^2*7^2*11*13*17*19*23*29*31*37
```