

1. Code Templates

1.1. C++ Header

2. Data Structures

2.1. Disjoint Set Union

2.2. Lazy Segment Tree

2.3. Sparse Table

2.4. Trie

3. Graph Theory

3.1. Maximum Bipartite Matching

3.2. Hungarian Algorithm

4. Miscellaneous

4.1. Round Robin

5. Mathematics

5.1. Extended Euclidean Algorithm

5.2. Shoelace's formula

1. CODE TEMPLATES

1.1. C++ Header. A C++ header.

```
#pragma GCC optimize("Ofast","unroll-loops") -----//c2
#pragma GCC target("avx2,fma") -----//ca
#include <bits/stdc++.h> -----//82
#include <ext/pb_ds/assoc_container.hpp> -----//4f
#include <ext/pb_ds/tree_policy.hpp> -----//c5
using namespace std; -----//a0
using namespace __gnu_pbds; -----//a2
#define mp make_pair -----//3b
typedef pair<int, int> ii; -----//3c
typedef vector<int> vi; -----//c5
typedef vector<ii> vii; -----//a2
typedef long long ll; -----//5c
typedef tree<int, null_type, less<int>, rb_tree_tag,
- tree_order_statistics_node_update> orderedTree; -----//1f
const double pi = acos(-1); -----//70
mt19937 rng(chrono::steady_clock::now()); -----//4e
- time_since_epoch().count()); -----//91
// usage: rng() -----//97
```

2. DATA STRUCTURES

2.1. Disjoint Set Union.

```
struct DSU -----//c9
{ -----//cc
- int *parent; -----//11
- DSU(int n) -----//c9
- { -----//b7
- parent = new int [n+1]; -----//a5
- for(int i=0; i<=n; i++) -----//02
```

```
parent[i] = i; -----//ce
- } -----//86
-----//20
- int findSet(int id) -----//fa
- { -----//20
- if(parent[id]==id) -----//37
- return id; -----//2f
- else -----//2b
- return parent[id] = findSet(parent[id]); -----//d9
- } -----//75
-----//7c
- void unionSets(int i, int j) -----//4a
- { -----//03
- if(findSet(i)==findSet(j)) -----//26
- return; -----//cf
- else -----//49
- parent[findSet(i)] = findSet(j); -----//b6
- } -----//80
- }; -----//f3
-----//1c
-----//f5
3 int main() -----//1c
{ -----//aa
- int n; -----//ed
- cin >> n; -----//f4
- DSU naujas(n); -----//4a
- return 0; -----//33
} -----//a7
```

2.2. Lazy Segment Tree.

```
struct node -----//74
{ -----//32
- int start, finish; -----//2b
- long long value, lazy; -----//9d
- node *left, *right; -----//e6
- node() { } -----//2d
- node(int pr, int pb, int A[]) -----//06
- { -----//9f
- start = pr; -----//2a
- finish = pb; -----//51
- lazy = 0; -----//bb
- if(start == finish) -----//bf
- { -----//b0
- left = NULL; -----//1f
- right = NULL; -----//e5
- value = A[start]; -----//10
- } -----//b1
- else -----//28
- { -----//43
- left = new node(pr, (pr + pb) / 2, A); -----//2c
- right = new node((pr + pb) / 2+1, pb, A); -----//16
- value = min(left->value, right->value); -----//a7
- } -----//f2
- } -----//a9
- long long get(int pr, int pb) -----//12
- { -----//08
```

```
fix(); -----//12
if((pr <= start) && (finish <= pb)) -----//27
return value; -----//9f
else if ((finish < pr) || (pb < start)) -----//3b
return INT_MAX; -----//5b
else -----//76
return min(left->get(pr, pb), right->get(pr, pb)); -----//a9
} -----//a6
void fix() -----//c3
{ -----//0c
if(lazy != 0) -----//49
{ -----//86
if(left != NULL) -----//19
{ -----//b2
left->lazy += lazy; -----//0d
left->value += lazy; -----//0f
right->lazy += lazy; -----//d0
right->value += lazy; -----//ce
} -----//a3
lazy = 0; -----//60
} -----//df
} -----//7c
void update(int pr, int pb, long long delta) -----//cf
{ -----//f0
fix(); -----//6c
if((pr <= start) && (finish <= pb)) -----//22
{ -----//e7
lazy += delta; -----//53
value += delta; -----//53
} -----//5e
else if ((finish < pr) || (pb < start)) -----//eb
{ -----//d5
return; -----//b1
} -----//77
else -----//20
{ -----//90
left->update(pr, pb, delta); -----//e0
right->update(pr, pb, delta); -----//14
value = min(left->value, right->value); -----//51
} -----//4d
} -----//82
}; -----//38
```

2.3. Sparse Table.

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h> -----//84
using namespace std; -----//16
const int max_N = 1000003; -----//a9
const int logn = 22; -----//51
int lookup[max_N][logn]; -----//c5
int loga[max_N]; -----//9a
void buildsparsetable(int N, int a[]) -----//19
{ -----//25
for(int i = 0; i < N; i++) -----//d4
lookup[i][0] = a[i]; -----//ed
for(int j = 1; j < logn; j++) -----//4e
{ -----//ff
```

```

-- for(int i = 0; i + (1<<j) <= N; i++) -----//70 -- for(int i = 0; i < sequence.size(); i++) -----//aa
-- lookup[i][j] = min(lookup[i][j - 1], -----//4c -- { -----//3c
-- lookup[i + (1<<(j - 1))][j - 1]); -----//02 int next = sequence[i]; -----//a6
-- } -----//c2 -- if(cur->child[next] == NULL) -----//ec
-- loga[1] = 0; -----//7c -- return 0; -----//ee
-- for(int i = 2; i <= N; i++) -----//30 -- cur = cur->child[next]; -----//d1
-- loga[i] = loga[i / 2] + 1; -----//37 -- } -----//1b
-- } -----//90 -- return cur->count; -----//15
-- -----//a1 -- } -----//11
int query(int L, int R) -----//7a }; -----//e7
{ -----//ea
-- int sk = loga[R - L + 1]; -----//64
-- return min(lookup[L][sk], lookup[R - (1<<sk) + 1][sk]); -----//8d
-- } -----//c0
```

2.4. Trie.

```

const int numberOfChildren = 12; -----//56 #define mp make_pair -----//84
struct Trie -----//37 using namespace std; -----//a2
{ -----//60 -----//1a
-- struct Node -----//73 const int maxN = 1e6; -----//20
-- { -----//7c // HopCroft Karp algorithm -----//71
-- int count = 0; -----//4a // abi puses numerojamos nuo 0. -----//55
-- Node* child[numberOfChildren]; -----//e2 // Kaires dydis - |U|, desines - |V| -----//20
-- Node() -----//f2 vii bipartiteMatching(vii edgeList, int U, int V) -----//21
-- { -----//85 { -----//c4
-- for(int i = 0; i < numberOfChildren; i++) -----//12 -- vector<int> pairFromU(U, -1), pairFromV(V, -1); -----//cc
-- child[i] = NULL; -----//2c -- int d[U]; -----//19
-- } -----//dd -- vector<int> adjU[U]; -----//4b
-- }; -----//a4 -- for(auto e : edgeList) -----//01
-- Node *root; -----//a8 -- adjU[e.first].push_back(e.second); -----//57
-- -----//f3 -----//83
-- Trie() -----//c1 -- while(true) -----//7b
-- { -----//c1 -- { -----//db
-- root = new Node(); -----//11 -- const int INF = 1e9; -----//d0
-- } -----//94 -- int minDist = INF; -----//98
-- -----//93 -- for(int i = 0; i < U; i++) -----//4f
-- -----//fb -- d[i] = minDist; -----//12
-- void add(vector<int> sequence) -----//68 -- queue<int> q; -----//b3
-- { -----//cf -- for(int i = 0; i < U; i++) -----//a6
-- root->count++; -----//ec -- { -----//c9
-- Node* cur = root; -----//e9 -- if(pairFromU[i] == -1) -----//95
-- for(int i = 0; i < sequence.size(); i++) -----//c3 -- { -----//be
-- { -----//87 -- d[i] = 0; -----//93
-- int next = sequence[i]; -----//9e -- q.push(i); -----//97
-- if(cur->child[next] == NULL) -----//e0 -- } -----//73
-- { -----//c8 -- } -----//b0
-- cur->child[next] = new Node(); -----//b4 -----//d8
-- } -----//4e -- while(!q.empty()) -----//a1
-- cur = cur->child[next]; -----//c2 -- { -----//bf
-- cur->count++; -----//20 -- int g = q.front(); -----//7e
-- } -----//b4 -- q.pop(); -----//e6
-- } -----//49 -- for(int v : adjU[g]) -----//f5
-- -----//b8 -- { -----//56
-- int numberOfOccurences(vector<int> sequence) -----//d8 -- if(pairFromV[v] == -1) -----//dc
-- { -----//cd -- minDist = min(minDist, d[g]); -----//af
-- Node* cur = root; -----//96 -- else if(d[pairFromV[v]] > d[g] + 1) -----//f6
-- } -----//53
```

3. GRAPH THEORY

3.1. Maximum Bipartite Matching. Koptcroft-Karp algorithm. Time complexity is  $O(E\sqrt{V})$

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h> -----//84
```

```

{ -----//20
-- d[pairFromV[v]] = d[g] + 1; -----//01
-- q.push(pairFromV[v]); -----//19
-- } -----//51
-- } -----//8a
-- } -----//2a
-- if(minDist == INF) -----//a2
-- break; -----//cc
-- -----//ba
-- bool visited[U] = {}; -----//68
-- -----//c7
-- function<bool(int)> dfs = [&](int u) -----//b4
-- { -----//e0
-- if(visited[u]) -----//57
-- return false; -----//44
-- visited[u] = true; -----//fa
-- for(int v : adjU[u]) -----//2d
-- { -----//46
-- if(pairFromV[v] == -1) -----//38
-- { -----//94
-- pairFromV[v] = u; -----//d0
-- pairFromU[u] = v; -----//0a
-- return true; -----//4e
-- } -----//51
-- else if ((d[pairFromV[v]] == d[u] + 1) -----//7e
-- && (dfs(pairFromV[v]))) -----//cd
-- { -----//a1
-- pairFromU[u] = v; -----//5a
-- pairFromV[v] = u; -----//74
-- return true; -----//e3
-- } -----//ea
-- } -----//79
-- return false; -----//c6
-- }; -----//3e
-- -----//f0
-- -----//06
-- for(int i = 0; i < U; i++) -----//cb
-- { -----//d9
-- if(pairFromU[i] == -1) -----//82
-- dfs(i); -----//8b
-- } -----//cf
-- } -----//41
-- -----//2c
-- vii ans; -----//e0
-- for(int i = 0; i < V; i++) -----//d3
-- { -----//d1
-- if(pairFromV[i] != -1) -----//2e
-- ans.push_back(mp(pairFromV[i], i)); -----//ae
-- } -----//de
-- return ans; -----//6b
-- } -----//53

3.2. Hungarian Algorithm. Finds min weight bipartite matching.
 $O(n^3)$  complexity.
int findMinAssignment(vector<vector<int> > C) -----//d1
{ -----//d2
```

```
- int n = C.size(), m = C[0].size(); -----//73
- // cout << "n, m = " << n << ", " << m << endl; -----//cc
- assert(n <= m); -----//a8
- int a[n + 1][m + 1]; -----//ef
- for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) -----//34
- { -----//4e
-     for(int j = 1; j <= m; j++) -----//06
-     { -----//87
-         a[i][j] = C[i - 1][j - 1]; -----//69
-     } -----//17
- } -----//44
- const int INF = 1e9; -----//47
- -----//9d
- vector<int> u(n + 1, 0), v(m + 1, 0), p(m + 1), way(m + 1);
- // p[i] - corresponding row for column i in matching ----//78
- for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++) -----//cd
- { -----//6b
-     p[0] = i; -----//95
-     int j0 = 0; // free column -----//94
-     vector<int> minv(m + 1, INF); -----//04
-     vector<bool> used(m + 1, false); // jau panaudotas paieskoje
-     do -----//31
-     { -----//3d
-         used[j0] = true; -----//53
-         int i0 = p[j0], delta = INF, j1; -----//08
-         for(int j = 1; j <= m; j++) -----//bc
-         { -----//ac
-             if(!used[j]) -----//6e
-             { -----//3a
-                 int cur = a[i0][j] - u[i0] - v[j]; -----//19
-                 if(cur < minv[j]) -----//e4
-                 { -----//2a
-                     minv[j] = cur; -----//43
-                     way[j] = j0; -----//d4
-                 } -----//34
-                 if(minv[j] < delta) -----//aa
-                 { -----//c0
-                     delta = minv[j]; -----//51
-                     j1 = j; -----//cf
-                 } -----//36
-             } -----//d2
-         } -----//6c
-     } -----//be
-
-     for(int j = 0; j <= m; j++) -----//71
-     { -----//09
-         if(used[j]) -----//60
-         { -----//67
-             u[p[j]] += delta; -----//28
-             v[j] -= delta; -----//cc
-         } -----//d0
-         else -----//96
-         { -----//27
-             minv[j] -= delta; -----//18
-         } -----//5a
-     } -----//73
- } -----//f9

- while(p[j0] != 0); -----//59
- do -----//70
- { -----//1c
-     int j1 = way[j0]; -----//59
-     p[j0] = p[j1]; -----//c5
-     j0 = j1; -----//4e
- } -----//6d
- while(j0); -----//f3
- } -----//e0
-
- int cost = -v[0]; -----//af
- return cost; -----//de
- -----//91
- -----//55
- -----//21
- } -----//d8

4. MISCELLANEOUS

4.1. Round Robin.
vector<vector<pii> > roundRobin(int n) -----//52
{ -----//6d
    if(n % 2 == 0) -----//a8
    { -----//48
        vector<vector<pii> > partial = roundRobin(n-1); -----//e1
        for(int i = 0; i < n - 1; ++i) -----//53
            partial[i].push_back(make_pair(i, n - 1)); -----//39
        return partial; -----//6f
    } -----//c2
    vector<vector<pii> > answer(n, vector<pair<int, int>>()); //5a
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) -----//13
    { -----//09
        for(int j = 1; 2 * j < n; j++) -----//71
        { -----//ae
            int a = (i - j), b = i + j; -----//9b
            if(a < 0) -----//07
                a += n; -----//ff
            if(b >= n) -----//d2
                b -= n; -----//be
            answer[i].push_back(make_pair(a, b)); -----//38
        } -----//51
    } -----//3d
    return answer; -----//df
} -----//43

5. MATHEMATICS

5.1. Extended Euclidean Algorithm. Finds integer solutions (x,y)
to ax + by = gcd(a,b).
#include<bits/stdc++.h> -----//84
void find(int a, int b) -----//1c
{ -----//c5
    const int max_log_a = 50; -----//a4
    int r[max_log_a], s[max_log_a], t[max_log_a]; -----//63
    r[0] = a; -----//db
    r[1] = b; -----//ff
    s[0] = 1; -----//d5
    s[1] = 0; -----//58

    t[0] = 0; -----//d6
    t[1] = 1; -----//77
    int k = 1; -----//9c
    for(int i=2; i<max_log_a; i++) -----//72
    { -----//5d
        if(r[i-1]==0) -----//fe
            break; -----//38
        k = i-1; -----//e8
        int q = r[i-2]/r[i-1]; -----//09
        s[i] = s[i-2] - q*s[i-1]; -----//bf
        t[i] = t[i-2] - q*t[i-1]; -----//45
        r[i] = r[i-2] - q*r[i-1]; -----//10
    } -----//3f
    assert(s[k] * a + t[k] * b == r[k]); -----//98
    assert(r[k] == __gcd(a, b)); -----//9e
} -----//16

5.2. Shoelace's formula. Finds the area of polygon, given it's vertices
in clockwise or counterclockwise order.
double Shoelace(double X[], double Y[], int N) -----//22
{ -----//8c
    double ats = 0; -----//6d
    for(int i=0; i<N; i++) -----//db
    { -----//24
        ats += X[i]*Y[(i+1)%N] - X[(i+1)%N]*Y[i]; -----//6a
    } -----//3b
    ats /= (double) 2; -----//17
    return abs(ats); -----//a7
} -----//0e
```