# Team Notebook

# Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile - Masterkrab

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### 1 Data-structures

### 1.1 segment tree lazy

```
template <class T1, class T2, T1 merge(T1, T1),</pre>
          void pushUpdate(T2 parent, T2 &child, int, int,
int, int),
          void applyUpdate(T2 update, T1 &node, int, int)>
struct SegmentTreeLazy {
 int n:
 vector<T1> tree;
 vector<T2> lazy;
 vector<bool> isUpdated;
 void build(int i, int left, int right, const vector<T1>
&values) {
    if (left == right) {
      tree[i] = values[left];
      return:
    int mid = (left + right) >> 1;
    build(i << 1, left, mid, values);</pre>
    build(i << 1 | 1, mid + 1, right, values);</pre>
   tree[i] = merge(tree[i << 1], tree[i << 1 | 1]);
 }
  SegmentTreeLazy(const vector<T1> &values) {
    n = values.size();
    int size = n << 2 | 3;</pre>
    tree.resize(size);
    lazy.resize(size);
    isUpdated.resize(size);
   build(1, 0, n - 1, values);
  SegmentTreeLazy() {}
  void push(int i, int left, int right) {
   if (!isUpdated[i])
      return;
    applyUpdate(lazy[i], tree[i], left, right);
    if (left != right) {
     if (isUpdated[i << 1])</pre>
        pushUpdate(lazy[i], lazy[i << 1], left, right, left,</pre>
                   (left + right) / 2);
      else
        lazy[i \ll 1] = lazy[i];
```

```
if (isUpdated[i << 1 | 1])</pre>
        pushUpdate(lazy[i], lazy[i << 1 | 1], left, right,</pre>
                   (left + right) / 2 + 1, right);
      else
       lazy[i \ll 1 \mid 1] = lazy[i];
      isUpdated[i << 1] = 1;
      isUpdated[i << 1 | 1] = 1;
   isUpdated[i] = false;
 void update(int i, int left, int right, int queryLeft, int
auervRiaht.
              T2 &value) {
   if (left >= queryLeft and right <= queryRight) {</pre>
      if (isUpdated[i])
        pushUpdate(value, lazy[i], queryLeft, queryRight,
left, right);
       lazy[i] = value;
      isUpdated[i] = true;
   push(i, left, right);
   if (left > queryRight or right < queryLeft)</pre>
   if (left >= queryLeft and right <= queryRight)</pre>
   update(i << 1, left, (left + right) >> 1, queryLeft,
queryRight, value);
   update(i << 1 | 1, (left + right) / 2 + 1, right,</pre>
queryLeft, queryRight,
           value):
   tree[i] = merge(tree[i << 1], tree[i << 1 | 1]);
 void update(int left, int right, T2 value) {
   update(1, 0, n - 1, left, right, value);
 T1 query(int i, int left, int right, int queryLeft, int
queryRight) {
   push(i, left, right);
   if (queryLeft <= left and right <= queryRight)</pre>
      return tree[i];
```

### 1.2 segment tree

```
template <class T, T merge(T, T)> struct SegmentTree {
  int n;
  vector<T> tree:
  SegmentTree() {}
  SegmentTree(vector<T> &values) {
    n = values.size():
    tree.resize(n << 1);</pre>
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
      tree[i + n] = values[i];
    for (int i = n - 1: i > 0: i--)
      tree[i] = merge(tree[i << 1], tree[i << 1 | 1]);
  void update(int position, T value) {
    position += n;
    tree[position] = value;
    for (position >>= 1; position > 0; position >>= 1)
      tree[position] = merge(tree[position << 1],</pre>
tree[position << 1 | 1]);</pre>
  T querv(int left.
          int right) // [left, right]
   bool hasAnswer = false;
   T answer = T();
    for (left += n, right += n + 1; left < right; left >>=
1, right >>= 1) {
      if (left & 1) {
        answer = hasAnswer ? merge(answer, tree[left]) :
tree[left];
        hasAnswer = true;
        left++;
      if (right & 1) {
```

```
right--;
   answer = hasAnswer ? merge(answer, tree[right]) :
tree[right];
   hasAnswer = true;
   }
}
return answer;
}
```

#### 1.3 ordered set

```
#include <ext/pb ds/assoc container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb ds/tree policy.hpp>
template <typename T>
using ordered set =
   tree<T, null type, less<T>, rb tree tag,
tree_order_statistics_node_update>;
template <typename T>
using ordered multiset = tree<T, null_type, less_equal<T>,
rb_tree_tag,
tree order statistics node update>;
template <typename T> void erase(ordered multiset<T>
&values, T value) {
 int rank = values.order_of_key(value);
 auto it = values.find by order(rank);
 values.erase(it):
```

### 1.4 merge sort tree

```
struct MergeSortTree {
 int n;
 vector<vector<int>> tree;
 vector<int> merge(const vector<int> &left, const
vector<int> &right) {
    vector<int> result(left.size() + right.size());
   int i = 0, j = 0;
    for (int &x : result) {
     if (i == left.size())
       x = right[i++]:
      else if (j == right.size())
       x = left[i++];
      else if (left[i] < right[j])</pre>
       x = left[i++];
      else
       x = right[j++];
```

```
return result;
  void build(int i, int left, int right, const vector<int>
&values) {
    if (left == right) {
      tree[i] = {values[left]};
      return:
    }
    int mid = (left + right) >> 1;
    build(i << 1, left, mid, values);</pre>
    build(i << 1 | 1, mid + 1, right, values);</pre>
    tree[i] = merge(tree[i << 1], tree[i << 1 | 1]);
  MergeSortTree(const vector<int> &values) {
    n = values.size();
    tree.resize(n \ll 2 \mid 3):
    build(1, 0, n - 1, values);
  int query(int i, int left, int right, int queryLeft, int
queryRight, int min,
            int max) {
    if (left > gueryRight or right < gueryLeft)</pre>
      return 0;
    if (left >= queryLeft and right <= queryRight) {</pre>
      auto leftIterator = lower_bound(tree[i].begin(),
tree[i].end(), min);
      auto rightIterator = upper_bound(tree[i].begin(),
tree[i].end(), max);
      return distance(leftIterator, rightIterator);
   }
    int mid = (left + right) >> 1;
    return query(i << 1, left, mid, queryLeft, queryRight,</pre>
min, max) +
           query(i << 1 | 1, mid + 1, right, queryLeft,</pre>
queryRight, min, max);
  int query(int left, int right, int min, int max) {
    return query(1, 0, n - 1, left, right, min, max);
};
```

#### 2 Math

#### 2.1 128bits

```
#if defined( LP64 ) || defined( WIN64)
using int128 = int128;
using uint128 = __uint128_t;
#else
using int128 = ll;
using uint128 = ull;
#endif
template <typename T>
typename enable if<is same<T, int128>::value || is same<T,
uint128>::value,
                   istream &>::type
operator>>>(istream &is, T &value) {
  string input;
  is >> input:
  value = 0;
  for (char character : input)
    if (isdigit(character))
      value = 10 * value + character - '0';
  if (input[0] == '-')
    value *= -1:
  return is;
template <typename T>
typename enable if<is same<T, int128>::value || is same<T,</pre>
uint128>::value.
                   ostream &>::type
operator<<(ostream &os, T value) {
  string output;
  bool isNegative = value < 0;</pre>
  if (isNegative) {
    value *= -1:
    output += '-';
    output += value % 10 + '0':
    value /= 10:
  } while (value > 0):
  reverse(output.begin() + isNegative, output.end());
```

```
return os << output;
}</pre>
```

### **2.2** gcd lcm

```
#define gcd __gcd

template <typename T>
typename enable_if<is_integral<T>::value, T>::type lcm(T a,
T b) {
   return a / gcd(a, b) * b;
}
```

### 2.3 system mod 2

```
struct Mod2System {
 vector<vector<int>> matrix;
  int rows. columns. variables:
  vector<int> pivotPosition, freeColumns;
  Mod2System(vector<vector<int>>> matrixTosolve) {
    matrix = matrixTosolve:
    rows = matrix.size();
    columns = (rows > 0 ? matrix[0].size() : 0);
    variables = columns - 1;
    pivotPosition = vector<int>(rows, -1);
    int pivotRow = 0:
    for (int pivotColumn = 0; pivotColumn < variables &&</pre>
pivotRow < rows;</pre>
         pivotColumn++) {
      int pivotIndex = pivotRow;
      while (pivotIndex < rows && matrix[pivotIndex]</pre>
[pivotColumn] == 0)
        pivotIndex++;
      if (pivotIndex == rows)
        continue;
      swap(matrix[pivotRow], matrix[pivotIndex]);
      pivotPosition[pivotRow] = pivotColumn;
      for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++)
        if (i != pivotRow && (matrix[i][pivotColumn] & 1))
          for (int j = pivotColumn; j < columns; j++)</pre>
            matrix[i][j] = matrix[i][j] ^ matrix[pivotRow]
[i];
      pivotRow++;
    vector<bool> isPivot(variables);
```

```
for (int position : pivotPosition)
    if (position != -1)
      isPivot[position] = true;
  for (int j = 0; j < variables; j++)</pre>
   if (!isPivot[i])
      freeColumns.push_back(j);
vector<int> findOneSolution() {
  vector<int> solution(variables):
  if (freeColumns.empty())
    return solution;
  solution[freeColumns[0]] = 1:
  for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {</pre>
   if (pivotPosition[i] == -1)
      continue;
    int position = pivotPosition[i];
    solution[position] = matrix[i][freeColumns[0]];
  return solution;
vector<vector<int>>> findSolutions(int maxSolutions = 1e5)
  if (freeColumns.empty())
    return {vector<int>(variables)};
  vector<vector<int>> solutions;
  for (int freeColumn : freeColumns) {
    vector<int> solution(variables);
    solution[freeColumn] = 1:
    for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {</pre>
      if (pivotPosition[i] == -1)
        continue;
      int pivotCol = pivotPosition[i];
      solution[pivotCol] = matrix[i][freeColumn];
    solutions.push back(solution);
    if (solutions.size() == maxSolutions)
      break;
  return solutions;
```

```
bool isTrivial(vector<int> &solution) {
   return count(solution.begin(), solution.end(), 1) == 0;
}

bool onlyHasTrivialSolution() {
   if (freeColumns.empty())
     return true;

   vector<int> solution = findOneSolution();

   return isTrivial(solution);
}
};
```

#### 2.4 sieve

```
struct Sieve {
  vector<int> primes, smallestFactor;
  Sieve(int n) {
    smallestFactor.resize(n + 1);
    for (ll i = 2; i <= n; i++) {</pre>
      if (smallestFactor[i] == 0) {
        smallestFactor[i] = i;
        primes.push back(i);
      for (ll prime : primes) {
        if (prime * i > n || prime > smallestFactor[i])
          break:
        smallestFactor[prime * i] = prime;
  bool getIsPrime(int n) { return smallestFactor[n] == n; }
  map<int, int> factorize(int n) {
    map<int, int> factors;
    while (n > 1) {
      int factor = smallestFactor[n];
      factors[factor]++;
      n /= factor;
    return factors;
};
```

### 2.5 gauss mod 2

```
vector<vector<int>>
solveHomogeneousSystemMod2(vector<vector<int>> &A,
maxSolutions = 1e5) {
 int rows = A.size(), columns = A[0].size();
 int variables = columns - 1;
 vector<int> pivotPosition(rows, -1);
 int pivotRow = 0;
 for (int pivotColumn = 0; pivotColumn < variables &&</pre>
pivotRow < rows;</pre>
       pivotColumn++) {
   int pivotIndex = pivotRow;
    while (pivotIndex < rows && A[pivotIndex][pivotColumn]</pre>
== 0)
      pivotIndex++;
    if (pivotIndex == rows)
      continue:
    swap(A[pivotRow], A[pivotIndex]);
    pivotPosition[pivotRow] = pivotColumn;
    for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++)
     if (i != pivotRow && A[i][pivotColumn] & 1)
       for (int j = pivotColumn; j < columns; j++)</pre>
          A[i][j] = A[i][j] ^ A[pivotRow][j];
   pivotRow++;
 vector<bool> isPivot(variables);
  for (int position : pivotPosition) {
   if (position == -1)
      continue;
   isPivot[position] = true;
 vector<int> freeColumns:
 for (int j = 0; j < variables; j++)</pre>
   if (!isPivot[j])
      freeColumns.push_back(j);
 if (freeColumns.empty())
```

```
return {vector<int>(variables)};

vector<vector<int>> solutions;

for (int freeColumn : freeColumns) {
  vector<int>> solution(variables);

  solution[freeColumn] = 1;

  for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
    if (pivotPosition[i] == -1)
        continue;

    int positionColumn = pivotPosition[i];
        solution[positionColumn] = A[i][freeColumn];
    }

    solutions.push_back(solution);

    if (solutions.size() == maxSolutions)
        break;
}

return solutions;
}</pre>
```

# 3 Algorithms

## 3.1 ternary search

```
template <typename T = double>
typename enable if<is floating point<T>::value>
ternarySearch(function<T(T)> calculate, T left, T right,
bool searchMin = true,
             T epsilon = 1e-9) { // [left, right]
 while (right - left > epsilon) {
   T midA = left + (right - left) / 3, midB = right -
(right - left) / 3;
   T valueA = calculate(midA), valueB = calculate(midB);
   if (searchMin)
     valueA *= -1, valueB *= -1;
   if (valueA < valueB)</pre>
     left = midA:
      right = midB;
 return calculate(left);
template <typename T = int>
```

```
typename enable if<is integral<T>::value>
ternarySearch(function<T(T)> calculate, T left, T right,
bool searchMin = true,
             T epsilon = 5) { // [left, right]
  while (right - left > epsilon) {
   T midA = left + (right - left) / 3, midB = right -
(right - left) / 3;
   T valueA = calculate(midA), valueB = calculate(midB);
    if (searchMin)
     valueA *= -1, valueB *= -1;
    if (valueA < valueB)</pre>
     left = midA:
    else
      right = midB;
 T answer = calculate(left);
  for (T i = left + 1; i <= right; i++) {</pre>
   T value = calculate(i):
   if (searchMin)
      answer = min(answer, value);
      answer = max(answer, value);
  return answer;
```

### 3.2 prefix sum

```
template <typename T> struct PrefixSum {
    static_assert(is_arithmetic<T>::value);

    vector<T> prefix;

    PrefixSum(vector<T> &values) {
        int n = values.size();
        prefix.resize(n);

        prefix[0] = values[0];

        for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
            prefix[i] = prefix[i - 1] + values[i];
    }

    T query(int left, int right) // [left, right] {
        return prefix[right] - (left > 0 ? prefix[left - 1] :
    0);
```

```
};
```

# 4 Graphs

### 4.1 mincostmaxflow

```
template <class Flow. class Cost> struct MinCostMaxFlow {
 struct Edge {
   int from, to;
   Flow capacity;
   Cost cost;
   Flow flow = 0;
 };
 int n, source, sink;
 vector<vector<int>> graph;
 vector<Edge> edges;
 vector<ll> distance, potential;
 vector<int> parent;
 MinCostMaxFlow() {}
 MinCostMaxFlow(int n, int source, int sink)
     : n(n), source(source), sink(sink), graph(n) {}
 void addEdge(int from, int to, Flow capacity, Cost cost) {
   graph[from].push back(edges.size());
   edges.push_back({from, to, capacity, cost});
   graph[to].push_back(edges.size());
   edges.push back({to, from, 0, -cost});
 }
 void calculateDistances() {
   if (potential.empty()) {
     potential.assign(n, 0);
      for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i)
       for (Edge &edge : edges) {
         if (edge.flow >= edge.capacity)
            continue:
          potential[edge.to] =
              min(potential[edge.to], potential[edge.from] +
edge.cost);
       }
   }
   parent.assign(n, -1);
   distance.assign(n, numeric_limits<Cost>::max());
   distance[source] = 0;
   priority queue<pair<Cost, int>> pq;
```

```
pq.push({0, source});
    while (!pq.empty()) {
     auto [current, node] = pq.top();
     pq.pop();
      if (distance[node] < -current + potential[node])</pre>
        continue:
      for (int index : graph[node]) {
        Edge &edge = edges[index];
        Cost newDistance = distance[node] + edge.cost;
        if (edge.flow >= edge.capacity || newDistance >=
distance[edge.to])
          continue:
        distance[edge.to] = newDistance;
        parent[edge.to] = index;
        pq.push({potential[edge.to] - newDistance,
edge.to}):
   potential = distance;
  Flow calculateMaxFlow() {
   potential.clear();
   Flow total = 0;
    while (true) {
     calculateDistances();
     if (parent[sink] == -1)
       break:
      Flow pathFlow = numeric limits<Flow>::max();
      for (int node = sink; parent[node] != -1; node =
edges[parent[node]].from)
        pathFlow = min(pathFlow,
                       edges[parent[node]].capacity -
edges[parent[node]].flow);
      for (int node = sink; parent[node] != -1;
          node = edges[parent[node]].from) {
        edges[parent[node]].flow += pathFlow;
        edges[parent[node] ^ 1].flow -= pathFlow;
      total += pathFlow:
```

```
return total;
pair<Flow, vector<vector<int>>>> searchMaxFlowPaths() {
  Flow maxFlow = calculateMaxFlow();
  vector<vector<int>>> paths;
  while (true) {
   vector<int> path;
    int current = source;
    path.push_back(current);
    while (current != sink) {
      bool found = false:
      for (int index : graph[current]) {
        Edge &edge = edges[index];
        if (edge.flow == 0)
          continue;
        edge.flow -= 1;
        edges[index ^ 1].flow += 1;
        current = edge.to;
        path.push back(current);
        found = true;
        break;
     if (!found)
        break:
    if (path.back() != sink)
     break:
   paths.push back(path);
  return {maxFlow, paths};
pair<Flow, vector<pii>>> searchMinCutEdges() {
  Flow maxFlow = calculateMaxFlow();
  vector<bool> visited(n):
  function < void(int) > dfs = [&](int u) {
   visited[u] = true;
    for (int index : graph[u]) {
     Edge &edge = edges[index];
```

### 4.2 dsu

```
struct DisjointUnionSet {
 int n:
 vector<int> parent, size:
 DisjointUnionSet(int n) : n(n) {
   parent.resize(n);
   size.resize(n):
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     parent[i] = i:
     size[i] = 1;
 }
 int Find(int u) {
   if (parent[u] == u)
      return u:
   return parent[u] = Find(parent[u]);
 int Size(int u) { return size[Find(u)]; }
 void Union(int u, int v) {
   u = Find(u);
   v = Find(v);
   if (u == v)
     return;
   if (size[u] < size[v])</pre>
      swap(u, v);
```

```
parent[v] = u;
  size[u] += size[v];
}
bool areConnected(int u, int v) { return Find(u) ==
Find(v); }
};
```

### 4.3 heavylightdecomposition

```
template <class ST, class T, T merge(T a, T b)> struct
HeavyLightDecomposition {
 vector<vector<int>> tree:
  vector<int> parent, depth, heavy, head, position, size;
  int currentPosition;
  ST segmentTree;
  HeavyLightDecomposition() {}
  HeavyLightDecomposition(vector<vector<int>> &tree) :
tree(tree) {
    int n = tree.size();
    parent.resize(n);
    depth.resize(n);
    heavy.assign(n, -1);
    head.resize(n);
    position.resize(n);
    size.resize(n):
    currentPosition = 0;
    dfs(0);
    decompose(0, 0);
  int dfs(int node) {
    size[node] = 1;
    int maxSubtreeSize = 0;
    for (int child : tree[node]) {
     if (child == parent[node])
        continue:
      parent[child] = node;
      depth[child] = depth[node] + 1;
      int subtreeSize = dfs(child);
      size[node] += subtreeSize;
      if (subtreeSize <= maxSubtreeSize)</pre>
        continue:
      maxSubtreeSize = subtreeSize;
      heavy[node] = child;
```

```
return size[node];
  void decompose(int node, int nodeHead) {
    head[node] = nodeHead;
    position[node] = currentPosition++;
    if (heavy[node] != -1)
      decompose(heavy[node], nodeHead);
    for (int child : tree[node])
      if (child != parent[node] && child != heavy[node])
        decompose(child, child);
  int query(int a, int b) {
   T answer:
    bool hasValue = false:
    while (head[a] != head[b]) {
      if (depth[head[a]] > depth[head[b]])
        swap(a, b);
     T current = segmentTree.query(position[head[b]],
position[b]);
      answer = hasValue ? merge(answer, current) : current;
     hasValue = true;
     b = parent[head[b]];
    if (depth[a] > depth[b])
      swap(a, b);
   T last = segmentTree.query(position[a], position[b]);
    return hasValue ? merge(answer, last) : last;
  vector<T> sorted(vector<T> &values) {
    int n = values.size();
    vector<T> result(n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
      result[position[i]] = values[i];
    return result;
  void update(int node, T value)
{ segmentTree.update(position[node], value); }
  // void update(int subtree, T value) {
```

```
// segmentTree.update(position[subtree],
position[subtree] + size[subtree] -
    // 1,
    // value);
    // }
};
```

# 5 Strings

# 5.1 rolling hash

```
static const ll BASE = 31;
 static const ll MOD1 = 1e9 + 9, MOD2 = 1e9 + 7, MOD3 =
(119LL << 23) | 1;
 const vector<ll> MODS = {MOD1, MOD2, MOD3};
 vector<vector<ll>>> prefixes, powers;
 int n;
 RollingHash(const string &text) {
   n = text.size();
   prefixes.assign(3, vector<ll>(n + 2));
   powers.assign(3, vector<ll>(n + 2, 1));
   for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++)
     for (int i = 1; i \le n + 1; i++)
       powers[j][i] = (powers[j][i - 1] * BASE) % MODS[j];
   for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
       prefixes[j][i + 1] = (prefixes[j][i] * BASE +
text[i]) % MODS[j];
      prefixes[j][n + 1] = (prefixes[j][n] * BASE) %
MODS[j];
   }
 }
 tuple<int, int, int> query(int left, int right) {
   vector<int> result(3):
   for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
     ll hash = (prefixes[i][right + 1] -
                 prefixes[i][left] * powers[i][right - left
+ 1] + MODS[i]) %
               MODS[i]:
     if (hash < 0)
       hash += MODS[i];
      result[i] = hash;
   }
```

```
return {result[0], result[1], result[2]};
}
```

### 6 General

### 6.1 template

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
using ll = long long;
using ull = unsigned long long;
using ld = long double;
using pii = pair<int, int>;
using pll = pair<ll, ll>;
const ll MOD = 1e9 + 7:
const ll FFT MOD = 119 << 23 | 1;</pre>
const ld PI = acos(-1);
void solve() {}
int main() {
 ios::sync with stdio(0);
  cin.tie(0);
      freopen("input.txt", "r", stdin);
  // freopen("output.txt", "w", stdout);
  int t = 1:
  // cin >> t:
  while (t--)
    solve();
```

## 6.2 complete template

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp>
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp>
using namespace __gnu_pbds;

template <typename T>
using ordered_set =
    tree<T, null_type, less<T>, rb_tree_tag,
tree_order_statistics_node_update>;

template <typename T>
using ordered_multiset = tree<T, null_type, less_equal<T>,
rb_tree_tag,
```

```
tree order statistics node update>;
template <typename T> void erase(ordered_multiset<T>
&values, T value) {
  int rank = values.order_of_key(value);
  auto it = values.find_by_order(rank);
  values.erase(it):
using ll = long long;
using ull = unsigned long long;
using ld = long double;
using pii = pair<int, int>;
using pll = pair<ll, ll>;
#define gcd gcd
#if defined( LP64 ) || defined( WIN64)
using int128 = __int128;
using uint128 = __uint128_t;
#else
using int128 = ll;
using uint128 = ull:
#endif
template <typename T>
typename enable_if<is_same<T, int128>::value || is_same<T,</pre>
uint128>::value,
                   istream &>::type
operator>>(istream &is, T &value) {
  string input;
  is >> input;
  value = 0;
  for (char character : input)
    if (isdigit(character))
      value = 10 * value + character - '0';
  if (input[0] == '-')
    value *= -1;
  return is:
template <typename T>
typename enable if<is same<T, int128>::value || is same<T,</pre>
uint128>::value.
                   ostream &>::type
operator<<(ostream &os, T value) {
  string output;
  bool isNegative = value < 0;</pre>
  if (isNegative) {
```

```
value *= -1;
   output += '-';
 }
 do {
   output += value % 10 + '0';
   value /= 10;
 } while (value > 0);
 reverse(output.begin() + isNegative, output.end());
 return os << output;</pre>
template <typename T>
typename enable_if<is_integral<T>::value, T>::type lcm(T a,
 return a / gcd(a, b) * b;
const ll MOD = 1e9 + 7;
const ll FFT_MOD = 119 << 23 | 1;</pre>
const ld PI = acos(-1);
void solve() {}
int main() {
 ios::sync_with_stdio(0);
 cin.tie(0);
 // freopen("input.txt", "r", stdin);
 // freopen("output.txt", "w", stdout);
 int t = 1;
 // cin >> t;
 while (t--)
    solve();
```