Universität zu Lübeck

ACM ICPC Reference, page 1

Team Contest Reference

Universität zu Lübeck

20. November 2012

1 Mathematische Algorithmen

1.1 Primzahlen

Für Primzahlen gilt immer (aber nicht nur für Primzahlen)

```
a^p \equiv a \mod p bzw. a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \mod p.
```

1.1.1 Sieb des Eratosthenes

```
static boolean[] sieve(int until) {
boolean[] a = new boolean[until + 1];
Arrays.fill(a, true);
for (int i = 2; i < Math.sqrt(a.length); i++) {
    if (a[i]) {
        for (int j = i * i; j < a.length; j += i) a[j] = false;
    }
}
return a; // a[i] == true, iff. i is prime. a[0] is ignored
}</pre>
```

1.1.2 Primzahlentest

```
static boolean isPrim(int p) {
if (p < 2 || p > 2 && p % 2 == 0) return false;
for (int i = 3; i <= Math.sqrt(p); i += 2)

if (p % i == 0) return false;
return true;
}</pre>
```

1.2 Binomial Koeffizient

```
static int[][] mem = new int[MAX_N][(MAX_N + 1) / 2];
static int binoCo(int n, int k) {
```

```
if (k < 0 || k > n) return 0;
if (2 * k > n) binoCo(n, n - k);
if (mem[n][k] > 0) return mem[n][k]
int ret = 1;
for (int i = 1; i <= k; i++) {
   ret *= n - k + i;
   ret /= i;
   mem[n][i] = ret;
}
return ret;
</pre>
```

2 Mathematisch Formeln und Gesetze

2.1 Catalan

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} {2n \choose n} = \prod_{k=2}^n (n+k)/k$$

$$C_{n+1} = \frac{4n+2}{n+2} C_n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_k C_{n-k}$$

2.2 kgV und ggT

$$ggT(n,m) \cdot kgV(m,n) = |m \cdot n|$$

2.3 Kreuzprodukt

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_2b_3 - a_3b_2 \\ a_3b_1 - a_1b_3 \\ a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Universität zu Lübeck ACM ICPC Reference, page 2

Orthogonale Projektion

 r_0 : Ortsvektor; u: Richtungsvektor; n: Normalenvektor

$$P_g(\vec{x}) = \vec{r}_0 + \frac{(\vec{x} - \vec{r}_0) \cdot \vec{u}}{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}} \vec{u}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} P_g(\vec{x}) = \vec{r_0} + \frac{(\vec{x} - \vec{r_0}) \cdot \vec{u}}{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}} \; \vec{u} \\ P_g(\vec{x}) = \vec{x} - \frac{(\vec{x} - \vec{r_0}) \cdot \vec{u}}{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{u}} \; \vec{n} \text{(nur 2D bzw. 3D auf Ebene)} \end{array}$$

Geradenschnittpunkt

$$g_{1}: ax + by = c; \ g_{2}: px + qx = r; \Rightarrow \vec{p} = \frac{1}{aq - bp} \begin{pmatrix} x = cq - br \\ y = ar - cp \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g_{1}: \vec{p} = \begin{pmatrix} r_{x} \\ r_{y} \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} s_{x} \\ s_{y} \end{pmatrix} \ g_{2}: \vec{p} = \begin{pmatrix} q_{x} \\ q_{y} \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} t_{x} \\ t_{y} \end{pmatrix} \ w_{x} = (r_{x} - q_{x}), w_{y} = (r_{y} - q_{y})$$

$$\Rightarrow D = (s_{x}t_{y} - t_{x}s_{y}) \ D_{s} = (t_{x}w_{y} - t_{y}w_{x}) \ D_{t} = (s_{y}w_{x} - s_{x}w_{y}) \ s = D_{s}/D, t = D_{t}/D$$

2.6 Dreicksfläche

$$F = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}; s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

Kombinatorik

	mit ZL	ohne ZL
Variationen	n^k	$\frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$
Kombinationen	$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$	$\binom{n+k-1}{k} = \binom{n+k-1}{n-1}$

Modulare Arithmetik

Bedeutung der größten gemeinsamen Teiler:

$$d = ggT(a, b) = as + bt$$

Verwendung zu Berechnung des inversen Elements b zu a bezüglich einer Restklassengruppe n (a und an müssen teilerfremd sein):

```
ab \equiv 1 \mod n \iff s \equiv b \mod n \quad \text{für } 1 = \text{ggT}(a, n)
```

2.8.1 Erweiterter Euklidischer Algorithmus

```
static int[] eea(int a, int b) {
 int[] dst = new int[3];
 if (b == 0) {
   dst[0] = a;
   dst[1] = 1;
   return dst; // a, 1, 0
 dst = eea(b, a \% b);
 int tmp = dst[2];
 dst[2] = dst[1] - ((a / b) * dst[2]);
 dst[1] = tmp;
 return dst;
```

Datenstukturen

3.1 Fenwick Tree (Binary Indexed Tree)

```
class FenwickTree {
 private int[] values;
 private int n;
 public FenwickTree(int n) {
   this.n = n:
   values = new int[n];
 public int get(int i) { //get value of i
   int x = values[0];
   while (i > 0) {
     x += values[i];
     i -= i & -i; }
   return x;
 public void add(int i, int x) { // add x to interval [i,n]
   if (i == 0) values[0] += x;
   else {
     while (i < n) {
       values[i] += x;
       i += i & -i; }
```

Universität zu Lübeck ACM ICPC Reference, page 3

4 Graphenalgorithmen

4.1 Topologische Sortierung

```
static List<Integer> topoSort(Map<Integer, List<Integer>> edges,
      Map<Integer, List<Integer>> revedges) {
    Queue < Integer > q = new LinkedList < Integer > ();
    List<Integer> ret = new LinkedList<Integer>();
    Map<Integer, Integer> indeg = new HashMap<Integer, Integer>();
    for (int v : revedges.keySet()) {
      indeg.put(v, revedges.get(v).size());
      if (revedges.get(v).size() == 0)
        q.add(v);
    }
10
    while (!q.isEmpty()) {
11
      int tmp = q.poll();
      ret.add(tmp);
      for (int dest : edges.get(tmp)) {
        indeg.put(dest, indeg.get(dest) - 1);
        if (indeg.get(dest) == 0)
          q.add(dest);
    return ret;
21 }
```

4.2 Prim (Minimum Spanning Tree)

```
for( i=1; i<N; i++){</pre>
      if( dist[i] > matrix[i][nextIndex]){
          dist[i] = matrix[i][nextIndex];
 }
while(1){
 int nextDist = INF, nextIndex = -1;
  /* Den naechsten Knoten waehlen */
  for (i=0; i<N; i++) {
    if( color[i] != WHITE) continue;
   if( dist[i] < nextDist){</pre>
      nextDist = dist[i];
      nextIndex = i;
 }
  /* Abbruchbedingung*/
  if( nextIndex == -1) break;
  /* Knoten in MST aufnehmen */
  color[nextIndex] = RED;
  sum += nextDist;
  /* naechste kuerzeste Distanzen berechnen */
  for( i=0; i<N; i++){
          if( i == nextIndex || color[i] == BLACK ) continue;
          if( dist[i] > matrix[i][nextIndex]){
              dist[i] = matrix[i][nextIndex];
          }
 }
return sum:
```

5 Geometrische Algorithmen

5.1 Graham Scan (Convex Hull)

```
static List<P> graham(List<P> 1) {
  if (l.size() < 3)
   return 1;</pre>
```

Universität zu Lübeck

P temp = 1.qet(0);

```
for (P p : 1)
      if (temp.y > p.y \mid | temp.y == p.y \&\& temp.x > p.x)
        temp = p;
    final P start = temp; // min y (then leftmost)
    Collections.sort(1, new Comparator<P>() {
      public int compare(P o1, P o2) {
        if (new Double(Math.atan2(o1.y - start.y, o1.x - start.x)) // same angle
            .compareTo(Math.atan2(o2.y - start.y, o2.x - start.x)) == 0)
          return new Double(Math.sqrt((o1.x - start.x)
              * (o1.x - start.x) + (o1.y - start.y)
              * (o1.y - start.y))).compareTo((o2.x - start.x)
              * (o2.x - start.x) + (o2.y - start.y)
              * (o2.y - start.y)); // use distance
        return new Double(Math.atan2(o1.y - start.y, o1.x - start.x))
            .compareTo(Math.atan2(o2.y - start.y, o2.x - start.x));
    });
    Stack<P> s = new Stack<P>();
    s.add(start);
    s.add(1.get(1));
    for (int i = 2; i < 1.size(); i++) {
      while (s.size() >= 2
          && ccw(s.get(s.size() - 2), s.get(s.size() - 1), l.get(i)) <= 0)
        s.pop();
      s.push(l.get(i));
   return s;
33 }
35 // turn is counter-clockwise if > 0; collinear if = 0; clockwise else
36 static double ccw(P p1, P p2, P p3) {
   return (p2.x - p1.x) * (p3.y - p1.y) - (p2.y - p1.y) * (p3.x - p1.x);
38 }
40 public static class P {
    double x, y;
    P(double x, double y) {
      this.x = x;
      this.y = y;
   // polar coordinates (not used)
   // double r() { return Math.sqrt(x * x + y * y); }
   // double d() { return Math.atan2(y, x); }
```

5.2 Punkt in Polygon

```
* -1: A->R schneidet BC (ausser unterer Endpunkt)
 * 0: A auf BC
 * +1: sonst
public static int KreuzProdTest(double ax, double ay, double bx, double by,
    double cx, double cy) {
  if (ay == by && by == cy) {
   if ((bx <= ax && ax <= cx) || (cx <= ax && ax <= bx))</pre>
      return 0;
    else
      return +1;
  if(by>cy){double tmpx=bx;double tmpy=by; bx=cx;by=cy;cx=tmpx;cy=tmpy;}
 if(ay==by && ax==bx) return 0;
 if(ay \le by || ay > cy) return +1;
  double delta = (bx-ax)*(cy-ay)-(by-ay)*(cx-ax);
 if(delta>0)return -1; else if(delta<0)return +1; else return 0;</pre>
}
 * Input: P[i] (x[i],y[i]); P[0]:=P[n]
 * -1: Q ausserhalb Polygon
 * 0: Q auf Polygon
 * +1: Q innerhalt des Polygons
 */
public static int PunktInPoly(double[] x,double[] y, double qx,double qy){
 int n = x.length - 1;
 int t = -1;
  for (int i = 0; i \le n - 1; i++) {
   t = t * KreuzProdTest(qx, qy, x[i], y[i], x[i + 1], y[i + 1]);
  return t;
```

6 Verschiedenes

6.1 Potenzmenge

```
static <T> Iterator<List<T>> powerSet(final List<T> 1) {
  return new Iterator<List<T>>() {
   int i; // careful: i becomes 2^1.size()
```

Universität zu Lübeck ACM ICPC Reference, page 5

```
public boolean hasNext() {
    return i < (1 << 1.size());
}

public List<T> next() {
    Vector<T> temp = new Vector<T>();
    for (int j = 0; j < 1.size(); j++)
        if (((i >>> j) & 1) == 1)
        temp.add(1.get(j));
    i++;
    return temp;
}

public void remove() {}
};
```

6.2 LongestCommonSubsequence

#include <iostream>

```
2 #include <vector>
3 #include <string>
4 #include <sstream>
5 #include <algorithm>
6 #include <iterator>
vsing namespace std;
9 #define MAX(a,b) (a > b) ? a : b
string X,Y;
vector < vector < int > c(101, vector < int > (101, 0));
int m,n,ctr;
15 int LCS()
16 {
       m = X.length(), n=Y.length();
      c.resize(m+1);
    for(int i = 0; i < n+1; i++) {
      c[i].resize(n+1);
      c[i][0] = 0;
22
23
       int i,j;
25
       for (i=0;i<=m;i++)
27
           for (j=0; j \le n; j++)
28
                c[i][j]=0;
```

```
for (i=1;i<=m;i++)</pre>
         for (j=1; j<=n; j++)
             if (X[i-1]==Y[j-1])
                 c[i][j]=c[i-1][j-1]+1;
             else
                 c[i][j]=max(c[i][j-1],c[i-1][j]);
     return c[m][n];
/** Print a songle LCS */
void printLCS(int i,int j)
    if (i==0 || j==0)
       return;
    if (X[i-1]==Y[j-1])
       printLCS(i-1, j-1);
       cout << X[i-1];
    else if (c[i][j]==c[i-1][j])
         printLCS(i-1,j);
    else
        printLCS(i,j-1);
int main()
    while(cin>>X>>Y)
  cout << "Length:" << LCS() << endl;
        printLCS(m,n);
        cout << endl ;</pre>
6.3 LongestCommonSubstring
```

```
private static List<String> longestCommonSubstring(String S1, String S2)
{
    List<String> ret = new ArrayList<String>();
    List<Integer> idx = new ArrayList<Integer>();
    int Start = 0;
    int Max = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < S1.length(); i++)</pre>
```

Universität zu Lübeck

5 *a: Sequenz (in)

vector<int> p(a.size());

8 void find_lis(vector<int> &a, vector<int> &b)

6 *b: LIS (out)

7 */

9 {

```
for (int j = 0; j < S2.length(); j++)
                int x = 0;
                while (S1.charAt(i + x) == S2.charAt(j + x))
                    x++;
                    if (((i + x) >= S1.length()) || ((j + x) >= S2.length())) break;
                }
                if (x > Max)
                    Max = x;
                  Start = i;
                  idx.clear();
                  idx.add(Start);
                } else if(x==Max){
                  Start = i;
                  idx.add(Start);
25
                }
             }
27
28
        HashSet<String> set = new HashSet<String>(idx.size(),1f);
29
        for(Integer start : idx){
30
          String substr = S1.substring(start,start+Max);
31
          if(!set.contains(substr)){
32
            ret.add(substr);
            set.add(substr);
          }
        Collections.sort(ret);
37
        //return S1.substring(Start, (Start + Max));
        return ret;
      LongestIncreasingSubsequence
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
4 /** finde LIS in O(n log k)
```

```
int u, v;
  if (a.empty()) return;
  b.push_back(0);
  for (size_t i = 1; i < a.size(); i++)</pre>
        // ist naechstes Element a[i] groesser als letztes der aktuelle LIS
    // a[b.back()], fuege es (Index) an "b" an.
    if (a[b.back()] < a[i]) {</pre>
      p[i] = b.back();
      b.push_back(i);
      continue;
        // finde kleinstes El. in LIS (index in b) welches gerade groesser als a[i] ist
        // binaere suche |b| <= k => 0(\log k)
    for (u = 0, v = b.size()-1; u < v;)
        {
      int c = (u + v) / 2;
      if (a[b[c]] < a[i]) u=c+1; else v=c;</pre>
        // aktualisiere b falls neuer Wert kleiner als vorheriger kleinerer Wert
    if (a[i] < a[b[u]])
               {
     if (u > 0) p[i] = b[u-1];
      b[u] = i;
 }
  for (u = b.size(), v = b.back(); u--; v = p[v]) b[u] = v;
#include <cstdio>
int main()
 int a[] = { 1, 9, 3, 8, 11, 4, 5, 6, 4, 19, 7, 1, 7 };
  vector<int> seq(a, a+sizeof(a)/sizeof(a[0])); // seq : Eingabesequent
  vector<int> lis;
                                                 // lis : Index Vektor fuer LIS
    find_lis(seq, lis);
     //Sequenz ausgeben:
 for (size_t i = 0; i < lis.size(); i++)</pre>
    printf("%d", seq[lis[i]]);
        printf("\n");
  return 0:
```

Universität zu Lübeck

ACM ICPC Reference, page 7

6.5 Permutation & Sequenzen

57 }

```
import java.util.Scanner;
3 public class PermsAndSequ {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
      Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
      int n;
      while ((n = sc.nextInt()) != 0) {
        int k = sc.nextInt();
        Sequences(n, k);
        Permutations(n);
12
13
    public static void Sequences(int n, int k) {
      int[] x = new int[k];
      for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
17
        x[i] = 1;
      Print(x);
      while (true) {
        boolean lastX = true:
21
        for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
          if (x[i] != n) {
            lastX = false;
            break;
          }
        if (lastX)
27
          break;
        int p = k - 1;
        while (!(x[p] < n))
          p--;
        x[p] = x[p] + 1;
32
        for (int i = p + 1; i < k; i++)
          x[i] = 1;
        Print(x);
    public static void Permutations(int n) {
      int[] x = new int[n];
      for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        x[i] = i + 1;
```

```
Print(x);
  while (true) {
    boolean lastX = true;
    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
      if (x[i] < x[i + 1]) {
        lastX = false;
        break;
      }
    if (lastX)
      break;
    int k = n - 1 - 1;
    while (x[k] > x[k + 1])
      k--:
    int t = k + 1;
    while (t < (n - 1) \&\& x[t + 1] > x[k])
      t++;
    int tmp = x[k];
    x[k] = x[t];
    x[t] = tmp;
    // reverse x[k+1] ... x[n-1]
    for (int i = 0; i \le ((n - 1) - (k + 1)) / 2; i++) {
      tmp = x[k + 1 + i];
      x[k + 1 + i] = x[n - 1 - i];
      x[n - 1 - i] = tmp;
    Print(x);
public static void Print(int[] x) {
  for (int i = 0; i < x.length; i++)
    System.out.print(x[i] + """);
  System.out.println("");
}
```

Universität zu Lübeck ACM ICPC Reference, page 8

7 Formatierung & Sonstiges

7.1 Ausgabeformatierung mit JAVA - DecimalFormat

Symbol	Bedeutung
0	(Ziffer) – unbelegt wird eine Null angezeigt. (0.234=(00.00)=>00.23)
#	(Ziffer) – unbelegt bleibt leer, (keine unnötigen nullen).
	Dezimaltrenner.
,	Gruppiert die Ziffern (eine Gruppe ist so groß wie der Abstand von ",ßu ".").
;	Trennzeichen. Links Muster für pos., rechts für neg. Zahlen
-	Das Standardzeichen für Negativpräfix
%	Prozentwert.
%%	Promille.
X	Alle anderen Zeichen X können ganz normal benutzt werden.
,	Ausmarkieren von speziellen Symbolen im Präfix oder Suffix

7.2 Ausgabeformatierung mit printf

verschiedene Bedeutung:
%#o (Oktal) 0 Präfix wird eingefügt.

%#x (Hex) 0x Präfix bei !=0

```
%#X (Hex)
            0X Präfix bei !=0
%#e Dezimalpunkt immer anzeigen.
%#E Dezimalpunkt immer anzeigen.
%#f Dezimalpunkt immer anzeigen.
%#q
%#G Dezimalpunkt immer anzeigen.
      Nullen nach Dzmpkt. bleiben
int i = 123;
printf( "|%d|
              |%d|\n" ,
                             i, -i);
                                        // |123| |-123|
printf( "|%5d| |%5d|\n" ,
                             i, -i);
                                        // | 123| | -123|
printf( "|\%-5d| |\%-5d|\n" , i, -i);
                                        // |123 | |-123 |
printf( "|\%+-5d| |\%+-5d|\n", i, -i);
                                        // |+123 | |-123 |
printf( "|\%05d| |\%05d| \land n", i, -i);
                                        // |00123| |-0123|
printf("|%X| |%x|\n", 0xabc, 0xabc); // |ABC| |abc|
printf( "|%08x| |%#x|\n\n", 0xabc, 0xabc ); // |00000abc| |0xabc|
double d = 1234.5678;
printf( "|%f| |%f|\n" ,
                               d, -d); // |1234,567800| |-1234,567800|
printf( "|%.2f| |%.2f| \n" ,
                               d, -d); // |1234,57| |-1234,57|
printf( "|%10f| |%10f|\n" ,
                               d, -d); // |1234,567800| |-1234,567800|
printf( "|%10.2f| |%10.2f|\n" , d, -d); // | 1234,57| | -1234,57|
printf( "|%010.2f| |%010.2f|\n",d, -d); // |0001234,57| |-001234,57|
String s = "Monsterbacke";
printf( "\n|\%s|\n", s );
                                        // |Monsterbacke|
printf( "|%20s|\n", s );
                                        // |
                                                    Monsterbacke|
                                        // |Monsterbacke
printf( "|%-20s|\n", s );
printf( "|%7s|\n", s );
                                        // |Monsterbacke|
printf( "|%.7s|\n", s );
                                        // |Monster|
printf( "|\%20.7s|\n", s );
                                        // |
                                                         Monster|
```