

```

1  #include <chrono>
2  using namespace std;
3  auto t1 = chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
4  auto t2 = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
5
6  auto duration = std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::microseconds>( t2 - t1 ).count();
7
8  cout << duration;
9
10
11 void countSmallerRight(int A[], int len)
12 {
13     set<int> s;
14     int countSmaller[len];
15     for (int i = len - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
16         s.insert(A[i]);
17         auto it = s.lower_bound(A[i]);
18         countSmaller[i] = distance(s.begin(), it);
19     }
20
21     for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)
22         cout << countSmaller[i] << " ";
23 }
24
25
26 //DSU
27 ll r[limit];
28 ll parent[limit];
29
30 ll find(ll x){
31     if(parent[x]==x) return x;
32     return parent[x] = find(parent[x]);
33 }
34
35 void un(ll x, ll y){
36     ll xRoot = find(x);
37     ll yRoot = find(y);
38     if(r[xRoot]<r[yRoot]){
39         ll temp = yRoot;
40         yRoot = xRoot;
41         xRoot = temp;
42     }
43     parent[yRoot] = xRoot;
44     if(r[xRoot] == r[yRoot]) r[xRoot]++;
45 }
46

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47 //Hash
48 struct VectorHasher {
49     int operator()(const vector<int> &V) const {
50         int hash = V.size();
51         for(auto &i : V) {
52             hash ^= i + 0x9e3779b9 + (hash << 6) + (hash >> 2);
53         }
54         return hash;
55     }
56 };
57
58 //Sqrt Decomposition
59 #define limit 1000100
60 ll arr[limit];
61 ll bloki[1100];
62 ll dolzinaBloka = sqrt(limit);
63
64 void update(int i, ll val){
65     arr[i] = min(val, arr[i]);
66     int blokId = i / dolzinaBloka;
67     bloki[blokId] = min(bloki[blokId], val);
68 }
69
70 int query(int L, int R){
71     ll res = inf*1LL*inf;
72
73     int p = L;
74     //leva stran
75     while(p < R and p % dolzinaBloka){
76         res = min(res, arr[p]);
77         p++;
78     }
79     //bloki
80     while(p + dolzinaBloka <= R){
81         res = min(res, bloki[p/dolzinaBloka]);
82         p++;
83     }
84
85     //desno
86     while(p <= R){
87         res = min(res, arr[p]);
88         p++;
89     }
90
91     //printf("query %lld %lld -> %lld\n", L, R, res);
92     return res;
93 }
94
95 //Matrika
96 struct Matrix{

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97     long long a[2][2];
98     Matrix operator *(Matrix other){
99         Matrix res = {{{0,0},{0,0}}};
100         loop(i, 2){
101             loop(k, 2){
102                 loop(j, 2){
103                     res.a[i][k] += a[i][j] * other.a[j][k];
104                     res.a[i][k] %= mod;
105                 }
106             }
107         }
108         return res;
109     }
110 };
111
112
113 //Teorija Stevil
114
115 const int MOD = 998244353;
116 const int N = 200043;
117
118 int add(int x, int y)
119 {
120     return (x + y) % MOD;
121 }
122
123 int sub(int x, int y)
124 {
125     return add(x, MOD - y);
126 }
127
128 int mul(int x, int y)
129 {
130     return (x * 1ll * y) % MOD;
131 }
132
133 int bnpow(int x, int y)
134 {
135     int z = 1;
136     while(y > 0)
137     {
138         if(y % 2 == 1)
139             z = mul(z, x);
140         x = mul(x, x);
141         y /= 2;
142     }
143     return z;
144 }
145
146 int inv(int x)

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```

147 {
148     return binpow(x, MOD - 2);
149 }
150
151 int fact[N];
152
153 int C(int n, int k)
154 {
155     return mul(fact[n], inv(mul(fact[k], fact[n - k])));
156 }
157
158
159 //Stringi
160 vector<int> z_function(string s) {
161     int n = (int) s.length();
162     vector<int> z(n);
163     for (int i = 1, l = 0, r = 0; i < n; ++i) {
164         if (i <= r)
165             z[i] = min (r - i + 1, z[i - l]);
166         while (i + z[i] < n && s[z[i]] == s[i + z[i]])
167             ++z[i];
168         if (i + z[i] - 1 > r)
169             l = i, r = i + z[i] - 1;
170     }
171     return z;
172 }
173
174 //Template
175 using namespace std;
176 typedef long long ll;
177 #define pll pair<ll, ll>
178 #define loop(i, n) for(ll i = 0; i < n; i++)
179 #define FOR(i,n,m) for(ll i = n; i <= m; i++)
180 #define isIn(vec, item) find(vec.begin(), vec.end(), item) != vec.end()
181 #define fs first
182 #define sc second
183 #define pb push_back
184 #define mp make_pair
185 #define all(v) v.begin(),v.end()
186 #define inf 1000000005
187 #define mod 1000000007
188 #define print(v) for(auto e : v) cout << e << " "; cout << endl;
189
190 //Treap (Ne uporabljaj, ce se imas rad)
191
192
193
194
195 /*
196 VNAPREJ DOLIČI VELIKOST

```

TREAPE

*/

mt19937 mt_rand(time(0));

struct Treap {

int data, priority;

vector<Treap*> kids;

int subtreeSize, sum, toProp;

Treap(int data);

};

int size(Treap *me) {

return me == NULL ? 0 : me->subtreeSize;

}

void recalc(Treap *me) {

if (me==NULL) return;

me->subtreeSize = 1;

me->sum = me->data + me->toProp*size(me);

for (Treap* t:me->kids) if (t != NULL) me->subtreeSize += t->subtreeSize;

for (Treap* t:me->kids) if (t != NULL) me->sum += t->sum+t->toProp*size(t);

}

void prop(Treap *me) {

if (me==NULL) return;

if (me->toProp == 0) return;

for (Treap *t:me->kids) if (t != NULL) t->toProp += me->toProp;

me->data+=me->toProp;

me->toProp=0;

recalc(me);

}

Treap* merge(Treap *l, Treap *r) {

if (l==NULL) return r;

if (r==NULL) return l;

prop(l); prop(r);

if (l->priority < r->priority) {

l->kids[1]=merge(l->kids[1], r);

recalc(l);

return l;

}

else {

r->kids[0]=merge(l, r->kids[0]);

recalc(r);

return r;

}

}

```

247 vector<Treap*> split(Treap *me, int nInLeft) {
248     if (me == NULL) return {NULL, NULL};
249     prop(me);
250     if (size(me->kids[0])>=nInLeft) {
251         vector<Treap*> leftRes=split(me->kids[0], nInLeft);
252         me->kids[0]=leftRes[1];
253         recalc(me);
254         return {leftRes[0], me};
255     }
256     else {
257         nInLeft = nInLeft - size(me->kids[0]) - 1;
258         vector<Treap*> rightRes = split(me->kids[1], nInLeft);
259         me->kids[1] = rightRes[0];
260         recalc(me);
261         return {me, rightRes[1]};
262     }
263     return {NULL, NULL};
264 }
265
266 Treap::Treap(int _data) {
267     kids={NULL, NULL};
268     data = _data;
269     toProp = 0;
270     recalc(this);
271
272     priority = mt_rand();
273 }
274
275 Treap* rangeAdd(Treap* t, int l, int r, int toAdd) {
276     vector<Treap*> a=split(t, l), b=split(a[1], r-l+1);
277     b[0]->toProp+=toAdd;
278     return merge(a[0], merge(b[0], b[1]));
279 }
280
281 void inOrderTraversal(Treap *t){
282     if(t == NULL) return;
283     //Left, Node, Right
284     inOrderTraversal(t->kids[0]);
285     cout << t->data << endl;
286     inOrderTraversal(t->kids[1]);
287 }
288
289 //HEAVY-LIGHT DECOMPOSITION
290
291 vector<int> parent, heavy, head, pos, depth;
292 vector<int> children[limit];
293 int curPos=1;
294
295 int dfs(int node){
296     int size = 1;

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```

297     int maxS = 0;
298     int best = -1;
299     for(int c : children[node]){
300         depth[c] = depth[node] + 1;
301         int ret = dfs(c);
302         size += ret;
303         if(maxS < ret){
304             best = c;
305             maxS = ret;
306         }
307     }
308
309     //nastavi heavy edge
310     heavy[node] = best;
311
312     return size;
313 }
314
315 void decompose(int node, int h){
316     if(DEBUG)printf("decom %d, heavy %d\n", node, heavy[node]);
317     head[node] = h;
318     pos[node] = curPos++;
319
320     if(heavy[node] != -1) decompose(heavy[node], h); //isti component
321     for(int c : children[node]){
322         if(c == heavy[node]) continue;
323         decompose(c, c);
324     }
325 }

```